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Ancient Greek Level 1/Vestibulum

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## Νέμεσις

- 1 Ἄνθρωπόν τις φονεύσας ὑπὸ τῶν συγγενῶν αὐτοῦ ἐδιώκετο.  
 2 Ἀποδιδράσκων δὲ κατὰ τὸν Νεῖλον ποταμὸν λέοντα βλέπει καὶ φόβῳ  
 3 κατεχόμενος ἀναβαίνει ἐπὶ τι δένδρον ἐγγὺς ὄν τοῦ ποταμοῦ. Ἐπὶ δὲ  
 τῷ  
 4 δένδρῳ εὕρισκει δράκοντα. Καὶ πάλιν φόβῳ κατεχόμενος ἔρριψεν  
 5 ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὸν ποταμόν. Ἐν δὲ τῷ ποταμῷ ὄντα αὐτὸν κροκόδειλος  
 6 κατέφαγεν. Τοὺς γὰρ φονέας καὶ γῆ καὶ ἀήρ καὶ ὕδωρ ἐχθρῶς  
 7 ἔχουσιν.

φονεύειν – *to murder*, φονεύς, ὁ – *a murderer*

συγγενής, ὁ – *a relative*

διώκειν – *to pursue*

ἀποδιδράσκειν – *to run away*

ἀναβαίνειν – *to climb up*

ἐγγύς – *near*

πάλιν – *again*

κατέφαγεν – aor. II, pers. 3, sg. from κατεσθίω *to eat*

### Test

1. Νέμεσις is a Greek goddess of
  - a) jealousy
  - b) revenge**
  - c) competition
  - d) war
  
2. Who was a murderer in this story?
  - a) serpent
  - b) someone**
  - c) a relative
  - d) a lion
  
3. Who pursued the murderer for revenge?
  - a) a relative
  - b) the relatives**
  - c) someone
  - d) a crocodile
  
4. Who flung himself into the river and became a victim of crocodile?
  - a) the lion
  - b) the murderer**
  - c) the relative
  - d) the serpent
  
5. In which country did this story happen?
  - a) Mesopotamia
  - b) Greece
  - c) Egypt**
  - d) Phoenicia
  
6. The subject of the first sentence is
  - a) άνθρωπος
  - b) τις**
  - c) συγγενής

d) αὐτός

7. The pronoun τις (line 1) is

a) interrogative

b) relative

**c) indefinite**

d) demonstrative

8. ὑπὸ τῶν συγγενῶν (line 1) is

**a) genitive auctoris**

b) genitive absolute

c) genitive possessive

d) genitive objective

9. Cut out an unnecessary word:

a) συγγενῆς

b) συναγωγή

c) συμφωνία

**d) συκοφάντης**

10. The tense and voice of the verb ἐδιώκετο (line 1) is

a) aorist middle

b) imperfect middle

**c) imperfect passive**

d) present passive

11. The word αὐτοῦ (line 1) depends on

a) ἐδιώκετο

**b) τῶν συγγενῶν**

c) φονεύσας

d) τις

12. An antonym to ἀναβαίνειν (line 3) is

- a) ὑποβαίνειν
- b) ὑπερβαίνειν
- c) διαβαίνειν
- d) καταβαίνειν**

13. The word ὄν (line 3) is a/an

- a) **participle**
- b) noun
- c) preposition
- d) adjective

14. The word ὄν (line 3) is connected with

- a) ποταμόν
- b) φόβον
- c) λέοντα
- d) δένδρον**

15. The tense and voice of the verb ἔρριψεν (line 4) is

- a) imperfect active
- b) future active
- c) aorist active**
- d) present passive

16. The pronoun ἑαυτόν (line 5) is

- a) reflexive**
- b) possessive
- c) demonstrative
- d) personal

17. The case, number and the gender of word ὄντα (line 5) are

- a) accusative singular feminine
- b) accusative singular masculine**
- c) accusative plural neuter
- d) nominative plural neuter

18. The case, number and gender of the word φονέας (line 6) are
- a) **accusative plural masculine**
  - b) accusative plural feminine
  - c) nominative singular masculine
  - d) genitive singular feminine
19. The case, number and gender of the word φονεύσας (line 1) are
- a) accusative plural masculine
  - b) accusative plural feminine
  - c) **nominative singular masculine**
  - d) genitive singular feminine
20. The word ἐχθρῶς (line 6) is
- a) adjective
  - b) noun
  - c) **adverb**
  - d) participle
21. What is a Greek name of a satellite of planet Mars whose meaning is “fear”?
- a) **Phobos**
  - b) Hades
  - c) Thanatos
  - d) Ares
22. Based on the Greek noun δένδρον, the noun *dendrarium* is
- a) artificial teeth
  - b) a name of tree
  - c) a dentist
  - d) **arboretum**
23. Based on the Greek roots, the word *Mesopotamia* means
- a) a land with a lot of rivers

- b) a land without rivers
- c) a land between rivers**
- d) the middle of the river

24. Which of these names means “a son of lion”?

- a) Leopold
- b) Leonard
- c) Leon
- d) Leonid**

25. Who was a victor of the *Nemean Lion*?

- a) Theseus
- b) Perseus
- c) Heracles**
- d) Sampson

26. Cut out an unnecessary word

- a) a genealogy
- b) a gentleman**
- c) genetic
- d) Eugene

27. There are words in different languages based on the Greek noun φόβος; the noun *arachnophobia* is

- a) fear of mosquitoes
- b) fear of snakes
- c) fear of mice
- d) fear of spiders**

28. Archimedes leaving a bath claimed: “Eureka!” It means:

- a) I have taken a bath!
- b) I have found!**
- c) I have lost!
- d) I am free!

29. Cut out an unnecessary word:

- a) atheist
- b) pantheism
- c) anthology**
- d) Theodorus

30. Goddess *Gaia* was a wife of

- a) Cronos
- b) Uranus**
- c) Zeus
- d) Chaos

31. *Georgos* is a

- a) farmer**
- b) warrior
- c) craftsman
- d) fisherman

32. The Greek root *geo-* is a common part of the words *geography*, *geology*, *geometry*, *geopolitics*, etc. What is a meaning of *geo-*?

- a) science
- b) all
- c) world
- d) earth**

33. There are nouns like *aeronautics*, *aerodynamics*, *aeroplane*, *aerophobia*, etc., based on the Greek root *aer-*. The meaning of *aer-* is dealing to an element:

- a) atmosphere**
- b) water
- c) fire
- d) earth

34. The Greek word *hydra* means



- a) a monster who lives in forest
- b) a monster who lives in water**
- c) a monster who lives in castle
- d) a monster who lives in cave

35. Who crushed the *Hydra of Lerna*?

- a) Odysseus
- b) Theseus
- c) Heracles**
- d) Bellerophon

36. Cut out an unnecessary word:

- a) antibiotics
- b) antique**
- c) antiseptic
- d) antinuclear

37. The combination of words ἀλλ' ἄνθρωπος is an example of

- a) rough breathing
- b) contraction
- c) elision**
- d) crasis

38. There are a lot of words with the Greek part *tele-* like *telescope*, *television*, *telephone*, *telegraph*, *telepathy* etc. What etymologically does the name of Odysseus' son *Telemachus* mean?

- a) Fighting with courage
- b) Fighting without defeat
- c) Far-fighter**
- d) Long-fighter

39. Athena is a goddess of

- a) strength and wisdom**
- b) beauty and love

- c) hunting
- d) fertility

40. Epithet constant of Athena is

- a) Cow-eyed
- b) Agrotera
- c) Kypria
- d) Pallas**