

νοῦν μεγ' ἄριστος καὶ γλώσσαν
 2012
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!

- 1) In line 1, the form of the verb καταστρεψάμενος (< καταστρέφω) is:

a) indicative	c) participle
b) imperative	d) infinitive
- 2) In line 2, the position of the prepositional phrase ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ is:
 - a) attributive
 - b) predicate
 - c) neither

- 3) From line 2, the word **πόλεμον** is etymologically related to:
- a) polemic
 - b) lemon
 - c) pole
 - d) oleic acid
- 4) In line 3, the case of the pronoun **τινας** is:
- a) nominative
 - b) genitive
 - c) dative
 - d) accusative
- 5) In lines 1-3, we learn that:
- a) Croesus thought that the Persians were attacking.
 - b) the Persians decided to attack Croesus.
 - c) Croesus decided to attack the Persians.
 - d) the Persians were at war with Croesus.
- 6) In line 4, the word **μάλιστα** modifies (describes):
- a) **τινας** (line 3)
 - b) **δῶρα** (line 4)
 - c) **καλὰ** (line 4)
 - d) **φέροντας** (line 4)
- 7) In lines 3-5, we learn that:
- a) Croesus sent messengers to Delphi.
 - b) the oracle sent many gifts to Croesus.
 - c) Croesus ordered the Lydians to leave gifts.
 - d) Croesus received exceptionally lovely presents.
- 8) In line 6, the subject of the present infinitive **ἐπιστρατεύειν** is:
- a) **Πέρσαις** (line 6)
 - b) **Λυδῶν** (line 6)
 - c) **Κροῖσον** (line 5)
 - d) **θεῶν** (line 5)
- 9) In line 6, the part of speech of the word **τινα** is:
- a) interrogative pronoun (who?)
 - b) indefinite pronoun (someone)
 - c) personal pronoun (he)
 - d) indefinite adjective (some)
- 10) In line 7, the gender and case of the substantive adjective **σύμμαχον** is:
- a) masculine, accusative
 - b) feminine, accusative
 - c) neuter, nominative
 - d) neuter, accusative
- 11) From line 7, the word **ταῦτα** refers to the:
- a) Lydians
 - b) Persians
 - c) questions
 - d) army
- 12) In lines 5-7, we learn that the men who arrived at the oracle:
- a) asked if the Persians were marching against the Lydians.
 - b) believed that Croesus had to be king of Persia.
 - c) wondered if the Persians had any army allied with them.
 - d) asked if they should march against the Persians.

- 13) In line 8, the present participle λέγουσα modifies (describes):
 a) Πυθία (line 8) c) οἱ (line 7)
 b) ταῦτα (line 7) d) σύμμαχον (line 7)
- 14) In lines 7-10, we learn that the Pythia:
 a) answers that the Persians will destroy Croesus.
 b) predicts the destruction of a great empire.
 c) tells Croesus to march against the Persians.
 d) answers that Croesus will destroy all empires.
- 15) In line 10, the definite article τοὺς agrees with:
 a) Ἑλλήνων (line 10) c) δυνατοῦς (line 10)
 b) μάλιστα (line 10) d) φίλους (line 11)
- 16) In line 10-11, we learn that Croesus:
 a) decided to have Greeks as his allies.
 b) feared that the Greeks were very powerful soldiers.
 c) considered the Greeks to be his friends.
 d) plotted against his Greek allies.
- 17) In line 11, the tense of the verb συνεβούλευεν (< συμβουλεύω) is:
 a) present
 b) imperfect
 c) future
- 18) In line 12, the coordinating conjunctions τε ... καί joins:
 a) ὑπερήδετο and ἄνδρας (lines 12-13)
 b) ὑπερήδετο and ἄλλους (lines 12-13)
 c) ὑπερήδετο and ἔπεμπεν (lines 12-13)
 d) τῶ χρησμῶ and ἄνδρας (lines 12-13)
- 19) In lines 11-12, we learn that Croesus:
 a) sent no more men to the oracle.
 b) had pleased the oracle with his gifts.
 c) asked the oracle for reinforcements.
 d) was pleased by the oracle's response.
- 20) In line 13, the function of the noun τὸ χρηστήριον is:
 a) subject of ἔπεμπεν c) object of εἰς
 b) direct object of ἔπεμπεν d) appositive to ἄνδρας

