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1) In the upper left-hand corner, fill in the boxes with your name (last, first) and fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

2) In the lower left-hand corner under “special codes”, fill in the boxes with your school number. Your examiner will give you your school number. Fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

3) In the lower right box under “exam type”, write the exam name (INTRO).

4) In the vertical column in the middle, fill in the bubble for your current grade level. College-level students should bubble “grade 13”.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT: Mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. Answers not bubbled on the answer sheet will not be scored. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question. Choose the best possible answer.

There are 40 questions on this exam.

Remember:
Use a #2 pencil only.
Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet completely and neatly.
Erase unwanted answers on the answer sheet completely.
Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

καλή ἐπιτυχία!

1. Complete the sequence: ζ, η,…
   a) έ.
   b) ι.
   c) κ.
   d) θ.

2. Complete the sequence: τ, υ, …
   a) π.
   b) φ.
   c) ρ.
   d) χ.
3. What is the name for the letter ψ?
   
   a) chi  
   b) gamma  
   c) psi  
   d) phi  

4. The capital of the letter ξ (xi) is:

   a) Ξ.  
   b) Ψ.  
   c) Χ.  
   d) Θ.  

5. The word xylophonē in Greek letters would be

   a) ζιλοπονε.  
   b) ξυλοφωνη.  
   c) ξυλοζωνη.  
   d) χιλοφονε.  

6. The best English transliteration of the Greek word ἐρισθένης would be

   a) episfevēs.  
   b) esistenēs.  
   c) eristenis.  
   d) eristhenēs.  

7. A dystopian novel depicts a society that is

   a) democratic.  
   b) technological.  
   c) unpleasant.  
   d) peaceful.  

8. The prefix amphi- in the word amphibian means

   a) both.  
   b) under.  
   c) opposite.  
   d) through.
9. Aeschylus wrote which of the following plays?
   a) *Hippolytus*
   b) *Medea*
   c) the *Odyssey*
   d) the *Oresteia*

10. The battle of Chaeronea (338 BCE) took place between
   a) Greeks and Persians.
   b) Athenians and Spartans.
   c) Greeks and Macedonians.
   d) Macedonians and Persians.

11. Herodotus and Thucydides were both
   a) epic poets.
   b) philosophers.
   c) playwrights.
   d) historians.

12. The letter directly preceding κ (kappa) and λ (lambda) is
   a) ι (iota).
   b) μ (mu).
   c) ζ (zeta).
   d) ο (omicron).

13. What is the lowercase equivalent of the letter Λ in the Greek alphabet?
   a) λ
   b) γ
   c) ρ
   d) δ

14. Which god is often depicted in art carrying a *thyrsus*?
   a) Hermes
   b) Dionysus
   c) Poseidon
   d) Hades
15. Which of these characters shows the disastrous results of disobeying one’s own father?
   a) Midas
   b) Atalanta
   c) Icarus
   d) Ariadne

16. With case and gender unchanged, the plural equivalent of the definite article τῇ is
   a) τά.
   b) ταῖς.
   c) τάς.
   d) τῶν.

17. Which definite article looks exactly the same for masculine, feminine, and neuter?
   a) genitive singular
   b) nominative plural.
   c) dative singular
   d) genitive plural

Use the following sentence to answer questions 18-23.

οἱ θεοὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ γῇ ἀνθρώπους κελεύουσιν ἀγαθὰ ἔργα ποιεῖν.

18. Which word in the sentence above is the subject?
   a) ἀνθρώπους
   b) ἔργα.
   c) θεοί
   d) γῇ

19. The case usage of ἀνθρώπους is
   a) an indirect object.
   b) the object of ἐν.
   c) indicating possession.
   d) the direct object of κελεύουσιν.

20. According to the sentence, who or what is on the earth?
   a) gods
   b) people
   c) deeds
   d) both gods and people
21. What is the gender, case, and number of the phrase ἀγαθὰ ἔργα?
   a) feminine nominative singular
   b) feminine nominative plural
   c) neuter nominative plural
   d) neuter accusative plural

22. Which of the following statements is true of the word ποιεῖν?
   a) It is an infinitive and a contract verb.
   b) It is the main verb and a contract verb.
   c) It is the main verb and an infinitive.
   d) It is the main verb and completes the meaning of κελεύουσιν.

23. With case and person unchanged, the singular equivalent of κελεύουσιν is
   a) κελεύω.
   b) κελεύει.
   c) κελεύουμεν.
   d) κελεύετε.

Use the following sentence to answer questions 24-26.

ὁ ἀδελφὸς τὴν ἀδελφὴν καλεῖ· ἡ δὲ φεύγει.

24. In this sentence, the brother is
   a) running away.
   b) ordering.
   c) calling.
   d) being silent.

25. In this sentence, the sister
   a) runs away.
   b) gives an order to her brother.
   c) calls her brother.
   d) remains silent.

26. With case and gender unchanged, the plural equivalent of τὴν ἀδελφὴν is
   a) τῆς ἀδελφῆς.
   b) τὰς ἀδελφάς.
   c) ταῖς ἀδελφαῖς.
   d) τῇ ἀδελφῇ.
For questions 27-38, refer to the GREEK PASSAGE found at the end of this exam. (p. 9)

27. The best way to translate τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου is
   a) “by Alexander.”
   b) “Alexander.”
   c) “of Alexander.”
   d) “for Alexander.”

28. In line 1, αὐτόν refers to
   a) Alexander.
   b) the friend.
   c) the doctor.
   d) the food.

29. In line 2, ἀγαθόν modifies (describes)
   a) αὐτόν.
   b) ἰατρός.
   c) Ἀλεξάνδρου.
   d) σῖτον.

30. According to line 2, the doctor does not
   a) give instruction to the patient.
   b) convince the patient.
   c) give hope for the patient’s recovery.
   d) like the patient.

31. According to line 3, what other error does the doctor commit?
   a) He misdiagnoses the illness.
   b) He prescribes the wrong remedy.
   c) He leaves the miliary camp.
   d) He is not clean enough.

32. In line 3, the case of τὸ στρατόπεδον is
   a) nominative.
   b) genitive.
   c) dative.
   d) accusative.
33. Which is true of the boiled rooster (lines 3-4)?

   a) It was not part of the patient’s prescribed diet.
   b) It was part of the prescribed cure.
   c) It was improperly cooked.
   d) It was poisoned by enemies.

34. In line 5, διά is best translated

   a) “upon.”
   b) “because of.”
   c) “with.”
   d) “instead of.”

35. In line 5, the grammatical function of τὸν...θάνατον is a(n)

   a) object of a preposition.
   b) indirect object.
   c) subject.
   d) direct object.

36. With case and gender unchanged, what is the plural equivalent of τῷ φίλῳ (line 6)?

   a) τῶν φίλων.
   b) οἱ φίλοι.
   c) τοῖς φίλοις.
   d) τοὺς φίλους.

37. The direct object of παύει (line 5) is

   a) the camp.
   b) death.
   c) grief.
   d) music.

38. In line 6, the purpose of Alexander’s actions is to

   a) honor his friend.
   b) punish the doctor.
   c) host a celebration.
   d) make noise.
Refer to the map on page 10 to answer questions 39 and 40.

39. Which letter on the attached map represents Athens?
   a) F
   b) I
   c) D
   d) G

40. The letter E on the map shows the
   a) Aegean Sea.
   b) Ionian Sea.
   c) Adriatic Sea.
   d) Mediterranean Sea.

ΤΕΛΟΣ
THE END
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**Plut. Alex. 72.1-3 (adapted)**

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The passage describes events which occurred while Alexander the Great’s army was staying in a temporary camp and he was leading his forces on a foreign campaign.

1. ὁ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου φίλος πυρέσσει. ὁ ἰατρὸς αὐτὸν κελεύει
   φίλος, -οῦ ὁ: friend
   αὐτὸν = him
   πυρέσσω: burn with fever

2. ἀγαθὸν σῖτον κατεσθίει, ἀλλὰ ὁ ἰατρὸς τὸν φίλον οὐ πείθει.
   ἀγαθός -ῆς -όν: good
   κατεσθίω: to eat up
   φίλος, -οῦ ὁ: friend

3. ἐπεὶ ὁ ἰατρὸς τὸ στρατόπεδον λείπει, κατεσθίει μὲν ὁ φίλος
   ἰατρός, -οῦ ὁ: doctor
   κατεσθίω: eat up
   στρατόπεδον, -οῦ τοῦ: military camp
   φίλος, -οῦ ὁ: friend

4. ὅλον ἀλεκτρυόνα ἑφθὸν, ἐκπίνει δ` οἶνον, καὶ ἀποθνῄσκει. ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος
   ὅλος, ἅ: whole, entire
   ἑκπίνω: drink up
   ἀποθνῄσκω: die
   ἀλεκτρυόνα = rooster
   οἶνος, -οῦ ὁ: wine
   ἑφθόν -ῆς -όν: boiled

5. λυπεῖ διὰ τὸν τοῦ φίλου θάνατον. διὰ λύπην παύει τὴν μουσικήν
   λυπέω: feel grief
   φίλος, -οῦ ὁ: friend
   λύπη, -ῆς, ἡ: grief
   μουσική, -ῆς, ἡ: music

6. ἐν τῷ στρατόπεδῳ. ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐθέλει φέρειν τιμὴν τῷ φίλῳ.
   στρατόπεδον, -οῦ τοῦ: military camp
   φίλος, -οῦ ὁ: friend
TEAR OFF THIS PAGE AND CONSULT THE MAP FOR QUESTIONS 39 AND 40.
1. In line 1, the word εἰς is a(n)
   a) preposition.
   b) article.
   c) verb.
   d) numeral.

2. In line 1, the gender of the adjective ἄξια is
   a) masculine.
   b) feminine.
   c) neuter.
   d) common.
3. According to line 1, Alexander was
   a) leaving Ecbatana.
   b) travelling to Ecbatana.
   c) staying in Ecbatana.
   d) sailing somewhere near Ecbatana.

4. In line 2, each of the words τρισχίλιοι and τεχνῖται contain both the letters
   a) sigma and alpha.
   b) iota and epsilon.
   c) tau and chi.
   d) lambda and nu.

5. In line 2, the verb ἔρχονται is best described as
   a) present.
   b) imperfect.
   c) an infinitive.
   d) future.

6. In lines 1 and 2, we read that Alexander was
   a) writing poetry.
   b) welcomed back to the town.
   c) back in the theaters.
   d) again performing unworthy deeds.

7. In line 2, we learn that
   a) thousands of actors are leaving for Greece.
   b) many spectators are gathering at the theater.
   c) many people are arriving from everywhere.
   d) thousands of actors are coming.

8. In line 3, the subject of the verb πυρέσσει is
   a) τὰς ἡµέρας (line 3).
   b) ὁ Ἡφαιστίων (line 3).
   c) τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου (line 3).
   d) unexpressed.
9. In line 3, we read that

   a) Hephaestion was Alexander’s friend.
   b) many contracted a fever in the town.
   c) Alexander had only one real friend.
   d) that day was a very hot one.

