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

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

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω          Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

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

rough breathings - over initial vowels - indicate an aspirated initial vowel (they make an "h" sound)
smooth breathings - also over initial vowels - indicate no aspiration (they do not effect the pronunciation of the vowel)

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

short:  α      ε      ι      ο      υ
long:  ᾱ      η      ῑ      ω      ῡ

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

A diphthong consists of two vowels pronounced together as one syllable; it counts as a long vowel

αι      αυ      ει      ευ      ηυ      οι      ου      υι

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

*Iota* subscript occurs when an *iota* is combined with a long *alpha, eta* or *omega;* it is written beneath the long vowel and is not pronounced

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

Greek has periods (.) which mark the end of sentences or thoughts, semicolons (·) which mark momentary pauses or introduce lists, commas (,) that are used just as in English and question marks (;).

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

Greek capitalizes proper names and the first words of paragraphs and quotations. Capitalization does not occur elsewhere.

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

ultima: last syllable; penult: second-to-last syllable; antepenult: third-to-last syllable

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

acute (/): can occur over all three accented syllables; grave (\): only occurs over the ultima when it's accented with an acute and another word follows without a pause; circumflex (~): occurs on the ultima and penult, only over long syllables, MUST appear when penult is accented, is long, and ultima is short

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

Most Greek verbs have recessive accent - the accent goes as far back as it can, as dictated by the rules of accent.

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

Most Greek non-verbs have persistent accent - the accent's position is established by an initial form & then moves based upon the rules of accent.

**12).** Accent the following verb forms:

ἔδοξα   ἑσπόμην      ηὗρον   ἐδυνάμεθα      ἠλαύνετε      θῦε      ἦλθον   βουλέσθω      ἐβλάβην      τάττε

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

θάλαττα          θαλάττης          θάλατταν          θαλάτταις          θαλάττῃ

αἴξ      αἶγας   αἶγες   αἶγα                                    ἡμέτερος          ἡμέτερα          ἡμετέρᾱ          ἡμετέρους

**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?

        nouns: Nominative singular          adjectives: neuter Nominative singular          participles: masculine Nominative singular

**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?*

        οι and αι typically count as short for purposes of accentuation when final.  They count as long when employed as endings for the present optative active, 3rd person singular (οι) and the aorist optative active, 3rd person singular (αι).

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

        All first declension nouns have Genitive plurals with the accented ending -ῶν

**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?

        They have circumflex accents on their ultimas in the Genitive and Dative, singular and plural.

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

        They accent their ultimas in the Genitive and Dative, singular and plural, and the Genitive plural has a circumflex.

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

        present middle/passive participle; future middle/passive participle; first and second aorist middle participle; perfect middle/passive participle

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

        aorist infinitive active (accented on penult); perfect infinitive active (accented on penult); aorist infinitive passive (accented on penult); perfect infinitive passive (accented on penult); 2nd aorist infinitive active (accented on ultima) and middle (accented on penult)

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

        Place the accent on the uncontracted form using the rules for recessive accent, then make alterations.  If the original accent fell on one of the contracted vowels, the accent must be on this syllable in the contracted form.  If the ultima is accented, it takes a circumflex.  Other syllables are governed by the rules for accent.

**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!*):

         present infinitive active of *alpha*-contracts (-ᾶν instead of -ᾷν) and *omicron*-contracts (-οῦν instead of -οῖν)

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

        Most unaccented Greek words are called proclitics; enclitics often toss their accents onto the words that immediately precede them.

**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)

The daughter is a poet.
ποιητής: Nominative singular masculine, predicate nominative
ἡ θυγάτηρ: Nominative singular feminine, subject

**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)

The soldier's possessions were sent out of his house, away from the land.
τοῦ στρατιώτου: Genitive singular masculine, Genitive of possession
τῆς οἰκίας: Genitive singular feminine, Genitive of place from which
τῆς γῆς: Genitive singular feminine, Genitive of place from which

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

The young man unworthy of honor was not wanting to be buried by the leaders.
τιμῆς: Genitive singular feminine, Genitive of value
τῶν ἡγεμόνων: Genitive plural masculine, Genitive of personal agent

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

Y'all will send the unjust (ones of the) hoplites within five days (in)to the island.
τῶν ὁπλιτῶν: Genitive plural masculine, partitive Genitive
ἡμερῶν: Genitive plural feminine, Genitive of time within which

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

If only the citizens would not indict those public speakers on a charge of theft.
κλοπῆς: Genitive singular feminine, Genitive of the charge

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

The army's hope of victory is senseless.
τῆς νίκης: Genitive singular feminine, objective Genitive
τοῦ στρατοῦ: Genitive singular masculine, subjective Genitive

**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)

(O) Homer, the goddess is sending gifts to those in the land, beside/at the temple.
τοῖς: Dative plural masculine, indirect object
τῇ χώρᾳ: Dative singular feminine, Dative of place where
τῷ ἱερῷ: Dative singular neuter, Dative of place where

**B).** οὗτος ὁ πᾶσι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἄθλου ἄξιος ὅμως σύμπασι τοῖς εὐγενέσι νενίκηται. (Dative of reference - Unit 4; Dative of personal agent - Unit 5)

This man, (considered) worthy of a prize to all the Athenians, nevertheless has been conquered by all of the nobles.

πᾶσι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις: Dative plural masculine, Dative of reference

σύμπασι τοῖς εὐγενέσι: Dative plural masculine, Dative of personal agent (with perfect passive verb)

**C).** ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὅπλοις τε καὶ λίθοις ἅπασαι αἱ τῶν πολεμίων φάλαγγες ἐλύθησαν. (Dative of means or instrument - Unit 5; Dative of time at which - Unit 6)

On that day, all of the enemy's battle-lines were destroyed with weapons and stones.

ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ: Dative singular feminine, Dative of time at which

ὅπλοις: Dative plural neuter, Dative of means or instrument

λίθοις: Dative plural masculine, Dative of means or instrument

**D).** ὅδε ὁ γέρων, ἄλογος τῇ γνώμῃ, ὅμως τὰ αἰσχρὰ τὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἐν ἀληθείᾳ ἐδήλου. (Dative of manner; Dative of respect - Unit 9)

This old man, irrational in mind, nevertheless was demonstrating the disgraces of the king in a truthful manner.

