

Yale Certamen 2017  
WSOA - Exhibition Round

1. We'll start you off with an easy one. What is the meaning of the Greek noun “**ἄγών**?”

ASSEMBLY / COMPETITION / STRUGGLE

B1: Now make the phrase “**τό αληθές ἄγών**” genitive.

**του αληθοῦς ἁγῶνος**

B2: Make that phrase plural.

**τῶν αληθῶν ἁγῶνων**

2. What derivative of the Greek noun **ἄγών** could describe an emotion you might be experiencing while playing this game, a kind of excruciating and prolonged pain?

AGONY

B1: What noun, a derivative of **ἄγών**, might describe your relationship with the team(s) who are opposing you in this round?

ANTAGONISM

B2: What other derivative of **ἄγών**, directly related to a Greek word meaning “second actor,” often refers to the sidekick of the main character in literature?

DEUTERAGONIST

3. In the Iliad, what pugnacious river tried to kill Achilles out of fury that he was polluting his waters with dead bodies?

SCAMANDER

B1: With what river did Heracles fight over the nymph Deianeira, tearing off one of his horns?

ACHELOUS

B2: What man transformed into a river in order to pursue the nymph Arethusa, who had fled from him to Ortygia and turned herself into a well? As a river, he was later used by Heracles to clean the Augean Stables. This guy really couldn't catch a break.

ALPHEUS

4. Place the following battles of Alexander the Great in chronological order: Issus, Gaugamela, Granicus River, Tyre.

GRANICUS RIVER, ISSUS, TYRE, GAUGAMELA

B1: After which of the following battles in the toss-up did Alexander the Great capture, and later marry, Darius's daughter, Stateira?

ISSUS

B2: Who was the satrap of Bactria who murdered Darius after Gaugamela and proclaimed himself King of Persia?

BESSUS

5. Time for some derivatives. What basketball stat, in which Andre Drummond leads the NBA this year, is derived from the noun “**βόμβος**,” meaning “a booming?”

REBOUND

B1: What derivative of the adjective “**κρυπτός**” is a “a small picturesque cave, especially an artificial one in a park or garden?”

GROTTO

B2: Sometimes words may be derived from place names, as well. What word, meaning “following a winding course,” is derived from a namesake river in Asia Minor?

MEANDER / MAEANDER

6. Please translate Fragment 159 of Sappho, **σύ τε κἄμους θεράπων Ἔρος.**

YOU AND MY SERVANT EROS

B1: Now translate Fragment 146 of Sappho, **μήτε μοι μέλι μήτε μέλισσα.**

NEITHER BEE NOR HONEY FOR ME

B2: Now translate Fragment 160 of Sappho, **τάδε νῦν ἐταίραις ταῖς ἔμαις τέρπνα κάλως ἀείσω.**

NOW I SING THESE DELIGHTFUL THINGS FOR/TO MY COMPANIONS

7. Herodotus was a crazy guy. In this question, we’ll test you on some of his most interesting stories. What ruler of Lydia was told that “a great empire will fall if you attack the Persians?” He immediately attacked but lost horribly, causing his own great empire to fall.

CROESUS

B1: What poet, credited with inventing the dithyramb, was carried on the back of a dolphin to Taenarum after he escaped his captors?

ARION

B2: In what tribe, also found in Herodotus, did the men birth the children? Apollonius Rhodius describes the practice as: “Here when wives bring forth children to their husbands, the men lie in bed and groan with their heads close bound; but the women tend them with food, and prepare child-birth baths for them.”

TIBARENI

8. In regular Certamen, one will often run into **Cinema Romana** questions, in which popular movie titles are translated into Latin for players to identify. Well, since this *Agon*, welcome back to **κίνημα ἑλληνική**, Disney edition. What recent re-released Disney classic might have been known to the Greeks as “τό κάλλος καὶ τό ζῶον?”

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

B1: What Disney movie might have been called “ὁ τῶν λεοντῶν βασιλεύς?”

THE LION KING

B2: What hugely inaccurate film might have been called “ὁ Ἡρακλῆς?”