10. According to line 4, what happened?

   a) A doctor was called for the sick actors.
   b) A harsh discipline was imposed on the camp.
   c) The doctor told Hephaestion to follow a strict diet.
   d) Hephaestion ordered the doctor to come for Alexander.

11. In line 4, we learn that

   a) Hephaestion could not stand the diet.
   b) no-one could stand Hephaestion.
   c) the doctor was difficult.
   d) the doctor ate a strange diet.

12. In line 5, the word ἦν

   a) is a verb.
   b) refers to τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου (line 3).
   c) modifies ἰατρός (line 4).
   d) is the direct object of the verb φέρειν (line 4).

13. In line 5, to whom do νέος and στρατιωτικός refer?

   a) Alexander
   b) The doctor
   c) Hephaestion
   d) An actor

14. In line 6, the adjective ὅλον is etymologically related to the English word

   a) holy.
   b) hole.
   c) holly.
   d) holistic.
15. In line 5, the subject of the verb ἀπήρχετο is
   a) ὁ ἰατρός (line 5).
   b) τὸ θέατρον (line 6).
   c) Ἡφαιστίων (line 6).
   d) both a and b.

16. In lines 5 – 6, we learn that
   a) the doctor cooked a rooster.
   b) Hephaestion left for the theater.
   c) the doctor left from the theater.
   d) Hephaestion ate an entire boiled rooster.

17. In line 7, the tense of the verb ἐκπίνει is
   a) present
   b) imperfect.
   c) future.
   d) aorist.

18. In lines 6 – 7, we learn that
   a) the doctor suddenly died.
   b) Hephaestion and the doctor drank a lot.
   c) the wine was too hot to drink.
   d) Hephaestion died after drinking wine.

19. In line 7, the part of speech of the word διὰ is a
   a) particle.
   b) preposition.
   c) verb.
   d) noun.

20. In lines 7 – 8, who was very sad?
   a) Alexander
   b) the doctor
   c) Hephaestion
   d) everyone
21. In line 8, the noun ἵππους is etymologically related to the English word

   a) Philip.
   b) hip.
   c) podcast.
   d) hope.

22. In line 8, the word μέν is a(n)

   a) verb.
   b) noun.
   c) number.
   d) particle.

23. In line 8, the verb ἐκέλευε shows a(n)

   a) grave accent.
   b) augment.
   c) rough breathing.
   d) both b and c.

24. In lines 8 – 9, we read that

   a) all the horses were sacrificed.
   b) all the horses were shorn of their hair.
   c) even the horses felt grief.
   d) the hair of the horses miraculously fell out because of their grief.

25. In line 9, the article τῷ shows these:

   a) iota subscript and a grave accent.
   b) alpha privative and a circumflex.
   c) iota subscript and a circumflex.
   d) omega with an acute accent.

26. In line 9, the adjective πολύ means

   a) much.
   b) big.
   c) all.
   d) none.
27. In lines 8 – 10, we read that

a) the horses could not stand the music.
b) the music in the camp became mournful.
c) the music ceased.
d) music was played in honor of Hephaestion.

28. In line 10, the form of the verb τιμᾶν is

a) indicative.
b) infinitive.
c) imperative.
d) participle.

29. In line 11, the noun Ἡφαιστίωνα shows

a) a rough breathing and an acute accent.
b) a smooth breathing and a grave accent.
c) a rough breathing and a circumflex.
d) a smooth breathing and a circumflex.

30. In line 11, the first vowel in the noun Ἡφαιστίωνα is written this way in lower case:

a) α
b) ι
b) η
d) ε

31. In line 11, the case of the noun θεόν is

a) nominative.
b) genitive.
c) accusative.
d) vocative.

32. In lines 10 – 11, this happens to change Alexander’s mind:

a) there is an order to honor Hephaestion as a god.
b) a god appears to Alexander.
c) Ammon does not send any prophecy as a response.
d) sacrifices are made in honor of Alexander.
33. In line 12, the relative pronoun ὁ refers back to
   a) θεόν (line 11).
   b) ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος (line 11).
   c) τὸ τῦμβον (line 11).
   d) φίλῳ (line 12).

34. In line 12, the verb form ὑπερέβαλλον is etymologically related to the English word:
   a) hyperbole.
   b) hyperbola.
   c) ballistic.
   d) all of the above.

35. In line 12, the case of both τὸ φιλοτέχνον τε καὶ τὸ περιττόν is
   a) nominative.
   b) genitive.
   c) dative.
   d) accusative.

36. In lines 11 – 12, it seemed best to Alexander to
   a) not spend any money on Hephaestion’s funeral monument.
   b) build a modest monument to himself in Zeus-Ammon’s honor.
   c) spend a great deal of money on a religious monument to Zeus-Ammon.
   d) build a fantastic and expensive monument in Hephaestonion’s honor.

37. In line 14, the case and use of τὰ κτίσματα are
   a) nominative and subject.
   b) genitive and possession.
   c) dative and indirect object.
   d) accusative and direct object.
38. In line 14, the word αὐτοῦ tells us that
   a) Alexander's buildings were great achievements.
   b) Hephaestion had always sought great buildings.
   c) Stasicrates' buildings were great achievements.
   d) Stasicrates always made the same great buildings.

39. In line 14, the tense of ἦσαν is
   a) present.
   b) imperfect.
   c) future.
   d) aorist.

40. In this passage, we learn that Alexander
   a) honors his friend extravagantly to show the depths of his sadness.
   b) mistrusts experts such as doctors and architects after the death of his friend.
   c) defies the gods because his grief has driven him mad.
   d) leads his army away from wars and battles to let his friend rest in peace.
## 2020 ACL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION ANSWER KEY

American Classical League  
860 NW Washington Blvd Suite A  
Hamilton, OH 45013  
(513) 529-7741 • Fax (513) 529-7742  
info@aclclassics.org

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Alexander the Great mourns his friend, Hephaestion.

1. ἐπεὶ ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπορεύετο εἰς Ἐκβάτανα καὶ ἐποίει ἄξια ἔργα, πάλιν
   πορεύω: to go, march
   πάλιν: (adv) back again

2. ἦν ἐν θεάτρωις, ὅτι τρισχίλιοι τεχνῖται ἀπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἔρχονται.
   θέατρον, -ου τό: the theater
   τεχνίτης, -ου ὁ: actor, performer
   διήθη = because
   τρισχίλιοι, -αι, -α: three thousand

3. πολλὰς ἡμέρας, ὁ Ἡφαιστίων, φίλος τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου, πυρέσσει.
   πολλὰς ἡμέρας = for many days
   πυρέσσω: burn with a fever

4. ὁ ἰατρὸς ἐκέλευε χαλεπὴν δίαιταν,
   ἰατρός, -οῦ ὁ: doctor
   δίαιτα, -ης, ἡ: diet, regimen

5. ἦν γὰρ νέος καὶ στρατιωτικός.
   ἦν γὰρ... στρατιωτικός, -ου, ὁ: with the arrogance of a soldier
   ἰατρός, -οῦ ὁ: doctor

6. τὸ θέατρον, κατεσθίει μὲν ὁ Ἡφαιστίων ὅλον ἀλεκτρυόνα ἑφθόν,
   θέατρον, -ου τό: the theater
   κατεσθίον: eat up
   ἀλεκτρυών, -όνος, ὁ: chicken
   ἑφθός, -ῆς, ἡ: boiled

7. ἐκπίνει δ’ ὦνον πολὺν, ὡστε ἀπέθανεν. ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος λυπεῖ διὰ...
   ἐκπίνω: drink ὦνος, -ου, ὁ: wine
   ὡστε: so as, so that
   λυπέω: to feel grief
   ἀπέθανεν = dropped dead

8. τὸν θάνατον αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔκελευε μὲν ἵππος καὶ πάντας κείρεσθαι ὡς...
   κείρω: shear, cut the hair short

9. σημείου τοῦ πένθους, ἐπανε δὲ μουσικῆν πάσαν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ
   σημείου, -ου, τό: sign
   μουσική, -ῆς, ἡ: music
   στρατοπέδου, -ου, τό: military camp

10. πολὺν χρόνον, ἔστε τά ἔξ Αμισωνος μαντεία ἐκέλευε τοὺς Ἐλλήνες τιμᾶν...
    ἔστε: (adv) until the time that
    μαντεία, -ας, ἡ: oracle

The passage continues on the next page.
11 τὸν Ἡφαιστίωνα ὡς θεόν. ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἤθελε πολυτελές τύμβον ποιεῖν

poluțelês, -ês: very expensive
tûmbon, -ou tò: tomb

12 τῷ φίλῳ, ὁ ὑπερβάλλου φιλοτέχνον τε καὶ περιττὸν ἔχει.

ὑπερβάλλων, -οσσ, -ον: surpassing
φιλοτέχνον, -ου τò: ingenuity

13 ὁ οὖν Ἀλέξανδρος Στασικράτην, τὸν λαμπρὸν τεχνίτην,

τεχνίτης, -ου ὁ: architect

14 μάλιστα ἐξήτει τὰ γὰρ κτίσματα αὐτοῦ μεγαλουργίαι ἀεὶ ἦσαν.

μάλιστα: (adv) especially, very much
μεγαλουργία, -ας, ἡ: great achievement
ktísma, -atos, tò: building

Proper Nouns:

Ἀλέξανδρος -ου, ὁ: Alexander the Great
Ἐκβάτανα -ων τά: Ecbatana (a major city in the Persian empire)
Ἑλλάς, -άδος, ἡ: Greece
Ἡφαιστίων, -ωνος, ὁ: Hephaestion, the friend of Alexander
Ἄµµων, -ωνος ὁ: Zeus-Ammon, the chief deity in Greece and Macedon, with a major oracle
Στασικράτης, ους, ὁ: Stasicrates, a designer and architect
νοῦν μέγ’ ἀριστος καὶ γλώσσαν

2020
ACL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION
INTERMEDIATE

TIME: 50 MINUTES
DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

1) In the upper lefthand corner, fill in the boxes with your name (last, first) and fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

2) In the lower lefthand corner under “special codes”, fill in the boxes with your school number. Your examiner will give you your school number. Fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

3) In the lower right box under “exam type”, write the exam name (INTERMEDIATE).

4) In the vertical column in the middle, fill in the bubble for your current grade level.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT: Mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. Answers not bubbled on the answer sheet will not be scored. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question. Choose the best possible answer.

Remember:
Use a #2 pencil only.
Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet completely and neatly.
Erase unwanted answers on the answer sheet completely.
Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

καλὴ εὐτυχία!

1. In line 1, the present form of the verb ἐλθεν is
   a) φέρει.
   b) ἔστιν.
   c) χρηται.
   d) ἔρχεται.

2. In line 1, we read that Alexander traveled
   a) to Ecbatana in Media.
   b) to Media, a city in Ecbatana
   c) first to Media, then Ecbatana.
   d) first to Ecbatana, then Media.
3. In line 1, what indicates that διεκκήσε is aorist tense? Give the best answer.

   a) The sigma.
   b) The accent.
   c) The iota subscript.
   d) The temporal augment and sigma.

