

Exercise Six

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

1. εἰσελθόντες: nom./voc. pl. m. aor. act. part. of εἰσερχομαι
2. ἄστεως: gen. sing. n. of ἄστυ, -εως, τό
3. κατακεκριμένον: acc. sing. m. and nom./acc./voc/ sing. n. perf. mid./pass. part. of κατακρίνω
4. ἀφίκοντο: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. aor. mid. (deponent) ind. of ἀφικνέομαι
5. κекινδυνεύκαμεν: 1<sup>st</sup> pl. perf. act. ind. of κινδυνεύω
6. ἀπήγαγον: 1<sup>st</sup> sing./3<sup>rd</sup> pl. aor. act. ind. of ἀπάγω
7. ληλατήσοιεν: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. fut. act. opt. of ληλατέω
8. παραγγείλαντες: nom./voc. pl. m. aor. act. part. of παραγγέλλω
9. ἀνίσταντο: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. imperf. mid. ind. of ἀνίστημι
10. καθορᾶν: pres. act. inf. of καθοράω
11. εἶεν: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. pres. opt. of εἰμί
12. ἐβοήθουν: 1<sup>st</sup> sing./3<sup>rd</sup> pl. imperf. act. ind. of βοηθέω
13. συνειλημμένων: gen. pl. m./f./n. perf. mid./pass. part. of συλλαμβάνω
14. παρήσαν: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. imperf. ind. of πάρεμι
15. πέσοι: 3<sup>rd</sup> sing. aor. act. opt. of πίπτω
16. ἐπιδείξει: aor. act. inf. of ἐπιδείκνυμι
17. στησάμενοι: nom./voc. pl. m. aor. mid. part. of ἴστημι
18. λαβόντες: nom./voc. pl. m. aor. act. part. of λαμβάνω
19. ὀμόσαντες: nom./voc. pl. m. aor. act. part. of ὀμνυμι
20. ἔστω: 3<sup>rd</sup> sing. pres. imperative of εἰμί

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. ἀπαγαγόντες: ἀπάγω, ἀπάξω, ἀπήγαγον, ---, ἀπήγμαι, ἀπήχθην; lead away
2. ἐνέπλησαν: ἐμπίμπλημι, ἐμπλήσω, ἐνέπλησα, ἐμπέπληκα, ἐμπέπλησμαι, ἐνεπλήσθην; fill
3. ἀποβαλόντες: ἀποβάλλω, ἀποβαλῶ, ἀπέβαλον, ἀποβέβληκα, ---, ---; lose
4. ἀνεχώρησαν: ἀναχωρέω, ἀναχωρήσω, ἀνεχώρησα, ἀνακεχώρηκα, ---, ---; withdraw, return
5. ἐξωπλισμένοι: ἐξοπλίζω, ---, ἐξώπλισα, ---, ἐξώπλισμαι, ἐξοπλίσθην; arm oneself (mid./ pass.)
6. συσκευασάμενοι: συσκευάζω, ---, συνεσκεύασα, ---, συνεσκεύασμαι, συνεσκευάσθην; pack up
7. συνειλεγμένων: συλλέγω, συλλέξω, συνέλεξα, συνείλοχα, συνείλεγμαι, συνελέχθην/συνελέγην; gather together, summon, call together; come together, assemble (pass.)
8. ἀπέθανον: ἀποθνήσκω, ἀποθανοῦμαι, ἀπέθανον, ---, ---, ---; die, be killed, be put to death
9. σιωπήσειε: σιωπάω, σιωπήσομαι, ἐσιώπησα, σεσιώπηκα, ---, ἐσιωπήθην; be silent
10. παραδόντες: παραδίδωμι, παραδώσω, παρέδωκα, παραδέδωκα, παραδέδομαι, παρεδόθην; hand over, surrender

