

νοῦν μεγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν
2011

ACL-NJCL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION
BEGINNING ATTIC GREEK

TIME: 50 MINUTES

DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

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

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

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 position of the nominative adjective Λακεδαιμόνια is:
 - a) attributive
 - b) predicate
 - c) neither
- 2) In line 1, the part of speech of the word τις is:

a) interrogative pronoun (who?)	c) indefinite adjective (some)
b) indefinite pronoun (someone)	d) personal pronoun (he)

- 3) In lines 1-2, we learn that:
- some stranger approached.
 - a Spartan woman asked a stranger for help.
 - a Spartan woman was asking something strange.
 - some stranger answered.
- 4) In line 3, the case and number of the word ἡμεῖς is:
- nominative singular
 - nominative plural
 - accusative singular
 - accusative plural
- 5) In lines 2-3, we learn that Spartan women:
- give birth only to men, not women.
 - prefer to give birth only to women.
 - are the only women who produce men.
 - who give birth to boys are preferred.
- 6) In line 4, the verb ἀφικνοῦντο is an example of an:
- α (alpha) contract verb
 - ε (epsilon) contract verb
 - irregular verb
- 7) In lines 3-4, we learn that:
- the mother of Brasidas was one of soldiers returning from wars.
 - the soldiers returning from the wars respected the mother of Brasidas.
 - the mother of Brasidas approached the soldiers returning from the wars.
 - some of the soldiers returning from the wars approached the mother of Brasidas.
- 8) In line 5, the subject of the imperfect verb ἠρώτα is:
- μήτηρ (line 4)
 - τινες (line 4)
 - πολέμων (line 4)
 - Βρασίδης (line 5)
- 9) In line 6, the case and number of the word πάντες is:
- nominative plural
 - genitive singular
 - accusative singular
 - accusative plural
- 10) In lines 5-6, we learn that everyone:
- thought that Brasidas died too young.
 - felt there were better warriors than Brasidas.
 - was praising Brasidas.
 - said that they didn't know he had died.
- 11) In line 7, the form of the present tense verb λέγετε is:
- indicative
 - imperative
 - infinitive
 - participle

- 12) In line 8, the coordinating conjunction *καί* joins:
- ἦν* and *ἀγαθός* (line 8)
 - καλός* and *ἀγαθός* (lines 8)
 - καλός* and *ὁ Βρασίδας* (line 8)
 - ἀγαθός* and *πολλούς* (lines 8-9)
- 13) In line 9, the adjective *πολλούς* modifies (describes):
- ὁ Βρασίδας* (line 8)
 - στρατιώτας* (line 9)
 - ἐκείνου* (line 9)
 - ἡ Σπάρτη* (line 9)
- 14) In lines 7-9, we learn that:
- Brasidas was braver than most men.
 - many Spartan men were foreigners originally.
 - many people considered Brasidas to be noble and brave.
 - there were better men than Brasidas in Sparta.
- 15) In line 11, the part of speech of the word *αὐτῶν* is:
- personal pronoun (of them)
 - reflexive pronoun (of themselves)
 - adjective (same)
- 16) In line 12, the gender of the noun *τραύματα* is:
- masculine
 - feminine
 - neuter
- 17) In line 10-12, we learn that:
- Spartan mothers checked their sons for wounds.
 - the sons who died in battle received special honors.
 - Spartan mothers were concerned only about wounds received from behind.
 - the sons rarely died in battle from their wounds.
- 18) In line 13, the present participle *χαίρουσαι* modifies (describes):
- πλείω* (line 13)
 - τὰ ὄπισθεν* (line 12)
 - μάχη* (line 11)
 - αἱ μητέρες* (line 10)
- 19) In lines 12-15, we learn that Spartan:
- mothers buried their sons but only rejoiced if they had died honorably.
 - mothers were always sad when they buried their sons.
 - mothers refused to bury their sons if they saw wounds in back.
 - sons usually received more wounds on the front than on the back.

