

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

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

Deponent verbs are verbs which lack an active voice and which show only middle or passive forms. Middle deponents are verbs that have principal parts entirely in the middle voice. They are translated by English active verbs with no additional middle force. Passive deponents are essentially middle deponents whose Aorist middle (principal part #3) has been replaced by an aorist passive (principal part #6). Their forms, too, are translated by an English active verb. Finally, there are also partial deponents, verbs that lack an active voice in one or more tenses, but not throughout their conjugation. The deponent tenses are translated by English actives, but all other tenses are translated as per the usual.

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

That would be δίκην δίδοναι, which, by the way, NEVER means "to give justice".

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

ἐν τῇ μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ: "in the middle marketplace" When used in the attributive position, μέσος, μέση, μέσον means "middle".
ἐν μέσῃ τῇ ἀγορᾷ: "in the middle of the marketplace" When it precedes the article, it means "middle of" (with the following noun).

- 4). List seven Greek enclitics.

γε, "at any rate; at least"	-περ (<i>adds force to preceding word</i>)
ποτέ, "at some time, ever"	που, "I suppose; somewhere"
πως, "in any way, in some way"	τε, "and"
τοι, "let me tell you, you know"	

- 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?

When such a word is followed by an enclitic, the word receives an additional acute accent on its final syllable (e.g.: ἄνθρωπός or ἐκεῖνά). There is no accent on the enclitic.

- 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?

When such a word is followed by an enclitic, the accent on the word remains unchanged (e.g.: δημιουργός or ἀγαθῶν), save that acutes are not changed to graves. There is no accent on the enclitic.

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

Only in the case of a word with an acute accent on the penult followed by a disyllabic enclitic does the enclitic have an accent, an acute on the final syllable of the word (e.g.: ἀνδράσι τισίν). τινων, however, takes a circumflex (τινῶν).

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

In a series of enclitics, each takes an acute accent from the following enclitic. The final enclitic in such a series has no accent, however (e.g.: ἐάν ποτέ τίς τί τινι διδῶ).

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

Correlative adjectives are adjectives that have interrelated interrogative (beginning with π), demonstrative (beginning with τ) and relative/exclamatory (beginning with a rough breathing) forms. Ex: ποῖος, ποία, ποῖον, "of what kind?"; τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο/τοιοῦτον, "of this/that sort, such (as this)"; and οἷος, οἷα, οἷον, "such as, of the sort which; what sort of!". Also: πόσος, πόση, πόσον, "how much/many?, how large?"; τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο/τοσοῦτον, "so much/many, so large"; and ὅσος, ὅση, ὅσον, "as much/many as, as large as; how much/many!, how large!".

10). What does the verb φημί mean when negated?

When negated, φημί means "say no" or "deny", NOT "do not say".

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?)

In Attic prose the present indicative forms of εἶμι are used as the future indicative of ἔρχομαι, which is used only in the present indicative. In indirect statement the optative, infinitive and participle of εἶμι can stand for forms of εἶμι in an original statement and therefore represent an original future or they can stand for forms of ἔρχομαι and therefore represent an original present tense.

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.

The future ἔξω of the verb ἔχω has progressive/repeated aspect and is used of an action that lasts; the future σχήσω has simple aspect. As always, the imperfect has progressive/repeated aspect ("was/were holding") and the aorist simple aspect ("took hold of"). When ἔχω is accompanied by a complementary infinitive it typically has the meaning "be able to". When a form of ἔχω is accompanied by an adverb, the resulting phrase is the equivalent of the verb "to be" with an adjective.

13). Describe the two basic meanings of the verb μέλλω and indicate when each is likely to occur.

When μέλλω means "be about/likely to" it governs a future (sometimes present) infinitive. When it is used by itself, or with a present infinitive, it means "delay".

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).

Attraction of the relative pronoun into the case of its antecedent is most likely to occur when the relative pronoun is (originally) Accusative and the case of the antecedent is either Genitive or Dative.

15). Under what circumstances is the antecedent of a relative pronoun sometimes left out?

The antecedent of a relative pronoun is often omitted when said antecedent is either indefinite or demonstrative.

16). What is a periphrastic verb form? (See the vocabulary notes for the verb αἰσχύνομαι.)

A periphrastic verb form is a verb form that consists of two or more parts. For example, the second person singular, perfect indicative middle/passive of αἰσχύνομαι is ἠσχυμέννος (-α, -ον) εἶ. The form consists of a Nominative singular form of the perfect middle/passive participle and the present indicative active, second person singular of εἶμι. The form is translated like any other second person singular, perfect indicative middle/passive (of a deponent), however: "you have felt shame".

17). With what verb does κείμαι have a special relationship? What is the nature of this relationship?

The present tense of κείμαι serves as the perfect passive of τίθημι, and the imperfect as its pluperfect.

18). When φαίνω means "appear", what is the difference between using it with a participle and with an infinitive?

When φαίνω means "appear", the infinitive helps to describe an apparent state of being. The overall construction does not indicate that this state of being is true or real, however (*e.g.*: φαίνεται κακὸς εἶναι, "he appears to be bad"). With the participle, the construction indicates that a certain act or state of being is, in fact, true or real (*e.g.*: φαίνεται κακὸς ὢν, "he is apparent, being bad" = "it is apparent that he is bad").

19). Describe the uses of ἀκούω to mean "hear" and "be spoken of".

When ἀκούω means "hear", it can take an Accusative of the thing heard and/or a Genitive of the person heard (speaking). When it means "be spoken of" (also in the active voice) it can take a Genitive of personal agent.

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #2 (for Units 11-20) - The Case System (KEY)

1). The following sentences highlight additional uses of the **GENITIVE** case with which you should be familiar. Translate them, identify the Genitive nouns, and describe how they are used:

- A).** τούτου τοὺς φίλους λύσαντος καὶ τῶν πολεμίων τοὺς στρατιώτας νικησάντων, αἱ θυγατέρες εἰς τὴν νῆσον πεμφθήσονται. (Genitive Absolute, Unit 11)

Since this one/man has released the/his friends and the enemies have conquered the soldiers, the daughters will be sent (in)to the island.

- B).** οἱ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ γραφεῖς ἀπεδίδοντο τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν βιβλία τὰ ἄριστα τε πολλοῦ χρυσοῦ καὶ ὀλίγου ἀργυρίου. (Genitive of price, Unit 12)

The writers in the country used to sell their own books, (namely) the best ones, for (both) a lot of gold and a little silver.

- C).** πάντες οἱ ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ λίθοι, βαρύτεροι πολὺ τῶν παρὰ τοῖς τείχεσιν, ἐβλήθησαν εἰς τὴν μείζονα τῆς νήσου θάλατταν. (Genitive of comparison, Unit 15)

All of the rocks in the field, much heavier than those at the side of the city walls, were cast into the sea (which was/is) greater than the island.

