

## 2013 NJCL Classical Greek Test

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

- |                  |            |               |               |             |
|------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. ἀκούω         | A. shout   | B. listen     | C. see        | D. accept   |
| 2. νῦν           | A. there   | B. after      | C. now        | D. here     |
| 3. γῆ            | A. farm    | B. earth      | C. grass      | D. life     |
| 4. εὖ            | A. well    | B. simply     | C. briefly    | D. poorly   |
| 5. γίγνομαι      | A. come    | B. learn      | C. be born    | D. know     |
| 6. δεινός        | A. similar | B. obvious    | C. clear      | D. terrible |
| 7. ἔχω           | A. want    | B. think      | C. have       | D. make     |
| 8. λίθος         | A. weapon  | B. stone      | C. helmet     | D. shield   |
| 9. κελεύω        | A. shout   | B. believe    | C. call       | D. order    |
| 10. οἶκος        | A. house   | B. shop       | C. barn       | D. neighbor |
| 11. ὀράω         | A. open    | B. know       | C. see        | D. lift     |
| 12. ἤδη          | A. finally | B. while      | C. where      | D. already  |
| 13. ἄξιος        | A. worthy  | B. wrong      | C. kind       | D. harsh    |
| 14. καλός        | A. holy    | B. true       | C. beautiful  | D. special  |
| 15. παύω         | A. stop    | B. ignite     | C. break      | D. pour     |
| 16. ὄνομα        | A. spirit  | B. command    | C. name       | D. law      |
| 17. φέρω         | A. run     | B. remove     | C. carry      | D. protect  |
| 18. ἀποθνήσκω    | A. die     | B. kill       | C. apologize  | D. regret   |
| 19. ἐθέλω (θέλω) | A. swim    | B. wish       | C. run        | D. find     |
| 20. πρός         | A. up      | B. to         | C. concerning | D. down     |
| 21. εὕρισκω      | A. make    | B. understand | C. joke       | D. find     |
| 22. ἠγέομαι      | A. lead    | B. drag       | C. rejoice    | D. live     |

23. φαίνω  
A. speak B. show C. burn D. eat
24. ἀπόλλυμι  
A. throw out B. leave behind C. go away D. utterly destroy
25. δείκνυμι  
A. examine B. remove C. show D. terrify
26. οὖν  
A. now B. then C. when D. since
27. μέλλω  
A. care for B. prevent C. decide D. be about to
28. τυγχάνω  
A. greet B. run C. happen D. forget
29. ἀδελφός  
A. brother B. human C. son D. father
30. ἥλιος  
A. star B. sun C. moon D. day
31. μακρός  
A. big B. distant C. easy D. sharp
32. χαλεπός  
A. difficult B. fast C. light D. small
33. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα  
A. after these things C. during these things  
B. within these things D. on account of these things
34. νῦν δέ  
A. so now B. but next C. but as it is D. but then
35. ἄλλως τε καί  
A. unless B. especially C. otherwise D. indeed

**II. Synonyms: Choose the best Greek SYNONYM for the give word.**

36. ζωή  
A. ζῶον B. βία C. βίος D. ζώνη
37. θάλαττα (θάλασσα)  
A. λάος B. γένος C. πέλαγος D. κράς
38. διδάσκω  
A. παιδεύω B. φιλέω C. πέμπω D. κυβερνάω
39. μετὰ  
A. περί B. σύν C. κατά D. ζώνη
40. σιγή  
A. φωνή B. κλαγγή C. φόνος D. σιωπή

**III. Antonyms: Choose the best Greek ANTONYM for the give word.**

41. ὑπέρ  
A. πρὸς B. περί C. παρά D. ὑπό
42. ἀνήρ  
A. γυνή B. παῖς C. μήτηρ D. ζῶον
43. ἔρωσ  
A. φιλία B. φόβος C. μῖσος D. χρόνος

