# Answer Key for Exercises in Study Guide II

Lessons VII-XIV
&
Reading from Plato’s *Protagoras*

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Lesson VII

Practice in the forms of the participles. Translate the participles into the nominative singular forms (m, f, n) and then translate the underlined words in the sentences, paying special attention to the case and gender of each participle.

1. ἀκούω
   Examining ἀκούων, ἀκούωσα, ἀκούον
   in order to hear ἀκούσιμον, ἰν, ὄν
   after hearing ἀκούσας, ἀκούσσα, ἀκούσαν

   1. (While we were) hearing the philosophers, we fell asleep. ἀκούσοντες, ἀκούσουσαι
   2. After hearing the poets, the women went home. ἀκούσσαι
   3. She is going to the island in order to hear Sappho ἀκούσομένη
   4. Did you speak to the women (who were) hearing the philosophers? ... to the men (who had) [having] heard ... τοῖς ἀκούσοντας . . . τοῖς ἀκούσατι

2. πέμπω
   Sending πέμπον, πέμποσα, πέμπον
   sending for πεμπόμενος, ἰν, ὄν
   being sent πεμπόμενος, ἰν, ὄν
   in order to send πέμπον, πέμποσα, πέμπον
   in order to send for πεμπόμενος, ἰν, ὄν
   after sending πέμποσα, πέμποσα, πέμπον
   after sending for πεμπόμενος, ἰν, ὄν

   1. After sending for the book, I waited. πεμπόμενος, πεμπόμενη
   2. Did you buy a stamp in order to send for a new tent? πεμπόμενος, πεμπόμενη
   3. We women will stop (middle) sending gifts to the men (who are) not sending gifts to us (to us = ἡμῖν). πέμπονται τοῖς οὐ πέμποντι
   4. Are y'all leading the children (who are) being sent to the island. παιδία πεμπόμενα/παιδίας πεμπόμενους/-ς ἐς τὴν νήσον.
   5. We will hear the woman (who is) sending for a priest. τῆς πεμπόμενης ἱερέα
   6. Did you see the man (after he had) [having] sent the books. τὸν πέμψαντα τὰ βιβλία.
Participles -- Work Sheet

I  Translate into Greek (use nom. singular, m. f. n.)
E.g.  leading ἀγων ἄγουσα ἄγον
1.  freeing λύων, λύουσα λύον
2.  ransoming λυσμένος, -η, -ον
3.  being released λυσμένος, -η, -ον
4.  in order to release λύσων, λύουσα λύσον
5.  in order to ransom λυσμένος, -η, -ον
6.  after freeing λύσας, λύουσα, λύσων
7.  after ransoming λυσμένος, -η, -ον
8.  in order to send for πεμψόμενος, -η, -ον
9.  after learning μαθών, μαθούσα, μαθόν
10.  suffering πάσχων

II Identify case, gender, tense, and verb
E.g. ἄγαγόντι -- dative m/n aorist ἄγω
1.  παθόντος gen. m/n aorist πάσχω
2.  πραξάσσοις dat. f. aorist πράττω
3.  βαλλούση dat. f. pres. βάλλω
4.  βαλόντος gen. m/n aorist βάλλω
5.  λειπούσοι gen. m/n pres. λείπω
6.  λιποῦσι dat. m/n aorist λείπω
7.  οὖσιν acc. f. pres. εἰμί
8.  οὐσιν nom. m. fut. φέρω
9.  λαμβάνοντες nom. m. pres. λαμβάνω
10. λαβόντα nom. m. aorist or nom./acc. n. aorist λαμβάνω

III In the sentences in VII exercise 4 find examples of and IV Translate your examples:
1.  attributive participle  #3  The fugitives (defendants) are pursued by the pursuers (prosecutors).
2.  supplementary participle #12  I will cease speaking and you will begin speaking.
3.  circumstantial participle used for purpose # 6  For the priest came to ransom his daughter with many gifts.
4.  participle expressing cause  # 7  But the king wishing [because he wished] to keep the woman, did not receive the money.
5.  genitive absolute #18  This man being present, they began speaking.
6.  participle used for a condition # 39 You would have died if the men had not come.

V  Translate into Greek:
I happen to be a wise woman/ wise man. τυγχάνω σῶσα σοφή γυνή. τυγχάνω ὄν σοφός ἀνήρ.
Sample Quiz on participles

1. Translate into English
   
   γράφων - ουσα - ον  writing
   γραφόμενος ή - ον [1] taking notes
   γραφόμενος ή - ον [2] being written/enroled/indicted
   γράψας - ασα - αν  after writing
   γραψάμενος - η - ον after taking notes
   γράψων - ουσα - ον in order to write
   γραψάμενος - η - ον  in order to take notes

2. Translate into Greek
   
   1. sending  πέμπων, - ουσα,- ον  
   2. after sending  πέμψας, - ασα, - αν  
   3. in order to send for  πεμψόμενος, - η, - ον

