

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #1 (for Units 1-10) - Basics (Accents, Breathings, etc.)

- 1). Write out the Greek alphabet in both capitals and lowercase (in alphabetical order, of course):

- 2). Explain the difference between rough and smooth breathings. When do we use them? Where do they go?

- 3). List the five short vowels and the five long vowels one encounters in Greek:

- 4). What is a diphthong? List the eight diphthongs one encounters in Greek:

- 5). When does an *iota* subscript occur? Where does one stick it?

- 6). What sorts of punctuation marks occur in written Greek? Identify them and give their functions:

- 7). How does capitalization work in Greek? (*I.e.*, Where and when does it occur? Where and when DOESN'T it?)

- 8). Name the three syllables of a Greek word that can take an accent and explain where they are located:

- 9). Name the three types of accents that occur in written Greek, and describe some of the restrictions that bind them:

- 10). What type of accentuation do most Greek verb forms have? Briefly explain how it works:

- 11). What type of accentuation do most Greek non-verb forms have? Briefly explain how it works:

12). Accent the following verb forms:

έδοξα έσπομην ηύρον έδυναμεθα ήλαυνετε θεε ήλθον βουλεσθω έβλαβην ταττε

13). Accent the following noun and adjective forms, based on the accent of the first form given:

θάλαττα θαλαττης θαλατταν θαλατταις θαλαττη
αΐξ αίγας αίγες αίγα ήμέτερος ήμετερα ήμετερᾶ ήμετερους

14). What part of the dictionary entry provides the starting accent position for nouns? for adjectives? How does the rule for finding the accent on participles differ from the latter?

15). Name two diphthongs that typically count as short for purposes of accentuation (when at the end of words).
Where do these diphthongs (when final) count as long?

16). What major exception to the accent rules occurs in nouns (but not adjectives) of the first declension?

17). What exception occurs in first and second declension nouns (and first/second declension adjectives) with acute accents on the ultimas of their Nominative singulars?

18). Give the rule(s) for accenting third declension nouns with monosyllabic stems:

19). Which four (or eight, depending on your interpretation) participles do NOT accent the feminine genitive plural with a circumflex on the ultima?

20). Name the six infinitives that do NOT have recessive accent, and be specific about precisely HOW said forms are accented:

21). Explain how accent works for most contracted verb forms:

22). Name two contracted verb forms that do NOT appear to follow the predictable rules for contraction, and show how they seem to violate the rules (*though they actually *do* follow the rules!*):

23). What does one call a word without an accent? a word that throws an accent onto the preceding word?

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #2 (for Units 1-10) - The Case System

1). The following sentence highlights the functions of the **NOMINATIVE** case. Translate, identify the Nominative nouns, and describe how they are being used:

A). ποιητὴς ἡ θυγάτηρ. (Nominative as subject; Nominative as predicate nominative - Unit 1)

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

A). τὰ χρήματα τὰ τοῦ στρατιώτου ἐκ τῆς οἰκίας, ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἐπέμφθη. (Genitive of possession; Genitive of motion away from - Unit 1)

B). ὁ νεανίας ἀνάξιος τιμῆς οὐκ ἤθελε ὑπὸ τῶν ἡγεμόνων ταφῆναι. (Genitive of value - Unit 4; Genitive of personal agent - Unit 5)

C). τοὺς ἀδίκους τῶν ὀπλιτῶν πέμψετε πέντε ἡμερῶν εἰς τὴν νῆσον. (Partitive genitive; Genitive of time within which - Unit 6)

D). εἴθε μὴ οἱ πολῖται ἐκείνους τοὺς ῥήτορας γραφὴν κλοπῆς γράψαιντο. (Genitive of the charge - Unit 7)

E). ἄλογος ἡ τῆς νίκης ἐλπίς ἡ τοῦ στρατοῦ. (Subjective genitive; Objective genitive - Unit 9)

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

A). ὦ Ὅμηρε, ἡ θεὸς τοῖς ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, παρὰ τῷ ἱερῷ δῶρα πέμπει. (Dative as indirect object; Dative of place where - Unit 1)

- B).** οὗτος ὁ πᾶσι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἄθλου ἄξιος ὅμως σύμπασι τοῖς εὐγενέσι νενίκηται. (Dative of reference - Unit 4; Dative of personal agent - Unit 5)
- C).** ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὄπλοις τε καὶ λίθοις ἄπασαι αἱ τῶν πολεμίων φάλαγγες ἐλύθησαν. (Dative of means or instrument - Unit 5; Dative of time at which - Unit 6)
- D).** ὅδε ὁ γέρων, ἄλογος τῇ γνώμῃ, ὅμως τὰ αἰσχρὰ τὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐν ἀληθείᾳ ἐδήλου. (Dative of manner; Dative of respect - Unit 9)

