

νοῦν μέγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν  
2021  
ACL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION  
INTRODUCTION TO GREEK

---

TIME: 50 MINUTES DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

- 1) In the upper left-hand corner, fill in the boxes with **your name (last, first)** and fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.
- 2) In the lower left-hand corner under “special codes”, fill in the boxes with your **school number**. Your examiner will give you your school number. Fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.
- 3) In the lower right box under “exam type”, write the **exam name** (INTRODUCTION).
- 4) In the vertical column in the middle, fill in the bubble for your current **grade level**.

*INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT:* Mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. Answers not bubbled on the answer sheet will not be scored. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question. Choose the best possible answer.

**Remember:**

Use a #2 pencil only.

Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet completely and neatly.

Erase unwanted answers on the answer sheet completely.

Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

καλή εὐτυχία!

---

1. The letter directly following π is

- a) θ.
- b) ο.
- c) ρ.
- d) ν.

2. The lower-case equivalent of the letter Γ is

- a) λ.
- b) τ.
- c) γ.
- d) η.

3. The name Ζηνόθεμις in an English transliteration would be

- a) Zinotemis.
- b) Zenothemis.
- c) Zevothemis.
- d) Zanophemis.

4. The word 'orchēstra' in Greek characters is

- a) ὀρξήστρα.
- b) ὀρχήστρα.
- c) ὠρχέστρα.
- d) ὠρκέστρα.

5. The letter directly before ψ (psi) is

- a) φ (phi).
- b) χ (chi).
- c) τ (tau).
- d) υ (upsilon).

6. The name of the letter ζ is

- a) zeta.
- b) xi.
- c) sigma.
- d) lambda.

7. The next letter in the sequence μ, ν, ... is

- a) κ.
- b) ο.
- c) π.
- d) ξ.

8. The capital/upper-case equivalent of the letter  $\delta$  is

- a)  $\Delta$ .
- b)  $\Lambda$ .
- c)  $\text{P}$ .
- d)  $\Sigma$ .

9. The lowercase equivalent of the letter  $\Xi$  is

- a)  $\pi$ .
- b)  $\chi$ .
- c)  $\zeta$ .
- d)  $\xi$ .

10. The Hellenistic Age began after the death of

- a) Pericles.
- b) Philip II.
- c) Darius III.
- d) Alexander.

11. The Spartans did NOT take part in which one of the following battles?

- a) Salamis
- b) Marathon
- c) Aegospotami
- d) Thermopylae

12. Which divinity and animal are INCORRECTLY paired?

- a) Ares - vulture
- b) Artemis - deer
- c) Poseidon - horse
- d) Aphrodite - peacock

13. Which of these gods carried the bident?

- a) Zeus
- b) Apollo
- c) Hades
- d) Hermes

14. Hippolytus, about whom Euripides wrote, was the son of

- a) Jason.
- b) Theseus.
- c) Oedipus.
- d) Agamemnon.

15. The ideal city-state was discussed in a work by

- a) Plato.
- b) Aeschylus.
- c) Herodotus.
- d) Sophocles.

**Use the following sentence to answer questions 16 - 21.**

οἱ θεοὶ φέρουσι καὶ εἰρήνην καὶ πόλεμον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.

16. The singular equivalent of φέρουσι is

- a) φέρω.
- b) φέρει.
- c) φέρετε.
- d) φέρομεν.

17. The singular equivalent of τοῖς is

- a) τό.
- b) τῷ.
- c) τόν.
- d) τοῦ.

18. The plural equivalent of πόλεμον is

- a) πόλεμοι.
- b) πολέμοις.
- c) πολέμων.
- d) πολέμους.

19. The best translation of τοῖς ἀνθρώποις is

- a) 'of people'.
- b) 'to people'.
- c) 'against people'.
- d) 'away from people'.

20. According to this sentence, the gods

- a) do not bring peace.
- b) bring peace through war.
- c) bring both peace and war.
- d) bring peace after war.

21. A derivative of εἰρήνη is

- a) Irene.
- b) irony.
- c) error.
- d) eerie.

**Use the following sentence to answer questions 22-27.**

τὰ ζῶα ἐθέλω βλέπειν περὶ τῆς γῆς.

22. The subject of this sentence is

- a) I.
- b) you.
- c) the land.
- d) the animals.

23. The best translation of βλέπειν is

- a) 'See!'
- b) 'I see'.
- c) 'to see'.
- d) 'she sees'.

24. The form of τὰ ζῶα is

- a) feminine nominative singular.
- b) feminine accusative plural.
- c) neuter nominative plural.
- d) neuter accusative plural.

25. The case of τῆς γῆς is

- a) nominative.
- b) accusative.
- c) genitive.
- d) dative.

26. The plural equivalent of τῆς is

- a) τὰ.
- b) τὰς.
- c) τῶν.
- d) ταῖς.

27. The preposition περί means

- a) 'on'.
- b) 'before'.
- c) 'around'.
- d) 'towards'.

*Continue on to the next page.*

**For questions 28-38, refer to the GREEK PASSAGE found at the end of this exam (p. 9).**

28. In line 1, the case of Βυζαντίω is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive.
- c) dative.
- d) accusative.

29. In line 1, the person and number of the verb νοσοῦσιν is

- a) second person singular.
- b) third person singular.
- c) first person plural.
- d) third person plural.

30. According to line 2, the streets were

- a) dirty.
- b) nearly empty.
- c) unpaved.
- d) very crowded.

31. In line 3, the form of τὰς τέχνας is

- a) feminine singular.
- b) accusative singular.
- c) nominative plural.
- d) accusative plural.

32. In line 3, the gender of οἱ τεχνῖται is

- a) masculine.
- b) feminine.
- c) neuter.

33. According to line 3, we learn that the craftsmen

- a) stopped working.
- b) overcharged people.
- c) were among the first to fall ill.
- d) made more than people could buy.

34. In line 4, the form of the definite article that would be used with σῖτον is

- a) ὁ.
- b) τό.
- c) τοῦ.
- d) τόν.

35. In line 4, the word ἀπορίαν refers to a lack of

- a) food.
- b) doctors.
- c) clothing.
- d) medicine.

36. In line 5, we learn that many became sick, even a

- a) priest.
- b) leader.
- c) farmer.
- d) philosopher.

37. In line 6, we learn that in the time of the plague

- a) people did not wear their fancy clothes.
- b) people did not have any fine garments to wear.
- c) people kept dressing well to cheer themselves up.
- d) people longed to wear beautiful clothes.



38. The statement οἴκοι μένουσιν (line 6) most closely expresses the same thought as which other statement in the passage?

- a) πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι νοσοῦσιν (line 1).
- b) ὀλίγοι ἄνθρωποι βαίνουσιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς (line 2).
- c) ἡ πόλις σῖτον οὐκ ἔχει (line 4).
- d) οἱ ἄνθρωποι καλὰ ἱματῖα οὐ φοροῦσιν (line 6).

**Refer to the map on page 10 to answer questions 39 and 40.**

39. The Hellespont is closest to the letter

- a) B.
- b) D.
- c) F.
- d) J.

40. The letter I indicates the city of

- a) Athens.
- b) Corinth.
- c) Sparta.
- d) Thebes.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ**  
**THE END**

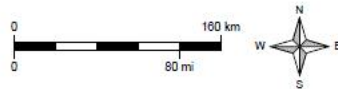
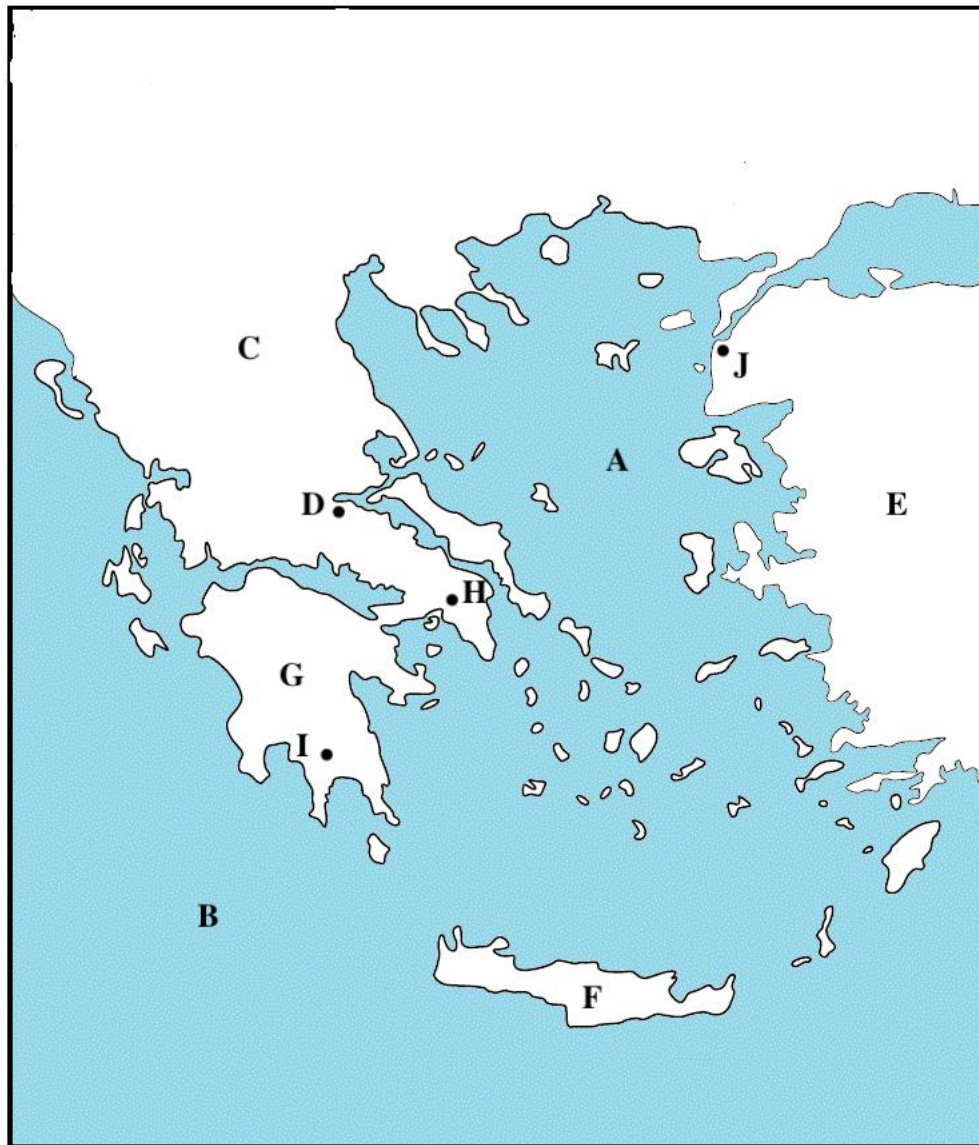
TEAR OFF THIS PAGE AND CONSULT THE PASSAGE AS YOU TAKE EXAM.

**NOTE: Vocabulary help appears underneath the Greek word(s).**

*What happened during a plague in Byzantium.*

- 1 ἐν Βυζαντίῳ πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι νοσοῦσιν.  
πολλοί: many                      νοσέω: be sick
- 2 ὀλίγοι ἄνθρωποι βαίνουνσιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς.  
ὀλίγοι: few                                      ἡ ὁδός: the street
- 3 οἱ τεχνῖται παύουσι τὰ ἔργα καὶ τὰς τέχνας.  
ὁ τεχνίτης: the craftsman
- 4 ἡ πόλις σῖτον οὐκ ἔχει· οἱ οὖν νοσοῦντες κακῶς πάσχουσι διὰ ἀπορίαν.  
ἡ πόλις: the city                      οὖν: therefore                      κακῶς: badly                      ἡ ἀπορία: a lack  
ὁ σίτος: food                                      οἱ...νοσοῦντες: the sick [people]
- 5 καὶ ὁ Ἰουστινιανός, ὁ τῆς γῆς κύριος, νοσεῖ.  
ὁ Ἰουστινιανός: The Roman Emperor, Justinian                                      νοσέω: be sick
- 6 οἱ ἄνθρωποι καλὰ ἱματῖα οὐ φοροῦσιν, ἀλλὰ οἴκοι μένουσιν.  
καλὰ ἱματῖα: beautiful clothes                                      οἴκοι: at home  
φορέω: wear

TEAR OFF THIS PAGE AND CONSULT THE MAP FOR QUESTIONS 39 AND 40.



νοῦν μέγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν  
2021  
ACL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION  
BEGINNING ATTIC GREEK

TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

1) In the upper lefthand corner, fill in the boxes with **your name (last, first)** and fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

2) In the lower left-hand corner under “special codes”, fill in the boxes with your **school number**. Your examiner will give you your school number. Fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

3) In the lower right box under “exam type”, write the **exam name** (BEGINNING).