3. Identify tense and verb

   E.g.  πέμψαντι  fut.  πέμπω
   1. ἀκουσμένην  fut.  αὐκούω
   2. ἀγαγόντος  aor.  ἀγω
   3. μανθανούση  pres.  μανθάνω
   4. μαθοῦσι  aor.  μανθάνω
   5. παθουσῶν  aor.  πάσχω
   6. ἀρξαντί  aor.  ἀρχω
   7. δυνα  pres.  εἰμί
   8. ἔλθων  aor.  ἔρχομαι

4. Decline in full the present active participle of  πέμπω check inbook.

5. Uses:  Explain each use and give an example in English. EXTRA: give examples in GREEK.
   
   1. Attributive participle with article “those who have” [the have]  οἱ  ἔχοντες
   2. Circumstantial participle adds circumstances “bringing a gift”  δῶρον  φέρων,  φέρουσα
   3. Supplementary participle completes the verb “I stop speaking”  παύομαι  λέγοντα,  λέγων
   4. Genitive absolute clause giving circumstances “When one head was lopped off, two grew back.”  μιὰς  γὰρ  κοπτομένης  κεφαλῆς  δύο  ἀνεφύοντο.  [Apollodorus]

6. Translate:

   1. πάντων  χρημάτων  μέτρον  ἐστίν  ἀνθρωπος,  τῶν  μὲν  ὄντων  ὡς  ἐστιν,  τῶν  δὲ  ὄφει  ὄντων  ὡς  ὄφι  ἐστιν.  [ὡς  how,  that,  as]  Man is the measure of all things: of the things that are, that/how they are; of the things that are not, that/how thy are not.
   2. ὁ  γέρων  ἢλθε  ὡς  τὴν  παῖδα  λυσόμενος.  The old man came to ransom his daughter.
   3. τῶν  παιδῶν  μὴ  ὄντων  καλῶν  καί  ἀγαθῶν,  ἡ  μήτηρ  καί  ὁ  πατήρ  οὐκ  εἶσιν  εὕδαιμονες.  If the children are not fine and good, the mother and father are not happy.
Lesson VIII
D. Sample Test and Exercises for Lesson VIII

Sample Test
1. Principal Parts of Verbs -- Give complete (first 4) principal parts of these. Check in book.
2. Conjugate in the perfect active indicative, infinitive, and participle: \( \text{βουλέω} \): Check in book.

3. Identify VERB and TENSE (only)
   1. \( \text{πεπονθώς ύσομαι πάσχω} \) fut. perf.
   2. \( \text{έπεποιθεμεν πείθω} \) pluperf.
   3. \( \text{άκηκότε \ ακούω} \) perf.
   4. \( \text{ίσασιν οίδα} \) perf. (in form)
   5. \( \text{έληλυθας ε/ιξομαι} \) perf.
   6. \( \text{ήχα \ άχω} \) perf.

4. Translate these sentences.
   1. \( \text{τί γεγράφατε; λόγον τινά γεγράφαμεν. What have you written? I have written a [a certain] word.} \)
   2. \( \text{τίνος άκηκόαμεν; \ άκηκόατε γυναικός τίνος λεγούσης περι τῶν μεγάλων κυνῶν. Whom have we heard. We have heard a/some woman speaking about the big dogs.} \)
   3. \( \text{εἰδομεν [Σωκράτην] πίνοντα καὶ πεπωκότα . . . We saw [Socrates] drinking and after he had finished drinking . . .} \)
   4. \( \text{άπεκρίθη ὁ Πιλάτος, “οδ γέγραφα, γέγραφα.” Pilate answered, “what I have written, I have written.”} \)
   5. \( \text{τίς οὐ τέθυνε; Who is not dead?} \)
   6. \( \text{ὁ τί πεπόνθητε, ὃ ἐνέρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὸ τῶν ἑμῶν κατηγόρων οὐκ οίδα. What you have suffered [how you have been affected], men of Athens at the hands of [by] my accusers, I do not know.} \)
   7. \( \text{Δ. εἵρηκα τὸν ἑμὸν λόγον. Σ. εἴρηκεν; Σμ. οὐκ ἥκουσας; εἴρηκεν. D. I have spoken my piece. S. Has he spoken. Sm. Didn’t you hear? He has spoken.} \)
   8. \( \text{ἐστιν οὐν ὅστις βούλεται ὑπὸ τῶν συνόντων βλάπτεσθαι; Is there, then, anyone who wishes to be harmed by those around him?} \)

5. Fill in the blanks.
   1. Who ______ ἔρχονται; τίνες
   2. Who ______ ἔρχεται; τίς
   3. οὐ μεμαθήκαμεν what (whatever) _______ εἶπες (= ἔλεξας). ὁ τί
   4. ἐπαιδευον some (people) _______, τινας
   5. Whom _______ οἶδε οἱ παιδες πιστεύουσι; τίνι, τίς
Exercises for Lesson VIII

1. Principal Parts of Verbs -- Give complete (first 4) principal parts of these. Check in book.

2. Conjugate παύω in the perfect active indicative, infinitive, and participle; pluperfect active indicative, and future perfect active indicative. Check in book.