44. χώρα  
 A. πολύ B. φύσις C. ρίς D. πόλις
45. μένω  
 A. λύω B. λείπω C. λαμβάνω D. λανθάνω

**IV. Grammar: Choose the BEST answer to the question.**

46. What are the case and number of “ἀγροῖς?”  
 A. nominative, plural B. genitive, singular C. accusative, dual D. dative, plural
47. What part of speech is “γάρ?”  
 A. preposition B. adverb C. conjunction D. adjective
48. Which of the following is the correct genitive, dual for “γέρας?”  
 A. γερῶν B. γερῶν C. γέρᾱ D. γέρως
49. Make the verb form “γράφεται” perfect.  
 A. γέγραψαι B. ἐγέγραπτο C. γέγραπται D. ἐγρέγαμο
50. In what tense is “ἔλυνον”?  
 A. aorist B. perfect C. imperfect D. present
51. “εἶπον” is a principle part of what verb?  
 A. λέγω B. πίνω C. αἰρέω D. εἰμί
52. What is the genitive singular of “τίς?”  
 A. τίνα B. τίνος C. τίνι D. τίνων
53. What tense and voice is the participle “ἐλόμενος”?  
 A. future active B. present passive C. present active D. future middle
54. Which of the following forms of the definite article agrees with “φύλακι”?  
 A. ὁ B. τοῦ C. τῷ D. τόν
55. What is the 3<sup>rd</sup> person, singular, imperfect, active, indicative form of “εἰμί”?  
 A. ἦν B. ἐστί C. ἔσται D. ἦτε
56. What form of the adjective “πᾶς” would agree with the noun form “πειραταῖς”?  
 A. πᾶσι B. παντί C. πάσῃ D. πάσαις
57. What type of adjective is “χαλεπώτερος”?  
 A. positive B. comparative C. superlative D. intensive
58. What is the superlative form of the adverb “σωφρόνως”:  
 A. σωφρονέστερος B. σωφρονέστερον C. σωφρονέστατος D. σωφρονέστατα
59. Which of the following is the correct contracted form of “ἀδικέω”?  
 A. ἀδικεῖ B. ἀδίκει C. ἀδίκω D. ἀδικῶ
60. What voice is “λύσεται”?  
 A. active B. middle C. passive D. none of the above
61. What part of speech is “ἀεὶ”?  
 A. verb B. particle C. preposition D. adverb
62. In what tense is “ἔλιπον”?  
 A. imperfect B. aorist C. perfect D. pluperfect
63. What is the case and gender of “δεσπότης”?  
 A. nominative, masculine B. genitive, feminine C. nominative, feminine D. genitive, masculine
64. What type of conditional is illustrated in: “εἰ ἄγγελον πέμψαι, τὴν μάχην παύσαιεν ἄν”?  
 A. future more vivid B. past contrafactual C. future less vivid D. past general
65. What case(s) does the preposition “κατά” take?  
 A. dative B. genitive, dative C. dative, accusative D. genitive, accusative

