Test Exercise 8

παῖς τις, διὰ τοῦ τῶν πολιτῶν πλήθους ἰών, προσέδραμε πρὸς τὸν Δικαιόπολιν καί, λαβόμενος τῆς χειρός, μένειν ἐκέλευεν.
A slave, going through the crowd of citizens, came up to Dikaiopolis and, having taken his hand, asked him to wait.

ἔπειτα οἱ τὸν παῖδα πέμψαντες, ὅ τε Εὐελπίδης καὶ ὁ Πεισέταιρος, φίλοι ὄντες τοὺ Δικαιοπόλεως προσελθόντες ἠσπάζοντο Δικαιόπολιν.
Then Euelpides and Peisetairos, who had sent the slave and were friends of Dikaiopolis, came to greet him.

ὁ δέ, οὐκ εἰδὼς τί βουλόμενοι ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεως ἀπέρχονται, ἤρετο ποῖ ἀπιέναι διανοοῦνται καὶ τίνος ἕνεκα.
Not knowing what they wanted in leaving the town, he asked them where they intended to go and why.

ἐκεῖνοι δὲ ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι δεῖ αὐτοὺς Νεφελοκοκκυγίαν ζητεῖν, εὑρόντας δὲ οἰκεῖν.
And they answered that it was necessary for them to look for Cloud-cuckooland, and when they had found it, to live there.

Δικαιόπολις δὲ εὐδαιμονεστάτας ἡγεῖτο τὰς Ἀθήνας καὶ βελτίω τῶν Ἀθηνῶν οὐδεμίαν πόλιν.
Dikaiopolis thought that Athens was the richest and most fortunate city, and considered no city better than Athens.

πρῶτον μὲν οὖν μανθάνειν οὐκ ἐδύνατο τίνος ἕνεκα ἀνίστανται, ἔπειτα ἀκούσας τὰ περὶ τῶν δικαστῶν καὶ τοῦ δικαστηρίου καὶ τῶν ῥητόρων, ὡμολόγησεν.
And so at first he was not able to understand why they were leaving, then when he had heard about the judges and the court of justice and the orators, he agreed.

οἱ μὲν γὰρ δικασταὶ ἐφαίνοντο ἀδικοῦντες τοὺς ἀγαθούς, οἱ δὲ ῥητορες (ὡς ἔδοξαν) ἔτυχον διαφθείροντες τὸν δῆμον καὶ οὐκ οἰκτίροντες.
For while the judges seemed to be wronging the good, the orators (as it seemed) were actually destroying the people and not pitying them.

οἱ μὲν οὖν φίλοι οἱ Δικαιοπόλεως ἀπῄσαν.
And so the friends of Dikaiopois went away.

αὐτὸς δέ, βαρέως φέρων τὰ τῆς τε πόλεως καὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ βελτίστην ἡγούμενος τὴν εἰρήνην, διενοεῖτο σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.
But he, with the matter of the city and its people weighing heavily on him, and believing peace to be better, intended to make a truce in the assembly.

ἀλλ’ ὁ ῥαψῳδός, ἀμαθεῖς ἡγούμενος τοὺς ἄνδρας καὶ μώρους, αὐτὸς οὐκ ἐβούλετο μετιέναι μετ’ αὐτοῦ, ἀλλ’ ἀπῆλθε μόνος.
But the rhapsode, believing the men to be ignorant and stupid, didn’t himself wish to accompany him, and instead went away alone.

EXERCISE Answer the following questions based on the passage above.

1. Give the aspect (i.e. present or aorist) of the following participles:
    a. λαβόμενος (line 2)
        i. aorist
    b. προσελθόντες
        i. aorist
    c. βουλόμενοι (line 5)
        i. present
    d. εὑρόντας (line 7)
        i. aorist
    e. ἀκούσας (line 9)
        i. aorist
    f. διαφθείροντες (line 12)
        i. present
    g. φέρων (line 13)
        i. present
    h. ἡγούμενος (line 15)
        i. present
2. Give the case of the following:
    a. πλήθους (line 1)
        i. gen sing
    b. τίνος (line 6)
        i. gen sing
    c. βελτίω (line 8)
        i. acc sing
    d. ῥήτορες (line 11)
        i. nom plural
    e. πόλεως (line 14)
        i. gen sing
    f. ἄνδρας (line 16)
        i. acc plural