τῇ γνώμῃ: Dative singular feminine, Dative of respect

ἀληθείᾳ: Dative singular feminine, Dative of manner

**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)

When am I to send the money (in)to the city, to the (side of the) public speakers?

τὸ ἀργύριον: Accusative singular neuter, direct object

τὴν πόλιν: Accusative singular feminine, Accusative of place to which

τοὺς ῥήτορας: Accusative plural masculine, Accusative of place to which

**B).** πέντε νύκτας ἐν τῷ ἐκεῖ ἱερῷ ἔμεινα ἐπεὶ ἓξ στάδια εἰς τὴν χώραν ἐπεπέμμην. (Accusative of extent of time; Accusative of extent of space - Unit 6)

For five nights I remained in the temple there after I had been sent (for) six stades into the countryside.

πέντε νύκτας: Accusative plural feminine, Accusative of extent of time

ἓξ στάδια: Accusative plural neuter, Accusative of extent of space

τὴν χώραν: Accusative singular feminine, Accusative of place to which

**C).** ἆρα ἀγαθὸν τὸ φίλον φίλον γραφὴν δώρων γράφεσθαι; (Internal/cognate accusative - Unit 7; Accusative as subject of infinitive - Unit 10)

Is it (a) good (thing) for a friend to indict a friend on a charge of bribes?

φίλον (either): Accusative singular masculine, Accusative as subject of the infinitive

φίλον (either): Accusative singular masculine, direct object

γραφὴν: Accusative singular feminine, internal/cognate Accusative

**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)

Do not guard the houses, (o) brother.

ἄδελφε: Vocative singular masculine, direct address

**1).** Name the three qualities common to all Greek nouns and describe each of them:

CASE: (Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative) function of noun in sentence
NUMBER: (singular, plural, dual) how many?    GENDER: (masculine, feminine, neuter): important for agreement

**2).** What are the five cases of the Greek noun system?  Identify and give at least one use for each case:

NOMINATIVE: subject, predicate, in lists
GENITIVE: possession, objective/subjective, place from which, personal agent, partitive, time within which
DATIVE: reference, indirect object, time when, place where, respect, manner, means/instrument
ACCUSATIVE: direct object, place to which, extent of space/time, subject of infinitive
VOCATIVE: direct address

**3).** What is the general rule for finding a noun stem?

Drop the ending from the Genitive singular.

**4).** To what gender do most first declension nouns belong?

Most first declension nouns are feminine.

**5).** Give full dictionary entries for fifteen first declension nouns (from memory):

ἀγορά, ἀγορᾶς, ἡ "marketplace"    μάχη, μάχης, ἡ "battle"    οἰκία, οἰκίας, ἡ "house"    τέχνη, τέχνης, ἡ "art, skill, craft"
χώρα, χώρας, ἡ "land, country"    ψυχή, ψυχῆς, ἡ "soul"    φιλία, φιλίας, ἡ "friendship"    νίκη, νίκης, ἡ "victory"
ἀρετή, ἀρετῆς, ἡ "excellence, virtue"    βουλή, βουλῆς, ἡ "will, council"    δημοκρατία, δημοκρατίας, ἡ "democracy"
εἰρήνη, εἰρήνης, ἡ "peace"    ἐκκλησία, ἐκκλησίας, ἡ "assembly"    θυσία, θυσίας, ἡ "sacrifice"
ἀρχή, ἀρχῆς, ἡ "beginning, rule, empire"

**6).** Decline ψυχή, ψυχῆς, ἡ alongside χώρα, χώρας, ἡ.  Label case and number:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | ψυχή | ψυχαί | χώρα | χῶραι |
| Gen. | ψυχῆς | ψυχῶν | χώρας | χωρῶν |
| Dat. | ψυχῇ | ψυχαῖς | χώρᾳ | χώραις |
| Acc. | ψυχήν | ψυχάς | χώραν | χώρας |
| Voc. | ψυχή | ψυχαί | χώρα | χῶραι |
| | S | P | S | P |

**7).** Decline γέφυρα, γεφύρας, ἡ alongside μοῦσα, μούσης, ἡ.  Label case and number:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | γέφυρα | γέφυραι | μοῦσα | μοῦσαι |
| Gen. | γεφύρας | γεφυρῶν | μούσης | μουσῶν |
| Dat. | γεφύρᾳ | γεφύραις | μούσῃ | μούσαις |
| Acc. | γέφυραν | γεφύρας | μοῦσαν | μούσας |
| Voc. | γέφυρα | γέφυραι | μοῦσα | μοῦσαι |
| | S | P | S | P |

**8).** Decline πολίτης, πολίτου, ὁ alongside νεανίας, νεανίου, ὁ.  Label case and number:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | πολίτης | πολῖται | νεανίας | νεανίαι |
| Gen. | πολίτου | πολιτῶν | νεανίου | νεανιῶν |
| Dat. | πολίτῃ | πολίταις | νεανίᾳ | νεανίαις |
| Acc. | πολίτην | πολίτας | νεανίαν | νεανίας |
| Voc. | πολῖτα | πολῖται | νεανία | νεανίαι |
| | S | P | S | P |

**9).** To what gender(s) do most second declension nouns belong?          masculine and neuter

**10).**  Give full dictionary entries for ten second declension nouns (from memory):

ἀδελφός, ἀδελφοῦ, ὁ "brother"     ἄνθρωπος, ἀνθρώπου, ὁ "man, human being"     βιβλίον, βιβλίου, τό "book"
δῶρον, δώρου, τό "gift; bribe"     ἔργον, ἔργου, τό "work, deed"     θεός, θεοῦ, ὁ or ἡ "god, goddess"
λόγος, λόγου, ὁ "word, speech, story"     νῆσος, νήσου, ἡ "island"   ὁδός, ὁδοῦ, ἡ "road"
Ὅμηρος, Ὁμήρου, ὁ Homer