4. In line 2, the gender of κατεπείγοντα is

   a) masculine.
   b) feminine.
   c) neuter.
   d) unclear.

5. In line 2, the case of θεάτροις is

   a) nominative
   b) genitive.
   c) dative.
   d) accusative.

6. In line 2, the word τρισχιλίων is etymologically related to which English word?

   a) tryst.
   b) squirrel.
   c) chrysalis.
   d) kilogram.

7. In lines 1 – 2, what did Alexander do?

   a) He again performed in the festivals.
   b) He got involved with the theater and festivals.
   c) He neglected his duties to watch theater performances.
   d) He dealt with important matters regarding the theater performances.
8. In line 3, the word Ἑλλάδος shows
   a) smooth breathing and an acute accent.
   b) smooth breathing and a grave accent.
   c) rough breathing and a circumflex accent.
   d) rough breathing and an acute accent.

9. In lines 2 – 3, we learn that
   a) thousands of performers were there.
   b) people went by the thousands to visit Greece.
   c) there were too many performers for the theater.
   d) three thousand Greeks came to watch Alexander.

10. In line 3, the verb ἔτυχε is best described as a(n)
    a) imperative.
    b) aorist.
    c) infinitive.
    d) present.

11. In line 4, the case of ἡµέρας is
    a) nominative.
    b) genitive.
    c) dative.
    d) accusative.

12. In line 4, the word πυρέσσων describes the condition of
    a) Hephaestion.
    b) Alexander.
    c) the theater.
    d) a performer.
13. In lines 3 – 4, we learn that
   a) Hephaestion traveled by day to avoid the fever.
   b) Hephaestion happened to arrive.
   c) it was a burning hot day.
   d) Hephaestion became ill.

14. In line 4, the word νέος refers to
   a) a performer.
   b) Hephaestion.
   c) Alexander.
   d) a doctor.

15. In lines 4 – 5, we read that Hephaestion
   a) was a specialized type of soldier.
   b) did not tolerate restrictions.
   c) normally had a strict diet.
   d) was an old veteran.

16. In line 6, who or what performed the action of the participle καταφαγών?
   a) the doctor.
   b) the rooster.
   c) a soldier.
   d) Hephaestion.

17. In lines 5 – 6, what happened?
   a) Hephaestion consumed an entire rooster.
   b) Glaucus prepared a huge meal for Hephaestion.
   c) Hephaestion and Glaucus went to the theatre to eat.
   d) Glaucus went to the theatre after eating with Hephaestion.

18. In line 6, the word ἑφθόν modifies
   a) θέατρον (line 6).
   b) καταφαγών (line 6).
   c) ἀλεκτρυόνα (line 6).
   d) µέγαν (line 6).
19. In line 7, the word κακῶς is a(n)
   a) adjective.
   b) adverb.
   c) noun.
   d) participle.

20. In line 7, the case of οἶνου is
   a) nominative.
   b) genitive.
   c) dative.
   d) accusative.

21. In lines 5 – 7, we learn that
   a) Glaucus became ill and died.
   b) Hephaestion felt no effects after his huge meal.
   c) Hephaestion drank a large amount of chilled wine.
   d) Glaucus offered Hephaestion a jug of chilled wine.

22. In line 7, the gender of the noun πάθος is
   a) masculine.
   b) feminine.
   c) neuter.
   d) either masculine or feminine.

23. In line 8, the first person of the present indicative active of the verb ἠμεγεκεύ is
   a) ἄγω.
   b) φέρω.
   c) χρώμαι.
   d) ἔργομαι.

24. In lines 7 – 8, we learn that
   a) suffering must be endured.
   b) the performance was very bad.
   c) Alexander was very distressed.
   d) Hephaestion brought something to Alexander.
25. In line 8, the tense and mood of κείραι are
   a) present infinitive.
   b) present indicative.
   c) aorist infinitive.
   d) aorist indicative.

26. In line 8, the adjective πάντας modifies
   a) εὐθύς (line 8).
   b) ἰπποὺς (line 8).
   c) ἡµιόνους (line 9).
   d) both b and c.

27. In lines 8 – 9, we learn Alexander ordered that
   a) everyone shear (cut off) their hair in grief.
   b) all the horses and mules be slaughtered.
   c) the mules replace the horses in battle.
   d) the horses and mules have their hair cut short.

28. In line 9, the direct object of the verb ἀφεῖλε is
   a) πέριξ (line 9).
   b) πόλεων (line 9).
   c) ἐπάλξεις (line 9).
   d) ἱατρόν (line 10).

29. In line 10, the word πᾶσαν is a(n)
   a) adjective.
   b) adverb.
   c) noun.
   d) verb.

30. In line 10, we learn that Alexander
   a) stops all activities involving music for a long time.
   b) wishes that time stops during the festival.
   c) breaks camp and departs as quickly as he can.
   d) spends a long time playing music in the camp by himself.
31. In line 10, the nominative form of πολύν in the same number and gender is
   a) πόλις.
   b) πολύς.
   c) πόλος.
   d) πολύ.

32. In line 12, the diacritical marks in the word ἥρωι include
   a) rough breathing and a diaeresis.
   b) smooth breathing and an acute accent.
   c) smooth breathing and a grave accent.
   d) rough breathing and a circumflex.

33. In lines 11 – 12, these events occurred until
   a) Alexander was honored as a hero.
   b) Ammon came to visit Alexander and Hephaestion.
   c) Hephaestion received no more sacrifices in his honor.
   d) an oracle ordered special ceremonies to be performed.

34. In line 12, the pronoun αὐτοῦ tells us that
   a) Alexander paid for the memorial.
   b) the memorial belongs to the oracle of Ammon.
   c) the memorial honors Hephaestion.
   d) the tomb and burial place are in the same location.

35. In line 13, the Greek word κόσμον is etymologically related to the English word(s)
   a) cosmology.
   b) cosmetology.
   c) both A and B.
   d) neither A nor B.
36. In line 13, the voice and tense of ἐπιτελέσαι are
   a) active and aorist.
   b) middle and aorist.
   c) active and present.
   d) middle and present.

37. In lines 12-14 we learn that Alexander wished to spend a great deal of money in order to
   a) build a magnificent tomb for Hephaestion.
   b) conduct funeral games in honor of Hephaestion.
   c) ransom Hephaestion’s body from the priests of Ammon.
   d) bribe the locals to grant his army safe passage after the funeral.

38. In line 15, the phrase τῶν τεχνιτῶν functions as a
   a) genitive of possession.
   b) genitive of the whole (partitive genitive).
   c) genitive absolute.
   d) direct object of the verb ἐπόθησε (line 15).

39. In line 17, the participle ἐπαγγελμένον modifies/describes
   a) Stasicares (line 16).
   b) boldness (κόμπον, line 16).
   c) Alexander (implied).
   d) Hephaestion (implied).

40. In lines 15-17, Alexander sought to build Hephaestion a memorial that would be
   a) original and creative.
   b) traditional and conservative.
   c) innovative but modest in size.
   d) enormous and recognizably Greek.

ΤΕΛΟΣ

THE END
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Plutarch describes a series of events which occurred during one stage of Alexander the Great’s conquests.

1. ὅτε ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἦλθεν εἰς Ἐκβάτανα τῆς Μηδίας καὶ διώκεσε διοικέω: look after, manage, administer

2. τὰ κατεπείγοντα, πάλιν ἦν ἐν θεάτροις καὶ πανηγύρεισιν, ἀτε πανηγύρις -εως ή: festival τεχνίτης -ου: actor, performer


4. τὰς ἡμέρας ἐκείνας Ἡφαιστίων πυρέσσων· ὡν δὲ νέος καὶ στρατιωτικὸς, πυρέσσω: burn with a fever στρατιωτικὸς -ή -όν: with a soldier’s character

5. οὖ φέρον ἀκριβῆ δίαιταν, ἀμα τῷ τὸν ἱατρὸν Γλαύκον ἀπελθεῖν ἀκριβῆς -ές: strict ἀμα: as soon as (+ articular infinitive) δίαιτα -ῆς ἡ: diet, regimen


7. ἐκπιών οἴνου κακῶς ἐσχε καὶ ἀπέθανε. τοῦτο τὸ πάθος κάκιστα ἐκπίνω, ἐκπίομαι, ἐξέπιον: drink up

8. Ἀλέξανδρος ἦνεγκεν. εὐθὺς μὲν ἵππους τε κείραι πάντας ἐπὶ πένθει καὶ ἐκείρα aorist < κείρω: shear, cut short the hair of πένθος -ους τό: grief, mourning

9. ἡμίόνους ἐκέλευσε καὶ τῶν πέρις πόλεων ἀφεῖλε τὰς ἐπάλξεις, ἡμίόνος, -ου ὁ: mule πέρις: (adv) round about, in the area ἐπάλξεις, -ως ἡ: battlement

The passage continues on the next page.
κατέπαυσε δὲ μουσικὴν πᾶσαν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ πολὺν χρόνον,
καταπαύω: put an end to, stop  στρατόπεδον -ου τό: military camp

εὼς ἐξ Ἁμμωνος ἦλθε μαντεία τιμᾶν Ἡφαιστίωνα καὶ θύειν
εὼς: until  μαντεία -ας ὅ: oracle

ὡς ἠρώτε κελεύουσα. τύμβου δὲ καὶ ταφῆν αὐτοῦ καὶ
tύμβου, -ου τό: tomb  ταφή: burial place

τὸν περὶ ταύτα κόσμον ἀπὸ μυρίων ταλάντων ἐπιτελέσαι
tάλαντον, -ου τό: a talent, a large sum of money  ἐπιτελέω: complete, finish

διανοούμενος, ὑπερβάλεσθαι δὲ τῷ φιλοτέχνῳ καὶ περιττῷ
dιανοοῦμαι: to intend, purpose  φιλοτέχνον, -ου τό: ingenuity  ὑπερβάλεσθαι = aorist infinitive middle of ὑπερβάλλω: to surpass, exceed  περιττόν, -ου, τό: extravagance

τῆς κατασκευῆς τὴν ἐπάπανην, ἐπόθησε μάλιστα τῶν τεχνῖτῶν
catakeuë, -ης, ὑ: architecture  ποθέω: to long for, yearn for  δαπάνη, -ης, ὅ: cost, price  τεχνίτης, -ου ὃ: architect

Στασικράτην, μεγαλουργίαν τινα καὶ τόλμαν καὶ κόμπον ἐν ταῖς
megalourgia, -ας ὅ: magnificence  κόμπος, -ου ὃ: ostentation  τόλμα, -ας ὅ: boldness, daring

καινοτομίας ἐπαγγελλόμενον.
cairotomía, -ας ὅ: innovation  ἐπαγγέλλω: to promise

Proprietary Nouns:

Ἀλέξανδρος -ου ὃ: Alexander the Great  Ἁμμων, -ους ὃ: Zeus-Ammon, the chief deity in Greece and Macedon, with a major oracle  Γλαύκων -ονος ὃ: Glaucon (Hephaestion’s personal physician)  Ἐκβάτανα -ον τά: Ecbatana (a major city in the Persian empire)  Ἑλλάς, -άδος, ἡ: Greece  Ἡφαιστίων, -ονος ὃ: Hephaestion (Alexander’s very dear companion since childhood)  Μῆδια, -ας ἡ: Media, the land of the Medes = the Persian empire  Στασικράτης, -ους ὃ: Stasicrates, a designer and architect
1. In line 50, φρονέουσα is a(n)
   a) future active participle.
   b) present active participle.
   c) present middle participle.
   d) aorist middle participle.