- 21) In lines 13-14, we learn that Croesus wanted to know if:
- monarchy was a long-lasting form of government.
 - the Persian king would outlast him.
 - his rule would be long-lasting.
 - monarchy was the best type of government.
- 22) In line 14, the part of speech of the second word αὐτῷ is:
- personal pronoun (him)
 - reflexive pronoun (himself)
 - adjective (same)
- 23) In line 15, the subordinating conjunction ὅτι marks the beginning of a(n):
- temporal clause (when)
 - result clause (so ... that)
 - indirect statement (that)
 - relative clause (which)
- 24) In lines 14-16, we learn that the Pythia answered that:
- monarchy was the best form of government for the Medes.
 - the king of the Medes was a mule.
 - Croesus needed a mule to stay in power.
 - Croesus would lose his kingdom if a mule ruled the Medes.
- 25) In line 16, the subject of the verb ἔλεγε is:
- βασιλεύς (understood, line 16)
 - μοναρχία (understood, line 15)
 - Croesus (understood)
 - Pythia (understood)
- 26) In lines 16-17, we learn that:
- Croesus said that a mule will not rule the Medes.
 - the Pythia warned that only a talking mule could rule.
 - Croesus believed that the Medes would never be governed by foolish people.
 - the Pythia said that any mule is better than a man.
- 27) In line 18, the word αὐτῷ refers to:
- Μήδων (line 17)
 - ἄνδρός (line 17)
 - ἡμίονος (line 17)
 - Croesus (understood)
- 28) From line 18, the word παύσονται is etymologically related to:
- pause
 - epoch
 - paucity
 - paunch
- 29) In lines 18, we learn that Croesus:
- says that his descendents will rule forever.
 - knows that the Medes will never stop his empire.
 - fears that the Medes will rule forever.
 - knows that nothing can stop his empire.

- 30) In line 19, the subordinating conjunction ἐπεὶ marks the beginning of a(n):
- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) result clause (so ... that) | c) indirect statement (that) |
| b) causal clause (since) | d) relative clause (which) |
- 31) In line 20, the gender of the noun ἀγγέλους is:
- masculine
 - feminine
 - neuter
- 32) In line 21, the present participle βαίνοντες modifies (describes):
- Λακεδαιμόνιοι (line 22)
 - the understood subject of ἔλεγον
 - συμμαχίας (line 21)
 - Σπάρτην (line 20)
- 33) In lines 19-21, we learn that Croesus contacted the Spartans because:
- Spartan messengers wanted to meet him.
 - they were the most powerful of the Greeks.
 - the Spartans were seeking an alliance.
 - they had very powerful allies.
- 34) In line 22, the case of the noun Λακεδαιμόνιοι is:
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) nominative | c) accusative |
| b) dative | d) vocative |
- 35) In line 23, the case and number of the word ὑμᾶς is:
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) nominative singular | c) accusative singular |
| b) nominative plural | d) accusative plural |
- 36) In lines 21-23, we learn that:
- Croesus was considered to be a god as well as a king in Lydia.
 - the gods ordered the Greeks to worship Croesus.
 - Croesus had been ordered to ally himself with the Greeks.
 - the Spartans were Croesus' only Greek allies.
- 37) In line 24, the form of the verb προσκαλεῖται is:
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) indicative | c) infinitive |
| b) imperative | d) participle |
- 38) In line 24, the tense of the verb γενήσεσθαι (< γίγνομαι) is:
- present
 - imperfect
 - future

39) In line 25, the verb ἔπιοιοῦντο is an example of an:

- a) α (alpha) contract verb
- b) ε (epsilon) contract verb
- c) irregular verb

40) In lines 25-26, we learn that:

- a) the Spartans became allies to Croesus.
- b) everyone made an oath to the Pythia.
- c) all of the Greeks made a treaty.
- d) Croesus attacked Sparta.

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 end of the passage.

PASSAGE A

In this passage, Croesus, king of the Medes, consults the Pythia, an oracle who lives at Delphi, and makes plans before attacking the Greeks and Spartans.

