

νοῦν μέγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλώσσαν
2004

ACL-NJCL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION
BEGINNING ATTIC GREEK

TIME: 60 MINUTES

DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

- 1) Write **YOUR NAME** at the top left-hand portion of your answer sheet. Write **YOUR LAST NAME FIRST**. Be sure to **FILL IN THE BUBBLES** under your name.
- 2) Write the **EXAM NAME** (BEGIN) in the lower left-hand portion of your answer sheet under "IDENTIFICATION NUMBER." Do not fill in any bubbles.
- 3) Write **YOUR SCHOOL NUMBER** in the lower left-hand portion of your answer sheet under "SPECIAL CODES." Your instructor will give you your school number. Be sure to **FILL IN THE BUBBLES** under your school number.
- 4) Fill in **YOUR GRADE** in the column to the left of the green bar. Be sure to **FILL IN THE BUBBLE**.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT: Mark the correct choice ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question.

Remember:

USE BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY (#2 1/2 OR SOFTER)
FILL THE SMALL BUBBLES COMPLETELY WITH LEAD
ERASE UNWANTED ANSWERS COMPLETELY
DO NOT MAKE ANY STRAY MARKS ON THE ANSWER SHEET
TEAR OFF LAST PAGES AND CONSULT PASSAGES THERE
WHILE ANSWERING QUESTIONS

καλή ἐπιτυχία!

Passage A

- 1) In line 1, the adjective τρυφερώτατοι modifies (describes):

a) οἱ	c) πάντων
b) Συβαρίται	d) ἀνθρώπων
- 2) In line 2, the function of the accusative noun ψόφον is:

a) object of εἶσαν	c) object of ποιοῦντας
b) subject of ποιοῦντας	d) subject of οἰκέϊν (line 3)
- 3) In line 2, the gender and number of the present participle ποιοῦντας are:

a) masculine singular	c) feminine singular
b) masculine plural	d) neuter plural

4) From line 2, the word τεχνίτας is etymologically related to the English word:

- a) technique
- b) tectonics
- c) Teflon
- d) text

5) In line 3, the case and number of the noun πόλει are:

- a) nominative singular
- b) genitive plural
- c) dative singular
- d) accusative plural

6) In lines 1-3, the Sybarites:

- a) had the most extravagant workers.
- b) did not allow noise in the city.
- c) allowed workers in the city.

7) In line 4, the pronoun αὐτοῖς refers to:

- a) οἱ Συβαρίται (line 1)
- b) τρυφερώτατοι (line 1)
- c) τεχνίτας (line 2)
- d) ὕπνοι (line 4)

8) In line 5, the function of the accusative noun ἀλεκτρυόνα is:

- a) subject of ἔξεστιν (line 4)
- b) indirect object of ἔξεστιν (line 4)
- c) direct object of οἰκεῖν (line 5)
- d) subject of οἰκεῖν (line 5)

9) In line 5, the part of speech of the word τις is:

- a) relative pronoun (who)
- b) interrogative pronoun (who?)
- c) definite pronoun (she)
- d) indefinite pronoun (some)

10) In lines 4-5, we learn that:

- a) there existed a certain rooster.
- b) not only roosters lived in the city.
- c) there was a ban on roosters in the city.

11) In line 6, the present participle λέγων modifies (describes):

- a) Συβαρίτης (line 5)
- b) ῥόδων
- c) κοιμηθείς
- d) ἤγειτο

12) In line 6, the subordinating conjunction ὅτι marks a(n):

- a) indirect statement (that)
- b) temporal clause (when)
- c) result clause (so that)
- d) command

13) In lines 5-7, one of the Sybarites:

- a) could not sleep.
- b) had an uncomfortable bed.
- c) liked to sleep on roses.