HERCULES

9. What large festival in Athens was held in honor of Dionysus and was centered around the theatrical performances of comedies and tragedies?

DIONYSIA

B1: What private women’s festival, dedicated to Demeter and Persephone, involved the hurling of pigs into pits called **megara**? This festival is discussed both in a play by Aristophanes and a speech of Lysias.

THESMOPHORIA

B2: What secret initiations were held every year for the cult of Demeter, Persephone, and Triptolemus, to whom Demeter was said to have taught the art of agriculture?

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES

10. Turns out, I know nothing about Greek history, so here are some Roman history questions with tangential relations to Greece! What city on the Peloponnese, proverbial for its opulence, was destroyed by the Romans under L. Mummius in 146 B.C.?

CORINTH

B1: What king of the Seleucids did the Romans defeat in a war lasting from 191-188 B.C.?

ANTIOCHUS III / THE GREAT

B2: Book IX of Livy contains a digression on what man, whom Livy decides the Romans could easily have beaten if he had only turned westward?

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

11. Please give, IN REVERSE ORDER, ALL the principle parts for the verb **φέρω**, meaning “to bear.”

**φέρω, οἶσω, ἤνεγκα/ἤνεγκον, ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἤνέχθην**

B1: Now give, in reverse order, ALL the principle parts for the verb **λέγω**, meaning “to say.”

λέγω, λέξω/ἔρῳ, ἔλεξα/εἶπον, εἶρηκα, εἶρημαι/λέλεγμαι, ἐρρήθην/ἐλέχθην

B2: Now give ALL the principle parts for the verb γίγνομαι, meaning “to become”

γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐγενόμην, γέγονα, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην

12. What Greek author from Eleusis fathered the child Euphorion, who may have actually written his *Prometheus Bound*, and scripted *The Persians*, our only surviving classical Greek tragedy concerned with contemporary events?

AESCHYLUS

B1: What trilogy of Greek tragedies by Aeschylus concerns the murder of Agamemnon by Clytemnestra?

ORESTEA

B2: In which play of the *Oresteia* trilogy, the second, does Orestes meet Electra while she visits Agamemnon’s grave?

LIBATION BEARERS

13. What king of Cyprus duped Agamemnon by promising fifty ships for the Trojan War but instead sending forty-nine made of clay – which of course dissolved upon launch?

CINYRAS

B1. Who bought his way out of Troy by presenting Agamemnon with a fine mare?

ECHEPOLUS

B2. Who foiled Odysseus’ plot to avoid fighting at Troy by throwing his infant son down in front of his plow when he pretended to plow his fields with salt out of insanity?

PALAMEDES

14. Now we’ll have a Dramatic Interpretation question! For the toss-up and each of the boni, we will have each team select one member as a θυσία (sacrifice). The two selected members will perform, in Greek, a stichomythia from a tragedy of Euripides. The remaining members of each team will guess what tragedy they are performing--so choose your actors wisely! Whoever correctly shouts out the name of the tragedy will earn the points for their team.

Actors, make sure you read the Greek: we have included the English to aid your performance.

MEDEA

B1:

BACCHAE

B2:

HELEN

15. Who, the son of Cleombrotus, was sent to free Cyprus from the Persians, but was accused of conniving with Xerxes, and boarded himself up within the Brazen House of Athena to escape prosecution?

PAUSANIAS

B1: Which city, along the Hellespont, did Pausanias succeed in resting control over from the Persians in 479 BC, and go on to rule for a brief period of time?

BYZANTIUM

B2: Who, son of Miltiades, was sent in 476 BC to drive Pausanias out of Byzantium?  
CIMON

16. What did the scholar Archimedes purportedly shout when he stepped into a bath and noticed that the water level rose in accordance with his body volume? This one word exclamation is now the motto of California.

EUREKA

B1: Translate the phrase **αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν**, which serves as the motto of St. Andrew's College and Boston College.

EVER TO EXCEL / ALWAYS TO BE THE BEST

B2: **Φιλοσοφία Βίου Κυβερνήτης** is the motto of what organization?