**11).**  Decline ὁδός, ὁδοῦ, ἡ alongside δῶρον, δώρου, τό.  Label case and number:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | ὁδός | ὁδοί | δῶρον | δῶρα |
| Gen. | ὁδοῦ | ὁδῶν | δώρου | δώρων |
| Dat. | ὁδῷ | ὁδοῖς | δώρῳ | δώροις |
| Acc. | ὁδόν | ὁδούς | δῶρον | δῶρα |
| Voc. | ὁδέ | ὁδοί | δῶρον | δῶρα |
| | S | P | S | P |

**12).**  To what gender(s) do most third declension nouns belong?

masculine, feminine and neuter (all three)

**13).**  Give full dictionary entries for twenty third declension nouns (from memory):
αἴξ, αἰγός, ὁ/ἡ "goat"     γέρων, γέροντος, ὁ "old man"     Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνος, ὁ "a Greek"     νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ "night"
ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, ἡ "hope, expectation"     σῶμα, σώματος, τό "body"     φάλαγξ, φάλαγγος, ἡ "battle line, phalanx"
φύλαξ, φύλακος, ὁ "guard"     χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ "grace, favor, gratitude"   γράμμα, γράμματος, τό "letter, documents"
ἡγεμών, ἡγεμόνος, ὁ "leader"     ποίημα, ποιήματος, τό "poem"     ῥήτωρ, ῥήτορος, ὁ "public speaker"
σωτήρ, σωτῆρος, ὁ "savior"     χρῆμα, χρήματος, τό "thing, goods, money"     ἀγών, ἀγῶνος, ὁ "contest, struggle"
δαίμων, δαίμονος, ὁ or ἡ "god, goddess, divine being"     ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, τό "mame"
ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό "water"     ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ "man"

**14).**  Decline νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ alongside πρᾶγμα, πράγματος, τό.  Label case and number:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | νύξ | νύκτες | πρᾶγμα | πράγματα |
| Gen. | νυκτός | νυκτῶν | πράγματος | πραγμάτων |
| Dat. | νυκτί | νυξί(ν) | πράγματι | πράγμασι(ν) |
| Acc. | νύκτα | νύκτας | πρᾶγμα | πράγματα |
| Voc. | νύξ | νύκτες | πρᾶγμα | πράγματα |
| | S | P | S | P |

**15).**  Decline χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ alongside ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, ἡ.  Label case and number:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | χάρις | χάριτες | ἐλπίς | ἐλπίδες |
| Gen. | χάριτος | χαρίτων | ἐλπίδος | ἐλπίδων |
| Dat. | χάριτι | χάρισι(ν) | ἐλπίδι | ἐλπίσι(ν) |
| Acc. | χάριν | χάριτας | ἐλπίδα | ἐλπίδας |
| Voc. | χάρι | χάριτες | ἐλπί | ἐλπίδες |
| | S | P | S | P |

**16).**  Decline θυγάτηρ, θυγατρός, ἡ alongside τέλος, τέλους, τό.  Label case and number:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | θυγάτηρ | θυγατέρες | τέλος | τέλη |
| Gen. | θυγατρός | θυγατέρων | τέλοπυς | τελῶν |
| Dat. | θυγατρί | θυγατράσι(ν) | τέλει | τέλεσι(ν) |
| Acc. | θυγατέρα | θυγατέρας | τέλος | τέλη |
| Voc. | θύγατερ | θυγατέρες | τέλος | τέλη |
| | S | P | S | P |

**17).**  Decline φύσις, φύσεως, ἡ alongside ἱππεύς, ἱππέως, ὁ.  Label case and number:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nom. | φύσις | φύσεις | ἱππεύς | ἱππεῖς / ἱππῆς |
| Gen. | φύσεως | φύσεων | ἱππέως | ἱππέων |
| Dat. | φύσει | φύσεσι(ν) | ἱππεῖ | ἱππεῦσι(ν) |
| Acc. | φύσιν | φύσεις | ἱππέα | ἱππέας |
| Voc. | φύσι | φύσεις | ἱππεῦ | ἱππεῖς / ἱππῆς |
| | S | P | S | P |

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

    case, number and gender

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

first/second declension:    ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν "good"    ἄδικος, ἄδικον "unjust"    ἀνάξιος, ἀνάξιον "unworthy"
    ἄξιος, ἀξία, ἄξιον "worthy, worth"

third declension:    ἀληθής, ἀληθές "true, real"    εὐγενής, εὐγενές "well-born, noble"
    εὐδαίμων, εὔδαιμον "fortunate, wealthy, happy"    σώφρων, σῶφρον "prudent, temperate"

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

    a substantive adjective    add "man," "woman" or "thing" depending on the gender of the article

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

    consult the neuter Nominative singular

**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:

ἡ ἄδικος ψυχή    ὁ εὐδαίμων ἄνθρωπος    τὸ ἀληθὲς τέλος

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

a participle    present active, middle and passive; future active, middle and passive; aorist active, middle and passive; perfect active, middle and passive; second aorist active and middle

**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.

a demonstrative adjective    ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο "that"
    ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε "this (here, in this place)"
    οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο "this, that"

**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:

There are two types: three-ending and two-ending.  Three-ending have three distinct Nominative singulars, two-ending have two.

three-ending: δῆλος, δήλη, δῆλον "clear, visible"
two-ending: ἄλογος, ἄλογον "unreasoning, unreasonable, irrational"

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

There are two types: those like σώφρων, σῶφρον "prudent, temperate" and those like εὐγενής, εὐγενές "well-born, noble." One can tell them apart by looking at the Nominative singulars.

