

## 2017 NJCL Greek Language Test

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

1. βλάπτω	A. harm	B. see	C. walk	D. wish
2. ἄροτρον	A. virtue	B. bag	C. plow	D. arrow
3. νίκη	A. victory	B. defeat	C. honor	D. goddess
4. κλάμα	A. branch	B. furnace	C. queen	D. word
5. ἔλακτέω	A. run	B. bark	C. stop	D. lift
6. ἔγγυς	A. near	B. far	C. wherever	D. you are
7. θέῃτρον	A. pillar	B. temple	C. theater	D. house
8. καθεύδω	A. order	B. call	C. punish	D. sleep
9. λύκος	A. white	B. wolf	C. loose	D. hare
10. κέπος	A. river	B. garden	C. boulder	D. farm
11. χεῖρ	A. care	B. hand	C. winter	D. time
12. μῦριοι	A. 100	B. 1,000	C. 10,000	D. 100,000
13. μισθός	A. reward	B. story	C. small	D. sweet
14. σῆτος	A. place	B. sail	C. wisdom	D. grain
15. ποῖ	A. foot	B. how?	C. where?	D. when?
16. ἐπί	A. out of	B. upon	C. within	D. down from
17. ἔγείνομαι	A. lead	B. follow	C. go	D. come
18. ὀνός	A. one	B. wine	C. awning	D. house
19. πενήκοντα	A. 5	B. 50	C. 500	D. 5,000
20. βοή	A. snake	B. cow	C. shout	D. life
21. ἐνά	A. left	B. right	C. up	D. down
22. δοκεῖ	A. it hurts	B. it feels	C. it seems	D. it rains
23. γέφυρα	A. woman	B. door	C. bridge	D. earth
24. ζητέω	A. live	B. fasten	C. grow	D. search
25. ἵππος	A. horse	B. cow	C. donkey	D. whale
26. ζεύγνυμι	A. breathe	B. build	C. yoke	D. yell
27. πῦρ	A. fire	B. pyramid	C. wand	D. gate
28. ἔδου	A. yay!	B. wow!	C. alas!	D. behold!
29. δίδωμι	A. give	B. care for	C. sigh	D. think
30. ἑκούω	A. see	B. smell	C. taste	D. hear
31. ἐνα	A. well	B. since	C. so that	D. hence forth
32. ἄργυρος	A. gold	B. silver	C. crystal	D. copper
33. γινώσκω	A. give birth	B. be born	C. be kind	D. perceive
34. ἐτυχεῖς	A. easy	B. lucky	C. pretty	D. soft
35. ἔθλον	A. prize	B. evil	C. honor	D. murder

**II. Synonyms: Choose the best Greek SYNONYM for the given word.**

36. ἄμως	A. ἄτερος	B. ἄλλά	C. πολὺς	D. γάρ
37. ψόφος	A. φωνή	B. φωνή	C. σιωπή	D. σῆγή
38. ἄραω	A. βλέπω	B. βάλλω	C. βλάπτω	D. βλαστάνω
39. ἄρτι	A. ἄπό	B. νῦν	C. πῦς	D. δέ
40. ἄθλος	A. ζῆλος	B. ἄστυ	C. μέλι	D. ψῆχή

### III. Antonyms: Choose the best Greek ANTONYM for the given word.

- |             |           |           |            |            |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 41. ψευδής  | A. ἄμαθής | B. δεξιός | C. ἰατρός  | D. ἄληθής  |
| 42. πάντα   | A. οὐδέν  | B. δοῦλος | C. μήτηρ   | D. κύων    |
| 43. γεραίος | A. μικρός | B. νέος   | C. μελῆς   | D. λαμπρός |
| 44. ἄξύς    | A. μόρος  | B. ξένος  | C. χλωρός  | D. μωρός   |
| 45. ἄστημι  | A. καθίζω | B. τίθημι | C. μάχομαι | D. ἄροτάω  |