- 1 Κροῖσος, ὁ τῶν Λυδῶν βασιλεύς, καταστρεψάμενος τοὺς
 (see end) Lydians king (nom.) having subdued
- 2 ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ Ἕλληνας διανοεῖτο πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πόλεμον
 Asia Greeks διανοέομαι: Persians
 to intend
- 3 ποιῆσθαι. ἔπεμπεν οὖν ἐς τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρηστήριον Λυδῶν τινὰς
 (see end) Delphi (see end) Lydians
- 4 δῶρα μάλιστα καλὰ φέροντας. τούτῳ γὰρ πάντων μάλιστα
 (see end) in this (oracle) (see end)
- 5 ἐπίστευεν. ἀφικνούμενοι δὲ ἐχρῶντο τῷ θεῷ, εἰ δεῖ Κροῖσον,
 πιστεύω: (see end) whether (see end)
 to believe in (+ dat)
- 6 τὸν Λυδῶν βασιλέα, τοῖς Πέρσῃσι ἐπιστρατεύειν, καὶ εἴ τινα
 Lydians king (acc.) Persians to march against whether
- 7 στρατὸν ἀνδρῶν δεῖ προσθέσθαι σύμμαχον. οἱ μὲν ταῦτα
 army of men to join, associate σύμμαχος ον:
 (as an) ally
- 8 ἐχρῶντο, ἢ δὲ Πυθία ἀπεκρίνατο λέγουσα ὅτι, ἦν
 (see end) Pythia answered if ever
- 9 τοῖς Πέρσῃσι ἐπιστρατεύσει Κροῖσος, μεγάλην ἀρχὴν
 Persians should march against (see end) (see end)
- 10 καταλύσει. τοὺς δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μάλιστα δυνατοὺς
 would destroy Greeks (see end) (see end)
- 11 συνεβούλευεν αὐτῷ φίλους προσθέσθαι. ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα
 to join, associate
- 12 ἐπυνηθάνετο ὁ Κροῖσος, ὑπερήδετο τὴν τῷ χρησμῷ καὶ
 (see end) (see end) ὑπερήδομαι: oracle
 to be very pleased
- 13 ἄνδρας ἄλλους εἰς τὸ χρηστήριον ἔπεμπεν ἐπερωτήσοντάς,
 men (acc.) other (see end) (see end) in order to ask

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

- 14 εἰ πολυχρόνιος αὐτῷ ἔσται ἡ μοναρχία. χρωμένω δὲ αὐτῷ
whether for a long time monarchy (see below)
- 15 ἡ Πυθία ἀνείλεν ὅτι τότε δὴ ἡ μοναρχία φεύξεται, εἰ ἡμίονος
Pythia answered monarchy mule
- 16 βασιλεύς Μήδοις γενήσεται. διὰ οὖν τὰ χρησμά, ἔλεγε
king (nom.) Medes oracles
- 17 ὅτι ἡμίονος οὐποτε ἀντὶ ἀνδρὸς βασιλεύσει Μήδων, καὶ
a mule never in place a man Medes
(adv) of (genitive)
- 18 ὅτι οἱ αὐτῷ ἐπιγενησόμενοι οὐποτε παύσονται τῆς ἀρχῆς.
descendants never (adv.) (see below)
- 19 ἐπεὶ ἐπυνθάνετο ὅτι οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μάλιστα δυνατοὶ
(see below) Spartans (see below) (see below)
- 20 τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἦσαν, ἔπεμπε ἐς Σπάρτην ἀγγέλους
Greeks (see below) Sparta
- 21 ζητήσοντας συμμαχίας. βαίνοντες δὲ ἔλεγον, "ὦ
in order to seek (see below)
- 22 Λακεδαιμόνιοι, Κροῖσος ὁ Λυδῶν βασιλεύς, ἐπεὶ ὁ θεὸς
Spartans (see below) Lydians king (nom.)
- 23 ἐκέλευεν αὐτὸν τοῖς Ἕλληνας φίλους προσθέσθαι, ὑμᾶς κατὰ
(see below) Greeks to join, associate
- 24 τὸ χρηστήριον προσκαλεῖται, φίλους ἐθέλων γενήσεσθαι
(see below) summon, invite
- 25 ἄνευ δόλων." οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐποιοῦντο τὰ ὅρκια
without tricks Spartans oaths
- 26 περὶ συμμαχίας.
(see below)

δυνατὸς, ἡ, ὄν: powerful

Κροῖσος, -ου: Croesus

τὸ χρηστήριον, -ου: oracle

ἡ ἀρχή: rule, empire

ἡ συμμαχία: alliance

κελεύω: to order

χράομαι: to ask, consult (+ dat.)

πυνθάνομαι: to learn, understand

πέμπω: to send

μάλιστα: (adv.) very much