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

by adding -ως to the adjective stem; *cf.* δίκαιος, δικαία, δίκαιον; stem = δικαι-; adverb = δικαίως

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nom. | θεὸς φίλη | θεοὶ φίλαι |
| Gen. | θεοῦ φίλης | θεῶν φίλων |
| Dat. | θεῷ φίλῃ | θεοῖς φίλαις |
| Acc. | θεὸν φίλην | θεοὺς φίλας |
| Voc. | θεὲ φίλη | θεοὶ φίλαι |
| | S | P |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nom. | ῥήτωρ ἀνάξιος | ῥήτορες ἀνάξιοι |
| Gen. | ῥήτορος ἀναξίου | ῥητόρων ἀναξίων |
| Dat. | ῥήτορι ἀναξίῳ | ῥήτορσιν ἀναξίοις |
| Acc. | ῥήτορα ἀνάξιον | ῥήτορας ἀναξίους |
| Voc. | ῥήτορ ἀνάξιε | ῥήτορες ἀνάξιοι |
| | S | P |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nom. | ποιητὴς σώφρων | ποιηταὶ σώφρονες |
| Gen. | ποιητοῦ σώφρονος | ποιητῶν σωφρόνων |
| Dat. | ποιητῇ σώφρονι | ποιηταῖς σώφροσι(ν) |
| Acc. | ποιητὴν σώφρονα | ποιητὰς σώφρονας |
| Voc. | ποιητὰ σῶφρον | ποιηταὶ σώφρονες |
| | S | P |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nom. | λόγος ἀληθής | λόγοι ἀληθεῖς |
| Gen. | λόγου ἀληθοῦς | λόγων ἀληθῶν |
| Dat. | λόγῳ ἀληθεῖ | λόγοις ἀληθέσι(ν) |
| Acc. | λόγον ἀληθῆ | λόγους ἀληθεῖς |
| Voc. | λόγε ἀληθές | λόγοι ἀληθεῖς |
| | S | P |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nom. | οὗτος ὁ ἀνήρ | οὗτοι οἱ ἄνδρες |
| Gen. | τούτου τοῦ ἀνδρός | τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν |
| Dat. | τούτῳ τῷ ἀνδρί | τούτοις τοῖς ἀνδράσι(ν) |
| Acc. | τοῦτον τὸν ἄνδρα | τούτους τοὺς ἄνδρας |
| Voc. | --- (ὦ) ἄνερ | --- (ὦ) ἄνδρες |
| | S | P |

**16).**  Decline χρῆμα, χρήματος, τό alongside the proper forms of ἅπας, ἅπασα, ἅπαν.  Label case and number.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nom. | ἅπαν τὸ χρῆμα | ἅπαντα τὰ χρήματα |
| Gen. | ἅπαντος τοῦ χρήματος | ἁπάντων τῶν χρημάτων |
| Dat. | ἅπαντι τῷ χρήματι | ἅπασι τοῖς χρήμασι(ν) |
| Acc. | ἅπαν τὸ χρῆμα | ἅπαντα τὰ χρήματα |
| Voc. | ἅπαν τὸ χρῆμα | ἅπαντα τὰ χρήματα |
| | S | P |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nom. | ἐκείνη ἡ κλοπή | ἐκεῖναι αἱ κλοπαί |
| Gen. | ἐκείνης τῆς κλοπῆς | ἐκείνων τῶν κλοπῶν |
| Dat. | ἐκείνῃ τῇ κλοπῇ | ἐκείναις ταῖς κλοπαῖς |
| Acc. | ἐκείνην τὴν κλοπήν | ἐκείνας τὰς κλοπὰς |
| Voc. | --- (ὦ) κλοπή | --- (ὦ) κλοπαί |
| | S | P |

**18).**  Decline ἀγών, ἀγῶνος, ὁ alongside the proper forms of ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε.  Label case and number.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nom. | ὅδε ὁ ἀγών | οἵδε οἱ ἀγῶνες |
| Gen. | τοῦδε τοῦ ἀγῶνος | τῶνδε τῶν ἀγώνων |
| Dat. | τῷδε τῷ ἀγῶνι | τοῖσδε τοῖς ἀγώσι(ν) |
| Acc. | τόνδε τὸν ἀγῶνα | τούσδε τοὺς ἀγῶνας |
| Voc. | --- (ὦ) ἀγών | --- (ὦ) ἀγῶνες |
| | S | P |

**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):   first ("I," "we"), second ("you," "y'all")or third ("he," "she," "it," "they")

NUMBER (3*):   singular (one), plural (more than one) or dual (pairs)

TENSE (7*):   present, future, imperfect, aorist, perfect, pluperfect, future perfect

MOOD (4*):   indicative (statements of fact), subjunctive and optative (subordinate clauses and hypothetical statements) and imperative (commands)

VOICE (3):   active (subject performing the action), passive (action performed on the subject) and middle (subject performs the action but has an interest in the completion of the action)

**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:

Tense in the indicative provides information about time (present, past or future) and aspect (progressive/repeated, simple or completed)

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

The primary tenses (present, future, perfect and future perfect) refer to present or future time; the secondary tenses (imperfect, aorist and pluperfect) refer to past time.

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

The indicative mood is the mood of statements of fact and fact-based questions; the subjunctive and optative moods are employed for certain subordinate clauses, conditions, hypothetical situations and - in general - to show uncertainty.

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

Greek verbs typically have 6 principal parts.  #1: present indicative active, 1st person singular; #2: future indicative active, 1st person singular; #3 aorist indicative active, 1st person singular; #4: perfect indicative active, 1st person singular; #5: perfect indicative middle/passive, 1st person singular; #6: aorist indicative passive, 1st person singular

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

Verbs must agree with the nouns that act as their subjects in number (singular or plural).  Neuter plural subjects take singular verbs, however.

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

The suffix (ἐ-) is called the past indicative augment.

**8).** How do infinitives differ from finite verb forms?

Infinitives have tense and voice, but unlike finite verbs, they lack person, number and mood.

**9).** List 4 uses of the Greek infinitive:

The infinitive can be used with verbs that issue commands, in an explanatory fashion (epexegetically), as the direct object of a verb and in an articular infinitive construction.

**10).**    Describe how one performs a synopsis of a verb:

To perform a synopsis, one first writes out the principal parts of a verb.  Then one generates all the forms (tenses, voices and moods) of the verb for a given person and number (plus all infinitives).

**11).**    How does the tense of a subjunctive or optative differ from that of a verb in the indicative mood?

The tense of optatives and subjunctives does not provide information about time, but only about aspect.  The tense of indicatives provides information about both.