- 20) In line 14, the function of the noun νεκρούς is:
 a) subject of καταλείπουσαι (line 15)
 b) direct object of καταλείπουσαι (line 15)
 c) subject of ᾤχοντο (line 15)
 d) direct object of ᾤχοντο (line 15)
- 21) In line 15, the tense of the verb ᾤχοντο is:
 a) present
 b) imperfect
 c) future
- 22) In lines 14-15, we learn that the:
 a) mothers took the corpses of their sons home.
 b) corpses were usually left where they were found.
 c) mothers left some corpses behind.
 d) mothers were ashamed because their sons had not survived.

Passage B

- 23) From line 16, the word δέκα is etymologically related to:
 a) decameter
 b) dactylic
 c) dexterous
 d) deck
- 24) In line 17, the function of the dative phrase τῷ δεκάτῳ ἔτει is:
 a) indirect object (to)
 b) time when (in / at)
 c) means/instrument (by)
 d) object of preposition
- 25) In lines 16-18, we learn that:
 a) the Greeks once besieged Troy at ten different times.
 b) Troy was captured after ten years.
 c) the Trojans besieged the Greeks.
 d) the Trojans could not win.
- 26) In line 18, the subject of the imperfect verb ἐποίουν is:
 a) τόδε (line 18)
 b) ἔτει (line 17)
 c) πόλιν (line 17)
 d) Ἕλληνες (understood, line 16)
- 27) In line 19, the word τούτῳ refers to:
 a) στρατιώτας (line 19)
 b) ἵππον (line 18)
 c) τόδε (line 18)
 d) ἔτει (line 17)
- 28) In lines 17-19, we learn that the:
 a) Greeks took ten years to build the horse.
 b) Trojans built a horse out of wood.
 c) Greeks closed up the horse with many men inside.
 d) Trojans hid many men in the city.

- 29) In line 20, the present participle ἀποβαίνοντες modifies (describes):
- a) ἑαυτούς (line 20)
 - b) ἄλλοι (line 19)
 - c) στρατιώτας (line 19)
 - d) ἵππον (line 18)
- 30) From line 20, the word νήσῳ (< νήσος) is etymologically related to:
- a) diagnosis
 - b) nasty
 - c) nostril
 - d) Polynesia
- 31) In lines 19-20, we learn that:
- a) there was a hidden island nearby.
 - b) the Trojans could have gone off to hide.
 - c) the Trojans hid themselves at first.
 - d) the rest of the Greeks went off and hid.
- 32) In line 21, the case and number of the noun τοῦτο is:
- a) nominative singular
 - b) accusative singular
 - c) nominative plural
 - d) accusative plural
- 33) In line 22, the subordinating conjunction ὅτι marks the beginning of a(n):
- a) temporal clause (when)
 - b) result clause (so ... that)
 - c) indirect statement (that)
 - d) relative clause (which)
- 34) In lines 21-22, we learn that the:
- a) Greeks were happy to leave.
 - b) Greeks could see the Trojans easily.
 - c) Trojans saw the island.
 - d) Trojans thought that the Greeks had left.
- 35) In line 22, the participle ὄντες describes (modifies):
- a) Τρῶες (understood, line 21)
 - b) Ἕλληνες (understood, line 22)
 - c) ἵππον (line 23)
 - d) πόλιν (line 23)
- 36) In lines 23-24, we learn that during the night:
- a) soldiers came out of the gates.
 - b) the horse opened up for the soldiers to enter.
 - c) the soldiers, coming out of the horse, opened up the gates.
 - d) the wooden horse came out.
- 37) In line 24, the form of the present tense verb ἐξερχόμενοι is:
- a) indicative
 - b) imperative
 - c) infinitive
 - d) participle

- 38) In line 25, the function of the noun τὸ ἄστυ is:
- a) subject of ἐσερχόμενοι (line 25)
 - b) direct object of ἐσερχόμενοι (line 25)
 - c) subject of διέφθειραν (line 25)
 - d) direct object of διέφθειραν (line 25)
- 39) In line 26, the word πάντας modifies (describes):
- a) πολίτας (line 26)
 - b) ἄστυ (line 25)
 - c) Ἕλληνες (line 25)
 - d) ἵππου (line 24)
- 40) In lines 25-26, we learn that:
- a) the town was invaded.
 - b) all the citizens tried to leave.
 - c) all the citizens were killed.
 - d) Greeks died in the city.