66. Translate the following sentence into English: “τοὺς αμαθεῖς κακὰ ποιούσα ἐπαύσαμεν.”
- A. We stopped the bad men who were doing ignorant things.  
 B. We stopped the bad men from doing ignorant things.  
 C. We stopped the ignorant men from doing bad things.  
 D. We stopped the ignorant men who were doing bad things.
67. What are the gender and case of “ἐσπέρᾱς” in “ἐσπέρᾱς γιγνομένης, οἱ ξένοι εἰς τὸ ἄστυ ἀφίκοντο?”
- A. feminine, accusative    B. feminine, genitive    C. neuter, accusative    D. masculine, genitive
68. What is the accusative plural of “κλώψ”.
- A. κλώπες    B. κλωπός    C. κλώπα    D. κλώπας
69. What type of verb form is “τίμᾱν”?
- A. infinitive    B. aorist    C. imperative    D. participle
70. What is the antecedent of the relative pronoun “ἅπερ” in the sentence: “ἐκεῖνοι οἱ δοῦλοι πάντα ἐποίουν ἅπερ ἐκέλευσεν ὁ δεσπότης”?
- A. ἐκεῖνοι    B. δοῦλοι    C. πάντα    D. δεσπότης
71. What grammatical construction is found in: “ἐκεῖνοι οἱ δοῦλοι πάντα ἐποίουν ἅπερ ἐκέλευσεν ὁ δεσπότης”?
- A. indirect statement    C. impersonal construction  
 B. complementary infinitive    D. indirect question
72. Which of the following is the best translation of the sentence: “τὸ βιβλίον δῶρον”.
- A. The book is a gift.    B. The gift is a book.    C. A book is a gift.    D. a gift that is the book
73. What is the use of the underlined participle in the statement: “οὐκ ἤλθομεν ὡς τῷ βασιλεῖ πολεμήσοντες”?
- A. concessive    B. circumstantial    C. substantive    D. purpose
74. Which of the following is the best translation for: “τυγχάνω ὦν”?
- A. I meet them.    B. I am.    C. I happen to be.    D. in reality
75. What type of infinitive is “ἐλαύνειν” in the sentence: “κελεύω τὴν στρατίαν ἐλαύνειν”?
- A. substantive    B. complementary    C. articular    D. in indirect statement
76. What type of construction is found in the sentence: “ἐὰν ἔλθῃ, δῶρα φέρει”?
- A. indirect question    B. result clause    C. purpose clause    D. conditional
77. In what position is the underlined adjective: “ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός”?
- A. predicate    B. emphatic    C. definite    D. attributive
78. Translate: “οὐχ οἷοί τ’ ἐσμὲν νικᾶν.”
- A. This sort of victory is ours.    C. We cannot win.  
 B. This is not that sort of victory.    D. We will not win this.
79. How would “τίς” be translated in the sentence: βούλομαι γινώσκειν τίς ἐν τῷ ἄντρῳ οἰκεῖ
- A. what    B. who    C. anyone    D. someone
80. Translate: “οἱ ἄνδρες πάντα ταῖς γυναίξι λέγουσι.”
- A. The women say everything to the men    C. All the men talk to the women  
 B. The men say everything to the women    D. All the women talk to the men
81. What use of the genitive is illustrated in: “τούτων οὕτως ἐχόντων ἐσπέισαντο”?
- A. objective    B. possessive    C. absolute    D. genitive
82. Which of the following is the correct translation of the phrase: “κατὰ νόμον”?
- A. according to the law    B. above the law    C. against the law    D. under the law
83. Translate: “ἔπεμψε τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἰππέας.”
- A. He sent the horsemen themselves.    C. He sent those horsemen.  
 B. He sent the horsemen.    D. He sent the same horsemen.
84. Which of the following is the best translation of the underlined word in the sentence: “ἀφικόμενοι δὲ εἰς τοὺς ἀγρούς, οἱ πατέρες τᾶς θυγατέρᾱς ὀρῶσι νεᾱνίας τισὶ διαλεγομένᾱς.:
- A. after they arrived    B. since they arrived    C. although they arrived    D. because they arrived
85. Translate: “ἐπαιδευσάμεθα.”
- A. We are taught.    B. We taught ourselves.    C. We are teaching.    D. We were taught.

**V. Reading Comprehension: Refer to the following passage for questions 86-100.**

ἴδετε ἴδετε ὅτι ἐγὼ εἰμι, καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν θεὸς πλὴν ἐμοῦ·  
ἐγὼ ἀποκτενῶ καὶ ζῆν ποιήσω, πατάξω κἀγὼ ἰάσομαι,  
καὶ οὐκ ἔστιν ὃς ἐξελεῖται ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν μου.

