

Greek 349: WORKBOOK  
Contents

Tapes	Workbook and Answers
Cassette 1. Introduction: Alphabet, Sounds, Accents, <i>The Alphabet Song</i>	1-8 ans. 1-5
Cassette 2.     A. Chapter I: Verbs B. Chapter I: Nouns	9-13 ans. 6-9
Cassette 3.     A. Chapter II: The Imperfect B. Chapter II: Adjectives	14-18 ans. 10-13
Cassette 4.     A. Chapter III: The Future; The First Declension B. Chapter III: Demonstratives, Vocabulary	19-22 ans. 13-16
Cassette 5.     AB. Chapter IV: The Aorist	23-24 ans. 17-18
Cassette 6.     A. Chapter V: Third Declension Nouns B. Chapter V: Vocabulary; Readings	25 ans. 19-20
Cassette 7.     A. Chapter VI: Third Declension Adjectives B. Chapter VI: Readings; Review of Adjectives	26 ans. 21
Cassette 8.     AB. Chapter VII: Participles	27-8 ans. 22
Cassette 9.     A. Chapter VIII: Pronouns B. Chapter VIII: The Perfect Active	29-31 ans. 23-4
Cassette 10.    A. Chapter IX: Pronouns B. Chapter IX: The Perfect Middle	32-3 ans. 24-6
Cassette 11.    A. Chapter X: Comparison of Adjectives B. Chapter X: The Aorist Passive	35-6 ans. 26-7
Cassette 12.    A. Chapter XI: Contract Verbs B. Chapter XI: Vocabulary; Readings	37 ans. 28
Cassette 13.    A. Chapter XII: Athematic (-μι) Verbs B. Chapter XII: Verbs; Vocabulary; Readings	38-9 ans. 29-30
Cassette 14.    A. Chapter XIII: The Subjunctive B. Chapter XIII: The Optative	40 ans. 30-1
Cassette 15.    A. Chapter XIV: The Imperative; Vocative; Verbals B. Sappho 1; Principal Parts; A Reading from Plato	41 ans. 31

*General Instructions.*

Tapes to accompany the lessons in Luschnig, *An Introduction to Ancient Greek*. The answers are available so that you can check your work.

*Introduction.*

## A. Exercise 1.

1. Open your textbook to page 1 (the Greek alphabet). While listening to the tape and looking at the Greek characters in the book, repeat the names of the letters.

2. Close your book. Listen to the name of each letter as it is spoken and write the lower-case Greek character.

---



---



---



---

## B. Exercise 2.

1. This time the letters are out of alphabetical order. Listen and write them down. (Check your answers with the answer sheets in the Lab manual.)

---



---



---



---

2. For additional practice.

---



---



---



---

3. Try both exercises again. This time write the capital letters.

a. The letters.

---



---



---



---

b. Additional practice.

---



---



---

## C. Exercise 3. Listen to the sounds of the Greek vowels.

1. Write the syllables from the tape.

---



---



---



---

D. Exercise 4.

1. Open your textbook to page 3. Look at the words printed on the top of the page. Listen carefully as they are pronounced.

2. Look at the list of diphthongs in the center of the page and listen to the pronunciation.

3. Close your textbook and try to write these syllables in the space below.

---



---



---



---

4. Check your answers. If you are not satisfied, try again.

---



---



---



---

E. Exercise 5. Write the words from the tape to practice vowels and diphthongs.

---



---



---

F. Exercise 6. Breathing marks. (Do this exercise after you have studied the material on pp. 4-5.)

1. Listen and practice saying these words.

οὐ οὐ αὐτοῦ αὐτοῦ εἰς εἰς ἐν ἐν ὑπό ἀνά αἶμα ἅμα ἀμφί ἄνευ  
 ἦ ἦ ἔχω ἔξω ἐπτά ἔπος ἡμαρ ἡμέρα ἦδη ἦδε ἰατρός ἱερεὺς ἵνα  
 ἵππος ἴσος ὄμμα ὄλος οἶος οἶνος ὄμοῦ ὄνομα ὀρθός ὄρκος ὕβρις  
 ὕδωρ ὠρα ὦς ὦν ὦν

2. Write the words on the tape for exercise 6.

---



---

G. Exercise 7.

1. Listen to and repeat these words. (See p. 6.)

ἄγγελος ἀνάγκη σύγχωρος Σφίγξ ἐγκώμιον ἄγχι ἀγχιπολις  
 ἄγχιστος ἀγγέλλω ἄγγος ἐγκωμιάζω ἑγγύς ἐγγύθην ἄγκυρα  
 ἄγκων ἀγκάλη ἄγκος ἐγγέω ἐγκρατῶς ἔγχος ἐγκρύπτω  
 ἐγγράφω

2. Write the words from the tape:

1. 2. 3. 4.

H. Exercise 8. (See page 7, ex 3.)

1. Give the English equivalents of these names.

a. b. c. d.  
 e. f. g. h.  
 i. j.

I. Exercise 9. Review. (Note. In doing these early exercises, do not worry about the accent marks. If, furthermore, you have trouble distinguishing between the sounds of η and ει, do not panic. These two sounds are pronounced virtually the same. The difference must be learned by studying the spellings of the words.)

1. For review, listen to the tape and practice saying these words.

ἄνθρωπος παιδίον θεός δῶρον ὁδός Ἀθηναῖος ἄγειν ἄρχεις  
 βουλεύω ξένος γράφω μένεσθαι πράττεσθαι φίλος ψηφίζω  
 κρίνω

J. Exercise 10. Accent Marks. Do this exercise after you have studied the material on 9-11.

1. Fill in the accents of these words. (Follow the rules on pp. 9-11.)

a. ἄνθρωπος h. δωρα  
 b. ἄνθρωπων i. πλουτος  
 c. ἔργου j. πλουτου  
 d. ἄνθρωποι k. τον ἀγαθον ἄνθρωπον  
 e. πονος l. το ἀριστον δωρον  
 f. παιδευω m. του ἀριστου δωρου  
 g. λυεσθαι n. πραττειν

K. Exercise 11. Review.

1. Check the word (A or B) in each pair that corresponds to the word on the tape.

a. (A) ἄγει (B) ἄγγει g. (A) εἶμι (B) εἰμί  
 b. (A) οὐ (B) οὐ h. (A) δεῖ (B) δέ  
 c. (A) τόν (B) τῶν i. (A) δῶρον (B) δῶρων  
 d. (A) τό (B) τά j. (A) ἔξ (B) ἔξ  
 e. (A) ἄγω (B) ἄρχω k. (A) καλός (B) καλῶς  
 f. (A) ἔξω (B) ἔξω l. (A) ἄγει (B) ἄγγει

## L. Exercise 12.

1. Listen to and repeat the vocabulary. Have your book open to page 12.
2. Practice these words found in the introduction before doing the readings.
 