2. In line 50, the mood of καθίζω is
   a) indicative.
   b) imperative.
   c) subjunctive.
   d) optative.
3. The Attic Greek form of Ποσειδάων (line 51), unlike the Homeric form, has a(n)

   a) circumflex accent on the ultima and contraction of alpha.
   b) circumflex accent on the ultima and contraction of epsilon.
   c) acute accent on the penult.
   d) circumflex accent on the ultima but without contraction.

4. The familial relationship of the speaker to both gods mentioned lines 49 and 51 is that of their

   a) father.
   b) brother.
   c) uncle.
   d) grandfather.

5. In line 52, the tense and mood of μεταστρέψειε are

   a) present optative.
   b) aorist optative.
   c) aorist infinitive.
   d) aorist subjunctive.

6. An alternate form of μεταστρέψειε in line 52 would be

   a) μεταστρέψειαν.
   b) μεταστρέψαιεν.
   c) μεταστρέψαι.
   d) μεταστρέψειν.

7. What actions do lines 49 – 52 describe?

   a) Zeus expresses his anger toward Hera for supporting the Trojans.
   b) Zeus defends himself to Hera concerning his extramarital affairs.
   c) Zeus attempts to seduce Hera by flattering her and praising her beauty.
   d) Zeus suggests that if Hera supports his ideas, Poseidon would have to do so as well.

8. Which one of the following words is not an English derivative of the word φῦλα (line 54)?

   a) phylogeny
   b) homophylic
   c) chlorophyll
   d) phylum
9. In line 54, the words ἔρχεο and κάλεσσον are
   a) 2nd person singular present middle and aorist active imperative verbs, respectively.
   b) both aorist imperative active verbs.
   c) both 2nd person singular aorist indicative active verbs.
   d) 2nd person aorist imperative middle and 3rd person imperfect active verbs, respectively.

10. In line 55, Ἠρίς is the rainbow goddess who delivers messages to mortals. Her closest male counterpart among the Olympians as a messenger god is
    a) Aeolus.
    b) Hermes.
    c) Apollo.
    d) Poseidon.

11. In line 55, the word ἐλθέμενα is a Homeric Greek form of a
    a) second aorist infinitive active.
    b) feminine plural aorist middle participle.
    c) first aorist infinitive middle.
    d) feminine plural present middle/passive participle.

12. In line 55, the gender, case, and declension of the noun Ἀπόλλωνα are
    a) masculine, nominative, and 3rd declension.
    b) masculine, accusative, and 3rd declension.
    c) feminine, nominative, and 1st declension.
    d) neuter, accusative, and 2nd declension.

13. In line 57, the mood of εἶπεσι is
    a) indicative.
    b) imperative.
    c) subjunctive.
    d) optative.

14. In line 58, the gender and case of πολέμων are
    a) neuter and genitive.
    b) masculine and genitive.
    c) neuter and dative.
    d) masculine and dative.
15. In lines 57 – 58 Zeus urges Poseidon to
   a) rush into the war to help the Trojan hero, Hector.
   b) rush into the war to help the Greeks.
   c) fight in the war and then go home.
   d) cease from war and go home.

16. In line 60, the first principal part of λελάθη is
   a) λανθάνω.
   b) λαμβάνω.
   c) ἔθέλω.
   d) λελάθω.

17. In line 62, the form ἐνόρσας is a(n)
   a) accusative plural noun.
   b) aorist active participle.
   c) accusative plural adjective.
   d) perfect active participle.

18. In line 63, the word πέσωσι is a
   a) 3rd person plural future indicative active verb.
   b) dative plural masculine future active participle.
   c) 3rd person plural aorist subjunctive active verb.
   d) dative plural masculine future active participle.

19. In line 65, the tense of the verb κτενεῖ is
   a) present.
   b) imperfect.
   c) future.
   d) aorist.

20. In line 65, the case and number of ἔγχεῖ are
   a) genitive singular.
   b) dative singular.
   c) nominative plural.
   d) accusative plural.
21. In line 66, the function of the word πολεῖς is a(n)

   a) subject.
   b) main verb.
   c) substantive adjective.
   d) direct object.

22. In lines 65 – 67, which one of the following heroes does Zeus say will slay Sarpedon?

   a) Patroclus
   b) Achilles
   c) Peleus
   d) Hector

23. In line 67, we learn that Sarpedon is the son of

   a) Zeus.
   b) Apollo.
   c) Hector.
   d) Hera.

24. Based on your reading of Homer’s *Iliad* and the evidence in this passage (particularly lines 61 – 68), which phrase below would best describe the relationship between Achilles and Patroclus?

   a) the closest of friends who would die for one another
   b) passing acquaintances among the Myrmidons
   c) mortal enemies sworn to kill each other
   d) mere comrades in a military hierarchy

25. In line 70, the form of the verb τεύχομι is

   a) present subjunctive.
   b) aorist subjunctive.
   c) present optative.
   d) aorist optative.

26. In line 70, the words εἰς ὅ κ’ introduce a(n)

   a) optative clause expressing a wish.
   b) purpose clause.
   c) result clause.
   d) temporal clause.
27. In line 71, the first principal part of the verb ἐλοιεν is
   a) αἱρέω.
   b) ἐλιω.
   c) ἐιλοιν.
   d) λύω.

28. In line 73, the form of the verb ἄμυνέμεν is
   a) 1st person plural present indicative active.
   b) 1st person plural second aorist indicative active.
   c) present infinitive active.
   d) second aorist infinitive active.

29. In line 73, the phenomenon whereby the final ε of the adverb ἐνθάδε is dropped is known as
   a) diairesis.
   b) elision.
   c) caesura.
   d) synizesis.

30. In line 74, the form Πηλειδαο is an example of a(n)
   a) divine name.
   b) matronymic.
   c) Homeric epithet.
   d) patronymic.

31. In line 74, the tense and voice of the infinitive τελευτηθήναι are
   a) perfect active.
   b) aorist active.
   c) aorist passive.
   d) perfect passive.

32. The metrical pattern of the first four feet of line 75 is
   a) dactyl-dactyl-dactyl-dactyl.
   b) spondee-spondee-spondee-dactyl.
   c) dactyl-spondee-dactyl-dactyl.
   d) spondee-dactyl-dactyl-spondee.
33. When a normally long syllable is shortened to fit the meter, that phenomenon is known as
   a) synizesis.
   b) epic correption.
   c) diaeresis.
   d) enjambment.

34. In line 75, what kind of verb is ὑπέστην?
   a) thematic (-ω conjugation), transitive
   b) thematic (-ω conjugation), intransitive
   c) athematic (-µι conjugation), transitive
   d) athematic (-µι conjugation), intransitive

35. In line 76, a common Attic Greek form of ἐμεῖνο (in the same number and case) would be
   a) ἡμεῖς.
   b) ἑαυτοῦ.
   c) ἡμῶν.
   d) ἔμου.

36. In line 76, what is the form of the verb ἥψατο?
   a) 2nd person singular pluperfect indicative passive
   b) 3rd person singular imperfect indicative middle
   c) 3rd person singular aorist indicative middle
   d) 3rd person plural aorist indicative middle

37. The participle λισσομένη (line 77) modifies
   a) Πηλείδα (line 74).
   b) Θέτις (line 76).
   c) Ἀχιλλῆς (line 77).
   d) the implied subject of the sentence.

38. In line 77, what is the form of τιμῆσαι?
   a) aorist infinitive active of an ε-contract verb
   b) aorist infinitive active of an α-contract verb
   c) aorist optative active of an α-contract verb
   d) feminine active participle of a regular verb
39. Based on your knowledge of the plot of the *Iliad*, how would you characterize Zeus’ powers of prophecy as displayed in lines 64 – 77?

   a) omniscient  
   b) deceptive  
   c) completely off-base  
   d) partially accurate

40. According to modern scholarly consensus, Homer’s *Iliad* was most likely the result of

   a) written composition by an ingenious poet.  
   b) composition that originated in the bardic oral tradition.  
   c) Athenian dramatic competitions.  
   d) the original handiwork of learned Alexandrian scribes.

ΤΕΛΟΣ

THE END
## 2020 ACL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION ANSWER KEY
American Classical League
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Hamilton, OH 45013
(513) 529-7741 • Fax (513) 529-7742
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</table>

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Zeus addresses winged words to Hera about the gods’ interference in the battle between the Greeks and Trojans and foretells the sack of Troy:

15.49-77

49 ‘Ει μὲν δὴ σὺ γ’ ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια Ἡρη
    βοῶπις: ox-eyed; having large, soft eyes
    πότνια: queen, mistress (as a title of honor)

50 Ἰσον ἐμοὶ φρονέουσα μετ’ ἀθανάτοις καθίζοις,
    Ἰσον: in a way similar to
    ἀθανάτος, -η, -ου: immortal
    καθίζω: sit down, take one’s place

51 τῶ κε Ποσειδάων γε, καὶ εὶ μάλα βούλεται ἄλλη,
    τῶ: then
    μάλα: very much
    κε: (conditional or limiting particle)

52 αἶψα μεταστρέψειε νόον μετὰ σὸν καὶ ἐμὸν κηρ.
    αἶψα: swiftly, immediately, at once
    μεταστρέφω: change, alter
    κηρ: heart

53 ἄλλ’ εἰ δὴ ρ’ ἐτεόν γε καὶ ἀτρέκεως ἀγορεύεις,
    ἐτεόν: genuinely
    ἀτρέκεως: truthfully
    ἀγορεύω: speak

54 ἔρχεο νῦν μετὰ φῦλα θεῶν, καὶ δεῦρο κάλεσον
    νῦν: now
    φῦλον, -ον, τά: race, tribe
    δεῦρο: here, hither

55 ἵριν τ’ ἐλθέμεναι καὶ Απόλλωνα κλυτότοξον,
    κλυτότοξος, -ον: clever with the bow, skilled at archery

56 ὄφρ’ ἢ μὲν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
    ὄφρα: until
    χαλκοχιτῶν: wearing bronze tunics, bronze-shirted

57 ἔλθη, καὶ εἴπησι Ποσειδάωνι ἀνακτι
    εἴπων: (second aorist) say, speak
    ἀνακτι: homeward
    ἀνας, ἀνακτος, ὁ: king, lord, ruler

58 παυσάμενον πολέμιοι τὰ ἀ πρὸς δώμαθ’ ἱκέσθαι
    δώμαθ': homeward
    ἱκέσθαι: come (aorist infinitive of the simple form of ἀφικνέομαι)

The passage continues on the next page.
59 Ἑκτορὰ δ' ὀτρύνησι μάχην ἐς Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων

60 αὐτὶς δ' ἐμπνεύσῃσι μένος, λελάθη δ' ὀδυνάων

61 αἱ νῦν μιν τείρουσι κατὰ φρένας, αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιός

62 αὐτὶς ἀποστρέψῃσιν ἀνάλκιδα φῦζαν ἐνόρσας,

63 φεύγουσι τῇ ἐν υἱοὶ πολυκλῆσι πέσωσι

64 Πηλείδεω Ἀχιλῆος· ὅ δ' ἀνυπτήσει ὡν ἐταΐρον

65 Πάτροκλον· τὸν δὲ κτενεῖ ἔγχει φαίδιμος Ἑκτωρ

66 Ἰλίου προπάροιθε πολεῖς ὀλέσαντι αἰζηνὸς

67 τοὺς ἄλλους, μετὰ δ' υἱὸν ἐμὸν Σαρπηδόνα δίον.