**12).**    Explain how sequence of moods works:

Sequence of moods determines which mood (subjunctive or optative) of verb appears in a subordinate clause following an indicative verb in a main clause.  If the tense of the main verb is a primary tense, the mood of the verb in the subordinate clause will be subjunctive.  If the tense of the main verb is secondary, the subordinate clause will have a verb in the optative mood.

**13).**    The contracted verbs with which you are familiar can display contractions in two different principal parts.  Which?

They display contractions in principal part #1 (*alpha, epsilon* and *omicron* contract verbs) or #2 (verbs with contracted futures)

**14).**    What is a participle?  What five qualities do they have?

A participle is a verbal adjective.  They have case, number, gender, tense and voice.

**15).**    Which four Greek verb tenses have participial forms? in which voices?

The present, future, first and second aorist and perfect tenses have participles in all three voices.

**16).**    Explain the significance of the tense of a participle:

The tense of a participle always provides information about aspect, and sometimes about time.  The present participle shows progressive/repeated aspect and typically shows action simultaneous with the main verb.  The future participle has simple or progressive/repeated aspect and has action subsequent to the main verb.  The aorist participle has simple aspect and shows prior or simultaneous action.  The perfect participle has completed aspect and shows prior time.

**17).**    What are the two uses of the participle with which you are familiar?

attributive use - like an adjective or other modifier in the attributive position - or circumstantial use (when it ISN'T in the attributive position and acts as part of an adverbial clause)

**18).**    Masculine and neuter forms of the active participles (and the aorist passive participles) are declined like what nouns?  What about feminine forms?

Masculine and neuter forms of the active participles (and the aorist passive participles) are declined like third-declension nouns.  Feminine forms of these participles are declined like first-declension nouns.

**19).**    Middle/Passive participial forms (save the aorist passive) are declined like what type of adjectives?

Middle/passive participial forms (save the aorist passive) are declined like first/second declension adjectives.

**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:

|  | ACTIVE | | | | MIDDLE/PASSIVE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1ˢᵗ | κλέπτω | κλέπτομεν | "we are | 1ˢᵗ | κλέπτομαι | κλεπτόμεθα | "we steal for |
| 2ⁿᵈ | κλέπτεις | κλέπτετε | stealing" | 2ⁿᵈ | κλέπτει / κλέπτῃ | κλέπτεσθε | for ourselves; |
| 3ʳᵈ | κλέπτει | κλέπτουσι(ν) | | 3ʳᵈ | κλέπτεται | κλέπτονται | we are stolen" |
| | S | P | | | S | P | |

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

|  | ACTIVE | | | | MIDDLE/PASSIVE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1ˢᵗ | ἔσῳζον | ἐσῴζομεν | "you were | 1ˢᵗ | ἐσῳζόμην | ἐσῳζόμεθα | "you were saving |
| 2ⁿᵈ | ἔσῳζες | ἐσῴζετε | saving" | 2ⁿᵈ | ἐσῴζου | ἐσῴζεσθε | for yourself; you |
| 3ʳᵈ | ἔσῳζε(ν) | ἔσῳζον | | 3ʳᵈ | ἐσῴζετο | ἐσῴζοντο | were being |
| | S | P | | | S | P | saved" |

**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:

|  | ACTIVE | | | MIDDLE | | | PASSIVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1ˢᵗ | ἔπεισα | ἐπείσαμεν | 1ˢᵗ | ἐπεισάμην | ἐπεισάμεθα | 1ˢᵗ | ἐπείσθην | ἐπείσθημεν |
| 2ⁿᵈ | ἔπεισας | ἐπείσατε | 2ⁿᵈ | ἐπείσω | ἐπείσασθε | 2ⁿᵈ | ἐπείσθης | ἐπείσθητε |
| 3ʳᵈ | ἔπεισε(ν) | ἔπεισαν | 3ʳᵈ | ἐπείσατο | ἐπείσαντο | 3ʳᵈ | ἐπείσθη | ἐπείσθησαν |
| | S | P | | S | P | | S | P |
| | "they persuaded" | | | "they persuaded for themselves" | | | "they were persuaded / obeyed" | |

**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.

|  | ACTIVE | | | MIDDLE | | | PASSIVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1ˢᵗ | ἔλιπον | ἐλίπομεν | 1ˢᵗ | ἐλιπόμην | ἐλιπόμεθα | 1ˢᵗ | ἐλείφθην | ἐλείφθημεν |
| 2ⁿᵈ | ἔλιπες | ἐλίπετε | 2ⁿᵈ | ἐλίπου | ἐλίπεσθε | 2ⁿᵈ | ἐλείφθης | ἐλείφθητε |
| 3ʳᵈ | ἔλιπε(ν) | ἔλιπον | 3ʳᵈ | ἐλίπετο | ἐλίποντο | 3ʳᵈ | ἐλείφθη | ἐλείφθησαν |
| | S | P | | S | P | | S | P |
| | "they left behind" | | | "they left behind for themselves" | | | "they were left behind" | |

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

|  | ACTIVE | | | MIDDLE | | | PASSIVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1ˢᵗ | ἄρξω | ἄρξομεν | 1ˢᵗ | ἄρξομαι | ἀρξόμεθα | 1ˢᵗ | ἀρχθήσομαι | ἀρχθησόμεθα |
| 2ⁿᵈ | ἄρξεις | ἄρξετε | 2ⁿᵈ | ἄρξει / ἄρξῃ | ἄρξεσθε | 2ⁿᵈ | ἀρχθήσ-ει / -ῃ | ἀρχθήσεσθε |
| 3ʳᵈ | ἄρξει | ἄρξουσι(ν) | 3ʳᵈ | ἄρξεται | ἄρξονται | 3ʳᵈ | ἀρχθήσεται | ἀρχθήσονται |
| | S | P | | S | P | | S | P |
| | "I will rule" | | | "I will begin" | | | "I will be ruled" | |