γράμματα "letters"	δασέα "aspirated consonants"
δίφθογγοι "diphthongs"	διπλά "double consonants"
πνεῦμα ψιλόν "smooth breathing"	τόνοι "accents"
πνεῦμα δασύ "rough breathing"	όξύς "acute"
φωνή "voice"	βαρύς "grave"
σύμφωνα "consonants"	περισπώμενος "circumflex"
ἄφωνα "mutes"	φωνήεντα "vowels"
ψιλά "unvoiced consonants"	
μέσα "voiced consonants"	

## 3. Vocabulary quiz. Write the English meanings.

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| a. | g. |
| b. | h. |
| c. | i. |
| d. | j. |
| e. | k. |
| f. | l. |

## M. Exercise 13. Repeat these phrases.

1. Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος. (p. 2)  
In the beginning was the Word. (Ev. John)
2. ἄνθρωπος φύσει πολιτικὸν ζῷον. (p. 7)  
Man is by nature a politico-social animal. (Aristotle)
3. διπλοῦν ὁρῶσι οἱ μαθόντες γράμματα. (p. 12)  
People who have learned their letters see double. (Menander)
4. ἡ γραμματικὴ καὶ ἡ γραφικὴ χρήσιμοι πρὸς τὸν βίον. (p. 14)  
Grammar and writing are useful for life. (Aristotle)

## N. Exercise 14. Open your textbook to p. 13. Listen to the sentences.

O. Exercise 15. Before going on to the next section of the Introduction, answer these questions for review of the material in the first part of the Introduction. Check your answers in the back of the manual.

1. What sounds does the Greek alphabet have letters for that our alphabet lacks?
2. What letters do we have that Greek lacks?

3. What symbol is used for the h-sound? Explain how it came about.
4. Which consonants are *labials, dentals, palatals*?
5. What letter is formed:
  - a. If π comes immediately before σ ?
  - b. If κ comes immediately before σ ?
6. What letter is formed:
  - a. If π comes before ´ ?
  - b. If κ comes before ´ ?
  - c. If τ comes before ´ ?
7. With which vowels is the iota-subscript used?
8. What are the accent marks for?
9. What are the only three syllables on which accent marks can fall?
10. Which accent can fall on any of those three syllables?
11. Which can fall on only the last?
12. Which can fall on only a long syllable?
13. Which accent(s) can fall on either a long or short vowel?
14. What could cause the position of an accent to change?
15. Does the position of a word in a sentence ever cause its accent to change?
16. What is the Greek word for letters?
17. What is the Greek word for vowels? Why are they called by that word?
18. Think up some English words derived from these Greek words.
 

a. ἵππος	f. λόγος
b. χρόνος	g. βίος
c. φωνή	h. ἀρχή
d. δίκη	i. ὑπέρ
e. τέχνη	j. ἀδελφός

**Interlude: The Alphabet Song** (by Callias)

τὸ ἄλφα, βῆτα, γάμμα, δέλτα, θεοῦ γὰρ εἶ,  
 ζῆτ', ἦτα, θῆτ', ἰῶτα, κάππα, λάβδα, μῦ,  
 νῦ, ξεῖ, τὸ οὔ, πεῖ, ῥῶ, τὸ σίγμα, ταῦ, τὸ ὦ  
 παρὸν φεῖ χει τε τῶ ψεῖ εἰς τὸ ὦ.

βῆτα ἄλφα βα  
 βῆτα εἰ βε κ.τ.λ. (καὶ τὰ λοιπά is Greek for *etc.*)

P. Exercise 16. Written exercises.

1. Parse these sentences. (Parse < Latin *quae pars orationis*—what part of speech).  
Identify each word by part of speech.

Example: In the beginning was the word.

In:	preposition
the:	article (adjective)
beginning:	noun
was:	verb (linking or copulative)
the:	article (adjective)
word:	noun

- a. Socrates drank the poison and died.
- b. When we saw him drinking it, we cried.
- c. Medea sent deadly gifts to the princess.
- d. The princess died horribly in her bedroom.
- e. Which road leads to life?

2. Identify the case (if translated into Greek) of each noun or pronoun in the foregoing sentences.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.

3. Notes.

- a. Subject = nominative
- b. Predicate noun or adjective with "linking verb" = nominative
- c. Object (direct) = accusative
- d. Indirect Object = dative (to/for)
- e. Possession = genitive (of)
- f. Place where (in, on, at) = dative
- g. Place to which = accusative

4. Identify the person, number, and voice of each of the verbs in these sentences.

Person: 1st = I, we

2nd = you

3rd = he, she, it, they, and any noun, singular or plural

- a. I saw God face to face and my soul was saved.
- b. The tyrant makes the laws, but the citizens make the laws for themselves.

- c. After the men were released, you sent for them (for your own good).
- d. What are you doing with that discus?
- e. What words are being written on the board?

Q. Exercise 17.

1. Vocabulary

τὰ τοῦ λόγου μέρη	the parts of speech
ὄνομα	name (noun or adjective)
ἀντωνυμία	pronoun (instead of noun)
ῥῆμα	verb
ἐπίρρημα	adverb (upon the verb)
ἄρθρον	joint, article
μετοχή	participle (sharer)
πρόθεσις	preposition (set before)
σύνδεσμος	conjunction (join with)
πτῶσις	a falling (case declension)
ὀρθή (πτῶσις)	upright, straight (nominative)
γενική (πτῶσις)	of origin (genitive)
δοτική (πτῶσις)	of giving (dative)
αἰτιατική (πτῶσις)	of cause (accusative)
κλητική (πτῶσις)	of calling (vocative)
γένη	kinds, genders
ἄρσενικόν (γένος)	of the male (masculine)
θηλυκόν (γένος)	of the female (feminine)
οὐδέτερον (γένος)	of neither (neuter)
ἄριθμοί	numbers
ένικός (ἄριθμός)	of one (singular)
δυικός (ἄριθμός)	of two (dual)
πληθυντικός (ἄριθμός)	of many (plural)
πρόσωπα	masks, grammatical persons

2. Give the English meaning of each of the words or phrases spoken.

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| a. | g. |
| b. | h. |
| c. | i. |
| d. | j. |
| e. | k. |
| f. | l. |



- R. Exercise 18. Before going on to the next lesson, do the written exercises below.
1. What is the basic difference between the grammars of Greek and English?
  2. What are CASES for?
  3. How does English express the relationships for which Greek uses cases?
  4. What parts of speech did the Greek grammatical theorists list that English grammarians do not consider as separate parts of speech?
  5. What two parts of speech are meant by the Greek word ὄνομα?
  6. What are the properties of nouns in Greek (what changes in form do they have and what do these tell us)?
  7. What case is:
    - a. the grammatical subject of a sentence?
    - b. the direct object of a sentence?
    - c. the indirect object?
    - d. used to show possession?
  8. What are the characteristics of verbs?
  9. What two things does tense tell us (in Greek)?
  10. What does **voice** tell us?
  11. Which parts of speech in Greek are not inflected?
  12. Give some examples of nouns signifying σώμα and some signifying πράγμα (in English).
  13. Give some examples of nouns that could be called κοινῶς and some that could be called ἰδίως (in English)?
  14. What gender are most common nouns in English?
  15. Can you think of any dual words in English? (referring to two and only two.)
  16. Give some English derivatives of these Greek words.
 

a. ὄνομα	e. ἴδιος
b. σώμα	f. ἄνθρωπος
c. πράγμα	g. ὀρθός
d. κοινός	h. κρυπτός

*Chapter I, Part One*

## I. Exercise 1.

A. Conjugation.

B. Read pp. 29-30 in the textbook. Identify with the letters A (Active), M (Middle) or P (Passive) the voice of each verb in the sentences on the tape.