4) In the vertical column in the middle, fill in the bubble for your current **grade level**.

*INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT:* Mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. Answers not bubbled on the answer sheet will not be scored. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question. Choose the best possible answer.

**Remember:**

Use a #2 pencil only.

Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet completely and neatly.

Erase unwanted answers on the answer sheet completely.

Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

καλή εὐτυχία!

---

1. In line 1, the word ῥάδιον shows

- a) a smooth breathing and acute accent.
- b) a rough breathing and a grave accent.
- c) a rough breathing and an iota subscript.
- d) a smooth breathing and an iota subscript.

2. In line 1, the first principal part of the verb ἦν is

- a) εἰμί.
- b) νικάω.
- c) ἡγέομαι.
- d) ὀνομάζω.

3. In line 1, the case of the noun ἀνθρώπους is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive
- c) dative.
- d) accusative.

4. In line 1, what is said about people?

- a) In Byzantium, there were many people.
- b) There were not many people to be seen.
- c) It was not easy for them to see on the roads.
- d) The roads to Byzantium were easily travelled.

5. In line 2, the tense of the verb ἔμμενον is

- a) present.
- b) imperfect.
- c) future.

6. In line 2, we learn that

- a) everyone was staying at home.
- b) everyone in Byzantium was sick or dead.
- c) everyone who stayed home remained healthy.
- d) everyone stayed home in order to serve the sick.

7. In lines 2 - 3, the two groups of people οἱ μὲν ... οἱ δέ refer to

- a) different groups of the healthy.
- b) different groups of the sick.
- c) the living and the dead.
- d) servants and masters.

8. In lines 2 and 3, we learn that

- a) only the sick stayed at home.
- b) some people were caring for the sick.
- c) if people were healthy, they mourned.
- d) people remained with those who had died.

9. In line 3, πολλοί is

- a) in apposition to οἱ (line 3).
- b) a modifier of νεκρούς (line 3).
- c) the subject of ἔφερον (line 4).
- d) the direct object of ἔφερον (line 4).

10. In line 3, the gender of the noun ὁδοῖς is

- a) masculine.
- b) feminine.
- c) neuter.

11. In lines 3 - 4, we learn that

- a) many stopped dead in the streets.
- b) in many streets, there were corpses.
- c) many carried the dead in the streets.
- d) many were left for dead in the streets.

12. In line 4, the subject of ἐπαύσατο is

- a) πολλοί (line 3).
- b) ἔργα (line 4).
- c) τεχνῖται (line 4).
- d) not expressed.

13. In line 5, the tense of the verb ἔπαυον is

- a) present.
- b) imperfect.
- c) future.

14. In lines 4 - 5, we read that

- a) workers stopped working at their jobs.
- b) not everyone stopped their work.
- c) craftsmen had less work to do.
- d) jobs became more plentiful.

15. In line 5, the best translation of the phrase ἐν τῇ πόλει is

- a) 'in the city'.
- b) 'from the city'.
- c) 'beyond the city'.
- d) 'through the city'.

16. In line 5, the best translation of the word ἢ is

- a) 'or'.
- b) 'the'.
- c) 'she'.
- d) 'which'.

17. In line 5, the best translation of the phrase ἀγαθὰ πάντα is

- a) 'the whole good woman'.
- b) 'the whole good man'.
- c) 'all good things'.
- d) 'entirely good'.

18. In line 5, the subject of ἐπεκώμαζεν is

- a) πόλει (line 5).
- b) ἀγαθὰ (line 5).
- c) λιμός (line 5).
- d) an understood 'he'.

19. In line 5, we learn about the city that

- a) the people were starving.
- b) there was a strange atmosphere.
- c) everyone held on to the goods they had.
- d) the people had nothing of any value left.

20. In line 6, the case of ἄρτον is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive.
- c) dative.
- d) accusative.

21. In line 6 - 7, which of the following words is an infinitive?

- a) νοσοῦντες (line 6)
- b) πάσχειν (line 6)
- c) ἐδόκουν (line 7)
- d) καταστροφήν (line 7)

22. In line 7, the preposition διὰ governs the

- a) nominative case.
- b) genitive case.
- c) dative case.
- d) accusative case.

23. In line 7, the person and number of the verb ἐδόκουν are

- a) 1st person singular.
- b) 3rd person singular.
- c) 1st person plural.
- d) 3rd person plural.

24. In lines 6 - 7, ὥστε sets up a clause saying that, as a result,

- a) the disease made sick people collapse.
- b) the sick learned how to endure life badly.
- c) a lack of nourishment made sick people die.
- d) even those who found bread suffered deadly illness.



25. In line 8, πρὸς τούτοις means

- a) 'near them (the sick)'.
- b) 'instead of these (events)'.
- c) 'in addition to these (events)'.
- d) 'near those (who wear fancy clothes)'.

26. In line 8, the case of οὐδείς is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive.
- c) dative.
- d) accusative.

27. In line 8, the tense of ἐδύνατο is

- a) present.
- b) imperfect.
- c) future.

28. In line 8, the verb ὀρᾶν is a(n)

- a) infinitive.
- b) imperative.
- c) present tense indicative.
- d) imperfect tense indicative.

29. In lines 8 - 9, we learn that at that time

- a) no one could see the emperor Justinian.
- b) the emperor Justinian became very sick.
- c) even the emperor Justinian stopped wearing fancy clothes.
- d) the emperor Justinian became especially concerned for the citizens.

30. In line 9, the phrase ἀλλ' ἐν shows

- a) an acute accent and a grave accent.
- b) smooth breathing and elision.
- c) rough breathing and elision.
- d) a circumflex.

31. In line 9, the word ὄ is a(n)

- a) relative pronoun.
- b) number.
- c) article.
- d) verb.

32. In line 9, the word βασιλείαν is etymologically related to the English word

- a) basil.
- b) basis.
- c) basin.
- d) basket.

33. In line 10, the initial letter of Ῥωμαίων in lower case is

- a) π.
- b) τ.
- c) ϕ.
- d) ρ.

34. In lines 9 - 10, the phrase βασιλείαν τῶν Ῥωμαίων πάντων means

- a) 'the capital of Romans everywhere'.
- b) 'the capital of all the Romans'.
- c) 'the every king of Romans'.
- d) 'the king of every Roman'.

35. In line 10, the case of ἱματίοις is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive.
- c) dative.
- d) accusative.

36. In line 10, the word ἰδιωτῶν is etymologically related to the English word

- a) idea.
- b) idiot.
- c) identify.
- d) idolatry.

37. In line 11, the present tense form of ἔμενον is

- a) ἔμενε.
- b) μένει.
- c) μένειν.
- d) μένουσιν.

38. In lines 9 - 11, we learn that

- a) all Romans lived in Byzantium.
- b) remaining quietly at home was unusual.
- c) only private individuals stayed off the streets.
- d) Romans in Byzantium wore ordinary clothes and stayed home.

39. In line 11, the best translation of οὕτως is

- a) 'to'.
- b) 'when'.
- c) 'so that'.
- d) 'in this way'.

40. In lines 11 - 12, we learn that

- a) the Romans helped Byzantium.
- b) the Romans everywhere suffered.
- c) the Romans tried to leave the country.
- d) the rest of the Roman Empire was doing fine.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ**

**THE END**

CONSULT THIS PASSAGE AS YOU TAKE EXAM: if you have the hard copy, tear this page off; if you are taking it online, you can open it in a separate window or print it out. Note: printing does not pause the time for this exam, which is 50 minutes.

**NOTE: Vocabulary help appears under the Greek words, proper names at the end.**

*The historian Procopius lived through the initial years of the bubonic plague. In this passage, he describes life in the city of Byzantium, which was capital of the Roman Empire at that time.*

- 1 Τότε δ' οὐ ράδιον ἦν ἐν Βυζαντίῳ ἀνθρώπους ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ὄρα̃ν.  
τότε (adv): then
- 2 πάντες οἴκοι ἔμενον· εἰ ἐρρώννυντο, οἱ μὲν τοὺς νοσοῦντας ἐθεράπευον,  
οἴκοι (adv): at home ῥώννυμι: be healthy and strong νοσέω: be sick θεραπεύω: tend,  
(ὁ νοσῶν = one who is sick) take care of
- 3 οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἀποθανόντας ἐθρήνουν. πολλοὶ νεκροὺς ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς  
ἀποθνήσχω: die (ὁ ἀποθανών = one who died)  
θρηνέω: lament, wail
- 4 ἔφερον. ἔργα τε πάντα ἐπαύσατο καὶ οἱ τεχνῖται τὰς τέχνας πάσας  
τεχνίτης, -ου, ὁ: skilled worker
- 5 ἔπαυον. ἐν τῇ πόλει, ἣ ἀγαθὰ πάντα εἶχεν, δεινὸς λιμὸς ἐπεκώμαζεν.  
πόλις, -εως, ἡ: a city λιμός, -οῦ, ὁ: famine, hunger  
ἐπικωμάζω: run riot
- 6 οὐ ράδιον ἦν εὐρίσκειν ἄρτον· ὥστε οἱ νοσοῦντες κακῶς πάσχειν  
ἄρτος, -ου, ὁ: bread νοσέω: be sick (ὁ νοσῶν = one who is sick)
- 7 ἐδόκουν τὴν τοῦ βίου καταστροφὴν διὰ τὴν τῆς τροφῆς ἀπορίαν.  
καταστροφή, -ῆς, ἡ: collapse ἀπορία -ας ἡ: loss, lack

*The passage continues on the following page.*

- 8 πρὸς τούτοις, χλαμυδηφόρους ἐν Βυζαντίῳ οὐδείς ἐδύνατο ὄρᾶν,  
χλαμυδηφόρος, -ου, ὁ: one who wears fancy clothes
- 9 μάλιστα ἐπεὶ ὁ Ἰουστινιανὸς ἐνοσεῖτο, ἀλλ' ἐν Βυζαντίῳ ὁ βασιλείαν  
μάλιστα (adv): most of all νοσέω: be sick βασιλεία, -ας, ἡ: capital
- 10 τῶν Ῥωμαίων πάντων εἶχεν ἐν ἱματίοις ἰδιωτῶν πάντες ἐνδιδυσκομένοι  
ἱμάτιον, -ου, τό: ordinary garment ἐνδιδυσκομένοι = the ones dressing (in)
- 11 ἡσυχῇ ἔμενον. οὕτως ὁ λοιμὸς ἐν τε τῇ ἄλλῃ Ῥωμαίων γῆ καὶ ἐν  
ἡσυχῇ (adv): quietly, at rest λοιμός, -οῦ, ὁ: plague
- 12 Βυζαντίῳ ἐπεκώμαζεν.  
ἐπικωμάζω: run riot

Proper names:

Βυζάντιον, -ου, τό: the city of Constantinople, formerly Byzantium, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire

Ῥωμαῖος, α, ον: Roman

Ἰουστινιανός, -οῦ, ὁ: The Roman Emperor, Justinian, who ruled the East from (527-565 CE)

νοῦν μέγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν  
2021  
ACL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION  
INTERMEDIATE

---

TIME: 50 MINUTES DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

- 1) In the upper left-hand corner, fill in the boxes with **your name (last, first)** and fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.
- 2) In the lower left-hand corner under “special codes”, fill in the boxes with your **school number**. Your examiner will give you your school number. Fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.
- 3) In the lower right box under “exam type”, write the **exam name** (INTERMEDIATE).
- 4) In the vertical column in the middle, fill in the bubble for your current **grade level**.

*INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT:* Mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. Answers not bubbled on the answer sheet will not be scored. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question. Choose the best possible answer.

**Remember:**

Use a #2 pencil only.

Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet completely and neatly.

Erase unwanted answers on the answer sheet completely.

Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

καλή εὐτυχία!

---

1. In line 1, the word ῥάδιον is best translated as

- a) ‘easy’.
- b) ‘rather easy’.
- c) ‘easy things’.
- d) ‘rather easily’.

2. In line 1, the word γε is a/an

- a) article.
- b) particle.
- c) proclitic.
- d) conjunction.

3. In line 1, the tense of the participle ἀγοράζοντα is

- a) present.
- b) future.
- c) aorist.
- d) perfect.

4. In line 1, the word τινὰ lacks an accent because it is a/an

- a) relative pronoun.
- b) interrogative.
- c) proclitic.
- d) enclitic.

5. In line 1, we read that

- a) no-one was living in Byzantium.
- b) people were rarely seen in the city.
- c) the city was not a place to be seen in public.
- d) it was not easy to be in Byzantium at that time.

