

EUROCLASSICA

ECCL – European Certificate for Classics 2014

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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 signature of the president of EUROCLASSICA and the sign of the director of ECCL. (Duration: 40 minutes).

First read the questions!



Text

Περσεφόνη καὶ Δημήτηρ

Πλούτων δὲ Περσεφόνης ἠράσατο καὶ ἤρπασε αὐτὴν κρύφα. Δημήτηρ δ' ἐστενάζε καὶ ὠδύρετο καὶ μετὰ λαμπάδων νυκτὸς τε καὶ ἡμέρας κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν αὐτὴν ἐζήτει. Ἐπεὶ μανθάνει παρ' Ἑρμιονέων ὅτι Πλούτων αὐτὴν ἔχει, ὀργιζομένη θεοῖς καταλείπει τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ ὁμοῖα δὲ γυναικὶ ἤκει εἰς Ἐλευσίνα. Περσεφόνη δὲ καθ' ἕκαστον ἔνιαυτὸν τὸ μὲν τρίτον μετὰ Πλούτωνος μένει, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν παρὰ τοῖς θεοῖς.

(Adaptation of Pseud.-Apollod. *Bibl. Myth.* I.29-1.33)

ἔραμαι – to love, takes a genitive-complement

ἀρπάζω – to snatch away, carry off

κρύφα (adv.) – secretly

στενάζω – to sigh, groan

ὠδύρομαι – to lament, bewail

ἐζήτει (imperfectum) ζητέω – to search after

λαμπάς, -άδος, ἡ – any light, lamp

Ἑρμιονεύς, -έως – a citizen of a town in Argolida with a temple dedicated to Demeter

ὀργίζω – to make angry, provoke to anger, irritate

καταλείπω – to leave behind

οὐρανός, -οῦ, ὁ – sky

ὁμοῖος, 3 – to like, resembling (dat.)

Ἐλευσίς, -ῖνος, ἡ – Eleusis

ἔνιαυτός, -οῦ, ὁ – a year

τρίτος, 3 – third

λοιπός, 3 – remaining

μένω – to stay

Test

I-MORPHOLOGY

1. αὐτήν (line 1) which case?

a) Dative sg.

- b) Nominative sg.
 - c) Accusative sg.
 - d) Accusative pl.
2. ἠράσατο (line 1) which tense?
- a) Present
 - b) Aorist
 - c) Future
 - d) Imperfect
3. ἐστέναζε (line 1) which tense?
- e) Present
 - f) Aorist
 - g) Future
 - h) Imperfect
4. ὠδύρετο (line 1) which tense?
- a) Indicative aorist
 - b) Imperfect
 - c) Participle aorist
 - d) Infinitive
5. λαμπάδων (line 2) is a genitive plural. The genitive sing is:
- a) λαμπάδι
 - b) λαμπάδες
 - c) λαμπάδος
 - d) λαμπάδας
6. πᾶσαν (line 2) which case?
- a) Accusative sg. fem.
 - b) Accusative pl. fem.
 - c) Genitive pl. fem.
 - d) Nominative pl. neutr.
7. οὐρανός (line 3); the accusative plural is:
- a) οὐρανοῖς
 - b) οὐρανός

- c) οὐρανοῦς
- d) οὐρανῶν

8. αὐτήν (line 3); the dative plural is:

- a) αὐτῶν
- b) αὐταῖς
- c) αὐτοῖς
- d) αὐτοί

9. μένει (line 4); the same form in plural is:

- a) μένωσιν
- b) ἔμενον
- c) μένουσιν
- d) μένοντες

10. λοιπόν (line 5); the corresponding plural is:

- a) λοιποῖς
- b) λοιπά**
- c) λοιπούς
- d) λοιπάς

II-SYNTAX

11. αὐτήν (line 1), which function?

- a) attributive
- b) predicative
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object

12. μετὰ λαμπάδων (line 2) which function?

- a) attributive
- b) adverbial phrase of manner
- c) direct object
- d) indirect object

13. What is the subject of the verb ἐζήτει (line 2)?

- a) Πλούτων
- b) Περσεφόνη
- c) Δημήτηρ
- d) αὐτή

14. ἡμέρας (line 2), which kind of genitive?