- |    |    |   |
|----|----|---|
| 1. | 3. | 5 |
| 2. | 4. |   |

C. Write the pronouns used to translate each of these.

- |    |    |     |
|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 5. | 9.  |
| 2. | 6. | 10. |
| 3. | 7. | 11. |
| 4. | 8. |     |

D. Translate the forms as spoken.

- |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| 1. | 3. | 5. |
| 2. | 4. | 6. |
|    |    | 7. |

E. On a separate piece of paper, write the conjugation of λύω. (Check your answers with the textbook.)

## II. Exercise 2.

A. Vocabulary (p. 33).

B. Vocabulary quiz. Give the English meaning.

- |    |    |     |
|----|----|-----|
| 1. | 5. | 9.  |
| 2. | 6. | 10. |
| 3. | 7. | 11. |
| 4. | 8. | 12. |

C. Give the Greek word.

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 7.  |
| 2. | 8.  |
| 3. | 9.  |
| 4. | 10. |
| 5. | 11. |
| 6. | 12. |

D. Translate the Greek words (practice forms and vocabulary).

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6.  |
| 2. | 7.  |
| 3. | 8.  |
| 4. | 9.  |
| 5. | 10. |

E. For each English phrase tell what person, number and voice the Greek would be. (Persons: 1, 2, 3); Numbers: S, P; Voices: A, M, P.) Then go back and translate the verb.

	Person,	Number,	Voice	Translation
1. we are going	1 <sup>st</sup>	pl.	M (depon. vb.)	
2. they are writing				
3. she plans for herself				
4. you are being led				
5. he obeys/is persuaded				
6. y'all cease				
7. it is being said				
8. I have				
9. they begin				
10. we mean				

Reading from 'Αποκάλυψις 'Ιωάννου:

'Εγώ εἰμι τὸ Ἄλφα καὶ τὸ Ὠ, λέγει κύριος ὁ θεός, ὁ ὢν καὶ ὁ ἦν καὶ ὁ ἐρχόμενος, ὁ παντοκράτωρ.

### III. Exercise 3. Review.

A. Before going on, answer these written questions.

1. What is the thematic vowel?
2. Why is it necessary to learn the Greek verb endings?
3. How can you tell what is the subject of a Greek verb?
4. Can the subject be omitted?
5. Is the subject always left out?
6. What do these endings tell about person:

-ομεν	-εται	-εις	-ουσι
-εσθε	-ω	-ομαι	-ετε

7. Which ending, in the present active, says:
  - a. he, she, it
  - b. we
  - c. they
  - d. I
  - e. you
8. Which present middle ending says:
  - a. you all
  - b. he
  - c. we
  - d. they
  - e. I
  - f. it

9. Identify the VOICE of each of the following and then translate.

- a. To lead.
- b. We think.
- c. To write (notes for one's own use).
- d. We are sending?
- e. They are being led?
- f. He is waiting?
- g. It ceases?
- h. She is stopping (the car).
- i. I am bringing.
- j. You are doing.
- k. It is being done.
- l. They obey.
- m. It is said.
- n. She wishes to go.
- o. Are you going.
- p. Are they making plans? (for themselves)
- q. Do they think?
- r. What do you do? (what = τί)
- s. What do we want?
- t. Is it being written?

10. Translate these words.

- a. φέρειν
- b. πιστεύουσι
- c. πέμπομαι
- d. παύονται
- e. κρίνομεν
- f. βούλεσθαι
- g. ἄγομαι
- h. γίγναι
- i. γραφόμεθα
- j. βουλεύεις

*Chapter I, Part Two*

I. Exercise 1. Characteristics of nouns, declensions (practice with the tape).

II. Exercise 2.

A. Practice Vocabulary (pp. 43-44 with tape).

B. Give the English meanings. (Questions on tape.)

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 9.  |
| 2. | 10. |
| 3. | 11. |
| 4. | 12. |
| 5. | 13. |
| 6. | 14. |
| 7. | 15. |
| 8. |     |

C. Give the Greek. (Questions on tape.)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

III. Exercise 3. (Written)

A. Fill in the blanks.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ πιστεύομεν. (the men)
2. τὰ παιδιά εἰς τὴν νῆσον \_\_\_\_\_. (are going: \*neut. pl. subject)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ ἄρχει. (the islands)
4. τὰ ἔργα τὸν πλοῦτον \_\_\_\_\_. (bring)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ τὰ παιδιά παιδευόμεθα. (with laws)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ πείθεσθε; (the God)
7. παρὰ \_\_\_\_\_ ἔρχει. ([to] the strangers)
8. εἰς \_\_\_\_\_ δῶρα πέμπουσι. (islands)
9. ἐν \_\_\_\_\_ μένω. (road)
10. τοῖς \_\_\_\_\_ νόμοις πειθόμεθα. (of men)

B. Answer the following.

1. How can you tell the gender of a noun in the vocabulary?
2. True or False.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ a. All feminine nouns belong to the first declension.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ b. All first declension nouns are feminine.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ c. The second declension contains nouns of all three genders.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ d. Nouns have to be used with the article at all times.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ e. The article must agree with its noun in tense, voice and mood.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ f. Verbs have case and gender.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ g. All nouns have gender.

- \_\_\_ h. The same noun cannot be used as masculine and feminine.  
 \_\_\_ i. Nouns referring to human beings are usually neuter.  
 \_\_\_ j. The accent of a noun belongs to the word and changes only when necessary.

3. For each noun in the following sentences, decide what case it would be if translated into Greek.

- The children went to the park.
- The students are in school.
- Hey, Socrates, did you give Alcibiades a drink?
- Did Clytemnestra really kill her husband with an axe?
- Is this Achilles' shield or Ajax's?
- We went from Athens to Piraeus.
- The captives were led to prison.
- Did Homer write the Iliad?
- When did the jailer give Socrates the cup of hemlock?

4. Give the form of the article that agrees with each of the following.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. βουλῆς   | k. λόγου    |
| b. δῶρα     | l. φίλον    |
| c. βίος     | m. ψυχῆ     |
| d. ὁδοῦ     | n. ὁδοί     |
| e. ἀρχαί    | o. θανάτω   |
| f. ἄνθρωποι | p. εἰρήνην  |
| g. λίθους   | q. παιδίους |
| h. οὐρανῶ   | r. ξένων    |
| i. νήσους   |             |
| j. ἔργον    |             |

V. Exercise 5. Open your textbook to p. 51 (READINGS) and listen to the readings and comments. Then practice saying the sentences aloud.

*Chapter II, Part One*

I. Exercise 1. The imperfect tense: meaning and formation.

A. On tape.

B. Form imperfect of verbs given on tape.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

C. Practice the forms of εἰμί following the tape.

D. Change the forms of the present to the imperfect of the same person, number and voice.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. ἄγω        | 6. βούλει     |
| 2. πέμπεται   | 7. γίνονται   |
| 3. πείθεις    | 8. παιδεύουσι |
| 4. κρίνομαι   | 9. ἐστί       |
| 5. βουλευόμεν | 10. ἐσμέν     |

E. Identify tense, person and number (A); Identify and Translate (B); Cover and Listen.

(A)

(B)

1. γίγναι
2. ἐγίγνου
3. ἄρχαι
4. ἦρχε
5. ἄγομεν
6. ἤγομεν
7. ἐνόμιζον
8. ἐλείπομεν
9. ἔρχεσθαι
10. ἤρχόμεν
11. ἐθέλουσι
12. ἤθελον
13. ἔφερες
14. ἐλέγετο
15. εἶχον
16. ἦτε

II. Exercise 2.

A. What verb?

B. Identify voice, tense, person, number.

C. Translate

Example: (A)	(B)	(C)	
πέμπω	Act., impf. 1st. sg.	ἔπεμπον	
	(A)	(B)	(C)

1. I was sending
2. they were being sent
3. you were sending for
4. we were judging
5. it is being judged
6. they were ceasing
7. you were being stopped
8. they were bringing
9. we were being brought
10. y'all were making plans for yourselves
11. they used to have
12. she was saying
13. it was being said
14. were they staying?
15. are you leaving?