- D).** τοῖς ἐν τῇ παρὰ τῇ θαλάττῃ ἄστει ἰατροῖς ὕδατος ἐδέησεν. (Genitive of separation, Unit 20)

There was need of water to the doctors in the town by the sea. (The doctors in the town by the sea needed water.)

2). The following sentences highlight some additional uses of the **DATIVE** case. Translate, identify Dative forms, and describe the type or use of the Dative case in each:

- A).** Λακεδαιμονίοις ἔσται ἡ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀρχὴ καὶ δύναμις μεγάλη ἐὰν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῇ μάχῃ νικηθῶσιν. (Dative of the possessor, Unit 15)

To the Lacedaimonians there will be (The Lacedaimonians will have) rule/hegemony over the Greeks and great power if the Athenians are defeated in (the) battle.

- B).** ὦ νεανία, μηχανῶ ὅπως πολλῶ εὐδαιμονέστερος ἐμοῦ γε γενήσῃ ποτ' ἄλλ' ὀλίγῳ ἄφρονέστερος. (Dative of degree of difference, Unit 17)

O youth, devise that you (will) become much more fortunate than me at some point, but (only) a little more senseless.

- 3).** The **ACCUSATIVE** case is highlighted in the next few sentences. Translate, identify Accusative forms, and describe how the Accusative case is used in each:

- A).** οἱ ἐκ τῆς χώρας ὑπὸ τῶν τριῶν εὐγενῶν μητέρων ἐκπεσόντες στρατιῶται σωφροσύνην καλοὶ ἦσαν, ἀλλὰ δύνανται πονηροί. (Accusative of respect, Unit 13)

The soldiers expelled from the land by the three noble mothers were good with respect to their prudence, but worthless with respect to might.

- B).** τίνα τρόπον ἡμεῖς διδάξομεν τὸν ἡμέτερον αὐτῶν ἀδελφόν; τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, ὦ φίλοι· τοῖς τοῦ Ὅμηρου ἔπεσιν. (Adverbial Accusative, Unit 15)

In what way are we to educate our (own) brother? In the following way, (o) friends: with the epic poetry of Homer.

- C).** νομίζετε μὲν τὸν Δία ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλων θεῶν ἐκπεσεῖσθαι, ἀκούω δὲ πάντας τοὺς δαίμονας ἐκεῖνον φιλοῦντες. (Accusative as subject in indirect discourse, Unit 16)

Y'all believe that Zeus will be expelled by the other gods, but I hear that all of the divinities love him.

- D).** δοκοῦν πᾶσι πυνθάνεσθαι περὶ τῆς νόσου, ὃ ἐν τῷ ἄστει ἰατρὸς εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν εἰσεκέκλητο. (Accusative Absolute, Unit 20)

It seeming best to everyone to find out about the sickness, the doctor in the town had been called into the assembly.

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #3 (for Units 11-20) - Pronoun/Adjective Forms (KEY)

1). Decline ἄστυ, ἄστεως, τό alongside the proper forms of αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό. Label case and number.

Nom.	ἄστυ αὐτό	ἄστη αὐτά
Gen.	ἄστεως αὐτοῦ	ἄστεων αὐτῶν
Dat.	ἄστει αὐτῷ	ἄστεσιν αὐτοῖς
Acc.	ἄστυ αὐτό	ἄστη αὐτά
Voc.	ἄστυ ---	ἄστη ---
	S	P

2). Decline τίς, τί alongside τις, τι. Label case, number and gender and include all alternate forms.

Nom.	τίς	τί	τίνες	τίνα	Nom.	τις	τι	τινές	τινά
Gen.	τίνος/τοῦ	τίνος/τοῦ	τίνων	τίνων	Gen.	τινός/του	τινός/του	τινῶν	τινῶν
Dat.	τίνι/τῷ	τίνι/τῷ	τίσι(ν)	τίσι(ν)	Dat.	τινί/τῷ	τινί/τῷ	τισί(ν)	τισί(ν)
Acc.	τίνα	τί	τίνας	τίνα	Acc.	τινά	τι	τινάς	τινά
	M/FS	NS	M/FP	NP		M/FS	NS	M/FP	NP

3). Decline the personal pronouns (ἐγώ, σύ, ἡμεῖς and ὑμεῖς). Label case and number and include all alternate forms.

Nom.	ἐγώ	Nom.	ἡμεῖς	Nom.	σύ	Nom.	ὑμεῖς
Gen.	ἐμοῦ/μου	Gen.	ἡμῶν	Gen.	σοῦ/σου	Gen.	ὑμῶν
Dat.	ἐμοί/μοι	Dat.	ἡμῖν	Dat.	σοί/σοι	Dat.	ὑμῖν
Acc.	ἐμέ/με	Acc.	ἡμᾶς	Acc.	σέ/σε	Acc.	ὑμᾶς
	S		P		S		P

4). Decline the reflexive pronouns (ἐμαυτοῦ, ἐμαυτῆς; σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς; ἐαυτοῦ, ἐαυτῆς, ἐαυτοῦ; ἡμῶν αὐτῶν; ὑμῶν αὐτῶν; ἐαυτῶν / σφῶν αὐτῶν). Label case, number and gender.

Gen.	ἐμαυτοῦ	ἐμαυτῆς	Gen.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν
Dat.	ἐμαυτῷ	ἐμαυτῇ	Dat.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς	ἡμῖν αὐταῖς
Acc.	ἐμαυτόν	ἐμαυτήν	Acc.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς	ἡμᾶς αὐτάς
Gen.	σεαυτοῦ	σεαυτῆς	Gen.	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν
Dat.	σεαυτῷ	σεαυτῇ	Dat.	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς	ὑμῖν αὐταῖς
Acc.	σεαυτόν	σεαυτήν	Acc.	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς	ὑμᾶς αὐτάς
	MS	FS		MP	FP

Gen.	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτοῦ	Gen.	ἐαυτῶν / σφῶν αὐτῶν	ἐαυτῶν / σφῶν αὐτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
Dat.	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυτῷ	Dat.	ἐαυτοῖς / σφίσιν αὐτοῖς	ἐαυταῖς / σφίσιν αὐταῖς	ἐαυτοῖς
Acc.	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτό	Acc.	ἐαυτούς / σφᾶς αὐτούς	ἐαυτάς / σφᾶς αὐτάς	ἐαυτά
	MS	FS	NS		MP	FP	NP

5). Decline πολύς, πολλή, πολύ. Label case, number and gender.

Nom.	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ	πολλο	πολλα	πολλά
Gen.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
Dat.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς
Acc.	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά
	MS	FS	NS	MP	FP	NP

6). Decline ναῦς, νεώς, ἡ alongside the proper forms of μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα. Label case and number.