## Attica Intermediate Classical Greek

11. εἶλκε: ἔλκω, -ἔλξω, εἴλκυσα, -εἴλκυκα, -εἴλκυμαι, -εἴλκύσθην ( imperf. εἴλκον): drag about, drag
12. ὀρμηθεῖς: ὀρμάω, ὀρμήσω, ὄρμησα, ὄρμηκα, ὄρμημαι, ὀρμήθην; start from, hasten from
13. προσέπιπτον: προσπίπτω, προσπεσοῦμαι, προσέπεσον, προσπέπτωκα, ---, --- ; attack
14. ἔπιε: πίνω, πίομαι/πιοῦμαι, ἔπιον, πέπωκα, -πέπομαι, -ἐπόθην: drink
15. μεταστραφεῖς: μεταστρέφω, ---, μετέστρεψα, ---, ---, μετεστράφη; turn
16. ὑπηρέται: ὑπηρέτης, -ου, ὅ; attendant, assistant
17. τρεψάμενοι: τρέπω, τρέψω, ἔτρεψα, τέτροφα, τέτραμμα, ἐτρέφθην/ἐτράπη; turn, rout
18. ἀπῆλθον: ἀπέρχομαι, ---, ἀπῆλθον, ἀπελήλυθα, ----, ---- ; go away
19. κατέβησαν: καταβαίνω, καταβήσομαι, κατέβην, καταβέβηκα, ---, --- go down
20. ἐξιόντα: ἔξιμι (εἶμι). ---, ---, ---, ---, --- ; go out

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

1. μισθοῦσθαι: Contract verbs are accented according to where the accent falls on the uncontracted form (μισθόεσθαι). If the accent falls of the first of the two contracting vowels, the resulting accent will be a circumflex over the contraction.
2. ἠδίκηκε: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). The ultima is short, therefore the antepenult must be accented (R1.4.1.1).
3. θεούς: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). The accent on this noun falls on the ultima.
4. ἀνθρώποις: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5)and this noun takes its accent on the antepenult (ἄνθρωπος). Because the ultima is long, the accent must shift one syllable to the penult (R1.5.2).
5. θυσιῶν: All first declension nouns take a circumflex on the ultima of the genitive plural form (R1.5.5).
6. ἔλεξε: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). Since the ultima is short, the antepenult takes the accent (R1.4.1.1).
7. χιτῶνας: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5) and this noun takes its accent over ω. Because the ultima is short and the penult is long, that accent must be a circumflex (R1.3.3.3).
8. θεαῖς: Nouns have a persistent accent (R1.5). A first- or second-declension noun that has an acute on the ultima in the nominative singular (an oxytone), will take a circumflex in the genitive and dative forms, singular and plural (R1.5.4).
9. γένηται: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). Since the ultima is short, the antepenult may be accented (R1.4.1.1). Remember that final -αι and -οι are considered short for the purposes of accentuation.
10. ἔπεισαν: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). Since the ultima is short, the antepenult may be accented (R1.4.1.1).
11. δοκεῖ: Compound verbs are accented according to where the accent falls on the uncontracted form (δοκέει). If the accent falls of the first of the two contracting vowels, the resulting accent will be a circumflex over the contraction.
12. παραδιόασιν: Verbs take a recessive accent (R1.4). Since the ultima is short, the antepenult may be accented (R1.4.1.1).

IV. **Translation Strategy Practice.** Each of the following sentences contains an indefinite relative or temporal clause (R11.1, 11.2, 11.4). Be sure to bring out this distinction in your translation.