PHI BETA KAPPA [DUH, IT'S AN ACRONYM]

17. What god of healing and son of Apollo was smited by one of Zeus's lightning bolts after he dared to bring a mortal named Hippolytus back from the dead?

ASCLEPIUS

B1: What man, a member of the Seven Against Thebes, was smote by one of Zeus's lightning bolts after he climbed up onto the walls of Thebes and shouted, "Not even Zeus can stop me now!" Obviously, this was untrue, because he was then smat.

CAPANEUS

B2: What king of Elis was smitten by one of Zeus's lightning bolts for pretending to be Zeus, riding through the streets in a jangling chariot, and forcing his servants to throw torches behind him?

SALMONEUS

18. **αἰαῖ αἰαῖ! οἴμοι! ἰὼ μοί μοι! οτοτοῦ!** What are these sounds meant to evoke?

SORROW/GRIEF/LAMENT/MOURNING/SENIORITIS

B1 and B2: On to more sounds. For five points each, what are the sounds **βρεκεκεκέξ** and **κοῤῥῆξ** meant to signify, **respectively**?

RIBBIT AND CROAK

19. Differentiate in meaning between **φθόνος** and **πόνος**.

ENVY/JEALOUSY AND WORK/LABOR

B1: Differentiate in meaning between **πικρός** and **μικρός**.

BITTER AND SMALL

B2: Differentiate in meaning between **μέλας** and **πέλας**.

BLACK AND NEARBY

20. What Theban lyric poet, described as writing like a “rushing mountain torrent” by Horace, wrote many choral works for religious festivals including paeons and hymns but is perhaps best known for his epinikia or victory odes?

PINDAR

B1: What lyric poet, allegedly struck blind as punishment for besmirching Helen of Troy in his verses, wrote a poem about the death of the monster Geryon?

STESICHORUS

B2: What lyric poet of Ceos, the uncle of Bacchylides, is credited with inventing the encomium and wrote victory odes, choral songs, and epitaphs? He is not to be confused with another poet of a very similar name, who wrote an infamously satirical poem on types of women.

SIMONIDES

DRAMATIC INTERPRETATION QUESTION - PLAYER 1

<p><b>“Medea”</b>  <b>Player 1 is Jason, Player 2 is Medea</b>  <b>Jason:</b> ὦ τέκνα, μητρὸς ὡς κακῆς ἐκύρσατε.  <b>Medea:</b> ὦ παῖδες, ὡς ὤλεσθε πατρώα νόσω.  <b>Jason:</b> οὔτοι νιν ἡμὴ δεξιά γ’ ἀπώλεσεν.  <b>Medea:</b> ἀλλ’ ὕβρις οἷ τε σοὶ νεοδμῆτες γάμοι.  <b>Jason:</b> λέχους σφε κήξίωσας οὔνεκα κτανεῖν;  <b>Medea:</b> σμικρὸν γυναικὶ πῆμα τοῦτ’ εἶναι δοκεῖς;  <b>Jason:</b> ἥτις γε σώφρων· σοὶ δὲ πάντ’ ἐστὶν κακά.</p>	<p>[Medea just killed her kids. She and Jason are really pissed off at each other.]  <b>Jason:</b> O children, what an evil mother you got!  <b>Medea:</b> O children, how you have perished by your father's fault.  <b>Jason:</b> <i>My</i> hand did not kill them.  <b>Medea:</b> No: it was the arrogance of your new marriage.  <b>Jason:</b> Did you really think it right to kill them because of a marriage?  <b>Medea:</b> Do you imagine that loss of love is a trivial grief for a woman?  <b>Jason:</b> For a woman of sense, yes. But you find everything a disaster.</p>
<p><b>“Bacchae”</b>  <b>Player 1 is Pentheus, Player 2 is Dionysus</b>  <b>Pentheus:</b> ὡς θρασὺς ὁ βάκχος κοῦκ ἀγύμναστος λόγων.  <b>Dionysus:</b> εἴφ’ ὅ τι παθεῖν δεῖ· τί με τὸ δεινὸν ἐργάσῃ;  <b>Pentheus:</b> πρῶτον μὲν ἄβρὸν βόστρυχον τεμῶ σέθεν.  <b>Dionysus:</b> ἱερὸς ὁ πλόκαμος· τῷ θεῷ δ’ αὐτὸν τρέφω.  <b>Pentheus:</b> ἔπειτα θύρσον τόνδε παράδος ἐκ χεροῖν.  <b>Dionysus:</b> αὐτός μ’ ἀφαιροῦ· τόνδε Διονύσου φορῶ.</p>	<p>[Pentheus is threatening the captured Dionysus, unaware of his godly status.]  <b>Pentheus:</b> How bold the Bacchant is, and not unpracticed in speaking!  <b>Dionysus:</b> Tell me what I must suffer; what harm will you do to me?  <b>Pentheus:</b> First I will cut off your delicate hair. [gesture]  <b>Dionysus:</b> My hair is sacred. I am growing it for the god.  <b>Pentheus:</b> Next, give me this thyrsos from your hands. [gesture]  <b>Dionysus:</b> Take it from me yourself. I carry this for Dionysus.</p>