6. In line 2, the word ὅσοις refers to

- a) ἀγοράζοντα (line 1).
- b) τινὰ (line 1).
- c) οἴκοι (line 2).
- d) ἅπαντες (line 2).

7. In line 2, the case and number of the noun σώμα are

- a) nominative singular.
- b) nominative plural.
- c) accusative plural.
- d) vocative singular.

8. In line 2, we learn that

- a) if they stayed indoors, people recovered.
- b) everyone who stayed indoors recovered.
- c) the healthy stayed indoors.
- d) no-one stayed indoors.

9. In line 3, the best translation of νοσοῦντας is

- a) 'disease'.
- b) 'to be sick'.
- c) 'about to be sick'.
- d) 'those who are sick'.

10. In line 3, the subject of the verb ἐθεράπευον is

- a) ἅπαντες (line 2).
- b) ὅσοις (line 2).
- c) νοσοῦντας (line 3).
- d) unexpressed.

11. In line 3, the verb ἐθρήνουν is best described as

- a) an infinitive.
- b) a participle.
- c) imperfect tense.
- d) aorist tense.

12. In line 3, we learn that

- a) the sick began to recover.
- b) there was no more mourning.
- c) the number of dead began to diminish.
- d) people either cared for the sick or mourned the dead.

13. In line 3, the word δέ is a/an

- a) conjunctive particle.
- b) relative pronoun.
- c) preposition.
- d) article.

14. In line 4, the case of the word τινί is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive.
- c) dative.
- d) accusative.



15. In line 4, the author indicates that

- a) only the strong could be found carrying goods.
- b) the people one met were bringing out the dead.
- c) it was only by chance that individuals might meet.
- d) the bodies of the dead were not seen on the streets.

16. In line 5, the subject of the verb ἐπαύσατο is

- a) ἔργα (line 4).
- b) τέχνας (line 5).
- c) τεχνῖται (line 5).
- d) ἕκαστοι (line 6).

17. In line 5, the gender of the noun τεχνῖται is

- a) masculine.
- b) feminine.
- c) neuter.
- d) common.

18. In lines 4 - 5, we read that, because of the situation,

- a) jobs became more plentiful.
- b) craftsmen had less work to do.
- c) not everyone stopped their work.
- d) workers stopped working at their jobs.

19. In line 5, the adjective ἀπάσας modifies

- a) ἔργα (line 4).
- b) πάντα (line 5).
- c) τέχνας (line 5).
- d) τεχνῖται (line 5).

20. In line 6, ἐχούση modifies

- a) πόλει (line 6).
- b) ἅπαντα (line 6).
- c) λιμός (line 7).
- d) ἀκριβῆς (line 7).

21. In line 6, the word χερσίν is etymologically related to the English word

- a) chord.
- b) surgery.
- c) scandal.
- d) character.

22. In line 7, the best translation of the word τις is

- a) 'something' or 'anything'.
- b) 'someone' or 'anyone'.
- c) 'who?'
- d) 'a'.

23. In lines 6 - 7, we read that

- a) sometimes they ran out of food.
- b) starvation occurred in a rich city.
- c) one cannot always have all the good things in life.
- d) there was an abundance of everything they needed.

24. In line 7, the best translation of ἢ is

- a) 'or'.
- b) 'the'.
- c) 'who'.
- d) 'rather'.

25. In lines 7 - 8, we learn that

- a) the bread was hard.
- b) getting food was difficult.
- c) people could have things other than bread to eat.
- d) there was a clear difference between the rich and the poor.

26. In line 8, the word ὥστε is introducing a

- a) causal clause.
- b) purpose clause.
- c) result clause.
- d) comparison clause.

27. In line 8, the case of the word τισίν is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive.
- c) dative.
- d) accusative.

28. In line 8, the word ἄωρον contains a/an

- a) rough breathing.
- b) alpha privative.
- c) enclitic accent.
- d) iota subscript.

29. In line 9, ἀπορίᾳ is a dative

- a) of advantage.
- b) of cause.
- c) of indirect object.
- d) dependent on a verb which takes the dative.

30. In line 9, the word τροφῆς is etymologically related to the English word

- a) trough.
- b) trophy.
- c) atrophy.
- d) distraught.

31. In lines 7 - 9, we learn that

- a) life was catastrophic for those who had food.
- b) lack of food happened to make people less sick.
- c) it happened that some of the sick began to recover.
- d) the sick died even sooner because they lacked food.

32. In line 10, the subject of ἐδύνατο is

- a) χλαμυδηφόρους (line 10).
- b) Βυζαντίῳ (line 10).
- c) οὐδείς (line 10).
- d) unexpressed.

33. In lines 10 - 11, the main idea is that

- a) the emperor did not get sick.
- b) one never saw well-dressed people outside.
- c) it was especially difficult to see one's friends.
- d) although the emperor was sick, he made sure everyone was taken care of.

34. In line 11, the word **μάλιστα** is a

- a) plural noun.
- b) comparative adjective.
- c) superlative adjective.
- d) superlative adverb.

35. In line 11, the verb **νοσῆσαι** is a/an

- a) present participle active.
- b) present infinitive active.
- c) future infinitive active.
- d) aorist infinitive active.

36. In line 11, the best translation of the phrase **ἐπεὶ βασιλεῖ νοσῆσαι συνέβη** is

- a) 'after the emperor happened to become sick'.
- b) 'if the emperor would happen to become sick'.
- c) 'while the emperor happens to be about to be sick'.
- d) 'since the emperor will have happened to become sick'.

37. In line 11, the noun **βασιλείαν** is accusative because it is the object of

- a) **ἐν** (line 11).
- b) **ἐχούση** (line 11).
- c) **ὡς** (line 12).
- d) **ἐνδιδυσκομένοι** (line 12).

38. In line 12, **Ῥωμαίων** is

- a) part of a genitive absolute clause.
- b) genitive with **ὡς** (line 12).
- c) genitive of possession.
- d) partitive genitive.

39. In line 12, the word ἅπαντες refers to

- a) the citizens.
- b) the clothing.
- c) the emperor.
- d) the sick.

40. In lines 13-14, the author tells us that he has written about

- a) what he has seen in his travels around the empire in the time of the plague.
- b) the effects of the plague in Byzantium, but not in the rest of the empire.
- c) the effects of the plague in Byzantium and elsewhere in the empire.
- d) his experience of the plague in Byzantium, the capital of the empire.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ**

**THE END**

CONSULT THIS PASSAGE AS YOU TAKE EXAM: if you have the hard copy, tear this page off; if you are taking it online, you can open it in a separate window or print it out.

**NOTE: Vocabulary help appears under the Greek words, proper names at the end.**

*The historian Procopius lived through the initial years of the Bubonic Plague. In this passage, he describes life in the city of Byzantium, which was capital of the Roman Empire at that time.*

- 1 Τότε δ' οὐ ράδιον ἐδόκει εἶναι ἔν γε Βυζαντίῳ ἀγοράζοντά τινα ἰδεῖν,  
τότε (adv): then ἀγοράζω: go out in public
- 2 ἀλλ' οἴκοι καθήμενοι ἅπαντες, ὅσοις συνέβαινε τὸ σῶμα ἐρρῶσθαι,  
συμβαίνω: happen ῥώννυμι: be healthy
- 3 ἢ τοὺς νοσοῦντας ἐθεράπευον, ἢ τοὺς ἀποθανόντας ἐθρήνουν. ἦν δέ τις  
νοσέω: be sick θεραπεύω: tend, take care of θρηνέω: lament, bewail
- 4 καὶ προϊόντι τινὶ τυχεῖν ἴσχυσεν, ὅδε τῶν τινα νεκρῶν ἔφερον. ἔργα τε  
προϊόντι < πρόειμι: go forward, be before νεκρός, -οῦ, ὁ corpse  
ἰσχύω, aorist ἴσχυσα: be strong, succeed
- 5 πάντα ἐπαύσατο καὶ τὰς τέχνας οἱ τεχνῖται μεθῆκαν ἀπάσας, ἔργα τε  
τεχνίτης, -ου, ὁ: skilled worker  
μεθῆκαν 3rd pl aorist indicative active <  
μεθήμι let go, give up
- 6 ἄλλα ὅσα ἕκαστοι ἐν χερσὶν εἶχον. ἐν πόλει γ' ἀγαθὰ ἅπαντα ἐχούση

The passage continues on the next page.

- 7 λιμός τις ἀκριβῆς ἐπεκώμαζεν. ἄρτον ἀμέλει ἢ ἄλλο διαρκῶς ἔχειν  
λιμός, -οῦ, ὁ: famine, hunger ἄρτος, -ου, ὁ: bread διαρκής, -ές: sufficient  
ἀκριβής, -ές: harsh ἀμέλει (adv): at all  
ἐπικωμάζω: run riot
- 8 χαλεπὸν ἐδόκει· ὥστε καὶ τῶν νοσοῦντων τισὶν ἄωρον συμβῆναι  
νοσέω: be sick ἄωρος, -ον: untimely
- 9 δοκεῖν ἀπορία τῆς τροφῆς τὴν τοῦ βίου καταστροφήν. πρὸς τούτοις,  
ἀπορία, -ας, ἡ: loss, lack καταστροφή, -ῆς, ἡ: collapse

10 χλαμυδηφόρους ἐν Βυζαντίῳ τὸ παράπαν οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο ἰδεῖν,  
 χλαμυδηφόρος, -ου, ὁ: one who wears fancy clothes  
 παράπαν (adv): altogether

11 μάλιστα ἐπεὶ βασιλεῖ νοσῆσαι συνέβη, ἀλλ' ἐν πόλει βασιλείαν ἐχούση  
 βασιλεύς, -έως, ὁ: here, the Roman emperor  
 βασιλεία, -ας, ἡ: capital  
 νοσέω: be sick

12 τῶν Ῥωμαίων πάντων ὡς ἐν ἱματίοις ἰδιωτῶν ἅπαντες ἐνδιδυσκομένοι  
 ἱμάτιον, -ου, τό: ordinary garment, toga  
 ἐνδιδύσκω: dress in

13 ἡσυχῇ ἔμενον. τὰ μὲν οὖν ἀμφὶ τῷ λοιμῷ ἐν τε τῇ ἄλλῃ Ῥωμαίων γῆ καὶ  
 λοιμός, -οῦ, ὁ: plague

14 ἐν Βυζαντίῳ ταύτη ἔσχεν.

Proper names:

**Βυζάντιον**, -ου, τό: the city of Constantinople, formerly Byzantium, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire

**Ῥωμαῖος**, α, ον: Roman

**Ἰουστινιανός**, -οῦ, ὁ: The Roman Emperor, Justinian, who ruled the East from (527-565 CE)

νοῦν μέγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν  
2021  
ACL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION  
*HOMERIC GREEK-ODYSSEY*

---

TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

1) In the upper left-hand corner, fill in the boxes with **your name (last, first)** and fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

2) In the lower left-hand corner under “special codes”, fill in the boxes with your **school number**. Your examiner will give you your school number. Fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

3) In the lower right box under “exam type”, write the **exam name** (ODYSSEY).

4) In the vertical column in the middle, fill in the bubble for your current **grade level**.

*INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT:* Mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. Answers not bubbled on the answer sheet will not be scored. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question. Choose the best possible answer.

**Remember:**

Use a #2 pencil only.

Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet completely and neatly.

Erase unwanted answers on the answer sheet completely.

Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

**καλή εὐτυχία!**

---

1. In line 337, the words ὧς φάν (= So they were speaking) refers to suitors in the palace, whose leader was

- a) Mentor.
- b) Eumaeus.
- c) Penthesilea.
- d) Antinous.

2. In line 337, the tense of the verb κατεβήσεται is

- a) present.
- b) imperfect.
- c) aorist.
- d) perfect.



3. In lines 337-338, Telemachus

- a) goes to the kitchen.
- b) offers the suitors gold and bronze.
- c) descends to a large room containing valuables.
- d) receives gold and bronze in payment from the suitors.

4. In line 339, some things in the chests are

- a) gifts for Penelope.
- b) Telemachus' baby clothes.
- c) medicinal herbs and potions.
- d) clothing and sweet-smelling oil.

5. In line 339, the case of the noun  $\chi\eta\lambda\omicron\iota\sigma\iota\nu$  is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive.
- c) dative.
- d) accusative.

6. In line 340, the case of the adjective  $\eta\delta\upsilon\pi\acute{o}\tau\omicron\iota\omicron$  is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive.
- c) dative.
- d) accusative.

7. In lines 340-343, the jars of wine are reserved for the potential

- a) funeral of Odysseus.
- b) homecoming of Odysseus.
- c) wedding of Penelope and a suitor.
- d) wedding of Telemachus and his bride.