1. ὅταν ἄνθρωποι κοινωνοὺς ἱκανοὺς μὴ λαμβάνωσιν, ἀδύνατον ἔστι τὴν δημοκρατίαν διαμένειν.  
Whenever men do not take on sufficient partners, it is impossible for the democracy to survive. (indefinite temporal clause in form similar to a present general condition)
2. Θηραμένης ἐπετήρει ὅποτε Ἀθηναῖοι ἔμελλον διὰ τὸ ἐπιλελοιπέναι τὸν σίτον ἅπαντα ἅτινά τις λέγοι ὁμολογήσειν.  
Theramenes was looking out for when the Athenians, because the food had run out, were going to agree to whatever someone was saying. (indefinite relative clause)
3. οἱ τριάκοντα τὸν Καλλίβιον ἐθεράπευον πάσῃ θεραπείᾳ ἵνα πάντα ἐπαινοῖη ἅ πράττειεν.  
The Thirty were cajoling Callibius with every flattery so that he would approve of everything that they were doing. (indefinite relative clause)
4. ὅταν Λύσανδρος ἴδῃ τινὰ που ἄλλον Ἀθηναῖον, ἀποπέμπει εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.  
Whenever Lysander sees some other Athenian somewhere, he sends <him> back to Athens. (indefinite temporal clause in form similar to a present general condition)
5. ἐπειδὴν τινα αἰσθανώμεθα ἐναντίον τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ, ἐκποδῶν ποιησόμεθα.  
Whenever we perceive that someone is opposed to the oligarchy, we will get rid <of him> (literally, “make <him> out of the way”). (indefinite temporal clause in a form similar to a future more vivid condition)

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 οἱ τριάκοντα τινα αἰσθάνοιντο ἐναντίον τῇ ὀλιγαρχίᾳ, ἐκποδῶν **ποιοῖντο** ἄν.  
If the Thirty should perceive that someone is opposed to the oligarchy, they would get rid <of him> (literally, “make <him> out of the way”).  
ποιοῖντο: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. pres. mid. opt.; apodosis of a future less vivid condition (R10.4)
2. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐκ ἔφασαν πόλιν Ἑλληνίδα **ἀνδραποδεῖν** μέγα ἀγαθὸν **εἰργαμένην** ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις κινδύνοις γενομένοις τῇ Ἑλλάδι.  
The Lacedaemonians denied that they would enslave a Greek city that had accomplished great good during (literally, “in”) the greatest dangers that happened to Greece.  
ἀνδραποδεῖν: fut. act. inf.; infinitive in acc./inf. construction of indirect statement (R7.1)  
εἰργαμένην: acc. sing. f. perf. mid. (deponent) part.; circumstantial participle (R6.2) modifying πόλιν
3. ὁ Κριτίας προπετῆς ἦν ἐπὶ τὸ πολλοὺς **ἀποκτείνειν** ἅτε φυγῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου.  
Critias was prone to killing many men since he was exiled by the people.  
ἀποκτείνειν: pres. act. inf.; articular infinitive (R5.2) in accusative case (R5.2.4), used as object of preposition ἐπί
4. ὁ Κριτίας ἀνέλεγεν ὅτι οὐκ ἐγχωροῖη τοῖς πλεονεκτεῖν βουλομένοις μὴ οὐκ ἐκποδῶν ποιῆσθαι τοὺς ἰκανωτάτους **διακωλύειν**.  
Critias answered that it was not possible for those wishing to gain the advantage not to get rid of those most able to hinder <them> (literally, “to put/make those most able to hinder <them> out of the way”).  
διακωλύειν: pres. act. inf.; explanatory infinitive (R5.4)

