

νοῦν μέγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν
2001

ACL-NJCL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION
BEGINNING ATTIC GREEK

TIME: 60 MINUTES

DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

- 1) Write **YOUR NAME** at the top left-hand portion of your answer sheet. Write **YOUR LAST NAME FIRST**. Be sure to **FILL IN THE BUBBLES** under your name.
- 2) Write the **EXAM NAME** (BEGIN) in the lower left-hand portion of your answer sheet under "IDENTIFICATION NUMBER."
- 3) Write **YOUR SCHOOL NUMBER** in the lower left-hand portion of your answer sheet under "SPECIAL CODES." Your instructor will give you your school number. Be sure to **FILL IN THE BUBBLES** under your school number.

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

Remember:

USE BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY (#2 1/2 OR SOFTER)
FILL THE SMALL BUBBLES COMPLETELY WITH LEAD
ERASE UNWANTED ANSWERS COMPLETELY
DO NOT MAKE ANY STRAY MARKS ON THE ANSWER SHEET

**TEAR OFF LAST PAGES AND CONSULT PASSAGES THERE
WHILE ANSWERING QUESTIONS**

καλή ἐπιτυχία!

Passage A

- 1) In line 1, the gender of ταῦτα is:
 - a) masculine
 - b) feminine
 - c) neuter
- 2) In line 2, the case of Ἀθηνῶν is:

a) nominative	c) dative
b) genitive	d) accusative
- 3) In line 2, the present participle ἔχων modifies:

a) Ἀθηνῶν	c) ναῦς
b) θυμοχάρης	d) ὀλίγας

- 4) In lines 1-2, when Thymochares arrived from Athens, he:
 a) had few ships with him. c) had an army on board.
 b) came for a few days. d) was seasick.
- 5) In line 3, the part of speech of δὲ is a(n):
 a) article c) interrogative pronoun
 b) adverb d) particle
- 6) In lines 2-4, the Athenians:
 a) fought under Agesandridos' leadership.
 b) and Spartans fought a naval battle.
 c) did not fight right away.
- 7) In line 5, the word Μετ' in the phrase Μετ' ὀλίγον is an example of:
 a) crasis c) rough breathing
 b) elision d) a proclitic
- 8) In line 5, the article ὁ refers to:
 a) few (ὀλίγον) c) the island of Rhodes (Ῥόδου)
 b) Dorieus (Δωριεὺς) d) the Hellespont (Ἑλλησποντον)
- 9) In line 5, the word Ῥόδου is related etymologically to the English word:
 a) podiatrist c) rhododendron
 b) octopode d) rodent
- 10) In line 7, the number δέκα (by itself) means:
 a) one c) ten
 b) four d) fourteen
- 11) In line 7, the case of ἡμέρα is:
 a) nominative c) dative
 b) genitive d) accusative
- 12) In line 5-7, Dorieus sailed:
 a) to Rhodes from Persia in spring.
 b) from Rhodes to the Hellespont in winter.
 c) to Egypt with his family during a storm.
- 13) In lines 6-7, Dorieus has:
 a) generals.
 b) a lookout against the Athenians.
 c) 14 ships.
 d) a fatal disease.
- 14) In line 7, the word order of τῶν Ἀθηναίων is:
 a) predicative
 b) attributive
 c) neither
- 15) In line 8, the noun στρατηγός is related etymologically to the English word:
 a) strata c) strait
 b) straight d) strategy

- 16) In line 8, the phrase ἐπ' αὐτὸν contains an example of:
 a) crasis
 b) elision
 c) rough breathing
 d) a proclitic
- 17) In line 9, Dorieus:
 a) sent twenty ships against the Athenians.
 b) went into the open sea after visiting the beach.
 c) fled towards the land after he beached his triremes.
- 18) In line 9, the tense of ἀνεβίβαξε (< ἀναβιβάζω) is:
 a) imperfect (was ...)
 b) present (is ...)
 c) future (will ...)
- 19) In line 11, the words τῆς γῆς is a(n):
 a) nominative subject
 b) genitive of possession
 c) genitive object of the preposition ἀπό
 d) accusative direct object
- 20) In line 12, the accent on πρὸς is:
 a) acute
 b) grave
 c) circumflex
 d) a rough breathing mark
- 21) In line 12, the part of speech of ἄλλο is:
 a) adjective
 b) noun
 c) pronoun
 d) adverb
- 22) In lines 10-13, we learn that the Athenians:
 a) were successful and won.
 b) did not win and sailed away.
 c) were afraid to fight.