8. In line 341, the person and number of the verb  $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\alpha\nu$  is

- a) 1st person singular.
- b) 3rd person singular.
- c) 1st person plural.
- d) 3rd person plural.

9. In line 341, the participle ἔχοντες modifies/describes

- a) πίθοι (line 340).
- b) οἴνοιο (line 340).
- c) ποτόν (line 341).
- d) Telemachus (understood).

10. In line 343, the verb νοστήσειε is

- a) indicative.
- b) subjunctive.
- c) optative.
- d) an infinitive.

11. In line 343, an English derivative from the word νοστήσειε is

- a) nostril.
- b) nostalgia.
- c) vociferous.
- d) ostentatious.

12. In line 343, the phrase ἄλγεα πολλὰ μογήσας indicates

- a) Odysseus may be experiencing many misfortunes.
- b) Odysseus may be exploring many lands.
- c) Telemachus may cause many deaths.
- d) Telemachus may grieve much.

13. In lines 344 - 345, the placement of the word δικλίδες at the beginning of line 345 to complete a thought from line 344 is an example of

- a) chiasmus.
- b) enjambment.
- c) a patronymic.
- d) ring composition.

14. In line 345, the accusative phrase νύκτας τε καὶ ἦμαρ functions as an instance of a/an

- a) direct object.
- b) extent of time.
- c) extent of space.
- d) cognate (internal accusative).

15. In lines 345-347, the guard outside the doors is a

- a) dog.
- b) statue.
- c) woman.
- d) serpent.

16. In line 346, the word ἢ is

- a) a singular pronoun.
- b) a plural pronoun.
- c) a dual pronoun.
- d) the conjunction 'or'.

17. In line 346, the phrase νόου πολυδρείησιν indicates that Eurycleia is

- a) intelligent as she performs her job.
- b) close in age to Telemachus.
- c) experienced in magic arts.
- d) treated like property.

18. In line 347, a literary device that appears is

- a) chiasmus.
- b) synchysis.
- c) hendiadys.
- d) metonymy.

19. In a later book of the *Odyssey*, the same Eurycleia (from line 347) will be the first to discover that

- a) the lost dog Argos has returned.
- b) Achilles has arrived for a visit.
- c) Odysseus has returned.
- d) Penelope has returned.

20. In line 348, in the word θαλαμόνδε the suffix -δε is equivalent to

- a) ἀπό + genitive.
- b) εἰς + accusative.
- c) ἐν + dative.
- d) παρά + dative.

21. In line 348, the gender of the participle καλέσσας is

- a) masculine.
- b) feminine.
- c) neuter.
- d) no gender (indeclinable).

22. In line 349, the case of the noun μάϊ' is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive.
- c) accusative.
- d) vocative.

23. In line 349, an English derivative from οἶνον is

- a) oink.
- b) ovarian.
- c) oenology.
- d) rhinoceros.

24. In line 349, the verb ἄφυσσον is

- a) indicative.
- b) subjunctive.
- c) optative.
- d) imperative.

25. In line 350, the clause starting with ὅτις gives more information about

- a) οἶνον (line 349).
- b) ἀμφιφορεῦσιν (line 349).
- c) Eurycleia (implied).
- d) Telemachus (implied).

26. In line 350, the degree of the adjective λαρώτατος is

- a) positive.
- b) comparative.
- c) superlative.

27. In line 351, the clause εἴ ποθεν ἔλθοι suggests that

- a) Odysseus will never return.
- b) Odysseus may possibly return.
- c) Odysseus will be carried back for burial.
- d) the wine saved for Odysseus has already spoiled.

28. In line 351, the verb ἔλθοι is

- a) indicative.
- b) subjunctive.
- c) optative.
- d) infinitive.

29. In line 353, the metrical pattern of the first four feet is

- a) spondee, dactyl, dactyl, spondee.
- b) dactyl, spondee, spondee, dactyl.
- c) dactyl, spondee, dactyl, spondee.
- d) all spondees.

30. In line 354, the case of the adjective ἐϋρραφέεσσι is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive.
- c) dative.
- d) accusative.

31. In line 355, the person and number of the imperative verb ἔστω is

- a) 1st person singular.
- b) 2nd person singular.
- c) 3rd person singular.
- d) 2nd person plural.

32. In line 355, the case and number of the noun μέτρα is

- a) nominative singular.
- b) accusative singular.
- c) nominative plural.
- d) accusative plural.

33. In line 355, an English derivative from the noun μέτρα is

- a) thrombosis.
- b) meteorology.
- c) thermometer.
- d) metamorphoses.

34. In line 356, the pronoun αὐτή refers to

- a) the leather sacks (line 354).
- b) the barley grain (line 355).
- c) the measures (line 355).
- d) Eurycleia (understood).

35. In line 356, the tense of τετύχθω is

- a) present.
- b) future.
- c) aorist.
- d) perfect.

36. In line 356, Telemachus wants Eurycleia to

- a) wash his clothes for the trip.
- b) gather all his comrades for the trip.
- c) keep her preparation of supplies a secret.
- d) explain to his mother what he intends to do.

37. In line 357, the conjunction ὅπποτε introduces a(n)

- a) purpose clause.
- b) temporal clause.
- c) indirect question.
- d) indirect statement.

38. In line 359, the word ἡμαθόεντα with Πύλον is an example of a/an

- a) epithet.
- b) zeugma.
- c) alliteration.
- d) synecdoche.

39. In a later book of Homer's *Odyssey*, in Sparta Telemachus will encounter

- a) Ajax.
- b) Nestor.
- c) Menelaus.
- d) Agamemnon.

40. In lines 359-360, Telemachus plans to travel in order to

- a) follow his father to war.
- b) make his fortune in order to marry.
- c) meet his mother's suitors one by one.
- d) seek information about Odysseus' homecoming.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ**

**THE END**

TEAR OFF THESE PAGES AND CONSULT THE PASSAGE AS YOU TAKE EXAM

**NOTE: Vocabulary help appears underneath the Greek word(s). Proper nouns and adjectives are glossed at the end of the passage.**

*After arguing with the suitors, Telemachus makes plans to travel to Sparta and Pylos.*

**2.337-360**

337 ὡς φάν, ὁ δ' ὑπόροφον θάλαμον κατεβήσετο πατρὸς  
 ὁ = Telemachus θάλαμος, -ου, ὁ: storeroom  
 ὑπόροφος, -α, -ον: high-ceilinged

338 εὐρύν, ὅθι νητὸς χρυσὸς καὶ χαλκὸς ἔκειτο  
 νητὸς, -ή, -όν: piled up

339 ἐσθῆς τ' ἐν χηλοῖσιν ἄλις τ' εὐώδες ἔλαιον·  
 ἐσθῆς, ἐσθήτος, ἡ: clothing ἄλις (adv): in abundance  
 χηλός, -οῦ, ἡ: large chest, coffer  
 εὐώδης, -ες: sweet-smelling

340 ἐν δὲ πίθοι οἴνοιο παλαιοῦ ἠδυπότοιο  
 πίθος, -ου, ὁ: a large jar ἠδύποτος, -η, -ον: sweet to drink

341 ἔστασαν, ἄκρητον θεῖον ποτὸν ἐντὸς ἔχοντες,  
 ἄκρητος, -ον: unmixed ἐντὸς (adv): within

342 ἐξείης ποτὶ τοῖχον ἀρηρότες, εἴ ποτ' Ὀδυσσεὺς  
 ἐξείης (adv): in order ἀρηρότες = set up, arranged  
 ποτὶ τοῖχον: "along the wall"

343 οἴκαδε νοστήσειε καὶ ἄλγεα πολλὰ μογήσας.  
 νοστήω: return home μογέω: suffer

344 κληισταὶ δ' ἔπεσαν σανίδες πυκινῶς ἀραρυῖαι,  
 κληιστός, -ή, -όν = κλειστός: closed πυκινῶς ἀραρυῖαι = "closely fitted"  
 σανίδες δικλίδες: double folding doors

345 δικλίδες· ἐν δὲ γυνὴ ταμὴν νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμᾶρ  
 ταμὴν, -ης, ἡ: housekeeper

346 ἔσχ', ἢ πάντ' ἐφύλασσε νόου πολυιδρείησιν,  
 πολυιδρεία, -ης, ἡ: great wisdom

347 Εὐρύκλει', ᾧπος θυγάτηρ Πεισηνορίδαο.

348 τὴν τότε Τηλέμαχος προσέφη θαλαμόνδε καλέσσας·

The passage continues on the next page.



- 349 ἄμαϊ, ἄγε δὴ μοι οἶνον ἐν ἀμφιφορεῦσιν ἄφυσσον  
 μαῖα, -ης, ἡ: endearing form of mother, "dear mama/mommy"  
 ἀμφιφορέυς, -ῆος, ὅ: a large jar with two handles  
 ἀφύσσω: draw off liquid (from a vessel)
- 350 ἡδύν, ὅτις μετὰ τὸν λαρώτατος ὄν σὺ φυλάσσεις  
 λαρός, -ή, -όν: sweet-tasting
- 351 κεῖνον οἰομένη τὸν κάμμορον, εἴ ποθεν ἔλθοι  
 οἴομαι: imagine, suppose, believe ποθεν (adv): from somewhere or other  
 κάμμορος, -η, -ον: ill-fated
- 352 διογενῆς Ὀδυσσεὺς θάνατον καὶ κῆρας ἀλύξας.  
 ἀλύσκω: flee from, escape, avoid
- 353 δώδεκα δ' ἔμπλησον καὶ πώμασιν ἄρσον ἅπαντας.  
 δώδεκα: twelve πώμα, πώματος, τό: lid, cover  
 ἐμπλήμι: fill up ἀραρίσκω: fit, arrange
- 354 ἐν δέ μοι ἄλφιτα χεῦον ἐύρραφέεσσι δοροῖσιν·  
 ἄλφιτον, -ου, τό: barley grain δορός, -οῦ, ὅ: leather sack  
 χέω: pour ἐύρραφής, -ες: well-stitched
- 355 εἴκοσι δ' ἔστω μέτρα μυληφάτου ἀλφίτου ἀκτῆς.  
 εἴκοσι: twenty μέτρον, -ου, τό: a measure ἀκτῆ, -ῆς, ἡ: grain  
 μυλήφατος, -η, -ον: bruised in a mill
- 356 αὐτὴ δ' οἷη ἴσθι· τὰ δ' ἀθρόα πάντα τετύχθω·  
 οἶος, οἷη, οἶον: only, alone τετύχω: prepare  
 ἀθρόος, -η, -ον: gathered together
- 357 ἔσπεριος γὰρ ἐγὼν αἰρήσομαι, ὀππότε κεν δὴ  
 ἔσπεριος, -η, -ον: in the evening
- 358 μήτηρ εἰς ὑπερῶν ἀναβῆ κοίτου τε μέδηται.  
 ὑπερῶν, -ου, τό: the upper part (of the house), "upstairs"  
 κοῖτος, κοίτου, ὅ: bed μέδομαι: think about (+ gen)
- 359 εἶμι γὰρ ἐς Σπάρτην τε καὶ ἐς Πύλον ἡμαθόεντα  
 ἡμαθόεις, -εσσα, -εν: sandy
- 360 νόστον πευσόμενος πατρὸς φίλου, ἦν που ἀκούσω·  
 πυνθάνομαι: learn by inquiry

**Proper Nouns and Adjectives:**

Εὐρύκλεια, Εὐρυκλείης, ἡ: Eurycleia

ὁ (line 337) = Τηλέμαχος, Τηλεμάχου, ὁ: Telemachus

Ὀδυσσεύς, Ὀδυσσῆος, ὁ: Odysseus

Πεισηνορίδης, Πεισηνορίδαο: son of Pisenor, another way of referring to Ops

Πύλος, Πύλου, ὁ or ἡ: Pylos

Σπάρτη, Σπάρτης, ἡ: Sparta

Ἦψ, Ἦπος, ὁ: Ops

νοῦν μέγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν  
2021  
ACL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION  
*HOMERIC GREEK-ILLIAD*

TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

- 1) In the upper left-hand corner, fill in the boxes with **your name (last, first)** and fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.
- 2) In the lower left-hand corner under “special codes”, fill in the boxes with your **school number**. Your examiner will give you your school number. Fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.
- 3) In the lower right box under “exam type”, write the **exam name** (ILLIAD).
- 4) In the vertical column in the middle, fill in the bubble for your current **grade level**.

*INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT:* Mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. Answers not bubbled on the answer sheet will not be scored. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question. Choose the best possible answer.

**Remember:**

- Use a #2 pencil only.
- Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet completely and neatly.
- Erase unwanted answers on the answer sheet completely.
- Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

καλή εὐτυχία!

