

**Greek Language
FJCL State Forum 2019**

VOCABULARY

1. βαρύς
A. deep B. wide C. low D. heavy
2. έχθρός
A. exit B. enemy C. elegant D. enthralled
3. νομίζω
A. legislate, outlaw B. give a name C. kill, murder D. consider, think
4. χώρα
A. task, assignment B. choir C. countryside D. burden
5. ήδύς
A. pleasant, glad B. heavy, bulky C. powerful, strong D. strange, unfamiliar
6. όμοιος
A. similar, like B. man, person C. sound D. knowing, belief
7. ώφέλεια
A. worthy B. pleasant, glad C. capable, able D. help, aid
8. βελτίων
A. broad B. better C. belt D. believable
9. αίρέω
A. deliver B. withhold C. take, capture D. announce, speak aloud
10. παρά
A. in front of B. at the side of C. behind D. beyond
11. τιμή
A. time B. wreath C. fear D. honor
12. κλέπτω
A. conceal B. bring together C. steal D. call
13. δώρον
A. gift B. rainbow C. gold D. food
14. ξένος
A. sword B. guest-friend C. spear D. wreath

15. κράτος
A. strength, power B. vessel, vase C. monster D. clear, visible
16. δῆλος
A. strength, power B. fear C. gift D. clear, visible
17. ἀλήθεια
A. freedom B. ability C. truth D. forgetting
18. ναῦς
A. island B. sea C. voyage D. ship
19. χρυσός
A. cold B. gold C. old D. bold
20. ἀκούω
A. hear B. sharpen C. make a sound D. call

GRAMMAR

21. What is the dative of Δημοσθένης?
A. Δημοσθένει B. Δημοσθένησι C. Δημοσθένη D. Δημοσθένους
22. Place the correct accent on the genitive of ἄνθρωπος.
A. ἀνθρωποῦ B. ἀνθρῶπου C. ἄνθρωπου D. ἀνθρώπου
23. What is the superlative of παλαιός?
A. παλαισσιμος B. παλαιστερος C. παλαιτερος D. παλαιτατος
24. Parse πείση (from πείθω).
A. 3rd singular, imperfect indicative active
B. 3rd singular, aorist subjunctive active
C. 2nd person singular, aorist imperative active
D. 3rd singular, aorist subjunctive passive
25. What kind of accusative is being used in the phrase ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸ πόδιον ἀλγεῖ?
A. manner B. with a verb of swearing
C. respect D. result
26. What is the case, number, and gender of ἀγοραῖς?
A. dative plural feminine B. accusative plural feminine
C. accusative singular neuter D. genitive plural neuter
27. Parse γέγραφα (from γράφω).
A. 3rd singular, perfect indicative active
B. 3rd singular, imperfect indicative middle/passive
C. 1st singular, perfect indicative active
D. 3rd singular, pluperfect indicative active

28. The preposition πρό takes what case(s)?
 A. genitive B. accusative C. genitive and accusative D. dative
29. What constitutes the principal parts of a verb?
 A. present indicative active, future indicative active, imperfect indicative active, perfect subjunctive active, perfect indicative passive, aorist indicative passive
 B. present indicative active, future indicative active, aorist indicative active, perfect indicative active, perfect indicative passive, aorist indicative passive
 C. present indicative active, future indicative passive, imperfect indicative active, perfect optative active, pluperfect indicative passive, aorist indicative passive
 D. present indicative active, present subjunctive active, aorist indicative active, perfect indicative active, perfect indicative passive, aorist indicative middle
30. Translate: Ἑλλήνων προμαχοῦντες Ἀθηναῖοι Μαραθῶνι χρυσοφόρων Μήδων ἐστόρεσαν δύναμιν.
 A. The power of the Greeks, with the Athenians fighting in front, scattered the gold-bearing Medes at Marathon.
 B. The Athenians, fighting in front of the Greeks of Marathon, scattered the power of the gold-bearing Medes.
 C. The power of the Greeks, fighting in front of the Athenians at Marathon, scattered the gold-bearing Medes.
 D. The Athenians, fighting in front among the Greeks at Marathon, scattered the power of the gold-bearing Medes.
31. The previous sentence is an epigraph by Simonides. What kind of genitive is χρυσοφόρων Μήδων?
 A. partitive B. quality C. possession D. cause
32. In the same sentence, what kind of dative is Μαραθῶνι?
 A. place B. indirect object C. means D. cause
33. Make ὁ φύλαξ into accusative plural.
 A. τοὺς φυλάκους B. τοὺς φύλακας C. τοὺς φυλάξους D. τοὺς φύλαξας
34. Which verb is a deponent?
 A. βούλομαι B. κελεύομαι C. μανθάνομαι D. φθάνομαι
35. Make the following sentence into future more vivid: εἰ ἄγγελον πέμψαι ὁ βασιλεύς, οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν μάχην ἂν παύσαιεν.
 A. εἰ ἄγγελον πέμψη ὁ βασιλεύς, οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν μάχην ἂν παύσουσιν.
 B. ἐὰν ἄγγελον πέμψη ὁ βασιλεύς, οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν μάχην παύσουσιν.
 C. ἐὰν ἄγγελον πέμψαι ὁ βασιλεύς, οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν μάχην παύσαιεν.
 D. εἰ ἄγγελον πέμψει ὁ βασιλεύς, οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὴν μάχην ἂν παύονται.

