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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>B.</th>
<th>C.</th>
<th>D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. βλάπτω</td>
<td>A. harm</td>
<td>B. see</td>
<td>C. walk</td>
<td>D. wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ροτρον</td>
<td>A. virtue</td>
<td>B. bag</td>
<td>C. plow</td>
<td>D. arrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. νίκη</td>
<td>A. victory</td>
<td>B. defeat</td>
<td>C. honor</td>
<td>D. goddess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. μα</td>
<td>A. branch</td>
<td>B. furnace</td>
<td>C. queen</td>
<td>D. word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. λακτέω</td>
<td>A. run</td>
<td>B. bark</td>
<td>C. stop</td>
<td>D. lift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. γγύς</td>
<td>A. near</td>
<td>B. far</td>
<td>C. wherever</td>
<td>D. you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. θέ τρον</td>
<td>A. pillar</td>
<td>B. temple</td>
<td>C. theater</td>
<td>D. house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. καθεύδω</td>
<td>A. order</td>
<td>B. call</td>
<td>C. punish</td>
<td>D. sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. λύκος</td>
<td>A. white</td>
<td>B. wolf</td>
<td>C. loose</td>
<td>D. hare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. κ πος</td>
<td>A. river</td>
<td>B. garden</td>
<td>C. boulder</td>
<td>D. farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. χείρ</td>
<td>A. care</td>
<td>B. hand</td>
<td>C. winter</td>
<td>D. time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. μίροι</td>
<td>A. 100</td>
<td>B. 1,000</td>
<td>C. 10,000</td>
<td>D. 100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. μισθός</td>
<td>A. reward</td>
<td>B. story</td>
<td>C. small</td>
<td>D. sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. σ τος</td>
<td>A. place</td>
<td>B. sail</td>
<td>C. wisdom</td>
<td>D. grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. πο</td>
<td>A. foot</td>
<td>B. how?</td>
<td>C. where?</td>
<td>D. when?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. πί</td>
<td>A. out of</td>
<td>B. upon</td>
<td>C. within</td>
<td>D. down from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. γέομαι</td>
<td>A. lead</td>
<td>B. follow</td>
<td>C. go</td>
<td>D. come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. ο νος</td>
<td>A. one</td>
<td>B. wine</td>
<td>C. awning</td>
<td>D. house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. πεντήκοντα</td>
<td>A. 5</td>
<td>B. 50</td>
<td>C. 500</td>
<td>D. 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. βοή</td>
<td>A. snake</td>
<td>B. cow</td>
<td>C. shout</td>
<td>D. life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. νά</td>
<td>A. left</td>
<td>B. right</td>
<td>C. up</td>
<td>D. down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. δοκε</td>
<td>A. it hurts</td>
<td>B. it feels</td>
<td>C. it seems</td>
<td>D. it rains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. γέφρ ρα</td>
<td>A. woman</td>
<td>B. door</td>
<td>C. bridge</td>
<td>D. earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. ζητέω</td>
<td>A. live</td>
<td>B. fasten</td>
<td>C. grow</td>
<td>D. search</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. ππος</td>
<td>A. horse</td>
<td>B. cow</td>
<td>C. donkey</td>
<td>D. whale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. ξεύγν μι</td>
<td>A. breathe</td>
<td>B. build</td>
<td>C. yoke</td>
<td>D. yell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. π ρ</td>
<td>A. fire</td>
<td>B. pyramid</td>
<td>C. wand</td>
<td>D. gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. δού</td>
<td>A. yay!</td>
<td>B. wow!</td>
<td>C. alas!</td>
<td>D. behold!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. δίδωμι</td>
<td>A. give</td>
<td>B. care for</td>
<td>C. sigh</td>
<td>D. think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. κούω</td>
<td>A. see</td>
<td>B. smell</td>
<td>C. taste</td>
<td>D. hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. να</td>
<td>A. well</td>
<td>B. since</td>
<td>C. so that</td>
<td>D. hence forth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. ρυγυρος</td>
<td>A. gold</td>
<td>B. silver</td>
<td>C. crystal</td>
<td>D. copper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. γιγώσκω</td>
<td>A. give birth</td>
<td>B. be born</td>
<td>C. be kind</td>
<td>D. perceive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. ε τυχής</td>
<td>A. easy</td>
<td>B. lucky</td>
<td>C. pretty</td>
<td>D. soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. θλον</td>
<td>A. prize</td>
<td>B. evil</td>
<td>C. honor</td>
<td>D. murder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36. μως</td>
<td>A. τερος</td>
<td>B. λλά</td>
<td>C. πολύς</td>
<td>D. γάρ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. ψφороς</td>
<td>A. φονή</td>
<td>B. φωνή</td>
<td>C. σιωπή</td>
<td>D. σ γή</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. ράω</td>
<td>A. βλέπω</td>
<td>B. βάλλω</td>
<td>C. βλάπτω</td>
<td>D. βλαστάνω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. ρτι</td>
<td>A. πό</td>
<td>B. ν νί</td>
<td>C. π ς</td>
<td>D. δέ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. θ μός</td>
<td>A. ζ λος</td>
<td>B. στυ</td>
<td>C. μέλι</td>
<td>D. ψ χή</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