3. Identify VERB and TENSE (only)
   1. πεπονθώς ἐσται πάσχω fut. perf.
   2. οἶδε σίδα perf. (in form)
   3. ἐοικας ἐοικα perf. (in form)
   4. ἰστε σίδα perf. (in form)
   5. εἶληφε λαμβάνω perf.
   6. πεπωκότα πίνω perf.
   7. ἐπεπόνθημεν πάσχω pluperf.
   8. εἰρηκέν "λέγω" perf.
   9. πεπόνθητε πάσχω perf.
   10. γεγράφασι γράφω perf.

4. Readings for VIII (pp. 171-2): Translate # 3 and 4.
   3. Socrates thought the gods knew all things, the things said and done and planned in silence.
   5. To fear death [for your information], gentlemen, is nothing else than to seem to be wise without being so; for it is to seem to know what one does not know. No one knows death, not even if it actually is the greatest of goods for mankind, but they fear it as if the knew well that it is the greatest of ills.
Lesson IX

B. Exercises for practice and clarification

Translate into Greek:

1. They themselves wish to do these things. αὐτοὶ [αὐταί] ταῦτα βούλονται.
2. We saw them. We saw ourselves. They saw themselves. αὐτάς [αὐτοὺς] εἶδομεν. ἐμαυτοὺς εἶδομεν. ἐαυτοὺς εἶδον.
3. He saw her father. He saw his own father. εἶδε τὸν πατέρα αὐτῆς. εἶδε τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πατέρα.
5. He trusts his own father. She trusts her own father. τῷ ἑαυτῷ πατρὶ πιστεύει. τῷ ἑαυτῆς πατρὶ πιστεύει.
6. The same men know each other. οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀλλήλους ἴσασιν.
7. Those men do not know themselves. οὐτοὶ ἑαυτοὺς οὐκ ἴσασιν.
9. That woman herself wishes to see us and you. ἔκεινὴ αὐτὴ ἰδεῖν ἡμᾶς καὶ σε βουλεῖα.
10. The gift itself leads the children to itself. τὸ δώρον αὐτό πρὸς ἑαυτό ἄγει τοὺς παιδᾶς.
11. Living things (ζώα) have growth (αὔξησις) through themselves. τὰ ζώα ἔχει αὐξησία διὰ ἑαυτῶν.
12. Are the mind and the soul the same thing? ὁ νοῦς καὶ ἡ ψυχή ἐίσι τὸ αὐτό;
13. The young man has many hopes concerning his own soul. περὶ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ψυχῆς ὁ νεανίας ἔχει πολλάς ἐλπίδας.
14. She has leisure, but he has toil. αὐτή μὲν ἦστι σχολή αὐτῷ δ’ πόνος.
15. The same men are learning the same things. οἱ αὐτοὶ τὰ αὐτά μανθάνουσιν.
16. We ourselves will lead them. ἡμεῖς [αὐτοὶ, αὐταί] αὐτοὺς ἀξιομεν.
17. They will lead them. ἄξουσιν αὐτοὺς, αὐτάς.
18. They will lead themselves. ἄξουσιν ἑαυτοὺς, ἑαυτᾶς.
19. This is my book. I had a book. τοῦτο ἦστιν βιβλίον μου. ἔμοι ἦν βιβλίον.
20. We want to have our own possessions. All people want to have their own possessions. οἱ ἄδικοι βουλοῦνται τὰ ἑαυτῶν ἔχειν. οἱ ἀδικοὶ βούλονται καὶ τὰ ἀλληλῶν.

Correct these:

1. οἱ ἀδελφοὶ εἴδον τὸν ἑαυτὸν πατέρα. ἑαυτῶν.
2. πείθει τὴν ἑμαυτὴς μητέρα. e(auth=j OR e)mh
3. πείθονται τῷ ἑαυτῷ πατρί. e(autw=n
4. πάντες βουλομέθα τὰ ἑαυτῶν. h(mw=n au)tw=n
5. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐρχεῖ αὐτῶν. au)tw=n OR e(autou=.
6. ἡ τραγῳδία ἔσχε τὴν ἑμαυτής φύσιν. au(th=j [e(auth=j].