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

46. Which of the following forms of the adjective “μέγας” can agree with the noun form “θεόν”?  
A. μεγάλῳ B. μεγάλῃ C. μέγα D. μεγάλην
47. The protasis of which of the following conditionals is introduced by “ἂν”?  
A. future less vivid B. future more vivid C. present contrafactual D. past contrafactual
48. Which of the following forms is a future participle of “πέμπω”?  
A. πεμπόμενος B. πεμπθησόμενος C. πέμψῃς D. πεμψάμενος
49. What use of the genitive is found in the sentence: “ἄπαινου οὐποτε σπανίζετε”?  
A. price B. cause C. separation D. possession
50. Which of the following forms of “δίδωμι” is second person?  
A. διδοῦτε B. διδῶ C. δίδομαι D. δώσομεν
51. In which of the following noun phrases are BOTH adjectives in the attributive position?  
A. ἄ παῖς ἄ πολυμαθῆς ἄ ἄγαθή B. πολυμαθῆς ἄ ἄγαθῷ παῖς  
C. πολυμαθῆς ἄ παῖς ἄ ἄγαθή D. ἄ ἄγαθῷ παῖς πολυμαθῆς
52. Which of the following can only be negated with “μη” and never “οὐ”?  
A. infinitives B. participles C. optatives D. imperatives
53. What are the case and number of the noun form “ὕμῳ”?  
A. dative singular B. genitive plural C. vocative singular D. accusative dual
54. Which of the following forms is the aoist active infinitive of “βλώσκω”?  
A. βλώσκειν B. μεμβλοκέναι C. μολεῖν D. μολεῖσθαι
55. Which of the following forms of “πόλις” is accusative?  
A. πολέοιν B. πολέων C. πόλιν D. πόλεσιν
56. Which of the following is a proclitic?  
A. τοί B. ἄς C. γέ D. πέρ
57. Which of the following is the correct accentuated form of “ἄνθρωπος τις”?  
A. ἄνθρωπός τις B. ἄνθρώπος τις C. ἄνθρῶπος τις D. ἄνθρωπος τίς
58. Which of the following are the correct comparative and superlative forms of “ἄνδρεῖῳ”?  
A. ἄνδρειότερα & ἄνδρειότατα B. ἄνδρειότερα & ἄνδρειοτάτη  
C. ἄνδρειοτέρῳ & ἄνδρειότατα D. ἄνδρειοτέρῳ & ἄνδρειοτάτη
59. Which of the following is a form of λαμβάνω?  
A. λήψομαι B. λήσομαι C. λείψομαι D. λείβομαι
60. Which of the following pronouns does not have an enclitic form?  
A. ἄμοῳ B. σοί C. ἄμέ D. σύ
61. What form of the adjective “ἄργός” agrees with the noun form “νεἄνιῳς”?  
A. ἄργῆς B. ἄργά C. ἄργόν D. ἄργούς
62. Which of the following is the correct resulting vowel for a contraction of “ο+ε”?  
A. ω B. ου C. η D. ει
63. What use of the dative is found in the sentence: “ἄλλήλοισ διειλέγεθα”?  
A. association B. disadvantage C. agent D. possessor
64. Which of the following is not a form of the relative pronoun?  
A. ἄν B. ἄς C. οἄ D. αἄ