III. Exercise 3. Open your textbook to pp. 59-60. Listen to the readings.

IV. Exercise 4. Written exercise (not on the tape).

A. Review vocabularies of lesson I (p. 33, pp. 43-44) and translate.

1. They were carrying stones.
2. The war was being stopped.
3. Was he wishing to leave?
4. The guests were coming.
5. We used to want to have justice.
6. The road used to lead (in)to wealth.
7. We were sending gifts to the islands.
8. The works are being done.
9. The words were being written on the stones.
10. Justice was thought to be a gift of the God.

B. True or False.

- \_\_\_ 1. A new stem is needed to form the imperfect.
- \_\_\_ 2. The imperfect is the only past tense in Greek.
- \_\_\_ 3. The imperfect is augmented.
- \_\_\_ 4. All the imperfect endings differ from the present endings.
- \_\_\_ 5. Verbs beginning with a vowel are not augmented.
- \_\_\_ 6. The accent of the imperfect is recessive.
- \_\_\_ 7. All forms of the verb to be in Greek are enclitic.
- \_\_\_ 8. Enclitics sometimes affect the accent of the preceding word.
- \_\_\_ 9. The imperfect does not have an infinitive.



C. Match the imperfect endings with the present endings showing the same person number and voice.

A		B	
1. -ετο	1. -ει	1. -ον	1. -ει
2. -ον	2. -ομεν	2. -ετε	2. -ομεθα
3. -εζ	3. -ομαι	3. -ε	3. -ουσι
4. -ομεν	4. -εται	4. -οντο	4. -ονται
5. -ου	5. -εις	5. -εσθε	5. -εσθε
6. -όμεν	6. -ω	6. -όμεθα	6. -ετε

D. Match the active endings with the middle-passive endings showing the same person, number and tense.

A		B	
1. -ον	1. -ονται	1. -ον	1. -εσθε
2. -ω	2. -ει	2. -εζ	2. -ετο
3. -εις	3. -ομαι	3. -ει	3. -οντο
4. -ουσι	4. -όμεν	4. -ετε	4. -ου
5. -ομεν	5. -όμεθα	5. -ε	5. -εται

E. Tell what case the underlined nouns would be in Greek.

1. This is my husband, Agamemnon.
2. Virtue is knowledge.
3. The city of the birds is called Cloudcuckooland.
4. I am a human being, nothing that people do is foreign to me.
5. Are you that famous Odysseus?
6. Whose cattle were you sacrificing?

*Chapter II, Part Two*

## I. Exercise 1. Adjectives of the second and first declensions.

A. On Tape.

B. Translate.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

## II. Exercise 2. Open textbook to p. 66 and repeat vocabulary words.

A. On Tape.

B. Vocabulary quiz.

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 10. |
| 2. | 11. |
| 3. | 12. |
| 4. | 13. |
| 5. | 14. |
| 6. | 15. |
| 7. | 16. |
| 8. | 17. |
| 9. |     |

C. Give the Greek word.

- |     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 1.  | 2.  |
| 3.  | 4.  |
| 5.  | 6.  |
| 7.  | 8.  |
| 9.  | 10. |
| 11. | 12. |

D. Review of vocabulary for Chapters 1-2. Give English meaning.

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 7.  |
| 2. | 8.  |
| 3. | 9.  |
| 4. | 10. |
| 5. | 11. |
| 6. | 12. |

*If you miss any, make a special effort in reviewing vocabulary.*

III. Exercise 3. Study the material on pp. 62-65 on the positions of adjectives.

A. Translate the following without verb forms.

1. the difficult book
2. the book is difficult
3. the irrational soul
4. the soul is irrational
5. the only child
6. the child is alone
7. the terrible road
8. the road is terrible
9. the best wine
10. the wine is best

IV. Exercise 4.

A. Open your textbook to p. 65. Repeat the forms of the relative pronoun.

V. Exercise 5. Additional WRITTEN exercises.

A. True or False.

- \_\_\_ 1. An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number and case.
- \_\_\_ 2. A relative pronoun agrees with its noun in gender, number and case.
- \_\_\_ 3. In Greek, adjectives always go before the noun.
- \_\_\_ 4. The adjective ending must be the same as the noun ending.
- \_\_\_ 5. Some adjectives have no separate form for the feminine.
- \_\_\_ 6. The article is always used with the noun and adjective.
- \_\_\_ 7. In the vocabulary, a form of the article is given with an adjective to tell what gender it is.
- \_\_\_ 8. Adverbs and prepositional phrases can go into the attributive position.
- \_\_\_ 9. Whether an adjective is attributive or predicate depends upon its position with relation to the article.
- \_\_\_ 10. Whether an adjective is attributive or predicate depends on its position with relation to the relative pronoun.

B. Translate the underlined words.

1. This is Clytemnestra who killed her husband.
2. This is Agamemnon whom I killed with my right arm.
3. You are known by the deeds that you do.
4. Who is this Achilles to whom you are giving our daughter?
5. I caught the slave who was carrying this letter.
6. The men whom I led here will kill me if I do not sacrifice my daughter.

VI. Exercise 6. Listen to the readings (p. 72) and the hints.

*Chapter III, Part One. The Future Tense*

I. Exercise 1.

A. Listen and repeat the forms of the future.

B. Form the future of.

1. παιδεύω
2. βουλεύω
3. πιστεύω
4. θύω

C. Futures of consonant stems.

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |

D. Irregular Futures.

1. Listen and repeat.

2. Give the future.

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| a. | d. |
| b. | e. |
| c. |    |

3. Give the present.

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| a. | d. |
| b. | e. |
| c. |    |

E. Review. Practice forms of present, imperfect and future.

1. Translate these forms of εἶμι.

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| a. | e. |
| b. | f. |
| c. | g. |
| d. | h. |

II. Exercise 2. Vocabulary (textbook p. 79).

A. Repeat vocabulary words.

B. Vocabulary quiz. Give meanings; give future of any verbs.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

III. Exercise 3. Verb Review.

A. Recite to yourself the present and imperfect of φέρω. Think about what each form means as you say it.

B. Conjugate the future in the space below.

Active		Middle
οἶσω	-1S-	
	-2S-	
	-3S-	
	-1P-	
	-2P-	
	-3P-	
	-INF-	

IV. Exercise 4. Written exercises. A. Answer the following.

1. What endings are used for the future, primary or secondary?
2. What spelling changes take place when sigma is added to a consonant stem?
3. List the verbs you have learned that have deponent futures.
4. Which verb has two futures?
5. Do the future middle and passive have the same form?
6. What case is used with the Greek equivalents of each of these:
  - a. hear
  - b. trust
  - c. persuade
  - d. be persuaded (by), obey
  - e. rule
  - f. be
  - g. throw
  - h. leave
  - i. become
7. What case is the subject of a passive verb?
8. Can a middle verb form take an object?
9. Can the passive take a direct object?
10. Can deponent verbs take objects?
11. A neuter plural subject takes a \_\_\_\_\_ verb.
12. Choose the future form that is the same person and number as the present or imperfect form given. (Some of the forms do not even exist.)
 

