

2015 NJCL Greek Language Test

Vocabulary: Choose the English word which BEST translates the given Greek word or phrase.

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|--------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. ὅμοιος | A. like | B. cowardly | C. clear | D. one |
| 2. τρόπος | A. food | B. misfortune | C. year | D. custom |
| 3. γλύφω | A. be unseen | B. err | C. carve | D. leap |
| 4. ταχύς | A. swift | B. holy | C. entire | D. little |
| 5. ἀγγέλλω | A. care for | B. slip | C. report | D. seize |
| 6. βραχύς | A. wicked | B. short | C. quiet | D. latter |
| 7. πλέω | A. be defeated | B. anticipate | C. lament | D. sail |
| 8. ὄτε | A. ten | B. about | C. when | D. excessively |
| 9. σύμμαχος | A. long | B. precise | C. clever | D. allied |
| 10. ἠδονή | A. goddess | B. pleasure | C. door | D. meal |
| 11. ἰχθύς | A. justice | B. witness | C. fish | D. death |
| 12. δεῦρο | A. hither | B. again | C. quickly | D. through |
| 13. ἔπομαι | A. scream | B. hasten | C. follow | D. help |
| 14. νόσος | A. origin | B. signal | C. soldier | D. disease |
| 15. ἐορτή | A. festival | B. advantage | C. woods | D. father |
| 16. αἴτιος | A. responsible | B. live | C. complete | D. plain |
| 17. ἀπλῶς | A. simply | B. close | C. except | D. opposite |
| 18. σωτηρία | A. temple | B. equipment | C. darkness | D. safety |
| 19. μίγνυμι | A. destroy | B. goad | C. pursue | D. mix |
| 20. αὔριον | A. tomorrow | B. surely | C. in order to | D. at once |
| 21. κόσμος | A. arm | B. order | C. bread | D. marvel |
| 22. ἀρχή | A. shackle | B. danger | C. origin | D. funeral |
| 23. ὀράω | A. cleave | B. report | C. burn | D. see |
| 24. πρίν | A. no longer | B. immediately | C. before | D. yet |
| 25. αἶνιγμα | A. riddle | B. dawn | C. treaty | D. orator |
| 26. ἔτος | A. fig | B. nose | C. soldier | D. year |
| 27. φέρω | A. carry | B. set | C. let go | D. produce |
| 28. φείδομαι | A. command | B. hang | C. investigate | D. spare |
| 29. γινώσκω | A. know | B. rejoice | C. heal | D. throw |
| 30. δέχομαι | A. make a treaty | B. suspect | C. weave | D. receive |
| 31. ὄπλον | A. snow | B. glory | C. tool | D. skin |
| 32. τίθημι | A. devise | B. set | C. provide | D. gird |
| 33. χαλεπός | A. difficult | B. straight | C. proud | D. gracious |
| 34. πόνος | A. work | B. peace | C. bed | D. satrap |
| 35. πειράω | A. fight | B. turn | C. dedicate | D. attempt |

Synonyms: Choose the best Greek SYNONYM for the give word.

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| 36. λίθος | A. θύρα | B. νῆσος | C. πέτρα | D. καιρός |
| 37. κόρος | A. ὕλη | B. νεανίας | C. μάρτυς | D. ὄνυξ |
| 38. ὀξύς | A. ἀμβλύς | B. μωρός | C. σοφός | D. τάλας |
| 39. οἶος | A. μόνος | B. μυρίος | C. εὐθύς | D. κακός |
| 40. κείμαι | A. πονέω | B. καθεύδω | C. κάμνω | D. πένομαι |

Antonyms: Choose the best Greek ANTONYM for the give word.

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| 41. μαλακός | A. ἡδύς | B. γλυκός | C. μέλας | D. τραχύς |
| 42. πέλαγος | A. πόντος | B. κύμα | C. γῆ | D. ἄλς |
| 43. κομίζω | A. τρέφω | B. κτείνω | C. ἰάομαι | D. ἀκέομαι |
| 44. τέρπω | A. βοάω | B. θορυβέω | C. ἀθυμέω | D. κράζω |
| 45. βαίνω | A. μένω | B. μέλω | C. ἄδω | D. γηρύω |

Grammar, morphology, and syntax: Choose the BEST answer to the question.

