

Exercise Two Key

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

1. ἐνέπεσε: 3rd sing. aor. act. ind. of ἐμπίπτω
2. πέμπωσιν: 3rd pl. pres. act. subjunc. of πέμπω
3. ἦσαν: 3rd pl. imperf. ind. of εἶμι
4. ἀνδραποδιεῖν: fut. act. inf. of ἀνδραποδίζω
5. παραδόντας: acc. pl. m. aor. act. part. of παραδίδωμι
6. ἐπιλελοιπέναι: perf. act. inf. of ἐπιλείπω
7. λέγοι: 3rd sing. pres. act. opt. of λέγω
8. καθελόντας: acc. pl. m. aor. act. part. of καθαιρέω
9. ἐδέθη: 3rd sing. aor. pass. ind. of δέομαι
10. κατέπλει: 3rd sing. imperf. act. ind. of καταπλέω
11. συνεπαινεσάντων: gen. pl. m./n. aor. act. part. of συνεπαινέω
12. ὄντων: gen. pl. m./n. pres. part. of εἶμι
13. πολιτεύσουσι: 3rd pl. fut. act. ind. of πολιτεύω
14. ἦρέθησαν: 3rd pl. aor. pass. ind. of αἰρέω
15. ἦκοιεν: 3rd pl. pres. act. opt. of ἦκω
16. ᾤοντο: 3rd pl. imperf. mid. (deponent) ind. of οἶομαι
17. πέμψαι: aor. act. inf. of πέμπω
18. ἀνδραποδισθήσεσθαι: fut. pass. inf. of ἀνδραποδίζω
19. ὧν: gen. pl. m./n. of relative pronoun ὅς, ἧ, ὅ
20. ἀπολεισθαι: fut. mid. (semi-deponent) inf. of ἀπόλλυμι

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. ἐπιτηρῶν: ἐπιτηρέω, ---, ἐπετέρησα, ---, ---, --- ; to look out for
2. ὁμολογήσειν: ὁμολογέω, ὁμολογήσω, ὁμολόγησα, ὁμολόγηκα, ὁμολόγημαι, ὁμολογήθην; agree, agree to, admit
3. προκαλοῦντο: προκαλέω, προκαλέσω, προῦκάλεσα, ---, ---, προῦκλήθην; propose
4. φυγάδα: φυγάς, -άδος, ὀ/ή; fugitive, exile
5. ἐπανέφερον: ἐπαναφέφω, ἐπανοίσω, ἐπανήνεγκον, ---, ---, ἐπανηνέχθην; bring back, report back
6. ἡγῶνται: ἡγέομαι, ἡγήσομαι, ἡγησάμην, ---, ἡγήμαι, ---; lead, lead the way; think, consider
7. τινων: τις, τι; (indef. pron./adj.) someone, something, a certain one, a certain thing
8. προηγόρει: προηγορέω, ---, ---, ---, ---, --- ; act as a spokesman for, speak in defense of (+ gen.)
9. ἦρέθη: αἰρέω, αἰρήσω, εἶλον, ἦρηκα, ἦρημαι, ἦρέθην; take, seize; elect, select (mid.); be chosen (pass.)
10. κατέστησαν: καθίστημι, καταστήσω, κατέστησα (trans.)/κατέστην (intrans.), καθέστηκα, ---, κατεστάθην; establish, place, set (as guards); settle; (intrans.) become, come, arrive, be established
11. καθελεῖν: καθαιρέω, καθαιρήσω, καθεῖλον, καθήρηκα, καθήρημαι, καθηρέθην; destroy, tear down

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12. εἰργασμένην: ἐργάζομαι, ἐργάσομαι, εἰργασάμην/ἤργασάμην, ---, εἶργασμαι, ἤργασθην; do, perform, accomplish; do something to someone (+ double acc.)
13. ἐνεχώρει: ἐγχωρέω, ἐγχωρήσω, ἐνεχώρησα, ---, ---, ---; permit, allow; ἐνεχώρει: 3rd sing. imperf., impers., be possible
14. ἐρωτῶτο: ἐρωτάω, ἐρωτήσω, ἠρώτησα, ἠρώτηκα, ἠρώτημαι, ἠρωτήθην; ask
15. ἐλέσθαι: αἰρέω, αἰρήσω, εἶλον, ἤρηκα, ἤρημαι, ἠρέθην; take, seize; elect, select (mid.); be chosen (pass.)
16. κατέσκαπτον: κατασκάπτω, ---, κατέσκαψα, κατέσκαφα, κατέσκαμμαι, κατεσκάφην; destroy utterly, raze to the ground
17. ὑπήγον: ὑπάγω, ---, ὑπήγαγον, ---, ὑπήγμαι, ὑπήχθην; bring a person before the judgment seat
18. συνήδεσαν: σύνοιδα, συνείσομαι, ---, ---, ---, ---; be conscious of, be cognizant of
19. ἐξεῖναι: ἔξεστι; (imper. verb) it is possible
20. συμπρᾶξι: συμπράττω, συμπράξω, συνέπραξα, ---, ---, ---; aid, assist

