

Streamlined Greek

Answer Book

R C Bass

Streamlined Greek Answer Book
First edition

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Introduction

This volume has been produced in response to requests from those colleagues who want to encourage responsible self-study among their pupils.

Needless to say, there is usually more than one way to translate something into or out of Greek, and it would be impossible to list every possibility or permutation. The answers found here, therefore, are suggestions for guidance rather than definitive prescriptions. It will be noted that the renderings of the reading passages in particular steer very closely to the phrasing of the Greek, rather than aspiring to any elegance or felicity of English style.

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Exercise 2.1

1. bag
2. bed
3. bath
4. death
5. dare
6. beg
7. bear/bare
8. dab
9. bad
10. add

Exercise 2.2

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1. kill | 11. clap |
| 2. pick | 12. plod |
| 3. thick | 13. clip |
| 4. man | 14. kiln |
| 5. mad | 15. damp |
| 6. map | 16. clamp |
| 7. back | 17. deadly |
| 8. backs | 18. pond |
| 9. milk | 19. neck |
| 10. plan | 20. mop |

Exercise 2.3

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1. soap | 11. lip |
| 2. rope | 12. lips |
| 3. slope | 13. tap |
| 4. trap | 14. plot |
| 5. track | 15. flat |
| 6. tracks | 16. strap |
| 7. fit | 17. lost |
| 8. film | 18. begs |
| 9. Philip | 19. politics |
| 10. felt | 20. strict |

Exercise 3.1

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. it | 11. hop |
| 2. hit | 12. end |
| 3. elephant | 13. hot |
| 4. Emily | 14. ant |
| 5. open | 15. empty |
| 6. hip | 16. and |
| 7. home | 17. hand |
| 8. happy | 18. only |
| 9. in | 19. if |
| 10. him | 20. hope |

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Exercise 3.2

1. drama
2. basis
3. echo.
4. asthma
5. genesis
6. pentathlon
7. iris
8. climax
9. apostrophe
10. metropolis
11. hypothesis
12. paralysis
13. horizon
14. character
15. marathon
16. thesis
17. nemesis
18. panther
19. catastrophe
20. criterion

Exercise 4.1

1. παύεις
2. γράφει
3. διώκουσιν
4. φυλάσσω
5. γράφομεν
6. διδάσκομεν
7. βαίνετε
8. ακούουσιν
9. τρέχεις
10. φυλάσσει

Exercise 4.3

1. We stop.
2. I go.
3. You write.
4. You hear.
5. He teaches.
6. You write.
7. You chase.
8. They hear.
9. You stop.
10. They run.

Exercise 6.1

1. ὁ ἄγγελος γράφει.
2. ὁ δοῦλος φυλάσσει.
3. ὁ διδάσκαλος διδάσκει.
4. ὁ θεὸς βαίνει.
5. ὁ ἵππος τρέχει.
6. ὁ στρατὸς διώκει.
7. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἀκούει.
8. ὁ στρατὸς βαίνει.
9. ὁ ἵππος διώκει.
10. ὁ ἰατρὸς ἀκούει.

Exercise 4.2

1. διδάσκει
2. διώκω
3. γράφεις
4. ἀκούομεν
5. διδάσκετε
6. τρέχομεν
7. βαίνουσιν
8. παύουσιν
9. βαίνομεν
10. γράφω

Exercise 4.4

1. He runs.
2. You guard.
3. They write.
4. We run.
5. He chases.
6. You go.
7. They stop.
8. We write.
9. We teach.
10. They guard.

Exercise 6.2

1. The army is guarding.
2. The horse is going.
3. The general is writing.
4. The god is listening.
5. The teacher is listening.
6. The slave is running.
7. The messenger is running.
8. The doctor is writing.
9. The god is teaching.
10. The army is running.

Exercise 7.1

1. (οἱ ἄγγελλοι)
2. οἱ στρατοί
3. οἱ ἵπποι
4. οἱ λόγοι
5. οἱ κίνδυνοι
6. οἱ ξένοι
7. οἱ στρατηγοί
8. οἱ διδάσκαλοι
9. οἱ δοῦλοι
10. οἱ θεοί

Exercise 8.1

1. ὁ ἄγγελος τρέχει.
2. οἱ ἄγγελοι τρέχουσιν.
3. ὁ ξένος ἀκούει.
4. οἱ ξένοι ἀκούουσιν.
5. ὁ δοῦλος γράφει.
6. οἱ δοῦλοι γράφουσιν.
7. ὁ ποταμὸς βαίνει.
8. οἱ ποταμοὶ βαίνουνσιν.
9. ὁ διδάσκαλος διδάσκει.
10. οἱ διδάσκαλοι διδάσκουσιν.