4). 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).** πότε πέμπω τὸ ἀργύριον εἰς τὴν πόλιν παρὰ τοὺς ῥήτορας; (Accusative as direct object; Accusative of motion toward - Unit 1)
- B).** πέντε νύκτας ἐν τῷ ἐκεῖ ἱερῷ ἔμεινα ἐπεὶ ἕξ στάδια εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐπεπέμμην. (Accusative of extent of time; Accusative of extent of space - Unit 6)
- C).** ἄρα ἀγαθὸν τὸ φίλον φίλον γραφὴν δώρων γράφεσθαι; (Internal/cognate accusative - Unit 7; Accusative as subject of infinitive - Unit 10)

5). The **VOCATIVE** case has one major use, highlighted in the following sentence. Translate this example, identify which nouns/adjectives are Vocatives, and explain how the Vocative case is being used.

- A).** μὴ φυλάξῃς τὰς οἰκίας, ὦ ἄδελφε. (Direct address - Unit 1)

- 10). Give full dictionary entries for ten second declension nouns (from memory):
- 11). Decline ὁδός, ὁδοῦ, ἡ alongside δῶρον, δώρου, τό. Label case and number:
- 12). To what gender(s) do most third declension nouns belong?
- 13). Give full dictionary entries for twenty third declension nouns (from memory):
- 14). Decline νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ alongside πρᾶγμα, πράγματος, τό. Label case and number:
- 15). Decline χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ alongside ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, ἡ. Label case and number:
- 16). Decline θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, ἡ alongside τέλος, τέλους, τό. Label case and number:
- 17). Decline φύσις, φύσεως, ἡ alongside ἰππεύς, ἰππέως, ὁ. Label case and number:

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #4 (for Units 1-10) - Adjectives

- 1). In what THREE ways do adjectives agree with the nouns they modify?

- 2). What are the two major groups of Greek adjectives? Give FOUR examples of each of these two types, with full dictionary entries:

- 3). What does one call an adjective without a noun to modify? How does one translate this type of adjective?

- 4). What is the rule for obtaining an adjective's accent?

- 5). Give at least THREE noun/adjective pairs (where the adjective modifies the noun) that show that the ending of an adjective is not necessarily the same as the noun with which it agrees:

- 6). What is the name for a verbal adjective? Identify the tenses and voices that have these things:

- 7). What kind of adjective "points out" the word with which it agrees? Give the dictionary entries for the THREE adjectives of this type with which you are familiar.

- 8). How many types of first/second declension adjectives are there? How does one identify each type given only the dictionary entry? Give an example of each:

- 9). How many types of third declension adjectives are there? Give an example of each type and explain how one tells them apart:

- 10). How does one generally form an adverb from an adjective? Demonstrate:

- 11). Decline θεός, θεοῦ, ἡ alongside the proper forms of φίλος, φίλη, φίλον. Label case and number.

- 12). Decline ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορος, ὁ alongside the proper forms of ἀνάξιος, ἀνάξιον. Label case and number.

- 13). Decline ποιητής, ποιητοῦ, ὁ alongside the proper forms of σῶφρων, σῶφρον. Label case and number.

- 14). Decline λόγος, λόγου, ὁ alongside the proper forms of ἀληθής, ἀληθές. Label case and number.

- 15). Decline ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ alongside the proper forms of οὗτος, αὐτή, τοῦτο. Label case and number.

- 16). Decline χρήμα, χρήματος, τό alongside the proper forms of ἅπασι, ἅπασα, ἅπαν. Label case and number.

- 17). Decline κλοπή, κλοπῆς, ἡ alongside the proper forms of ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο. Label case and number.

- 18). Decline ἀγών, ἀγῶνος, ὁ alongside the proper forms of ὕδε, ἦδε, τόδε. Label case and number.

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #5 (for Units 1-10) - Verbs #1

1). Complete the following list of the five qualities characteristic of all finite Greek verbs, and describe each, listing all possibilities for the individual characteristics:

PERSON (3):

NUMBER (3*):

TENSE (7*):

MOOD (4*):

VOICE (3):

2). What TWO things does the tense of a verb in the indicative mood provide information about? Identify all the possibilities for each of these things:

3). What's the difference between the primary and secondary tenses of the indicative? Which tenses belong to each designation?