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

1. καλοῖς: 1st and 2nd declension oxytones take a circumflex on the genitive and dative cases, singular and plural (R1.5.4).
2. ἐλθεῖν: 2nd aor. inf. takes a circumflex on the ultima.
3. θανάτου: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). In the nominative singular, this noun takes an acute accent on the antepenult, but because the ultima is long in this form, the accent must shift to the penult (R1.5.2).
4. συνέπραξε: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). Ultima is short, therefore the antepenult may be accented.
5. νόμοι: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). No change is needed.
6. συγγράψουσι: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). Ultima is short, therefore antepenult may be accented.
7. προθυμιῶν: 1st declension nouns take a circumflex on the genitive plural (R1.5.5).
8. τῆς: 1st and 2nd declension oxytones take a circumflex on the genitive and dative cases, singular and plural (R1.5.4).
9. ἔδοξε: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). Ultima is short, therefore antepenult may be accented.
10. πολιτεύσονται: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). Ultima is short, therefore antepenult may be accented.
11. ταῦτα: If an accented penult is long, it must take a circumflex when the ultima is short (R1.3.3.3).
12. θάνατοι: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). In the nominative singular, this noun takes an acute accent on the antepenult. Because the ultima is short in the nominative plural, no change is needed. Remember that final -οι and -αι are considered short for the purposes of accentuation (R1.2).

IV. *Translation Strategy Practice.* Each of the following sentences contains a genitive absolute construction (R6.5). Underline the noun and participle that constitute the genitive absolute. Then translate the sentence.

1. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Πελοποννήσιοι ἐξῆσαν πανδημεί παραγγείλαντος τοῦ ἐτέρου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέως Πausανίου.

- Genitive absolute: παραγγείλαντος βασιλέως/Παυσανίου
The Lacedaemonians and the other Peloponnesians went out as a group after Pausanias, other king of the Spartans ordered <them>.
2. Δωριεύς ὁ Διαγόρου ἐκ Ῥόδου εἰς Ἑλλάσποντον εἰσέπλει ἀρχομένου χειμῶνος τέτταρσι καὶ δέκα ναυσίν.
Genitive absolute: ἀρχομένου χειμῶνος
Dorieus the son of Diagorus was sailing from Rhodes into the Hellespont with 45 ships when a storm was beginning.
3. οἱ τριάκοντα ἠρέθησαν τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν καθαιρεθέντων.
Genitive absolute: τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν καθαιρεθέντων
The Thirty were chosen after the long walls and the walls were torn down/had been torn down.
4. τειχῶν κατασκαφέντων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶπον ὅτι ἐκεῖνη ἡ ἡμέρα τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἀρχοῖ τῆς ἐλευθερίας.
Genitive Absolute: τειχῶν κατασκαφέντων
After the walls were destroyed/had been destroyed, the Athenians said that that day was the beginning of freedom for Greece.
5. πολλῶν ἀδίκως ἀποθνησκόντων πάντες ἐθαύμαζον τί ἔσοιτο ἡ πολιτεία.
Genitive Absolute: πολλῶν ἀποθνησκόντων
While many were being put to death unjustly, everyone was wondering what the constitution would be.

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. οἱ τριάκοντα τοῖς καλοῖς βαρεῖς **ὄντας** ἐκείνους συλλαμβάνοντες ὑπήγον θανάτου.
The Thirty, arresting those men who were burdensome to the aristocrats, brought them to trial on a capital charge.
ὄντας: acc. pl. m. pres. part.; attributive participle (sometimes attributive participles do not have a definite article) (R6.1)
2. ὁρῶ ἔγωγε ἡμᾶς δύο τὰ ἐναντιώτατα **πράττοντας**.
I at least see that we are doing two most opposite things.
πράττοντας: acc. pl. m. pres. act. part.; participial construction of indirect statement set up by verb of perception ὁρῶ (R7.2)
3. οἱ τριάκοντα ἐξέτασιν ἐποίησαν τῶν μὲν **τρισχιλίων** ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, τῶν δ' ἔξω τοῦ καταλόγου ἄλλων ἀλλαχοῦ.
The Thirty made an inspection of the three thousand in the marketplace, but <they made an inspection> of the others outside of the citizen registry elsewhere.
τρισχιλίων: gen. pl. m.; objective genitive (R3.2.5)
4. νῦν οὖν αἰσθανόμεθα Θηραμένην **ἀπόλλυντα** ἡμᾶς τε καὶ ὑμᾶς.
And so now we perceive that Theramenes is destroying both us and you.
ἀπόλλυντα: acc. sing. m. pres. act. part.; participial construction of indirect statement after αἰσθανόμεθα, a verb of perception (R7.2)
5. ἐὰν **κατανοήτε**, εὐρήσετε οὐδένα ψέγοντα μᾶλλον **Θηραμένους**.
If you think about it, you will find that no one is censuring <us> more than Theramenes.
κατανοήτε: 2nd pers. pl. pres. act. subj.; protasis of a future more vivid condition (R10.4)
Θηραμένους: gen. sing. m.; genitive of comparison (R3.2.6)

