

Greek Placement Exam

Directions: Please read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow. The questions follow the order of the passage.. Remember to record your answers ON THE ANSWER SHEET. Good Luck!

Part I

Lysias *On the Murder of Eratosthenes*

In this passage, Euphiletus tells the jury about his murder of Eratosthenes, an adulterer who had preyed on Euphiletus' wife.

ὦ ἄνδρες, τοῦτό με δεῖν ἐπιδεῖξαι, ὥς ἐμοίχευεν Ἐρατοσθένης τὴν
γυναῖκα τὴν ἐμὴν καὶ ἐκείνην τε διέφθειρε καὶ τοὺς παῖδας τοὺς ἐμοὺς
ἥσχυνε καὶ ἐμὲ αὐτὸν ὕβρισεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν ἐμὴν εἰσιών, καὶ οὔτε
ἔχθρα ἐμοὶ καὶ ἐκείνῳ οὐδεμία ἦν πλὴν ταύτης, οὔτε χρημάτων ἔνεκα 5
ἔπραξα ταῦτα, ἵνα πλούσιος ἐκ πένητος γένωμαι, οὔτε ἄλλου κέρδους
οὐδενὸς πλὴν τῆς κατὰ τοὺς νόμους τιμωρίας.

ἐγὼ τοίνυν ἐξ ἀρχῆς ὑμῖν ἅπαντα ἐπιδείξω τὰ ἐμᾶντοῦ πράγματα,
οὐδὲν παραλείπων, ἀλλὰ λέγων τᾶληθῆ: ταύτην γὰρ ἐμᾶντῳ μόνην
ἡγοῦμαι σωτηρίαν, ἐὰν ὑμῖν εἰπεῖν ἅπαντα δυνήθῃ τὰ πεπραγμένα. 10

1. What mood is ἐπιδεῖξαι ?

- A subjunctive
- B imperative
- C infinitive
- D optative

2. In this case, what is the best translation for ὥς ?

- A thus
- B that
- C so
- D as

3. To whom does the pronoun ἐκείνην refer?

- A his children
- B himself
- C Eratosthenes
- D his wife

4. The gender of *παῖδας* is
A masculine
B feminine
C neuter
5. In this case, *αὐτὸν* is best translated as
A same
B himself
C the very one
D me myself
6. The word *χρημάτων* is
A the object of a preposition
B a participle in the nominative
C part of a genitive absolute
D the third person plural imperative
7. The conjunction *οὔτε* in line 5 coordinates with/is paralld by
A οὐδεμία
B οὔτε
C οὐδενὸς
D πλὴν
8. What sort of clause is *ἵνα πλούσιος ἐκ πένητος γένωμαι* ?
A purpose clause
B result clause
C relative clause
D genitive absolute
9. What tense is the participle *παραλείπων* ?
A Future
B Present
C Aorist
D Perfect
10. In lines 3-4, Euphiletus claims that Eratosthenes had committed violence upon him by
A shaming his children
B entering his house
C having sex with his wife
D being violent towards him in public

11. In lines 4-6, Euphiletus claims that
A no animosity existed between him and Eratosthenes previously
B he is bringing this suit for monetary damages
C he and Eratosthenes had long been enemies
D he did this to avenge the rape of his wife
12. In lines 8-9, Euphiletus assures that jurors that
A he showed them everything from the beginning
B he had shown them everything from the beginning
C he is showing them everything from the beginning
D he will show them everything from the beginning
13. What gender is ἅπαντα?
A masculine
B feminine
C neuter
14. In lines 10-11, what sort of conditional statement is ταύτην γὰρ ἐμαυτῷ μόνην ἡγοῦμαι σωτηρίαν, ἐὰν ὑμῖν εἰπεῖν ἅπαντα δυνηθῶ τὰ πεπραγμένα?
A Past Contrary to Fact
B Present General
C Future Less Vivid
D Past General
15. In this same statement, Euphiletus assures that jurors that, if he is able to tell them everything,
A he considers salvation will arise for his wife
B he considers only he will be saved
C he considers this confession to be a safe thing
D he considers this to be his only salvation

Part II Homer's *Iliad*

In this passage, Hector asks Achilles for an act of mercy.

τὸν δ' ὀλιγοδρανέων προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἴκτωρ:

λίσσομ' ὑπὲρ ψυχῆς καὶ γούνων σῶν τε τοκῆων

μή με ἔα παρὰ νηυσὶ κύνας καταδάσσει Ἀχαιῶν,

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν χαλκόν τε ἄλιν χρυσόν τε δέδεξο

δῶρα τά τοι δώσουσι πατήρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ, 5

σῶμα δὲ οἴκαδ' ἐμὸν δόμεναι πάλιν, ὄφρα πυρός με

Τρῶες καὶ Τρώων ἄλοχοι λελάχῳσι θανόντα.

τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεὺς

μή με κύον γούνων γουνάζεο μὴ δὲ τοκῆων:

αἶ γάρ πως αὐτόν με μένος καὶ θυμὸς ἀνήη 10

ὥμ' ἀποταμνόμενον κρέα ἔδμεναι, οἷα ἔοργας,

16. In lines 1 and 8, the word τὸν is best translated as

- A the
- B who
- C it
- D him

17. What is the name for the phenomenon that has caused the last letters of λίσσομ' to disappear?

- A elision
- B crasis
- C hiatus
- D caesura

18. The καὶ in line 2 is coordinated with/parallel to

- A παρὰ
- B ἀλλὰ
- C μή
- D τε

19. In line 3, Hector begs Achilles

- A not to allow his father to see him dead
- B not to allow the Greeks to harm him
- C not to allow the dogs to eat him
- D not to leave his body by the ships

20. The particle μὲν is coordinated with/paralleled by

- A τε

- B τοι
- C καὶ
- D δὲ

21. What is the antecedent of the relative pronoun **τά** ?

- A δέδεξο
- B δῶρα
- C ἀλλὰ
- D σῶμα

22. What tense is **δώσουσι** ?

- A present
- B future
- C imperfect
- D aorist

23. In this case, the best translation for **δόμεναι** is

- A to give
- B was giving
- C give
- D is giving

24. What is the best translation of **ὅφρα**?

- A that
- B until
- C before
- D so that

25. What mood is **λελάχῳσι**?

- A indicative
- B imperative
- C subjunctive
- D optative

26. The participle **θανόντα** refers to

- A Achilles
- B Hector
- C Priam
- D Paris

27. What special use of the accusative is exemplified in the phrase **πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς**?

- A accusative of respect

- B accusative of time during which
- C accusative absolute
- D internal accusative

28. In line 9, the negator μή is used instead of οὐ; this is because

- A the verb is in the subjunctive
- B the verb is in the optative
- C the verb is in the imperative
- D the verb is part of a subordinate clause

29. Line 10, αἶ γάρ πως αὐτόν με μένος καὶ θυμὸς ἀνήη, is best translated as

- A if only I could stir my wrath and my heart
- B if only the same thing could stir my wrath and my heart
- C if only my wrath and my heart could stir me

30. What is the name of the meter that this passage is written in?

- A Iambic Pentameter
- B Trochaic Tetrameter
- C Dactylic Hexameter
- D Blank Verse

Part III

New Testament Greek

From the Gospel of Matthew; the devil tempts Jesus.

Τότε [ὁ] Ἰησοῦς ἀνήχθη εἰς τὴν ἔρημον ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος,
πειρασθῆναι ὑπὸ τοῦ διαβόλου.

καὶ νηστεύσας ἡμέρας τεσσεράκοντα καὶ νύκτας τεσσεράκοντα
ὕστερον ἐπείνασεν.

Καὶ προσελθὼν ὁ πειράζων εἶπεν αὐτῷ “Εἰ υἱὸς εἶ τοῦ θεοῦ, 5
εἰπὼν ἵνα οἱ λίθοι οὗτοι ἄρτοι γένωνται.

ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν Γέγραπται “Οὐκ ἐπ’ ἄρτῳ μόνῳ ζήσεται ὁ
ἄνθρωπος, ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ παντὶ ῥήματι ἐκπορευομένῳ διὰ στόματος
θεοῦ.”

Τότε παραλαμβάνει αὐτὸν ὁ διάβολος εἰς τὴν ἁγίαν πόλιν, καὶ

ἔστησεν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὸ πτερύγιον τοῦ ἱεροῦ, καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ Εἰ υἱὸς
εἶ τοῦ θεοῦ, βάλε σεαυτὸν κάτω: γέγραπται γὰρ ὅτι “Τοῖς ἀγγέλοις
αὐτοῦ ἐντελεῖται περὶ σοῦ καὶ ἐπὶ χειρῶν ἁρουσίν σε μή ποτε
προσκόψης πρὸς λίθον τὸν πόδα σου.”

31. What tense and voice is ἀνήχθη ?

- A aorist middle
- B perfect middle
- C future passive
- D aorist passive

32. What gender is ἔρημον ?

- A masculine
- B feminine
- C neuter

33. The participle νηστεύσας refers to

- A Jesus
- B the Devil
- C the days spent in the desert
- D the nights spent in the desert

34. What special use of the accusative case is exemplified in ἡμέρας
τεσσεράκοντα ?

- A accusative of respect
- B accusative of extent of space
- C accusative absolute
- D accusative of duration of time

35. The phrase προσελθὼν ὁ πειράζων εἶπεν is best translated as

- A having spoken, the one testing came forward
- B having been tested, the one coming forward said
- C having come forward, the one testing said

36. In line 5, this use of the dative (αὐτῷ) is

- A the indirect object
- B the object of a preposition
- C the dative of means
- D the dative of personal agent

