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

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<td>A. take</td>
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Synonyms: Choose the best Greek SYNONYM for the given word.

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<td>1.</td>
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<td>A. εἰς</td>
<td>B. ἄπο</td>
<td>C. μετά</td>
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<td>αἱρέω</td>
<td>A. δηλόω</td>
<td>B. παρέχω</td>
<td>C. κτάομαι</td>
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Antonyms: Choose the best Greek ANTONYM for the given word.

41. ἄνω (adv) A. κάκῶς B. σοφῶς C. μάλα D. κάτω
42. κινέω A. ἕπομαι B. μένω C. ἐλαύνω D. βάλλω
43. πολέμιος A. ὀξύς B. βραχύς C. σύμμαχος D. χαλεπός
44. κωλύω A. βουλεύω B. λαλέω C. κεῖμαι D. λύω
45. ἄξιος A. πονηρός B. παλαιός C. δεινός D. ἥσσων

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

46. What case is the noun form ποιμένων, (shepherd)?
   A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. accusative
47. Which of the following is the correct superlative of μέγας (great)?
   A. ἥττων B. μακρότατος C. κρείττων D. μέγιστος
48. Which is the correct aorist active participle of φαίνω (appear)?
   A. φῆναι B. φανῶν C. φήνας D. φανεῖν
49. What participial use is found in this sentence: ἠλθε ὡς λυσόμενος τὴν θυγάτερα.
   A. conditional B. purpose C. concessive D. genitive absolute
50. What use of the genitive is found in this sentence: ἀπέχομεν τῆς πόλεως δύο σταδίων?
   A. separation B. price C. cause D. comparison
51. Which of the following is the neuter accusative singular of the adjective πᾶς (much)?
   A. πολύ B. πολλή C. πολλά D. πολύν
52. What is the superlative form of the adverb εὖ (well)?
   A. μᾶλλον B. ἆσσον C. ἄριστα D. ἀνωτάτω
53. Which of the following adjectives modifies the form νεανίας?
   A. ἀγαθῷ B. ἀγαθάς C. ἀγαθὸν D. ἀγαθοὺς
54. Which of the following pronouns is 1st person plural?
   A. ὑμεῖς B. σύ C. ἐγώ D. ἡμεῖς
55. What is the correct aorist principal part of ἐλανω (drive)?
   A. ἐλήλαμαι B. ἤλασα C. ἤλασα D. εἴθικα
56. In which of the following noun-adjective phrases is the adjective in the predicate position?
   A. ἡ θεά καλή B. ἡ θεά ἡ καλή C. ἡ καλὴ θεά D. καλὴ θεά
57. What is the correct accentuation and syllable for the following verb form: παιδευει?
   A. acute, antepenult B. acute, penult C. circumflex, antepenult D. circumflex, penult
58. What is the correct accentuation of the phrase θεος ἐστιν?
   A. θεὸς ἔστιν B. θεὸς ἐστίν C. θεός ἐστίν D. θεός ἐστίν
59. Which of the following is the genitive singular of γένος (tribe)?
   A. γένους B. γένος C. γένη D. γένεσι
60. Which word in the following sentence expresses agency: τῷ βασιλεῖ τοῦ δήμου ἄρκετέον ἐστίν?
   A. βασιλεῖ B. δήμου C. ἄρκετέον D. ἐστίν
61. What conjunction means “as ___ as possible” with the superlative?
   A. ἵνα B. ἤ C. ός D. ἐπεί
62. What is the correct present feminine participle of ἰημί (send)?
   A. ἰεῖσα B. εἶσα C. ίεῖσα D. ἐσθαί
63. Which of the following is the relative pronoun?
   A. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ B. τίς, τί C. ἀλλήλων D. αὐτός, αὐτῇ, αὐτό
64. What use of the dative is found in this sentence: στη ἅπιλθον οι πολέμιοι?
   A. means B. respect C. cause D. manner
65. Which of the following prepositions can appear with only the genitive and accusative cases?
   A. ἄνευ B. κατά C. ἐκ D. παρά
66. Which is a correct translation of this sentence: τὸν στραγγυγόν οὐκέτι νοσεῖν ἠγούνται?
   A. They believe that the general is no longer ill.
   B. The general believes that they are still ill.
   C. They believed that the general is still ill.
   D. The generals believed that they were no longer ill.

