

Exercise Five Key

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

1. ἐκαθέζετο: 3<sup>rd</sup> sing. imperf. mid./pass. (deponent) ind. of κάθημαι
2. ὄντος: gen. sing. m./n. pres. part. of εἶμι
3. ἐώρων: 1<sup>st</sup> sing./3<sup>rd</sup> pl. imperf. act. ind. of ὄρω
4. γενήσονται: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. fut. mid. (deponent) opt. of γίγνομαι
5. λιπεῖν: aor. act. inf. of λείπω
6. δεξάμενοι: nom./voc. pl. m. aor. mid. (deponent) part. of δέχομαι
7. ἤδην: 1<sup>st</sup> sing. pluperf. act. ind. of οἶδα
8. ἐνομίζου: 2<sup>nd</sup> sing. imperf. mid./pass. ind. of νομίζω
9. πέσοι: 3<sup>rd</sup> sing. aor. act. opt. of πίπτω
10. ἀνέλαβον: 1<sup>st</sup> sing./3<sup>rd</sup> pl. aor. act. ind. of ἀναλαμβάνω
11. πολιτεία: dat. f. sing. of πολιτεία, -ας, ἡ
12. πιστεύσειαν: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. aor. act. opt. of πιστεύω
13. καλέσαι: aor. act. inf. and 3<sup>rd</sup> sing. aor. opt. act. of καλέω
14. εἶναι: pres. inf. of εἶμι
15. ἀποδόμενοι: nom./voc. pl. m. aor. mid. part. of ἀποδίδωμι
16. μετέχοιεν: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. pres. act. opt. of μετέχω
17. ὧν: gen. pl. m./n. of relative pronoun ὅς, ἡ, ὅ
18. ἐπισκέψασθε: 2<sup>nd</sup> pl. aor. mid. imperative of ἐπισκοπέω
19. ἀνίσταν: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. imperf. act. ind. of ἀνίστημι
20. γεγένησα: 2<sup>nd</sup> sing. perf. mid./pass. (deponent) ind. of γίγνομαι

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. μνησθήσομαι: μιμνήσκω/μιμνήσκω, μνήσω, ἔμνησα, ---, μέμνημαι, ---, ἐμνήσθην; remind; call to mind, remember, mention (mid. and pass.)
2. προσταχθέν: προστάττω, προστάξω, προσέταξα, ---, προστέταγμα, προσετάχθην; order
3. δυσμενεῖς: δυσμενής, -ές; ill-disposed
4. παρηροῦντο: παραιρέω, παραιρήσω, παρεῖλον, παρήρηκα, παρήρημαι, παρηρέθην; take away
5. πενέστας: πενέστης, -ου, ὁ; serf, laborer
6. διεκώλυσα: διακωλύω, διακωλύσω, διεκώλυσα, ---, ---, διεκωλύθην; hinder, prevent
7. καταστήσειαν: καθίστημι, καταστήσω, κατέστησα (trans.)/κατέστην (intrans.), καθέστηκα, ---, κατεστάθην; establish, place, set (as guards); settle; be, come, arrive, be established (intrans.)
8. ἡγούμην: ἡγέομαι, ἡγήσομαι, ἡγησάμην, ---, ἡγήμαι, ---; lead, lead the way; think, consider
9. ἀφαιρούμενοι: ἀφαιρέω, ἀφαιρήσω, ἀφείλον, ἀφήρηκα, ἀφήρημαι, ἀφηρέθην; take away
10. ἀνεπήδησε: ἀναπηδάω, ἀναπηδήσομαι, ἀνεπήδησα, ---, ---, ---; leap up
11. πράξαντος: πράττω, πράξω, ἔπραξα, πέπραγα/πέπραχα, πέπραγμα, ἐπράχθην; do
12. ἠπιστάμην: ἐπίσταμαι, ἐπιστήσομαι, ---, ---, ---, ἠπιστήθην; know, understand

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13. κρατήσειν: κρατέω, κρατήσω, ἐκράτησα, κεκράτηκα, κεκράτημαι, ἐκρατήθην; conquer, overwhelm
14. χώματι: χῶμα, -ατος, τό; promontory
15. ἐπεχειρήσα: ἐπιχειρέω, ἐπιχειρήσω, ἐπεχειρήσα, ἐπικεχειρήκα, ἐπικεχειρήμαι, ἐπεχειρήθην; try, attempt
16. πιέσαντες: πιέζω, ---, ἐπίεσα, ---, πεπίεσμαι, ἐπιέσθην; press
17. ἐψηφίσατο: ψηφίζω, ψηφίω, ἐψηφίσα, ---, ἐψηφίσμαι, ἐψηφίσθην; vote, vote for
18. κτᾶσθαι: κτάομαι, κτήσομαι, ἐκτησάμην, ---, κέκτημαι, ἐκτήθην; get possession of
19. παθών: πάσχω, πείσομαι, ἔπαθον, πέπονθα, ---, ---; experience, suffer
20. διαλεχθεῖς: διαλέγομαι, διαλέξομαι, ---, ---, ---, διελέχθην; discuss, deliberate, converse

