Exercise Three Key

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

1.   πεισθείς: nom./voc. sing. m. aor. pass. part. of πείθω
2.   ἐπαινοίη: 3ʳᵈ sing. pres. act. opt. of ἐπαινέω
3.   ἦν: 1ˢᵗ/3ʳᵈ sing. imperf. ind. of εἰμί
4.   φυγών: nom./voc. sing. m. aor. act. part. of φεύγω
5.   ἔλεγε: 3ʳᵈ sing. imperf. act. ind. of λέγω
6.   ἐξέτασιν: acc. sing. f. of ἐξέτασις, -εως, ἡ
7.   παρωθουμένους: acc. pl. m. pres. mid./pass. part. of παρωθέω
8.   γενομένων: gen. pl. m./n. aor. mid. (deponent) part. of γίγνομαι
9.   ἐξόν: nom./acc./voc. sing. n. pres. part. of εἰμί
10.   εἶ: 2ⁿᵈ sing. pres. ind. of εἰμί
11.   παραγενέσθαι: aor. mid. (deponent) inf. of παραγίγνομαι
12.   οὕς: acc. pl. m. of ὅς, ἥ, ὅ (rel. pron.)
13.   μεθίστανται: 3ʳᵈ pl. pres. mid./pass. ind. of μεθίστημι
14.   πολιτῶν: gen. pl. m. of πολίτης, -ου, ὁ
15.   ἄρξας: nom./voc. sing. m. aor. act. part. of ἄρχω
16.   ἐτιμᾶτο: 3ʳᵈ sing. imperf. mid./pass. ind. of τιμάω
17.   συρρυείησαν: 3ʳᵈ pl. aor. pass. opt. of συρρέω
18.   περισώσασι: dat. pl. m./n. aor. act. part. of περισώζω
19.   πεμφθῆναι: aor. pass. inf. of πέμπω
20.   θέσθαι: aor. mid. inf. of τίθημι

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.   ἤχθοντο: ἄχθομαι, ἀχθεσθήσομαι/ἀχθέσομαι, ---, ---, ---, ἠχθέσθην; be annoyed, be grieved
2.   λήψοιτο: λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην; take, seize, catch
3.   ἀπεληλύθεσαν : ἀπέρχομαι, ---, ἀπῆλθον, ἀπελήλυθα, ----, ---- ; go away
4.   εἴων: ἐάω (imperf. εἴων), ἐάσω, εἴασα, εἴακα, εἴαμαι, εἰάθην; allow, permit
5.   συνιστάμενοι: συνίστημι, συστήσω, συνέστησα/συνέστην, συνέστηκα, ---, συνεστάθην; gather, form
6.   γνόντες: γιγνώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνων, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην; judge, form a judgment, know, think
7.   ἐξορμήσας: ἐξορμάω, ἐξορμήσω, ἐξώρμησα, ἐξώρμηκα, ἐξώρμημαι, ἐξωρμήθην; urge
8.   ἀποκτενοῦμεν: ἀποκτείνω, ἀποκτενῶ, ἀπέκτεινα, ἀπέκτονα, ---, --- ; kill, condemn to death
9.   ἀσφαλεῖ: ἀσφαλής, -ές; safe
10.   ἀποσημήνασθαι: ἀποσημαίνω, ---, ἀπεσήμηνα, ---, ---, --- ; confiscate (mid.)
11.   ἀντέκοπτε: ἀντικόπτω, ἀντικόψω, ἀντέκοψα, ---, ---, --- ; resist, oppose, stand in the way
12.   λαβεῖν: λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην; take, seize, catch
13.   μεθέξοντας: μετέχω, μεθέξω, μετέσχον, μετέσχηκα, ---, --- ; share in, share, share in something (+ gen.) with someone (+ dat.), take part in (+ gen.)
14.   καταστάσει: κατάστασις, -εως, ἡ; constitution, system

15. γεγενήμεθα: γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα, γεγένημαι, ἐγενήθην; happen, occur, arise; become, be
16. βουλευτάς: βουλευτής, -οῦ, ὁ; councilor, member of the Council of the Five Hundred (in Athens)
17. τετράφθαι: τρέπω, τρέψω, ἔτρεψα, τέτροφα, τέτραμμαι, ἐτρέφθην/ἐτράπην; turn, rout
18. παραγγείλαντες: παραγγέλλω, παραγγελῶ, παρήγγειλα, παρήγγελκα, παρήγγελμαι, παρηγγέλθην; report, transmit a message; order, give orders
19. ἀναστάς: ἀνίστημι, ἀναστήσω, ἀνέστησα/ἀνέστην, ἀνέστηκα, ---, ἀνεστάθην; break up (tr.); stand up, rise up to go (intrans.)
20. παρείλοντο: παραλαμβάνω, παραλήψομαι, παρέλαβον, παρείληφα, παρείλημμαι, παρελήφθην; receive