ΤΕΛΟΣ

THE END

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

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

PASSAGE A

This passage discusses the feelings of Spartan mothers towards their warrior sons.

- 1 ἡ Λακεδαιμόνια γυνή, ἐπεὶ ξένος τις προσήρχετο καὶ
(see below) woman
- 2 ἡρώτα, “ἄρα ὑμεῖς αἱ Λάκαιναι μόναι τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἄρχετε;”
(see below) Spartan men
- 3 ἐλέγετο “ἡμεῖς μόναι τίκτομεν ἄνδρας.” ἡ δὲ Βρασίδου
men of Brasidas
(acc. pl.)
- 4 μήτηρ, ἐπεὶ ἀφικνοῦντο στρατιῶται τινες ἐκ τῶν πολέμων,
(see below)
- 5 ἡρώτα εἰ ὁ Βρασίδας ἀπέθανε καλῶς καὶ ἀξίως
(see below) Brasidas died worthy (of)
- 6 τῆς Σπάρτης. πάντες αὐτὸν ὑμνοῦντες ἔλεγον
Sparta praising
- 7 ὅτι ἡ Σπάρτη τοιοῦτον ἕτερον οὐκ ἔχει. “μὴ λέγετε,”
Sparta
- 8 εἶπεν, “ὦ ξένοι. καλὸς μὲν γὰρ ἦν καὶ ἀγαθὸς ὁ Βρασίδας,
said Brasidas
- 9 πολλοὺς δὲ στρατιώτας ἐκείνου κρείττονας ἡ Σπάρτη ἔχει.”
(see below) better Sparta
- 10 αἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων μητέρες, ἐπειδὴ ἤκουον ὅτι οἱ
(see below)
- 11 παῖδες αὐτῶν ἐν μάχῃ ἀπεθάνοντο, αὐταὶ ἐσκόπουν
- 12 τὰ τραύματα τὰ τε ἔμπροσθεν καὶ τὰ ὀπισθεν. καὶ εἰ μὲν
wounds in front behind if
- 13 πλείω ἦν τὰ ἔμπροσθεν, χαίρουσαι ἔθαπτον. εἰ δὲ πλείω
more in front (see below) if more

ἔρωτάω: to ask, enquire
θάπτω: to bury

ὁ στρατιώτης, -ου: soldier
Λακεδαιμόνιος α ον: Spartan

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

14 ἦν τὰ ὀπίσθεν, πολὺ ἡσχύοντο, καὶ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐκεῖ
behind corpses

15 καταλείπουσαι ὥχοντο.
(see below) went home

καταλείπω: to leave behind

PASSAGE B

This passage describes the end of the Trojan War.

16 οἱ Ἕλληνες ποτε δέκα μὲν ἔτη ἐπολιόρκουν τὴν Τροίαν,
besieged

17 ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐδύναντο αἰρεῖν τὴν πόλιν. τῷ δὲ δεκάτῳ ἔτει

18 τόδ' ἐποίουν. οἰκοδομοῦσι μέγαν ξύλινον ἵππον,
they build wooden

19 ἐν δὲ τούτῳ πολλοὺς στρατιώτας κλείουσι. οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι
(see below)

20 ἀποβαίνοντες κρύπτουσιν ἑαυτοὺς ἐν νήσῳ τινὶ πλησία.
nearby

21 οἱ δὲ Τρῶες τοῦτο ἰδόντες πολὺ χαίρουσι. ἐνόμιζον γὰρ
having seen

22 ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες ὥχοντο. μωροὶ δὲ ὄντες φέρουσι
foolish

23 τὸν ἵππον εἰς τὴν πόλιν. ἐπεὶ δὲ νύξ ἦν, οἱ στρατιῶται
(see below)

24 ἐξερχόμενοι ἐκ τοῦ ἵππου ἀνοίγουσι τὰς πύλας.
open gates

25 οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἐσερχόμενοι διέφθειραν τὸ ἄστυ,

26 καὶ πάντας τοὺς πολίτας ἀπέκτειναν.

ὁ στρατιώτης, -ου: soldier