___ a. πάσχεις	1. πείσεις	2. πείσει	3. πάξεις
___ b. ἐλάμβανον	1. λήψονται	2. λήψω	3. λαμβάνσω
___ c. λείπω	1. λείψομαι	2. λείψω	3. λήψω
___ d. ἐρχόμεθα	1. ἔρξομεν	2. ἐρξόμεθα	3. ἐλευσόμεθα
___ e. ἤρχομεν	1. ἄρξομεν	2. ἐλεύσομεν	3. ἤρξομεν
___ f. ἔχετε	1. ἔξετε	2. ὀχήσεσθε	3. ἔξετε
___ g. φέρουσι	1. φέρσουσι	2. ἔφερον	3. οἴσουσι

*Chapter III, Part Two.*

## I. Exercise 1. The first declension variations. Comments.

A. Practice pronouncing along with the tape.

B. Tell what case each of the nouns is and give the article that agrees with it.

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6.  |
| 2. | 7.  |
| 3. | 8.  |
| 4. | 9.  |
| 5. | 10. |

## II. Exercise 2. Practice the forms of the demonstrative.

## III. Exercise 3. Practice the Vocabulary on p. 85.

A. Give the meanings of the vocabulary words (on the tape).

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 9.  |
| 2. | 10. |
| 3. | 11. |
| 4. | 12. |
| 5. | 13. |
| 6. | 14. |
| 7. | 15. |
| 8. |     |

Greek:

- |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|----|----|----|----|----|

## IV. Exercise 4. Review of the Genitive.

A. Possession. Translate.

1. the soldiers' tent
2. people's misfortunes

B. With verbs of ruling.

3. The citizens rule the islands

C. Genitive of Source with verbs of hearing.

4. We were hearing the wise men.

D. Genitive of Separation. Find or make up an example.

- 5.

E. Genitive of Agent with ὑπό. Find or make up an example

- 6.

V. Exercise 5. Readings with comments.

VI. Exercise 6. Vocabulary quiz.

A. Drill of vocabulary of 1-3. Give meanings.

- |     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 1.  | 16. |
| 2.  | 17. |
| 3.  | 18. |
| 4.  | 19. |
| 5.  | 20. |
| 6.  | 21. |
| 7.  | 22. |
| 8.  | 23. |
| 9.  | 24. |
| 10. | 25. |
| 11. | 26. |
| 12. | 27. |
| 13. | 28. |
| 14. |     |
| 15. |     |

VII. Exercise 7. Written.

A. What genders are nouns of the first declension?

B. After what letters is the long alpha ending retained in the first declensions?

C. What gender of adjective agrees with *πολίτης*?

D. Give the nominative and genitive of each of the four new types of first declension nouns and of the type you learned in Chapter I.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

E. How do the five types differ in the plural?

F. When is the article used with the demonstrative?

G. Does the demonstrative go into the attributive or predicate position?

H. Which demonstrative means the former?

I. Which demonstrative means the latter?

*Chapter IV, Part One. The Aorist Tense.*

I. Exercise 1. Forms and Meanings. Listen to the tape.

A. Identify the *Mood* (Indicative or Infinitive), the *Voice* (Active or Middle) and the *Person* (1st, 2nd, 3rd) of the forms from the tape (or from the list below).

1. ἐπαύσω
2. ἔβαλες
3. ἔπαυσα
4. βαλέσθαι
5. βαλεῖν
6. ἐπαύσαντο
7. παῦσαι
8. ἐκρίνω
9. κρίναι
10. ἐβαλόμην

II. Exercise 2. Open your textbook to p. 103

A. Practice saying the principal parts. B. Go back and fill in the meanings.

C. Listen to the forms of the first or second aorist and jot down the present.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. ἐγενόμην | 7. ἐδεξάμην |
| 2. ἐνόμισα  | 8. ἀπέθανον |
| 3. ἔπαθον   | 9. ἦρξα     |
| 4. ἦλθον    | 10. ἤγαγον  |
| 5. ἔπεμψα   | 11. ἤνεγκον |
| 6. ἔλαβον   | 12. ἔμαθον  |

III. Exercise 3. Infinitives. Listen to the examples; then practice the formation of infinitives.

- |            |         |          |
|------------|---------|----------|
| A. δέχομαι | δέξομαι | ἐδεξάμεν |
| B. ἄγω     | ἄξω     | ἤγαγον   |
| C. πέμπω   | πέμφω   | ἔπεμψα   |
| D. φαίνω   |         | ἔφηναι   |

IV. Exercise 4. Practice the forms of φημί (107).

V. Exercise 5. After you have studied the material on pp. 108-110, open your textbook to p. 111, Translation Exercises. Look at ##7-10 and listen to the comments on them to help with the other readings in the lesson.

VI. Exercise 6. A. Practice Vocabulary on p. 113.

B. Vocabulary quiz on first part.

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6.  |
| 2. | 7.  |
| 3. | 8.  |
| 4. | 9.  |
| 5. | 10. |



VII. Exercise 7. The Readings. Listen to readings and comments; turn off machine and practice.

VIII. Exercise 8. Written.

A. Translate.

1. Virtue is to have good things.  
Meno said that virtue was to have good things.
2. Health and wealth are good.  
He says that health and wealth are good.
3. Do people want bad things?  
Do you think that people want bad things?
4. The children threw stones.  
I said that the children had thrown stones/would carry stones/were throwing stones.
5. I think that I am doing these things justly/will do/ did.

B. Answer these questions (with brevity).

1. Which two tenses (that you have learned) are augmented?
2. Which two tenses have different forms for middle and passive?
3. How can you tell which verbs have a first aorist and which have a second aorist?
4. How can you tell the imperfect from the second aorist?
5. How can you tell the future from the first aorist?
6. What is the characteristic vowel of the first aorist?
7. Which forms of the first aorist (that you have learned) are not augmented?
8. Are there any forms of the imperfect that are not augmented?
9. Explain how the aorist differs from the imperfect in meaning.
10. What type of verbs form a first aorist without sigma?

C. Decide what tense each of the following would be if translated into Greek.

1. I am doing.
2. I want.
3. We had.
4. He used to say.
5. It was being written.
6. It was written.
7. To happen.
8. To be happening.
9. You were writing notes.
10. You wrote notes.
11. They were making a beginning.
12. She ruled.
13. We ceased.
14. It was coming to a stop.
15. They will learn.
16. We kept listening.

