

EUROCLASSICA

ECCL – European Certificate for Classics 2012

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Ancient Greek Level 1/Vestibulum

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Each correct answer gives you one point except multiple response questions (here you must give correct answers to all questions to reach one point). If you reach 37-40 points, you win a gold medal, 33-36 points is a silver medal, 29-32 points is a bronze medal with the stamp of Euroclassica and the sign of the president of EUROCLASSICA and the sign of the director of ECCL. (Duration: 40 minutes).

First read the questions!

Text:

Κύκλωψ

Ὀδυσσεὺς τῇ Κυκλώπων γῆ προσπελάζει μετὰ ἐταίρων. ἔστι δὲ τῆς θαλάσσης πλησίον ἄντρον, εἰς δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔρχεται ἔχων ἄσκον οἴνου. ἦν δὲ Πολυφήμου τὸ ἄντρον, ὃς ἦν Ποσειδῶνος καὶ Θοώσης νύμφης, ἀνὴρ ἄγριος ἀνδροφάγος, ἔχων ἓνα ὀφθαλμὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ μετώπου.

(Apollodorus, *Epitome*, VII, 4)

προσπελάζω – *come nearer*

τὸ ἄντρον, -ου – *a cave*

ὁ ἐταῖρος, -ου – *a friend*

ὁ ἄσκος, -ου – *a sack*

θάλασσα = θάλαττα

ἄγριος, 3 – *wild*

πλησίος, 3 – *near*

εἷς, μία, ἓν – *one*

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τὸ μέτωπον, -ου – *a forehead*

Test: (only one correct answer, no multiple response questions)

I-MORPHOLOGY

1. γῆ which case?

- a) Dative sg.
- b) Nominative sg.
- c) Genitive sg.
- d) Accusative pl.

2. ἄντρον which case?

- a) Nominative sg.
- b) Accusative sg.
- c) Nominative pl.
- d) Genitive sg.

3. προσπελάζει which tense?

- a) Present
- b) Aorist
- c) Future
- d) Imperfect

4. ἔχων which form of the word?

- a) Indicative present
- b) Participle present
- c) Participle aorist
- d) Noun, genitive pl.

5. νόμφης is a genitive sing. Genitive plural is:

- a) νομφῶν
- b) νόμφαις
- c) νόμφην
- d) νόμφη

6. μετώπου which case?

- a) Dative sg.
- b) Dative pl.
- c) Nominative sg.
- d) Genitive sg.

7. ἄντρον; nominative plural is:

- a) ἄντρον
- b) ἄντροις
- c) ἄντρα
- d) ἄντρων

8. οἴνου; dative plural is:

- a) οἴνω
- b) οἴνους
- c) οἴνοις
- d) οἴνων

9. εἰς ὅ; the same case in plural is:

- a) ὅ
- b) ὅς
- c) ὅν
- d) οὓς

10. ἦν; the correspondent plural is:

- a) ἦσαν
- b) ἦσθα
- c) ἦμεν
- d) ἦσαν

II-SYNTAX

11. τῆ Κυκλώπων γῆ: Κυκλώπων which function?

- a) genitive partitive
- b) genitive subjective
- c) genitive possessive
- d) genitive objective

12. ἓνα ὀφθαλμόν: ἓνα which function?

- a) attribute
- b) subject
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object

13. ὄς: which function?

- a) subject
- b) attribute
- c) direct object
- d) apposition

14. ἐπὶ τοῦ μετώπου: which function?

- a) subject
- b) circumstance complement (adverbial phrase)
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object

15. ὅς ἦν Ποσειδῶνος καὶ Θωώσης νύμφης; Ποσειδῶνος καὶ Θωώσης νύμφης which function?

- a) genitive possessive
- b) genitive partitive
- c) genitive subjective

16. ἔχων: which function?

- a) predicate
- b) participle linked to Odysseus
- c) participle linked to Polyphemus
- d) indirect object

17. What is the subject of the verb ἔρχεται?

- a) ἄντρον
- b) ἄσκον
- c) Ὀδυσσεύς
- d) οἴνου

18. ἄσκον which function?

- a) direct object
- b) indirect object
- c) attribute
- d) predicate

19. εἰς ὃ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἔρχεται ἔχων ἄσκον οἴνου: which clause?

- a) conditional clause
- b) relative clause

III-TEXT COMPREHENSION and LEXICON

20. Who had a single eye?

- a) Homer
- b) Argus
- c) Polyphemus
- d) Thoosa

21. How did Odysseus arrive to Cyclopes' land?

- a) alone
- b) with his friends
- c) with his wife

- d) with some giants
22. Based on the Greek noun ἄνθρωπος and the radical φαγ- the noun *anthropophagus* is
- a) one who eats a lot
 - b) one who eats beef
 - c) one who eats men's meat
 - d) one who does not eat at all
23. Based on the Greek word θάλασσα, the word *thalassotherapy* means
- a) a land surrounded by the sea
 - b) the power of the sea
 - c) the sea shore
 - d) a health improvement using sea water
24. You would go to the ophthalmologist if you would have a health problem
- a) in your brain
 - b) in your eyes
 - c) in your heart
 - d) in your mouth
25. Which of these words has nothing to do with the Greek word γῆ?
- a) geometry
 - b) generation
 - c) geology
 - d) geocentric
26. Cut out an unsuitable word not connected with the Greek word κύκλος:
- a) bicycle
 - b) encyclopedia
 - c) cyclone
 - d) cylinder
27. Who was the owner of the cave?

- a) Odysseus
- b) Polyphemus
- c) Poseidon
- d) the sailors

28. Poseidon was

- a) Polyphemus' brother
- b) Polyphemus' father
- c) Polyphemus' uncle
- d) Polyphemus' cousin

29. Cut out an unsuitable word:

- a) political
- b) polyphony
- c) polytechnic
- d) polyglot

IV- GREEK HERITAGE IN CIVILISATION

30. Odysseus used to have the permanent help of Goddess....

- a) Hera
- b) Athena
- c) Artemis
- d) Aphrodite

31. Ithaca was.....

- a) the home island of Polyphemus
- b) the home island of Odysseus
- c) a city in Attica
- d) the home island of Achilles

32. Odysseus and his friends escaped from Polyphemus

- a) tying themselves to the undersides of sheep
- b) making a wooden horse

- c) killing Polyphemus
- d) with the help of Eolus the ruler of the winds

33. Who was the God trying to kill *Odysseus*?

- a) Zeus
- b) Hephaistos
- c) Hermes
- d) Poseidon

34. What is the name of Odysseus' son?

- a) Astyanax
- b) Elpenor
- c) Telemachos
- d) Eumaeus

35. What is the name of Odysseus' wife?

- a) Nausicaa
- b) Circe
- c) Calypso
- d) Penelope

36. Who was the woman able to turn Odysseus' friends into pigs?

- a) Nausicaa
- b) Penelope
- c) Circe
- d) Calypso

37. Who was the person who helped Odysseus to continue his trip beyond Phaeaces' land?

- a) Calypso
- b) Euriclea
- c) Nausicaa
- d) Circe

38. What etymologically does the name *Telemachus* mean?

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

39. The woman involved in the beginning of the Trojan War was.....

- a) Cassandra
- b) Clitemnestra
- c) Helen
- d) Nausicaa

40. The representative object of god *Poseidon* is

- a) an olive tree
- b) a ship
- c) a trident
- d) a bow