Exercise 8.2

1. The messenger is teaching.
2. The messengers are teaching.
3. The stranger is guarding.
4. The strangers are guarding.
5. The slave is chasing.
6. The slaves are chasing.
7. The general is running.
8. The generals are running.
9. The horse is listening.
10. The horses are listening.

Exercise 9.1

1. He kills.
2. We stay.
3. You do not send.
4. You take.
5. We do not lead.
6. You honour.
7. You do not flee.
8. He does not teach.
9. You do not hear.
10. He does not write.

Exercise 9.2

1. The slave flees.
2. The slave does not flee.
3. The slaves flee.
4. The slaves do not flee.
5. The general leads.
6. The generals do not lead.
7. The allies stay.
8. The allies do not stay.
9. The slaves do not touch.
10. The slave does not write.

Exercise 9.3

1. μένω.
2. οὐ μένω.
3. ἄγομεν.
4. οὐκ ἄγομεν.
5. ἀποκτείνει.
6. οὐκ ἀποκτείνει.
7. οἱ σύμμαχοι τρέχουσιν.
8. οἱ σύμμαχοι οὐ τρέχουσιν.
9. ὁ στρατὸς φεύγει.
10. οἱ ἰατροὶ μένουσιν.

Exercise 10.1

1. ἄγει στρατόν.
2. παιδεύομεν τὸν δοῦλον.
3. οὐκ ἔχω φίλον.
4. ἀποκτείνεις τὸν ἄνθρωπον.
5. διώκουσι τὸν ἵππον.
6. ἀκούομεν τὸν λόγον.
7. διώκετε τὸν δοῦλον.
8. οὐκ ἄγω τὸν στρατόν.
9. οἱ ἵπποι τρέχουσιν.
10. οὐκ ἔχομεν στρατόν.

Exercise 10.2

1. I hear the road.
2. The messenger has a friend.
3. The army is guarding the river.
4. We chase and train the horse.
5. The Athenians are bringing an army.
6. I have a horse.
7. The horse is carrying the man.
8. The foreigners are guarding the river.
9. We teach the horse.
10. The man takes and trains the slave.

Exercise 10.3

1. ὁ θάνατος διώκει τὸν ἵππον.
2. οἱ διδάσκαλοι οὐ διδάσκουσι τὸν ξένον.
3. οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὐκ ἀκούουσι τὸν λόγον.
4. ὁ δῆμος ἔχει στρατόν.
5. ὁ στρατηγὸς οὐκ ἄγει τὸν ἄνθρωπον.

Exercise 10.4

1. τρέχομεν καὶ φεύγομεν.
2. ὁ δοῦλος μένει καὶ γράφει.
3. ὁ ἄνθρωπος βαίνει. οὐ μένει.
4. οἱ δοῦλοι φεύγουσιν. οὐκ ἀποκτείνουσιν.
5. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τρέχουσι καὶ διώκουσιν.

Exercise 11.1

1. We save the slaves.
2. You guard the horses.
3. We do not harm the friends.
4. I listen to the words.
5. He kills the slave.
6. We have enemies.
7. He teaches the men.
8. We have horses.
9. The enemy are marching.
10. We do not have friends.

Exercise 11.2

1. ἔχομεν ἵππον.
2. ἔχομεν ἵππους.
3. θεραπεύομεν τοὺς θεοὺς.
4. βλάπτω τοὺς δούλους.
5. ἀκούετε τοὺς λόγους.
6. λαμβάνει τοὺς δούλους.
7. ἔχομεν συμμάχους.
8. σώζει τοὺς στρατοὺς.
9. ἔχεις φίλους.
10. οὐκ ἔχω βίον.

Exercise 11.3

1. The general is harming the slave.
2. The people saves the slaves.
3. The slaves are harming the horses.
4. The messenger listens to the words.
5. The allies are chasing the enemy.
6. The Athenians bring war.
7. The teacher teaches the men.
8. The armies are marching.
9. The doctors are killing the foreigners.
10. We do not listen to the words.

Exercise 11.4

1. οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἄγουσι τοὺς στρατοὺς.
2. ὁ θάνατος βλάπτει τοὺς δούλους.
3. ὁ στρατηγὸς σώζει τοὺς ἵππους.
4. οἱ βάρβαροι οὐκ ἀκούουσι τοὺς λόγους.
5. οἱ σύμμαχοι διώκουσι τοὺς βαρβάρους.