*Chapter V, Third Declension Nouns*

I. Exercise 1. The Endings; the Forms; Repeat; Decline (p. 120). Use scrap paper.

- |    |                            |                         |
|----|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. | ἡ κύλιξ<br>τῆς κύλικος     | ὁ κήρυξ<br>τοῦ κήρυκος  |
| B. | ἡ πατρίς<br>τῆς πρατρίδος  | ἡ χάρις<br>τῆς χάριτος  |
| C. | ἡ εἰκών<br>τῆς εἰκόνας     | ὁ γέρον<br>τοῦ γέροντος |
| D. | τὸ πνεῦμα<br>τοῦ πνεύματος |                         |

II. Exercise 2. Vowel Base Nouns.

- |    |                         |
|----|-------------------------|
| A. | ὁ ἱερεὺς<br>τοῦ ἱερέως  |
| B. | ἡ μάντις<br>τῆς μάντεως |
| C. | τὸ ἔτος<br>τοῦ ἔτους    |
| D. | ἡ μήτηρ<br>τῆς μητρός   |

III. Exercise 3. Vocabulary.

A. Vocabulary quiz on starred words.

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 9.  |
| 2. | 10. |
| 3. | 11. |
| 4. | 12. |
| 5. | 13. |
| 6. | 14. |
| 7. | 15. |
| 8. |     |

*Chapter VI, Third Declension Adjectives.*

I. Exercise 1. Listen to the FORMS and comments. Repeat the FORMS.

A. Choose the correct forms of ἀληθής to agree with the words listed below:

- |             |           |             |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. ἄνθρωποι | 4. ἀρχήν  | 7. ἔργον    |
| 2. χρήματα  | 5. λόγοις | 8. γυναῖκες |
| 3. ἀρετῆς   | 6. λόγους |             |

- |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| 1. | 4. | 7. |
| 2. | 5. | 8. |
| 3. | 6. |    |

B. Choose the correct forms of εὐδαίμων to agree with the words listed above.

- |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| 1. | 4. | 7. |
| 2. | 5. | 8. |
| 3. | 6. |    |

C. Choose the correct forms of εὐρύς.

- |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| 1. | 4. | 7. |
| 2. | 5. | 8. |
| 3. | 6. |    |

D. Choose the correct forms of πᾶς.

- |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| 1. | 4. | 7. |
| 2. | 5. | 8. |
| 3. | 6. |    |

II. Exercise 2. Vocabulary. Repeat the words.

III. Exercise 3. Readings.

IV. Exercise 4. Written Questions.

A. How do you identify a contrary-to-fact-condition in Greek?

B. When do you use the infinitive in a result clause?

C. When do you use the indicative in a result clause?

D. When do you use πρίν with the indicative?

E. When do you use πρίν with the infinitive?

F. List the uses of the infinitive that you have had.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

*Chapter VII, Participles.*

I. Exercise 1. Definition and Uses. (Listen to the tape.)

II. Exercise 2. Formation. Listen and repeat. (Try with list covered.)

A. (A) Give Tense and Voice and (B) Gender, Number and Case

(A)

(B)

1. παύσοντι
2. παύσασι
3. παυσούσης
4. βάλλων
5. βαλών
6. παυσάμενον
7. παυσόμενα
8. ὄντα
9. παύοντα
10. βαλόντα
11. παύσοντες
12. παύσασι

III. Exercise 3. Some notes on uses of Participles. Listen to the examples.

IV. Exercise 4.

A. Listen and Repeat Vocabulary. (p. 163)

B. Vocabulary Quiz. Give meanings.

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 7.  |
| 2. | 8.  |
| 3. | 9.  |
| 4. | 10. |
| 5. | 11. |
| 6. | 12. |

V. Exercise 5. Listen to the hints on translation exercises, p. 166, numbers 31-40.

VI. Exercise 6. Listen to readings and hints, pp. 167ff.

VII. Exercise 7. Written exercises.

A. Review.

1. Which participles are augmented?
2. How can you recognize an attributive participle?
3. What stem(s) do you use to form participles?
  
4. What declension(s) do active participles belong to?

5. What declension(s) do middle participles belong to?
6. How can you tell a future participle from a first aorist one?
7. What is the difference between a circumstantial participle and a supplementary participle?
8. What characteristics do participles share with verbs?
9. What is the future participle used for?
10. What does the use of the negative μή tell about the use of a circumstantial participle?
11. How does αἰσχύνομαι κρίνων τοῦτον τὸν δίκαιον ἄνδρα differ from αἰσχύνομαι κρίνειν τοῦτον τὸν δίκαιον ἄνδρα?
12. How does ἠκούσαμεν τὸν ἄνδρα ἐρχόμενον differ from ἠκούσαμεν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἐρχομένου?
13. What are the three general uses of participles in Greek?
14. List as many verbs as you can think of that take a supplementary participle. (Use extra space or paper, if necessary.)
15. What tense of the participle is used for an action preceding that of the main verb?
16. What tense of the participle is used for an action at the same time as that of the main verb?
17. Of the three main uses of the participle, which do you think is the most common?

*Chapter VIII, Part One. Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns.*

I. Exercise 1. Interrogative and Indefinite Pronouns.

A. Tell whether the pronoun is (A) Relative or Interrogative and then (B) Translate.

(A)

(B)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

B. Listen to and repeat vocabulary words on p. 175.

C. Vocabulary quiz.

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 4. |
| 2. | 5. |
| 3. | 6. |
|    | 7. |

**Readings from Diogenes Laertius about Diogenes the Cynic:**

θεασάμενός ποτε παιδίον ταῖς χερσὶ πῖνον ἐξέρριψε τῆς πήρας τὴν κοτύλην εἰπών, παιδίον με νενίκηκεν εὐτελείᾳ.

Seeing a child drinking with his hands, Diogenes threw the cup from his pack, with the words, "a child has surpassed me in simplicity of living."

Πλάτωνος ὀρισσαμένου, "Ἀνθρωπὸς ἐστὶ ζῶον δίπουν ἄπτερον, καὶ εὐδοκιμοῦντος, τίλας ἀλεκτρούνα εἰσήνεγκεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν σχολὴν καὶ φησιν, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ Πλάτωνος ἄνθρωπος. ὅθεν τῷ ὄρω προσετέθη τὸ πλατυώνυχον.

When Plato gave the definition, "A human being is an animal with two feet and no feathers," he plucked a rooster and brought it into the school, saying, "Here is Plato's human being." After this the word "with wide nails" was added to the definition.

συνελογίζετο δὲ καὶ οὕτως· τῶν θεῶν ἐστὶ πάντα· φίλοι δὲ οἱ σοφοὶ τοῖς θεοῖς· κοινὰ δὲ τὰ τῶν φίλων. πάντ' ἄρα ἐστὶ τῶν σοφῶν.

He used to reason like this: all things are the gods' property; the wise are the friends of the gods; the possessions of friends are held in common. Therefore all things belong to the wise.

ἄπολις, ἄοικος, πατρίδος ἐστερημένος,  
πτωχός, πλανήτης, βίον ἔχων τοῦφ' ἡμέραν.

Without city or home, deprived of my country, poor, homeless, having only my daily needs.

λύχνον μεθ' ἡμέραν ἄψας περιῆει λέγων ἄνθρωπον ζητῶ.

He used to go around with a lighted lamp in the daytime, saying, "I'm looking for a human being."

*Chapter VIII, Part Two. The Perfect Active.*

I. Exercise 1. Use and formation. Practice with the tape.

II. Exercise 2. Principal Parts.

A. Practice with the tape.

B. Quiz; give the present tense.

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. |    |

III. Exercise 3.

A. Practice vocabulary.

B. Quiz.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

IV. Exercise 4. Listen to readings and comments pp. 188ff.

V. Exercise 5.

A. Written exercises.

1. Which Greek tenses refer to an action going on?
2. Which Greek tenses refer to a simple action?
3. Which Greek tenses refer to a completed action?
4. Which are primary tenses?
5. Which are secondary tenses?
6. Which verbs (on p. 183) have two perfects?
  
