

2016 NJCL Greek Language Test

Vocabulary: Choose the English word which BEST translates the given Greek word or phrase.

1. παρέχω	A. take	B. provide	C. trust	D. suffer
2. βάλλω	A. throw	B. ask	C. persuade	D. hope
3. μόνος	A. later	B. thin	C. old	D. alone
4. από	A. instead of	B. from	C. without	D. below
5. δούλος	A. stone	B. device	C. slave	D. hero
6. έρωτάω	A. come	B. place	C. ask	D. show
7. βουλή	A. old woman	B. gift	C. road	D. council
8. γη	A. earth	B. war	C. ship	D. proof
9. μέσος	A. uncaring	B. middle	C. impossible	D. sweet
10. πόνος	A. courage	B. strength	C. love	D. work
11. λαμπρός	A. false	B. sharp	C. immortal	D. bright
12. φέρω	A. carry	B. force	C. destroy	D. choose
13. γίγνομαι	A. disturb	B. happen	C. kill	D. trust
14. κύκλος	A. revenge	B. deed	C. circle	D. word
15. χώρα	A. land	B. house	C. battle	D. market
16. σημείον	A. sign	B. island	C. messenger	D. gold
17. υίός	A. skill	B. son	C. animal	D. friend
18. δηλος	A. ignorant	B. common	C. young	D. clear
19. διά	A. from	B. into	C. through	D. to
20. αϊτέω	A. pass by	B. ask	C. be quiet	D. push
21. έτι	A. often	B. never	C. not yet	D. still
22. φθάνω	A. become manifest	B. happen	C. see	D. act first
23. δάκρυον	A. profit	B. tear	C. beggar	D. sky
24. τραυμα	A. jealousy	B. tyranny	C. wound	D. wizard
25. καταδύω	A. sink	B. desire	C. grieve	D. cease
26. ίδιος	A. envious	B. skilled	C. worthless	D. private
27. όλος	A. sly	B. whole	C. blind	D. sensible
28. έπομαι	A. speak	B. follow	C. seize	D. fall
29. φωνή	A. loneliness	B. care	C. sound	D. queen
30. ήδύς	A. powerful	B. wise	C. useful	D. pleasant
31. ιατρός	A. custom	B. doctor	C. oath	D. mark
32. συμβουεύω	A. know	B. lead	C. advise	D. attempt
33. ώσπερ	A. just as	B. never	C. most	D. not even
34. στέφανος	A. crown	B. friend	C. stranger	D. light
35. μαθητής	A. student	B. hand	C. army	D. building

Synonyms: Choose the best Greek SYNONYM for the given word.

36. φημί	A. δύναμαι	B. ποιέω	C. φυλάττω	D. λέγω
37. χείρων	A. ήσσων	B. βελτίων	C. άμείνων	D. χρήσιμος
38. δηλος	A. μέγας	B. σαφής	C. όλος	D. λοιπός
39. σύν	A. είς	B. από	C. μετά	D. πρό
40. αίρέω	A. δηλόω	B. παρέχω	C. κτάομαι	D. δείκνυμι

Antonyms: Choose the best Greek ANTONYM for the given word.

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| 41. ἄνω (adv) | A. κάκῶς | B. σοφῶς | C. μάλα | D. κάτω |
| 42. κινέω | A. ἔπομαι | B. μένω | C. ἐλαύνω | D. βάλλω |
| 43. πολέμιος | A. ὀξύς | B. βραχύς | C. σύμμαχος | D. χαλεπός |
| 44. κωλύω | A. βουλεύω | B. λαλέω | C. κείμαι | D. λύω |
| 45. ἄξιος | A. πονηρός | B. παλαιός | C. δεινός | D. ἥσσων |

Grammar, morphology, and syntax: Choose the BEST answer to the question.