Exercise 12.1

1. τοῦ ἵππου
2. τῶν ἵππων
3. τοῦ στρατηγοῦ
4. τῶν στρατηγῶν
5. τῶν βαρβάρων
6. τῶν πολεμίων
7. τοῦ ποταμοῦ
8. τῶν ποταμῶν
9. τοῦ δούλου
10. τῶν δούλων

Exercise 13.1

1. ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἵππος
2. οἱ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἵπποι
3. οἱ τῶν στρατηγῶν ἵπποι
4. ὁ τοῦ δούλου φίλος
5. οἱ τοῦ δούλου φίλοι
6. ὁ τῶν δούλων φίλος
7. οἱ τῶν δούλων φίλοι
8. οἱ τοῦ ἀγγέλου λόγοι
9. οἱ τῶν ἀγγέλων λόγοι
10. ὁ τοῦ ἱατροῦ βίος

Exercise 13.2

1. the enemy of the general
2. the horse of the slave
3. the horses of the slaves
4. the friend of the man
5. the allies of the foreigners
6. the dangers of the war
7. the teacher of the slaves
8. the slaves of the generals
9. the allies of the general
10. the friends of the teacher

Exercise 13.3

1. The brother of the slave is fleeing.
2. The teacher persuades the friend of the general.
3. The general arranges the horses of the allies.
4. The words of the gods prevent the foreigners.
5. The slave brings the horse of the general.

Exercise 13.4

1. οἱ τοῦ δήμου δοῦλοι θεραπεύουσιν.
2. διώκομεν τὸν τῶν βαρβάρων στρατόν.
3. ἀκούεις τοὺς τοῦ θεοῦ λόγους.
4. ὁ τοῦ διδασκάλου δοῦλος κωλύει τὸν κίνδυνον.
5. οἱ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ λόγοι πείθουσι τοὺς δούλους.

Exercise 14.1

1. τῷ θεῷ
2. τοῖς θεοῖς
3. τῷ ἀδελφῷ
4. βαρβάροις
5. τῷ ἰατρῷ
6. τῷ θανάτῳ
7. τοῖς ἀνθρώποις
8. τῷ διδασκάλῳ
9. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
10. τῷ ἀγγέλῳ

Exercise 14.2

1. θύομεν τοῖς θεοῖς.
2. οὐ πιστεύω τῷ δούλῳ.
3. ἀγγέλλετε τὸν πόλεμον τοῖς βαρβάροις.
4. παρέχουσιν ἵππους τοῖς φίλοις.
5. οὐ πιστεύει τῷ ἀδελφῷ.

Exercise 14.3

1. The allies do not trust the foreigners.
2. The general provides a horse for the slave.
3. The enemy sacrifice to the god.
4. The brother provides slaves for the/his friend.
5. The man trusts the slave.

Exercise 15.1

1. We do not trust the gods of the foreigners.
2. The foreigners do not trust the slaves of the general.
3. The messenger announces the words to the general.
4. The general is arranging the army.
5. The army of the Athenians prevents the enemy.
6. The man and (his) brother remain.
7. The slaves prevent the danger.
8. The horses save the general.
9. The slave of the general is guarding the horses.
10. The river prevents the army.

Exercise 15.2

1. ὁ ἵππος τρέχει.
2. οἱ τοῦ ἰατροῦ δοῦλοι φεύγουσιν.
3. ὁ ἄγγελος θύει τῷ θεῷ.
4. ὁ στρατηγὸς τάσσει τὸν στρατόν.
5. οἱ σύμμαχοι πιστεύουσι τοῖς δούλοις.

Exercise 15.3

1. ἀκούω τοὺς τοῦ ἀγγέλου λόγους.
2. ὁ ἄνθρωπος πιστεύει τῷ φίλῳ.
3. ὁ δοῦλος φυλάσσει τὸν ἵππον.
4. ὁ ὑπνός κωλύει τοὺς πολεμίους.
5. οἱ δοῦλοι πείθουσι τὸν διδάσκαλον.

Exercise 16.1

1. πρὸς τὸν ποταμόν
2. ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ
3. ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ
4. ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ
5. εἰς τὸν ποταμόν
6. ἐν πολέμοις
7. ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ
8. πρὸς τὸν ἵππον
9. ἐν βίῳ
10. ἐν κινδύνῳ

Exercise 16.2

1. The slave is running towards the horse.
2. The general leads the army out of danger.
3. The enemy flee away from the river.
4. The slaves are bringing the horses to the river.
5. The man sacrifices to the god in the river.

Exercise 16.3

1. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τρέχουσιν εἰς τὸν ποταμόν.
2. ὁ στρατὸς στρατεύει πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους.
3. οἱ ξένοι φεύγουσιν ἐκ κινδύνου.
4. οἱ σύμμαχοι ἀποκτείνουσι τοὺς βαρβάρους ἐν πολέμῳ.
5. οἱ ἵπποι τρέχουσιν ἐκ κινδύνου.