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

1. δυνάμεθα: Verbs have a recessive accent (R1.4). Ultima is short, therefore antepenult may be accented (R1.4.1).
2. λυμαίνεται: Verbs have a recessive accent (R1.4). Ultima is short, therefore antepenult may be accented (R1.4.1).
3. γνώμη: Nouns take a persistent accent (R1.5). No need for change.
4. χρημάτων: In the nominative singular case, this noun is accented over the η (χρῆμα). In this genitive plural form, the accent must shift to penult because the ultima is long (R1.3.1).
5. πονηροῖς: Nouns and adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declension that have an acute on the ultima in the nominative singular will take a circumflex in the genitive and dative, singular and plural (R1.5.4).
6. δήμου: Since the ultima is long, the accented penult cannot take a circumflex, even though it is long (R1.5.3).
7. φυγεῖν: 2nd aor. inf. takes a circumflex on the ultima.
8. δῆμον: An accented penult, if long, must bear the circumflex when the ultima is short (R1.3.3.3).
9. ἀπεκρίνατο: Verbs have a recessive accent (R1.0. Ultima is short, therefore antepenult may be accented (R1.4.1).
10 πολιτεῖαι: An accented penult, if long, must bear the circumflex when the ultima is short (R1.3.3.3).
11. τῆς: This is the expected accent for the genitive sing. of the definite article.
12. ἐκεῖνοι: An accented penult, if long, must bear the circumflex when the ultima is short R1.3.3.3).

IV. **Translation Strategy Practice.** Each of the following sentences includes an indirect statement construction (R7). For each sentence, determine the type of indirect statement construction is being used. Then translate the sentence.

1. ὁ Κριτίας φησὶ τὸν Θηραμένην τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἀποκτεῖναι κατηγοροῦντα.
   Construction: acc./inf. construction of indirect statement introduced by φησί (R7.1)
   Critias says that Theramenes killed the generals by accusing <them>.
2. ὁ Θηραμένης εἶπεν ὅτι οἱ τριάκοντα δύο τὰ ἐναντιώτατα πράττοιεν.
   Construction: ὅτι/ὡς construction of indirect statement set up by εἶπεν (R7.3). Verb of indirect statement is in the optative mood because εἶπεν is a secondary tense.

Theramenes said that the Thirty were doing two most opposite things.

3. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ᾔδεσαν πολλοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει λιμῷ ἀπολουμένους.
    Construction: participial construction of indirect statement introduced by ᾔδεσαν (R7.2).
    The Athenians knew that many in the city would die of hunger.

4. ὁ Θηραμένης ἔλεγεν ὅτι οὐκ εἰκὸς εἴη θανατοῦν τινα ὃς μὲν ἐτιμᾶτο ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου, τοὺς δὲ καλοὺς κἀγαθοὺς μηδὲν κακὸν εἰργάζετο.
    Construction: ὅτι/ὡς construction of indirect statement set up by ἔλεγεν (R7.3). Verb of indirect statement is in the optative mood because εἶπεν is a secondary tense.
    Theramenes said that it was not reasonable to kill someone who was honored by the people, but who was doing no harm to the good and noble men (i.e., the oligarchs or aristocrats).

5. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ᾤοντο ἀνδραποδισθήσεσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων.
    Construction: acc./inf. construction of indirect statement set up by ᾤοντο, a verb of thinking (R7.1). Since the subject of the infinitive is the same as the subject of ᾤοντο, it is omitted.
    The Athenians thought that they would be enslaved by the Lacedaemonians.

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. τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὔποτε ἂν φίλοι **γένοιντο**.
    The Athenians would never be friends with the Lacedaemonians.
    γένοιντο: 3rd sing. aor. mid. (deponent) opt.; potential optative (R8.5)

2. εἰ ἐκεῖνος ἐξ ἀρχῆς ταῦτα ἐγίγνωσκεν, οὐ μέντοι πονηρός γ᾽ἂν δικαίως **ἐνομίζετο**.
    If that man were thinking these things from the beginning, he would not justly be considered base, of course.
    ἐνομίζετο: 3rd sing. imperf. pass. ind.; apodosis of a present contrary-to-fact condition (R10.5).

3. ἐὰν σωφρονῆτε, τούτου τοῦ κακοῦ οὐ **φείσεσθε**.
    If you are wise, you will not spare this evil man.
    φείσεσθε: 2nd pl. fut. mid. (deponent) ind.; apodosis of a future more vivid condition (R10.4)

4. Λύσανδρος εἰς τὰ ἐπὶ Θρᾴκης χωρία ἔπεμψε δέκα τριήρεις **ἔχοντα** Ἐτεόνικον.
    Lysander sent Eteonicus into the lands of Thrace with ten triremes.
    ἔχοντα: acc. sing. m. pres. act. part.; circumstantial participle modifying Ἐτεόνικον (R6.2). In a military context, participial forms of ἔχω are often translated as "with" (S2068a).