	S	P
Nom.	ναῦς μεγάλη	νήες μεγάλαι
Gen.	νεώς μεγάλης	νεῶν μεγάλων
Dat.	νηι μεγάλη	ναυσί μεγάλαις
Acc.	ναῦν μεγάλην	ναῦς μεγάλας
Voc.	ναῦ μεγάλη	νήες μεγάλαι

7). Decline νοῦς, νοῦ, ὁ alongside the proper forms of ταχύς, ταχεῖα, ταχύ. Label case and number.

Nom.	νοῦς ταχύς	νοῖ ταχεῖς
Gen.	νοῦ ταχέος	νῶν ταχέων
Dat.	νῷ ταχεῖ	νοῖς ταχέσι(v)
Acc.	νοῦν ταχύν	νοῦς ταχεῖς
Voc.	νοῦ ταχύ	νοῖ ταχεῖς
	S	P

8). Decline the positive, comparative and superlative degrees of ἐχθρός, ἐχθρά, ἐχθρόν. Label case, number and gender.

Nom.	ἐχθρός	ἐχθρά	ἐχθρόν	ἐχθροί	ἐχθρα	ἐχθρά
Gen.	ἐχθροῦ	ἐχθρᾶς	ἐχθροῦ	ἐχθρῶν	ἐχθρῶν	ἐχθρῶν
Dat.	ἐχθρῷ	ἐχθρᾷ	ἐχθρῷ	ἐχθροῖς	ἐχθραῖς	ἐχθροῖς
Acc.	ἐχθρόν	ἐχθράν	ἐχθρόν	ἐχθρούς	ἐχθράς	ἐχθρά
Voc.	ἐχθρέ	ἐχθρά	ἐχθρόν	ἐχθροί	ἐχθρα	ἐχθρά
	MS	FS	NS	MP	FP	NP

Nom.	ἐχθίω	ἔχθιον	ἐχθίονες/ἐχθίους	ἐχθίονα/ἐχθίω
Gen.	ἐχθίονος	ἐχθίονος	ἐχθίωνων	ἐχθίωνων
Dat.	ἐχθίονι	ἐχθίονι	ἐχθίοσι(v)	ἐχθίοσι(v)
Acc.	ἐχθίονα/ἐχθίω	ἔχθιον	ἐχθίονας/ἐχθίους	ἐχθίονα/ἐχθίω
Voc.	ἔχθιον	ἔχθιον	ἐχθίονες/ἐχθίους	ἐχθίονα/ἐχθίω
	M/FS	NS	M/FP	NP

Nom.	ἔχθιστος	ἔχθίστη	ἔχθιστον	ἔχθιστοι	ἔχθισται	ἔχθιστα
Gen.	ἔχθίστου	ἔχθίστης	ἔχθίστου	ἔχθίστων	ἔχθίστων	ἔχθίστων
Dat.	ἔχθίστῳ	ἔχθίστῃ	ἔχθίστῳ	ἔχθίστοις	ἔχθίσταις	ἔχθίστοις
Acc.	ἔχθιστον	ἔχθίστην	ἔχθιστον	ἔχθίστους	ἔχθίστας	ἔχθιστα
Voc.	ἔχθιστε	ἔχθίστη	ἔχθιστον	ἔχθιστοι	ἔχθισται	ἔχθιστα
	MS	FS	NS	MP	FP	NP

9). Decline the numbers 1 (εἷς, μία, ἓν), 2 (δύο), 3 (τρεις, τρία) and 4 (τέτταρες, τέτταρα). Label case and gender.

Nom.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	δύο	τρεις	τρία	τέτταρες	τέτταρα
Gen.	ἑνός	μιᾶς	ἑνός	δυοῖν	τριῶν	τριῶν	τεττάρων	τεττάρων
Dat.	ἐνί	μιᾷ	ἐνί	δυοῖν	τρισί(v)	τρισί(v)	τέτταρσι(v)	τέτταρσι(v)
Acc.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν	δύο	τρεις	τρία	τέτταρας	τέτταρα
	M	F	N	M/F/N	M/F	N	M/F	N

10). Decline οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν alongside μηδεῖς, μηδεμία, μηδέν. Label case and gender.

Nom.	οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν	μηδεῖς	μηδεμία	μηδέν
Gen.	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός	μηδενός	μηδεμιᾶς	μηδενός
Dat.	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί	μηδενί	μηδεμιᾷ	μηδενί
Acc.	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν	μηδένα	μηδεμίαν	μηδέν
	M	F	N	M	F	N

11). Decline ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι. Label case, number and gender and give all alternate forms.

Nom.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅτι	οἵτινες	αἵτινες	ἅτινα/ἅττα
Gen.	οὗτινος/ότου	ἥστινος	οὗτινος/ότου	ὧντινων/ότων	ὧντινων	ὧντινων/ότων
Dat.	ὧτινι/ότῳ	ἥτινι	ὧτινι/ότῳ	οἷστισι(v)/ότοις	αἷστισι(v)	ὡἷστισι(v)/ότοις
Acc.	ὄντινα	ἥντινα	ὅτι	οὗστινας	ἄστινας	ἅτινα/ἅττα
	MS	FS	NS	MP	FP	NP

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #4 (for Units 11-20) - Pronoun/Adjective Uses (KEY)

- 1). Describe the three main ways in which αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό is used:

As an adjective in the attributive position, αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό means "same". In the predicate position, or standing alone in the Nominative case, it means "-self". By itself in the Genitive, dative or Accusative cases it serves as the personal pronoun for the third person.

- 2). Describe the three main uses of the supplementary participle with which you are familiar:

The supplementary participle completes the meaning of a verb. Verbs indicating emotion (such as χαίρω, "take pleasure, enjoy") can often take a supplementary participle which is best translated as an English gerund. Verbs of beginning (such as ἄρχω, "begin" [*mid.*]), enduring and ceasing (such as παύω, "stop"; "cease" [*mid.*]) take a supplementary participle, generally in the present tense and best translated by the English gerund. Also, the verbs λανθάνω ("escape the notice of" [+ Acc.]), φθάνω ("act first; be first [in doing something]; anticipate [someone]") and τυγχάνω ("happen [to]; hit the mark; obtain [+ Gen.]) often take supplementary participles.

- 3). How is τίς, τί used? What about τις, τι?

τίς, τί is the interrogative adjective or pronoun; as such, it is used to ask direct questions. τις, τι is the indefinite adjective or pronoun and designates someone or -thing non-specific.

- 4). Say a few words about both regular and reflexive possession in Greek.

