Exercise One Key

I.   ***Form Identification.*** Identify the following forms. List all possibilities.

1.   φρουρούς: acc. pl. m. of φρουρός, -οῦ, ὁ
2.   ἀπέπεμπεν: 3rd sing. imperf. act. ind. of ἀποπέμπω
3.   ἔφυγον : 1st sing./3rd pl. aor. act. ind. of φεύγω
4.   εἶναι: pres. inf. of εἰμί
5.   προδόντες: nom./voc. pl. m. aor. act. part. of προδίδωμι
6.   ἀσφάλειαν: acc. sing. f. of ἀσφάλεια, -ας, ἡ
7.   παραγγέλλων: nom./voc. sing. m. pres. act. part. of παραγγέλλω
8.   ὄντας: acc. pl. m. pres. part. of εἰμί
9.   ἀποχῶσαι: aor. act. inf. of ἀποχώννυμι)
10.   συνεμάχουν: 1st sing./3rd pl. imperf. act. ind. of συμμαχέω
11.   ἀποθνησκόντων: gen. pl. m./n. pres. act. part. of ἀποθνήσκω
12.   πόλει: dat. sing. f. of πόλις, -εως, ἡ
13.   ἐπελελοίπει: 3rd sing. pluperf. act. ind. of ἐπιλείπω
14.   τείχη: nom./acc./voc. pl. n. of τεῖχος, -ους, τό
15.   ἰέναι: pres. inf. of εἶμι
16.   ἔσεσθαι: fut. (mid.) inf. of εἰμί
17.   ὕβριν: acc. sing. f. of ὕβρις, -εως, ἡ
18.   αἰτίᾳ: dat. sing. f. of αἰτία, -ας, ἡ or αἴτιος, -ᾱ, -ον
19.   ἦσαν: 3rd pl. imperf. ind. of εἰμί
20.   συλλεγῶσι: 3rd pl. aor. pass. subjunc. of συλλέγω

II.   ***Dictionary Drill.*** List the dictionary entry and meaning of each of the following words. You may use a standard lexicon or the dictionary in the back of this textbook.

1.   ἴδοι: ὁράω, ὄψομαι, εἶδον, ἑώρακα/ἐόρακα, ἑώραμαι/ὦμμαι, ὤφθην; see
2.   ἐγένοντο: γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην; happen, occur, arise; become, be
3.   κατεστήσατο: καθίστημι, καταστήσω, κατέστησα (trans.)/κατέστην (intrans.), καθέστηκα, ---, κατεστάθην; establish, place, set (as guards); settle; be, come, arrive, be established (intrans.)
4.   ἀφικομένης: ἀφικνέομαι, ἀφίξομαι, ἀφικόμην, ---, ἀφῖγμαι, --- ; arrive
5.   νυκτός: νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ; night
6.   ἔδοξε: δοκέω, δόξω, ἔδοξα, ---, δέδογμαι, -εδόχθην; seem, appear; seem best, seem right, be decided
7.   ἠπόρουν: ἀπορέω, ἀπορήσω, ἠπόρησα, ἠπόρηκα, ἠπόρημαι, ἠπορήθην; be at a loss, be in doubt about
8.   παθεῖν: πάσχω, πείσομαι, ἔπαθον, πέπονθα, ---, --- : experience, suffer
9.   ἠδίκουν: ἀδικέω, ἀδικήσω, ἠδίκησα, ἠδίκηκα, ἠδίκημαι, ἠδικήθην; be unjust, do injury, injure, do wrong
10.   ἔπεμψαν: πέμπω, πέμψω, ἔπεμψα, πέπομφα, πέπεμμαι, ἐπέμφθην: send
11.   πείσεσθαι: πάσχω, πείσομαι, ἔπαθον, πέπονθα, ---, --- ; experience, suffer *and* πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα, πέπεικα/πέποιθα, πέπεισμαι, ἐπείσθην; urge, persuade; obey
12.   ἐπεσκεύαζε: ἐπισκευάζω, ἐπισκευάσω, ἐπεσκεύασα, ἐπεσκεύακα, ἐπεσκεύασμαι, ἐπεσκευάσθην; repair