7. Which verbs in the same list show vowel gradation?
  
8. Is the reduplication considered part of the perfect stem?
9. Choose the correctly reduplicated forms.
  - a. θάπτω (bury)
 

1. θέθαμμαι	3. τέθαμμαι
2. τέταμμαι	4. ἔθαμμαι
  - b. χρίω (annoint)
 

1. ἔχριμαι	2. κέκριμαι	3. κέχριμαι
------------	-------------	-------------
  - c. φθείρω (corrupt)
 

1. πέφθαρκα	2. ἔφθαρκα	3. φέφθαρκα
-------------	------------	-------------

- d. φιλέω (love)  
 1. ἐφίληκα 2. φεπίληκα 3. πεφίληκα
- e. τρέφω (nourish)  
 1. τέτροφα 2. ἔτροφα 3. τέθροφα
- f. ἄπτω (fasten)  
 1. ἄμμαι 2. ἤμμαι 3. ἦμμαι
- g. ξηραίνω (dry)  
 1. κεξήρασμαι 2. ἐξήρασμαι 3. ἐξήρασμαι
- h. πράττω  
 1. πέπραχα 2. ἔπραχα 3. πρέπραχα
- i. ῥάπτω  
 1. ἔραμμαι 2. ῥέραμμαι 3. ἔραμμαι
- j. ὀφλισκάνω  
 1. ὄφληκα 2. ὠφληκα 3. πόφληκα

10. Which are forms of οἶδα?

- |          |          |            |
|----------|----------|------------|
| a. εἰσίν | f. ἦδη   | k. οὐδέν   |
| b. ἴσασι | g. ἦσαν  | l. ἦδη     |
| c. ἐστέ  | h. ἦσαν  | m. εἴσομαι |
| d. ἴστε  | i. ἦσμεν | n. ἰδεῖν   |
| e. εἰδώς | j. οἶδεν | o. εἰδέναί |



*Chapter IX, Part One. Personal Pronouns.*

I. Exercise 1.

A. Practice the Forms with the tape (p. 195).

B. Practice the Forms of αὐτός.

C. Translate the sentences on the tape.

1. a.

b.

2. a.

b.

c.

D. Practice the Forms of the Reflexive (pp. 196-197).

E. Translate (turn off the tape while writing).

1. I myself saw myself.

2. They killed themselves.

3. We trusted ourselves.

4. You (sg.) do not see yourself.

5. We will free ourselves.

6. Do you rule yourselves?

F. Listen to the tape and practice possessive adjectives.

II. Exercise 2.

A. Vocabulary (pp. 198-199). Listen and Repeat.

B. Vocabulary Quiz. Give English meanings.

1.

8.

2.

9.

3.

10.

4.

11.

5.

12.

6.

13.

7.

III. Exercise 3. Readings. Listen to sentences and comments.

## IV. Exercise 4. Written.

A. Review of Pronouns. Give Greek words and English equivalents for the following.

1. the relative pronoun
2. the demonstrative pronouns
  
3. the interrogative
4. the indefinite
5. the personal pronouns
  
6. the emphatic pronoun
7. the reflexives
  
8. the reciprocal

B. Why is the nominative of the personal pronoun used rarely?

C. Translate.

1. We ourselves saw her.
2. Whom did those (men) see?
  
3. We saw the woman who did that.
  
4. Why did you (all) want to see each other?
  
5. Did these (women) see us?
  
6. What will you (pl.) do for us?
  
7. Did anyone see this?
  
8. With what did you (sg.) do that?
  
9. Do you have many friends? (Use dat. of possession.)
  
10. The same man saw the letter itself.
  
11. By whom were these things being done?
  
12. The same poet wrote these things about himself.
  
13. We want to have our own things.
  
14. I do not know what you yourselves have suffered.

*Chapter IX, Part Two.*

I. Exercise 1. Practice the Formation of the Perfect Middle.

II. Exercise 2.

A. Practice Principal Parts.

B. Quiz. Give the present.

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 5. |
| 2. | 6. |
| 3. | 7. |
| 4. | 8. |

III. Exercise 3. Vocabulary

A. Listen and Repeat.

B. Quiz. Give English meaning.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

IV. Exercise 4. Readings with comments.

V. Exercise 5. Assimilation in the Perfect Middle System.

A. Change these (according to the rules) to make them more easily pronounced.

1. τέτριβται
2. ἔστραφται
3. εἴληβται
4. ἐλέλειπτο
5. λέλεγται
6. ἦγται
7. ἐδέδεχτο
8. πέπειθται
9. νενόμιζται
10. ἴδτε
11. τέτριβσαι
12. ἐγέγραφσο
13. ἦρχσαι
14. ἐπέπραγσο
15. πέπειθσαι
16. πέφανμαι
17. λέλειπμαι
18. εἰλήβμεθα
19. πέπλεκμαι (from πλέκτω, plait)
20. πέπεμπμαι

*Chapter X, Part One. Comparison of Adjectives.*

I. Exercise 1. Forms.

A. Give comparative and Superlatives of the following.

1. δίκαιος
2. ἄδικος
3. ψευδής
4. δυσδαίμων
5. γλυκύς

II. Exercise 2. Vocabulary.

A. Quiz.

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 6. |
| 2. | 7. |
| 3. | 8. |
| 4. | 9. |
| 5. |    |

III. Exercise 3. Written.

A. Translate.

1. There is nothing finer than a happy day.
2. Anything which you can do, I can do better.
3. Is there anyone who is wiser than Socrates?
4. No one is wiser in any way [= in anything] than Socrates.
5. This man is three years younger than his wife.
6. There is nothing more false than a false friend.
7. That woman was as noble as possible toward her husband.
8. He thought that his father was the most shameless of all men.

*Chapter X, Part Two. Aorist Passive.*

I. Exercise 1. Forms.

II. Exercise 2. Principal Parts.

A. Translate.

1. ἐπέμφθη
2. πεμφθήσομαι
3. ἤχθη
4. ἀχθήσει
5. ἐγράφη
6. γραφήσεται
7. ἐκρίθημεν
8. κριθησόμεθα
9. ἠκούσθητε
10. ἀκουσθήσεσθε
11. ἐτύθησαν
12. τυθήσονται

III. Exercise 3. Vocabulary.

A. Listen and Repeat.

B. Quiz.

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 3. |
| 2. | 4. |

IV. Exercise 4. Readings and Comments.

V. Exercise 5. Written.

A. Translate.

1. We were saved.
2. They wished.
3. I was sent.
4. You (sg) were led.
5. It was written.
6. You (pl) were judged.
7. We were heard.
8. They were released.
9. To have been taken.
10. It was begun.

Chapter XI: Contract Verbs.

I. Contract verbs: Forms.

A. α-contracts.

1. Exercise. Contract these forms:

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. ἀγαπά-ομαι | b. ὀρά-εις  |
| c. τιμά-εται  | d. νικά-ειν |

B. ε-contracts.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. σκοπέ-ουσι | b. φιλε-όμεθα |
| c. ἐδόκε-ες   | d. ζητέ-ειν   |

C. ο-contracts.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. ἀξιό-ειν | b. δηλό-εις |
| c. ἐδήλο-ου | d. ἀξιό-ον  |

D. Principal Parts: Give the regular principal parts:

ἀξιόω  
τιμάω  
ποιέω  
ζητέω  
ἔρωτάω

II. Exercise 2. Liquid and Nasal Futures: A. Examples on the tape.

B. Form the futures of the following.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. κομίζω      | 2. νομίζω    |
| 3. ἀποκρίνομαι | 4. διαφθείρω |
| 5. μένω        | 6. στέλλω    |

III. Exercise 3. Vocabulary. A. Listen and repeat.

B. Quiz.

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 9.  |
| 2. | 10. |
| 3. | 11. |
| 4. | 12. |
| 5. | 13. |
| 6. | 14. |
| 7. | 15. |

C. Principal parts. Give Present and Meaning.

- |    |     |
|----|-----|
| 1. | 6.  |
| 2. | 7.  |
| 3. | 8.  |
| 4. | 9.  |
| 5. | 10. |

IV. Exercise 4. Readings and Comments.

V. Exercise 5. Written exercises.

A. In the vocabulary on pp. 250-252, find twelve or more contract verbs derived from nouns or adjectives ending in -η, -α, or -ος.