**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:

|  | ACTIVE | | | | MIDDLE/PASSIVE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1ˢᵗ | πεπαίδευκα | πεπαιδεύκαμεν | "y'all have | 1ˢᵗ | πεπαίδευμαι | πεπαιδεύμεθα | "y'all have edu- |
| 2ⁿᵈ | πεπαίδευκας | πεπαιδεύκατε | educated" | 2ⁿᵈ | πεπαίδευσαι | πεπαίδευσθε | cated for your- |
| 3ʳᵈ | πεπαίδευκε(ν) | πεπαιδεύκασι(ν) | | 3ʳᵈ | πεπαίδευται | πεπαίδευνται | selves; y'all have |
| | S | P | | | S | P | been educated" |

**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:

|  | ACTIVE | | | | MIDDLE/PASSIVE | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1ˢᵗ | ἐκεκωλύκη | ἐκεκωλύκεμεν | "they had | 1ˢᵗ | ἐκεκωλύμην | ἐκεκωλύμεθα | "they had hin- |
| 2ⁿᵈ | ἐκεκωλύκης | ἐκεκωλύκετε | hindered" | 2ⁿᵈ | ἐκεκώλυσο | ἐκεκώλυσθε | dered for them- |
| 3ʳᵈ | ἐκεκωλύκει(ν) | ἐκεκωλύκεσαν | | 3ʳᵈ | ἐκεκώλυτο | ἐκεκώλυντο | selves; they had |
| | S | P | | | S | P | been hindered" |

**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.

pres act inf:      λύειν "to release"                pres mid inf:      λύεσθαι "to release for oneself"
pres pass in f:    λύεσθαι "to be released"   aor act inf:       λῦσαι "to release (once and for all)"
aor mid inf:       λύσασθαι "to release (once and for all) for oneself   aor pass inf:      λυθῆναι "to be released (once and for all)"
perf act inf:      λελυκέναι "to have released"         perf mid inf:      λελύσθαι "to have released (for oneself)"
perf pass inf:     λελύσθαι "to have been released"          2<sup>nd</sup> aor act inf:    λιπεῖν "to leave behind (once and for all)"
2<sup>nd</sup> aor mid inf:    λιπέσθαι "to leave behind (once and for all) for oneself"

**9).**    Conjugate χορεύω, χορεύσω, ἐχόρευσα, κεχόρευκα, κεχόρευμαι, ἐχορεύθην in the present subjunctive active, middle and passive.  Label person and number:

|  | ACTIVE | | | MIDDLE/PASSIVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1<sup>st</sup> | χορεύω | χορεύωμεν | 1<sup>st</sup> | χορεύωμαι | χορευώμεθα |
| 2<sup>nd</sup> | χορεύῃς | χορεύητε | 2<sup>nd</sup> | χορεύῃ | χορεύησθε |
| 3<sup>rd</sup> | χορεύῃ | χορεύωσι(ν) | 3<sup>rd</sup> | χορεύηται | χορεύωνται |
|  | **S** | **P** |  | **S** | **P** |

**10).**    Conjugate πολιτεύω, πολιτεύσω, ἐπολίτευσα, πεπολίτευκα, πεπολίτευμαι, ἐπολιτεύθην in the aorist subjunctive active, middle and passive.  Label person and number:

|  | ACTIVE | |  | MIDDLE | |  | PASSIVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1<sup>st</sup> | πολιτεύσω | πολιτεύσωμεν | 1<sup>st</sup> | πολιτεύσωμαι | πολιτευσώμεθα | 1<sup>st</sup> | πολιτευθῶ | πολιτευθῶμεν |
| 2<sup>nd</sup> | πολιτεύσῃς | πολιτεύσητε | 2<sup>nd</sup> | πολιτεύσῃ | πολιτεύσησθε | 2<sup>nd</sup> | πολιτευθῇς | πολιτευθῆτε |
| 3<sup>rd</sup> | πολιτεύσῃ | πολιτεύσωσι(ν) | 3<sup>rd</sup> | πολιτεύσηται | πολιτεύσωνται | 3<sup>rd</sup> | πολιτευθῇ | πολιτευθῶσι(ν) |
|  | **S** | **P** |  | **S** | **P** |  | **S** | **P** |

**11).**    Conjugate πράττω, πράξω, ἔπραξα, πέπραχα/πέπραγα, πέπραγμαι, ἐπράχθην in the present optative active, middle and passive.  Label person and number:

|  | ACTIVE | | | MIDDLE/PASSIVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1<sup>st</sup> | πράττοιμι | πράττοιμεν | 1<sup>st</sup> | πραττοίμην | πραττοίμεθα |
| 2<sup>nd</sup> | πράττοις | πράττοιτε | 2<sup>nd</sup> | πράττοιο | πράττοισθε |
| 3<sup>rd</sup> | πράττοι | πράττοιεν | 3<sup>rd</sup> | πράττοιτο | πράττοιντο |
|  | **S** | **P** |  | **S** | **P** |

**12).**    Conjugate τάττω, τάξω, ἔταξα, τέταχα, τέταγμαι, ἐτάχθην in the aorist optative active, middle and passive.  Label person and number:

|  | ACTIVE | |  | MIDDLE | |  | PASSIVE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1<sup>st</sup> | τάξαιμι | τάξαιμεν | 1<sup>st</sup> | ταξαίμην | ταξαίμεθα | 1<sup>st</sup> ταχθείην | ταχθ -εῖμεν / -είημεν |
| 2<sup>nd</sup> | τάξ-αις / -ειας | τάξαιτε | 2<sup>nd</sup> | τάξαιο | τάξαισθε | 2<sup>nd</sup>ταχθείης | ταχθ -εῖτε / -είητε |
| 3<sup>rd</sup> | τάξ-αι / -ειε(ν) | τάξ-αιεν / -ειαν | 3<sup>rd</sup> | τάξαιτο | τάξαιντο | 3<sup>rd</sup> ταχθείη | ταχθ -εῖεν / -είησαν |
|  | **S** | **P** |  | **S** | **P** |  | **S** | **P** |