13. διελέγοντο: διαλέγομαι, διαλέξομαι, ---, ---, ---, διελέχθην; discuss, deliberate, converse
14. καταλιπών: καταλείπω, καταλείψω, κατέλιπον, καταλέλοιπα, καταλέλειμμαι, κατελείφθην; leave behind
15. πρέσβεις: πρέσβυς, -εως, ὁ; ambassador
16. ἀπήγγειλαν: ἀπαγγέλλω, ἀπαγγελῶ, ἀπήγγειλα, ἀπήγγελκα, ἀπήγγελμαι, ἀπηγγέλθην; report, announce, report back
17. ἐπύθοντο: πυνθάνομαι, πεύσομαι, ἐπυθόμην, ---, πέπυσμαι, --- ; learn by inquiry, learn
18. οὐδεμίαν: οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν; no one, nothing
19. ἐποίησαν: ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα, πεποίηκα, πεποίημαι, ἐποιήθην; do, make
20. πολιορκούμενοι: πολιορκέω, πολιορκήσω, ἐπολιόρκησα, ---, ---, ἐπολιορκήθην; blockade, besiege

III. **Accent Drill.** Place the correct accents on the following words and justify your choices.

1. καταλιπόντος: 2nd aorist participles are accented on the first syllable of the participial suffix.
2. Ἀθηναῖοι: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). A long penult, if accented, must bear the circumflex when the ultima is short. Final -οι and final –αι are considered short for the purposes of accentuation.
3. ἐφύγομεν: Verbs have a recessive accent (R1.4). The ultima is short, therefore the antepenult will take an acute accent (R1.4.1).
4. τῶν: Expected accent for the definite article in the genitive plural.
5. ἐνδειῶν: 1st declension nouns take a circumflex on the genitive plural ending (R1.5.5).
6. ἁρμοστοῦ: 1st and 2nd declension words with an acute on the ultima in the nominative singular (an oxytone) will take a circumflex on the ultima in the genitive and dative cases, singular and plural (R1.5.4).
7. ἐπεσκεύαζον: Verbs have recessive accent (R1.4). Ultima is short, therefore antepenult may be accented (R1.4.1).
8. ποιεῖν: Accented according to the rules of contractions (ποιέειν → ποιεῖν).
9. θάλατται: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). This noun normally takes an acute accent on its antepenult. Since the αι ending is short for purposes of accentuation, the accent may remain on the antepenult.
10 σίτου: Circumflex accent (σῖτος) must change to an acute because the ultima is long (R1.5.3).
11. ποιήσαντες: 1st aorist participles take an accent on the syllable before the tense sign (-σα/-α) as long as the length of the ultima permits.
12. πέμψεται: Verbs have recessive accent (R1.4). The ultima is short, therefore the antepenult may be accented (R1.4.1).

IV. **Translation Strategy Practice.** For each of the following sentences, first read the entire sentence, looking for sentence clues. Then translate the sentence. Pay particular attention to the participles and determine how each participle is being used (see R6 for a review of participles).

1. οἱ τριάκοντα πέμψαντες εἰς Λακεδαίμονα Αἰσχίνην τε καὶ Ἀριστοτέλην ἔπεισαν Λύσανδρον φρουροὺς σφίσι δοῦναι.
The Thirty, after they sent Aeschines and Aristoteles into Lacedaimon, persuaded Lysander to give guards to them.