Chapter XII. Athematic Verbs.

I. Exercise 1.

A. ἴστημι. Give (A) tense and voice; tell whether the form is (B) transitive or intransitive; (C) translate.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
1.	ἴστασι		
2.	ἴστατο		
3.	ἔστη		
4.	στήσαι		
5.	στήσω		
6.	ἔστηκας		
7.	εἰστήκει		
8.	ἐστάθημεν		
9.	ἐστήξω		

B. δίδωμι. Tell what (A) tense each form is and (B) translate.

	(A)	(B)
1.	δοῦναι	
2.	ἐδίδοσο	
3.	διδόασι	
4.	διδόναι	
5.	δώσουσι	
6.	ἔδωκε	
7.	ἐδόθης	
8.	δέδωκε	
9.	ἔδου	

C. δείκνυμι. Identify (A) tense and (B) voice; (C) translate.

	(A)	(B)	(C)
1.	δεικνύναι		
2.	δείξαι		
3.	δεικνύσαι		
4.	δεικνύασι		
5.	ἐπιδείξεις		
6.	δειχθήσομαι		
7.	δειχθήναι		
8.	ἐδείκνυν		
9.	ἐπιδέδεικται		

II. Exercise 2. Vocabulary. A. Listen and Repeat.

B. Additional vocabulary.

τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα (pl. ἔθεμεν), τέθηκα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθη *place, put, set*  
ἀνατίθημι *set up, dedicate, attribute* [*cf. anathema*]

C. Quiz. Give meaning.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

D. Give one compound of each. Translate.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

III. Exercise 3. Readings with Comments.

IV. Exercise 4. A. Written.

1. What is the basic difference between -μι verbs and -ω verbs?
2. What tenses of -μι verbs have the peculiar athematic conjugation?
3. What tenses of -ω verbs are thematic?
4. What tenses of -ω verbs are athematic?
5. Do -μι verbs have any thematic tenses?
6. Name the three types of -μι verbs.
7. Which of the three types is most regular?
8. What tenses of the -νυμι type show the peculiar athematic conjugation?
9. How do the futures of -μι verbs differ in conjugation from those of -ω verbs?
10. Underline the correct form of τίθημι in each group.
 

a. ἐτίθεις	ἐτίθης	τίθεις
b. τιθείς	ἔθεις	ἐθήκαμεν
c. θηκέναι	ἐθήκαι	θεῖναι
d. ἐτίθησαν	ἐτίθη	ἐτίθεσαν
11. Underline the correct form of δίδωμι in each group.
 

a. δίδομι	δίδωμαι	ἐδίδουν
b. δόντοις	δοῦσι	δώσι
c. ἐδίδου	διδῶναι	δωκέναι
d. διδόμενος	διδώμενος	δωκόμενος
12. Underline the correct form of ἴστημι in each group.
 

a. ἰστάσι	ἰστήσι	ἰσᾶσι
b. ἴστη	ἴστημεν	ἰστήμεθα
c. ἐστήμην	στάσθαι	στήσασθαι
d. ἐστηκώς	ἔστατε	ἐστήναι
e. ἐστήξω	ἔστησαν	στεῖναι
13. Underline the correct form of ἵημι in each group.
 

a. εἶναι	ιέναι	ιέναι
b. ιέντα	εἶν	ἵημεν
c. ἔτο	ιόμενος	ἴεσο



*Chapter XIII, Subjunctive and Optative.*

I. Subjunctive

- A. Forms and comments on the tape.
- B. Readings with questions and comments.

II. Optative.

- A. Forms and comments on the tape.
- B. Readings with questions and comments.

III. Exercise 3.

A. Written questions.

1. What tenses of the subjunctive exist in Greek?
2. Which tenses of the subjunctive are augmented?
3. What happens to the thematic vowel in the subjunctive?
4. Which types of endings are used for the aorist subjunctive, primary or secondary?
5. What are the three main uses of the subjunctive in independent clauses?
6. What types of conditions use the subjunctive?
7. Why is the optative not augmented?
8. What types of verbs use the -ιη- type of optative?
9. What tenses of -ω verbs show the -ιη- type of optative?
10. Name two uses of the optative in independent clauses.
11. What kinds of conditions use the optative?

Chapter XIV, The Imperative Mood.

I. Exercise 1.

A. Listen and practice the Imperative Forms of παύω.

B. Turn off the tape and write down the imperative forms of παιδεύω.

Present Active

Present Middle-Passive

Aorist Active

Middle

Passive

Perfect Active

Perfect Middle-Passive

C. Practice second aorist imperative of λείπω.

D. Turn off the tape and write down the forms of the second aorist imperative of άγω.

Present Active

Present Middle-Passive

E. Readings: Listen to the comments and hints on the tape.

F. Optional reading: The Lord's Prayer. (Underline the imperatives.)

Πάτερ ήμών ό έν τοίς ούρανοίς άγιασθήτω τό όνομά σου. έλθέτω ή βασιλεία σου. γενηθήτω τό θέλημά σου, ώς έν ούρανώ και έπί γής. τόν άρτον ήμών τόν έπιούσιον δός ήμίν σήμερα. και άφες ήμίν τά όφειλήματα ήμών. ώς και ήμείς άφήκαμεν τοίς όφειλέταις ήμών. και μη είσενέγκης ήμάς είς πειρασμόν, άλλα ρύσαι ήμάς άπό του πονηρού.

Part II

Reading of Sappho

Review of Principal Parts (\* pp. 345-9).

A Reading from Plato's *Protagoras*

ήν γάρ ποτε χρόνος, ότε θεοί μέν ήσαν, θνητά δέ γένη ούκ ήν. έπειδή δέ και τούτοις χρόνος ήλθεν είμαρμένος γενέσεως τυπουσιν αυτά θεοί γής ένδον, έκ γής και πυρός μίξαντες και τών όσα πυρί και γή κεράννυται. έπειδή δ' άγειν αυτά προς φώς έμελλον, προσέταξαν Προμηθεϊ και Έπιμηθεϊ κοσμήσαι τε και νείμαι δυνάμεις έκάστοις ώς πρέπει. Προμηθεά δέ παραιτείται Έπιμηθεύς αυτός νείμαι, νείμαντος δέ μου, έφη, έπίσκεψαι και ούτως πείσας νέμει. νέμων δέ τοίς μέν ισχύν άνευ τάχους προσήπτεν, τά δ' άσθενέστερα τάχει έκόσμηι τά δέ ώπλιζε, τοίς δ' άοπλον διδοϋς φύσιν άλλην τιν' αύτοίς έμηχανάτο δύναμιν είς σωτηρίαν.

τό τέλος

