Exercise Four Key

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

1.   γνόντες: nom./voc. pl. m. aor. act. part. of γιγνώσκω
2.   αἰσθανώμεθα: 1st pl. pres. mid./pass. (deponent) subjunc. of αἰσθάνομαι
3.   εὑρήσετε: 2nd pl. fut. act. ind. of εὑρίσκω
4.   εἰδότας: acc. pl. m. perf. act. part. of οἶδα
5.   ἐσπείσατο: 3rd sing. aor. mid. ind. of σπένδω
6.   δυνασθῇ: 3rd sing. aor. pass. subjunc. of δύναμαι
7.   κατηγορῶν: nom./voc. sing. m. pres. act. part. of κατηγορέω
8.   φυλάξασθαι: aor. mid. inf. of φυλάττω
9.   σωφρονῆτε*: 2nd pl pres. act. subjunc. of σωφρονέω
10.   πεπραγμένα: nom./acc./voc. pl. n. perf. mid./pass. part. of πράττω
11.   ἀναμνήσω: 1st sing. fut. act. ind. of ἀναμιμνήσκω
12.   εἰπών: nom./voc. sing. m. aor. act. part. of εἶπον
13.   ἀποδειχθῆναι: aor. pass. inf. of ἀποδείκνυμι
14.   σωθείς: nom./voc. sing. m. aor. pass. part. of σῴζω
15.   εἰδῆτε: 2nd pl. perf. act. subjunc. of οἶδα
16.   γένοιτο: 3rd sing. aor. mid. (deponent) opt. of γίγνομαι
17.   ἐννοήσατε: 2nd pl. aor. act. imperative of ἐννοέω
18.   βουλώμεθα: 1st pl. pres. mid./pass. (deponent) subjunc. of βούλομαι
19.   ὑποτέμοι: 3rd sing. aor. act. opt. of ὑποτέμνω
20.   προδίδοντα: nom./acc./voc. pl. n. pres. act. part. & acc. sing. m. pres. act. part. of προδίδωμι

* σωφρωνῆτε in textbook should be σωφρονῆτε

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.   εἰσιόντας: εἴσειμι, ---, ---, ---, ---, --- (εἶμι); enter
2.   ἀνελέσθαι: ἀναιρέω, ἀναιρήσω, ἀνεῖλον, ἀνῄρηκα, ἀνῄρημαι, ἀνῃρέθην; retrieve bodies for burial (mid.)
3.   ἤσθετο: αἰσθάνομαι, αἰσθήσομαι, ἠσθόμην, ---, ᾔσθημαι, --- ; perceive, learn
4.   ἀφανές: ἀφανής, -ές; unseen, invisible
5.   ἀπολόμενος: ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολῶ, ἀπώλεσα/ἀπωλόμην, ἀπολώλεκα/ἀπόλωλα, ---, --- ; destroy, kill; perish (mid.; pf. act.)
6.   ἀξιωθῆναι: ἀξιόω, ἀξιώσω, ἠξίωσα, ἠξίωκα, ἠξίωμαι, ἠξιώθην; think worthy; think worthy of (+ gen.); think <someone> worthy <to do something> (+ acc./inf.)
7.   δυστυχοῦντας: δυστυχέω, δυστυχήσω, ἐδυστύχησα, δεδυστύχηκα, ---, ἐδυστυχήθην; be unfortunate
8.   σῶσαι: σῴζω, σώσω, ἔσωσα/ἔσῳσα, σέσωκα, σέσωμαι/σέσῳσμαι, ἐσώθην; save
9.   ᾤχοντο: οἴχομαι, οἰχήσομαι, ---, ---, ---, --- ; be gone, have gone
10.   ἔφασαν: φημί, φήσω, ἔφησα, ---, ---, --- ; speak, say
11.   ἀπολωλέναι: ἀπόλλυμι, ἀπολῶ, ἀπώλεσα/ἀπωλόμην, ἀπολώλεκα/ἀπόλωλα, ---, --- ; destroy, kill; perish (mid.; pf. act.)
12.   φείσασθαι: φείδομαι, φείσομαι, ἐφεισάμην, ---, ---, --- ; spare (+ gen.)