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

1. προσελθών: Second aorist participles are accented on the first syllable of the participial suffix.
2. νομίζω: Verbs take recessive accent (R1.4). The ultima is long, therefore the penult is accented.
3. καινοῖς: Adjectives have a persistent accent (R1.5). A first and second declension noun or adjective that takes an acute on the ultima in the nominative singular will take a circumflex on the genitive and dative, singular and plural (R1.5.4).
4. θανατοῦμεν: Contract verbs are accented according to where the accent falls on the uncontracted form (θανατόομεν). If the accent falls on the first of two contracting vowels, the resulting accent will be a circumflex on the contraction.
5. θεῶν: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). A first and second declension noun or adjective that takes an acute on the ultima in the nominative singular will take a circumflex on the genitive and dative, singular and plural (R1.5.4).
6. περί: Most disyllabic prepositions are accented on the ultima.
7. ἔγραψαν: Verbs take recessive accent (R1.4). The ultima is short, therefore the antepenult is accented.
8. βωμοῦ: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). A first and second declension noun or adjective that takes an acute on the ultima in the nominative singular will take a circumflex on the genitive and dative, singular and plural (R1.5.4).
9. ἐξῆλθε: The accent on a compound verb cannot precede the augment (R1.6).
10. ἀνήσομεν: Verbs take recessive accent (R1.4). The ultima is short, therefore the antepenult is accented.
11. τοῖς: An extension of the rule regarding oxytones (R1.5.4).
12. οὔτοι: Pronouns take a persistent accent (R1.5). Since the penult is long and the ultima is short, the accented penult must bear the circumflex (R1.3.3.3).

### IV. *Translation Strategy Practice.* Each of the following sentences has a purpose or fear clause (R9.1, 9.2). Before translating the sentence, underline the main verb of each sentence, the subordinating conjunction that introduces the fear or purpose clause, and the subjunctive or optative in this clause. Remember that a primary main verb will be followed by a subjunctive in the subordinate clause, while an optative is usually found in the subordinate clause when the main verb is secondary. (red= main verb; green=subordinating conjunction; blue= subjunctive; purple=optative)

1. τῶν μακρῶν τειχῶν καθαιρεθέντων οἱ τριάκοντα αἰρεθήσονται ἵνα τοὺς νόμους συγγράψωσιν.  
After the long walls are destroyed, the Thirty will be chosen to write down the laws.
2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι φοβοῦνται μὴ Θηραμένης καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ πρέσβεις ἄπρακτοι ἦκωσιν.  
The Athenians are afraid that Theramenes and the ambassadors with him may return unsuccessful.
3. οἱ τριάκοντα τοὺς μὲν μετοίκους ἀπέκτειναν καὶ τὰ δὲ χρήματα αὐτῶν ἀπεσημύναντο ὅπως ἔχοιεν τοῖς φρουροῖς χρήματα.  
The Thirty killed the metics and confiscated their property so that they would have money for the guards.
4. ἡμεῖς δὲ ἀποκτενοῦμεν ἐκείνους μηδὲν ἀδικοῦντας ἵνα χρήματα λάβωμεν ;  
Shall we kill those men though they are doing no wrong so that we may take their property (or, in order to take their property)?
5. ὁ Κριτίας τε καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι τριάκοντα ἐφοβοῦντο μὴ συρροείησαν πρὸς Θηραμένην οἱ πολῖται.  
Critias and the rest of the Thirty were afraid that the citizens would gravitate toward Theramenes.