Passage B

- 23) In line 14, the case of αὐτοῖς is:
 a) nominative
 b) genitive
 c) dative
 d) vocative
- 24) In line 15, the Pythian Priestess advised them to:
 a) leave the city.
 b) subdue the plague.
 c) purify Athens.
- 25) In line 15, the tense of the verb πέμπουσι (< πέμπω) is:
 a) imperfect (was ...)
 b) present (is ...)
 c) future (will ...)

- 26) In line 15, the translation of the words **τε καὶ** is:
 a) too ... too
 b) but ... yet
 c) either ... or
 d) both ... and
- 27) In line 16, the verb **καλοῦντες** (< καλέω) is a present:
 a) infinitive (to call)
 b) indicative (call)
 c) imperative (call!)
 d) participle (calling)
- 28) In lines 15-16, the Athenians:
 a) sent ships under the control of one man to Epimenides.
 b) called Epimenides to Crete.
 c) sent the ships of Nicias and Niceratos.
- 29) In line 17, the case of **τὸν Ἐπιμενίδην** is accusative because it:
 a) is the direct object of **πέμπουσι**
 b) is the direct object of **καλοῦντες**
 c) is the object of the preposition **εἰς**
 d) modifies the word **Κρήτην**
- 30) In line 17, the phrase of **ὃ δὲ** refers back to:
 a) **Ἐπιμενίδην**
 b) **Κρήτην**
 c) **Νικηράτου**
 d) **Νικίαν**
- 31) In line 18, the genitive pronoun **αὐτῶν** modifies:
 a) **ἕκτη**
 b) **ἐκάθαιρεν**
 c) **τὴν πόλιν**
 d) **τὸν λομὸν**
- 32) In line 17, the verb **ἐκάθαιρεν** ends with the letter **ν** (nu) because:
 a) it is in the past tense
 b) **αὐτῶν** (line 18) starts with a vowel
 c) it has an augment
 d) it is imperative
- 33) In lines 17-18, Epimenides:
 a) purified the city and then sailed away.
 b) purified the city and stopped the plague.
 c) went to the oracle for advice.
- 34) In line 19, the gender of **πρόβατα, μέλανά** and **λευκὰ** is:
 a) masculine
 b) feminine
 c) neuter
- 35) In line 19, the word **πρόβατα** is the:
 a) subject of **λαβανῶν**
 b) object of **λαβανῶν**
 c) subject of **ἤγε**
 d) object of **ἤγε**
- 36) In line 20, the phrase **τὸν Ἄρειον πάγον** refers to the god:
 a) Aphrodite, god of love
 b) Hades, god of the dead
 c) Athena, goddess of wisdom
 d) Ares, god of war

- 37) In line 19, Epimenides took to the Aereopagos:
 a) his family.
 b) some black and some white sheep.
 c) a priest and some sheep.
- 38) In line 22, the verb θύειν (<θύω) is a present:
 a) indicative (sacrifice) c) infinitive (to sacrifice)
 b) participle (sacrificing) d) imperative (sacrifice!)
- 39) In line 22, the present participle προσήκοντι modifies:
 a) θεῶν c) ἔσκατον
 b) θύειν d) αὐτῶν
- 40) In lines 22-23, we learn that Epimenides stopped:
 a) being evil.
 b) an evil monster.
 c) the plague.

ΤΕΛΟΣ

THE END

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

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

PASSAGE A

In this passage, two battles take place between the Spartans and Athenians.

