

EXAM IN GRE1105 Greek Grammar I AUTUMN 2021

The exam paper is comprised of **two** pages.

Friday December 10th (4 hours)

The exam consists of four parts. All questions must be answered

Allowed reference works

You may use one of the following dictionaries:

- C. Berg. *Græsk-dansk ordbok til skolebrug*
- H. G. Liddell, R. Scott, J. Whiteon. *A lexicon abridged from Liddell and Scott's Greek-English lexicon*
- H. G. Liddell, R. Scott. *An Intermediate Greek-English Lexicon*
- H. G. Liddell, R. Scott. *Greek-English Lexicon*
- James Morwood og John Taylor (red.). *Pocket Oxford Classical Greek Dictionary*

You can also use:

- S. C. Woodhouse. *English-Greek dictionary*

You may also use a Danish-Norwegian or an English-Norwegian Dictionary.



PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY WITH PEN

I. Render the following sentences into Greek. (45 points)

1. In order to go, they said these things.
2. I did not know whether these [men] were citizens or not.
3. Whenever the brothers say this, they persuade the king.
4. If they had known this you (pl.) would have said this.
5. If he should go, the citizens would say these things.
6. I said that the king was willing. (use λέγω)
7. I said that the king was willing. (use φημί)
8. The citizens were so wise that it [in fact] seemed best to say these things.
9. Before his brother came, it seemed necessary to persuade the king.

II. MI verbs. Render the following forms into Greek (20 points)

a.

1. aor. mid. inf. of "to give"
2. imperfect act., 2nd sing., of "to send forth"
3. present act. ind. 3rd plural, of "to make stand"
4. aor. ind. 3rd plural, of "to put"
5. imperfect middle-passive, 3rd plural, of "to give"

b.

1. We were making [something] stand.
2. He puts.
3. They are sending forth.
4. I stood.
5. They are giving.

III. Translate the following passage into English or Norwegian (15 points). This is the opening (proem) of Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War* 1.1-2.

Θουκυδίδης Ἀθηναῖος ξυνέγραψε τὸν πόλεμον τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Ἀθηναίων, ὡς ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἀρξάμενος εὐθύς καθισταμένου καὶ ἐλπίσας μέγαν τε ἔσεσθαι καὶ ἀξιολογώτατον τῶν προγεγενημένων, τεκμαιρόμενος ὅτι ἀκμάζοντές τε ἦσαν ἐς αὐτὸν ἀμφότεροι παρασκευῇ τῇ πάσῃ καὶ τὸ ἄλλο Ἑλληνικὸν ὄρων ξυνιστάμενον πρὸς ἑκατέρους, τὸ μὲν εὐθύς, τὸ δὲ καὶ διανοούμενον. κίνησις γὰρ αὕτη μέγιστη δὴ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἐγένετο καὶ μέρει τινὶ τῶν βαρβάρων, ὡς δὲ εἰπεῖν καὶ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἀνθρώπων. τὰ γὰρ πρὸ αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ἔτι παλαιότερα σαφῶς μὲν εὐρεῖν διὰ χρόνου πλῆθος ἀδύνατα ἦν, ἐκ δὲ τεκμηρίων ὧν ἐπὶ μακρότατον σκοποῦντί μοι πιστεῦσαι ξυμβαίνει οὐ μεγάλα νομίζω γενέσθαι οὔτε κατὰ τοὺς πολέμους οὔτε εἰς τὰ ἄλλα. φαίνεται γὰρ ἡ νῦν Ἑλλάς καλουμένη οὐ πάλαι βεβαίως οἰκουμένη, ἀλλὰ μεταναστάσεις τε οὔσαι τὰ πρότερα καὶ ῥαδίως ἕκαστοι τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀπολείποντες βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τινῶν αἰεὶ πλειόνων.

UNDERLINED WORDS

ἀδύνατα: to be translated as if singular (ἀδύνατον ἦν εὐρέιν); this use of the plural neuter predicate adj. is archaic. Note that the phrase τὰ γὰρ . . . παλαιότερα is thus acc., serving first as object of εὐρέιν, then as subject of indirect discourse inf. γενέσθαι.

αἰεί, (here) *on each occasion*

ἀκμάζω, *be in full bloom, be in top condition, flourish*

ἀξιόλογος, -ον, *noteworthy*

ἀπολείπω, *leave behind*

βέβαιος, -α, -ον, *secure, firm, fixed*

βιάζομαι, *be forced, be constrained*

Ἑλληνικός, -ή, -όν, *Hellenic* (here supply a noun like *world*)

ἔσσεσθαι: indirect discourse inf. with subject τὸν πόλεμον understood from context

ἡ νῦν Ἑλλάς καλουμένη: understand χώρα or γῆ, *the land that is now called Hellas*

καθισταμένου: temporal genitive absolute, with noun τοῦ πολέμου understood from the context

κίνησις, -εως, f., *movement, unrest*

μετανάστασις, -εως, f., *migration*; with this noun and with ἕκαστοι in the next phrase,

understand the verb φαίνονται to govern the supplementary participles

ἔγγράφω (συν-), *compose (an account of)*; ξύν is an archaic form of σύν, also seen below in ξυμβαίνει (συμβαίνει)

ξυνίστημι (συν-), *stand with, take sides with, join*

παρασκευή, ἡς, f., *preparation, military preparedness*

Πελοποννήσιοι, -ων, m., *Peloponnesians* (that is, the Lacedaemonians and their allies, most of whom were located in the Peloponnese, southern Greece)

πλείστον: supply a noun like *extent* or *portion* in translating this word

προγίγνομαι, *happen before*

τὰ πρότερα (adv. acc.), *previously*

τεκμαίρομαι, *judge, infer*

τεκμήριον, -ου, n., *indication, piece of evidence*

τὴν ἑαυτῶν: understand χώραν or γῆν

ὡς, (here) *how*

ὡς . . . εἰπεῖν, *so to speak* (frozen idiom; epexegetic [result] infinitive)

IV. Answer the following questions on the grammar and syntax of this passage (10 points)

1. Explain the function and meaning of τε in line 4 of the passage.
2. Find the **men/de** construction in the passage and explain what the contrasted terms are.
3. Identify the form ἐλπίσας
4. Explain the syntactic construction of γενέσθαι (4 lines from the bottom).
5. Identify the form οὔσαι (three lines from the bottom).