36. Parse πολιτεύεσθαι (from πολιτεύω).
- A. 3rd plural, aorist indicative middle/passive
 - B. 2nd plural, aorist subjunctive middle/passive
 - C. perfect infinitive active
 - D. present infinitive middle/passive
37. Change ἐπαιδεύε into aorist.
- A. ἐπαίδευσε
 - B. ἐπαίδε
 - C. ἐπαιδεύσει
 - D. ἐπαιδεύσα
38. What type of dative is used in the sentence τῷ ἀδελφῷ δύο βιβλία ἤν?
- A. reference
 - B. possessor
 - C. personal agent
 - D. respect
39. Parse ὑπῆρξεν (from ὑπάρχω).
- A. 3rd plural, imperfect indicative active
 - B. 3rd singular, imperfect indicative active
 - C. 3rd singular, aorist indicative active
 - D. 3rd singular, aorist subjunctive active
40. Translate νικωμένων τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὁ βαρβάρων βασιλεὺς τὴν μάχην παῦσαι οὐκ ἤθελεν
- A. With the Athenians being vanquished, the king of the barbarians was not wanting to stop the battle.
 - B. With the barbarians being vanquished, the king of the Athenians did not want to stop the battle.
 - C. The king of the barbarians having conquered the Athenians, he wanted to stop the battle.
 - D. Not stopping the battle, the king of the barbarians wanted to conquer the Athenians.

READING COMPREHENSION. For questions 41–50, refer to the following passage, adapted from Aesop *Aesopica* 184: “The Donkey and the Cicada.”

- 1 ὄνος ἀκούσας φωνῆς τέττιγος ἠδέως αὐτῇ ἐπετέρπετο, καὶ τὸν
 2 τέττιγα ἐπηρώτα λέγων “τίς ἄρα οὕτω γλυκεῖαν σοὶ τρέφει
 3 τὴν φωνήν;” ὁ δὲ τέττιξ τῷ ὄνῳ ἀντέφησεν “ἡ ἐμὴ τροφή ἀήρ ἐστι
 4 καὶ δρόσος.” ὁ δὲ ὄνος τούτου ἀκούσας τοῦ ῥήματος ἐνόμισε
 5 μέθοδον εὐρηκέναι δι’ ἧς ὅμοιαν τῷ τέττιγι σχοίη φωνήν· καὶ τὸ
 6 στόμα εὐθύς ἀνοίξας μόνως πρὸς τὸν ἀέρα ἐκλείσθητο ὡς δεξόμενος
 7 δῆθεν δρόσον εἰς διατροφήν, ἕως οὗ τῷ λιμῷ διεφθάρη.
 8 Οὗτος ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ ὅτι οὐ δεῖ τινα τὰ φυσικὰ τοῖς παρὰ φύσιν
 9 ἐξομοιοῦν καὶ τοῖς ἀδυνάτοις ἀφρόνως ἐπιχειρεῖν.

Vocabulary Help:

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| [1] ὄνος: donkey | [7] διατροφή: sustenance and support |
| τέττιξ: cicada | ἕως: until, til |
| ἐπιτέρπομαι: rejoice | λιμός: hunger |
| [2] ἐπερωτάω: consult, inquire of | διαφθείρω: destroy utterly |
| τρέφω: rear, cause to grow, tend to | [8] δηλοῖ: contraction of δηλόει |
| [3] ἀντίφημι: contradict | [9] ἐξομοιόω: become like, assimilate |
| τροφή: nourishment, food | ἀδύνατος: impossible |
| ἀήρ: air | ἐπιχειρέω: set to work at, attempt |
| [4] δρόσος: dew | |
| [6] εὐθύς: straightaway, at once | |
| ἀνοίγνυμι: open | |
| δέχομαι: take, receive | |
| δῆθεν: from δέομαι, lack | |

41. ἀκούω can take both the genitive and the accusative. Make the object of ἀκούω accusative.
 A. τέττιγον B. τέττιγα C. φωνῆν D. αὐτῇ
42. What tense and mood is ἐπετέρπετο in line 1?
 A. present subjunctive B. aorist subjunctive
 C. imperfect indicative D. aorist indicative
43. Translate τίς ἄρα οὕτω γλυκεῖαν σοὶ τρέφει τὴν φωνήν;
 A. What sweet voice you have developed in this way!
 B. What develops your sweet voice in this way?
 C. How do you develop your sweet voice in this way?
 D. Did you yourself develop your sweet voice in this way?
44. What tense and mood is ἀντέφησεν?
 A. imperfect indicative B. present subjunctive
 C. aorist indicative D. aorist subjunctive

45. Translate μέθοδον εὐρηκέναι.
 A. to have discovered a method
 B. to travel a backroad
 C. to speak methodically
 D. to sing a melody
46. σχοίη is the aorist optative of what verb?
 A. οἶδα
 B. γινώσκω
 C. ἄγω
 D. ἔχω
47. What type of phrase is ἡ ἐμὴ τροφή ἀήρ ἐστι καὶ δρόσος?
 A. ellipsis of the copula
 B. attributive apposition
 C. predicate substantive
 D. explanatory apposition
48. What type of dative is τῷ λιμῷ?
 A. agent
 B. means
 C. manner
 D. time
49. What is the moral of the story?
 A. It is not necessary for natural things to become similar to other natural things, as only the foolish attempt the impossible.
 B. It is necessary for whatever is innate to not become like that which is beyond their nature and senselessly attempt the impossible.
 C. It is necessary for what is natural to assimilate things beyond its nature and reach for the impossible.
 D. It is necessary for natural things to not become similar to other natural things, for only the foolish attempt the impossible.
50. Why are ἐξομοιοῦν and ἐπιχειρεῖν infinitives?
 A. They are absolute infinitives.
 B. They are articular infinitives.
 C. They are infinitives of result.
 D. δεῖ takes the infinitive.