Test exercise Three C-E Grammar and Exercises book, p. 69.

1. ἡ μὲν ναῦς αὕτη πλεῖ παρὰ τὴν νῆσον, ὁ δὲ Δικαιόπολις λαμπάδα ὁρᾷ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ.
    a. While this ship sails by the island, Dikaiopolis sees a torch on the island.
2. ὁ δὲ κυβερνήτης εὖ οἶδεν ὅτι οὐκ ἔστι λαμπάς, ἀλλὰ τὰ πυρά.
    a. The captain knows well that it is not a torch but fire signals.
3. σπεύδει οὖν εἰς τὸν λιμένα· δηλοῖ γὰρ ἐκεῖνα τὰ πυρὰ ὅτι οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπέρχονται ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.
    a. So he hurries towards the harbor; for those fire signals show that the enemy is advancing on the Athenians.
4. οἱ δὲ ἄνδρες οἱ ἐν τῷ λιμένι θεῶνται ἐκεῖνα τὰ πυρὰ καὶ οἴκαδε τρέχουσιν ἐπὶ τὰ ὅπλα.
    a. The men in the harbor watch those fire signals and they run home for their weapons.
5. ἴσασι γὰρ ὅτι μέγας ὁ κίνδυνος.
    a. For they know that the danger is great**.**
6. φόβος δὲ μέγας λαμβάνει τὸν ῥαψῳδόν.
    a. Great fear seizes the rhapsode.
7. φοβεῖται γὰρ τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους.
    a. For he fears the Spartans.
8. οἱ δὲ ναῦται λέγουσιν ὅτι Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν κρατοῦσι κατὰ θάλατταν, Λακεδαιμόνιοι δὲ κατὰ γῆν.
    a. The sailors say that while the Athenians are strong by the sea, the Spartans are strong by the land.
9. καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐ ῥᾳδίως μανθάνουσι τὴν ναυτικὴν τέχνην.
    a. And the Spartans do not easily learn naval expertise.
10. ἐπειδὴ οὖν τὸ πλοῖον ἀφικνεῖται εἰς τὸν λιμένα, ὁ Δικαιόπολις καὶ ὁ ῥαψῳδὸς πορεύονται πρὸς τὰς ναῦς.
    a. So when the ship arrives in the harbor, Dikaiopolis and the rhapsode go towards the ships.
11. καὶ δῆλόν ἐστιν ὅτι αἱ νῆες αὗται ἐπέρχονται ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν.
    a. And it is clear that these ships attack for a naval battle.
12. οἱ μὲν γὰρ κελευσταὶ ζητοῦσι τοὺς τριηράρχους, ἐκεῖνοι δὲ καθεύδουσι ἥσυχοι.
    a. For while the boatswains look for the trierarchs, they are sleeping quietly
13. τέλος δὲ οἱ τριήραρχοι οὗτοι ἀφικνοῦνται εἰς τὸν λιμένα καὶ ἐμβαίνουσιν.
    a. Finally these trierarchs arrive at the harbor and embark.
14. ἔπειτα τὰς θυσίας θύουσι καὶ τὰς σπονδὰς σπένδουσι καὶ ἀνάγονται.
    a. Then they offer sacrifices and pour libations and set sail.

1. Find two more examples of prepositional phrases like παρὰ τήν νῆσον (l.1) which are made up of a preposition plus a noun in the acc. case.
    a. εἰς τὸν λιμένα (sentence 3)
    b. πρὸς τὰς ναῦς. (sentence 10)
2. Find three examples of verbs in the third person pl.
    a. μανθάνουσι (sentence 9)

   b. ἴσασι (sentence 5)
   c. λέγουσιν (sentence 8)
3. Find two examples of nouns which are in the acc. because they are the direct object of a verb, and state the verb of which each is the object.
   a. τὸν ῥαψῳδόν (sentence 6, verb = λαμβάνει)
   b. τοῦς τριηράρχους (sentence 12, verb = ζητοῦσι)
4. Find an example of an adjective which is¨
   a. m. s. nom.
      i. μέγας, sentence 6
   b. f. s. acc.
      i. ναυτικὴν sentence 9
   c. n. s. nom.
      i. δῆλόν sentence 11