46. What case is the noun form ποιμένων, (shepherd)?
A. nominative B. genitive C. dative D. accusative
47. Which of the following is the correct superlative of μέγας (great)?
A. ἥττων B. μακρότατος C. κρείττων D. μέγιστος
48. Which is the correct aorist active participle of φαίνω (appear)?
A. φῆναι B. φανῶν C. φήνας D. φανεῖν
49. What participial use is found in this sentence: ἦλθε ὡς λυσόμενος τὴν θυγάτερα.
A. conditional B. purpose C. concessive D. genitive absolute
50. What use of the genitive is found in this sentence: ἀπέχομεν τῆς πόλεως δύο σταδία?
A. separation B. price C. cause D. comparison
51. Which of the following is the neuter accusative singular of the adjective πᾶς (much)?
A. πολύ B. πολλή C. πολλά D. πολύν
52. What is the superlative form of the adverb εὖ (well)?
A. μᾶλλον B. ἄσσον C. ἄριστα D. ἀνωτάτω
53. Which of the following adjectives modifies the form νεανίας?
A. ἀγαθῶ B. ἀγαθᾶς C. ἀγαθὸν D. ἀγαθοῦς
54. Which of the following pronouns is 1st person plural?
A. ὑμεῖς B. σύ C. ἐγώ D. ἡμεῖς
55. What is the correct aorist principal part of ἔλανω (drive)?
A. ἐλήλαμαι B. ἤλασα C. ἤλασα D. εἶθικα
56. In which of the following noun-adjective phrases is the adjective in the predicate position?
A. ἡ θεά καλή B. ἡ θεά ἡ καλή C. ἡ καλή θεά D. καλή ἡ θεά
57. What is the correct accentuation and syllable for the following verb form: παιδεύει?
A. acute, antepenult B. acute, penult C. circumflex, antepenult D. circumflex, penult
58. What is the correct accentuation of the phrase θεος ἐστίν?
A. θεὸς ἔστιν B. θεὸς ἐστίν C. θεός ἐστιν D. θεός ἐστίν
59. Which of the following is the genitive singular of γένος (tribe)?
A. γένους B. γένος C. γένη D. γένεσι
60. Which word in the following sentence expresses agency: τῷ βασιλεῖ τοῦ δήμου ἀρκετέον ἐστίν?
A. βασιλεῖ B. δήμου C. ἀρκετέον D. ἐστίν
61. What conjunction means “as ___ as possible” with the superlative?
A. ἵνα B. ἥ C. ὡς D. ἐπεὶ
62. What is the correct present feminine participle of ἵμι (send)?
A. ἴεσαι B. εἶσα C. ἴεισα D. ἔσθαι
63. Which of the following is the relative pronoun?
A. ὅς, ἥ, ὅ B. τίς, τί C. ἀλλήλων D. αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό
64. What use of the dative is found in this sentence: σιγῇ ἀπῆλθον οἱ πολέμοι?
A. means B. respect C. cause D. manner
65. Which of the following prepositions can appear with only the genitive and accusative cases?
A. ἄνευ B. κατὰ C. ἐκ D. παρά

