

νοῦν μέγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν
2003

ACL-NJCL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION
BEGINNING ATTIC GREEK

TIME: 60 MINUTES

DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

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

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

Remember:

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

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

καλή ἐπιτυχία!

Passage A

- 1) In line 1, the case of the pronoun σὺ is:
 - a) nominative (you)
 - b) genitive (of you)
 - c) dative (to you)
 - d) accusative (you)

- 2) In lines 1-2, Antisthenes wants to know:
- what Socrates will teach Xanthippe.
 - why Socrates doesn't teach Xanthippe.
 - how Socrates got to know Xanthippe.
- 3) In line 3, the function of the adjective χαλεπωτάτην is:
- subject
 - object
 - substantive (noun equivalent)
 - appositive
- 4) In line 3, the punctuation mark “ ; ” marks a:
- statement
 - question
 - command
- 5) In lines 2-3, we learn that Xanthippe:
- has been alive for a long time.
 - is very hard to get along with.
 - dislikes learning anything difficult.
- 6) In line 4, the verb ὀρώ is an example of a(n):
- α contract verb
 - ε contract verb
 - regular verb
- 7) In line 4, the function of the present infinitive γίγνεσθαι is:
- main verb
 - complementary infinitive
 - subject complement (predicate nominative)
- 8) In line 5, the adverb οὐ modifies (describes):
- ἵππους
 - θυμοειδεῖς
 - εὐπειθεῖς
 - κτῶνται
- 9) In line 5, the adjective εὐπειθεῖς modifies (describes):
- ἵππους
 - θυμοειδεῖς
 - κτῶνται
 - ἵππικοὶ (line 4)
- 10) In lines 4-5, Socrates replies that men wanting to be horsemen:
- are courageous.
 - use courageous horses.
 - use easily-tamed horses.
- 11) In line 7, the position of the adjective τοιούτους is:
- predicative
 - attributive
 - neither

- 12) From line 8, the word δύνανται is etymologically related to the English word:
 a) ado
 b) donkey
 c) dynamo
 d) donut
- 13) In line 8, the form of the present tense verb κατέχειν is:
 a) indicative
 b) imperative
 c) infinitive
 d) participle
- 14) In line 9, the person and number of χρήσονται are:
 a) 1st plural
 b) 2nd plural
 c) 3rd singular
 d) 3rd plural
- 15) In line 9, the word κάγω is an example of:
 a) elision
 b) crasis
 c) rough breathing
 d) an enclitic
- 16) In line 10, the coordinating conjunction καὶ joins χρῆσθαι and:
 a) κτώμαι
 b) ταύτην
 c) ὀμιλεῖν
 d) βουλόμενος (line 9)
- 17) In line 8-10, Socrates says that horsemen think that:
 a) it is easier to manage other horses after managing courageous ones.
 b) horses are easier to manage than people.
 c) other horses have easier temperaments.
- 18) In line 10 & 11, the word ταύτην refers to:
 a) ἀνθρώποις (line 9)
 b) ἵππους (line 7)
 c) ἵππικοὶ (line 4)
 d) Ξανθίππην (line 2)
- 19) In lines 9-10, we learn that Socrates:
 a) likes to meet and talk with people.
 b) only meets people in public.
 c) is a gifted teacher.
- 20) In line 11, the subordinating conjunction ὅτι marks a(n):
 a) indirect statement (that)
 b) temporal clause (when)
 c) result clause (so that)
 d) command
- 21) In line 12, the part of speech of the word ῥαδίως is:
 a) verb
 b) noun
 c) adverb
 d) adjective
- 22) In line 13, the tense of the verb χρήσομαι is:
 a) present (deal with)
 b) imperfect (was dealing with)
 c) future (will deal with)

- 23) In lines 11-13, we learn that Socrates:
- likes to meet many different types of people.
 - likes Xanthippe's personality.
 - uses his experience with Xanthippe to become a better teacher.

Passage B

- 24) In line 13, the present participle αἰσθανόμενος modifies (describes):
- Κόνων (line 13)
 - Ἀγησίλαος (line 13)
 - δυνάμεως (line 13)
 - Ἀσίαν (line 14)
- 25) In line 14, the subject of the verbs διέβαινε and ἐπόρθει is:
- τῆν γῆν
 - δυνάμεως (line 13)
 - Ἀγησίλαος (line 13)
 - Κόνων (line 13)
- 26) In lines 13-14, Konon learned that :
- a large force was protecting Asia.
 - Asia was being destroyed.
 - Agesilaos had left Asia.
- 27) In line 15, the noun Λακεδαιμονίους is the direct object of:
- ἄρχοντας
 - καταπολεμήσειν
 - ἥλπιζε
- 28) In line 16, the translation of the words καὶ ... καὶ is:
- either ... or
 - but ... yet
 - too ... too
 - both ... and
- 29) From line 16, the word γῆν is etymologically related to the English word:
- yen
 - geography
 - gainful
 - yarn
- 30) In line 16, the gender of the noun θάλατταν is:
- masculine
 - feminine
 - neuter
- 31) In lines 15-16, we learn that Konon:
- hoped to beat the Spartans on land and sea.
 - thought that the Spartans would beat the Greeks.
 - wished to rule the Greeks.