46. What tense is the verb form βουλεύονται, (wish)?
A. present B. imperfect C. aorist D. future
47. Which of the following is the correct singular imperative of τιμάω?
A. τιμᾶν B. τίμα C. τιμώντων D. τιμᾶσθαι
48. Which is the correct perfect active participle of οἶδα (know)?
A. ἴσθι B. εἰδέναι C. εἰδώς D. ἦδειν
49. What participial use is found in this sentence: καίπερ νοσῶν χαλεπὴν νόσον εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἦλθε.
A. conditional B. causal C. concessive D. temporal
50. What use of the infinitive is found in this sentence: μέλλεις, ὦ θεά, τὴν κόρην εἰς δέσποιναν ἀλλάξαι;
A. natural result B. purpose C. exegetical D. complementary
51. Which of the following is the feminine genitive singular of the adjective πᾶς?
A. παντός B. πάντας C. πάνταις D. πάσης
52. Which set of correlatives is synonymous with οὔτε...οὔτε?
A. πότερον...ἢ B. εἴτε...εἴτε C. μήτε...μήτε D. καί...καί
53. Which of the following is **not** accusative?
A. ἀσπίδα B. νοῦν C. χώρα D. χάριν
54. Which gender can take a singular verb even when the subject is plural?
A. masculine B. feminine C. neuter D. common
55. For which verb does the deponent verb ἀλίσκομαι provide most of passive forms?
A. αἰρέω B. οἶδα C. ἐρχόμαι D. οἴχομαι
56. In which of the following noun-adjective phrases is the adjective in the predicate position?
A. τὸ τέκνον τὸ ἀγαθόν B. τὸ τέκνον ἀγαθόν C. τὸ ἀγαθὸν τέκνον D. τέκνον τὸ ἀγαθόν
57. What is the correct accentuation and syllable for the following verb form: λελυμένη?
A. acute, antepenult B. acute, penult C. circumflex, antepenult D. circumflex, penult
58. What is the correct comparative form of μέγας?
A. μείζων B. μεσαίτατος C. μέγιστος D. μεστάτερος
59. Which of the following reflexive pronouns is **not** properly paired with its plural?
A. ἐμαυτοῦ : ἡμῶν αὐτῶν B. ἐαυτῆς : ἐαυτᾶς C. σεαυτὸν : ὑμᾶς αὐτοῦς D. ἐμαυτῆ : ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς
60. Which of the following phrases illustrates a genitive of agent?
A. ἕξ ἡμερῶν B. περὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς C. ὑπὸ θεῶν D. ἀντὶ πολέμου
61. What conjunction means “than” with types of comparison?
A. ἵνα B. ἢ C. ἀλλά D. ἐπεὶ
62. What is the correct nominative/accusative plural form for ἄστυ (city)?
A. ἄστεως B. ἄσται C. ἄστη D. ἄστεσι
63. Which of the following means “rather swiftly”?
A. θᾶπτον B. ταχεός C. τάχιστα D. ταχέως
64. What use of the accusative is found in this sentence: ἀγαθὸς μάχην οὗτος ὁ στρατιώτης.
A. adverbial B. respect C. cognate D. extent
65. Which of the following prepositions can appear with the genitive, dative, and accusative cases?
A. μετὰ B. κατὰ C. ὑπὸ D. σὺν