41. ψευδής  A. μαθής  B. δεξιός  C. ἱπτρός  D. ληθής
42. πάντα  A. ο δέν  B. δο λος  C. μήτηρ  D. κών
43. γεραίος  A. μ κρός  B. νέος  C. μελ ς  D. λαμπρός
44. ξύς  A. μόρος  B. ξένος  C. χλωρός  D. μωρός
45. στημι  A. καθίζω  B. τίθημι  C. μάχομαι  D. ροτάω

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. μεγάλ  B. μεγάλ  C. μέγα  D. μεγάλην
47. The protasis of which of the following conditionals is introduced by “ἐδαν”?
   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. πέμψ  ς  D. πεμψάμενος
49. What use of the genitive is found in the sentence: “παίνου ο ποτε σπανίζετε”?
   A. price  B. cause  C. separation  D. possession
50. Which of the following forms of “δίδωμι” is second person?
   A. διδό  τε  B. διδό  C. δίδομαι  D. δώσωμεν
51. In which of the following noun phrases are BOTH adjectives in the attributive position?
   A. πα ς πολυμαθ  ς γαθή  B. πολυμαθ  ς γαθ γας  C. πολυμαθ  ς γαθή  D. γαθ πα ς πολυμαθής
52. Which of the following can only be negated with “μη” and never “ο ”?
   A. infinitives  B. participles  C. optatives  D. imperatives
53. What are the case and number of the noun form “υ ω”?
   A. dative singular  B. genitive plural  C. vocative singular  D. accusative dual
54. Which of the following forms is the aorist active infinitive of “βλώσκω”?
   A. βλώσκειν  B. μεμβλοκέναι  C. μολε  ν  D. μολε  σθαι
55. Which of the following forms of “πόλις” is accusative?
   A. πολέοι  B. πολέων  C. πόλιν  D. πόλεσιν
56. Which of the following is a pronominal?
   A. τοί  B. ς  C. γέ  D. πέρ
57. Which of the following is the correct accented form of “νθρώπος τις”?
   A. νθρωπός τις  B. νθώτος τις  C. νθρ πος τις  D. νθρωπός τίς
58. Which of the following are the correct comparative and superlative forms of “νδρεί ”?
   A. νδρείτερα & νδρείτατα  B. νδρειότερα & νδρειοτάτη  C. νδρειότερ & νδρειότατα  D. νδρειοτέρ & νδρειοτάτη
59. Which of the following is a form of λαμβάνω?
   A. λήψοιμα  B. λήσομαι  C. λείψοιμαι  D. λείβομαι
60. Which of the following pronouns does not have an enclitic form?
   A. μο  B. σοί  C. μέ  D. σύ
61. What form of the adjective “ἀγγός” agrees with the noun form “νε νι  ς”?
   A. ἀγγής  B. ἀγγά  C. ἀγγόν  D. ἀγγούς
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: “λλήλιος διειλεγμεθα”?
   A. association  B. disadvantage  C. agent  D. possessor
64. Which of the following is not a form of the relative pronoun?
   A. ν  B. ἀς  C. ο  D. α
65. Which of the following forms of the definite article agree with the noun form “πάθους”?
   A. τοῦς    B. τὸ    C. τὸς    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 λπίζω?
   A. λπίζων    B. λπιέων    C. λπι ν    D. λπίς ς

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: “αν ρ π τ ς γυνακ ς γερεται.”
   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. ε ς : πας    B. πέντε : πεντάκις    C. κτω : γδος    D. κατόν : χλιοι

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: “φοβο μα μο γένηται”?
   A. subjunctive & result    B. optative & purpose    C. subjunctive & fear    D. optative & wish

75. What are the tense and voice of the participle ργαζόμενοι?
   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. δωρ    B. π ρ    C. γάρ    D. ἀρ