37. The adjective οὗτοι is modifying/agreeing with
A ἄρτοι
B λίθοι
38. What mood is γένωνται ?
A indicative
B subjunctive
C optative
D imperative
39. The phrase Οὐκ ἐπ' ἄρτῳ μόνῳ ζήσεται ὁ ἄνθρωπος is best translated as
A man is not nourished by bread alone
B bread alone will not nourish man
C man will not be nourished by bread alone
D bread alone does not nourish man
40. The participle ἐκπορευομένῳ modifies
A στόματος
B παντὶ
C ῥήματι
D θεοῦ
41. The phrase βάλε σεαυτὸν is best translated as
A throw yourself
B you are throwing yourself
C throw the man himself
D throw the same man
42. What part of speech is κάτω ?
A noun
B adjective
C adverb
D verb
43. What tense and mood is γέγραπται ?
A aorist passive
B perfect middle/passive
C perfect active
D future passive

44. In this case, the best translation of ὅτι is
- A that
 - B since
 - C because
 - D so that
45. The clause μή ποτε προσκόψῃς πρὸς λίθον τὸν πόδα σου is best translated as
- A do not ever touch your foot to the ground!
 - B please do not ever touch your foot to the ground
 - C whenever you do not touch your foot to the ground
 - D so that you do not ever touch your foot to the ground

Part IV Mythology and Culture/History

This section is meant to test your general knowledge of Greek Mythology and Culture.

46. The hallmark of the Greek conception of the gods.
- A Animism
 - B Anthropomorphism
 - C Deism
 - D Monotheism
47. At the heart of Greek religious ritual is what action?
- A Blood Sacrifice
 - B Prayer
 - C Folk Magic
 - D Choral Dancing
48. The father of Zeus is
- A Cronos
 - B Uranos
 - C Prometheus
 - D Poseidon
49. The divine protector of Athens is
- A Heracles
 - B Aphrodite
 - C Zeus
 - D Athena

50. Persephone is kidnapped by
A Poseidon
B Zeus
C Hades
D Paris
51. Who of the following was the author of the *Works and Days*?
A Homer
B Ovid
C Hesiod
D Plutarch
52. Zeus punished Prometheus for which of the following?
A for giving men hope
B for creating Pandora
C for the deception of the sacrifice
D for the creation of man
53. What is the most important difference that separates the gods from humans?
A They are of immense stature.
B They are more powerful than men.
C They are immortal.
D Their knowledge is superior to that of mortals.
54. Chthonian deities are deities who
A inhabit Olympus.
B animate nature men.
C are long-lived but not immortal
D are associated with the earth and the Underworld
55. What historical event is commemorated in the construction of the Parthenon?
A the battle of Lapiths and Centaurs
B the conquest of the Amazons
C the Trojan war
D the defeat of the Persians
56. In what dialogue does Plato inquire into the nature of Eros?
A The *Apology*
B The *Euthyphro*
C The *Symposium*
D The *Republic*
57. Who was the famous poet from Lesbos?
A Lesbia
B Sappho
C Homer

D Pindar

58. What island is the site of Apollo's birth and site of a famous sanctuary?

- A Samos
- B Delphi
- C Delos
- D Lesbos

59. In the *Bacchae*, what young king of Thebes rejects the worship of Dionysus?

- A Lycurgus
- B Pentheus
- C Icarius
- D Cadmus

60. Where is the chief sanctuary for the performance of Demeter's mysteries?

- A Dodona
- B Olympia
- C Delphi
- D Eleusis

61. What comedy by Aristophanes features the god Dionysus journeying to the Underworld?

- A *Clouds*
- B *Frogs*
- C *Birds*
- D *Wasps*

62. Achilles in the Underworld tells Odysseus:

- A that he should beware the fickle heart of women and return home quickly
- B that he should find his body and bury it properly
- C that he should not have killed Hector
- D that he would rather be a slave among the living than a king in Hades

63. What term is used to describe the harmonizing of different cults and their myths into some kind of unity?

- A diffusion
- B syncretism
- C affinity
- D verisimilitude

64. What is *arete*?

- A excellence
- B piety
- C temperance
- D suffering

65. Achilles had a choice between:
- A marrying Cassandra or Iphigenia
 - B exchanging armor with Glaucus or Diomedes
 - C dying young in glory or living long with no fame
 - D being king of Sparta or of Athens
66. Who was the leader of Athens during Peloponnesian War?
- A Pericles
 - B Praxilites
 - C Socrates
 - D Demosthenes
67. At Marathon, the Athenians defeated which enemy commander?
- A Hannibal
 - B Xerxes
 - C Alexander
 - D Darius
68. At the battle of Leuktra, Sparta was defeated by
- A Macedon
 - B Thebes
 - C Athens
 - D Persia

(Please continue to the images on the following pages and questions 69 and 70)

69. The picture below is of the mythical figure

A Heracles

B Leonidas

C Ares

D Theseus



70. The picture below is of the historical figure

- A Pericles
- B Achilles
- C Themistocles
- D Alexander the Great