66. Which is a correct translation of this sentence: ἦν μεγάλη φωνὴ τῷ ἀγγέλῳ ὥστε πάντες ἤκουον.
 A. The messenger was speaking loudly in order to be heard by all.
 B. The messenger had a loud voice so that all heard.
 C. The messenger had such a loud voice that everyone heard.
 D. The messenger was speaking so loudly that he was heard by all.
67. Which form of σόφρων (wise) correctly modifies φύλακας (guard)?
 A. σόφρονες B. σόφρων C. σόφρονα D. σόφρονας
68. What is the dative plural of θυγάτηρ?
 A. θυγατέρσι B. θυγατράσι C. θυγατήρσι D. θυγατήσι
69. Which of the following is a dual form of υἱός, son?
 A. υἱοῖς B. υἱεῖς C. υἱοῦ D. υἱέοιν
70. Which of the following pronouns is a demonstrative meaning “this”?
 A. τίς, τί B. ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν C. ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε D. αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό
71. What is the aorist active participle of ἵστημι, stand?
 A. σταῖς B. ἱστάς C. ἱστάμενος D. ἐστηκώς
72. Which of the following is the **best** translation of the sentence: ἔπεμψαν ἰππέας ὡς ἀγγελοῦντας τὴν νίκην.
 A. They send horsemen to announce victory. C. They, about to announce victory, sent horsemen.
 B. They sent horsemen to announce victory. D. They, announcing victory, send horsemen.
73. What kind of clause/construction is found in this sentence: τὸν στρατηγὸν οὐκέτι νοσεῖν ἡγοῦνται.
 A. indirect statement B. articular infinitive C. purpose D. temporal
74. Which of the following is **not** a cardinal number?
 A. εἷς, μία, ἓν B. δωδέκατος C. ἑκατόν D. χίλιοι
75. What is the correct vocative of βασιλεύς, king?
 A. βασιλέως B. βασιλεῖ C. βασιλεάς D. βασιλεῦ
76. What use of the participle is found in this sentence: ἄρξομαι τοὺς πατέρας ἐπαινῶν.
 A. absolute B. circumstantial C. purpose D. supplementary
77. What form is δοκεῖ?
 A. active indicative B. active imperative C. passive subjunctive D. passive optative
78. Which of the following sentences expresses an optative of wish?
 A. οὐκ ἂν λυθείη ἡ εἰρήνη. C. εἰ γὰρ μὴ νικῶεν οἱ πολέμοιοι.
 B. ἐὰν τοῦτο ποιήσῃ, δίκην μὴ δοίη. D. σώσειεν ἂν ὁ θεὸς τὴν πόλιν.
79. Which of the following correctly translates: If you sacrifice to the gods, they will send gifts?
 A. ἐὰν τοῖς θεοῖς θύσῃς, δῶρα πέμπουσιν. C. εἰ τοῖς θεοῖς θύσαις, δῶρα πέμπαιεν ἂν.
 B. ἐὰν τοῖς θεοῖς θύσῃς, δῶρα πέμπουσιν. D. εἰ τοῖς θεοῖς θύσαις, δῶρα ἔπεμπον.
80. Translate: ἐξῆν τῷ Σωκράτει διδάσκειν ἀνθρώπους.
 A. Socrates had the ability to teach men. C. It was possible that the men teach Socrates.
 B. The men taught Socrates what was possible. D. It was possible for Socrates to teach men.
81. What use of the subjunctive is found in this sentence: φοβεῖται μὴ ταῦτα ποιήσῃς.
 A. fear B. conditional C. effort D. purpose
82. What use of the participle is found in the sentence λυθέντων τῶν φίλων τοῖς θεοῖς θύομεν?
 A. indirect statement B. supplementary C. circumstantial D. absolute
83. Translate: τίσι ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν πέμψειν μέλλεις;
 A. To whom do you intend to send this letter? C. By whom did you intend this letter be sent?
 B. By whom do you prefer this letter be sent? D. To whom did you prefer this letter to be sent?
84. What grammatical similarity do the following verbs have in common: ἀκούω, διώκω, ἐσθίω, ὀράω?
 A. take datives B. lack passives C. deponent futures D. take genitives

Reading Comprehension: Refer to the following passage for questions 85-100.