---

1. In line 29, the tense of λύσω is

- a) present.
- b) future.
- c) aorist.
- d) perfect.

2. In line 30, ἡμετέρω modifies/describes

- a) μιν (line 29).
- b) γῆρας (line 29).
- c) οἴκω (line 30).
- d) πάτρης (line 30).

3. In line 31, ἐπιοιχομένην modifies/describes

- a) μιν (line 29).
- b) γῆρας (line 29).
- c) οἴκῳ (line 30).
- d) πάτρης (line 30).

4. In line 32, the mood of ἐρέθιζε is

- a) indicative.
- b) imperative.
- c) subjunctive.
- d) optative.

5. In line 32, the degree of σαώτερος is

- a) positive.
- b) comparative.
- c) superlative.

6. In line 32, we learn that Agamemnon sends Chryses away so that

- a) Chryses, the father, can appease the anger of the gods.
- b) Chryseis, the daughter, will not face the gods' anger.
- c) Chryseis, the daughter, will not be angry with her father.
- d) Chryses, the father, will be safe from Agamemnon's anger.

7. Based on your knowledge of the plot of the *Iliad*, what other father begs for the return of his child (in book 24)?

- a) Menelaus
- b) Nestor
- c) Priam
- d) Paris

8. In line 33, the word μύθῳ is in the dative case because it is

- a) a dative of possession.
- b) being used with a special verb that requires the dative.
- c) a dative of place.
- d) an indirect object.

9. In line 34, the object of the preposition παρά is

- a) μύθῳ (line 33).
- b) the understood subject of βῆ (line 34).
- c) θῆνα (line 34).
- d) θαλάσσης (line 34).

10. In line 34, the case of πολυφλοίσβοιο is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive.
- c) dative.
- d) accusative.

11. An English derivative from the word γεραιός (line 35) is

- a) geranium.
- b) pathogen.
- c) migraine.
- d) geriatric.

12. In line 36, ἄνακτι renames

- a) γεραιός (line 35).
- b) Ἀπόλλωνι (line 36).
- c) Λητῷ (line 36).
- d) Agamemnon (understood).

13. In line 36, the best translation of τόν is

- a) 'the'.
- b) 'whom'.
- c) 'himself'.
- d) 'someone'.

14. In line 36, ἠύκομος is a good example of a Homeric

- a) metaphor.
- b) epitaph.
- c) epithet.
- d) simile.

15. In lines 33 - 36, we learn that Chryses

- a) persuades other men to join a plot to get his daughter back.
- b) seeks out a beautiful woman.
- c) sneaks onto a Greek ship.
- d) walks along the beach.

16. In line 37, the tense of ἀμφιβέβηκας is

- a) imperfect.
- b) aorist.
- c) perfect.
- d) pluperfect.

17. In line 38, ζαθέην modifies/describes

- a) ὄς (line 37).
- b) Κίλλάν (line 38).
- c) Σμινθεῦ (line 39)
- d) νηόν (line 39).

18. In line 39, the best translation of the phrase εἴ ποτέ is

- a) 'if ever'.
- b) 'if only'.
- c) 'whenever'.
- d) 'meanwhile'.

19. In line 40, best translation of ἢ is

- a) 'or'.
- b) 'who'.
- c) 'than'.
- d) 'which'.

20. In lines 37-41, the speaker

- a) cites evidence of his piety.
- b) asserts that he protects shrines with force.
- c) expresses pleasure in feasting.
- d) asks for his flocks to be increased.

21. In line 42, the tense and mood of τίσειαν are

- a) present subjunctive.
- b) aorist subjunctive.
- c) present optative.
- d) aorist optative.

22. In line 42, σοῖσι indicates that vengeance is being sought with the help of the weapons of

- a) Apollo.
- b) Agamemnon.
- c) Chryses.
- d) Leto.

23. In line 43, the pronoun τοῦ refers to

- a) Achilles.
- b) Chryses.
- c) Chryseis.
- d) Agamemnon.

24. In line 44, the participle χωόμενος modifies/describes

- a) the same person that εὐχόμενος describes (line 43).
- b) Ἀπόλλων (line 43).
- c) Οὐλύμποιο (line 44).
- d) κῆρ (line 44).

25. In line 44, the accusative use of κῆρ is

- a) respect.
- b) direct object.
- c) place to which.
- d) object of the preposition κατ' (line 44).

26. In line 46, the word ἔκλαγξαν exemplifies the figure of speech known as

- a) litotes.
- b) zeugma.
- c) onomatopoeia.
- d) hysteron proteron.

27. In line 46, the metrical pattern of the first four feet is

- a) dactyl-dactyl-dactyl-dactyl.
- b) dactyl-spondee-dactyl-dactyl.
- c) spondee-dactyl-dactyl-spondee.
- d) spondee-spondee-spondee-dactyl.

28. In line 46, ἐπ' ὤμων χλωμένοιο may be best translated as

- a) of the angry shoulders.
- b) on the angry shoulders.
- c) of the angry one's shoulders.
- d) on the angry one's shoulders.

29. In line 47, an English derivative from the word κινήεντος is

- a) keratin.
- b) kilocalorie.
- c) ketogenesis.
- d) kinesiologist.

30. In line 47, the word ἔοικώς agrees with/describes

- a) night.
- b) Apollo.
- c) Chryses.
- d) shoulders.

31. In lines 43 - 47, we learn that

- a) Chryses gives up on prayers and turns to war.
- b) Apollo readies for an attack against the Greeks.
- c) Agamemnon has caused Chryses' death in battle.
- d) Chryseis has been killed by arrows in an escape attempt.

32. In line 49, the case and use (function) of βιοῖο is

- a) genitive of origin.
- b) genitive of possession.
- c) accusative of respect.
- d) accusative of duration of time.

33. In line 52, the noun πυραΐ gives the English derivative

- a) pure.
- b) vampire.
- c) pyroclastic.
- d) putrefaction.

34. In line 52, one literary device in this line is

- a) zeugma.
- b) chiasmus.
- c) enjambment.
- d) hysteron proteron.

35. According to lines 50 - 52, the attacker spared

- a) mules.
- b) dogs.
- c) men.
- d) none of the above.

36. In line 53, the subject of ὤχετο is

- a) ἐννῆμαρ (line 53).
- b) στρατόν (line 53).
- c) κῆλα (line 53).
- d) θεοῖο (line 53).

37. In line 53, the number and tense of ὤχετο are

- a) singular imperfect.
- b) plural imperfect.
- c) singular aorist.
- d) plural aorist.

38. In line 54, δεκάτη refers to a(n)

- a) assembly.
- b) arrow.
- c) calling.
- d) day.



39. In lines 53 - 55 we learn that

- a) Achilles has an idea put into his head by a goddess.
- b) the army realizes who has been attacking them for nine days.
- c) Hera joins Apollo in his destructive actions.
- d) Agamemnon calls an assembly of the Greek forces.

40. After this incident, Agamemnon forces Achilles to give up

- a) Patroclus.
- b) Helenus.
- c) Briseis.
- d) Nestor.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ**

**THE END**

TEAR OFF THESE PAGES AND CONSULT THE PASSAGE AS YOU TAKE EXAM

**NOTE: Vocabulary help appears underneath the Greek word(s). Proper nouns and adjectives are glossed at the end of the passage.**

*Agamemnon announces his intentions concerning Chryseis, a woman captured in battle, to her elderly father, Chryses. The repercussions of Agamemnon's actions bring disastrous consequences for the Greek troops.*

Homer Iliad 1.29-55

- 29 ἄτην δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω· πρὶν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἔπεισιν  
 πρὶν (adv): sooner ἔπειμι: come upon  
 γῆρας, -ας, τό: old age
- 30 ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ ἐν Ἄργεϊ τηλόθι πάτρης  
 τηλόθι (adv): far (away) from  
 πάτρη, πάτρης, ἡ: fatherland, home
- 31 ἰστὸν ἐποίχομένην καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιώσσαν·  
 ἰστός, -οῦ, ὄ: the web (of the loom) λέχος, -ου, ὄ: bed  
 ἐποίχομαι: work at (the web) ἀντιῶ: come to share
- 32 ἀλλ' ἴθι μή μ' ἐρέθιζε σαώτερος ὥς κε νέηαι·  
 ἐρεθίζω: irritate, provoke to anger νέομαι: go home, return  
 σαός, -ή, -όν: safe
- 33 ὥς ἔφατ', ἔδδεισεν δ' ὁ γέρον καὶ ἐπείθετο μύθῳ·  
 ἔδδεισεν < δειδοικα: be afraid
- 34 βῆ δ' ἀκέων παρὰ θῖνα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης·  
 ἀκέων, -ουσα, -ον: in silence, without speech  
 θῖς, θινός, ὄ: beach, sea shore  
 πολυφλοίσβοιος, -ον: loud-sounding
- 35 πολλὰ δ' ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε κιῶν ἠρᾶθ' ὁ γεραιὸς  
 ἀπάνευθε (adv): far off, far away  
 κίω: go, come  
 ἀράομαι: pray
- 36 Ἀπόλλωνι ἄνακτι, τὸν ἠΰκομος τέκε Λητώ·  
 ἠΰκομος, -ον: fair-haired
- 37 ἄκλυθι μευ ἀργυρότοξ', ὃς Χρῦσην ἀμφιβέβηκας  
 κλύω: listen, lend a favorable ear to ἀμφιβαίνω: bestride, protect (a place)  
 ἀργυρότοξος, -ον: of the silver bow
- 38 Κίλλάν τε ζαθήν Τενέδοιό τε Ἴφι ἀνάσσεις,  
 ζάθεος, -η, -ον: holy, sacred Ἴφι (adv): with or by might, power, (or) force  
 ἀνάσσω: protect, be patron of

*The passage continues on the next page.*

- 39 Σμινθεῦ εἴ ποτέ τοι χαρίεντ' ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρεψα,  
 χαρίεις (-εντος), -εισα, -εν: pleasing  
 νηός, -οῦ, ὄ: temple, shrine  
 ἔρεφω: (furnish with a) roof
- 40 ἦ εἰ δὴ ποτέ τοι κατὰ πίωνα μηρί' ἔκηα  
 πίων, πίωνος: rich with fat  
 μηρία, -ων, τά: thigh bones  
 καίω: burn, offer by burning
- 41 ταύρων ἠδ' αἰγῶν, τόδε μοι κρήνην ἐέλδωρ·  
 αἶξ, αἰγός, ὄ: goat      κραίνω: grant, bring to fulfillment  
 ἐέλδωρ, τό: wish, desire
- 42 τίσειαν Δαναοὶ ἐμὰ δάκρυα σοῖσι βέλεσσιν·  
 τίνω: pay      δάκρυ, τό: tear (noun)  
 βέλος, -εος, τό: arrow, shaft
- 43 ὡς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,  
 44 βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρῆνων χωόμενος κῆρ,  
 καρῆνον, -ου, τό: the highest part or peak of a mountain  
 χῶομαι: be angry  
 κῆρ, κῆρος, τό: heart
- 45 τόξ' ὤμοισιν ἔχων ἀμφηρεφέα τε φαρέτρην·  
 τόξον, -ου, τό: a bow      ἀμφηρεφής, -ές: covered  
 ὤμος, -οῦ, ὄ: shoulder      φαρέτρα, -ης, ἡ: a quiver for arrows
- 46 ἔκλαγξαν δ' ἄρ' οἴστοι ἐπ' ὤμων χωομένοιο,  
 κλάζω: rattle, clatter      οἴστος, -οῦ, ὄ: arrow      χῶομαι: be angry  
 ὤμος, -οῦ, ὄ: shoulder
- 47 αὐτοῦ κινηθέντος ὃ δ' ἦϊε νυκτὶ ἐοικώς.
- 48 ἔζετ' ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε νεῶν, μετὰ δ' ἰὸν ἔηκε·  
 ἔζομαι: sit down, take one's seat      ἰός, -οῦ, ὄ: arrow
- 49 δεινὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γένετ' ἀργυρέοιο βιοῖο·  
 κλαγγή, -ῆς, ἡ: twang      βίος, -οῦ, ὄ: bow
- 50 οὐρῆας μὲν πρῶτον ἐπώχετο καὶ κύνας ἀργούς,  
 οὐρεύς, -ῆος ὄ: mule      ἐποίχομαι: assail, attack      ἀργός, -ή, -όν: swift
- 51 αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βέλος ἐχεπευκὲς ἐφίεις  
 ἐχεπευκής, -ές: sharp, piercing  
 ἔφημι: shoot, let fly, launch an arrow at
- 52 βάλλ'· αἰεὶ δὲ πυραὶ νεκύων καίοντο θαμειαί.  
 πυρή, -ῆς, ἡ: fire      καίω: burn, blaze  
 θαμέες, θαμειαί: numerous, crowded