13. συνόντας: συνόντες, -οντων, οἱ; associates, comrades (or, σύνειμι, συνέσομαι, ---, ---, ---, --- : be with, have dealings with)
14. ἐλπίδας: ἐλπίς, -ίδος, ἡ; hope
15. χειμῶνα: χειμών, -ῶνος, ὁ; storm
16. κατεσκεύαζε: κατασκευάζω, κατασκευάσω, κατεσκεύασα, κατεσκεύακα, κατεσκεύασμαι, κατεσκευάσθην; prepare, establish
17. μεταστῆσαι: μεθίστημι, μεταστήσω, μετέστησα (trans.)/μετέστην (intrans.), μεθέστηκα, μεθέσταμαι, μετεστάθην; change
18. συκοφάντας: συκοφάντης, -ου, ὁ; sycophant, informer
19. ἠρξάμην: ἄρχω, ἄρξω, ἦρξα, ἦρχα, ἦργμαι, ἤρχθην; begin, make a beginning of (+ gen.), be the beginning of (+ gen.); rule, rule over (+ gen.)
20. ὥπλιζε: ὁπλίζω, ὁπλίζομαι, ὥπλισα, ---, ὥπλισμαι, ὡπλίσθην; arm

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

1. παῦσαι: First aorist infinitives take their accent on the penult. Since the penult is long and the ultima is short, the accent must be a circumflex (R1.3.3.3).
2. ὁμολογῶ: Contract verbs are accented according to where the accent falls on the uncontracted form of the verb. If the accent falls on the first of the two contracting elements, the resulting accent will be a circumflex, as here (ὁμολογέω).
3. ἐκεῖνοι: The accent of this pronoun should fall on the penult because of its persistent accent (R1.5). Because the penult is long and the ultima is short, the accent must be a circumflex (R1.3.3.3).
4. ἀρχάς: Nouns take persistent accent (R1.5). This noun takes its accent on the ultima.
5. στρατηγούς: Nouns take persistent accent (R1.5). This noun takes its accent on the ultima.
6. ὑπάγεσθαι: The accent of a present middle/passive infinitive is on the antepenult.
7. ἐγιγνώκομεν: Verbs take recessive accents (R1.4). Because the ultima is short, the antepenult may be accented with an acute accent (R1.4.1.1).
8. ἀπολογούμενος: Contract verbs are accented according to where the accent falls on the uncontracted form of the verb. If the accent falls on the second of the two contracting elements, the resulting accent will be an acute accent, as here (ὁμολογεόμενος).
9. κατανοήσετε: Verbs take recessive accents. Because the ultima is short, the antepenult may be accented with an acute accent.
10. τούτου: Pronouns take persistent accents (R1.5) and this pronoun takes an accent on its first syllable. Because the ultima is long, the penult, which is also long, must be accented with an acute accent rather than a circumflex.
11. εἶναι: A long penult, if accented, must take a circumflex when the ultima is short (R1.3.3.3).
12. ἀρχῆς: Nouns take persistent accents (R1.5). This noun takes an acute accent on the ultima in the nominative singular and thus is an oxytone. The accent changes to a circumflex in the genitive and dative, singular and plural (R1.5.4).

IV. *Translation Strategy Practice.* Each of the following sentences expresses a condition (R10). Determine what type of condition each sentence expresses before translating it.

1. ἐὰν πολλοὶ συλλεγῶσιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, θᾶττον τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔνδεια ἔσται. Condition: Future More Vivid (R10.4)

If many people assemble in the city and Piraeus, there will be a need for supplies more quickly.

2. εἰ πολλοὶ τότε συνελέγοντο εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, θᾶττον τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔνδεια ἦν. Condition: Simple Past (R10.2)
    If many people were assembling in the city and Piraeus at that time, there was a need for supplies more quickly.

3. εἰ πολλοὶ συλλεγεῖεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, θᾶττον τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔνδεια εἴη ἄν. Future Less Vivid (R10.4)
    If many people should assemble in the city and Piraeus, there would be a need for supplies more quickly.

4. εἰ πολλοὶ συνελέγοντο εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, θᾶττον τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔνδεια ἦν ἄν. Present Contrary to Fact (R10.5)
    If many people were assembling in the city and Piraeus, there would be a need for supplies more quickly.

5. εἰ πολλοὶ συνελέχθησαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ, θᾶττον τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔνδεια ἐγένετο ἄν. Past Contrary to Fact (R10.5)
    If many people had gathered in the city and Piraeus, there would have been a need for supplies more quickly.

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. ἐὰν σωφρονοῖτε, τούτου τοῦ κακοῦ οὐ **φείσαισθε** ἄν.
    If you should be wise, you would not spare this evil man.
    φείσαισθε: 2nd pl. aor. mid. (deponent) opt.; apodosis of a future less vivid condition (R10.4)

2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶπον ὅτι **τινὲς** ἐν τῇ δημοκρατίᾳ ἀπὸ συκοφαντίας ζῷεν.
    The Athenians said that some people in the democracy were living from sycophancy.
    τινὲς: nom. pl. m. indefinite pronoun; subject of ζώησαν (opt.)