**13).**    Identify the stems and suffixes employed for most forms of the active participles:

pres act: pres stem + -οντ- (m/n) or -ουσ- (f)          fut act: fut act stem + -οντ- (m/n) or -ουσ- (f)
1<sup>st</sup> aor act: 1<sup>st</sup> aor act stem + -αντ- (m/n) or -ασ- (f)     2<sup>nd</sup> aor act: 2<sup>nd</sup> aor stem + -οντ- (m/n) or -ουσ- (f)
perf act: perf act stem + -οτ- (m/n) or -υι- (f)

**14).**    Identify the stems and suffixes employed for the forms of the middle/passive participles (save the aorist passive):

pres m/p: pres stem + -ομεν-          fut m: fut pres/mid stem + -ομεν-
fut pass: fut pass stem + -ομεν-          1<sup>st</sup> aor mid: aor act/mid stem + -αμεν-
2<sup>nd</sup> aor mid: 2<sup>nd</sup> aor act/mid stem + -ομεν-          perf m/p: perf m/p stem + -μεν-

**15).**    Provide two examples each (dictionary entries) of *alpha, epsilon* and *omicron* contract verbs:

νικάω, νικήσω, ἐνίκησα, νενίκηκα, νενίκημαι, ἐνικήθην "win, conquer"
τιμάω, τιμήσω, ἐτίμησα, τετίμηκα, τετίμημαι, ἐτιμήθην "honor"
ἀδικέω, ἀδικήσω, ἠδίκησα, ἠδίκηκα, ἠδίκημαι, ἠδικήθην "do wrong, wrong"
ποιέω, ποιήσω, ἐποίησα, πεποίηκα, πεποίημαι, ἐποιήθην "make, do"
ἀξιόω, ἀξιώσω, ἠξίωσα, ἠξίωκα, ἠξίωμαι, ἠξιώθην "think worhty of, think it right, expect (+ Gen, inf.)"
δηλόω, δηλώσω, ἐδήλωσα, δεδήλωκα, δεδήλωμαι, ἐδηλώθην "make clear, show"

**1).** How can one tell how many clauses are in a Greek sentence?

The number of clauses is generally equivalent to the number of (finite) verbs

**2).** What three introductory words signal Greek purpose clauses? What negative is employed in them?

ἵνα, ὡς and ὅπως                                              the negative is μή

**3).** How does one determine the mood of the verb to be employed in a purpose clause?

Use sequence of tenses: if the main verb is a primary tense, the verb in the purpose clause will be in the subjunctive mood; if the main verb is a secondary tense, the verb in the purpose clause will be in the optative mood.

**4).** What information does the tense of a verb in a purpose clause provide?

Verbs in purpose clauses provide information about aspect (progressive/repeated or simple), NOT time.

**5).** Identify and describe the two main components (halves) of a conditional sentence:

The first half is called the protasis - it's the "if" section of the condition. The second half is called the apodosis - it's the "then" part.

**6).** Identify and describe the six common types of conditional sentence with which you are familiar. Include characteristic words, moods of verbs and translation formulas:

| TYPE | PROTASIS | APODOSIS | TRANSLATION FORMULA |
|---|---|---|---|
| future more vivid: | ἐάν + subjunctive | future indicative | "does… will do" |
| future less vivid: | εἰ + optative | optative + ἄν | "should… would" |
| present general: | ἐάν + subjunctive | present indicative | "does… does" |
| past general: | εἰ + optative | imperfect indicative | "did… did" |
| present contrafactual: | εἰ + imperfect indicative | imperfect indicative + ἄν | "were doing… would be doing" |
| past contrafactual: | εἰ + aorist indicative | aorist indicative + ἄν | "had done… would have done" |

**7).** Explain how conditional sentences with relative protases differ from "normal" conditional sentences:

In a conditional sentence with a relative protasis, the protasis has had its introductory word (εἰ or ἐάν) replaced by a relative pronoun (though an ἄν will remain if the introductory word was originally ἐάν). This generally only happens if the antecedent of the relative pronoun is general.

**8).** What two words with which you are familiar can introduce causal ("since") or temporal ("after, when") clauses? What mood are their verbs in?

ἐπεί and ἐπειδή                                              they both take an indicative

**9).** What sort of word introduces a relative clause? What do we call the word in the main clause to which this latter word refers? In what TWO ways must these two words agree? Why don't they necessarily agree in THREE ways?

A form of the relative pronoun (ὅς, ἥ, ὅ ) introduces a relative clause. The relative pronoun refers back to an antecedent, with which the relative pronoun agrees in number and gender. The two don't necessarily agree in case because the case of the relative pronoun is determined by its function in its own clause.

**10).** In what mood do relative clauses (generally) have their verbs?

Relative clauses generally have verbs in the indicative mood.

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

The hortatory subjunctive is an independent subjunctive that occurs in the first person and expresses the will of the speaker in the form of an exhortation.  Tense (present or aorist) shows aspect only.  The negative is μή.  One can typically translate a hortatory subjunctive by employing the phrases "Let us" or "May I."

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

The deliberative subjunctive is an independent subjunctive that occurs in the first person and expresses the uncertainty of the speaker in the form of a question.  Tense (present or aorist) shows aspect only.  The negative is μή.  One can typically translate a deliberative subjunctive by employing the phrases "Are we to… ?" or "Am I to… ?".

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

The prohibitive subjunctive is an independent subjunctive that occurs in the second person and expresses a prohibition.  Tense (aorist only) shows aspect only.  The negative employed (in ALL cases, as prohibitions are inherently negative) is μή.  One can typically translate a prohibitive subjunctive by employing the phrase "Do not…".

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

The optative of wish is an independent optative that expresses a wish, hope or prayer for the future.  It is introduced by εἰ γάρ, εἴθε or nothing.  Tense (present or aorist) shows aspect only.  The negative is μή.  One can typically translate an optative of wish by employing the phrases "May we…", "If only…", "I wish…" or "Would that…".

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

The potential optative is an independent optative that indicates that an action might possibly occur.  Tense (present or aorist) shows aspect only.  The negative is οὐ; ἄν will also occur.  One can typically translate a potential optative by employing the words "may," "might," "could" or "would."