66. Which is a correct translation of this sentence: τὸν στρατηγὸν οὐκέτι νοσεῖν ἡγοῦνται?
- A. They believe that the general is no longer ill.
 B. The general believes that they are still ill.
 C. They believed that the general is still ill.
 D. The generals believed that they were no longer ill.
67. Which form of οὐδεῖς (no, none) correctly modifies this form of δόγμα (opinion)?
- A. οὐδεμία B. οὐδενι C. οὐδένα D. οὐδέν
68. What is the vocative singular of ἀνήρ (man)?
- A. ἄνδρε B. ἄνδρας C. ἀνδρί D. ἄνερ
69. Which tense/mood can be found in the protasis of a past general conditional with an imperfect apodosis?
- A. aorist/indicative B. present/subjunctive C. present/optative D. aorist/subjunctive
70. Which of the following pronouns is a interrogative meaning “of what kind”?
- A. ποῖος B. τοσοῦτος C. πότερος D. τοσόσδε
71. What is the second person singular imperative active of δίδωμι (give)?
- A. δίδω B. δίδου C. δῶ D. δός
72. Which of the following is the **best** translation of the sentence: πράττει ὅπως τῆς πόλεως ἄρξει?
- A. He brings it about in order to rule the city. C. See to it that he rules the city!
 B. It cannot be that he will rule the city. D. He brings it about that he will rule the city.
73. What kind of construction is found in this sentence: ὁ ῥήτωρ ἐστὶ μέγας ὥστε πάντας ἰδεῖν τὴν κεφαλὴν.
- A. indirect statement B. natural result C. purpose D. conditional
74. Which of the following is a numerical adverb meaning “5 times”?
- A. πέντε B. πέμπτος C. πεντάκις D. πεντηκοστός
75. What is the correct 2nd plural middle imperative of τιμάω, (to honor)?
- A. τιμύντων B. τιμᾶσθε C. τιμῶ D. τίμα
76. What use of the subjunctive is found in this sentence: μὴ ποιήσης τοῦτο?
- A. potential B. prohibition C. deliberative D. conditional
77. What tense is τέθνηκε?
- A. present B. future C. aorist D. perfect
78. Which of the following sentences expresses a genitive of time within which?
- A. τῷ αὐτῷ ἔτει ἀπέθανεν. C. ταῦτα τὴν ἡμέραν ἔπραττον.
 B. πέντε ἡμερῶν γράψω. D. ταύτη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ γράψω.
79. Which of the following correctly translates: “I judged that we had won the battle”?
- A. ἔκρινα ἡμᾶς τὴν μάχην νικῆσαν. C. ἔκρινα ἡμᾶς τὴν μάχην νικᾶν.
 B. κρίνω ἡμᾶς τὴν μάχην νικῆσαν. D. κρίνω ἡμᾶς τὴν μάχην νικῆσαν.
80. Translate: αἱ ἀσπίδες κλετεαὶ ἦσαν τοῖς κλωψίν.
- A. The shields were stolen by the thieves. C. The shields had to be stolen by the thieves.
 B. Thieves continually steal shields. D. It happens that shields are stolen by thieves.
81. What use of the optative is found in this sentence: τοῦ διδασκάλου οὐκ ἂν ἀκούσαιμεν?
- A. wish B. potential C. effort D. purpose
82. What type of subordinate clause is found in the sentence: ἔμαχόμην μέχρι ἐνίκησα?
- A. temporal B. supplementary C. circumstantial D. absolute
83. Which of the following sentences is an example of a natural result clause?
- A. τοῖς θεοῖς θύουσιν ὥστε σωθῆσονται. C. θύουσιν ὥστε σωθῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν.
 B. ποιήματα οὕτω καλὰ ὥστε τιμᾶται. D. ποιήματα οὕτω καλὰ τιμᾶ
84. Which of the following words/phrases can NOT introduce a wish with the optative, indicative, or infinitive?
- A. εἴθε B. ἐάν C. εἰ γὰρ D. ὄφελον

Reading Comprehension: Refer to the following passage for questions 85-100.