68 τοῦ δὲ χολωσάμενος κτενεῖ Ἑκτορὰ δίος Ἀχιλλεύς.

69 ἐκ τοῦ δ' ἀν τοι ἐπείτα παλίωξυν παρὰ νηῶν

70 αἱὲν ἐγὼ τεῦχοιμι διαμπερές εἰς ὃ κ' Ἀχαιοί

71 Ἰλίου αἰτπὐ ἐλοίεν Ἀθηναίς διὰ βουλάς.

The passage continues on the next page.
72 τὸ πρὶν δ’ οὔτ’ ἄρ’ ἐγὼ παῦω χόλον οὔτε τιν’ ἕλλουν
πρὶν: before χόλος, -ου, ὁ: anger, wrath, rage

73 ἀθανάτων Δαναοῖσιν ἀμυνόμεν ἐνθάδ’ ἐάσω
ἀθάνατος, -η, -ου: immortal ἀμύνω: (+ dat) defend, protect ἐνθάδε: here, hither

74 πρὶν γε τὸ Πηλεῖδαο τελευτήθηναι ἐέλδωρ,
priin: before τελευτάω: fulfill, accomplish, carry out ἐέλδωρ, τό: wish, desire

75 ὡς οἱ υπέστην πρώτον, ἐμὸ δ’ ἐπένευσα κάρητι,
ὡς: as, so ἐπινεῦω: nod assent (as a promise) υφιστημι: promise, undertake κάρη, τό: head

76 ἡματι τῷ ὦτ’ ἐμεῖο θεᾶ Θέτις ἡματο γούνων,
ἡμαρ, ἡματος, τό = ἡμέρα ἀπτω: grab hold of, grasp γόνυ, τό: knee

77 λισσομένη τιμήσαι Ἀχιλλῆα πτολίπορθον.
λισσομαί: supplicate, beseech πτολίπορθος, -η, -ου: sacker of cities

Proper Nouns and Adjectives:

Ἀθηναίη, -ης, ἡ: Athena, goddess of wisdom
(Φοῖβος) Ἀπόλλων: (Phoebus) Apollo, god of archery, light, medicine, music, and prophecy
Ἀχαιοὶ, -ῶν, οἱ: the Achaean, one of Homer’s names for the Greeks
Ἀχιλλεὺς (Πηλείδης), Ἀχιλής (Πηλείδεω), ὁ: Achilles, son of Peleus, the greatest Greek hero of the Iliad
Δαναοὶ, -ῶν, οἱ: Danaans, one of Homer’s names for the Greeks
Ἑκτὼρ, -ορος, ὁ: Hector, son of Priam and Hecuba; the greatest Trojan hero of the Iliad
Ἥρη, -ης, ἡ: Hera, queen of the Olympian gods and goddess of marriage
Θέτις, -ης, ἡ: Thetis, a Nereid (daughter of Nereus), wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles
Ἥρις -ηδος, ἡ: goddess of the rainbow, messenger of Hera
Πάτροκλος, -ου, ὁ: Patroclus, countryman of Achilles
Ποσειδόν: Poseidon, Olympian god of the sea, earthquakes, and horses
Σαρπηδών, ὁνος, ὁ: hero and ruler of the Lycians (allies of the Trojans)
1. In line 302, the vowel that is missing from the ending of ἀνέβαιν’ is
   
   a) -α.
   b) -έ.
   c) -τ.
   d) -ω.

2. In line 302, the tense of the verb ἀνέβαιν’ is
   
   a) present.
   b) future.
   c) imperfect.
   d) aorist.
3. In line 303, gifts are carried by
   a) the maidservants.
   b) the suitors.
   c) a beggar.
   d) Penelope herself.

4. In line 303, the gender of the pronoun τῇ is
   a) masculine.
   b) feminine.
   c) neuter.

5. In line 303, the pronoun τῇ is dative of
   a) advantage ("for").
   b) time ("on").
   c) means ("with").
   d) place where ("in").

6. In line 305, the tense of the participle τρέψαµενοι is
   a) present.
   b) future.
   c) aorist.
   d) perfect.

7. In line 305, an English derivative from the word τρέψω (τρεψάµενοι) is
   a) throttle.
   b) entrapment.
   c) heliotrope.
   d) turpitude.

8. In lines 304-305, we learn that
   a) the suitors are dancing and singing.
   b) an orchestra is playing a song.
   c) Penelope is dancing and singing.
   d) a bard is telling a story.
9. In lines 305 and 306, the 1st singular present active form of ἐλθεῖν and ἐλθεῖν is
   a) εἰμί.
   b) εἶμι.
   c) ἦμας.
   d) ἔρχομαι.

10. In line 306, the time of day is
    a) sunrise.
    b) noon.
    c) early afternoon.
    d) evening.

11. In line 307, the case of μεγάροισιν is
    a) nominative.
    b) genitive.
    c) dative.
    d) accusative.

12. In line 308, the conjunction ὅφρα introduces a clause of
    a) purpose.
    b) result.
    c) indirect statement.
    d) indirect question.

13. In line 308, the verb φαείνοιεν is
    a) indicative.
    b) subjunctive.
    c) optative.
    d) imperative.

14. In lines 307-308, the activities described should ensure that the hall becomes
    a) well lit.
    b) hot.
    c) crowded.
    d) dark.
15. In line 308, the words περὶ...θῆκαν may be considered
   a) a patronymic.
   b) tmesis.
   c) an epic simile.
   d) an epithet.

16. In line 309, the tense of the participle κεκεσμένα is
   a) present.
   b) future.
   c) aorist.
   d) perfect.

17. In line 309, the repeated "k" sound of the axe in the phrase κεκεσμένα χαλκῷ is called
   a) alliteration.
   b) chiasmus.
   c) zeugma.
   d) enjambment.

18. In lines 308-309, the process of making __________________________ is mentioned.
   a) grain into bread
   b) wool into yarn
   c) wood into fuel
   d) wood into furniture

19. In line 310, the person and number of the verb μετέμισγον is
   a) 1st person singular.
   b) 3rd person singular.
   c) 1st person plural.
   d) 3rd person plural.

20. In lines 310-311, the maidservants
   a) remove the braziers.
   b) bring a brazier to Odysseus.
   c) light the braziers.
   d) light a cooking fire.
21. In line 311, the pronoun τῇσιν refers to
   a) the suitors.
   b) the maidservants.
   c) Odysseus.
   d) Penelope.

22. In line 312, the word πολύμητις is an example of
   a) an epithet.
   b) ring composition.
   c) onomatopoeia.
   d) crasis.

23. In line 313, the case of δμωαί is
   a) nominative.
   b) genitive.
   c) dative.
   d) vocative.

24. In line 313, the case of οίχομένοις is
   a) nominative.
   b) genitive.
   c) dative.
   d) vocative.

25. In lines 313-316, it is suggested that the maidservants go where their mistress is and
   a) cheer her.
   b) card wool.
   c) both cheer her and card wool.
   d) either cheer her or card wool.

26. In lines 314, 315, 316, the mood of the verbs ἔρχεσθε, στροφαλίζετε, τέρπετε, and πείκετε are
   a) indicative.
   b) subjunctive.
   c) optative.
   d) imperative.
27. In line 314, the word βασιλεία is etymologically related to the English word
   a) basis.
   b) imbecile.
   c) basilica.
   d) ambassador.

28. In line 315, the pronoun αὐτήν refers in meaning to
   a) the maidservants (δµωαί line 313).
   b) Penelope (βασιλεία line 314).
   c) woolen thread (ηλάκατα line 315).
   d) the large room (µεγάρῳ line 316).

29. In line 316, the participle ἴµεναι modifies (= same case, number, gender as)
   a) δώµαθ’ (line 314).
   b) the implied subject of τέρπετε (line 315).
   c) αὐτήν (line 315).
   d) µεγάρῳ (line 316).

30. In lines 315-316, the process of making __________________________ is mentioned.
   a) grain into bread
   b) wool into yarn
   c) wood into furniture
   d) wood into fuel

31. In line 317, the metrical pattern of the first four feet is
   a) dactyl, spondee, dactyl, spondee.
   b) all dactyls.
   c) all spondees.
   d) dactyl, spondee, spondee, dactyl.

32. In line 317, the tense of the verb παρέξω is
   a) present.
   b) future.
   c) imperfect.
   d) aorist.
33. In lines 317-319, Odysseus offers to take charge of the
   a) music.
   b) lighting.
   c) food.
   d) drink.

34. In lines 318 and 319, the clause ἐν (= ἐὰν) . . . ἐθέλωσιν is part of a
   a) future more vivid condition.
   b) past contrary to fact condition.
   c) hortatory subjunctive.
   d) deliberative question.

35. In lines 318-319, Odysseus (still disguised as a beggar) refers to himself as
   a) honorable.
   b) an Olympic athlete.
   c) much-enduring.
   d) well-throned.

36. In line 320, ___________ laugh(s).
   a) Odysseus
   b) Penelope
   c) the maidservants
   d) the suitors

37. In line 320, the sidelong glances imply that
   a) the maidservants find the beggar’s commands inappropriate.
   b) the suitors are not trustworthy.
   c) Penelope is planning to revolt.
   d) the maidservants are loyal to Odysseus.

38. In lines 321-323, we learn that the maidservant Melantho
   a) was formerly raised by Penelope.
   b) is the daughter of Dolios.
   c) shamefully berates Odysseus.
   d) all of the above.
39. In line 323, the case and number of the noun ἀθύρματα is

   a) nominative singular.
   b) accusative singular.
   c) nominative plural.
   d) accusative plural.