4). Explain the differences between the three moods of the Greek verb with which you are familiar:

5). How many principal parts does a Greek verb (usually) have? Fully identify (*i.e.*, five qualities) each part:

6). Explain the principle of subject/verb agreement in Greek. Identify a major violation of this rule.

7). What suffix do all past indicative Greek forms have in common? What is this suffix called?

- 8). How do infinitives differ from finite verb forms?
- 9). List 4 uses of the Greek infinitive:
- 10). Describe how one performs a synopsis of a verb:
- 11). How does the tense of a subjunctive or optative differ from that of a verb in the indicative mood?
- 12). Explain how sequence of moods works:
- 13). The contracted verbs with which you are familiar can display contractions in two different principal parts. Which?
- 14). What is a participle? What five qualities do they have?
- 15). Which four Greek verb tenses have participial forms? in which voices?
- 16). Explain the significance of the tense of a participle:
- 17). What are the two uses of the participle with which you are familiar?
- 18). Masculine and neuter forms of the active participles (and the aorist passive participles) are declined like what nouns? What about feminine forms?
- 19). Middle/Passive participial forms (save the aorist passive) are declined like what type of adjectives?

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #6 (for Units 1-10) - Verbs #2

- 1).** Conjugate κλέπτω, κλέψω, ἔκλεψα, κέκλοφα, κέκλεμμαι, ἐκλάπην in the present indicative active, middle and passive. Label person and number. Translate the first person plurals:

- 2).** Conjugate σῶζω, σώσω, ἔσωσα, σέσωκα, σέσωσμαι/σέσωμαι, ἐσώθην in the imperfect indicative active, middle and passive. Label person and number. Translate the second person singulars:

- 3).** Conjugate πείθω, πείσω, ἔπεισα, πέπεικα, πέπεισμαι, ἐπείσθην in the aorist indicative active, middle and passive. Label person and number. Translate the third person plurals:

- 4).** Conjugate λείπω, λείψω, ἔλιπον, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην in the second aorist indicative active and middle and (first) aorist passive. Label person and number. Translate the third person plurals.

- 5).** Conjugate ἄρχω, ἄρξω, ἦρξα, ἦρχα, ἦρχμαι, ἦρχθην in the future indicative active, middle and passive. Label person and number. Translate the first person singulars:

- 6).** Conjugate παιδεύω, παιδεύσω, ἐπαίδευσα, πεπαίδευκα, πεπαίδευμαι, ἐπαιδεύθην in the perfect indicative active, middle and passive. Label person and number. Translate the second person plurals:

- 7).** Conjugate κωλύω, κωλύσω, ἐκώλυσα, κεκώλυκα, κεκώλυμαι, ἐκωλύθην in the pluperfect indicative active, middle and passive. Label person and number. Translate the third person plurals:

- 8).** Generate and translate all 9 infinitive forms of λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, λέλυκα, λέλυμαι, ἐλύθην with which you are familiar, as well as the second aorist active and middle infinitives of λείπω, λείψω, ἔλιπον, λέλοιπα, λέλειμμαι, ἐλείφθην.
- 9).** Conjugate χορεύω, χορεύσω, ἐχόρευσα, κεχόρευκα, κεχόρευμαι, ἐχορεύθην in the present subjunctive active, middle and passive. Label person and number:
- 10).** Conjugate πολιτεύω, πολιτεύσω, ἐπολίτευσα, πεπολίτευκα, πεπολίτευμαι, ἐπολιτεύθην in the aorist subjunctive active, middle and passive. Label person and number:
- 11).** Conjugate πράττω, πράξω, ἔπραξα, πέπραχα/πέπραγα, πέπραγμαι, ἐπράχθην in the present optative active, middle and passive. Label person and number:
- 12).** Conjugate τάττω, τάξω, ἔταξα, τέταχα, τέταγμαι, ἐτάχθην in the aorist optative active, middle and passive. Label person and number:
- 13).** Identify the stems and suffixes employed for most forms of the active participles:
- 14).** Identify the stems and suffixes employed for the forms of the middle/passive participles (save the aorist passive):
- 15).** Provide two examples each (dictionary entries) of *alpha*, *epsilon* and *omicron* contract verbs:

- 11). Describe the hortatory subjunctive. Include information on person, tense, negative and translation formula:

- 12). Describe the deliberative subjunctive. Include information on person, tense, negative and translation formula:

- 13). Describe the prohibitive subjunctive. Include information on person, tense, negative and translation formula:

- 14). Describe the optative of wish. Include information on introductory words, negative and translation formula:

- 15). Describe the potential optative. Include information on characteristic words, negative and translation formula:

- 16). What three qualities does the articular infinitive have? How is it used? What does its tense indicate? What negative does it employ?