Practice of perfect middle-passive forms: Correct these forms (the accents are right)

| ἠγρυμαι | ἠγρυμεθα | ἠγρυμένος | < ἄρχω
| ἡκται | ἡρχται | πέπραγται | < ἀγω ἄρχω πράττω
| ἡχθε | ἡχθαι | ἡρχθε |
C. Sample Quiz for Lesson Nine

I. Pronouns:
   A. Translate the underlined words:
      1. I **myself** heard them. ("hear" + ____ case) αὐτός, αὐτή, ἔγω -- αὐτῶν
      2. We on the one hand have money, but you have friends. ἡμεῖς, ὑμεῖς
      3. This is my husband, Agamemnon. μου or ἕμος
      4. Did they see you? ὑμᾶς
      5. The (masculine) lemmings killed themselves. ἐαυτοὺς
      6. She said to the big dog, "Sir, I want you to leave." σε
      7. We all saw the same women, but everyone described them differently. τὰς αὐτὰς -- αὐτὰς
      8. Did he (Oedipus) kill his (Creon’s) father or his own (Oedipus’)? αὐτοῦ -- ἐαυτοῦ

   B. The uses of αὐτός: Describe in your own words the three uses and how you can tell them apart:
      1. -self in any case in predicate position, with another noun or pronoun; in nom. intensive pronoun
      2. same in any case in attributive position with article
      3. 3rd person personal pronoun in oblique cases without article or other noun

II. Verb forms
   B. Identify verb:
      1. ἐγέγραμμεθα γράφω
      2. ἦξαί ἔγω
      3. ἦρκεν παῦχο
      4. ἐνηνεγμένοι ἔσαν φέρω
      5. ἐπέπεσόμην πείθω

   C. Give principal parts Check in book.

III. Translate:
   1. ἔστιν ὁ φίλος ἄλλος αὐτός. The friend is another self.
   2. τὴν παῖδα τὴν σήν τὴν τε ἐμὴν μέλλεις κτενεῖν (= ἄποκτεινεῖν); Are you going to kill you child [daughter] and mine?
   3. οἱ αὐτοὶ λέγουσι τὰ αὐτὰ τοῖς αὐτοῖς περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν. The same men say the same things to the same people about he same things.
   4. ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικὸς ἡ αὐτὴ ἀρετή. Of man and woman, the same virtue.
   5. περὶ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ ψυχῆς οὐ πολλὰς ἐλπίδας ἔχω. Concerning my own soul I have not many hopes.
Lesson X

B. Review of Tenses and Voices

1. γράφω: active, write; middle, take notes; passive be written. Identify and translate:

1. I am writing PR A γράφω
2. it is being written PR P γράφεται
3. I am taking notes PR M γράφομαι
4. it is written (for all time) PF P γέγραπται
5. written (i.e. participle, “after being written”) AOR P γραφέται
6. it was written AOR P ἐγράφη
7. it was being written IMP P ἐγράφετο
8. I have written PF A γέγραψα
9. I had written (I had gotten it written) PPF A ἐγεγράψα
10. I will have written FPF A γεγράψαται, γεγράψαμεν
11. it will have been written FPF P γεγραφήκεν
12. I had taken notes PPF M ἐγεγράμμενη
13. I will take notes FUT M γράψομαι
14. it will be written FUT P γραφήσομαι
15. (the woman) taking notes PRES M ἡ γραφομένη
16. (the men) for (the purpose of) taking notes FUT M οἱ γραφόμενοι
17. (the things) written AOR P τὰ γραφέντα
18. (the things) being written PRES P τὰ γραφόμενα
19. (the things) written for all time PF P τὰ γεγραμμένα
20. I wrote AOR A ἐγράψα
21. I took notes AOR M ἐγεγραψάμην
22. (the things) to be written FUT P τὰ γραφήσομεν
23. They want to keep writing (to be writing). PRES. A βούλονται γράφειν
24. They want to write. AOR A βούλονται γράψατε
25. They want to take notes AOR M – to be taking notes PRES. M. βούλονται γράψασθαι - γράφεσθαι
26. We want this to be written (once) AOR P – to be written PRES P (over and over). βουλόμεθα τοῦτο γραφήσοι - γράφεσθαι
27. He said that he had written AOR – was writing PRES – would write FUT – had gotten (it) written PF. ἐφι γράψατε - γράφειν - γράψατε - γεγραφέναι
28. She said that she had taken notes AOR – was taking notes PRES – would take notes FUT – had (gotten the notes) written PF. ἐφι γραφόσθαι - γράφεσθαι - γράψασθαι - γεγραφόθηκαί
29. They said that these things had been written -- were being written -- would be written -- had been written (once for all). ἐφασαν ταῦτα γραφήσατε - γράφεσθαι - γράφεσθαι - γεγραφήθηκαί
30. If these things had been written, we would have seen them. εἰ ταῦτα ἐγράφη, αὐτά ἐξέδωκαν ἡν.
2. **Various verbs**: translate
   1. we were captured ἐλήφθημεν
   2. they will be released λυθήσονται
   3. I was not released σύκ ἐλύθην
   4. we were suffering ἐπάσχομεν
   5. we were taking (them) captive ἐλαμβάνομεν
   6. Who was being stopped? τίς ἐπαύετο;
   7. What was he doing? τί ἐπράττε;
   8. Why was he stopped? διὰ τί ἐπαύθη;
   9. What was being done? τί ἐπράττετο;
10. What did they say? τί εἶπον;
11. What was done? τί ἐπράχθη;
12. What was heard? τί ἰκουσθῆ;</p>
13. Did you go? ἤλθες, ἤλθετε;
14. Whom did you hear? τίνος ἰκουσας, ἰκουσατε;
15. I heard her. αὐτής ἰκουσα
16. Are you going? ἔρχει, ἔρχεσθε
17. Will all things be known? (γινώσκω) πάντα γνωσθήσεται;
18. Many things were known by them. πολλὰ ἐγνωσθη ἵπταντο;
19. By whom were you stopped? υπὸ τίνος ἐπαύθης;
20. By whom was he killed? υπὸ τίνος ἀπέθανεν;
21. Who is not dead? τίς οὐ τεθνηκεν;
22. What have you suffered? τί πεπόνθατε;
23. I do not know what you have suffered. ὅ τι πεπόνθατε σύκ σίδα.
24. What did they suffer? τί ἐπαύθθαν;