πέμψαντες: nom. pl. m. aor. act. part.; circumstantial participle modifying οἱ τριάκοντα (R6.1)

2. Λύσανδρος τοὺς φρουροὺς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπέπεμπεν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, διδοὺς ἐκεῖσε μόνον τοῖς πλέουσιν ἀσφάλειαν, ἄλλοθι δ᾽οὔ.
Lysander sent the guards/garrisons of the Athenians into Athens, giving safe haven only to those sailing there, but not elsewhere.
διδούς: nom. sing. m. pres. act. part. of δίδωμι; circumstantial participle modifying Λύσανδρος (R6.1)

3. οἱ τριάκοντα ἀνακομίσαντες τὰ τῶν ἔξω τοῦ καταλόγου ὅπλα συνέθηκαν ἐν τῷ ναῷ.
The Thirty, after they brought up the weapons of those outside of the citizen list, dedicated them in the temple.
ἀνακομίσαντες: nom. pl. m. aor. act. part.; circumstantial participle modifying οἱ τριάκοντα (R6.1)

4. ἀποθνησκόντων ἐν τῇ πόλει λιμῷ πολλῶν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐ διελέγοντο περὶ διαλλαγῆς.
Although many people in the city were dying of hunger, the Athenians were not deliberating about the truce.
ἀποθνησκόντων: gen. pl. m. pres. act. part.; genitive absolute (R6.5)

5. οἱ τριάκοντα νῦν συνελάμβανον ἐκείνους οἳ ἥκιστα παρωθούμενοι ἀνείχοντο .
The Thirty were now arresting those whom they thought were putting up with being pushed aside the least.
παρωθουμένους: acc. pl. m. pres. pass. part.; supplementary participle with verb of enduring (R6.4.1)

V.   ***Translation.*** Translate the following sentences into clear and grammatical English. Identify the form and explain the syntax of each of the boldfaced words.

1.   περὶ τῆς τῶν τειχῶν καθαιρέσεως οὐδεὶς τῶν **Ἀθηναίων** ἐβούλετο συμβουλεύειν.
No one of the Athenians wished to deliberate about the destruction of the walls.
Ἀθηναίων: gen. pl. m.; partitive genitive (R3.2.2)

2.   ἐπεὶ ὁ Λύσανδρος **τὰ** ἐν τῇ Λαμψάκῳ κατεστήσατο, ἔπλει ἐπὶ τὸ Βυζάντιον καὶ Καλχηδόνα.
After Lysander settled the affairs in Lampsacus, he sailed/was sailing to Byzantium and Chalcedon.
τά: acc. pl. n.; definite article used with the prepositional phrase ἐν τῇ Λαμψάκῳ to make a substantive or noun phrase (R2.3). The phrase translates literally as "the things in Lampsacus," but may be rendered "the affairs in Lampsacus."

3.   εἰ Λύσανδρος **ἴδοι** τινά που ἄλλον Ἀθηναῖον, ἀπέπεμπεν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.
If Lysander saw some other Athenian somewhere, he sent <him> back to Athens.
ἴδοι: 3rd sing. aor. act. opt. of ὁράω; protasis of a past general condition (R10.3)

4.   οἱ τριάκοντα πολλοὺς μὲν **ἔχθρας** ἕνεκα ἀπέκτειναν, πολλοὺς δὲ χρημάτων.
The Thirty killed many men on account of hatred, and many men on account of their money/wealth.
ἔχθρας: gen. sing. f.; object of the preposition ἕνεκα, whose object generally precedes it

5.   ὅταν Λύσανδρος **ἴδῃ** τινά που ἄλλον Ἀθηναῖον, ἀποπέμψει εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.
Whenever Lysander sees some other Athenian somewhere, he will send <him> back to Athens.
ἴδῃ: 3rd sing. aor. act. subjunc.; subjunctive in an indefinite/conditional temporal clause taking the form of a future more vivid condition (R11.4)

6. τειχῶν κατασκαφέντων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνόμιζον ἐκείνην τὴν **ἡμέραν** τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἄρχειν τῆς ἐλευθερίας.
After the walls had been torn down, the Athenians were thinking that that day was the beginning of freedom for Greece.
ἡμέραν: acc. sing. f.; subject accusative of infinitive ἄρχειν in an indirect statement construction introduced by ἐνόμιζον (R7.1)

