

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #1 (for Units 11-20) - Basics (Accents, Spelling, Vocabulary, etc.)

- 1). What is a deponent verb? Describe the three types of deponents with which you are familiar.

- 2). What common Greek phrase means "to pay the penalty"?

- 3). Describe the difference between the following two phrases: ἐν τῇ μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ and ἐν μέσῃ τῇ ἀγορᾷ.

- 4). List seven Greek enclitics.

- 5). Describe what happens to a word whose accent is as far back as it can go (e.g.: ἄνθρωπος or ἐκεῖνα) when it is followed by an enclitic. Does the enclitic take an accent?

- 6). Describe what happens to a word with an accent on its final syllable (e.g.: δημιουργός or ἀγαθῶν) when it is followed by an enclitic. Does the enclitic take an accent?

- 7). When does a disyllabic enclitic take an accent?

- 8). What happens accent-wise if a series of enclitics occurs?

- 9). What are correlative adjectives? Give the (three separate) dictionary entries for one set of correlatives.

- 10). What does the verb φημί mean when negated?
- 11). Describe how the verb εἶμι is employed in Attic prose (*i.e.*, What other Greek verb is it often substituted for in various tenses?)
- 12). Describe the following aspects of the verb ἔχω: difference between the imperfect and aorist tenses, difference between the two forms of the second principal part, meaning when accompanied by a complementary infinitive, meaning when accompanied by an adverb.
- 13). Describe the two basic meanings of the verb μέλλω and indicate when each is likely to occur.
- 14). Describe the situation(s) under which the case of a relative pronoun is likely to be attracted into that of its antecedent (original case of pronoun and case of antecedent).
- 15). Under what circumstances is the antecedent of a relative pronoun sometimes left out?
- 16). What is a periphrastic verb form? (See the vocabulary notes for the verb αἰσχύνομαι.)
- 17). With what verb does κείμαι have a special relationship? What is the nature of this relationship?
- 18). When φαίνω means "appear", what is the difference between using it with a participle and with an infinitive?
- 19). Describe the uses of ἀκούω to mean "hear" and "be spoken of".