C. Sample Quiz on Lesson Ten

1. Conjugate in the aorist and future passive, πέμπω (16 forms, include infinitive and participle).
   Check in book.
2. Identify TENSE, VOICE, VERB
   Example: πέπραγμαν PERFECT MIDDLE πράττω
   σωθήσοσθαι future passive σώζω
   ἐλελύμην pluperfect m-ρ λῦω
   γραφήσωμεθα future passive γράφω
   ἴνεχθησαν aorist passive φέρω
   ἄχθηναι aorist passive ἁγω
3. Principal parts Check in book.

4. Translate

1. ἀναρχίας δὲ μείζον οὐκ ἔστιν κακόν. And/but there is no evil greater than anarchy.
2. οὐ γὰρ οἶμαι θεμιτὸν εἶναι ἀμείνοι ἄνδρὶ ύπὸ χείρονος {ἀνδρός} βλάπτεσθαι. [θεμιτός lawful, natural]. For I do not think it is in the sheme of things for a better man to be harmed by a worse.
3. οὐδὲν γλυκύτερόν ἔστιν ἥ πάντα εἰδέναι. There is nothing sweeter than to know everything.

5. βροτοῖς ἢδιστον ἀείδειν. [ἀείδω sing] For mortals the sweetest thing is to sing.

6. τῶν ὑπὸ τῶν τότε λεχθέντων, τὰ μὲν ἀληθὴ ἔστιν, τὰ δὲ ψευδή. Of the things said by people of olden times, some are true, others false.

7-8. Θαλῆς ὁ σοφὸς ἐλεγε τάδε’ [Θαλῆς, Thales, a Milesian philosopher] ή πρεαβύτατον τῶν ὄντων {ἔστι} θεός, ἀγενητός γὰρ. [πρεαβύτατον, oldest; ἀγενητός unborn] κάλλιστον κόσμος, ποίημα γὰρ θεοῦ. [ποίημα, creation] σοφώτατον χρόνος, εὐρίσκει γὰρ πάντα. Thales the wise said the following: God is the oldest of all things [that exist] for he is unborn. The finest thing is the universe, for it is god’s creation [poem]. Time is the wisest [of all things] for it finds all.

9. σοφώτατος πάντων ἄνθρωπων ἔστιν ὁ Σωκράτης, οὐδὲν γὰρ οἶδε. Socrates is wisest of all human beings, for he knows nothing.

10. οὐδὲν ἔστιν ἀμείνοι εἰρήνης. οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδὲν κτήμα κάλλιον φίλου. There is nothing better than peace. There is no possession finer than a friend.
Lesson XI

B. Sample Test on Lesson XI

Forms: Check in book.
1. Conjugate ὄραω in the present active and middle/passive. Give principal parts. [hint this verb has an irregular augment].
2. Conjugate ποιέω in the present and imperfect active and m/p