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. εἰ μὴ οὗτοι κοινωνοὺς ἱκανοὺς λήψονται, ἀδύνατον **ἔσται** τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν διαμῆναι.  
If these men do not take on sufficient partners, it will be impossible for the oligarchy to survive.  
**ἔσται**: 3<sup>rd</sup> sing. fut. ind.; apodosis of a future most vivid condition (R10.4)
2. τούτων **γενομένων** ἐξῆν ποιεῖν ἐκείνοις ὅ τι **βούλοιντο**.  
After these things happened, it was possible for them to do whatever they wished.  
γενομένων: gen. pl. n. aor. mid. (deponent) part.; genitive absolute (R6.5)  
βούλοιντο: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. pres. mid. (deponent) opt.; conditional/indefinite relative clause (R11.2)  
analogous to a past general condition (R10.3)
3. μὴ **γένησθε**, ὦ Ἀθηναῖοι, φίλοι τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις.  
Don't become, O Athenians, friends with the Lacedaemonians.  
γένησθε: 2<sup>nd</sup> pl. aor. mid. (deponent) subjunc.; prohibitive subjunctive (R8.3)
4. ἐάν τινα **αἰσθανώμεθα** ἐναντίον τῆ ὀλιγαρχία, ἐκποδῶν ποιησόμεθα.  
If we perceive that someone is opposed to the oligarchy, we will put him out of the way.  
αἰσθανώμεθα: 1<sup>st</sup> pl. pres. mid. (deponent) subjunc.; protasis of a future more vivid condition (R10.4)
5. εἰ ἐκεῖνος ἐξ ἀρχῆς ταῦτα ἔγνω, πονηρός γ' ἂν δικαίως **ἐνομίσθη**.  
If that man had known these things from the beginning, he would have justly been considered despicable.  
ἐνομίσθη: 3<sup>rd</sup> sing. aor. pass. ind.; apodosis of a past contrary-to-fact condition (R10.5)
6. ἵνα δὲ **εἰδῆτε** ὅτι οὐ καινὰ ταῦτα οὗτος ποιεῖ, ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τὰ τούτῳ πεπραγμένα.  
So that you may know that this man is doing things that are not new, I will remind you <of> the things that have been done by him.  
εἰδῆτε: 2<sup>nd</sup> pl. perf. act. subjunc.; subjunctive in a purpose clause after primary main verb (R9.1)
7. εἰ οὗτος ὁ κακὸς ἀπόλοιτο, **ὑποτέμωμι** ἂν τὰς ἐλπίδας τὰς πάντων τῶν προδοτῶν.  
If this wicked man should perish, he would cut off the hopes of all the conspirators.

- ὑποτέμιοι: 3<sup>rd</sup> sing. aor. act. opt.; apodosis of a future less vivid condition (R10.4)
8. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ᾤοντο πολλοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει λιμῶ ἀπολεῖσθαι.  
The Athenians thought that many in the city would die of hunger.  
ἀπολεῖσθαι: fut. mid. (semi-deponent) inf. ; acc./inf. construction of indirect statement (R7.1)
9. εἰ οὗτος σωθεῖη, πολλὰ κακὰ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ποιήσειεν ἄν.  
If this man should be saved, he would do many evil things against the city.  
σωθείη: 3<sup>rd</sup> sing. aor. pass. opt.; protasis of a future less vivid condition (R10.4)
10. Θηραμένης πεμφθεὶς διέτριβε παρὰ Λυσάνδρῳ τρεῖς μῆνας.  
Theramenes, after he had been sent out, spent three months in the presence of Lysander.  
μῆνας: acc. pl. m.; accusative of duration of time (R3.4.2)

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. ὅταν Λύσανδρος ἴδῃ τινὰ που ἄλλον Ἀθηναῖον, ἀποπέμψει εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.  
*Whenever Lysander should see some other Athenian somewhere, he would send him back to Athens.*  
Correct translation: Whenever Lysander sees some other Athenian somewhere, he will send him back to Athens.  
Error: ἴδῃ is a subjunctive (not an optative) in a conditional/indefinite temporal clause (R11.4). ἀποπέμψει is in the future and since the main verb is primary, 'will' is the appropriate translation, not 'would.' The form is analogous to a future more vivid condition (R10.4).
2. ἔλεγεν ὁ Θηραμένης ὅτι εἰ μὴ κοινωνοὺς ἱκανοὺς λαμβάνοιεν τῶν πραγμάτων, ἀδύνατον ἔσοιτο τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν διαμένειν.  
*Theramenes said that if sufficient partners were not taken of the affair, it would be impossible for the oligarchy to survive.*  
Correct translation: Theramenes said that if they did not take on sufficient partners in the government, it would be impossible for the oligarchy to survive.  
Error: λαμβάνοιεν is active, not passive. It is in the optative mood in a subordinate clause in an indirect statement construction after a secondary main verb (R7.5). It is replacing an original present subjunctive. This is a future more vivid condition in indirect statement, as the future optative (ἔσοιτο) in the apodosis makes clear.
3. ἐκεῖνοι τὸν Καλλίβιον ἐθεράπευον ἵνα πάντα ἐπαινοίῃ.  
*Those men were flattering Callibios so that all things might be approved.*  
Correct translation: Those men were flattering Callibios so that he would approve everything.  
Error: ἐπαινοίῃ is active, not passive.
4. εἰ οὗτος ἐσώθη, πολλὰ κακὰ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐποίησεν ἄν.  
*If this man is saved, he will commit many wrongs against the city.*  
Correct translation: If this man had been saved, he would have committed many wrongs against the city.  
Error: This is a past contrary to fact condition (R10.5), not a future more vivid condition (R10.4).
5. εἰ γὰρ οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει λιμῶ μὴ ἀπόλοιτο.  
*Many of the Athenians in the city might not die from hunger.*  
Correct translation: If only many of the Athenians in the city would not die of hunger!  
Error: This is an optative of the wish (R8.4), not a potential optative (R8.5).