*The passage continues on the next page.*

- 53 ἐννῆμαρ μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὥχετο κῆλα θεοῖο,  
 ἐννῆμαρ (adv): for nine days οἴχομαι: sweep quickly, rush violently  
 κῆλον, -ου, τό: missile, arrow
- 54 τῇ δεκάτῃ δ' ἀγορήνδε καλέσσατο λαὸν Ἀχιλλεύς·  
 ἀγορήνδε (adv): to the place of assembly
- 55 τῷ γὰρ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἥρη·  
 λευκώλενος, -ον: white-armed

### **Proper Nouns and Adjectives:**

Ἄργος, -εος, τό: Argos, a city in Greece

(Φοῖβος) Ἀπόλλων: (Phoebus) Apollo, an Olympian god, son of Zeus and Leto

Ἀχιλλεύς, Ἀχιλῆος, ὄ: Achilles, the greatest Greek hero of the *Iliad*

Δαναοί, -ῶν, οἱ: the Danaans

Ἥρη, -ης, ἡ: Hera, queen of the Olympian gods and goddess of marriage

Κίλλα: Cilla, a town probably at the head of the Gulf of Adramyttium in Asia Minor

Λητώ: Leto, mother of Apollo by Zeus

Οὐλύμπος, -ου, ὄ = Ὀλυμπος: Mount Olympus, the seat of the Olympian gods

Σμινθεύς, -έως, ὄ: Smintheus, the mouse-god, identified by the Greeks with Apollo, protector of Cilla and Tenedos

Τένεδος, -ου, ὄ: Tenedos, an Aegean island within sight of Troy

Χρύση, -ης, ἡ: Chryse, a town in the southern Troad, probably near the mouth of the Satnioeis River

νοῦν μέγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν  
2021  
ACL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION  
ATTIC PROSE

---

TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

1) In the upper left-hand corner, fill in the boxes with **your name (last, first)** and fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

2) In the lower left-hand corner under “special codes”, fill in the boxes with your **school number**. Your examiner will give you your school number. Fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

3) In the lower right box under “exam type”, write the **exam name** (PROSE).

4) In the vertical column in the middle, fill in the bubble for your current **grade level**.

*INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT:* Mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. Answers not bubbled on the answer sheet will not be scored. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question. Choose the best possible answer.

**Remember:**

Use a #2 pencil only.

Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet completely and neatly.

Erase unwanted answers on the answer sheet completely.

Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

**καλή εὐτυχία!**

---

1. In line 1, the case of Ζῆνις is

- a) nominative.
- b) genitive.
- c) dative.
- d) accusative.

2. In line 1, the tense of the verb ἀπέθανε is

- a) present.
- b) imperfect.
- c) perfect.
- d) aorist.

3. In line 1, the best way to translate the participle παρασκευαζομένου is

- a) ‘preparing Pharnzabazus’.
- b) ‘after Pharnzabazus had made preparations’.
- c) ‘while Pharnzabazus was making preparations’.
- d) ‘because Pharnzabazus was going to make preparations’.

4. In line 1, the genitive use of Φαρναβάζου is

- a) absolute.
- b) comparison.
- c) objective.
- d) possession.

5. In line 2, the use of the infinitive δοῦναι is as a/an

- a) articular infinitive.
- b) imperative.
- c) indirect statement.
- d) complementary infinitive of παρασκευαζομένου (line 1).

6. In line 2, the form of the participle ἀναζεύξασα is

- a) future active.
- b) future middle.
- c) aorist active.
- d) aorist passive.

7. In line 3, the accusative use of στόλον is as the

- a) object of ἀναζεύξασα (line 2).
- b) object of λαβοῦσα (line 3).
- c) subject of δοῦναι (line 3).
- d) subject of ἐπορεύετο (line 3).

8. In line 3, the subject of the verb ἐπορεύετο is

- a) Μανία (line 2).
- b) στόλον (line 3).
- c) δῶρα (line 3).
- d) Φαρναβάζω (line 3).

9. In lines 1-3, we learn that Mania

- a) received many gifts from Pharnabazus.
- b) sent thanks to Pharnabazus for his many gifts.
- c) sent a huge procession and many gifts to Pharnabazus.
- d) returned the many gifts Pharnabazus had given to her husband Zenis.

10. In line 4, the best literal translation of ἐλθοῦσα δ' εἰς λόγους εἶπεν is

- a) 'when she arrived, Pharnabazus spoke as follows...'
- b) 'wishing to speak with him, she spoke these words...'
- c) 'wishing [to be made governor], she spoke as follows...'
- d) 'having entered into conversation [with Pharnabazus], she said...'

11. In line 4, the dative use of σοι is

- a) complement after φίλος (line 5).
- b) purpose.
- c) possession.
- d) indirect object of the verb ἐτίμας (line 6).

12. In line 5, the person and tense of the verb ἀπεδίδου are

- b) second person, imperfect.
- d) second person, aorist.
- c) third person, imperfect.
- a) third person, aorist.

13. In lines 4 - 5, Mania says that her deceased husband

- a) helped Pharnabazus win new friends.
- b) was both a friend to Pharnabazus and a source of revenue.
- c) conquered many lands for Pharnabazus.
- d) never took from Pharnabazus anything that was due to him.

14. In line 5, the participle ἐπαινῶν agrees with

- a) σύ (line 5).
- b) αὐτόν (line 5).
- c) φίλος (line 5).
- d) φόρους (line 5).

15. In line 6, the tense of the verb ἐτίμας is

- a) present.
- b) imperfect.
- c) future.
- d) aorist.

16. In line 6, the genitive use of ἐκείνου is

- a) absolute.
- b) possession.
- c) comparison.
- d) personal agent.

17. In line 6, the accusative use of ἄλλον is as a/the

- a) object of δεῖ (line 6).
- b) subject of the infinitive καθιστάναι (line 7).
- c) object of καθιστάναι (line 7).
- d) duration of time.



18. In line 7, the explanation for the accent on τί, in ἄν δέ τί σοι μὴ ἀρέσκω, is that

- a) it is always accented.
- b) it is the interrogative.
- c) it is being used as an adverb.
- d) it acquires the accent from the following enclitic.

19. In line 8, the tense of the participle ἀφελομένω is

- a) present.
- b) future.
- c) aorist.
- d) perfect.

20. In line 8, the syntax (function) of ἄλλω is

- a) as the indirect object of δοῦναι (line 8).
- b) as the indirect object of ἀφελομένω (line 8).
- c) as subject of δοῦναι (line 8).
- d) as a dative of possession.

21. In line 8, the best identification (parsing) of the form ἀκούσας is

- a) 2nd person singular, present active indicative.
- b) aorist active participle, masculine nominative singular.
- c) 2nd person singular, aorist active indicative.
- d) aorist active participle, feminine accusative plural.

22. In line 9, the person and tense of the verb ἔγνω are

- a) 1st person present.
- b) 1st person aorist.
- c) 3rd person imperfect.
- d) 3rd person aorist.

23. In line 9, the best translation of δεῖν τὴν γυναῖκα σατραπεύειν is

- a) ‘that the woman needed a governor’.
- b) ‘that he should rule over the woman’.
- c) ‘that the woman should be a governor’.
- d) ‘that the woman was already a governor’.

24. In line 10, the tense of the verb ἐγένετο is

- a) present.
- b) imperfect.
- c) aorist.
- d) perfect.

25. In lines 9 - 10, we learn that

- a) Mania held back from Pharnabazus some of the tribute.
- b) Mania collected no less tribute for Pharnabazus than her husband did.
- c) Mania tried but could not match the tribute her husband used to collect for Pharnabazus.
- d) Pharnabazus allowed Mania to keep some of tribute she collected from her province.

26. In line 10, τάνδρός is contracted from

- a) τε ἀνδρός.
- b) τοῦ ἀνδρός.
- c) τι ἀνδρός.
- d) τὰ ἀνδρός.

27. In line 11, the pronoun ἐκεῖνος refers to

- a) φόρους (line 10).
- b) Zenis (understood).
- c) Mania (understood).
- d) Pharnabazus (understood).

28. In line 11, the tense and mood of καταβαίνοι is

- a) present subjunctive.
- b) present optative.
- c) aorist subjunctive.
- d) aorist optative.

29. In line 12, the best way to understand κάλλιστα and ἥδιστα is as

- a) adverbs.
- b) accusatives of duration of time.
- c) direct objects of ἐδέχετο (line 12).
- d) superlative adjectives agreeing with the subject of ἐδέχετο (line 12).

30. In line 12, the use of αὐτόν is as the

- a) subject of ἐδέχετο (line 12).
- b) direct object of ἐδέχετο (line 12).
- c) accusative of extent of space.
- d) accusative subject of an implied infinitive ‘to be’.

31. In line 12, the antecedent of ὅς is

- a) πάντων (line 11).
- b) αὐτόν (line 12).
- c) πόλεις (line 13).
- d) ὑπηκόων (line 13).

32. In line 12, the implied subject of παρέλαβε is

- a) Zenis.
- b) Mania.
- c) Pharnabazus.
- d) one of the governors.

3. In line 13, the adjective ὑπηκόων refers to

- a) cities.
- b) kings.
- c) lands.
- d) governors.

34. In lines 12 - 14, we learn that Mania

- a) had to fight cities that were trying to secede from Pharnabazus' control.
- b) came from a city on the coast that was not under Pharnabazus's control.
- c) persuaded Pharnabazus to give her cities he controlled on the coast, too.
- d) kept the cities already under Pharnabazus' control secure and attacked those on the coast that were not.

35. In line 14, the gender, case, and number of ἐπιθαλαττιδίας are

- a) masculine, nominative, singular.
- b) feminine, accusative, plural.
- c) masculine, genitive, singular.
- d) feminine, genitive, singular.

36. In line 14, the tense and voice of προσβαλοῦσα are

- a) present, active.
- b) present, middle/passive.
- c) future, middle.
- d) aorist, active.

37. In line 14, the declension of the noun τείχεσιν is

- a) 1<sup>st</sup>.
- b) 2<sup>nd</sup>.
- c) 3<sup>rd</sup>.
- d) the 'Attic' declension.

38. In line 15, we learn that Mania

- a) fought in the battles personally.
- b) was seen riding in her carriage into battle.
- c) rode away from the battles in her carriage.
- d) rode out to the battlefield in her carriage and personally observed the battles.

39. In line 16, the subject of ἐμβάλοι is

- a) Zenis.
- b) Mania.
- c) Pharnabazus.
- d) another governor who wanted to win the favor of Pharnabazus.

40. In lines 16 - 17, we learn that Mania

- a) was greatly honored by Pharnabazus' other advisors.
- b) greatly honored Pharnabazus and sometimes even sought his advice.
- c) eventually became a member of Pharnabazus' inner circle of advisors.
- d) was greatly honored by Pharnabazus and on occasion consulted her for advice.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ**

**THE END**

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

**NOTE: Vocabulary help appears underneath the Greek word(s). Proper nouns are glossed at the end of the passage.**

*After her husband Zenis dies, Mania approaches Pharnabazus, the governor of the Persian province of Hellespontine Phrygia, with a novel idea.*

- 1 ἐπειδὴ δὲ ὁ Ζήνις νόσῳ ἀπέθανε, παρασκευαζομένου τοῦ Φαρναβάζου  
νόσος, -ου, ἡ: disease παρασκευάζομαι: to make preparations
- 2 ἄλλῳ δοῦναι τὴν σατραπείαν, Μανία, ἡ τοῦ Ζήνιος γυνή, ἀναζεύξασα  
σατραπεία, -ας, ἡ: satrapy, here: a part of a Persian province looked after by an administrator on behalf of the province's governor ἀναζεύγνυμι: furnish, provide for
- 3 στόλον καὶ δῶρα λαβοῦσα ὥστε Φαρναβάζῳ δοῦναι, ἐπορεύετο.  
στόλος, -ου, ὁ: procession πορεύομαι: go
- 4 ἐλθοῦσα δ' εἰς λόγους εἶπεν: ὦ Φαρνάβαζε, ὁ ἀνὴρ σοι ὁ ἐμὸς καὶ
- 5 τᾶλλα φίλος ἦν καὶ τοὺς φόρους ἀπεδίδου ὥστε σὺν ἐπαινῶν αὐτὸν  
τᾶλλα = 'in all other respects' φόρος, -ου, ὁ: tribute ἐπαινέω: praise  
ἀποδίδωμι: give back, return
- 6 ἐτίμας. ἂν οὖν ἐγὼ σοι μηδὲν χεῖρον ἐκείνου ὑπηρετῶ, τί σε δεῖ ἄλλον  
ὑπηρετέω: serve
- 7 σατράπην καθιστάναι; ἂν δέ τί σοι μὴ ἀρέσκω, ἐπὶ σοὶ δήπου ἔσται  
σατράπης, -ου, ὁ: satrap, here: an administrator looking after a part of a Persian province on behalf of the province's governor ἀρέσκω: be pleasing to δήπου (adv): perhaps  
καθίστημι: appoint
- 8 ἀφελομένῳ ἐμὲ ἄλλῳ δοῦναι τὴν ἀρχήν. ἀκούσας ταῦτα ὁ  
ἀφαιρέομαι: take [something] from [someone]
- 9 Φαρνάβαζος ἔγνω δεῖν τὴν γυναῖκα σατραπεύειν. ἡ δ' ἐπεὶ κυρία  
σατραπεύω: administer a part of a province on behalf of a governor

The passage continues on the next page.