- 17). How is an attributive participle used? How is a circumstantial participle different?

- 18). Describe the six ways in which one can interpret a circumstantial participle. For each use, give information on characteristic words in the main or participial clause, negatives and translation formulas:

- 19). Describe and differentiate between the two types of result clause with which you are familiar. Include information on introductory words, moods of verbs and translation formulas:

HANSEN & QUINN: Review Sheet #8 (for Units 1-10) - Sentence Mapping

- 1). COLOR all FINITE VERBS **RED**.
- 2). COLOR all SUBJECTS and PREDICATE NOMINATIVES **BLUE**.
- 3). COLOR all DIRECT OBJECTS and OBJECT INFINITIVES **GREEN**.
- 4). COLOR all OTHER INFINITIVES **ORANGE**.
- 5). COLOR all PARTICIPLES **PURPLE**.
- 6). Put **[BRACKETS]** around all **SUBORDINATE CLAUSES**: purpose, temporal, causal, relative, participial and result clauses. Include introductory words (if any).
- 7). Put **<ANGLE BRACKETS>** around all **PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES**. Make sure you enclose in angle brackets *everything* between the preposition and the noun it modifies. Watch out for prepositional phrases within prepositional phrases: use double angle brackets in such cases.
- 8). **UNDERLINE** any remaining nouns/adjectives and **ALL** words (articles, adjectives, adverbs, prepositional phrases *etc.*) that modify them (*i.e.*, underline everything).
- 9). **TRANSLATE** the sentences.

1). τῆ ὁδῶ τῆ ἐξ ἀγορᾶς εἰς τὴν χώραν πέμπει Ὅμηρος τὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δῶρα.

2). τὸν παρὰ τῶν ξένων ἄγγελον ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγορᾶς εἰς τὴν νῆσον ἐπέμψαμεν. ἐκελεύομεν γὰρ τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ἀνθρώπους τὸν πόλεμον λύσαι.

3). ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐθύσαμεν πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου τῇ θεῶ, νῦν καὶ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τεθύκαμεν ἵνα ἀρετὴν εἰς τὰς ψυχὰς πέμψῃ.

4). ὦ φίλοι, ἐὰν διὰ τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ βουλήν λύσωμεν τὴν δημοκρατίαν, πέμψομεν τοὺς πολίτας τοὺς ἀρχῆς ἀναξίους ἐκ τῆς χώρας παρὰ τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ξένους.

- 5).** εἰ ἡ γῆ ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν μὴ εὖ ἐφυλάττετο, οὐκ ἂν ἤθελον ἀγγέλους πέμψαι περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης.
- 6).** οἱ νεανῖαι οἷς γε βιβλία περὶ τῆς τῶν παλαιῶν ἐλευθερίας ὑφ' Ὀμήρου ἐγράφη εἰς μάχην πέντε ἡμερῶν ταχθήσονται τοῦ δήμου χάριν.
- 7).** ἄδηλά τοι τὰ τοῦ πολέμου. θυσώμεθα οὖν περὶ τῶν νῦν. λύσωμεν τὴν εἰρήνην ἢ μή; πείσαιμεν γὰρ ἂν τοὺς πολίτας τὰς οἰκίας λιπεῖν.
- 8).** χρήματα ἐκείνοις τοῖς κακοῖς ῥήτορσι λιπῶν, ἔπειτα τὸν στρατὸν ἤγαγον εἰς τὴν χώραν τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν οὐχ ὑπὸ στρατιωτῶν φυλαττομένων.
- 9).** τῆσδε τῆς νυκτὸς χορεύσουσι πέντε τῶν χορευτῶν τῶν πεμφθέντων παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν εἰς τὸ τῆς θεοῦ ἱερόν. ἤκουσι γὰρ οἱ ὀπλίται οἱ γ' ἀγαθοὶ μετὰ τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων νίκην τοὺς θεοὺς τιμήσοντες.
- 10).** τοὺς ἐν τέλει δῶρων γραψώμεθα οἷα παρὰ τοὺς νόμους τὰ τοῦ δήμου κλέψαντας ὥστ' ἐνικᾶτο ἡ πόλις.