*Attica Intermediate Classical Greek*

5. εἰ μὴ οἱ τριάκοντα κοινωνοὺς ἱκανοὺς λαμβάνοιεν τῶν πραγμάτων, ἀδύνατον εἶη ἂν τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν διαμένειν.  
If the Thirty should not get sufficient partners of their affairs, it would be impossible for the oligarchy to survive.  
εἶη: 3<sup>rd</sup> sing. pres. opt.; apodosis of a future less vivid condition (R10.4)
6. εἰ ἐσωφρονήσατε, τούτου τοῦ κακοῦ οὐκ ἐφείσασθε ἄν.  
If you had been wise, you would not have spared this evil man.  
ἐφείσασθε: 2<sup>nd</sup> pl. aor. mid. (deponent) ind.; apodosis of past contrary to fact condition (R10.5)
7. ὁ Κριτίας καὶ ὁ Θηραμένης πολλὰ τοῦ ἀρέσκειν ἔνεκα τῇ πόλει καὶ εἶπον καὶ ἔπραξαν.  
Critias and Theramenes both said and did many things for the sake of pleasing the city.  
ἀρέσκειν: pres. act. inf.; articular infinitive (R5.2) used in genitive case (R5.2.2) as object of preposition ἔνεκα
8. οἱ τριάκοντα ἐκέλευον τὸν Θηραμένην λαβεῖν ὄντινα τῶν μετοίκων βούλοιο.  
The Thirty ordered Theramenes to seize whomever of the metics he wished.  
ὄντινα: acc. sing. m.; indefinite relative pronoun introducing an indefinite/conditional relative clause (R11.2)
9. ἔξην ποιεῖν τοῖς τριάκοντα ὅ τι βούλοιντο.  
It was possible for the Thirty to do whatever they wished.  
βούλοιντο: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. pres. mid. (deponent) opt.; optative in an indefinite/conditional relative clause (R11.2) in a form analogous to a past general condition (R10.3)
10. οἱ συκοφάνται ἐκείνους παρ' ὧν χρήματα λαμβάνοιεν ζῆν εἶων.  
The sycophants allowed those men from whom they were taking money to live.  
λαμβάνοιεν: 3<sup>rd</sup> pl. pres. act. opt.; optative in an indefinite/conditional relation clause in a form similar to a past general condition (R10.3). The precise identify of ἐκείνους is unknown; hence the relative clause is indefinite.

VII. **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 οὗτος σωθῆ, πολλὰ κακὰ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ποιήσει.  
*If this man saves, he will do many evil things against the city.*  
Correct translation: If this man is saved, he will do many evil things against the city.  
Error: σωθῆ is in the passive voice, not the active voice.
2. εἰ Λύσανδρος εἶδε τινά που ἄλλον Ἀθηναῖον, ἀπέπεμψεν ἂν εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας.  
*If Lysander saw some other Athenian somewhere, he sent him back to Athens.*  
Correct translation: If Lysander had seen some other Athenian somewhere, he would have sent <him> back to Athens.  
Error: As indicated by ἄν, this is a past contrary to fact condition (R10.5), not a simple past condition (R10.2).
3. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἶπον ὅτι πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ πόλει λιμῶ ἀποθανοῖντο.  
*The Athenians said that many people in the city had died of hunger.*  
Correct translation: The Athenians said that many men in the city would die of hunger.

Error: ἀποθανοῖντο is a future optative, not an aorist optative. This is an indirect statement construction introduced by εἶπον ὅτι. Since the main verb is in the aorist, a secondary tense, the future optative is substituted for the original future indicative (R7.3).

4. ἐκεῖνοι ἀνακομίσαντες τὰ ὅπλα τῶν πάντων πλην τῶν τρισχιλίων εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν συνέθηκαν ἐν τῷ ναῷ.

*Those men, after they carried the weapons of everyone except the three thousand into the Acropolis, will dedicate them in the temple.*

Correct translation: Those men, after they carried the weapons of everyone except the three thousand into the Acropolis, dedicated them in the temple.

Error: συνέθηκαν is in the aorist tense, not the future tense.

5. οἱ τριάκοντα διέβαλλον τὸν Θηραμένην ὡς λυμαινόμενον τὴν πολιτείαν.

*The Thirty were slandering Theramenes on the grounds that he had ruined the government.*

Correct translation: The Thirty were slandering Theramenes on the grounds that he was ruining the government.

Error: λυμαινόμενον, a circumstantial participle (R6.2), is in the present tense and so indicates time contemporaneous with that of the main verb.