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

The articular infinitive has tense, voice and case.  It can be used as any other noun.  Tense indicates aspect, not time.  The negative of the articular infinitive is μή.

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

An attributive participle is in the attributive position and is translated as such.

**18).**    Describe the five 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:

Circumstantial participles can provide general information about the circumstances of the action of the main verb, but they can also demonstrate causal, concessive, conditional, temporal or purpose-al relations between the verb and the participle.

general information: no signal words
causal participle: look for ἅτε or οἷα for the speaker's assertion of cause or ὡς for someone else's
concessive participle: look for ὅμως with the main verb and/or καίπερ with the participle
conditional participle: can act as the protasis of a conditional sentence; look for μή as the negative
temporal participle: look for a temporal adverb like ἔπειτα with the main verb
participle expressing purpose: ὡς can indicate a purpose as expressed by someone other than the speaker

**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:

Result clauses are introduced by the conjunction ὥστε.  They come in two types: clauses of actual result, which express a factual result that has occurred, is occurring or will occur and have their verbs in the indicative with the negative οὐ; and clauses of natural result, which express a result that generally or usually (but not necessarily) has occurred/occurs/will occur, have their verbs in the infinitive and subjects (where expressed) in the Accusative and the negative μή.  Clauses of actual result can be translated "with the result that…".  Clauses of natural result can be translated "so as (for)…".

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

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).** τῇ ὁδῷ τῇ ⟨ἐξ ἀγορᾶς⟩ ⟨εἰς τὴν χώραν⟩ πέμπει Ὅμηρος τὰ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δῶρα.

On the road from the marketplace into the land Homer is sending the gifts for the men.

**2).** τὸν παρὰ τῶν ξένων ἄγγελον ⟨ἀπὸ τῆς ἀγορᾶς⟩ ⟨εἰς τὴν νῆσον⟩ ἐπέμψαμεν.

ἐκελεύομεν γὰρ τοὺς ⟨ἐν τῇ νήσῳ⟩ ἀνθρώπους τὸν πόλεμον λῦσαι.

We have sent the messenger from the foreigners away from the marketplace, into the island. For we were commanding the men on the island to destroy the war.

**3).** [ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐθύσαμεν ⟨πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου⟩ τῇ θεῷ], νῦν καὶ ⟨ἐν τῇ νήσῳ⟩ καὶ ⟨ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ⟩ τεθύκαμεν [ἵνα ἀρετὴν ⟨εἰς τὰς ψυχὰς⟩ πέμψῃ].

Since we did not sacrifice to the goddess before the war, now both on the island and in the marketplace we have scrificed so that she may send virtue into our souls.

**4).** ὦ φίλοι, [ἐὰν ⟨διὰ τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ βουλὴν⟩ λύσωμεν τὴν δημοκρατίαν], πέμψομεν τοὺς πολίτας τοὺς ἀρχῆς ἀναξίους ⟨ἐκ τῆς χώρας⟩ ⟨παρὰ τοὺς ⟨⟨ἐν τῇ νήσῳ⟩⟩ ξένους⟩.

(O) friends, if we destroy the democracy on account of the will of the god, we will send the citizens unworthy of rule out of the land to (the side of) the strangers on the island.

**5).** [εἰ ἡ γῆ ⟨ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν⟩ μὴ εὖ ἐφυλάττετο], οὐκ ἂν ἤθελον ἀγγέλους

πέμψαι ⟨περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης⟩.

> If the land were not being well guarded by the soldiers, I/they would not be willing to send messengers concerning peace.

**6).** οἱ νεανίαι [οἷς γε βιβλία ⟨περὶ τῆς τῶν παλαιῶν ἐλευθερίας⟩ ⟨ὑφ᾽ Ὁμήρου⟩

ἐγράφη] ⟨εἰς μάχην⟩ πέντε ἡμερῶν ταχθήσονται ⟨τοῦ δήμου χάριν⟩.

> The young men for whom books, at least, were written by Homer about the freedom of the ancients will be crawn up for battle within five days for the sake of the people.

**7).** ἄδηλά τοι τὰ τοῦ πολέμου. θυσώμεθα οὖν ⟨περὶ τῶν νῦν⟩. λύσωμεν τὴν

εἰρήνην ἢ μή; πείσαιμεν γὰρ ἂν τοὺς πολίτας τὰς οἰκίας λιπεῖν.

> You know, the things of war are uncertain. Therefore, let us consult the gods concerning things now (the present time). Are we to destroy the peace, or not? For we might/could/would/may persuade the citizens to leave their homes behind.

**8).** [χρήματα ἐκείνοις τοῖς κακοῖς ῥήτορσι λιπών], ἔπειτα τὸν στρατὸν ἤγαγον

⟨εἰς τὴν χώραν τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν οὐχ ⟨⟨ὑπὸ στρατιωτῶν⟩⟩ φυλαττομένων⟩.

> After I (had) left goods/money behind for those wicked public speakers, (then) I led the army into the land of the Greeks (who were) not being guarded by soldiers.

**9).** τῆσδε τῆς νυκτὸς χορεύσουσι πέντε τῶν χορευτῶν τῶν πεμφθέντων ⟨παρὰ

τὴν θάλατταν⟩ ⟨εἰς τὸ τῆς θεοῦ ἱερόν⟩. ἥκουσι γὰρ οἱ ὁπλῖται οἵ γ᾽ ἀγαθοὶ ⟨μετὰ

τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων νίκην⟩ [τοὺς θεοὺς τιμήσοντες].

> On this night, five of the dancers who were sent to the (side of the) sea, into the temple of the goddess will dance. For the hoplites have come - the good ones, at least - after the victory over the foreigners so as to honor the gods.

**10).** τοὺς ⟨ἐν τέλει⟩ δώρων γραψώμεθα [οἷα ⟨παρὰ τοὺς νόμους⟩ τὰ τοῦ δήμου

κλέψαντας] [ὥστ᾽ ἐνικᾶτο ἡ πόλις].

> Let us indict those in power on a charge of (accepting) bribes because (as I as speaker assert) they have stolen the people's possessions against the laws, with the result that the city was being conquered.