- 32) In line 17, the case of the present participle πέμπων is:
 a) nominative
 b) genitive
 c) dative
 d) accusative
- 33) In line 18, the function of the word ταῦτα is:
 a) subject of ποιήσῃν
 b) object of ποιήσῃν
 c) subject of ὑπισχνεῖτο (line 17)
 d) object of πέμπων (line 17)
- 34) In lines 17-18, we learn that Konon:
 a) sent generals to Agesilaos.
 b) wished that Agesilaos would visit him.
 c) promised to beat the Spartans.
- 35) In line 19, the case governed by the preposition περὶ is:
 a) nominative
 b) genitive
 c) dative
 d) accusative
- 36) In line 19, the use of the dative noun τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ is:
 a) indirect object (for a naval battle)
 b) time when (at a naval battle)
 c) means (by a naval battle)
 d) object of preposition (with a naval battle)
- 37) In lines 18-20, we learn that Konon:
 a) sailed from Rhodes in order to enlist troops.
 b) is an excellent admiral.
 c) prefers land battles.
- 38) In lines 20-21, we learn that Konon:
 a) freed the Spartans and conquered the Greeks
 b) drove the Spartans from power and freed the Greeks.
 c) ruled Greek freedmen from his palace.
- 39) In line 22, the case and function of τὰ τείχη are:
 a) nominative, subject
 b) genitive, object of preposition
 c) dative, indirect object
 d) accusative, direct object
- 40) In lines 21-23, we learn that Konon rebuilt:
 a) the walls and reputation of Athens.
 b) his own reputation as a builder.
 c) his own home.

ΤΕΛΟΣ

THE END

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

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

PASSAGE A

In this conversation, Antisthenes asks Socrates about his wife, Xanthippe, an unpleasant woman. Socrates answers with a metaphor about horsemen.

- 1 Ἀντισθένης διὰ τί οὖν, ὦ Σώκρατες, σὺ οὐ παιδεύεις
παιδεύω: to teach
- 2 Ξανθίππην, ὅ τι δεῖ ἐπιστάναί γυναικα
whatever to know
- 3 χαλεπωτάτην τῶν τε οὐσῶν καὶ τῶν ἐσομένων:
most difficult (future participle < εἰμί)
- 4 Σώκρατες ὅτι ὁρῶ ὅτι ἐκεῖνοι βουλόμενοι γίγνεσθαι ἵππικοὶ
because horsemen
- 5 κτῶνται οὐ εὐπειθεῖς ἀλλὰ θυμοειδεῖς ἵππους.
κτάομαι: to obtain easily tamed courageous
- 7 νομίζουσι γάρ ὅτι εἴ τοὺς τοιοῦτους ἵππους
νομίζομαι: to think such
- 8 δύνανται κατέχειν, ῥαδίως τοῖς γε ἄλλοις ἵπποις
κατέχω: to control easily
- 9 χρήσονται. καγὼ, βουλόμενος ἀνθρώποις
χράσομαι: to deal with (+ dat)
- 10 χρήσθαι καὶ ὁμιλεῖν, ταύτην κτῶμαι.
to deal with (+ dat) to talk with (+ dat) κτάομαι: to have
- 11 εὖ εἰδὼς ὅτι εἰ ταύτην δύναμαι κατέχειν.
knowing I am able κατέχω: to control
- 12 ῥαδίως τοῖς γε ἄλλοις πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις
easily
- 13 χρήσομαι.
χράσομαι: to deal with (+ dat)

PASSAGE B

This passage discusses a battle victory of Conon, a military leader in Athens, over Agesilaos, a Spartan general.

- 13 Κόνων, αἰσθανόμενος ὅτι Ἀγησίλαος μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως
αἰσθάνομαι: to learn forces
- 14 εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διέβαινε καὶ ἐπόρθει τὴν γῆν.
πορθέω: to destroy
- 15 ἤλπιζε καταπολεμήσειν Λακεδαιμονίους ἄρχοντας
ἐλπίζω: καταπολεμῶ: ἄρχω:
- 16 τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν.
- 17 καὶ τοὺς ἀγγέλλους Ἀγησιλάῳ πέμπων, ὑπισχνεῖτο
- 18 ποιήσειν ταῦτα. συνιστάμενος γὰρ τὸ ναυτικὸν
gathering fleet
- 19 περὶ Ῥόδον καὶ νικῶν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ.
- 20 τοὺς μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους ἐξέβαλλεν ἐκ τῆς ἀρχῆς.
rule
- 21 τοὺς δ' Ἑλληνας ἠλευθέρου. οὐ μόνον δὲ
freed
- 22 τὰ τεῖχη τῆς πατρίδος ἀνώρθωσεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ
walls did he rebuild
- 23 τὴν πόλιν εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν δόξαν προῆγεν.
same reputation restored

