

νοῦν μέγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν  
2002

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."

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.

*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 verb ἐστὶν ends with the letter ν (nu) because:
  - a) it is in the present tense
  - b) ἐν (line 2) starts with a vowel
  - c) it has an augment
  - d) it is imperative
- 2) In lines 1-2, Socrates asks if beauty exists:
  - a) in humankind alone.
  - b) in every person.
  - c) beyond just humankind.

- 3) In line 2, the part of speech of ἡ is:  
 a) article (the) c) pronoun (she)  
 b) coordinating conjunction (or) d) verb (is)
- 4) In line 2, the case of the pronoun τινί is:  
 a) nominative c) dative  
 b) genitive d) accusative
- 5) In line 3, the translation of the words καὶ ... καὶ is:  
 a) too ... too c) either ... or  
 b) but ... yet d) both ... and
- 6) From line 4, the word ἀψύχοις is related etymologically to the English word:  
 a) physics c) psychiatry  
 b) puck d) such
- 7) In lines 3-4, Kritoboulus claims that he believes that:  
 a) a horse and ox are inanimate.  
 b) there is beauty in a horse and ox.  
 c) many animals have beauty.
- 8) In line 4, the accent on the adjective πολλοῖς is:  
 a) acute c) circumflex  
 b) grave d) a rough breathing mark
- 9) In line 4, the part of speech of γὰρ is:  
 a) noun c) verb  
 b) particle d) adjective
- 10) In lines 4-5, Kritoboulus says that he knows that a shield:  
 a) cannot be beautiful, but a sword and spear can be.  
 b) and sword and spear can be beautiful.  
 c) and sword and spear should only be worn by a soldier.
- 11) In line 7, the gender of οὐδέν is:  
 a) masculine  
 b) feminine  
 c) neuter
- 12) In lines 6-7, Socrates asks:  
 a) why there is nothing completely beautiful.  
 b) how things which are dissimilar can be beautiful.  
 c) how everything can have some beauty.
- 13) In line 8, the case and function of τὰ ἔργα is:  
 a) nominative, acting as subject c) dative of time when  
 b) genitive of possession d) accusative, object of preposition
- 14) In line 9, the person and number of the verb κτῶμεθα (< κτάομαι) is:  
 a) 1<sup>st</sup> singular c) 2<sup>nd</sup> singular  
 b) 1<sup>st</sup> plural d) 3<sup>rd</sup> plural

- 15) In line 9, the adverb εὖ modifies:
- a) ἕκαστα
  - b) κτώμεθα
  - c) πεφυκότα
  - d) ἔστι
- 16) In lines 8-10, Kritoboulos says that things are beautiful if:
- a) we obtain them for their beauty.
  - b) they are well made for the task or appropriate for our needs.
  - c) they are made for their beauty.
- 17) In line 11, Socrates asks:
- a) why eyes are beautiful.
  - b) what the purpose of eyes is.
  - c) why we need eyes.
- 18) In line 12, the part of speech of the word ὥστε is:
- a) adjective
  - b) verb
  - c) pronoun
  - d) subordinating conjunction
- 19) In line 13, the word order of the adjective ἐμοὶ is:
- a) predicative
  - b) attributive
  - c) neither
- 20) In line 15, the phrase ὁ δὲ ἐμοὶ refers to:
- a) ὀφθαλμοὶ (line 14)
  - b) ὀρῶσιν
  - c) τὸ εὐθὺ
  - d) πάντα (line 16)
- 21) In line 16, the gender of the word πάντα is:
- a) masculine
  - b) feminine
  - c) neuter
- 22) In lines 14-16, Socrates claims that:
- a) Kritoboulos is cross-eyed.
  - b) his own eyes see all around because they stick out.
  - c) he knows everything.
- 23) In line 17, the function of the adjective εὐοφθαλμότατον is:
- a) subject complement (predicate nominative)
  - b) indirect object
  - c) subject
  - d) direct object
- 24) In lines 17-18, Kritoboulos wants to know if the crab:
- a) is liked by Socrates.
  - b) is an animal with eyes.
  - c) has the most beautiful eyes.

## Passage B

- 25) In line 20, the function of the phrase ὁ κωμικός is:  
 a) subject  
 b) appositive  
 c) object of preposition  
 d) adjective
- 26) In line 20, the word ἑπτὰ, by itself, means:  
 a) five  
 b) seven  
 c) eight  
 d) nine
- 27) In line 20, we learn that Philemon lived:  
 a) 97 years  
 b) 85 years  
 c) more than one hundred years  
 d) as long as his best friend
- 28) In line 21, the tense of κατέκειτο is:  
 a) imperfect (was ...)  
 b) present (is ...)  
 c) future (will ...)
- 29) In line 21, the part of speech of ἐπὶ is:  
 a) article  
 b) adjective  
 c) preposition  
 d) noun
- 30) In line 21, the case of the present participle ἡρεμῶν is:  
 a) nominative  
 b) genitive  
 c) dative  
 d) accusative
- 31) In line 21, Philemon is described as:  
 a) lying on a couch.  
 b) having few friends.  
 c) being a very funny man.
- 32) In line 21, the verb θεᾶτο is related etymologically to the English word:  
 a) theocracy  
 b) ant-eater  
 c) theater  
 d) tea
- 33) In line 22, the noun τὸν ὄνον is the object of:  
 a) ἐθεᾶτο (line 21)  
 b) κατεσθίοντα  
 c) παρασκευαζομένα  
 d) ἦρχε (line 23)
- 34) In line 22, the present participle κατεσθίοντα modifies (describes):  
 a) τὸν ὄνον  
 b) παρασκευαζομένα  
 c) αὐτῷ  
 d) τὰ σῦκα
- 35) In line 22, the case of the pronoun αὐτῷ is:  
 a) nominative (he)  
 b) genitive (his)  
 c) dative (for him)  
 d) accusative (him)