ὅτι ἄρῳ εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν τὴν χειρὰ μου καὶ ὁμοῦμαι

5 τῇ δεξιᾷ μου καὶ ἐρῶ Ζῶ ἐγὼ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, ὅτι  
παροξυνῶ ὡς ἀστραπὴν τὴν μάχαιράν μου, καὶ ἀνθέξεται  
κρίματος ἢ χεῖρ μου, καὶ ἀνταποδώσω δίκην τοῖς ἐχθροῖς  
καὶ τοῖς μισοῦσίν με ἀνταποδώσω· εὐφράνθητε, οὐρανοί,  
ἅμα αὐτῷ, καὶ προσκυνησάτωσαν αὐτῷ πάντες υἱοὶ θεοῦ·

10 εὐφράνθητε, ἔθνη, μετὰ τοῦ λαοῦ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐνισχυσάτωσαν  
αὐτῷ πάντες ἄγγελοι θεοῦ· ὅτι τὸ αἷμα τῶν υἰῶν αὐτοῦ  
ἐκδικᾶται, καὶ ἐκδικήσει καὶ ἀνταποδώσει δίκην τοῖς ἐχθροῖς  
καὶ τοῖς μισοῦσιν ἀνταποδώσει, καὶ ἐκκαθαριεῖ κύριος  
τὴν γῆν τοῦ λαοῦ αὐτοῦ.

Vocabulary Aid (alphabetical):

ἀνταποδίδωμι, to repay	ἐκδικέω, to punish	ἐξαιρέω, to remove	λαός, people	παροξύνω, to sharpen
ἀντέχω, to take hold of	ἐκκαθαρίζω, to purify	εὐφραίνω, to rejoice	μάχαιρα, sword	πατάσσω, to beat
ἀστραπή, lightning	ἐνισχύω, to be strong	ἰάομαι, to cure	ὄμνυμι, to swear	προσκυνέω, to worship

86. What mood is the verb “ἴδετε” in line 1?  
A. infinitive                      B. indicative                      C. subjunctive                      D. imperative
87. The preposition “πλὴν” (line 1) modifies which word?  
A. θεός (line 1)                      B. ἐμοῦ (line 1)                      C. ἐγὼ (line 2)                      D. It modifies nothing.
88. In line 2, the speaker says he will:  
A. die and live; injure and heal.                      C. destroy and create; hate and love.  
B. kill and give life; injure and heal.                      D. kill and give life; attack and protect.
89. What does the speaker say he will lift in line 4?  
A. his hand                      B. boulders                      C. a finger                      D. spirits
90. According to line 5, what does the speaker say he does “to eternity?”  
A. reign                      B. love                      C. protect                      D. live
91. The best translation of “ὡς” in line 6 is:  
A. that                      B. as                      C. so                      D. even
92. In what case is the noun “κρίματος” in line 7?  
A. nominative                      B. genitive                      C. dative                      D. accusative
93. The speaker says he will repay his enemies with \_\_\_\_\_ in line 7.  
A. wrath                      B. love                      C. justice                      D. mercy
94. What is the best translation of “τοῖς μισοῦσίν” in line 8?  
A. those who hate                      B. those who are hateful                      C. those who are hated                      D. those who hated
95. “οὐρανοί” in line 8 is in what case?  
A. nominative                      B. genitive                      C. dative                      D. vocative
96. Give the person and number of the verb “εὐφράνθητε” in line 10?  
A. third person, singular                      B. second person, plural                      C. second person, singular                      D. third person, plural
97. What case is the noun “αἷμα” in line 11?  
A. nominative                      B. genitive                      C. dative                      D. accusative
98. The verb “ἐκδικήσει” in line 12 is in what tense?  
A. present                      B. imperfect                      C. aorist                      D. future
99. What type of dative is “τοῖς ἐχθροῖς” in line 12?  
A. means                      B. possession                      C. indirect object                      D. agent
100. Identify the object of the verb “ἐκκαθαριεῖ” in line 13.  
A. γῆν (line 14)                      B. κύριος (line 13)                      C. λαοῦ (line 14)                      D. αὐτοῦ (line 14)