65. Which of the following forms of the definite article agree with the noun form “πάθους”?  
 A. τούς B. το C. τ D. α
66. Which of the following is not an allowable accentuation pattern?  
 A. acute on the antepenult B. acute on the penult  
 C. circumflex on the antepenult D. circumflex on the penult
67. Which of the following is the contracted future active participle of ἔλπιζω?  
 A. ἐλπίζων B. ἐλπιέων C. ἐλπίζον D. ἐλπίσας
68. Which of the following is not a use of the infinitive?  
 A. articular B. epexegetical C. reference D. purpose
69. Translate the following sentence into English: “ὁ ἀνὴρ ἔπαισε τὴν γυναῖκα.”  
 A. The woman is woken up by her husband. B. The man is woken up by his wife.  
 C. The woman wakes her husband. D. The man wakes his wife.
70. Which of the following is an imperative?  
 A. δύνασθε B. δύνασαι C. δύνασθαι D. δύναται
71. δύο : δεύτερος ::  
 A. εἷς : ἑπτάξ B. πέντε : πεντάκις C. ἑκτόν : ἑξήκοντος D. ἑκατόν : χίλιοι
72. What case does the preposition “πρός” govern?  
 A. genitive B. dative C. accusative D. all of the above
73. What is the part of speech of the word “μηκέτι”?  
 A. conjunction B. adverb C. particle D. interjection
74. What mood and type of clause is found in the dependent clause of the sentence:  
 “φοβοῦμαι μὴ ὁ γέννηται”?  
 A. subjunctive & result B. optative & purpose C. subjunctive & fear D. optative & wish
75. What are the tense and voice of the participle ἔργαζόμενοι?  
 A. future middle B. future passive C. aorist middle D. present mediopassive
76. Which of the following does not belong because of part of speech?  
 A. ἔδωρ B. πῦρ C. γάρ D. αἶψα
77. What are the case and number of the phrase “τῶν ἑξ ἑσπερίων”?  
 A. genitive singular B. genitive plural C. accusative plural D. accusative singular
78. What are the person and mood of πέμποιτο?  
 A. 3<sup>rd</sup> & optative B. 2<sup>nd</sup> & indicative C. 3<sup>rd</sup> & subjunctive D. 2<sup>nd</sup> & optative
79. What number is μέλιτα?  
 A. singular B. dual C. plural D. any of the above
80. Which of the following words cannot introduce a purpose clause.  
 A. μή B. ἵνα C. ἵνα D. ἵνα
81. What type of subordinate clause is found in the sentence: “ἵνα πειλοῦμαι ἵνα ταῦτα ποιήσῃ”;  
 A. causal B. proviso C. effort D. result
82. What type of subordinate clause is found here: “ἵνα φάσαν ἵνα ποδώσειν ἵνα μὴ καίεν τῶν οὐκίτων”;  
 A. purpose B. result C. circumstantial D. proviso
83. Translate the sentence “ἐὰν ταῦτα ποιήσῃς, καλῶς ποιήσεις”;  
 A. If you do these things, you will do well. B. If you did these things, you would do well.  
 C. If she does these things, she will do well. D. If she did these things, she would do well.
84. Which of the following is the masculine singular nominative form of the present participle of ἐμύμην?  
 A. ἐμύμην B. ἐμύμην C. ἐμύμην D. ἐμύμην
85. Which of the following forms of πολὺς can modify the noun form νήσους?  
 A. πολλά B. πολλὰς C. πολλοὺς D. πολλοῦ
86. What use of the accusative is found in the sentence: “ἵνα πλεῖστον ἵνα πᾶσι ἡμετέροις”;  
 A. extent of space B. respect C. adverbial D. predicate
87. Which of the following is the vocative form of Ζεὺς.  
 A. Ζεῦ B. Δία C. Διός D. Δί

88. What degree is the adjective form “ἄδιων”?  
 A. positive                      B. comparative                      C. superlative                      D. none of the above
89. Which of the following numerals is not indeclinable?  
 A. ἑπτὰ                      B. ἑννέα                      C. τέτταρες                      D. πέντε

**V. Reading Comprehension: Refer to the following passage for questions 90–100.**

*The city set on fire during the Corcyran revolution (Thuc. 3.74 adapted)*

- 1 διαλιπούς δὲ ἑμέρῃς, γίγνεται ἀπῆθις μάχη· καὶ νῆκῃ δῆμος, προέχων ἑσχυῖ τε χωρίων καὶ πλήθει  
 2 ἑνθρώπων. συνεπελάβοντο δὲ ἀποτοῦς τολμηρῆς καὶ ἀπο γυναῖκες, βάλλουσαι ἑπὶ τῶν οἰκιστῶν τῶν  
 3 κεράμῃ, καὶ παρὰ φύσιν ἑπομένουςαι τῶν θόρυβον. περὶ δὲ δειλὴν ἑψίαν τροπῆ τῶν ἑλίγων  
 ἑγένετο,  
 4 καὶ ἑδαισαν μὲν δῆμος ἑπελθῶν κρατήσεί τε τῆς πόλεως ἀποτοβοεῖ, καὶ σφῆς<sup>1</sup> διαφθεῖρην,  
 5 φειδόμενοι οἱ τῆς οἰκίῃς οἷτε ἑλλοτριῆς. ἑστε καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ ἑμπόρων κατεκαύθη, καὶ ἑ  
 πόλις  
 6 ἑκινδύνευσε πῆσα διαφθαρεῖναι, εἰ ἑνεμος τῆ φλογῆ ἑπεγένετο ἑπίφορος ἑς ἀπτην.