- 36) In line 22, the function of τὰ σῦκα is:  
a) subject of ἐθεῖατο (line 21)  
b) subject of κατεσθίοντα  
c) direct object of κατεσθίοντα  
d) indirect object of παρασκευαζομένα
- 37) In line 23, Philemon:  
a) calls the donkey names.  
b) asks for wine.  
c) summons his slave.
- 38) In lines 24-25, Philemon next says that:  
a) the slave should stop the donkey.  
b) the donkey should be given much wine.  
c) the donkey is sick from eating figs.
- 39) In line 25, the present participle ἀποπνίγων modifies (describes):  
a) τῷ ὄνῳ  
b) οἴνῳ  
c) τὸν δοῦλον (line 23)  
d) Φιλήμῳ (line 20)
- 40) In lines 25-26, Philemon died:  
a) by eating too fast.  
b) from choking with laughter.  
c) from drinking too much wine.

ΤΕΛΟΣ

THE END

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

NOTE: English equivalent is underneath the Greek word(s).

### PASSAGE A

In this conversation, Kritoboulus challenges Socrates to prove that he (Socrates) is the more handsome of the two.

- 1 Σωκράτης πότερον νομίζεις ὅτι τὸ καλὸν ἐστὶν  
 2 ἐν ἀνθρώπῳ μόνον ἢ καὶ ἐν ἄλλῳ τινί:  
 μόνος, α. ον: alone
- 3 Κριτόβουλος ναὶ μὰ Δία καὶ ἐν ἵππῳ καὶ βοῖ καὶ  
 yes, by god
- 4 ἐν ἀψύχοις πολλοῖς. οἶδα γὰρ ὅτι ἐστὶ  
 lifeless I know
- 5 καὶ ἡ ἀσπίς καλὴ καὶ τὸ ξίφος καὶ τὸ δόρυ.  
 shield sword spear
- 6 Σωκρατ. καὶ πῶς δύναται πάντα καλὰ εἶναι
- 7 ἐπεὶ οὐδὲν ὅμοιον ἀλλήλοις ἐστίν:  
 similar to
- 8 Κριτ. ἐπεὶ ταῦτα εὖ ἐργάζεται πρὸς τὰ ἔργα  
 these things ἐργάζομαι: the purposes  
 to be made
- 9 ὧν ἕνεκα ἕκαστα κτώμεθα, ἢ εὖ πεφυκότα ἐστὶ  
 on account κτάομαι: appropriate  
 of which to get
- 10 πρὸς ἡμέτερα δέοντα. ταῦτα οὖν ἐστὶ καλὰ.  
 δέω: these there-  
 to need things fore
- 11 Σωκρατ. καὶ οἶσθα τίνος ἕνεκα δεόμεθα τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν:  
 you know why δέω: (+ gen)  
 to need
- 12 Κριτ. ναὶ μὰ Δία, ὥστε δυνάμεθα ὀρᾶν.  
 yes, by god δύναμαι:  
 to be able
- 13 Σωκρατ. οὕτω ἤδη οἱ ἐμοὶ ὀφθαλμοὶ εἰσὶ  
 well then.

- 14 καλλίονες τῶν σῶν. ὅτι οἱ μὲν σοὶ ὀφθαλμοὶ  
more καλλός than yours because
- 15 τὸ εὐθύ μόνον ὀρῶσιν. ἀλλὰ οἱ δὲ ἐμοὶ  
straight only
- 16 πάντα ὀρῶσιν. ὅτι ἐπιπολαζόνται.  
because ἐπιπολάζω:  
to stick out
- 17 Κριτ. καὶ λέγεις ὅτι ὁ καρκίνος ἐστὶν εὐοφθαλμότατος  
crab having most beautiful eyes
- 18 τῶν ζῶων:  
τὸ ζῶον: animal
- 19 Σωκρατ. πάντως δήπου.  
yes

PASSAGE B

In this passage, Lucian relates the story of the death of the comic poet, Philemon.

- 20 καὶ Φιλῆμων ὁ κωμικός. ὢν ἑπτὰ καὶ ἑνενήκοντα ἔτη.  
comic poet years
- 21 κατέκειτο μὲν ἐπὶ κλίνῃ ἡρεμῶν. ἐπεὶ ἐθεῶτο  
κατάκειμαι: couch ἡρεμέω: θεᾶσθαι  
to lie down to rest
- 22 τὸν ὄνον κατεσθίοντα τὰ παρασκευαζόμενα αὐτῷ σῦκα  
donkey κατεσθίω τὸ σῦκον:  
to eat fig
- 23 ἦρχε μὲν γελᾶν. καλῶν δὲ τὸν δοῦλον  
ἄρχω: γελᾶω: <καλέω  
to begin (+inf) to laugh
- 24 καὶ σὺν πολλῷ γέλωτι λέγων ὅτι ὁ δοῦλος παρέχει  
laughter παρέχω:  
(dative) to give
- 25 πολὺν οἶνον τῷ ὄνῳ ὥστε ῥοφεῖ. ἀποπνιγόμενος  
donkey ῥοφεῶ: ἀποπνίγεται: to be choked  
to gulp down
- 26 ὑπὸ τοῦ γέλωτος ἀπέθνησκεν.  
due to laughter  
(genitive)