Thank you! I will. To show possession in the first and second persons, one can use either the possessive adjective (in the attributive position) or the Genitive of the personal pronoun (enclitic in the singular, in the predicate position). To show possession in the third person, use the Genitive of a demonstrative pronoun (in the attributive position) or the Genitive of αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό (in the predicate position). To show reflexive possession in the singular, use the Genitive of the reflexive pronoun (in the attributive position) or (less commonly) the possessive adjectives ἐμός and σός. In the plural, for the first and second persons use ἡμέτερος, ἡμέτερα, ἡμέτερον and ὑμέτερος, ὑμέτερα, ὑμέτερον by themselves or (more commonly) strengthened by αὐτῶν. In the third person plural use ἐαυτῶν (in the attributive position) or the reflexive possessive adjective σφέτερος, σφετέρα, σφέτερον, strengthened by αὐτῶν.

- 5). Name the three degrees of the Greek adjective and characterize each.

The positive degree simply attributes a quality to a noun or pronoun. The comparative degree shows that of two nouns or pronouns one has more of a quality than the other or that one noun or pronoun has the quality to a rather high degree. The superlative degree shows that of more than two nouns or pronouns one has the most of a quality or that a noun or pronoun has the quality to a very high degree.

- 6). Describe the two basic ways in which Greek adjectives are compared (*i.e.*, the two main ways to make comparative adjectives out of positive ones).

Most adjectives form their comparative degree with the suffixes -τερος, -τερᾶ, -τερον (and their superlative degree with the suffixes -τατος, -τατη, -τατον). For first and second declension adjectives, get the stem for the positive degree and add an *omicron* (if the stem ends in a long syllable) or an *omega* (if the stem ends in a short syllable) followed by the suffixes. Third declension adjectives in -ης, -εσ and third and first declension adjectives ending in -ύς, -εῖα, -ύ add the suffixes directly to the stem without any intervening vowel. A certain number of adjectives use the suffixes -ίων, -ιον and -ιστος, -ιστη, -ιστον to form their comparative and superlative degrees, respectively. These must be learned separately.

- 7). How can one harness the power of the comparative or superlative degree of an adjective without actually forming the comparative or superlative degree of an adjective? (*i.e.*, What other words can one use?)

An alternative to making the comparative or superlative of an adjective is to retain the positive degree and add the comparative adverb μᾶλλον ("more") or the superlative adverb μάλιστα ("most").

- 8). How does one make a "superlative" superlative?

The conjunctions ὅτι and ὡς, when followed by the superlative degree, mean "as... as possible".

- 9). Name an alternative to comparison with the Genitive of comparison and give a brief description of how this construction works.

One can make a comparison with the conjunction ἢ, "than". The things being compared with ἢ must be in the same case. The case(s) of the things being compared depends on their use in their own clauses.

- 10). Briefly describe how sequences of simple and compound negatives work in Greek:

A simple negative (μή, οὐ) followed by a compound negative or negatives (e.g.: μηδεῖς, οὐδεῖς), or a compound negative followed by another compound negative or negatives, has its negation strengthened. A compound negative followed by a simple negative produces a positive statement.

- 11). Describe the two main ways in which ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι is used:

ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι serves as the indefinite relative pronoun ("whoever, whatever") and adds an extra generalizing force, often to a conditional sentence. It also serves as the indirect interrogative pronoun/adjective ("who, what") introducing an indirect question.

- 12). Give the dictionary entries for three direct interrogative pronouns/adjectives as well as the dictionary entries of their indefinite/indirect interrogative forms.

DIRECT INTERROGATIVE

ποιός, ποία, ποῖον, "of what kind?"
 πόσος, πόση, πόσον, "how much/many?, how large?"
 πότερος, ποτέρα, πότερον, "which (of two)?"
 τίς, τί, "who, what?"

INDIRECT/INDEFINITE INTERROGATIVE

ὀποιός, ὀποία, ὀποῖον, "of what(ever) sort?"
 ὀπόσος, ὀπόση, ὀπόσον, "how(ever) much/many?"
 ὀπότερος, ὀποτέρα, ὀπότερον, "which(ever) (of two)?"
 ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, "whoever, whatever, who?, what?"

- 13). Give the dictionary entries for three direct interrogative adverbs as well as the dictionary entries of their indefinite enclitic and indefinite relative / indirect interrogative forms.

DIRECT INTERROGATIVE

πόθεν, "from where?, whence?"
 ποῖ, "to where?, whither?"
 πότε, "when?"
 ποῦ, "where?"
 πῶς, "how?"

INDEFINITE ENCLITIC

ποθεν, "from somewhere"
 ποι, "to some place"
 ποτέ, "at some time, ever"
 που, "somewhere"
 πῶς, "somehow"

INDEFINITE/INDIRECT INTERROGATIVE

ὀποθεν, "from wherever, from where?, whence?"
 ὀποι, "to wherever, to where?, whither?"
 ὀπότε, "whenever, when?"
 ὀπου, "wherever, where?"
 ὀπῶς, "however, how?"

- 14). What are the general rules for comparing adverbs?

In general, adverbs are compared by employing certain forms of a given adverb's comparative and superlative adjective. The comparative adverb is typically the neuter Accusative singular of the comparative adjective, the superlative the neuter Accusative plural of the superlative adjective.

- 15). What are the general rules for the formation of verbal adjectives expressing obligation or necessity? Briefly describe how such adjectives are used.

In most cases, these adjectives are formed by dropping the past indicative augment and the -ην (and, where it appears, the -θ-) from the sixth principal part of a verb. The adjectival suffix -τέος, -τέα, -τέον is then added to the resulting stem. If -φ- or -χ- precedes the suffix, they are changed to -π- and -κ-, respectively. Such adjectives are employed in two ways: a personal (passive) construction and an impersonal (active/middle) construction. The former is employed with transitive verbs that take direct objects in the Accusative case and indicates that a verbal action is obligatory and must be performed upon the noun or pronoun agreeing with the adjective. In the latter construction the adjective is used impersonally and does not agree with a noun or pronoun. It is always neuter and Nominative in form, sometimes singular, sometimes plural. A Dative of personal agent is used to indicate the person or thing for whom the action is obligatory.