77. What are the case and number of the phrase “τας ς θυατί ς”?
   A. genitive singular    B. genitive plural    C. accusative plural    D. accusative singular

78. What are the person and mood of πέμποιτο?
   A. 3rd & optative    B. 2nd & indicative    C. 3rd & subjunctive    D. 2nd & 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. πως    C. ς    D. ν

81. What type of subordinate clause is found in the sentence: “πιμελο μα πως τα τα ποιήσει”?
   A. causal    B. proviso    C. effort    D. result

82. What type of subordinate clause is found here: “ φασαν ποδώσειν φ ς καί ειν τας ο κι ς”?
   A. purpose    B. result    C. circumstantial    D. proviso

83. Translate the sentence “έαν τα τα ποιήσες, καλ ς ποιήσες;”?
   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 ε μί?
   A. ν    B. ὄν    C. στων    D. ν

85. Which of the following forms of πολός can modify the noun form νήσους?
   A. πολλαί    B. πολλάς    C. πολλούς    D. πολλό

86. What use of the accusative is found in the sentence: “πλεε πρόφασιν π ἀλησόντου;”?
   A. extent of space    B. respect    C. adverbial    D. predicate

87. Which of the follow is the vocative form of Ζεός.
   A. Ζεώ    B. Δία    C. Διός    D. Δίι

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88. What degree is the adjective form "διών"?
   A. positive       B. comparative     C. superlative     D. none of the above
89. Which of the following numerals is not indeclinable?
   A. πτά         B. ννέα            C. τέταρτες        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 διαλιπούσι δ μέρις, γίνεται η θεία μάχη καὶ νῦν καὶ μος, προέχων σχοί τε χωρίων καὶ πλήθει
2 νθρώπων, συνεπελάβοντο δ α το στολμήρ καὶ α γνα κες, βάλλουσιν π τ νο κι ντ
3 κεράμι καὶ παρ φύσιν πομένουσαι τ ν θόρυβον. περ δε δείλην ψίαν τροπ τ ν λίγων γένετο,
4 καὶ δείσαν μ δ μος πελθ ν κρατήσει τε τ ζ πόλεως α τοβοε καὶ σφρ ζ διαφθείρειν,
5 φειδόμενοι ντ ντ ζ θο κλις τε α λατρί θ. καὶ θρήματα πολλ μπόρων κατεκαύθηκα καὶ πόλης
6 κινδύνευσε πα διαφαθαρ ναι, ε ναμος τ φλογ πεγένετο πίφωρος ζα την.

1 the oligarchs (the principal subject)

Vocabulary Aid (alphabetical order):

ύπερος, -ον: carrying toward
θόρυβος, -ου: confusion, uproar
σχοί, -ος: strength
κατακαίω: to burn down completely
κέρμος, -ου: tiles; roof
κινδύνευα: to venture, run a risk
κρατήσης, -εως: : might, power
ψιας, -α, -ων: late, tardy
προέχω: to be superior
συνεπελάβομαι: to take part with
τολμηρός, -ά, -όν: bold, daring
tροπή, -ς: : rout, flight
πομένω: to endure, put up with, support
φειδόμενος, -η, -ον: sparing
φλόξ, φλογάς: : flame
χωρίον, -ου, τό: stronghold
προέχων: to prevent

90. What is the best translation for α θείς (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 τολμηρός (line 2)?
   A. adjective        B. noun            C. adverb          D. particle
94. What is the subject of γένετο (line 3)?
   A. τροπ (line 3)    B. δ μος (line 4)  C. μάχη (line 1)  D. πόλις (line 5)
95. What type of clause is introduced by μ in line 4?
   A. fear            B. result         C. purpose       D. effort
96. What noun does φειδόμενοι (line 5) modify?
   A. γνα κες (line 2) B. δ μος (line 4) C. ο κίς (line 5) D. σφρ ζ (line 4)
97. What are the tense and mood of κινδύνευσε?
   A. aorist subjunctive  B. imperfect indicative  C. imperfect optative
   D. aorist indicative
98. What are the voice and mood of διαφαθαρ ναι?
   A. passive infinitive  B. active subjunctive  C. middle indicative
   D. active imperative
99. Translate the conditional in the last sentence from lines 5–6: “πόλις κινδύνευσε πα σα διαφαθαρ ναι, ε νεμος τ φλογ πεγένετο πίφωρος ζα την”?
   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.

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100. What type of conditional is found in that last sentence?
   A. Present General       B. Past Contrafactual       C. Future Less Vivid       D. Present Contrafactual