- 10 τῆς χώρας ἐγένετο, τοὺς τε φόρους οὐδὲν ἤττον τάνδρὸς ἀπεδίδου,  
 φόρος, -ου, ὄ: tribute ἀποδίδωμι: give  
 back, return
- 11 καὶ ὅποτε ἐκεῖνος εἰς τὴν χώραν καταβαίνοι, πολὺ πάντων τῶν  
 ὅποτε (adv): whenever καταβαίνω > βαίνω
- 12 ὑπάρχων κάλλιστα καὶ ἥδιστα ἐδέχετο αὐτόν, καὶ ἅς τε παρέλαβε  
 παραλαμβάνω:  
 receive
- 13 πόλεις διεφύλαττεν αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν οὐχ ὑπηκόων προσέλαβεν  
 διαφυλάττω: keep secure ὑπήκουσ, -ουν: subject (to)  
 προσλαμβάνω: take  
 [something] in addition
- 14 ἐπιθαλαττιδίας, ξενικῷ μὲν Ἑλληνικῷ προσβαλοῦσα τοῖς τείχεσιν,  
 ἐπιθαλαττιδίας, -α, -ον: coastal προσβάλλω: attack  
 ξενικῷ Ἑλληνικῷ = 'with a Greek mercenary force'
- 15 αὐτὴ δὲ ἐφ' ἄρμαμάξης θεωμένη, συνηστρατεύετο δὲ τῷ Φαρναβάζῳ  
 ἄρμαμαξα, ης, ἡ: chariot συνηστρατεύω: make a campaign with  
 θεάομαι: observe
- 16 καὶ ὅποτε εἰς Μυσοὺς ἢ Πισίδας ἐμβάλλοι. ὥστε καὶ ἀντιτίμα αὐτὴν  
 ὅποτε (adv): whenever ἐμβάλλω: wage war ἀντιτιμάω: repay with honors
- 17 μεγαλοπρεπῶς ὁ Φαρνάβαζος καὶ σύμβουλον ἔστιν ὅτε παρεκάλει.  
 μεγαλοπρεπής: magnificent σύμβουλος, -ου, ὄ: advisor παρακαλέω: call on  
 ἔστιν ὅτε = 'sometimes'

#### Proper Nouns and Adjectives

- Ζῆνις, Ζήνος:** Zenis, the former administrator of a northwestern region ("Aeolis") of Pharnabazus' province  
**Μανία, -ας, ἡ:** Mania, the wife of Zenis  
**Μυσοῖ, οἱ:** the Mysians  
**Πισίδαι, οἱ:** the Pisidians  
**Φαρνάβαζος, -ου, ὄ:** Pharnabazus, the governor of the Persian province of Hellespontine Phrygia

νοῦν μὲγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν  
 2021  
**ACL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION**  
*ATTIC TRAGEDY*

---

TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

- 1) In the upper left-hand corner, fill in the boxes with **your name (last, first)** and fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.
- 2) In the lower left-hand corner under “special codes”, fill in the boxes with your **school number**. Your examiner will give you your school number. Fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.
- 3) In the lower right box under “exam type”, write the **exam name** (TRAGEDY).
- 4) In the vertical column in the middle, fill in the bubble for your current **grade level**. College-level students should bubble “grade 13”.

*INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT:* Mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. Answers not bubbled on the answer sheet will not be scored. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question. Choose the best possible answer.

**There are 40 questions on this exam.**

**Remember:**

- Use a #2 pencil only.
- Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet completely and neatly.
- Erase unwanted answers on the answer sheet completely.
- Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

**καλή ἐπιτυχία!**

---

1. In line 386, the contraction τεθρίππους is best translated
  - a) five-horse.
  - b) four-horse.
  - c) three-horse.
  - d) two-horse.
  
2. In line 386, the phrase Πῖσαν κάτα indicates
  - a) against whom the action is done.
  - b) when the action occurs.
  - c) where the action occurs.
  - d) why the action occurs.



3. In lines 386 - 387, we learn that

- a) Oenomaus defeated Pelops in a chariot race.
- b) Oenomaus and Pelops once competed against each other in a chariot race.
- c) Pelops fought Oenomaus for the prize of a four-horse chariot.
- d) Oenomaus and Pelops once competed against the king of Pisa.

4. In line 388, the word ἤνικ' introduces a

- a) causal clause.
- b) circumstantial clause.
- c) concessive clause.
- d) purpose clause.

5. Lines 388-389 make reference to the mythological backstory that

- a) Pelops had been served as a dish at a banquet of the gods.
- b) Pelops had invited the gods to a banquet.
- c) Pelops had held a banquet without sacrificing to the gods.
- d) Pelops had refused to attend a banquet out of fear of the gods.

6. In line 389, the phrase λιπεῖν βίον is most closely synonymous with

- a) ἀποθανεῖν.
- b) ἀποκτείνειν.
- c) ἀπολέσαι.
- d) βιοῦν.

7. From line 390, we can infer that

- a) Menelaus is the great-grandson of Pelops.
- b) Menelaus is the grandson of Pelops.
- c) Menelaus is the nephew of Pelops.
- d) Menelaus is the son of Pelops.

8. In line 391, the antecedent of ὅς is

- a) Atreus.
- b) Menelaus.
- c) Oenomaus.
- d) Pelops.

9. In lines 391 - 392, concerning Agamemnon and Menelaus, we primarily learn

- a) when they were born.
- b) the identity of their grandmother.
- c) the identity of their mother.
- d) where they were born.

10. In line 392, the word ζυγόν is etymologically related to

- a) zeal.
- b) zephyr.
- c) zeugma.
- d) zoo.

11. In line 393, the word οἴμαι introduces a(n)

- a) direct quotation.
- b) indirect command.
- c) indirect question.
- d) indirect statement.

12. In line 393, Menelaus inserts the parenthetical καὶ τόδ' οὐ κόμπω λέγω in order to communicate to his listeners that

- a) he is embarrassed by his past failures.
- b) he wishes to be forgiven for his past excesses.
- c) he is telling the truth without exaggeration.
- d) he is not entirely certain about the events of the past.

13. In lines 393 - 394, Menelaus claims that

- a) he himself was the best soldier against Troy.
- b) his army defeated the Trojans by themselves.
- c) his army was nothing to be proud of.
- d) he sent the mightiest army against Troy.

14. Menelaus served as commander of the fighters from

- a) Athens.
- b) Mycenae.
- c) Sparta.
- d) Thebes.

15. In line 395, the case and use of οὐδέν are as an

- a) adverbial accusative.
- b) accusative direct object.
- c) accusative object of πρὸς.
- d) accusative of time.

16. In lines 395 - 396, concerning the voyage to Troy, Menelaus emphasizes that his forces obeyed him

- a) because of his forceful leadership style.
- b) out of fear of the dangers they faced.
- c) for the most part.
- d) voluntarily.

17. Line 397 tells us that

- a) there are some who are absent and thus cannot be counted.
- b) some are no longer coming forward to be counted.
- c) the dead may not be counted.
- d) some are not yet present for the count.

18. In the first metron of line 398, the syllable scanned as short is the one with the vowels

- a) the ου in τούς.
- b) the first α in θαλάσσης.
- c) the ε in ἐκ.
- d) the second α in θαλάσσης.

19. In line 398, the form of πεφευγότας is best describes as a/an

- a) aorist active participle.
- b) aorist passive participle.
- c) perfect active participle.
- d) perfect middle/passive participle.

20. In contrast to those described in line 397, what is true of those described in lines 398 – 399?

- a) They have not survived the war, and therefore cannot bring news home.
- b) They have survived the war and can report on their lost comrades.
- c) They have survived the war and can return their fallen comrades home for burial.
- d) They have survived the war but are too scared to bring news of the war home.

21. In line 400, the word γλαυκῆς (line 400) is etymologically related to

- a) glaucoma.
- b) glucose.
- c) glue.
- d) glycerin.

22. In lines 401 - 402, the phrase ἰλίου πύργου exemplifies the figure of speech known as

- a) litotes.
- b) metonymy.
- c) synecdoche.
- d) transferred epithet.

23. In line 402, the word χρήζων is best described as a/an

- a) adjective modifying πάτραν (line 402).
- b) finite verb on which μολεῖν (line 402) depends.
- c) genitive object of τυχεῖν (line 403).
- d) participle that agrees grammatically with the speaker.

24. In lines 402 - 403, we learn that Menelaus' believes

- a) he may be better off assuming the throne of another kingdom.
- b) that he ought not wish to return home in his present condition.
- c) that his current ill-fortune will be short-lived.
- d) that his current ill-fortune is the gods' doing.

25. In lines 404, Menelaus describes the coast of Libya as

- a) full of hostile tribes.
- b) unpopulated but lush with vegetations.
- c) both deserted and unfriendly.
- d) the place where the fruit of forgetfulness grows.

26. In line 405, the form  $\chi\acute{\omega}\tau\alpha\nu$  is an example of

- a) crasis.
- b) enclitic accent.
- c) prodelision.
- d) synizesis.

27. According to lines 405 - 406, we learn that Menelaus

- a) has been blown off-course whenever he has approached his homeland.
- b) has been knocked unconscious every time he has approached his homeland.
- c) has ended up back at Troy on multiple occasions.
- d) is unable to locate his homeland.

28. In line 407, the word  $\acute{\omega}\sigma\tau\epsilon$  introduces a

- a) circumstantial clause.
- b) purpose clause.
- c) result clause.
- d) simile.

29. In line 407, the subject of the clause introduced by ὥστε is

- a) πνεῦμα (line 406).
- b) λαῖφος (line 407).
- c) μ' (line 407).
- d) πάτρων (line 407).

30. In line 408, Menelaus is best described as

- a) friendless.
- b) miserable.
- c) shipwrecked.
- d) all of the above.

31. In lines 409 - 410, we learn that

- a) Menelaus' ship was broken on the rocks into numerous pieces.
- b) numerous rocks blocked Menelaus' ship from landing.
- c) numerous ships were turned into stone.
- d) Menelaus is heartbroken at the sight of others' shipwrecks.

32. In lines 411 and 413, the tense and voice of both ἐλείφθη and ἐσώθη are

- a) aorist active.
- b) aorist passive.
- c) pluperfect active.
- d) pluperfect passive.

33. In line 412, Menelaus describes himself as having benefited from

- a) accurate foresight.
- b) the help of his men.
- c) his skill as a sailor.
- d) unexpected luck.

34. In line 413, with regard to his relationship with Helen, Menelaus mentions

- a) his fears that he would never recover her from Troy.
- b) his longing for her while he fought in the Trojan War.
- c) his loss of her to Paris.
- d) his recovery of her from Troy.

35. In lines 414 - 415, Menelaus says that he

- a) is entirely unfamiliar with where he is.
- b) is not sure exactly where he is, but has seen a few people he knows.
- c) is quite familiar with where he is.
- d) recognizes the land, but does not know the inhabitants.

36. In lines 415 - 417, Menelaus identifies his dominant feeling as

- a) piety.
- b) exhaustion.
- c) rage.
- d) shame.

37. In lines 415 - 417, Menelaus

- a) covers himself with his own clothes in order to sleep.
- b) curses the gods for ruining his fine clothes.
- c) asks himself whether his clothing would make a good disguise.
- d) is unwilling to ask anyone what land he is in.

38. In line 415, the tense and mood of the verb ἤσχυσόμεην is

- a) imperfect indicative.
- b) aorist indicative.
- c) aorist subjunctive.
- d) perfect subjunctive.

39. The *Helen* was first staged at an Athenian festival in honor of the deity

- a) Apollo.
- b) Artemis.
- c) Athena.
- d) Dionysus.

40. Menelaus' speech, like much of Greek tragedy, is written in

- a) dactylic hexameter.
- b) iambic trimeter.
- c) glyconics.
- d) iambic pentameter.