5. ὁ Λύσανδρος δῃώσας Σαλαμῖνα ὡρμίσατο πρὸς τὸν Πειραιᾶ **ναυσὶ** πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν.
    After Lysander ravaged Salamis, he anchored near Piraeus with 150 ships.
    ναυσί: dat. pl. f. ; dative of military accompaniment (R3.3.11)

6. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπεμψαν πρέσβεις παρ᾽ Ἆγιν, **βουλόμενοι** σύμμαχοι εἶναι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔχοντες τὰ τείχη καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ.
    The Athenians sent ambassadors to Agis, since they wished to be allies with the Lacedaemonians while still having possession of their walls and Piraeus.
    βουλόμενοι: nom. pl. m. pres. mid. (deponent) part.; circumstantial participle modifying οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (R6.2)

7. ὁ Ἆγις τοὺς **Ἀθηναίους** εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἐκέλευεν ἰέναι.

Agis ordered the Athenians to go to Lacedaemonia.

Ἀθηναίους: acc. pl. m.; ἐκέλευεν, a verb of ordering, takes an acc./inf. construction (R5.1). Ἀθηναίους is the subject accusative of ἰέναι.

8. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶπον ὅτι αὐτοὶ **ἀνδραποδισθήσοιντο** ὑπὸ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων.
    The Athenians said that they themselves would be enslaved by the Lacedaemonians.
    ἀνδραποδισθήσοιντο: 3ʳᵈ pl. fut. pass. opt.; optative in ὅτι/ὡς construction of indirect statement after secondary main verb (R7.3)

9. οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει λιμῷ **ἀπόλοιντο** ἄν.
    Many of the Athenians in the city might die of hunger.
    ἀπόλοιντο: 3ʳᵈ pl. aor. mid. opt.; potential optative (R8.5)

10. ἐπεὶ Ἀρχέστρατος ἔφη ἐν τῇ βουλῇ κράτιστον **εἶναι** εἰρήνην ποιεῖσθαι, ἐδέθη.
    When Archestratus said in the Boule that it was best to make peace, he was imprisoned.
    εἶναι: pres. inf.; infinitive in an acc./inf. construction of indirect statement (R7.1). κράτιστον εἶναι is an impersonal construction meaning "to be best."

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. εἰ Λύσανδρος ἴδοι τινά που ἄλλον Ἀθηναῖον, ἀποπέμψειεν ἂν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.
    If Lysander saw some other Athenian somewhere, he sent him back to Athens.
    Correct translation: If Lysander should see some other Athenian somewhere, he would send him back to Athens.
    Error: This is a future less vivid condition (εἰ + opt. … opt. + ἄν) (R10.4), not a simple past condition (R102).

2. οὐ πολλαῖς ἡμέραις ὕστερον ἦλθεν ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν Θυμοχάρης ἔχων ναῦς ὀλίγας.
    Thymochares came from Athens in many days with a few ships.
    Correct translation: Thymochares came from Athens with a few ships not many days later (or, a few days later).
    Error: πολλαῖς ἡμέραις is a dative of degree of difference (R3.3.8) with the adverb ὕστερον (which was omitted in the translation).

3. τειχῶν κατασκαφέντων οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ᾔδεσαν ἐκείνην τὴν ἡμέραν τῇ Ἑλλάδι ἄρχουσαν τῆς ἐλευθερίας.
    After the walls had been torn down, the Athenians knew that that day would be the beginning of freedom for Greece.
    Correct translation: After the walls had been torn down, the Athenians knew that that day was the beginning of freedom for Greece.
    Error: ἄρχουσαν is a present participle, not a future participle. This sentence contains a participial construction of indirect statement (R7.2) and ἄρχουσαν represents an original present indicative.

4. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι προυκαλοῦντο τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν δέκα σταδίους καθελεῖν.
    The Lacedaemonians will propose to tear down ten stades of the long walls.
    Correct translation: The Lacedaemonians were proposing to tear down ten stades of the long walls.
    Error: προυκαλοῦντο is an imperfect, not a future. Note that the augment (ἐ) has been contracted with ο of the preposition to produce ου.

5. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἔδοξε παρασκευάζειν τὴν πόλιν ὡς εἰς πολιορκίαν.
    The Athenians prepared the city for a siege.
    Correct translation: The Athenians decided to prepare the city for a siege.

It seemed best to the Athenians to prepare the city for a siege.

Error: ἔδοξε was omitted. δοκέω, when used impersonally, takes a dative indicating the person plus an infinitive. It may be translated, "seem good/best." It is also possible to translate it more idiomatically taking the dative as the subject and translating the verb as "decree" or "decide."