40. In lines 323 and 324, the phrase δὲ ὡς . . . ἀλλὰ ὡς implies that

   a) Odysseus should not trust Penelope.
   b) Penelope and Melantho are as close as sisters.
   c) Melantho feels much gratitude.
   d) Melantho lacks sympathy.

ΤΕΛΟΣ
THE END
### Median Scores

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Generosa Sangco-Jackson, Chair, 1700 SW 75th St. Gainesville, FL 32607 greekexam@aclclassics.org
Odysseus, disguised as a beggar, has arrived at his palace in Ithaca. The suitors have just given lavish gifts to his wife Penelope.

18.302-324

302 ἡ μὲν ἐπείτ’ ἀνέβαιν’ ύπερώια δία γυναικῶν,

303 τῇ δ’ ἀρ’ ἀμφίπολοι ἔφερον περικαλλέα δῶρα

304 οἱ δ’ εἰς ὀρχηστοὺς τε καὶ ἴμερόεσσαν ἀοιδὴν

305 τρεψάμενοι τέρποντο, µένον δ’ ἐπὶ ἔσπερον ἐλθεῖν.

306 τοῖσι δὲ τερποµένοισι µέλας ἐπὶ ἔσπερος ἠλθεν.

307 αὐτίκα λαμπτήρας τρεῖς ἱστασαν ἐν µεγάροισιν,

308 ὀφρα φαείνοιεν· περὶ δὲ ξύλα κάγκανα θήκαν,

309 αὖ πάλαι, περίκηλα, νέον κεκεσιµένα χαλκῷ.

310 καὶ δαίδας µετέµισχον· ἄµοιβηδίς δ’ ἀνέφαινον

311 διµωῆ Ὀδυσσῆος ταλασίφρωνος. αὐτὰρ ὁ τῆσιν

312 αὐτὸς διογενῆς µετέφη πολύµπτις Ὀδυσσεύς·

The passage continues on the next page.
313 “διωραὶ Ὀδυσσῆος, δὴν οἰχομένου άνακτος,
      δὴν: (adv) long ago
      οἰχομένου: to depart
314 ἐρχεσθε πρὸς δῶμαθ', ἵν' αἴδοιῃ βασίλεια:
      δῶμα, -ατος, τό: house, room
      αἴδοιος, -οσ, -ον: deserving respect, honored
315 τῇ δὲ παρ' ἡλάκατα στροφαλίζετε, τέρπετε δ' αὐτήν
      ἡλάκατα, -ων, τά: wool, woolen thread on the distaff
      στροφαλίζεω: to twist
316 ἡμεναι ἐν μεγάρῳ, ἥ εἰριᾳ πείκετε χερσίν·
      εἰριοῦ, -ου, τό: wool
      πείκω: to comb, card (wool)
317 αὐτάρ ἐγὼ τούτοις φάος πάντεσσι παρέξω.
      φάος, -ου, τό: light
      παρέχω: to provide
318 ἦν περ γάρ κ' ἐθέλωσιν ἐὕθρονον Ἑώς μίμηνην,
      ἐὕθρονος, -ουσι: well-throned, with a lovely throne
      μίμηνην: to stay, remain
319 οὗ τί με νικήσουσι πολυτλήμων δὲ μάλ' εἰμί.”
      πολυτλήμων, -ονος: much-enduring
320 ὡς ἐφαθ', αἱ δ' ἐγέλασαν, ἐς ἀλλήλας δὲ ἵδοντο.
      γελάω, γέλασα(aorist): to laugh
321 τῶν δ' αἰσχρῶς ἐνένιπτε Μελανθῶ καλλιπάρης,
      ἐνίπτω, ἐνένιπτον (aorist): to rebuke
      καλλιπάρης, -ονος: beautiful-checked
322 τὴν Δολίος μὲν ἔτικτε, κόμισε δὲ Πηνελόπεια,
      τίκτω: to beget, father (a child)
      κόμισα: to take care of
323 παιδα δὲ ὡς ἀτίτάλλε, διδοῦ δ' ἄρ' ἀθύρματα θυμῶ:
      ἀτιτάλλω: to rear, tend
      ἀθύρμα, -ατος, τό: plaything, adornment
324 ἀλλ' οὔδ' ὡς ἔχει πένθος ἐνί φρεσι Πηνελόπειης…
      πένθος, -ος, τό: misery, grief
      (πένθος Πηνελόπειης: the misery of Penelope)

Proper Nouns and Adjectives:

ἡ (line 302) = Πηνελόπεια, Πηνελόπειης, ἡ: Penelope
Ὀδυσσέως, Ὀδυσσῆος, ὁ: Odysseus
Ἡώς, Ἡώς, ἡ: Eos, Dawn
Μελανθώ, ἡ: Melantho, one of the maidservants
Δολίος, -ου, ὁ: Dolios, a loyal servant
νοῦν μὲγ’ ἄριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν

2020

ACL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION
ATTIC PROSE

TIME: 50 MINUTES
DO NOT USE DICTIONARY

1) In the upper lefthand corner, fill in the boxes with your name (last, first) and fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

2) In the lower lefthand corner under “special codes”, fill in the boxes with your school number. Your examiner will give you your school number. Fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

3) In the lower right box under “exam type”, write the exam name (PROSE).

4) In the vertical column in the middle, fill in the bubble for your current grade level.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT: Mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. Answers not bubbled on the answer sheet will not be scored. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question. Choose the best possible answer.

Remember:

Use a #2 pencil only.
Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet completely and neatly.
Erase unwanted answers on the answer sheet completely.
Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

καλὴ εὐτυχία!

1. In line 1, the form of τίς is an

   a) interrogative.
   b) indefinite, followed by an enclitic.
   c) abbreviated form of τινι.
   d) abbreviated form of τισι.

2. In line 1, the subject of the verb δοκοῦσιν is

   a) the Spartans (implied).
   b) Lycurgus.
   c) the laws.
   d) Zeus.
3. In line 2, the use of τοῦτο is
   a) an appositive to Λυκούργου (line 2).
   b) the subject of διαμένειν (line 2).
   c) the subject of εἴποιμι (line 3).
   d) the direct object of εἴποιμι (line 3).

4. In line 2, the use of the infinitive διαμένειν is a(n)
   a) infinitive in indirect statement.
   b) articular infinitive.
   c) historic infinitive.
   d) complement of δοκοῦσιν (line 1).

5. In lines 1-2, Xenophon is imagining that someone is
   a) saying that the laws of Sparta are still unchanged.
   b) saying that the laws of Sparta have been changed.
   c) asking whether the laws of Sparta are unchanged.
   d) asking whether the laws of Sparta should be changed.

6. In line 3, the person and number of the verb εἴποιμι are
   a) first person singular.
   b) second person singular.
   c) first person plural.
   d) third person plural.

7. In lines 1-3, the verbs ἔροιτο... εἴποιμι are best translated as
   a) “asks...say.”
   b) “asks...will say.”
   c) “should ask...would say.”
   d) “were asking...would say.”

8. In line 4, the verb αἱρομένους is a participle because it
   a) is in an indirect statement after οἶδα (line 4).
   b) agrees with the subject of οἶδα (line 4).
   c) is a complement after συνεῖναι (line 5).
   d) expresses purpose.
9. In line 5, οἴκοι is a
   a) noun indicating place where.
   b) noun in the nominative plural indicating the subject.
   c) noun in the dative singular indicating an indirect object.
   d) 3rd person singular optative verb.

10. In line 5, the number, gender and case of the participle ἔχοντας are
   a) singular feminine nominative.
   b) plural masculine accusative.
   c) plural feminine accusative.
   d) plural neuter accusative.

11. In line 5, the verb συνεῖναι is an infinitive because it is used
   a) in an indirect statement.
   b) in a natural result clause.
   c) as a complement of αἱρεῖνος (line 4).
   d) as an articular infinitive.

12. In lines 4-5, we learn that Xenophon thinks that the Spartans
   a) previously wanted others to live with them on an equal basis in the city.
   b) always preferred getting along with the people around them in harmony.
   c) used to live immoderately, but changed their ways.
   d) used to prefer to live modestly with one another.

13. In line 6, the case of πόλεσι is
   a) nominative.
   b) genitive.
   c) dative.
   d) locative.

14. In line 7, the tense and voice of the infinitive διαφθείρεσθαι are
   a) present active.
   b) aorist active.
   c) present passive.
   d) future passive.
15. In line 8, the participle φοβουμένους is being used
   a) to show purpose.
   b) in a genitive absolute.
   c) to imply the protasis of a condition.
   d) as supplementary participle of indirect statement.

16. In line 8, the noun χρυσίον is used as the
   a) direct object of οἶδα (line 8).
   b) direct object of the participle ἔχοντας (line 8).
   c) subject accusative of the infinitive φαίνεσθαι (line 9).
   d) object accusative of the infinitive φαίνεσθαι (line 9).

17. In lines 7-9, Xenophon says that previously the Spartans
   a) feared money even though they wanted it.
   b) thought that everyone should pretend to fear money.
   c) feared anyone with lots of money.
   d) feared even appearing to have money.

18. In line 10, κεκτήσθαι is an infinitive because it is used
   a) in an indirect statement.
   b) as a subject infinitive.
   c) as an articular infinitive.
   d) as a predicate adjective.

19. In line 10, the tense of ἐπίσταμαι is
   a) present.
   b) imperfect.
   c) future.
   d) aorist.

20. In line 11, the case of ξενηλασίας is
   a) nominative.
   b) genitive.
   c) dative.
   d) accusative.
21. In lines 11-12, the phrase καὶ ἀποδημεῖν οὐκ ἔξον indicates that

a) Spartans lacked citizen rights abroad.
b) it was impossible for Spartans to go or live abroad.
c) Spartans abroad were outside their sphere of influence.
d) Xenophon had not thought of this before.

22. In lines 10-13, Xenophon says that in earlier days, the Spartans

a) expelled foreigners from the city.
b) expelled Spartans from the city who had ever lived abroad.
c) allowed only Spartans who had previously lived abroad to rule the city.
d) feared that foreigners would try to expel Spartan citizens.

23. In line 12, the construction after ὅπως is a/an

a) result clause.
b) purpose clause.
c) protasis of a condition.
d) apodosis of a condition.

24. In line 12, the case and usage of ῥᾴδιουργίας are

a) genitive in an absolute construction.
b) genitive dependent on ἐμπίμπλαιντο (line 13).
c) accusative as the direct object of ἀποδημεῖν (line 11).
d) accusative as the direct object of ἐμπίμπλαιντο (line 13).

25. In line 13, the tense and mood of ἐμπίμπλαιντο are

a) aorist subjunctive.
b) present optative.
c) future optative.
d) perfect optative.

26. In line 14, εἶναι an infinitive because it is used as a(n)

a) infinitive in indirect statement.
b) complement after δοκοῦντας (line 14).
c) subject of ἐσπουδακότας (line 14).
d) complement of ἐσπουδακότας (line 14).
27. In line 14, the tense of the participle ἐσπούδακότας is
   a) present.
   b) future.
   c) aorist.
   d) perfect.