6. ἐν δὲ ταῖς Ἀθήναις τῆς Παράλου ἀφικομένης ἐλέγετο ἢ συμφορὰ ὥστε ἐκείνης τῆς νυκτὸς οὐδεὶς ἐκοιμήθη.
After the Paralus arrived, the misfortune was reported in Athens with the result that no one slept that night (literally, “within that night”).
ἀφικομένης: gen. sing. f. aor. mid. (deponent) part.; genitive absolute (R6.5)
ἐκοιμήθη: 3rd sing. aor. pass. ind.; actual result clause
7. Λύσανδρος δ’ ἐκ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου ναυσὶ διακοσίαις ἀφικόμενος εἰς Λέσβον κατεσκευάζετο τὰς τε ἄλλας πόλεις καὶ Μυτιλήνην.
After Lysander arrived from the Hellespont into Lesbos with 200 ships, he prepared the other cities and Mytilene.
ναυσί: dat. pl. f.; dative of military accompaniment (R3.3.11)
8. Ἐτεόνικος τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης χωρία πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους μετέστησεν.
Eteonicus brought the regions around Thrace over to the Lacedaemonians.
Λακεδαιμονίους: acc. pl. m.; object of preposition πρὸς
9. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ τὴν ὕβριν ἠδίκουν ἀνθρώπους μικροπολίτας οὐδ’ ἐπὶ μιᾷ αἰτίᾳ ἕτερα ἢ ὅτι τοῖς Λακεδαιμίοις συνεμάχουν.
On account of their arrogance, the Athenians were harming men of small cities for no other single reason than because they were allied with the Lacedaemonians.
μικροπολίτας: acc. pl. m.; appositive modifying ἀνθρώπους
10. ἐπεὶ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ἦκον οἴκαδε καὶ ἀπήγγειλαν ταῦτα εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἀθυμία ἐνέπεσε πᾶσιν.
When the ambassadors of the Athenians arrived home and announced these things in the city, despondency fell upon everyone.
ταῦτα: acc. pl. n.; direct object of ἀπήγγειλαν (R3.4.1)

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 Ἀθηναῖοι ἐφοβοῦντο μὴ Θηραμένης καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ πρέσβεις ἄπρακτοι ἦκοιεν.
The Athenians fear that Theramenes and the ambassador with him might return without success.
Correct translation: The Athenians feared that Theramenes and the ambassadors with him might return without success.
Error: ἐφοβοῦντο is in the imperfect tense (not the present). οἱ πρέσβεις should be translated as a plural, not a singular.
2. φάσκοντες βέλτιστοι εἶναι οἱ τριάκοντα ἀδικώτερα τῶν συκοφαντῶν ἐποίουν.
While claiming that they were the best men, the Thirty were doing more unjust things of the sycophants.
Correct translation: While claiming that they were the best men, the Thirty were doing more unjust things than the sycophants.
Error: τῶν συκοφαντῶν is a genitive of comparison (R3.2.6), not a genitive of possession (R3.2.1)
3. πάντες ἐνόμιζόν τινες ἐν τῇ δημοκρατίᾳ ἀπὸ συκοφαντίας ζῆν.
Everyone thought some men in the democracy to live from sycophancy.
Correct translation: Everyone thought some men in the democracy were living from sycophancy.
Error: ζῆν should not be translated in a literal fashion. It is part of an acc./inf. construction of indirect statement (R7.1).
4. Κόνων ταῖς ἐννέα ναυσὶ φεύγων ἔγνω τῶν Ἀθηναίων πράγματα διεφθαρμένα.

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As he was fleeing with nine ships, Conon knew the destroyed affairs of the Athenians.

Correct translation: As he was fleeing with nine ships, Conon knew that the affairs of the Athenians had been destroyed.

Error: Verbs of perception may introduce a participial construction of indirect statement (R7.2). The participle διεφθαρμένα is part of the indirect statement construction and represents an original perfect indicative.

5. ἐπεὶ Θηραμένης καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πρέσβεις ἦσαν ἐν Σελλασίᾳ, ἠρωτήθησαν ἐπὶ τίνι λόγῳ ἦκοιεν.

When Theramenes and the other ambassadors were in Sellasia, they asked for what reason they had come.

Correct translation: When Theramenes and the other ambassadors were in Sellasia, they were asked for what reason they had come.

Error: ἠρωτήθησαν is in passive not active voice.