

Test Exercise 8 (E&G)

Some ^{1.1} young man, going through the crowd of citizens, ran towards Dikaiopolis and, taking hold of his hand, asked him to stay. Then those who ^{1.2} met the young man, Euelpides and Peisetairos, who were Dikaiopolis' friends arrived and greeted Dikaiopolis. The latter, ^{1.3} knowing why they wanted to get away from the city, asked where they are thinking to go off and for who's sake. They ^{1.4} responded that they ought to seek Cloud-cuckooland, and upon finding it to settle there. Dikaiopolis considered Athens as the most ^{1.5} blessed and thought that no city was better than Athens. For at first, he was not able to understand for who's sake they leave, and then after hearing about the jurors and about the law-court and about the orators, he agreed. For on the one hand the jurors seemed to be unjust towards the noble on ^{1.6} one, and on ^{1.7} the other hand the orators (as they ^{1.8} seemed) were actually ^{1.9} corrupting the people and not pitying. Next, Dikaiopolis' friends went off. But him, finding hard to bear those of the city and of the people and considering peace the best, he planned for offerings to be made in the assembly. But the rhapsode, considering the men ignorant and stupid, did not want to accompany him, so he went off alone.

1. Give the aspect (i.e. present or aorist) of the following participles:

(a) λαβόμενος (line 2) - aorist ✓

(b) προσελθόντες (line 4) - aorist ✓

(c) βουλόμενοι (line 5)- present ✓

(d) εὐρόντας (line 7) - present ✓

(e) ἀκούσας (line 9)- aorist ✓

(f) διαφθείροντες (line 12)- present ✓

(g) φέρων (line 13) - present ✓

(h) ἡγούμενος (line 15) - present ✓

2. Give the case of the following:

(a) πλήθους (line 1)- genitive ✓

(b) τίνος (line 6)- genitive ✓

(c) βελτίω (line 8)- dative ✓

(d) ῥήτορες (line 11)- nominative ✓

(e) πόλεως (line 14)- genitive ✓

(f) ἄνδρας (line 16)- accusative ✓

Index of comments

- 1.1 'boy' - 'young man' is neanias
- 1.2 'where they were thinking' - English pushes the tense backwards (so 'are' becomes 'were', 'has' becomes 'had' etc.), while Greek preserves the tense originally spoken
- 1.3 'for what reason'
- 1.4 'needed' - dei is a stronger sense of necessity
- 1.5 'for what reason' - remember tinos can be neuter
- 1.6 'pitying them'
- 1.7 'oun' is 'therefore'
- 1.8 'he'
- 1.9 'the matters/affairs of the city and the people'
- 1.10 aorist (from euriskw)
- 1.11 accusative singular (dative would be beltioni)