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #5 (for Units 11-20) - Verbs #1 (KEY)

- 1). Conjugate ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, ἤκουσα, ἀκήκοα, ---, ἠκούσθην in the present imperative active, middle and passive. Label person and number. Translate the third person plurals:

ACTIVE			MIDDLE/PASSIVE		
2 nd	ἄκουε	ἀκούετε	2 nd	ἀκούου	ἀκούεσθε
3 rd	ἀκουέτω	ἀκουόντων	3 rd	ἀκουέσθω	ἀκουέσθων
	S	P		S	P
"let them hear"			"let them hear for themselves; let them be heard"		

- 2). Conjugate λαμβάνω, λήψομαι, ἔλαβον, εἴληφα, εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην in the aorist imperative active, middle and passive. Label person and number. Translate the second person singulars:

ACTIVE		MIDDLE		PASSIVE	
2 nd	λάβε	λάβετε	λαβοῦ	λάβεσθε	λήφθητι
3 rd	λαβέτω	λαβόντων	λαβέσθω	λαβέσθων	ληφθήτω
	S	P	S	P	S
"(you) take"		"(you) take for yourself"		"(you) be taken"	

- 3). Conjugate δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην in the imperfect indicative active, middle and passive. Label person and number. Translate the first person singulars:

ACTIVE			MIDDLE/PASSIVE		
1 st	ἐδίδουν	ἐδίδομεν	1 st	ἐδιδόμην	ἐδιδόμεθα
2 nd	ἐδίδους	ἐδίδοτε	2 nd	ἐδίδοσο	ἐδίδοσθε
3 rd	ἐδίδου	ἐδίδοσαν	3 rd	ἐδίδοτο	ἐδίδοντο
	S	P		S	P
"I was giving"			"I was giving for myself; I was being given"		

- 4). Conjugate ἵστημι, στήσω, ἕστησα (trans.) or ἕστην (intrans.), ἕστηκα (trans.), ἕσταμαι, ἐστάθην in the present indicative active, middle and passive. Label person and number. Translate the third person singulars.

ACTIVE			MIDDLE/PASSIVE		
1 st	ἵστημι	ἵσταμεν	1 st	ἵσταμαι	ἵστάμεθα
2 nd	ἵστης	ἵστατε	2 nd	ἵστασαι	ἵστασθε
3 rd	ἵστησιν	ἵστασι(ν)	3 rd	ἵσταται	ἵστανται
	S	P		S	P
"she stands X (up)"			"she is standing (X) (up) (for herself); she is being stood (up)"		

- 5). Conjugate τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέθηκα, τέθημαι, ἐτέθην in the present subjunctive active, middle and passive. Label person and number.

ACTIVE			MIDDLE/PASSIVE		
1 st	τιθῶ	τιθῶμεν	1 st	τιθῶμαι	τιθώμεθα
2 nd	τιθῆς	τιθῆτε	2 nd	τιθῆ	τιθῆσθε
3 rd	τιθῆ	τιθῶσι(ν)	3 rd	τιθῆται	τιθῶνται
	S	P		S	P

- 6). Conjugate καθίστημι, καταστήσω, κατέστησα (trans.) or κατέστην (intrans.), καθέστηκα (intrans.), καθέσταμαι, κατεστάθην in the present optative active, middle and passive. Label person and number.

ACTIVE			MIDDLE/PASSIVE		
1 st	καθισταῖην	καθισταίμεν/καθισταίημεν	1 st	καθισταίμην	καθισταίμεθα
2 nd	καθισταίης	καθισταίτε/καθισταίητε	2 nd	καθισταίω	καθισταίσθε
3 rd	καθισταίη	καθισταίεν/καθισταίησαν	3 rd	καθισταίτο	καθισταίντο
	S	P		S	P

- 7). Conjugate ἀφίστημι, ἀποστήσω, ἀπέστησα (trans.) or ἀπέστην (intrans.), ἀφέστηκα (intrans.), ἀφέσταμαι, ἀπεστάθην in the present and aorist imperative active, middle and passive. Label person and number. Translate the second person plurals.

PRESENT ACTIVE			PRESENT MIDDLE/PASSIVE		
2 nd	ἀφίστη	ἀφίστατε	2 nd	ἀφίστασο	ἀφίστασθε
3 rd	ἀφιστάτω	ἀφιστάντων	3 rd	ἀφιστάσθω	ἀφιστάσθων
	S	P		S	P
"(y'all) revolt"			"(y'all) revolt; (y'all) be made to revolt"		
AORIST ACTIVE			AORIST PASSIVE		
2 nd	ἀποστήθι	ἀποστήτε	2 nd	ἀποστήθητι	ἀποστήθητε
3 rd	ἀποστήτω	ἀποστάντων	3 rd	ἀποστηθήτω	ἀποστηθέντων
	S	P		S	P
"(y'all) revolt"			"(y'all) be made to revolt"		

8). Conjugate παραδίδωμι, παραδώσω, παρέδωκα, παραδέδωκα, παραδέδομαι, παρεδόθην in the present and aorist infinitive active, middle and passive. Translate your forms.

	ACTIVE	MIDDLE	PASSIVE
PRESENT	παραδιδόναι "to hand over"	παραδίδοσθαι "to hand over (for oneself)"	παραδίδοσθαι "to be handed over"
AORIST	παραδοῦναι "to hand over"	παραδόσθαι "to hand over (for oneself)"	παραδοθῆναι "to be handed over"

9). Conjugate ἐπιτίθημι, ἐπιθήσω, ἐπέθηκα, ἐπιτέθηκα, ἐπιτέθημαι, ἐπετέθη in the aorist indicative active and middle. Label person and number. Translate the first person plurals.

	ACTIVE			MIDDLE	
1 st	ἐπέθηκα	ἐπέθεμεν	1 st	ἐπεθέμην	ἐπεθέμεθα
2 nd	ἐπέθηκας	ἐπέθετε	2 nd	ἐπέθου	ἐπέθεσθε
3 rd	ἐπέθηκε(ν)	ἐπέθεσαν	3 rd	ἐπέθετο	ἐπέθεντο
	S	P		S	P
	"we placed X on Y"			"we placed X on Y for ourselves"	

10). Conjugate ἀποδίδωμι, ἀποδώσω, ἀπέδωκα, ἀποδέδωκα, ἀποδέδομαι, ἀπεδόθην in the aorist subjunctive active and middle. Label person and number.

	ACTIVE			MIDDLE	
1 st	ἀποδῶ	ἀποδῶμεν	1 st	ἀποδῶμαι	ἀποδῶμεθα
2 nd	ἀποδῶς	ἀποδῶτε	2 nd	ἀποδῶ	ἀποδῶσθε
3 rd	ἀποδῶ	ἀποδῶσι(ν)	3 rd	ἀποδῶται	ἀποδῶνται
	S	P		S	P

11). Conjugate προδίδωμι, προδώσω, προέδωκα, προδέδωκα, προδέδομαι, προεδόθην in the aorist optative active and middle. Label person and number.

	ACTIVE			MIDDLE	
1 st	προδοίην	προδοίμεν/προδοίμεν	1 st	προδοίμην	προδοίμεθα
2 nd	προδοίης	προδοίτε/προδοίητε	2 nd	προδοίῳ	προδοίσθε
3 rd	προδοίῃ	προδοίεν/προδοίησαν	3 rd	προδοίτο	προδοίντο
	S	P		S	P

12). Conjugate μετανίσταμαι, μεταναστήσομαι, μετανέστην, μετανέστηκα, ---, --- in the perfect indicative and infinitive active and pluperfect indicative active. Label person and number. Translate the third person singulars and the infinitive.

	PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE			PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE	
1 st	μετανέστηκα	μετανέσταμεν	1 st	μετανειστήκη	μετανέσταμεν
2 nd	μετανέστηκας	μετανέστατε	2 nd	μετανειστήκης	μετανέστατε
3 rd	μετανέστηκε(ν)	μετανεστᾶσι(ν)	3 rd	μετανειστήκει(ν)	μετανέστασαν
	S	P		S	P

"he has migrated"

"he had migrated"

PERFECT INFINITIVE ACTIVE: μετανεστάναι, "to have migrated"

13). Conjugate διδάσκω, διδάξω, ἐδίδαξα, δεδίδαχα, δεδίδαγμα, ἐδιδάχθην in the future optative active, middle and passive and future infinitive active, middle and passive. Label person and number.

	ACTIVE		MIDDLE		PASSIVE	
1 st	διδάξοιμι	διδάξοιμεν	διδάξοιμην	διδάξοιμεθα	διδαχθῆσοιμην	διδαχθῆσοιμεθα
2 nd	διδάξοις	διδάξοιτε	διδάξοιο	διδάξοισθε	διδαχθῆσοιο	διδαχθῆσοισθε
3 rd	διδάξοι	διδάξοιεν	διδάξοιτο	διδάξοιντο	διδαχθῆσοιτο	διδαχθῆσοιντο
	S	P	S	P	S	P
	INFINITIVE: διδάξειν		διδάξεσθαι		διδαχθῆσεσθαι	

14). Conjugate δεῖ, δεήσει, ἐδέησε(ν), ---, ---, --- and χρή, χρῆσται, ---, ---, --- in the present indicative, subjunctive, optative, and infinitive active, imperfect, future and aorist indicative active. Label person and number.

PRESENT INDICATIVE	δεῖ	χρή
PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE	δέη	χρῆ
PRESENT OPTATIVE	δέοι	χρείη
PRESENT INFINITIVE	δεῖν	χρῆναι
IMPERFECT INDICATIVE	ἔδει	χρῆν/ἐχρῆν
FUTURE INDICATIVE	δεήσει	χρήσται
AORIST INDICATIVE	ἐδέησε(ν)	---

all finite forms are third person singular

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #6 (for Units 11-20) - Verbs #2 (KEY)

1). Conjugate δείκνυμι, δείξω, ἔδειξα, δέδειχα, δέδειγμαί, ἐδείχθην in the present subjunctive and optative active, middle and passive. Label person and number.

	PRES SUBJ ACT		PRES SUBJ MID/PASS	
1 st	δείκνύω	δείκνύομεν	δείκνύομαι	δείκνύομεθα
2 nd	δείκνύης	δείκνύητε	δείκνύῃ	δείκνύησθε
3 rd	δείκνύῃ	δείκνύωσι(ν)	δείκνύηται	δείκνύονται
	S	P	S	P
	PRES OPT ACT		PRES OPT MID/PASS	
1 st	δείκνύοιμι	δείκνύοιμεν	δείκνυίμην	δείκνυίμεθα
2 nd	δείκνύοις	δείκνύοιτε	δείκνύοιτο	δείκνύοισθε
3 rd	δείκνύοι	δείκνύοιεν	δείκνύοιτο	δείκνύοιντο
	S	P	S	P

2). Conjugate εἰμί, ἔσομαι, ---, ---, ---, --- in the present indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative active and imperfect indicative active. Label person and number. Translate the second person singulars.

		PRES IND	IMPF IND	PRES SUB	PRES OPT	PRES IMPER
singular	1 st	εἰμί	ἦ / ἦν	ᾧ	εἶην	---
	2 nd	εἶ	ἦσθε	ἦς	εἶης	ἴσθι
	3 rd	ἐστί(ν)	ἦν	ἦ	εἶη	ἔστω
plural	1 st	ἐσμέν	ἦμεν	ᾧμεν	εἶμεν / εἶημεν	---
	2 nd	ἐστέ	ἦτε	ἦτε	εἶτε / εἶητε	ἔσθε
	3 rd	εἰσί(ν)	ἦσαν	ᾧσι(ν)	εἶεν / εἶησαν	ἔστων / ὄντων
		"you are"	"you were"	---	---	"(you) be"

3). Conjugate φημί, φήσω, ἔφησα, ---, ---, --- in the present indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative active and imperfect indicative active. Label person and number. Translate the third person plurals.

		PRES IND	IMPF IND	PRES SUB	PRES OPT	PRES IMPER
singular	1 st	φημί	ἔφην	φῶ	φαίην	---
	2 nd	φής	ἔφησθα / ἔφης	φής	φαίης	φάθι
	3 rd	φησί(ν)	ἔφη	φή	φαίη	φάτω
plural	1 st	φαμέν	ἔφαμεν	φῶμεν	φαίμεν/φαίημεν	---
	2 nd	φατέ	ἔφατε	φήτε	φαίτε/φαίητε	φάτε
	3 rd	φασί(ν)	ἔφασαν	φῶσι(ν)	φαίεν/φαίησαν	φάντων
		"they say"	"they were saying"	---	---	"let them say"

4). Conjugate γινώσκω, γνώσομαι, ἔγνων, ἔγνωκα, ἔγνωσμαι, ἐγνώσθην in the aorist indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative active. Label person and number. Translate the second person plurals.

		AOR IND	AOR SUB	AOR OPT	AOR IMPER
singular	1 st	ἔγνων	γνῶ	γνοιήν	---
	2 nd	ἔγνως	γνῶς	γνοιής	γνώθι
	3 rd	ἔγνω	γνῶ	γνοίη	γνώτω
plural	1 st	ἔγνωμεν	γνῶμεν	γνοιήμεν/γνοιήμεν	---
	2 nd	ἔγνωτε	γνῶτε	γνοιήτε/γνοιήτε	γνώτε
	3 rd	ἔγνωσαν	γνῶσι(ν)	γνοιήεν/γνοιήσαν	γνόντων
		"y'all knew"	---	---	"(y'all) know"

5). Conjugate εἶμι, ---, ---, ---, ---, --- in the present indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative active and imperfect indicative active. Label person and number. Translate the third person singulars.

		PRES IND	IMPF IND	PRES SUB	PRES OPT	PRES IMPER
singular	1 st	εἶμι	ἦα / ἦειν	ἶω	ἶοιμι / ἰοίην	---
	2 nd	εἶ	ἦεισθε / ἦεις	ἶης	ἶοις	ἴθι
	3 rd	εἶσι(ν)	ἦει(ν)	ἶη	ἶοι	ἴτω
plural	1 st	ἶμεν	ἦμεν	ἶωμεν	ἶοιμεν	---
	2 nd	ἶτε	ἦτε	ἶητε	ἶοιτε	ἴτε
	3 rd	ἶασι(ν)	ἦσαν / ἦεσαν	ἶωσι(ν)	ἶοιεν	ἰόντων
		"he will go"	"he was going"	---	---	"let him go"

6). Conjugate ἴημι, -ἴσω, -ἦκα, -εἶκα, -εἶμαι, -εἶθην in the present indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative active and imperfect indicative active. Label person and number. Translate the second person singulars.