<sup>1</sup> the oligarchs (the principal subject)

**Vocabulary Aid (alphabetical order):**

<b>ἀλλότριος</b> , -ῶ, -ον: foreign, alien	<b>ἑπίφορος</b> , -ον: carrying toward	<b>συνεπιλαμβάνομαι</b> : to take part with
<b>ἀποτοβοεῖ</b> (adv): without (striking) a blow (lit. by a mere shout)	<b>θόρυβος</b> , -ου, ῶ: confusion, uproar	<b>τολμηρός</b> , -ά, -όν: bold, daring
<b>δείδω</b> : to fear	<b>ἑσχύς</b> , -ύος, ῶ: strength	<b>τροπή</b> , -ῆς, ῶ: rout, flight
<b>δείλη</b> : afternoon	<b>κατακαίω</b> : to burn down completely	<b>ἑπομένω</b> : to endure, put up with, support
<b>διαλείπω</b> : to elapse	<b>κέραμος</b> , -ου, ῶ: tiles; roof	<b>φειδόμενος</b> , -η, -ον: sparing
<b>διαφθεῖρω</b> : to destroy	<b>κινδυνεύω</b> : to venture, run a risk	<b>φλόξ</b> , <b>φλογός</b> , ῶ: flame
<b>ἑμπορος</b> , -ου, ῶ: merchant	<b>κρατήσις</b> , -εως, ῶ: might, power	<b>χωρίον</b> , -ου, τό: stronghold
<b>ἑπέρχομαι</b> : to attack	<b>ἑψιος</b> , -α, -ον: late, tardy	
	<b>προέχω</b> : to be superior	

90. What is the best translation for ἀπῆθις (line 1) here?  
 A. backwards                      B. on the other hand                      C. in turn                      D. again
91. According to lines 1–2, what did the common people have as an advantage?  
 A. their intellect                      B. their numbers                      C. their weapons                      D. their courage
92. According to the passage, how did the women help the commoners?  
 A. by burning down the city                      B. by throwing tiles  
 C. by building a stronghold                      D. by destroying merchandise
93. What part of speech is τολμηρῆς? (line 2)  
 A. adjective                      B. noun                      C. adverb                      D. particle
94. What is the subject of ἑγένετο (line 3)?  
 A. τροπῆ (line 3)                      B. δῆμος (line 4)                      C. μάχη (line 1)                      D. πόλις (line 5)
95. What type of clause is introduced by μὲν in line 4?  
 A. fear                      B. result                      C. purpose                      D. effort
96. What noun does φειδόμενοι (line 5) modify?  
 A. γυναῖκες (line 2)                      B. δῆμος (line 4)                      C. οἰκίῃς (line 5)                      D. σφῆς (line 4)
97. What are the tense and mood of ἑκινδύνευσε?  
 A. aorist subjunctive                      B. imperfect indicative                      C. imperfect optative                      D. aorist indicative
98. What are the voice and mood of διαφθαρεῖναι?  
 A. passive infinitive                      B. active subjunctive                      C. middle indicative                      D. active imperative
99. Translate the conditional in the last sentence from lines 5–6: “ἑ πόλις ἑκινδύνευσε πῆσα διαφθαρεῖναι, εἰ ἑνεμος τῆ φλογῆ ἑπεγένετο ἑπίφορος ἑς ἀπτην”?  
 A. The entire city would have risked being destroyed, if the wind had carried the flame towards it.  
 B. The entire city would risk being destroyed, if the wind should carry the flame towards it.  
 C. The entire city will risk of being destroyed, if the wind carries the flame towards it.  
 D. The entire city would risk of being destroyed, if the wind were to carry the flame towards it.

100. What type of conditional is found in that last sentence?

A. Present General

B. Past Contrafactual

C. Future Less Vivid

D. Present Contrafactual