67. Which form of οὐδείς (no, none) correctly modifies this form of δόγμα (opinion)?
   A. οὐδέμια
   B. οὐδενι
   C. οὐδένα
   D. οὐδέν

68. What is the vocative singular of ἀνήρ (man)?
   A. ἄνδρε
   B. ἄνδρας
   C. ἀνδρί
   D. ἄνερ

69. Which tense/mood can be found in the protasis of a past general conditional with an imperfect apodosis?
   A. aorist/indicative
   B. present/subjunctive
   C. present/optative
   D. aorist/subjunctive

70. Which of the following pronouns is a interrogative meaning “of what kind”?
   A. ποίος
   B. τοσοῦτος
   C. πότερος
   D. τοσόσδε

71. What is the second person singular imperative active of δίδωμι (give)?
   A. διδῶ
   B. δίδου
   C. δῶ
   D. δός

72. Which of the following is the best translation of the sentence: πράττει ὅπως τῆς πόλεως ἀρξεί?
   A. He brings it about in order to rule the city.
   B. It cannot be that he will rule the city.
   C. See to it that he rules the city!
   D. He brings it about that he will rule the city.

73. What kind of construction is found in this sentence: ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐστὶ μέγας ὥστε πάντας ἰδεῖν τὴν κεφαλήν.
   A. indirect statement
   B. natural result
   C. purpose
   D. conditional

74. Which of the following is a numerical adverb meaning “5 times”?
   A. πέντε
   B. πέμπτος
   C. πεντάκις
   D. πεντηκοστός

75. What is the correct 2nd plural middle imperative of τιμάω (to honor)?
   A. τιμίυντων
   B. τιμᾶσθε
   C. τιμῶ
   D. τίμα

76. What use of the subjunctive is found in this sentence:
   μὴ ποιήςῃς τοῦτο?
   A. potential
   B. prohibition
   C. deliberative
   D. conditional

77. What tense is τέθνηκε?
   A. present
   B. future
   C. aorist
   D. perfect

78. Which of the following sentences expresses a genitive of time within which?
   A. τῷ αὐτῷ ἔτει ἀπέθανεν.
   B. τάξιν τῆς ἡμέρας ἐπήρημον.
   C. ταῦτα τὴν ἡμέραν ἐπράττον.
   D. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ γράψω.

79. Which of the following correctly translates: “I judged that we had won the battle”?
   A. ἔκρινα ἡμᾶς τὴν μάχην νικῆσαν.
   B. κρίνω ἡμᾶς τὴν μάχην νικῆσαν.
   C. ἔκρινα ἡμᾶς τὴν μάχην νικᾶν.
   D. κρίνω ἡμᾶς τὴν μάχην νικῆσαν.

80. Translate: αἱ ασπίδες κλετεάι ἦσαν τοῖς κλωψίν.
   A. The shields were stolen by the thieves.
   B. Thieves continually steal shields.
   C. The shields had to be stolen by the thieves.
   D. It happens that shields are stolen by thieves.

81. What use of the optative is found in this sentence:
   τοῦ διδασκάλου οὐκ ἂν ἀκούσαμεν?
   A. wish
   B. potential
   C. effort
   D. purpose

82. What type of subordinate clause is found in the sentence: ἐμαχόμην μέχρι ἐνίχησα;
   A. temporal
   B. supplementary
   C. circumstantial
   D. absolute

83. Which of the following sentences is an example of a natural result clause?
   A. τοῖς θεοῖς θύουσιν ὡστε σωθήσωσαν.
   B. ποιήματα οὕτω καλὰ ὡστε τιμᾶται.
   C. θύουσιν ὡστε σωθήναι ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν.
   D. ποιήματα οὕτω καλὰ τιμᾶται.

84. Which of the following words/phrases can NOT introduce a wish with the optative, indicative, or infinitive?
   A. εἰθε
   B. ἐὰν
   C. εἰ γάρ
   D. ὥφελον
Reading Comprehension: Refer to the following passage for questions 85-100.