3. **εἰσιόντας** εἰς τὴν πόλιν πρέσβεις ὄχλος περιεχεῖτο πολύς.
    A large crowd surrounded the ambassadors as they were entering the city.
    εἰσιόντας: acc. pl. m. pres. part.; circumstantial participle modifying πρέσβεις (R6.2)

4. ὁ Θηραμένης ἐνόμιζε τοὺς τριάκοντα δύο τὰ ἐναντιώτατα **πράττειν**, βιαίαν τε τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ ἥττονα τῶν ἀρχομένων κατασκευαζομένους.
    Theramenes thought that the Thirty were doing two most opposite things, by preparing a violent government and one that was weaker than those being ruled.
    πράττειν: pres. act. inf.; infinitive in acc./inf. construction of indirect statement set up by ἐνόμιζε (R7.1)

5. τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, φίλοι **γιγνώμεθα**;
    (O) Athenians, shall we become friends with the Lacedaemonians?
    γιγνώμεθα: 1st pl. pres. mid. (deponent) subjunc.; deliberative subjunctive (R8.2)

6. ἐὰν τινα **αἰσθανώμεθα** ἐναντίον τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ, ἐκποδὼν ποιούμεθα.
    If we (ever) perceive that someone is opposed to the oligarchy, we get rid of him (literally, "make <him> out of the way")
    αἰσθανώμεθα: 1st pl. pres. mid. (deponent) subjunc.; protasis of a present general condition (R10.3)

7. εἰ κατανοοῖτε, **εὕροιτε** ἂν οὐδένα ψέγοντα μᾶλλον Θηραμένους.

If you should consider <this>, you would find that no one is censuring <us> more than Theramenes.

εὕροιτε: 2nd pl. aor. act. opt.; opt. in apodosis of a future less vivid condition (R10.4)

8. τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἡμέρᾳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐκκλησίαν ἐποίησαν, ἐν ᾗ ἔδοξε τούς τε λιμένας **ἀποχῶσαι** πλὴν ἑνὸς καὶ τὰ τείχη εὐτρεπίζειν.

On the next day, the Athenians called an assembly in which they decided (it seemed best) to bank up the harbors, except one, and to prepare the walls.

ἀποχῶσαι: aor. act. inf.; complementary infinitive with ἔδοξε (R5.3)

9. καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ πολλὰ τοῦ **ἀρέσκειν** ἕνεκα τῇ πόλει εἴπομεν καὶ ἐπράξαμεν.

Both I and you said and did many things for the sake of pleasing the city.

ἀρέσκειν: pres. act. inf.; articular infinitive (R5.2) used as genitive object of the preposition ἕνεκα, whose object always precedes it

10. τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, φίλοι **γιγνώμεθα**.

Let us be friends with the Lacedaemonians, (O) Athenians.

γιγνώμεθα: 1st pl. pres. mid. (deponent) subjunc.; hortatory subjunctive (R8.1)

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

1. ἐὰν Λύσανδρος ἴδῃ τινά που ἄλλον Ἀθηναῖον, ἀποπέμψει εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.
   If Lysander sees some other Athenians somewhere, he sends <him> back to Athens.
   Correct translation: If Lysander sees some other Athenians somewhere, he will send <him> back to Athens.
   Error: ἀποπέμψει is in the future (not the present) tense in the apodosis of a future more vivid condition (R10.4)

2. οἱ τριάκοντα ἤρξαντο βουλεύεσθαι ὅπως ἔσται αὐτοῖς τῇ πόλει χρῆσθαι.
   The Thirty began to plan how to use the city.
   Correct translation: The Thirty began to plan how it would be possible for them to use the city.
   Error: ἔσται αὐτοῖς omitted in translation. This is an effort clause (R12.2).

3. ἔξεστι ποιεῖν τοῖς τριάκοντα ὅ τι βούλωνται.
   It was possible for the Thirty to do whatever they wish.
   Correct translation: It is possible for the Thirty to do whatever they wish.
   Error: ἔξεστι is in the present tense, not a past tense

4. ὁ Κριτίας ἐνόμιζεν εἰκὸς εἶναι θανατοῦν τοσούτους.
   Critias was thinking to be reasonable to put to death so many people.
   Correct translation: Critias was thinking that it was reasonable to put to death so many people.
   Error: εἰκὸς εἶναι was translated literally rather than as part of an indirect statement construction

5. ἐκεῖνοι τὸν Καλλίβιον θεραπεύουσι πάσῃ θεραπείᾳ ἵνα πάντα ἐπαινῇ.
   Those men were flattering Callibios with every flattery so that he might agree to everything.
   Correct translation: Those men are flattering/flatter Callibios with every flattery so that he may/will agree to everything.
   Error: θεραπεύουσι is in the present tense, not a past tense; ἐπαινῇ should be translated as 'may agree' rather than 'might agree' since main verb is present