		PRES IND	IMPF IND	PRES SUB	PRES OPT	PRES IMPER
singular	1 st	ἴημι	ἴην	ἰῶ	ἰείην	---
	2 nd	ἴης / ἰεῖς	ἴεις	ἰῆς	ἰείης	ἴει
	3 rd	ἴησι(v)	ἴει	ἰῆ	ἰείη	ἰέτω
plural	1 st	ἴεμεν	ἴεμεν	ἰῶμεν	ἰείμεν / ἰείημεν	---
	2 nd	ἴετε	ἴετε	ἰῆτε	ἰείτε / ἰείητε	ἴετε
	3 rd	ἰᾶσι(v)	ἴεσαν	ἰῶσι(v)	ἰείεν / ἰείησαν	ἰέντων
		"you send"	"you were sending"---	---	---	"(you) send"

7). Conjugate συνίημι, συνήσω, συνήκα, συνεἶκα, συνεἶμαι, συνεἶθην in the present indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative and imperfect indicative middle and passive. Label person and number. Translate the first person plurals.

		PRES IND	IMPF IND	PRES SUB	PRES OPT	PRES IMPER
singular	1 st	συνίεμαι	συνιέμην	συνιῶμαι	συνιείμην	---
	2 nd	συνιέσαι	συνιέσο	συνιῆ	συνιείο	συνιέσο
	3 rd	συνιέται	συνιέτο	συνιῆται	συνιέιτο	συνιέσθω
plural	1 st	συνιέμεθα	συνιέμεθα	συνιῶμεθα	συνιείμεθα	---
	2 nd	συνιέσθε	συνιέσθε	συνιῆσθε	συνιείσθε	συνιέσθε
	3 rd	συνιένται	συνιέντο	συνιῶνται	συνιείντο	συνιέσθων
		"we understand"	"we used to understand"	---	---	---

8). Conjugate ἀφίημι, ἀφήσω, ἀφήκα, ἀφείκα, ἀφείμαι, ἀφείθην in the aorist indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative active and middle. Label person and number. Translate the first person singulars.

ACT		AOR IND	AOR SUB	AOR OPT	AOR IMPER
singular	1 st	ἀφήκα	ἀφῶ	ἀφείην	---
	2 nd	ἀφήκας	ἀφῆς	ἀφείης	ἀφές
	3 rd	ἀφήκε(v)	ἀφῆ	ἀφείη	ἀφέτω
plural	1 st	ἀφείμεν	ἀφῶμεν	ἀφείμεν / ἀφείημεν	---
	2 nd	ἀφείτε	ἀφῆτε	ἀφείτε / ἀφείητε	ἀφέτε
	3 rd	ἀφείσαν	ἀφῶσι(v)	ἀφείεν / ἀφείησαν	ἀφέντων
MID singular	1 st	"I released"	---	---	---
	2 nd	ἀφείμην	ἀφῶμαι	ἀφείμην	---
	3 rd	ἀφείσο	ἀφῆ	ἀφείο	ἀφοῦ
plural	1 st	ἀφείτο	ἀφῆται	ἀφείτο / ἀφοῖτο	ἀφέσθω
	2 nd	ἀφείμεθα	ἀφῶμεθα	ἀφείμεθα / ἀφοίμεθα	---
	3 rd	ἀφείσθε	ἀφῆσθε	ἀφείσθε / ἀφοίσθε	ἀφέσθε
		ἀφείντο	ἀφῶνται	ἀφείντο / ἀφοίντο	ἀφέσθων
		"I released for myself"	---	---	---

9). Conjugate οἶδα, εἴσομαι, ---, ---, ---, --- in the perfect indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative active and pluperfect indicative active. Label person and number. Translate the third person singulars.

		PERF IND	PERF SUB	PERF OPT	PERF IMPER	PLUP IND
singular	1 st	οἶδα	εἰδῶ	εἰδείην	---	ἤδη / ἤδειν
	2 nd	οἶσθα	εἰδῆς	εἰδείης	ἴσθι	ἤδησθα / ἤδεις
	3 rd	οἶδε(v)	εἰδῆ	εἰδείη	ἴστω	ἤδει(v)
plural	1 st	ἴσμεν	εἰδῶμεν	εἰδείμεν / εἰδείημεν	---	ἤσμεν / ἤδεμεν
	2 nd	ἴστε	εἰδῆτε	εἰδείτε / εἰδείητε	ἴστε	ἤστε / ἤδετε
	3 rd	ἴσασι(v)	εἰδῶσι(v)	εἰδείεν / εἰδείησαν	ἴστων	ἤσαν / ἤδεσαν
		"he knows"	---	---	"let him know"	"he knew"

10). Conjugate κείμαι, κείσομαι, ---, ---, ---, --- in the present indicative, subjunctive, optative and imperative and imperfect indicative middle. Label person and number. Translate the second person plurals.

		PRES IND	IMPF IND	PRES SUB	PRES OPT	PRES IMPER
singular	1 st	κείμαι	έκειμην	κέωμαι	κεοίμην	---
	2 nd	κείσαι	έκεισο	κέη	κέοιο	κείσο
	3 rd	κείται	έκειτο	κέηται	κέοιτο	κείσθω
plural	1 st	κείμεθα	έκειμεθα	κεώμεθα	κεοίμεθα	---
	2 nd	κείσθε	έκεισθε	κέησθε	κέοισθε	κείσθε
	3 rd	κείνται	έκειντο	κέωνται	κέοιντο	κείσθων
		"y'all lie"	"y'all were lying" ---	---	---	"(y'a'll) lie"

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #7 (for Units 11-20) - Clauses (KEY)

- 1). How does one generally issue a command in Greek?

The imperative mood, of course. Alternatives include the hortatory subjunctive and independent object clauses of effort.

- 2). What are the two basic ways to make a prohibition in Greek? Be specific about the circumstances in which each is employed.

Prohibitions (introduced by μή) employ either the imperative or a subjunctive. For a prohibition with simple aspect, employ the aorist subjunctive (hortatory in the first person plural, prohibitive in the second and third persons). For progressive/repeated aspect, employ the present imperative in the second and third persons, the present (hortatory) subjunctive in the first (plural).

- 3). Describe the four types of temporal clause with which you are familiar: moods of verbs in main and temporal clause, temporal conjunctions employed and what sort of relative time each conjunction indicates.