Young Giants

1. Λέγεται ὁ Ποσειδών γεννήσαι παιδᾶς δύο - ἢ δὲ φύσις αὐτῶν θαμάσια ἦν, ηὗζόντο γὰρ καθ᾽
2. ἡκαστὸν ἔτος ἐς μὲν πλάτος πήχυν, ἐς δὲ ὕψος ὄργανον. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγένοντο ἐννέα ἔτων, διενοῦντο
3. μάγεσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς. ἐπιθέντες οὖν Ὀλύμπῳ τὸ ὄρος ἔτερον τὶ όρος ὄνοματί Ὀσσαν, καὶ τρίτον αὖ
4. ἐκεῖνος ἐπιβαλόντες τὸ Πήλιον, ἔμελλον διὰ τούτοις τὸν ὄρον εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἄναβησθαι. ιδοντες δὲ
5. οὐ ἔκεινον ποιοῦσιν, οἱ θεοὶ εἰκότως ἐπαράσσοντο. τέλος δὲ ἢ Ἀρτεμίς ἀνεἶλεν ἀμφοτέρους δι᾽ ἀπάτης.
6. ἀλλάζασα γὰρ τὸ ἔκτος ἔτος εἰς ἔλαφον, ἀδοκίτης διὰ μέσον αὐτῶν ἐπήδησεν. οἱ δὲ, στοχαζόμενοι
7. τοῦ ἥρου, ἀλλήλους κατετεύχεσαν.

Vocabulary Aid (alphabetical order):

άδοκτος (adv): unexpectedly
άλλασσω: to change
ἀλλαρέο: to cause destruction
ἄπατι, -ης, -η: trick, deception
Ἀρτεμις, ἡ: Artemis
диανόομαι: to intend
ἐκίντως (adv): naturally
Ελαφος, -ου, ὁ/η/ι: deer
ἔπισημα: to put upon, pile
Θαμάσιος a or an: marvellous
καταστρέφω: to shoot down
Ὀλύμπος, -ου, ὁ: Mt. Olympus
Ὄσσα, -ου, ὁ: Mt. Pelion in Magnesia
πέχω, -εως, -ο: cubit
πλάτος, -ου, το: breadth
Poseidon: Ποσειδών ὁ
στοχαζόμαι: to aim at (+ gen)
ταράσσω: to trouble, disturb
ὑψος, -ους, το: height

85. According to line 1, how many sons did Poseidon have?
   A. 2
   B. 3
   C. 4
   D. 6

86. What is the best translation of καθ’ (κατά) in line 1?
   A. against
   B. from above
   C. throughout
   D. upon

87. According to lines 1-2, what did the giants do each year?
   A. grew large
   B. farmed their land
   C. travelled far
   D. worshiped the gods

88. According to lines 2-3, how old were the giants when they decided to go to war?
   A. 6
   B. 9
   C. 11
   D. 100

89. According to lines 2-3, against whom or what did the giants want to fight?
   A. the earth
   B. the other gods
   C. the mountains
   D. the gods

90. What does τι modify? (line 3)?
   A. ἐπιθέντες (line 3)
   B. ὥραι (line 3)
   C. ὄρος (line 3)
   D. ὀνόματι (line 3)

91. According to lines 3-4, what did the giants do with the third mountain?
   A. climbed it alone
   B. leveled it
   C. piled it on the others
   D. settled there

92. According to line 4, what was the giants’ destination?
   A. the Underworld
   B. the tallest mountain
   C. heaven
   D. Mt. Olympus

93. What is the best translation of ἔμελλον... ἀναβήσεσθαι (line 4)?
   A. they intended to climb up
   B. they intend to tear down
   C. they intended to wage war against
   D. they intend to set an escape

94. What does ἰδοντες (line 4) modify?
   A. οἶα (line 5)
   B. ἐκεῖνοι (line 5)
   C. θεοι (line 5)
   D. εἰκότως (line 5)

95. According to lines 4-5, why are the gods upset?
   A. land was destroyed
   B. giants were too big
   C. Artemis ran away
   D. heaven was attacked

96. According to line 5, how did Artemis act?
   A. deceptively
   B. piously
   C. rashly
   D. timidly

97. According to line 6, what did Artemis do?
   A. perform a sacrifice
   B. change her shape
   C. go hunting
   D. save an animal

98. According to line 6, who or what did Artemis get between?
   A. the gods
   B. the mountains
   C. the animals
   D. the giants

99. According to line 7, who slew the giants?
   A. Artemis
   B. Poseidon
   C. the dryads
   D. the giants themselves

100. This passage exemplifies the Greek concept of
   A. xenia
   B. hubris
   C. arete
   D. ataraxia

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