- 14) In line 8, the subordinating conjunction ὥστε marks a(n):
a) indirect statement (that) c) result clause (that)
b) temporal clause (when) d) command
- 15) In line 8, the form of the present tense verb ὀρχεῖσθαι is:
a) indicative c) infinitive
b) imperative d) participle
- 16) In line 9, the function of the word τοῦτ' is:
a) subject of μανθανόντες
b) direct object of μανθανόντες
c) subject of ἐπολέμου (line 10)
d) direct object of ἐπολέμου (line 10)
- 17) In lines 7-9, we learn that:
a) Sybarites danced at festivals.
b) horses were trained to play the flute.
c) horses were trained to dance.
- 18) In line 10, the verb ἐπολέμου is an example of a(n):
a) α contract verb
b) ε contract verb
c) regular verb
- 19) From line 10, the word ὀρχηστικὸν is etymologically related to the English word:
a) orchid c) orchestrate
b) chest d) horticulture
- 20) In lines 9-11, during the war between the Crotons and the Sybarites:
a) the Sybarites played a dancing song.
b) Crotons and Sybarites played music.
c) the Crotons included flute-players in their army.
- 21) In lines 12-13, the translation of the words οὐ μόνον ... ἀλλὰ καὶ is:
a) not only ... but and c) not only ... but too
b) not only ... but yet d) not only ... but also
- 22) In line 13, the subject of the verb ἀπέφευγον is:
a) ἀναβάτας c) the Sybarites (line 10)
b) ἵπποι (line 12) d) the Crotons (line 9)
- 23) In lines 12-13, we learn that:
a) the horses went over to the enemy.
b) the riders of the horses fled from the enemy.
c) the enemy took the horses from their riders.

Passage B

- 24) In line 14, the tense of the verb μετεξεβαίνομεν is:
a) present (cross)
b) imperfect (were crossing)
c) future (will cross)
- 25) In line 14, the position of the adjective ἕτερον is:
a) predicative
b) attributive
c) neither
- 26) In line 14, the sailor and his companions:
a) were crossing a river.
b) were watching a boat.
c) were drinking.
- 27) In line 15, the coordinating conjunction καὶ joins ἐκβαίνων and:
a) φανερός
b) ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου
c) οὐκ
d) εἰσβαίνων (line 16)
- 28) In lines 15-16, the sailor claims that Herodes:
a) clearly got on the boat.
b) went out but did not get back on the boat.
c) clearly did not get on the boat.
- 29) In line 16, the person and number of the verb ἐξέβαλλον are:
a) 1st singular
b) 1st plural
c) 3rd singular
d) 3rd plural
- 30) In line 17, the case governed by the preposition διὰ is:
a) nominative
b) genitive
c) dative
d) accusative
- 31) In line 17, the gender of the noun νυκτός is:
a) masculine
b) feminine
c) neuter
- 32) In line 17, the use of the dative noun τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ is:
a) indirect object (for the next day)
b) time when (on the next day)
c) means (by the next day)
d) object of preposition (with the next day)

- 33) In lines 16-17, the sailor claims that he himself
- a) stayed in the boat that night.
 - b) was off the boat for part of the night.
 - c) left the boat before night.
- 34) In lines 17-18, we learn that:
- a) the boat left without Herodes.
 - b) Herodes was found to have disappeared.
 - c) the first sailor was angry with the rest.
- 35) In line 19, the part of speech of the word ὁμοίως is:
- a) noun
 - b) adjective
 - c) verb
 - d) adverb
- 36) In lines 18-19, the sailor said that:
- a) he found the event just as terrible as the rest did.
 - b) the rest were not bothered by the event.
 - c) one of the rest found the event as terrible as he did.
- 37) In line 20, the word Μυτιλήνη contains a(n):
- a) smooth breathing
 - b) iota subscript
 - c) augment
 - d) circumflex accent
- 38) In line 21, the word τε is an example of a(n):
- a) enclitic
 - b) preposition
 - c) article
 - d) indefinite pronoun
- 39) In lines 20-21, the missing man Herodes:
- a) was found in Mytilene.
 - b) could not be found anywhere.
 - c) was found on the ship after all.
- 40) In line 22, the phrase τὰλλ' ἀνήγετο contains an example of:
- a) elision
 - b) crasis
 - c) both elision and crasis
 - d) neither elision nor crasis

TEAR OFF THIS PAGE AND CONSULT THE PASSAGES AS YOU TAKE EXAM.

