

5.—GREEK GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, B.

1. Decline together ἡ μείζων δέσπαις. Decline μηδεις, δέο and τρεῖς.
2. Give the principal parts of βούλομαι, ἀκούω and ῥίπτω. Write the aorist and perfect indicative active of ἀνέω, and the future and pluperfect active of ἵμι.
3. Mention three uses of the subjunctive and optative. Give examples of at least three prepositions which take different cases illustrating their different meanings. Write from memory a passage of Greek of three or four lines.
4. Translate into Greek any four of the following: (1) Then after a time we will go. (2) We think you happy for the liberty you possess. (3) We ought to be wise when we have good teachers. (4) The barbarians were defeated, so that they fled at night. (5) Thence he marches one stage, with the river on the right and the mountains on the left. (6) Good-day, I am glad to see you. (7) The messengers said that the soldiers destroyed the bridge.
5. Also any four of the following: (1) After the generals were made prisoners, the Greeks were in great perplexity, reflecting that they were distant from Greece not less than ten thousand stadia. (2) But since they have put an end to peace, their own haughtiness seems likewise to be brought to an end. (3) When the officers were chosen and the day was just dawning they met in the centre of the camp. (4) When this speech was concluded they rose up. (5) Having halted for that day, they went forward on the next, rising earlier in the morning than usual. (6) The Barbarians in consequence turned their backs and fled every one as he could. (7) Xenophon, on reading the letter, consulted Socrates the Athenian.

6.—XENOPHON (Anabasis III), B.

1. Translate:

Ὁ μὲν ταῦτ' ἔλεξεν· οἱ δὲ ἀρχηγοὶ ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα ἠγείσθαι ἐκέλευον πάντες, πλὴν Ἀπολλωνίδης τις ἦν, Βωιοτιάδων τῇ φωνῇ· οὗτος δ' εἶπεν, ὅτι φλναροῖη ὅστις λέγει ἄλλως πως σωτηρίας ἂν τυχεῖν ἢ βασιλεῖα πείσας, εἰ δύναιτο· καὶ ἅμα ἤρχετο λέγειν τὰς ἀπορίας. Ὁ μὲντοι Ξενοφῶν μεταξὺ ἱππολαβῶν ἔλεξεν ὥδε· “Ὁ θαυρασιώτατε ἀνθρώπε, σὺ γε οἶδὲ ὕρῶν γινώσκεις, οὐδὲ ἀκούων μέμνησαι. Ἐν ταύτῳ γε μέντοι ἦσθα τοῦτοις, ὅτε βασιλεὺς, ἐπεὶ Κίρος ἀπέθανε, μέγα φρονήσας ἐπὶ τούτῳ, πέμπων ἐκέλευε παραδιδόναι τὰ ὅπλα.

2. Translate:—

Τούτων λελθόντων ἀνέστησαν, καὶ ἀπελθόντες κατέκαιον τὰς ἀμάξας καὶ τὰς σκηνάς· τῶν δὲ περὶ τῶν, ὅπου μὲν δέοιτό τις μετεδίδουσαν ἀλλήλοις, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα εἰς τὸ πῦρ ἐρρίπτουν. Ταῦτα ποιήσαντες ἡριστοποιούντο. Ἀριστοποιουμένων δὲ αὐτῶν, ἔρχεται Μιθριδάτης σὺν ἱππεῦσιν ὡς τριάκοπτα, καὶ καλεσάμενος τοὺς στρατηγοὺς εἰς ἐπήκοον λέγει ὥδε· “Ἐγὼ, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες, καὶ Κύρῳ πιστὸς ἦν, ὡς ὑμεῖς ἐπίστασθε, καὶ νῦν ὑμῖν εὐνοῦς· καὶ ἐνθάδε δ' εἰμὶ σὺν πολλῷ φόβῳ διάγων.

3. Translate:

Ἀκούσαντες ταῦτα οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐκάθισαν· χωρὶς τοὺς ἐκασταχόσε φάσκοντας εἰδέναι, οὐδὲν δὲ δῆλον ποιήσαντες, ὅποι πορεύεσθαι ἐμελλον. Ἐδόκει δὲ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἀναγκαῖον εἶναι διὰ τῶν ὁρέων εἰς Κερδούχους ἐμβαλεῖν· τούτους γὰρ διελθόντας ἔφασαν εἰς Ἀρμενίαν ἦξεν, ἧς Ὀρόντας ἤρχε πολλῆς καὶ εὐδαίμονος. Ἐντεῦθεν δ' εὐπόρου ἐφασαν εἶναι, ὅποι τις ἐθέλοι πορεύεσθαι.

4. Give the principal parts and construction of the following words in the passages above: (1) φλναροῖη, δύναιτο, ἦσθα τοῦτοις; (2) δέοιτό, ἐρρίπτουν, ὑμῖν; (3) ἦξεν, τις and ἐθέλοι.

5. (a) Complete Xenophon's argument in (1). What was the complete proposal of Mithridates in (2) and its final result?

(b) Anote the proper names in the three passages.