Young Giants

1 Λέγεται ὁ Ποσειδῶν γεννῆσαι παῖδας δύο· ἡ δὲ φύσις αὐτῶν θαυμασία ἦν, ηὐξάνοντο γὰρ καθ'
2 ἕκαστον ἔτος ἐς μὲν πλάτος πῆχυν, ἐς δὲ ὕψος ὄργυιαν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐγένοντο ἑννέα ἐτῶν, διενοοῦντο
3 μάχεσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς. ἐπιθέντες οὖν Ὀλύμπῳ τῷ ὄρει ἕτερόν τι ὄρος ὀνόματι Ὅσσαν, καὶ τρίτον αὖ
4 ἐκείνῳ ἐπιβαλόντες τὸ Πήλιον, ἔμελλον διὰ τούτων τῶν ὄρων εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀναβήσεσθαι. ἰδόντες δὲ
5 οἷα ἐκείνοι ποιοῦσιν, οἱ θεοὶ εἰκότως ἐταράσσοντο. τέλος δὲ ἡ Ἄρτεμις ἀνεῖλεν ἀμφοτέρους δι' ἀπάτης.
6 ἀλλάξασα γὰρ τὸ ἑαυτῆς εἶδος εἰς ἔλαφον, ἀδοκῆτως διὰ μέσου αὐτῶν ἐπήδησεν. οἱ δὲ, στοχαζόμενοι
7 τοῦ θηρίου, ἀλλήλους κατετόξευσαν.

Vocabulary Aid (alphabetical order):

ἀδόκητος (adv): unexpectedly	εἰκότως (adv): naturally	ὄργυια, -ας ἢ: fathom	πλάτος, -ου, τό: breadth
ἀλλάσσω: to change	ἔλαφος, -ου, ὅ/ἡ: deer	Ὅσσα, -ου, ὅ: Mt. Ossa in Thessaly	Ποσειδῶν ὁ: Poseidon
ἀναιρέω: to cause destruction	ἐπιτίθημι: to put upon, pile	πηδάω: to leap, spring	στοχαζόμεαι: to aim at (+ gen)
ἄπατη, -ης, ἢ: trick, deception	Θαυμασίος α ον: marvellous	Πήλιον, -ου, τό: Mt. Pelion in Magnesia	ταράσσω: to trouble, disturb
Ἄρτεμις, ἢ: Artemis	Ὀλύμπος, -ου, ὅ: Mt. Olympus in Thessaly	πῆχυς, -εως, ὅ: cubit	ὑψος, -ους, τό: height
διανοέομαι: to intend			

85. According to line 1, how many sons did Poseidon have?
A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 6
86. What is the best translation of καθ' (κατά) in line 1?
A. against B. from above C. throughout D. upon
87. According to lines 1-2, what did the giants do each year?
A. grew large B. farmed their land C. travelled far D. worshiped the gods
88. According to lines 2-3, how old were the giants when they decided to go to war?
A. 6 B. 9 C. 11 D. 100
89. According to lines 2-3, against whom or what did the giants want to fight?
A. the earth B. the other giants C. the mountains D. the gods
90. What does τι modify? (line 3)?
A. ἐπιθέντες (line 3) B. ὄρει (line 3) C. ὄρος (line 3) D. ὀνόματι (line 3)
91. According to lines 3-4, what did the giants do with the third mountain?
A. climbed it alone B. leveled it C. piled it on the others D. settled there
92. According to line 4, what was the giants' destination?
A. the Underworld B. the tallest mountain C. heaven D. Mt. Olympus
93. What is the best translation of ἔμελλον... ἀναβήσεσθαι (line 4)?
A. they intended to climb up B. they intend to tear down
C. they intended to wage war against D. they intend to set an escape
94. What does ἰδόντες (line 4) modify?
A. οἷα (line 5) B. ἐκείνοι (line 5) C. θεοὶ (line 5) D. εἰκότως (line 5)
95. According to lines 4-5, why are the gods upset?
A. land was destroyed B. giants were too big C. Artemis ran away D. heaven was attacked
96. According to line 5, how did Artemis act?
A. deceptively B. piously C. rashly D. timidly
97. According to line 6, what did Artemis do?
A. perform a sacrifice B. change her shape C. go hunting D. save an animal
98. According to line 6, who or what did Artemis get between?
A. the gods B. the mountains C. the animals D. the giants
99. According to line 7, who slew the giants?
A. Artemis B. Poseidon C. the dryads D. the giants themselves
100. This passage exemplifies the Greek concept of
A. xenia B. hubris C. arete D. ataraxia