Beginnings of Greek Civilization

οἱ παλαιάτατοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων πάντες ἐσιδηροφόρου. ἡ γὰρ τότε δίαιτα οὐπω ἀσφαλῆς ἦν· ἐπεὶ καὶ οἱ
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λησταὶ προσέπιπτον πολλάκις ταῖς πόλεσι, καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ πολῖται, ὅποτε διαφορὰς τισιν¹ ἔχοιεν, οὐ δίκη ἀλλὰ βία ταύτας διήρουν. πρῶτοι δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς κατέθεντο² τὸν σίδηρον, καὶ εἰς ἀνειμένην³ μᾶλλον δίαιταν μετέστησαν. καὶ αἱ μὲν παλαιαὶ πόλεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπεῖχον ὡς πλεῖστον ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάττης, οἱ γὰρ οἰκιστὰὶ αὐτῶν ἐφοβοῦντο τοὺς ληστὰς. αἱ δὲ νεώτεραι αὐτῶν ἐκτίζοντο πολλάκις ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς τοῖς αἰγιαλοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἰσθμοῖς, ἐμπορίας ἔνεκα. ἡ γὰρ ληστρικὴ ἦδε τότε ἐπέπαυτο, ὥστε οὐκέτι ἐφοβοῦντο ἐκεῖ οἰκίζεσθαι.

¹τῖσιν: “with/against their neighbors”

²κατέθεντο: 3rd plural aorist middle indicative of κατατίθημι

³ἀνειμένην: (Properly perf. pass. of ἀνίημι), “loose, easy”

Vocabulary Aid (alphabetical order):

αἰγιαλός, -ου, ὁ: sea coast; beach	δίαιτα, -ης, ἡ: way of life	κτίζω: to found, build	οὔπω: (adv) not yet
ἀνίημι: to send forth, loosen	διαφορὰ, -ης, ἡ: difference, disagreement	ληστής, ληστοῦ ὁ: robber, pirate	προσπίπτω: to attack + dat.
ἀπέχω: be distant/away from	ἐμπορία, -ας, ἡ: trade	ληστρική, -ης, ἡ: piracy	σίδηρος, -ου, ὁ: iron; (subst.) sword
διαιρέω (imperf. διήρουν): to determine, decide	ἰσθμός, -ου, ὁ: isthmus	μεθίστημι: to change (to)	σιδηροφορέω: to habitually carry weapons
	κατατίθημι: to put down; (mid) to lay aside	οἰκιστής, οἰκιστοῦ ὁ: colonizer	

85. What degree is παλαίτατοι (line 1)?
A. positive B. comparative C. superlative
86. According to line 1, why did Greeks carry weapons habitually?
A. to wage war B. it was not safe C. it was the bronze age D. to appear fierce
87. Which of the following is the best translation of ἐπεὶ (line 1):
A. whenever B. since C. as soon as D. if
88. According to line 2, who or what was attacked by robbers?
A. cities B. ways of life C. justice D. pirates themselves
89. What tense is προσέπιπτον (line 2)?
A. present B. imperfect C. future D. aorist
90. What is the best translation of ὅποτε διαφορὰς...ἔχοιεν (line 2)?
A. because they will have disagreements C. whenever they had disagreements
B. because they might have had disagreements D. whenever they should have disagreements
91. To what does ταύτας (line 3) refer?
A. πολῖται (line 2) B. διαφορὰς (line 2) C. τισιν (line 2) D. δίκη (line 2)
92. According to line 3, what contributes to the Athenian’s easier way of life?
A. fighting pirates B. rejecting violence C. influx of other people D. use of law and force
93. What is the best translation of μᾶλλον in line 4?
A. must B. better C. rather D. to be about to
94. What tense is ἀπεῖχον (line 4)?
A. present B. imperfect C. aorist D. perfect
95. What is the best translation for ὡς πλεῖστον (line 4)?
A. rather far B. too far C. furthest D. as far as possible
96. According to line 5, what did the colonists fear?
A. pirates B. the Greeks C. the cities D. the Athenians
97. What degree is νεώτεραι (line 5)?
A. positive B. comparative C. superlative
98. According to lines 5 and 6, why did were some cities founded on the shores and on the isthmuses?
A. for colonizing B. for protection C. for space D. for trade
99. What tense is ἐπέπαυτο (line 7)?
A. imperfect B. aorist C. perfect D. pluperfect
100. According to the passage, what was the result of stopping piracy? Greeks no longer feared living ____
A. apart B. near the sea C. in cities D. without weapons