Translation: Translate the sentences and perform chores
1. λιαν φιλῶν σεαυτόν οὐχ ἔξεις φιλόν. If you love yourself too much you will not have a friend.
   φιλῶν: identify form pres. act. participle m. nom. sg.
   ἔξεις: tense and verb fut. of ἔχω
2. ἔστιν ὀφθαλμός Δίκης ὃς τὰ πάντα ὅρα. There is the eye of Zeus that sees all.
   ὃς: what form is this? relative pronoun, m. nom. sg.
   πάντα: what form is this? n. acc. pl.
3. ὥρα ἐρᾶν, ὥρα δὲ γαμεῖν, ὥρα δὲ πεπαῦσθαι. [There is] A time to love, a time to marry, a time to be done with it.
   What verb must be supplied? ἔστι
   Explain the use of the tenses of the infinitives. Pres. to be doing something; perfect to be finished.
   Give two other verbs meaning "to love" in Greek. φιλεῖν ἀγαπᾶν
4. πρὸς τὸν εἰπόντα, "πολλὸι σε ἐπαινοῦσιν," "τί γάρ," ἔφη "κακὸν πεποίηκα;"
   ἐπαινέω praise
   To the person who said [to him] "many people are praising you," he said, "what wrong have I done?"
   Give the principal parts of ποιέω: ποιήσω, ἐποίησα, πεποίηκα, πεποίησομαι,
   ἐποίηθην
   Identify the form εἰπόντα: aor. act. participle, m. acc. sg < εἴπον [λέγω]
5. τὸ δὲ ἀδικεῖν καὶ ἀπειθεῖν τῷ βέλτιον--καὶ θεῷ καὶ ἀνθρώπῳ--ὅτι κακὸν καὶ
   ἀισχρόν ἔστιν οἶδα. ἀπειθέω disobey (+ dat.)
   ἀδικεῖν: give principal parts Check in book.
6. ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἦδη ὥρα ἀπέναντι, ἐμοὶ μὲν ἀποθανομένῳ, ὑμῖν δὲ βιωσομένοις ὁπότεροι δὲ ἡμῶν ἑρχονται ἐπὶ ἄμεινον πράγμα, ἀδηλον παντὶ πλῆν ἢ τῷ θεῷ.
   But now it is time to go away, for me to die and for you to go on living; which of us go to the better thing is unclear to everyone but god.
   ἀποθανομένῳ: what tense and why? fut. purpose
   Give the principal parts of the verb. Check in book under ἀποθνήσκω
   βιωσομένοις: what noun is this derived from? βίος

Principal parts (and meanings): Check in book.
Meanings: Check in book
Lesson XII

B. Work Sheet for Lesson XII

1. Give principal parts. Pay attention to the breathing marks in the uncompounded forms. This will help when you add the prefix.
   1. ἵστημι στήσω ἔστησα ἐστην ἔστηκα ἔσταμαι ἐστάθην
   2. καθίστημι καταστήσω κατέστησα κατέστηκα καθέσταμαι καθέσταθην
   3. δίδωμι δῶσω ἔδωκα ἔδοκα ἔδομαι ἔδόθην
   4. παραδίδωμι παραδώσω παρέστηκα παρέσταμαι παρεστάθην
   5. τίθημι θήσω ἡθηκα τέθηκα τεθείμαι ἔτεθην
   6. ἀνατίθημι ἀναθήσω ἀνέθηκα ἀνατέθηκα ἀνατέθεμαι ἀνατέθην
   7. ἤμι - ἤςω - ἤκα (ἤ/ἢ) - εἴμαι εἴθην
   8. ἀφίημι ἀφῆσω ἀφῆκα ἀφείμαι ἀφείθην
   9. δείκνυμι δεῖξω δεῖτε δείκνυμι δείκνυμα δεῖχθην
   10. ἐπιδείκνυμι ἐπιδείξω ἐπεδείξα ἐπιδείξαμαι ἐπιδείχθην

1a. A second chance, if you got some wrong.
   11. ἀφίστημι ἀποστήσω ἀπέστησα ἀπέστηκα ἀφέσταμαι ἀπεστάθην
   12. ἀποδίδωμι ἀποδώσω ἀπέδωκα ἀπεδόμαι ἀπεδόθην
   13. κατατίθημι καταθήσω κατέστηκα κατατέθηκα κατατέθεμαι κατατέθην
   14. εφίημι (ἐπι-) ἐφήσω ἐφῆκα ἐφείμαι ἐφείθην
   15. καταδείκνυμι show clearly, establish, prove καταδείξω καταδείξα καταδείκνυμι καταδείχθην

2. Recognition of forms: identify and translate.
   1. ἐτίθης imperfect act. 2nd sg of τίθημι you were setting
   2. στήναι 2 aor. act. infin of ἵστημι to stand
   3. ἐδοκοῦν aor act 1st pl of δίδωμι we gave
   4. ἵστασαν imperfect act. 3rd pl. of ἵστημι they were causing to stand
   5. θείς aor. act. participle m. nom. sg. of τίθημι after setting, having set
   6. στῆσαι 1 aor. act. inf. of ἵστημι to set, cause to stand
   7. ἐδοκοῦμεν imperfect act. 1st pl of δίδωμι we were giving
   8. ἐστάσαι perfect act. 3rd pl. of ἵστημι they are standing / they stand
   9. τίθετες pres. act. participle m. nom. sg. of τίθημι setting
   10. ἵσταναι pres. act. infinitive of ἵστημι to set/ cause to stand
3. Choose the correct forms. Pay attention to accents.