28. In line 15, the syntax of the clause ως . . . ξένης is best described as a(n)
   a) adverbial relative clause.
   b) object clause after ἐσπούδακότας (line 14).
   c) purpose clause.
   d) indirect statement.

29. In lines 13-15, Xenophon says that in the Sparta of his day
   a) foreigners are in fact better Spartans than the real Spartans.
   b) the best citizens only pretend to follow the old laws of Lycurgus.
   c) only those who consider themselves as the leading citizens still follow the old laws of
      Lycurgus.
   d) those who consider themselves to be the leading citizens want nothing more than to live
      outside of Sparta and be governors of foreign cities.

30. In line 16, the best translation for ἦν . . . ὅτε is
   a) “how it is possible . . .”
   b) “if and only if . . .”
   c) “it’s possible that . . .”
   d) “there was a time when . . .”

31. In line 16, the implied subject of the verb ἐπεμέλησαντο is
   a) the leading citizens.
   b) the ordinary citizens.
   c) foreigners.
   d) Spartans who had expelled foreigners.

32. In line 16, the tense of the verb ἐπεμέλησαντο is
   a) present.
   b) imperfect.
   c) aorist.
   d) perfect.
33. In lines 16-17, the best translation of the object clause ὅπως ἄξιοι εἶν ἡγεῖσθαι is

   a) “so that they might be able to rule worthily.”
   b) “that they believed in the worthiness of leaders.”
   c) “that they would be worthy to be leaders.”
   d) “to gain personally from ruling.”

34. In line 18, the tense verbs ἄρξουσιν and ἔσονται are both

   a) present.
   b) imperfect.
   c) future.
   d) aorist.

35. In line 18, the best translation of ἦ is

   a) “than.”
   b) “was.”
   c) “were.”
   d) “why.”

36. In lines 17-18, Xenophon generally claims that the leading citizens in Sparta in his day

   a) are more concerned with finding out how they can be appointed rulers than with actually acquiring the experience and knowledge they need to be good rulers.
   b) are trying their best to apply the laws of Sparta to the cities they govern.
   c) want the lowest class citizens to make themselves worthy of leadership.
   d) do not know the difference between living well and being a good leader.

37. In line 20, the genitive use of αὐτῶν is

   a) the object of ἐδέοντο (line 20).
   b) the subject of ἡγεῖσθαι (line 20).
   c) the object of ἡγεῖσθαι (line 20).
   d) to show possession.
38. In lines 19-21, Xenophon says that

a) the other Greeks will come to Sparta and ask the Spartans to lead them against others that were doing wrong if they start obeying the laws of Lycurgus again.
b) the other Greeks wanted to live in a state like Sparta to protect them against their enemies.
c) the other Greeks used to come to Sparta and ask the Spartans to lead them against others who they thought were doing them wrong.
d) the Greeks who harmed others used to flatter the Spartans to get their support.

39. In line 22, ἀλλήλους is in the accusative case because it is the

a) object of παρακαλοῦσιν (line 21).
b) object of the preposition ἐπί (line 22).
c) subject of διακωλύειν (line 22) in indirect statement.
d) object of ἀρξαι (line 22).

40. In lines 21-22, Xenophon says that

a) the other Greeks would one day invite the Spartans to lead them again if they start obeying their old laws.
b) Sparta must subdue the other states first if it wants to rule over them again.
c) some states still seek Spartan leadership.
d) in his day, the other Greeks were uniting to keep the Spartans from ever ruling over them again.

ΤΕΛΟΣ

THE END
## Median Scores

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### Key

- **Plut. Alex. 72.1-3 (adapted)**
- **Hom. Od. 18.302-324**
- **Hom. Il. 15.59-77**
- **Xen. Lac. 14.1-6**
- **Eur. Hec. 216-253**
Xenophon comments on the fall of the once noble Sparta that by Xenophon’s own lifetime was no longer obedient to its laws.

1 εἰ δὲ τίς μὲ ἔροιτο εἰ καὶ νῦν ἐτί μοι δοκοῦσιν ἔρωμαι: ask

2 οἱ Λυκούργου νόμοι ἀκίνητοι διαμένειν, τοῦτο ἀκίνητος, -ον: unchanged διαμένω: remain

3 μὰ Δία οὐκ ἂν ἔτι θρασεός εἴποιμι. θρασεός: (adv) confidently

4 οἶδα γὰρ πρότερον μὲν Λακεδαιμονίους αἱρουμένους αἱρέομαι: to choose

5 οἶκοι τὰ μέτρια ἔχοντας ἀλλήλοις συνεῖναι τὰ μέτρια = modest means σύνειμι: associate with

6 μᾶλλον ἢ ἀρμόζοντας ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι καὶ ἀρμόζω: serve as a governor

7 κολακευμένους διαφθείρεσθαι. καὶ πρόσθεν κολακεύω: latter

8 μὲν οἶδα αὐτοὺς φοβουμένους χρυσίον ἔχοντας

9 φαίνεσθαι: νῦν δ’ ἐστιν οὐς καὶ καλλωπιζομένους ἐστιν οος = “There are those whom I know…” καλλωπιζομαι: pride oneself

10 ἐπὶ τῷ κεκτῆσθαι. ἐπίσταμαι δὲ καὶ πρόσθεν κτάομαι: acquire

11 τούτου ἔνεκα ἐξελλασσίας γιγνομένας, καὶ ἀποδημεῖν ἐξελλασσία,-ας, ἢ: expulsion of foreigners ἀποδημεῖω: go or live abroad

12 οὐκ ἔξον, ὅπως μὴ ῥαδιουργίας οἱ πολίται ῥαδιουργία, -ας, ἢ: easy living

13 ἀπὸ τῶν ἐξένων ἐμπιμπλαίντο· νῦν δ’ ἐπίσταμαι ἐμπιμπλημμι: to fill with

14 τοὺς δοκοῦντας πρώτους εἶναι ἐσπουδακότας πρώτους: leading citizens

The passage continues on the next page.
15 ὡς μηδέποτε παύωνται ἀρμόζουντες ἐπὶ ξένης.  
ἀρμόζω: serve as a governor

16 καὶ ἕν μὲν ὅτε ἐπεμελοῦντο ὅπως ἂξιοι εἶν 
ἐπιμελέωμα: take care

17 ἡγεῖσθαι· νῦν δὲ πολὺ μᾶλλον πραγματεύονται 
ἡγεῖμα: be a leader  
πραγματεύομα: busy oneself

18 ὅπως ἀρξουσιν ἢ ὅπως ἂξιοι τούτων ἔσονται. 
ἀρχω: rule

19 τοιγαροῦν οἱ Ἑλλῆνες πρότερον μὲν ἑόντες 
τοιγαροῦμ: (adv) accordingly  
eῖμι: go

20 εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἐδέοντο αὐτῶν ἡγεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τοῦς 
ἀδέομα: stand in need of, ask, beg

21 δοκοῦντας ἀδικεῖν· νῦν δὲ πολλοὶ παρακαλοῦσιν 
παρακαλέω: urge, encourage

22 ἀλλήλους ἐπὶ τὸ διακωλύειν ἂρξαι πάλιν αὐτούς. 
διακωλύω: prevent

Proper Nouns and Adjectives

Ἑλλῆνες, οἱ: Greeks
Ζεύς, Διός, ὁ: Zeus
Λακεδαιμόνιος, -ά, -αυ: Spartan
Λακεδαίμων, -ανος, ὁ: Lacedaemon, the district whose capital was Sparta
Λυκούργος, -ου, ὁ: Lycurgus, a Spartan lawmaker
1) In the upper lefthand corner, fill in the boxes with your name (last, first) and fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

2) In the lower lefthand corner under “special codes”, fill in the boxes with your school number. Your examiner will give you your school number. Fill in the corresponding bubbles below each box.

3) In the lower right box under “exam type”, write the exam name (TRAGEDY).

4) In the vertical column in the middle, fill in the bubble for your current grade level. College-level students should bubble “grade 13”.

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT: Mark the correct choice on your answer sheet. Answers not bubbled on the answer sheet will not be scored. There is only one correct answer/choice for each question. Choose the best possible answer.

There are 40 questions on this exam.

Remember:

Use a #2 pencil only.
Fill in the bubbles on the answer sheet completely and neatly.
Erase unwanted answers on the answer sheet completely.
Do not make any stray marks on the answer sheet.

καλὴ ἐπιτυχία!

1. In line 216, the case of σπουδῇ indicates which grammatical usage?
   a) accompaniment
   b) manner
   c) possession
   d) respect

2. In line 216, the case of ποδός is
   a) nominative.
   b) genitive.
   c) dative.
   d) accusative.
3. In lines 216-217, the chorus announces that what is about to happen?

   a) Odysseus is coming to learn news from Hecuba.
   b) Hecuba is coming and will bring news to Odysseus.
   c) Hecuba is coming to learn news from Odysseus.
   d) Odysseus is coming and will bring news to Hecuba.

4. In line 219, the form of κρανθεῖσαν is

   a) aorist active participle.
   b) aorist passive participle.
   c) future passive participle.
   d) perfect active participle.

5. What is the best summary of Odysseus’ statement in lines 218-219?

   a) He plans to tell Hecuba about something she already knows.
   b) He plans to tell Hecuba about something she does not yet know.
   c) He refuses to tell Hecuba something she does not yet know.
   d) He will not bother explaining to Hecuba something she already knows.

6. In line 221, the tense and voice of σφάξαι are

   a) present active.
   b) future active.
   c) aorist active.
   d) aorist middle.

7. In line 221, the object of πρός is

   a) ὃρθόν (line 221).
   b) χῶµ’ (line 221).
   c) Ἀχιλλείου (line 221).
   d) τάφου (line 221).

8. In line 222, κόρης refers to

   a) ᾽Εκάβη (line 217).
   b) ᾽Αχαιοῖς (line 220).
   c) Πολυξένη (line 220).
   d) Περσεφόνη (understood).
9. In line 224, the tense of ἐπέσται is
   a) present.
   b) imperfect.
   c) future.
   d) aorist.

10. The name of the παῖς Ἀχιλλέως mentioned in line 224 is
    a) Antilochus.
    b) Euandrus.
    c) Scamandrius.
    d) Neoptolemus.

11. In line 225, the form of δρᾶσον is
    a) aorist active imperative.
    b) future active participle.
    c) perfect active participle.
    d) present active imperative.

12. In lines 225-226, the mood of both ἀποσπασθῇς and ἐξέλθῃς is
    a) indicative.
    b) imperative.
    c) subjunctive.
    d) optative.

13. Which of the following is a derivative of χερῶν (line 226)?
    a) chiropractor
    b) Chiron
    c) cherry
    d) exertion

14. In lines 225-226, what sort of contest is Odysseus advising Hecuba to avoid?
    a) an ambush.
    b) a battle between armies.
    c) hand to hand combat.
    d) a war of words.
15. In line 228, the contraction κἀν is best translated as

   a) “even though.”
   b) “and unless.”
   c) “even if.”
   d) “even in.”