**“Helen”**

**Player 1 is Menelaus, Player 2 is Old Woman**

**Menelaus:** ναυαγὸς ἦκω ξένος,  
ἀσύλητον γένος.

**Old Woman:** οἶκον πρὸς ἄλλον νύν τιν’  
ἀντὶ τοῦδ’ ἴθι.

**Menelaus:** οὐκ, ἀλλ’ ἔσω πάρειμι: καὶ  
σύ μοι πιθοῦ.

**Old Woman:** ὀχληρὸς ἴσθ’ ὦν: καὶ τάχ’  
ὠσθήσῃ βία.

**Menelaus:** αἰᾶϊ: τὰ κλεινὰ ποῦ 'στί μοι  
στρατεύματα;

**Old Woman:** οὐκοῦν ἐκεῖ που σεμνὸς  
ἦσθ’, οὐκ ἐνθάδε.

[Menelaus is trying to enter the house of the King, guarded by the Old Woman. Old Woman is very cranky, Menelaus is very melodramatic.]

**Menelaos:** I come as a shipwrecked man and a guest; such people must be safe from violence.

**Old Woman:** Well, go to some other house instead of this one.

**Menelaus:** No; I am going inside. You listen to me.

**Old Woman:** Know that you're only causing trouble; and soon you'll be thrown out by force.

**Menelaos:** Alas! Where are those glorious armies of mine?

**Old Woman:** Perhaps you were grand somewhere, but not here.



DRAMATIC INTERPRETATION QUESTION - PLAYER 2

<p><b>“Medea”</b>  <b>Player 1 is Jason, Player 2 is Medea</b>  <b>Jason:</b> ὦ τέκνα, μητρὸς ὡς κακῆς ἐκύρσατε.  <b>Medea:</b> ὦ παῖδες, ὡς ὤλεσθε πατρώα νόσῳ.  <b>Jason:</b> οὗτοι νιν ἡμῇ δεξιά γ’ ἀπώλεσεν.  <b>Medea:</b> ἀλλ’ ὕβρις οἷ τε σοὶ νεοδμῆτες γάμοι.  <b>Jason:</b> λέχους σφε κήξίωσας οὔνεκα κτανεῖν;  <b>Medea:</b> σμικρὸν γυναικὶ πῆμα τοῦτ’ εἶναι δοκεῖς;  <b>Jason:</b> ἥτις γε σώφρων· σοὶ δὲ πάντ’ ἐστὶν κακά.</p>	<p>[Medea just killed her kids. She and Jason are really pissed off at each other.]  <b>Jason:</b> O children, what an evil mother you got!  <b>Medea:</b> O children, how you have perished by your father's fault.  <b>Jason:</b> <i>My</i> hand did not kill them.  <b>Medea:</b> No: it was the arrogance of your new marriage.  <b>Jason:</b> Did you really think it right to kill them because of a marriage?  <b>Medea:</b> Do you imagine that loss of love is a trivial grief for a woman?  <b>Jason:</b> For a woman of sense, yes. But you find everything a disaster.</p>