- 1 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα οὐ πολλαῖς ἡμέραις ὕστερον ἦρχοντο
ἔρχομαι
- 2 ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν Θυμοχάρης ἔχων ναῦς ὀλίγας· καὶ εὐθὺς ἐναυμαχῆσαν
Athens Thymocharēs ships (they) fought a
(an admiral) (accusative) naval battle
- 3 αὐθις Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, ἐνίκων δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
Spartans νικάω Spartans
- 4 ἐπεὶ ἠγεῖτο Ἀγησανδρίδος.
ἠγέομαι: Agesandridos
to lead (an admiral)
- 5 Μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ τούτων Δωριεὺς ὁ Διαγόρου ἐκ Ῥόδου
Dorieus the son of Diagoros Rhodes
- 6 εἰς Ἑλλησποντον εἰσέπλει, ἐπεὶ ἦρχετο ὁ χειμῶν, τέτταρσι καὶ
Hellespont ἄρχομαι: winter
(a sea channel) to begin
- 7 δέκα ναυσὶν ἅμα ἡμέρα. κατιδὼν δὲ ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἡμεροσκόπος
ships looking down lookout
(dative)
- 8 ἐσήμαινε τοῖς στρατηγοῖς. οἱ δὲ ἀνηγάγοντο ἐπ' αὐτὸν εἴκοσι ναυσὶν,
σημαίνω: (they) put out to sea twenty ships (dative)
to signal
- 9 ἃς ὁ Δωριεὺς φευγὼν πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἀνεβίβαζε τὰς αὐτοῦ τρήρεις,
which Dorieus ἀναβιβάζω:
to beach (ships)
- 10 ὡς ἦνογε, περὶ τὸ Ῥοίτειον. ἐπεὶ ἐγγὺς δὲ ἦσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι,
(he) went Rhoeteum
into the open sea (a city)
- 11 ἐμάχοντο ἀπὸ πᾶ τῶν νεῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς, μέχρι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
ships until
- 12 ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς Μάδυτον πρὸς τὸ ἄλλο στρατόπεδον
(they) sailed off Madytus fleet
- 13 οὐδὲν πράττοντες.
πράττω: to do

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PASSAGE B

In this passage, Epimedes tries to stop a plague in Athens.

- 14 καὶ ἐπεὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ὁ λοιμὸς κατείχετο, αὐτοῖς
Athenians plague κατέχω: to attack
- 15 ἔχρατο ἡ Πυθία καθαίρειν τὴν πόλιν οἱ δὲ πέμπουσι ναῦν
χράω: to order Pythian καθαίρω: to purify city ship (accusative)
- 16 τε καὶ Νικίαν τὸν Νικηράτου εἰς Κρήτην, καλοῦντες
Nicias son of Niceratos Crete
- 17 τὸν Ἐπιμενίδην. καὶ ὁ δὲ ἦρχετο Ὀλυμπιάδι τεσσαρακοστῇ
Epimenides ἔρχομαι: to come in the 46th Olympiad
- 18 ἔκτη ἐκάθαιρεν αὐτῶν τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἔπαυε τὸν λοιμὸν τοῦτον
year καθαίρω: to purify city plague in this
- 19 τὸν τρόπον. λαμβανὼν πρόβατα μέλανά τε καὶ λευκὰ ἤγε
way λαμβάνω: to take sheep black white ἄγω
- 20 πρὸς τὸν Ἄρειον πᾶγον· κάκειθεν εἶασεν ἔρχεσθαι οἱ
in that place (he) allowed where
- 21 ἐβούλοντο, προστάτων τοῖς ἀκολούθοις ἔνθα ἂν κατακλίνοι
βούλομαι: to want προστάτω: to instruct followers wherever (it) lay down
- 22 αὐτῶν ἕκαστον, θύειν τῷ προσήκοντι θεῷ· καὶ οὕτω ἐλήγητε
θύω: to sacrifice appropriate λήγω: to stop
- 23 τὸ κακόν.