**NOTE: English equivalent is underneath the Greek word(s).
some vocabulary is at the bottom of the page**

PASSAGE A

This passage discusses the extravagant habits of the Sybarites and what occurred when they fought a war with the Crotons.

- 1 οἱ Συβαρίται πάντων ἀνθρώπων τρυφερώτατοι ἦσαν.
(see below) most extravagant
- 2 οὗτοι οὐκ εἶασαν τοὺς ψόφον ποιοῦντας τεχνίτας
allowed noise workers (acc pl)
- 3 οἰκεῖν ἐν τῇ πόλει, οἶον χαλκέας καὶ τέκτονας.
such as bronze-workers (acc pl) carpenters (acc pl)
- 4 ὅπως οἱ ὕπνοι αὐτοῖς ἀθόρυβοι εἶησαν· οὐδ' ἔξεστιν
in order sleep should be undisturbed that
- 5 ἀλεκτρύονα ἐν τῇ πόλει οἰκεῖν. Συβαρίτης δέ τις
rooster (acc s) (see below)
- 6 ἐπὶ ῥόδων κοιμηθεῖς, ἠγέρθη λέγων ὅτι φλυκταίνας
roses having slept got up blisters (acc pl)
- 7 ἐκ τῆς εὐνῆς ἔχει. οὗτοι δ' οὕτως τρυφεροὶ ἦσαν
bed so extravagant
- 8 ὥστε ἐδίδασκον τοὺς ἵππους ἐν ταῖς ἐορταῖς ὀρχεῖσθαι
διδάσκω: festivals (see below)
to teach
- 9 πρὸς αὐλόν. τοῦτ' οὖν μανθανόντες οἱ Κροτωνιάται, ἐπεὶ
flute Crotons
- 10 ἐπολέμουν τοῖς Συβαρίταις ἠύλοῦντο τὸ ὀρχηστικὸν μέλος·
(see below) played dancing song
- 11 παρῆσαν γὰρ αὐτοῖς αὐληταὶ σκευασμένοι, ὥσπερ στρατιῶται.
flute-players trained
- 12 οἱ δὲ ἵπποι ἀκούοντες τῶν αὐλῶν, οὐ μόνον ὠρχοῦντο,
flutes (see below)
- 13 ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἀναβάτας ἔχοντες ἀπέφευγον πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους.
riders enemies

ὁ Συβαρίτης, -ου: a Sybarite

ὀρχέω: to dance

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PASSAGE B

In this passage, a sailor discusses the events leading up to and following the disappearance of Herodes, a murder victim.

- 14 ἐπεὶ δὲ μετεξεβαίνομεν εἰς τὸ ἕτερον πλοῖον. ἐπίνομεν. καὶ
μετεκβαίνω: to cross (see below)
- 15 ὁ μὲν ἦν φανερός ἐκβαίνων ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου καὶ οὐκ
clear (see below)
- 16 εἰσβαίνων πάλιν· ἐγὼ δὲ παράπαν οὐκ ἐξέβαινον
at all (adv)
- 17 ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου διὰ τῆς νυκτὸς ἐκείνης. τῇ δ' ὕστεραίᾳ
(see below)
- 18 ἀφανὴς ἦν ὁ ἀνὴρ· ἐγὼ δὲ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐζητοῦν. καὶ εἴ
unseen (see below)
- 19 τινὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐδόκει δεινὸν εἶναι, καὶ ἐμοὶ ὁμοίως.
- 20 . . . ἐπεὶ δὲ ὁ ἀνὴρ οὔτε ἐν τῇ Μυτιλήνῃ, οὔτ' ἄλλοθι
Mytilene elsewhere
(a city) (adv)
- 21 οὐδαμοῦ ἐφαίνετο ζητούμενος. πλοῦς τε ἡμῖν ἐγίγνετο, καὶ
nowhere (adv) (see below) tide (nom, s)
- 22 τᾶλλ' ἀνήγετο πλοῖα ἅπαντα, ἔλειπον καγὼ πλέων.
(see below)

τὸ πλοῖον. -ου: ship

ζητέω: to search