<p><b>“Bacchae”</b>  <b>Player 1 is Pentheus, Player 2 is Dionysus</b>  <b>Pentheus:</b> ὡς θρασὺς ὁ βάκχος κοῦκ ἀγύμναστος λόγων.  <b>Dionysus:</b> εἴφ’ ὅ τι παθεῖν δεῖ· τί με τὸ δεινὸν ἐργάσῃ;  <b>Pentheus:</b> πρῶτον μὲν ἄβρὸν βόστρυχον τεμῶ σέθεν.  <b>Dionysus:</b> ἱερὸς ὁ πλόκαμος· τῷ θεῷ δ’ αὐτὸν τρέφω.  <b>Pentheus:</b> ἔπειτα θύρσον τόνδε παράδος ἐκ χεροῖν.  <b>Dionysus:</b> αὐτός μ’ ἀφαιροῦ· τόνδε Διονύσου φορῶ.</p>	<p>[Pentheus is threatening the captured Dionysus, unaware of his godly status.]  <b>Pentheus:</b> How bold the Bacchant is, and not unpracticed in speaking!  <b>Dionysus:</b> Tell me what I must suffer; what harm will you do to me?  <b>Pentheus:</b> First I will cut off your delicate hair. [gesture]  <b>Dionysus:</b> My hair is sacred. I am growing it for the god.  <b>Pentheus:</b> Next, give me this thyrsos from your hands. [gesture]  <b>Dionysus:</b> Take it from me yourself. I carry this for Dionysus.</p>

**“Helen”**

**Player 1 is Menelaus, Player 2 is Old Woman**

**Menelaus:** ναυαγὸς ἦκω ξένος,  
ἀσύλητον γένος.

**Old Woman:** οἶκον πρὸς ἄλλον νύν τιν’  
ἀντὶ τοῦδ’ ἴθι.

**Menelaus:** οὔκ, ἀλλ’ ἔσω πάρειμι: καὶ  
σύ μοι πιθοῦ.

**Old Woman:** ὀχληρὸς ἴσθ’ ὦν: καὶ τάχ’  
ὠσθήσῃ βία.

**Menelaus:** αἰᾶϊ: τὰ κλεινὰ ποῦ 'στί μοι  
στρατεύματα;

**Old Woman:** οὐκοῦν ἐκεῖ που σεμνὸς  
ἦσθ’, οὐκ ἐνθάδε.

[Menelaus is trying to enter the house of the King, guarded by the Old Woman. Old Woman is very cranky, Menelaus is very melodramatic.]

**Menelaos:** I come as a shipwrecked man and a guest; such people must be safe from violence.

**Old Woman:** Well, go to some other house instead of this one.

**Menelaus:** No; I am going inside. You listen to me.

**Old Woman:** Know that you're only causing trouble; and soon you'll be thrown out by force.

**Menelaos:** Alas! Where are those glorious armies of mine?

**Old Woman:** Perhaps you were grand somewhere, but not here.

Sappho translation question

**TOSSUP 1:** σύ τε κᾶμος θεράπων Ἔρος.

**BONUS 1:** μήτε μοι μέλι μήτε μέλισσα.

**BONUS 2:** τάδε νῦν ἐταίραις ταῖς ἔμαις τέρπνα κάλως  
ἀείσω.

Sappho translation question

**TOSSUP 1:** σύ τε κᾶμος θεράπων Ἔρος.

**BONUS 1:** μήτε μοι μέλι μήτε μέλισσα.

**BONUS 2:** τάδε νῦν ἐταίραις ταῖς ἔμαις τέρπνα κάλως  
ἀείσω.

Sappho translation question

**TOSSUP 1:** σύ τε κᾶμος θεράπων Ἔρος.

**BONUS 1:** μήτε μοι μέλι μήτε μέλισσα.

**BONUS 2:** τάδε νῦν ἐταίραις ταῖς ἔμαις τέρπνα κάλως  
ἀείσω.