**Ιστημι**
εστάναι στάναι ιστήναι στήσας ιστησι ιστας ιστήμαι ιστάς

**τίθημι**
έθου ἔθεσον ἔτιθον ἐθήκαμεν τίθέναι τιθείναι ἔθηκε θείναι

**δίδωμι**
δίδουσθαι δοῦσθαι ἐδίδου ἐδούναι δέδωκας ἐδῶκας δώσεις ἐδιδώμην

5. Translate (based on Diodorus Siculus):


Laius, king of Thebes, after marrying Jocasta, Creon’s daughter, and being childless for a long time, asked the god about the procreation of children. The prophetess gave him the oracle not to have children. “For” she said, “your child will kill you and your house will be filled with great disasters. But Laius having forgotten the oracle and fathered a son, exposed the baby. His servants, however, after taking the child did not want to expose him. So they gave him to the wife of Polybus, king of Corinth.
Lesson XIII

C. Sample Tests and Quizzes for Lesson XIII

1. Quiz on forms of the subjunctive

1. Translate:
   1. ταύτα πράττωμεν. *Let us do this.*
   2. μή ἐκείνα ποιήσης *Don’t do that.*
   3. τί νομίζωμεν περὶ τοῦδε; *What are we to think about this.*

2. Which use of the subjunctive in each of the sentences? Prohibitive 2 Deliberative 3 Hortatory 1

3. Give all the subjunctive forms of γράφω: Present active and m/p; Aorist active, middle, passive; Perfect active, m/p. Check in book.

2. Quiz on the Optative

1. Translate:
   1. γένοιο εὐδαίμων *May you be happy.*
   2. εἴ γὰρ δῶρα λαμβάνομεν. *May we receive gifts!*
   3. λέγοιεν ἃν τινες τάδε. *Some people might say these things.*

Find an example of: potential optative 3 optative of wish 1 2

2. Give all optative forms of πέμπω: present active, m/p; future active, middle, passive; aorist active, middle, passive; perfect active, m/p; future perfect. Check in book.

3. Sample test on Lesson XIII

A. Identify the tense, voice, mood and verb

Example: πεμφθῆς aorist passive subjunctive of πέμπω

1. λυθήτε aor. pass. subj. of λύω
2. γένοιο aor. mid. opt. of γίνομαι
3. ἔμ pres. act. subj. of εἴμι
4. ποιόμεν pres. act subj. of ποιέω
5. πέμπσω aor. act. opt. of πέμπω
6. λειψάειν aor. pass. opt. of λείπω
7. γράφσι pres. act. subj. of γράφω
8. ἀκούσοίμην fut. mid. opt. of ἀκούω
9. ἀκούσαίμην aor. mid. opt. of ἀκούω
10. νικάω pres. act. opt. of νικάω
11. ὦ pres. act subj. of ἔιμι
12. εἰ pres. act. opt. of ἔιμι
13. βουλήθης aor. pass. subj. of βουλήσω
14. ἄγογοι aor. act opt. of ἄγω
15. ἱδοιο aor. mid. opt. of ὁράω [ἐιδοῖν]

B. Give the present subjunctive and optative forms of βάλλω (active and m/p) 24 forms
Check in book.
Give the aorist subjunctive and optative forms of παύω (active, middle, and passive) 36 forms
Check in book.

C. Translate and answer questions:

1. ἐὰν δ’ ἔχωμεν χρήματα, ἔξομεν φίλους. If we have money we will have friends.
   Identify the condition: __ contrary to fact ___ future less vivid  __ future more vivid

2. νῦν ἰωμεν καὶ ἀκούσωμεν τοῦ ἀνδρός. Now let’s go and hear the man.
   What use of the subjunctive? __ deliberative ___ hortatory __ purpose

3. ὁ παῖ, γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχίερος. My child may you be luckier than your father.
   What use of the optative? __ potential ___ wish

4. θεῶν διδόντων οὐκ ἂν ἐκφύγοις κακά. If the gods give [them] you cannot escape misfortunes.
   θεῶν διδόντων what construction? genitive absolute
   What use of the optative? __ potential ___ wish

5. οὐκ ἂν εἰ ἀλογον εἰ οὔτος ὁ ἄνηρ τὸν θάνατον φοβοῖτο; Would it not be unreasonable if this man should fear death?
   What kind of condition: __ past general ___ contrary to fact __ future less vivid
Review

I--VERB forms  Check in book

II--PRONOUNS -- review pages 9 and 12 in study guide (esp. the uses of αὐτός). Translate the underlined words.
1. By whom were you sent? ὑπὸ τίνος, τίνων
2. The woman by whom we were sent has left. ἔφυ ἦς
3. I myself saw them. ἐγὼ [αὐτή, αὐτός] αὐτούς, αὐτάς
4. The same people said the same things to the same people. οἱ αὐτοὶ τὰ αὐτὰ τοῖς αὐτοῖς
5. Did you see these women? τάσδε τὰς γυναῖκας
6. No one knows what[ever] you think. σῦδεις ὅ τι
7. Anyone who says this is right. ὅστις, ἢτις
8. Someone might say that. τις
9. No one knows himself. ἐαυτόν
10. They devoured each other. ἀλλήλους

II B-- review uses of the cases and prepositions in Appendices.