Past definite temporal clauses are introduced by a past tense of the indicative (negative οὐ) and ἐπεὶ or ἐπειδὴ ("after, when") + a past (usually aorist) indicative (negative οὐ) to indicate prior action, ὅτε ("when") + an aorist or imperfect indicative (negative οὐ) to indicate simultaneous action. Present general temporal clauses are introduced by a present indicative (negative οὐ) and ἐπειδὴν ("after, when, whenever") + an aorist subjunctive (negative μή) to indicate prior action, ὅταν ("when, whenever") + a present or aorist subjunctive (negative μή) to indicate simultaneous action. Past general temporal clauses are introduced by an imperfect indicative (negative οὐ) and ἐπεὶ or ἐπειδὴ ("after, when, whenever") + an aorist optative (negative μή) to indicate prior action, ὅτε ("whenever") + a present or aorist optative (negative μή) to indicate simultaneous action. Future more vivid temporal clauses are introduced by a future indicative (negative οὐ) and ἐπειδὴν ("after, when") + an aorist subjunctive (negative οὐ) to indicate prior action, ὅταν ("when") + a present or aorist subjunctive (negative οὐ) to indicate simultaneous action.

- 4). Aside from its basic meaning ("with X Y-ing") provide four additional ways to translate a Genitive Absolute.

Genitive absolutes can also have temporal ("when Bob had escaped the dungeon"), concessive ("Although Bob had escaped the dungeon"), or causal ("Since Bob had escaped the dungeon") relations to the main verb of a sentence. A Genitive absolute can also stand as the protasis to a conditional sentence (negative μή): "If Bob had escaped the dungeon".

- 5). What conjunction introduces a fear clause? What dictates the mood of the verb in a fear clause?

Fear clauses are introduced by μή. To express a fear that something may/might not happen, μή οὐ is used. In fear clauses referring to subsequent action, the verbs in fear clauses follow the rules for sequence of moods: subjunctives after primary tenses, optatives after secondary tenses. For fear clauses referring to contemporaneous actions, indicatives are used.

- 6). Describe object clauses of effort: introductory conjunction, tense and mood of verbs, independent use, etc.

Object clauses of effort often follow verbs of striving, effort, or caring (such as μηχανάομαι, μηχανήσομαι, ἐμηχανησάμην, ---, μεμηχάνημαι, ---, "contrive, devise"). They are introduced by ὅπως, "that". The future indicative is employed for all verbs in object clauses of effort, even when the introductory verb is in a secondary tense. These clauses can be used independently (*i.e.*, without an introductory clause but with the ὅπως remaining) as alternatives to commands and prohibitions.

- 7). Describe the three major ways to construct indirect statement in Greek: introductory conjunctions, mood/tense/ form of verb in main and subordinate clause and case of subject in subordinate clause. For each type of indirect statement give the first principal part of two verbs that can introduce it.

Indirect statements can be made in three ways in Greek. 1). One can employ the conjunctions ὅτι and ὡς with a finite verb. The verb in the indirect statement is indicative if the main verb is a primary tense, optative (or retained indicative for vividness) if the main verb is a secondary tense. 2). One can use an Accusative/infinitive construction. In this case, the subject in the original statement is placed in the Accusative case and the verb is changed to the corresponding tense of the infinitive. 3). One can use a participle/Accusative construction. In this case, the subject in the original statement is placed in the Accusative case and the verb is changed to the corresponding tense of the participle.

- 8). Describe the retained subjunctive: when it occurs, what force it has, three types of clauses in which it can occur.

A retained subjunctive occurs in purpose and fear clauses introduced by a main verbs in secondary tenses, instead of the expected optative. A retained subjunctive presents the intention or fear more vividly than the optative. This vividness cannot be represented in translation, however.

- 9). How does one express an unattainable wish in Greek? Provide information on the two different types (*i.e.* times) and the introductory words and negative employed.

Unattainable wishes are introduced by εἴθε or εἰ γόρ and have verbs in past tenses of the indicative: imperfect indicatives for wishes referring to present time, aorist indicatives for wishes in past time. The negative is μή.

- 10). How does one form an indirect question in Greek?

Indirect questions consist of (a) finite verb(s) introduced by (an) (usually) indirect interrogative word(s). When the introductory verb is in a primary tense, the verbs in the indirect question retain their original moods and tenses. If the introductory verb is in a secondary tense, all verbs in the indirect question are changed to the corresponding tense of the optative or are retained as indicatives.

- 11). Give the characteristics of temporal clauses introduced by μέχρι and ἕως: mood and tense of main and subordinate verb and general rule for translation.

Temporal clauses introduced by μέχρι and ἕως (typically) take a past indicative when the main verb is past and the temporal clause refers to a definite act in past time and ὅταν with the subjunctive when the main verb is either present or future. μέχρι and ἕως generally mean "until" when the verb they introduce has simple aspect (aorist indicative or subjunctive) and "as long as" when the verb they introduce has progressive/repeated aspect (imperfect indicative or present subjunctive).

- 12). Give the characteristics of temporal clauses introduced by πρίν: mood and tense of verb in clause and what generally dictates what verb form appears in the clause.

πρίν introducing an infinitive (with a possible Accusative subject) means "before". The main clause is usually not negated. If the verb of the main clause is negated, πρίν introduces a finite verb and means "until". It takes either a past indicative (when the main verb is past) or ὅταν with the subjunctive (when the main verb is either present or future).

- 13). Describe some of the characteristics of constructions involving the impersonal verbs δεῖ and χρεῖ: person and number of subject, supplementary verb forms and use with negatives.

All finite forms of δεῖ and χρεῖ have no definite subject and are third person singular. Their participles appear in the neuter only. They often take an infinitive, usually with a subject Accusative, to complete their meaning(s). When negated, δεῖ and χρεῖ generally mean "must not", though οὐ δεῖ can sometimes mean "there is no need". δεῖ can take a Genitive of separation (of the thing needed).

- 14). Describe how the verb δοκέω can be employed to mean "seems best": person, number and form of subject.

δοκέω can be employed in the third person singular to mean "it seems best" to express a personal or collective opinion or decision. In such sentences, a pronoun or infinitive serves as the subject.

- 15). Describe the Accusative Absolute: types of verbs whose participles are employed in the construction, person and number of said participles, subject of said participles (if any) and general difference between Accusative and Genitive Absolute.

The Accusative absolute employs participles of impersonal verbs (*e.g.*: δεῖ, χρεῖ, δοκεῖ, ἔξεστι(ν)) in the neuter singular. They can govern an infinitive, just as do the other forms of these verbs, but without an accompanying noun or pronoun. The Accusative absolute is a circumstantial use of the participle and expresses a circumstance separate from the main clause of the sentence. Yet the obligation or possibility expressed by an Accusative absolute usually applies to someone named in the main clause.