**ΤΕΛΟΣ**  
**THE END**



TEAR OFF THESE PAGES AND CONSULT THE PASSAGE AS YOU TAKE EXAM.

**NOTE: Vocabulary help appears underneath the Greek word(s). Proper nouns and adjectives are glossed at the end of the passage.**

In Euripides' *Helen*, Menelaus has washed ashore in Egypt after suffering a shipwreck, and bemoans his fate.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| ὦ τὰς τεθρίππους Οἰνομάω Πῖσαν κάτα  | 386 |
| Πέλοψ ἀμίλλας ἔξαμιλληθείς ποτε,<br>ἀμίλλα: contest<br>ἔξαμιλλάομαι: struggle                      | 387 |
| εἴθ' ὦφελος τόθ', ἠνίκ' ἔρανον εἰς θεοῦς<br>ὦφελος: if only ἠνίκα: when<br>ἔρανος: feast           | 388 |
| πεισθεῖς ἐποίεις, ἐν θεοῖς λιπεῖν βίον,  | 389 |
| πρὶν τὸν ἐμὸν Ἀτρέα πατέρα γεννησαί ποτε,  | 390 |
| ὃς ἐξέφυσεν Ἀερόπης λέκτρων ἄπο<br>ἐκφύω: beget λέκτρον: bed                                       | 391 |
| Ἀγαμέμνον' ἐμέ τε Μενέλεων, κλεινὸν ζυγόν:<br>κλεινός: famous<br>ζυγόν: pair                       | 392 |
| πλεῖστον γὰρ οἶμαι — καὶ τόδ' οὐ κόμπω λέγω —<br>κομπός: bragging                                  | 393 |
| στράτευμα κώπη διορίσαι Τροίαν ἔπι,<br>στράτευμα: fighting force διορίζω: send abroad<br>κώπη: oar | 394 |
| τύραννος οὐδὲν πρὸς βίαν στρατηλατῶν,<br>βία: force<br>στρατηλάτης: leader of an army              | 395 |
| έκοῦσι δ' ἄρξας Ἑλλάδος νεανίαις.<br>έκών: willing   | 396 |
| καὶ τοὺς μὲν οὐκέτ' ὄντας ἀριθμῆσαι πάρα,<br>ἀριθμέω: reckon, count πάρα: be possible              | 397 |
| τοὺς δ' ἐκ θαλάσσης ἀσμένους πεφευγότας,<br>ἀσμένης: glad  | 398 |

*The passage continues on the next page.*

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| νεκρῶν φέροντας ὄνόματ' εἰς οἴκους πάλιν.  | 399 |
| ἐγὼ δ' ἐπ' οἶδμα πόντιον γλαυκῆς ἀλὸς<br>οἶδμα: swell                      γλαυκός: gleaming<br>πόντιος: of the sea              ἄλς: sea                              | 400 |
| τλήμων ἀλῶμαι χρόνον ὅσονπερ Ἴλιου<br>τλήμων: patient  | 401 |
| πύργους ἔπερσα, κὰς πάτραν χρήζων μολεῖν<br>πύργος: tower    πέρθω: lay waste              χρήζω: lack   | 402 |
| οὐκ ἀξιοῦμαι τοῦδε πρὸς θεῶν τυχεῖν.   | 403 |
| Λιβύης τ' ἐρήμους ἀξένους τ' ἐπιδρομὰς<br>ἐρήμιος, -ον: desolate              ἐπιδρομή: entry point for a ship<br>ἄξενος, -ον: inhospitable                            | 404 |
| πέπλευκα πάσας· χῶταν ἐγγύς, ᾧ πάτρας,   | 405 |
| πάλιν μ' ἀπωθεῖ πνεῦμα, κούποτ' οὔριον<br>ἀπωθέω: push back                      οὔριος: with a fair wind  | 406 |
| ἐσῆλθε λαῖφος ὥστε μ' ἐς πάτραν μολεῖν.<br>λαῖφος: sail  | 407 |
| καὶ νῦν τάλας ναυαγὸς ἀπολέσας φίλους<br>τάλας: wretched<br>ναυαγός: shipwrecked   | 408 |
| ἐξέπεσον ἐς γῆν τήνδε· ναῦς δὲ πρὸς πέτρας<br>ἐκπίπτω: be thrown ashore  | 409 |
| πολλοὺς ἀριθμοὺς ἄγνυται ναυαγίων.<br>ἄγνυμι: break<br>ναυάγιον: piece of wreckage   | 410 |
| τρόπισ δ' ἐλείφθη ποικίλων ἄρμοσμάτων,<br>τρόπις: keel                      ποίκιλος, -η, -ον: various<br>ἄρμοσμα: joined work, item composed of parts fitted together | 411 |

*The passage continues on the next page.*

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| ἐφ' ἧς ἐσώθην μόλις ἀνελπίστω τύχη<br>ἀνελπιστος, -ον: unexpected                           | 412 |
| Ἐλένη τε, Τροίας ἦν ἀποσπάσας ἔχω.<br>ἀποσπάω: tear away, take away                         | 413 |
| ὄνομα δὲ χώρας ἦτις ἦδε καὶ λεῶς<br>λαός: people  | 414 |
| οὐκ οἶδα: ὄχλον γὰρ ἐσπεσεῖν ἠσχυρόμην<br>εἰσπίπτω: go into a crowd                         | 415 |
| ὥσθ' ἱστορήσαι, τὰς ἐμὰς δυσχλαιίας<br>ἱστορέω: inquire into      δυσχλαιία: shabby clothes | 416 |
| κρύπτων ὑπ' αἰδοῦς τῆς τύχης.<br>κρύπτω: conceal  | 417 |

### Proper Nouns and Adjectives

Ἀγαμέμνων, -ονος, ὄ: Agamemnon

Ἄτρεϋς, -εως, ὄ: Atreus

Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδος, ἦ: Hellas, Greece

Μενέλαος, -εως, ὄ: Menelaus

Πέλοψ, Πέλοπος, ὄ: Pelops

Τροία, -ας, ἦ: Troy

Ἀερόπη, Ἀεροπης, ἦ: Aerope

Ἑλένη, Ἑλένης, ἦ: Helen

Ἴλιον, Ἰλίου, τό: Ilium, Troy

Οἰνομάος, -ου, ὄ: Oenomaus

Πῖσα, Πίσας, ἦ: Pisa, a region in the western Peloponnese

## 2021 ACL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION ANSWER KEY

American Classical League  
860 NW Washington Blvd Suite A  
Hamilton, OH 45013  
(513) 529-7741 • Fax (513) 529-7742  
[info@aclclassics.org](mailto:info@aclclassics.org)

| <b>Median Scores</b>         |                                   |                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Introduction to Greek- 30    | Homeric Greek <i>Odyssey</i> - 28 | Attic Prose- 29   |
| Beginning Attic Greek- 28    | Homeric Greek <i>Iliad</i> - 23   | Attic Tragedy- 28 |
| Intermediate Attic Greek- 25 |                                   |                   |

| <b>Introduction to Greek</b>                 | <b>Beginning Greek</b>                       | <b>Intermediate Attic Greek</b>              | <b>Homeric <i>Odyssey</i></b> | <b>Homeric <i>Iliad</i></b> | <b>Attic Prose</b>                         | <b>Tragedy</b>              |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Procop. <i>Pers.</i><br>2.22.17-21 (adapted) | Procop. <i>Pers.</i><br>2.22.17-21 (adapted) | Procop. <i>Pers.</i><br>2.22.17-21 (adapted) | Hom. <i>Od.</i><br>2.337-360  | Hom. <i>Il.</i><br>1.29-55  | Xen. <i>Hell.</i><br>3.10-15<br>(excerpts) | Eur. <i>Hel.</i><br>386-417 |
| 1. C   | 1. C   | 1. D   | 1. D                          | 1. B                        | 1. A                                       | 1. B                        |
| 2. C   | 2. A   | 2. B   | 2. C                          | 2. C                        | 2. D                                       | 2. C                        |
| 3. B   | 3. D   | 3. A   | 3. C                          | 3. A                        | 3. C                                       | 3. B                        |
| 4. B   | 4. B   | 4. D   | 4. D                          | 4. B                        | 4. A                                       | 4. B                        |
| 5. B   | 5. B   | 5. B   | 5. C                          | 5. B                        | 5. D                                       | 5. A                        |
| 6. A   | 6. A   | 6. D   | 6. B                          | 6. D                        | 6. C                                       | 6. A                        |
| 7. D   | 7. A   | 7. A   | 7. B                          | 7. C                        | 7. A                                       | 7. B                        |
| 8. A   | 8. B   | 8. C   | 8. D                          | 8. B                        | 8. A                                       | 8. A                        |
| 9. D   | 9. C   | 9. D   | 9. A                          | 9. C                        | 9. C                                       | 9. C                        |
| 10. D  | 10. B  | 10. A  | 10. C                         | 10. B                       | 10. D                                      | 10. C                       |
| 11. B  | 11. C  | 11. C  | 11. B                         | 11. D                       | 11. A                                      | 11. D                       |
| 12. D  | 12. B  | 12. D  | 12. A                         | 12. B                       | 12. all taken                              | 12. C                       |
| 13. C  | 13. B  | 13. A  | 13. B                         | 13. B                       | 13. B                                      | 13. D                       |
| 14. B  | 14. A  | 14. C  | 14. B                         | 14. C                       | 14. A                                      | 14. C                       |
| 15. A  | 15. A  | 15. B  | 15. C                         | 15. D                       | 15. B                                      | 15. A                       |
| 16. B  | 16. D  | 16. A  | 16. A                         | 16. C                       | 16. C                                      | 16. D                       |
| 17. B  | 17. C  | 17. A  | 17. A                         | 17. B                       | 17. C                                      | 17. C                       |
| 18. D  | 18. C  | 18. D  | 18. B                         | 18. A                       | 18. D                                      | 18. B                       |
| 19. B  | 19. A  | 19. C  | 19. C                         | 19. A                       | 19. C                                      | 19. B                       |
| 20. C  | 20. D  | 20. A  | 20. B                         | 20. A                       | 20. A                                      | 20. A                       |
| 21. A  | 21. B  | 21. B  | 21. A                         | 21. D                       | 21. B                                      | 21. A                       |
| 22. A  | 22. D  | 22. D  | 22. D                         | 22. A                       | 22. D                                      | 22. D                       |
| 23. C  | 23. D  | 23. B  | 23. C                         | 23. B                       | 23. C                                      | 23. D                       |
| 24. D  | 24. C  | 24. A  | 24. D                         | 24. B                       | 24. C                                      | 24. D                       |
| 25. B  | 25. C  | 25. B  | 25. A                         | 25. A                       | 25. B                                      | 25. C                       |
| 26. C  | 26. A  | 26. C  | 26. C                         | 26. C                       | 26. B                                      | 26. A                       |
| 27. C  | 27. B  | 27. C  | 27. B                         | 27. C                       | 27. D                                      | 27. A                       |
| 28. C  | 28. A  | 28. B  | 28. C                         | 28. D                       | 28. B                                      | 28. C                       |
| 29. D  | 29. B  | 29. B  | 29. B                         | 29. D                       | 29. all taken                              | 29. C                       |
| 30. B  | 30. B  | 30. C  | 30. C                         | 30. B                       | 30. B                                      | 30. D                       |
| 31. D  | 31. A  | 31. D  | 31. C                         | 31. B                       | 31. C                                      | 31. A                       |
| 32. A  | 32. A  | 32. C  | 32. C                         | 32. A                       | 32. B                                      | 32. B                       |
| 33. A  | 33. D  | 33. B  | 33. C                         | 33. C                       | 33. A                                      | 33. D                       |
| 34. D  | 34. B  | 34. D  | 34. D                         | 34. C                       | 34. D                                      | 34. D                       |
| 35. A  | 35. C  | 35. D  | 35. D                         | 35. D                       | 35. B                                      | 35. A                       |
| 36. B  | 36. B  | 36. A  | 36. C                         | 36. A                       | 36. D                                      | 36. D                       |
| 37. A  | 37. D  | 37. B  | 37. B                         | 37. C                       | 37. C                                      | 37. D                       |
| 38. B  | 38. D  | 38. C  | 38. A                         | 38. D                       | 38. D                                      | 38. A                       |
| 39. D  | 39. D  | 39. A  | 39. C                         | 39. A                       | 39. C                                      | 39. D                       |
| 40. C  | 40. B  | 40. C  | 40. D                         | 40. C                       | 40. D                                      | 40. B                       |

Note: for the Prose exam, two questions had fatal flaws and were granted to all students: #12 had the answers mixed on different versions and #29 had A & D as correct, but all answers were accepted in order to give attribution.