16. In line 228, τοῖ is a(n)

   a) enclitic.
   b) interrogative.
   c) preposition.
   d) pronoun.

17. In line 229, the tense and mood of παρέστηχ᾽ are

   a) present indicative.
   b) present imperative.
   c) perfect indicative.
   d) perfect imperative.

18. In line 229, the form of ἀγὼν is a

   a) nominative singular noun.
   b) genitive plural noun.
   c) nominative singular present active participle.
   d) genitive plural present active participle.

19. What figure of speech is illustrated by line 230?

   a) anaphora
   b) chiasmus
   c) hendiadys
   d) synchysis

20. In line 231, the tense of both ἔθνησκον and ἔχρην is

   a) present.
   b) imperfect.
   c) perfect.
   d) aorist.
21. In line 232, ὅπως introduces a(n)

a) causal clause.
b) indirect statement.
c) result clause.
d) purpose clause.

22. In line 233, the use of the genitive κακῶν is

a) comparison
b) possession.
c) separation.
d) the whole.

23. In lines 234-237, Hecuba identifies herself as

a) a slave.
b) a free person.
c) a cause of distress.
d) being unable to stop herself from talking.

24. In line 236, ἐξιστορῆσαι is a compound of a verb related to what English word?

a) antihistamine
b) exist
c) history
d) histrionics

25. In line 236, the tense of the infinitive εἰρῆσθαι is

a) present.
b) future.
c) aorist.
d) perfect.

26. In lines 236-237, Hecuba indicates a desire that

a) Odysseus answer her questions.
b) she be able to listen to his answers.
c) neither A nor B.
d) both A and B.
27. What is the best way to characterize Odysseus’ response in line 238?

a) He agrees to Hecuba’s request even though he does not have much time to fulfill it.
b) He does not agree to Hecuba’s request because he does not have time to fulfill it.
c) He agrees to Hecuba’s request and grants her plenty of time to fulfill it.
d) He does not agree to Hecuba’s request even though there is plenty of time to fulfill it.

28. In line 239, the use of the genitive Ἰλίου is

a) comparative.
b) objective.
c) partitive.
d) subjective.

29. In lines 240-241, blood lands on Odysseus’

a) chest.
b) chin.
c) knee.
d) foot.

30. In line 242, Odysseus’ reply contains an example of

a) polyptoton.
b) asyndeton.
c) chiasmus.
d) litotes.

31. In line 243, the verb ἔγνω is

a) present indicative.
b) imperfect indicative.
c) aorist indicative.
d) aorist subjunctive

32. In line 244, the use of the participle ἐλθόντες is

a) attributive.
b) purpose.
c) predicative.
d) supplementary.
33. In line 245, resolution is found in
   a) the first metron.
   b) the second metron.
   c) the third metron.
   d) none of the metra.

34. In line 246, ὥστ᾽ introduces a
   a) causal clause.
   b) purpose clause.
   c) result clause.
   d) simile.

35. In line 246, the full form of χεῖρ᾽ is
   a) χεῖρα.
   b) χεῖρε.
   c) χεῖρη.
   d) χεῖρι.

36. In line 247, the accentuation of δῆτα is
   a) affected by a preceding proclitic.
   b) affected by a preceding enclitic.
   c) affected by a following enclitic.
   d) not affected by any other word.

37. In line 247, what TWO actions does Hecuba claim to have taken?
   a) She captured and released Odysseus.
   b) She captured and hid Odysseus.
   c) She saved and hid Odysseus.
   d) She saved and released Odysseus.

38. In line 249, the use of the participle ὄν is
   a) attributive.
   b) circumstantial.
   c) predicative.
   d) supplementary.
39. In line 250, Odysseus explains his actions to Hecuba as having resulted from
   a) apathy.
   b) necessity.
   c) ignorance.
   d) malice.

40. In lines 252-253, Hecuba contrasts
   a) her words with Odysseus’ words.
   b) her words with Odysseus’ actions.
   c) her actions with Odysseus’ words.
   d) her actions with Odysseus’ actions.

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In Euripides’ *Hecuba*, Odysseus and Hecuba discuss a decision made by the Greek army and their past interactions.

Χορός: καὶ μὴν Ὄδυσσεὺς ἔρχεται σπουδὴ ποδός, 216

Ἑκάβη, νέον τι πρὸς σὲ σημανῶν ἔπος. 217

Οδυσσεύς: γύναι, δοκῶ μὲν σ’ εἰδέναι γνώμην στρατοῦ 218

ψῆφον τε τὴν κραυθεῖσαν: ἀλλ’ ὀμῶς φράσω. 219

ψῆφος, -ou, ὃ: vote. κραίνω: to accomplish, bring to pass

ἔδοξ’ Ἀχαιοῖς παῖδα σὴν Πολυξένην 220

σφάζω: to slay

ἕδος Ἀχαιοῖς παῖδα σὴν Πολυξένην

ὁμῶς σφάζως πρὸς ὀρθὸν χῶ, Ἀχιλλείου τάφου. 221

ψῆφος, -ου, ὃ: contest

κραίνω, -ης, ὃ: leader, conductor

ἡ μᾶς δὲ πομπός καὶ κομιστήρας κόρης

κομπός, -ου, ὃ: guide

κομιστήρ, -ης, ὃ: leader, conductor

τάσσουσιν εἶναι: θύματος δ’ ἐπιστάτης

θύμα, -ατος, τό: a sacrifice

ἐπιστάτης, -ου, ὃ: chief, commander

ἱερεύς τ’ ἐπέσται τοῦδε παῖς Ἀχιλλέως. 224

οἶσθ’ οὖν ὁ δράσον; μὴτ’ ἀποσπασθής βία

ἀποσπάω: drag away

μὴτ’ ἐς χερῶν ἀμιλλὰν ἐξέλθῃς ἐμοί:

ἀμιλλα, -ας, ὃ: contest

γίγνωσκε δ’ ἀλκήν καὶ παρουσίαν κακῶν

ἀλκή, -ης, ὃ: strength

τῶν σῶν. σοφὸν τοι κάν κακοῖς ἄ δει φρονεῖν. 228

The passage continues on the next page.
Ἑκάβη: αἰαὶ: παρέστητιχ’, ὡς ἔοικ’, ἀγὼν μέγας, 229
παρίστημι: (of events) be near, be at hand

πλήρης στεναγμῶν οὐδὲ δακρύων κενῶς. 230
πλήρης, -ς: full (of)  κενῶς, -ῆ, -ον: empty, bereft

κάγωγ’ ἀρ’ οὐκ ἔθυμηκον οὖ μ’ ἔχρην θανεῖν, 231
οὖ: when, where

οὐδ’ ὄλεσέν με Ζεὺς, τρέφει δ’, ὡς ὅρῳ 232
κακῶν κάκ’ ἄλλα μειζον’ ἢ τάλαιν’ ἐγώ. 233
tάλας, τάλαινα, τάλαν: wretched, suffering

eἰ δ’ ἐστὶ τοῖς δούλοισι τοὺς ἐλευθέρους 234

μὴ λυπρὰ μηδὲ καρδίας δηκτήρια 235
λυπρός, -ῆ, -ον: distressing  δηκτήριος, -α, -ον: causing grief

ἐξιστορῆσαι, σοὶ µὲν εἰς τὸν τρόπον γὰρ οὐ φθονῶ. 236
ἐξιστορέω: to inquire of

ἡ ἑκάβη δ’ ἀκούσαι τοὺς ἐρωτώντας τάδε. 237

Ὀδυσσεύς: ἔξεστ’, ἐρώτα: τοῦ χρόνου γὰρ οὐ φθονῶ. 238
φθονῶ: to refuse to grant (a thing)

Ἐκάβη: οἶδ’ ἡνίκ’ ἥλθες Ἰλίου κατάσκοπος, 239
κατάσκοπος, -ου δ: spy

δυσχλαινίᾳ τ’ ἄμορφος, ὁμμάτων τ’ ἀπο 240
dυσχλαινία, -ας, ἢ: dirty clothing

φόνου σταλαγμοὶ σήν κατέστηζον γένυν; 241
σταλαγμός, -οῦ, -ο: drop
καταστάζω: fall (down)

Ὀδυσσεύς: οἶδ’: οὐ γὰρ ἄκρας καρδίας ἔψαυσέ μου. 242
ψαύω: touch lightly; caress

Ἐκάβη: ἔγνω δέ σ’ Ἐλένη καὶ μόνη κατείπ’ ἐμοί; 243

Ὀδυσσεύς: μεμνήμεθ’ ἐς κίνδυνον ἐλθόντες μέγαν. 244

The passage continues on the next page.
Ἑκάβη: ἕψω δὲ γονάτων τῶν ἐμῶν ταπεινὸς ὤν; 245
 ἄπτω: touch ταπεινός, ὁ, -όν: lowly, humble

Ὀδυσσεύς: ὡστ’ ἐνθανεῖν γε σοῖς πέπλοισι χεῖρ’ ἐμῆν. 246

Ἑκάβη: ἔσωσα δῆτά σ’ ἑξέπεμψά τε χθονός; 247

Ὀδυσσεύς: ὡστ’ εἰσορᾶν γε φέγγος ἡλίου τόδε. 248
 φέγγος, -eos, τό: light

Ἑκάβη: τί δῆτ’ ἐλεξας δοῦλος ὤν ἐμὸς τότε; 249

Ὀδυσσεύς: πολλῶν λόγων εὑρήμαθ’, ὡστε μὴ θανεῖν. 250
eὐρήμα, -atos, τό: invention, discovery

Ἑκάβη: οὔκουν κακύνη τοῖσδε τοῖς βουλεύμασιν, 251
 οὔκουν: (adv) certainly not, at any rate κακύνη: damage

ὅς εξ ἐμοῦ μὲν ἐπαθεῖς οἰα φῆς παθεῖν, 252

δρᾶς δ΄ οὐδὲν ἡμᾶς εὗ, κακώς δ΄ ὡσον δύνη; 253

Proper Nouns and Adjectives
Ἄχαιοι, -ῶν, ol: the Achaeans, one of the names for the Greeks
Ἀχιλλεύς, Ἀχιλής, ὁ: Achilles, son of Peleus, the greatest Greek hero of the Iliad
Ἑκάβη, -ῆς, ἡ: Hecuba, queen of Troy
Ἑλένη, -ῆς, ἡ: Helen, queen of Sparta, lover of Paris of Troy
Ζεύς, Διός ὁ: Zeus, king of the Olympian gods
Ἠλίων, -ου, τό: Ilion, one of the names of the city of Troy
Ὀδυσσεύς, -έως, ὁ: Odysseus, king of Ithaca, one of the Greek warriors at Troy
Πολυξένη, -ῆς, ἡ: Polyxena, a princess of Troy, daughter of Hecuba