III--Constructions: translate
1. Indirect statement:
VERB OF SAYING:
omitted subject (if the same) | INFINITIVE
ACCUSATIVE | INFINITIVE

VERB OF PERCEPTION:
omitted subject (if the same)
\ PARTICIPLE (Nominative)
ACCUSATIVE
\ PARTICIPLE (Accusative)

1. They said that they had not done anything evil. σὺκ ἐφασαν κακὸν τι ποιῆσαι.
2. We think that they did nothing evil. νομίζομεν αὐτοὺς συδέν κακὸν ποιῆσαι.
3. I know (+ ptcpl) that he is noble. οἶδα αὐτόν ἐσθλὸν ὄντα.

2. Genitive Absolute:
Noun (genitive) | Participle (genitive) =
Noun (genitive)
\ Participle (genitive)

4. Since the women are present, the men will not speak. τῶν γυναικῶν παρουσῶν,
οἱ ἄνδρες οὐ λέξουσιν.

3. Conditions:
CONTRARY-TO-FACT
Present εἰ + imperfect (were) -- imperfect (would) + ἄν
Past εἰ + aorist (had) -- aorist (would have) + ἄν

FUTURE CONDITIONS
More Vivid
   ἐὰν + subjunctive (present or aorist) -- future
Less Vivid
   εἰ + optative (should) -- optative (would) + ἄν

GENERAL CONDITIONS (“if ever”, “whenever”)
Present ἐὰν + subjunctive -- present indicative
Past εἰ + optative -- imperfect

5. If I had seen the big dog, I would have fled. εἰ τὸν μέγαν κύνα εἶδο, ἔφυγον ἄν.
6. If you were of sound mind, you would not be planning to kill our daughter. εἰ σώφρων ἥσθα σύκ ἄν ἀποκτείνατι τὴν παιδα ἡμῶν ἐβούλευες.
7. If you build it they will come. ἐὰν αὐτὸ ποιήσῃς, ἐλεύσονται.
8. If you should build it they would come. εἰ αὐτὸ ποιήσεις, ἔλθοιεν ἄν.
9. If [ever] a city is destroyed, the men are killed and the women and children are enslaved. ἐὰν πόλις καταλυθῇ, οἱ ἄνδρες ἀποθησκοίς καὶ οἱ γυναικὲς οἱ τε παιδεῖς δουλοῦνται.
10. If [ever] we saw them coming, we ran away. εἰ αὐτοὺς ἐρχομένους ἰδοίμεν, ἐφεῦγομεν.

4. Sequence of Moods: Find examples in your readings.
If the leading verb is primary use the subjunctive in the subordinate clause. [MAY]
    PRIMARY: present, future, perfect, future perfect
If the leading verb is secondary, use the optative in the subordinate clause. [MIGHT]
    SECONDARY: imperfect, aorist, pluperfect
Plato, Protagoras 320c-324c

Once upon a time, the gods existed, but mortal creatures did not. And when the destined time of their birth came, the gods formed them within the earth, blending them from earth and fire and from those things which are formed by being combined with earth and fire. When they were about to bring them into the light, they appointed Prometheus and Epimetheus to embellish them and distribute to each the appropriate specializations. Epimetheus begs Prometheus to let him make the distribution. "And when I have finished, you inspect them." And so he persuaded him and began the distribution. To some he attached strength without speed, the weaker he equipped with speed. Some he armed and for those that were not armed he devised some other means of survival.

Some he packaged in small bodies and to these he allotted escape by flight or dwellings underground. Of those which he increased in size, by this very device [321] he assured their survival. And so he distributed the other qualities, balancing them out so that no species would become extinct. And when he had provided them with sufficient resources against mutual destruction, against the seasons from on high he devised protection, clothing them in thick fur and stiff hides, good enough for the winter and ample defense against the summer heat and these same things provided each of them with their own natural bedding when they went into their lairs. And he shod some with hooves and others with thick and bloodless pads. And next he provided different nourishments for different species, for some the grass of the earth, for others the fruits of trees, and for others roots; and there were some to whom he gave as nourishment the flesh of other animals. And some he made able to produce only a few offspring but to those who are caught by them he gave the ability to give birth to large litters, assuring survival to the kind. But since Epimetheus was not all that clever it escaped his notice that he had used up all the special talents. Left unprovided still was the human race and he was in a quandary what he could use.

While he was in a perplexity about this Prometheus came to him to inspect the distribution and he sees the other animals well fixed with all things, but humankind naked and unshod, without a bed and unprotected. And now the destined day was upon them on which mankind too must come out of the earth into the light. In a quandary what means of survival he might find for the human race, Prometheus steals from Hephaistos and Athena technical skill with fire—for without fire it was useless and could not be acquired—and gives them to mankind. In this way, then, the human race had skill for living, but they had not the political art. For that was in Zeus’ hands. And there was no time for Prometheus to go into the acropolis, the home of Zeus. And besides Zeus’ watchmen were awesome. He did go in secret into the common workshop of Athena and Hephaistos in which they practiced their crafts and stealing the art of working with fire from Hephaistos and the other art from Athena he gave them to mankind and from this the human race got the means of living. Later because of Epimetheus, [322] as the story is told, Prometheus was prosecuted for the theft.