7. οἱ τριάκοντα κατέστησαν τὰς ἄλλας **ἀρχὰς** ὡς ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς.
The Thirty established the other offices as seemed best to them.
ἀρχάς: acc. pl. f.; direct object of κατέστησαν

8. πάντες ᾔδεσαν τινας ἐν τῇ δημοκρατίᾳ ἀπὸ συκοφαντίας **ζῶντας**.
Everyone knew that some men in the democracy were living off of sycophancy.
ζῶντας: acc. pl. m. pres. act. part.; participle in a participial construction of indirect statement after a verb of knowing (R7.2)

9. τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν καθαιρεθέντων οἱ τριάκοντα ᾑρέθησαν ἵνα τοὺς νόμους **συγγράψειαν.**
After the long walls were destroyed/had been destroyed, the Thirty were chosen to draw up the laws.
συγγράψειαν: 3rd pl. aor. act. opt.; optative in a purpose clause after a secondary main verb (R9.1)

10. ὁ Θηραμένης ἀντέκοπτε λέγων ὅτι οὐκ εἰκὸς **εἴη** θανατοῦν τοσούτους.
Theramenes kept resisting saying that it was not reasonable to put so many men to death.
εἴη: 3rd sing. pres. opt.; optative in ὅτι/ὡς construction of indirect statement after secondary main verb (R7.3)

VI. *Error Analysis.* Each of the English translations of the Greek sentences contains a translation error. Detect the error (or errors), determine what is incorrect, and write a correct translation.

1. οἱ τριάκοντα ἀπέκτεινον ἐκείνους μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντας ἵνα χρήματα λαμβάνοιεν.
The Thirty were killing those men who are doing no wrong so that they may take their money.
Correct translation: The Thirty were killing those men who were doing no wrong so that they might take their money.
Error: English nearly always requires a parallelism of tense. Since the main verb is a past tense, all subordinate verbs are also in the past tense. In this sentence, 'might' is the past tense of 'may.'

2. εἰ γὰρ τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μήποτε φίλοι γένοιντο.
For if the Athenians never become friends to the Lacedaemonians.
Correct translation: May the Athenians never become friends with the Lacedaemoninans.
Error: Sentence was translated literally. This is an optative of wish (R8.4); note the clue words εἰ γὰρ.

3. εἰ μὴ οὗτοι κοινωνοὺς ἱκανοὺς λαμβάνοιεν, ἀδύνατον ἂν εἴη τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν διαμένειν.
If these men do not take on sufficient partners, it would be impossible for the oligarchy to survive.
Correct translation: If these men should not take on sufficient partners, it would be impossible for the oligarchy to survive.
Error: Protasis of this future less vivid condition (R10.4) was translated incorrectly.

4. ὁ Ἄγις εἶπεν ὅτι αὐτὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἰς Λακεδαίμονα κελεύοι ἰέναι.
Agis said that he himself would order the Athenians to go to Lacedaemon.

Correct translation: Agis said that he himself was ordering the Athenians to go to Lacedaemon.

Error: κελεύοι is an optative in a ὅτι/ὡς construction of indirect statement (R7.3). When the main verb of the indirect statement construction is in a secondary tense, the verb of the indirect statement may switch to the corresponding tense of the optative. κελεύοι represents an original present indicative.

5. ἐὰν Λύσανδρος ἴδῃ τινά που ἄλλον Ἀθηναῖον, ἀποπέμψει εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.
If Lysander should see some other Athenian somewhere, he would send <him> back to Athens.
Correct translation: If Lysander sees some other Athenian somewhere, he will send <him> back to Athens.
Error: This is a future more vivid condition, not a future less vivid condition (R10.4).