- a) genitive possessive
- b) genitive partitive
- c) genitive of time
- d) genitive auctoris

15. κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν (line 2), which function?

- a) direct object
- b) instrumental dative
- c) adverbial phrase of place
- d) indirect object

16. What is the subject of the verb μένει (line 4)?

- a) Ἐλευσίς
- b) Πλούτων
- c) Περσεφόνη
- d) Δημήτηρ

17. ὀργιζομένη (line 4), who is the subject of this participle?

- a) Persephone
- b) Demeter
- c) Jamba
- d) a Hermionian woman

18. ἐπεὶ μανθάνει παρ' Ἑρμιονέων... (line 2-3), which type of clause?

- a) causal clause
- b) relative clause
- c) temporal clause

19. ... ὅτι Πλούτων αὐτὴν ἔχει (line 3), which type of clause?

- d) conditional clause
- e) causal clause
- f) relative clause
- g) complement clause

III-TEXT COMPREHENSION and LEXICON

20. Persephone was a daughter of Demeter and...

- a) Zeus
- b) Pluton
- c) the Hermionian
- d) Uranus

21. Why did Pluton rape Persephone?

- a) She was a goddess
- b) She was a daughter of Demeter
- c) He fell in love with her
- d) An oracle told him to do it

22. Based on the Greek noun θεός, and the radical λογ- the noun theology originally meant...

- a) the house of God
- b) the portrayal of God
- c) the study of concepts of God
- d) the mind of God

23. αὐτήν (line 3) refers to...

- a) Ἐλευσίς
- b) Πλούτων
- c) Περσεφόνη
- d) Δημήτηρ

24. Which of these words is connected with the Greek word πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν?

- a) panther

- b) passenger
- c) passport
- d) pentagon / pentagram

25. Which of these words has nothing to do with the Greek word αὐτός?

- a) automatic
- b) authority / auteur (for Frenchspeakers)
- c) autograph
- d) autonomy

26. Which of these words is connected with the Greek word κρύφα?

- a) crocodile
- b) coryphaeus
- c) corruption
- d) cryptogram

27. How did Demeter learn where Persephone was hidden?

- a) Persephone was crying and she heard her voice
- b) The inhabitants of Hermione told her
- c) Pluton told her
- d) An oracle told her

28. Demeter was

- a) Zeus' mother
- b) Persephones' sister
- c) Zeus' daughter
- d) Persephones' mother

29. One of these words is not connected to the others. Which one?

- a) genealogy
- b) geology
- c) geography
- d) geometry

IV- GREEK HERITAGE AND CIVILISATION

30. Demeter was a very important Goddess in Greek antiquity. One of her brothers was...

- a) Apollo
- b) Hephaestus
- c) Pluton
- d) Ares

31. The correspondent name for Demeter in Rome was...

- a) Juno
- b) Diana
- c) Ceres
- d) Venus

32. Demeter was supposed to be the goddess protecting

- a) human body
- b) human mind
- c) human soul
- d) human food and harvests

33. Which god/goddess helps the humans to develop arts, songs and poetry?

- a) Apollo
- b) Hephaestus
- c) Aphrodite
- d) Athena

34. Demeter and Persephone were worshipped in Eleusis.....

- a) with the sport competitions
- b) with the drama competitions
- c) with the rhapsodic recitations of "Iliad"
- d) with the several mystic, secret ceremonies

35. The son of Keleus, the king of Eleusis, was fed by Demeter when he was a baby. His name was...

- a) Demophon

- b) Astyanax
- c) Telemachos
- d) Ascanius

36. Who cheered the mournful goddess Persephone with jokes?

- a) Aristophanes
- b) Iambe
- c) Pan
- d) Hermes

37. Where was located the most important shrine devoted to goddess Demeter?

- a) in Delphi
- b) in the Acropolis of Athens
- c) in Eleusis
- d) in Mycenae

38. What river does not flow in Hades?

- a) Acheron
- b) Styx
- c) Phlegethon
- d) Alpheus

39. Who has nothing to do with Hades?

- a) Charon
- b) Kerberos
- c) Hekate
- d) Argus

40. Whom did Demeter teach the secrets of agriculture, and he in turn taught them to any who wished to learn them?

- a) Odysseus
- b) Icarius
- c) Hesiodus
- d) Triptolemus