Exercise 16.4

1. οὐ μένομεν ἐν κινδύνῳ.
2. θύεις ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ.
3. τρέχω πρὸς τὸν διδάσκαλον.
4. βαίνετε εἰς πόλεμον.
5. φεύγω ἐκ/ἀπὸ τῶν κινδύνων.

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Exercise 17.1

1. The slave is writing a letter.
2. We hear the shouts of the army.
3. The allies have victory.
4. The enemy are marching towards the village.
5. The girl friends stay in the village.
6. The voice of the god persuades the allies.
7. The doctor sends the letter to the general.
8. The people are going out of the village.
9. The allies of the foreigners are running into the village.
10. The victory of the allies provides peace.

Exercise 17.2

1. ἀκούω τὴν φωνήν.
2. ἀκούω τὰς φωνάς.
3. ἐν τῇ γῆ.
4. οἱ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς λόγοι.
5. οἱ τῶν ἐπιστολῶν λόγοι.
6. ἐν μάχαις.
7. πρὸς τὴν κώμην.
8. ἔχομεν νίκην.
9. ἡ τῆς κώμης νίκη.
10. αἱ τῆς μάχης βοαί.

Exercise 17.3

1. ὁ ἄγγελος φέρει τὴν τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἐπιστολήν.
2. οἱ πολεμίοι ἀκούουσι τὰς τῶν συμμάχων βοάς.
3. οἱ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ δοῦλοι μένουσιν ἐν τῇ γῆ.
4. οἱ μάχαι κωλύουσι τὴν εἰρήνην.
5. ὁ δοῦλος ἄγει τοὺς ἵππους ἐκ τῆς κώμης πρὸς τὸν ποταμόν.

Exercise 18.1

1. We are allies.
2. I am a friend.
3. They are enemy.
4. You are a teacher.
5. We are not slaves.
6. He is a general.
7. You are messengers.
8. The slaves are enemy.
9. He is a god.
10. The man is a messenger.

Exercise 18.2

1. σύμμαχος εἰμι.
2. ξένοι ἐσμέν.
3. εἶ θεός.
4. δοῦλός ἐστιν.
5. βάρβαροι οὐκ ἐσμεν.
6. ὁ διδάσκαλός ἐστι σύμμαχος.
7. ὁ ἄγγελός ἐστι θεός.
8. βάρβαροί εἰσιν.
9. οἱ διδάσκαλοί εἰσι σύμμαχοι.
10. φίλοι ἐστέ.

Exercise 19.1

1. We sacrifice to the gods and goddesses in Athens.
2. We are in the house of the goddess.
3. The army is marching into the country.
4. The slaves are fleeing out of the country.
5. The enemy has an army.

Exercise 19.2

1. ἡ τῆς θεᾶς φωνή
2. ἡ τῆς στρατιᾶς σοφία
3. ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ
4. εἰς τὴν χώραν
5. ἐκ τῆς χώρας
6. ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ
7. ἡ θεὰ ἔχει τὴν σοφίαν.
8. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ
9. ἔχει οἰκίας.
10. πιστεύω τῇ θεᾷ.

Exercise 19.3

1. You are in the market-place.
2. We trust the goddess.
3. Victory produces peace.
4. We kill the horses.
5. The goddess has wisdom.
6. The teacher is teaching in the market-place.
7. The slave and the messenger stay in the house.
8. The goddess sends a letter.
9. There is danger in the market-place.
10. The slaves run out of the house.

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Exercise 19.4

1. ἡ τῆς θεᾶς σοφία πείθει τὴν στρατιάν.
2. ἡ θεὰ ἀκούει τὰς τῆς στρατιᾶς βοάς.
3. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἄγει τὴν στρατιάν εἰς τὴν ναυμαχίαν.
4. οἱ δοῦλοι θύουσι τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ ταῖς θεαῖς ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.
5. ἡ ναυμαχία φέρει νίκη.

Exercise 20.1

1. The words of the gods always persuade the slaves.
2. We often sacrifice to the gods and to the goddesses.
3. The slave is now writing a letter in the house.
4. We hear the words of the god, but we stay in the market-place.
5. We trust the general, but we do not trust the slave.
6. The man writes letters well.
7. The slaves often bring letters into the house.
8. The general is now leading the army into the country.
9. The teacher always teaches the slaves well.
10. We always listen to the words of the goddess.

Exercise 20.2

1. ἀεὶ εὖ γράφει.
2. πολλάκις ἀποκτείνομεν τοὺς βαρβάρους.
3. πιστεύω τῇ θεᾷ, ἀλλ' οὐ πιστεύω τῷ θεῷ.
4. ἡ στρατιὰ στρατεύει πρὸς τὰς Ἀθήνας νῦν.
5. ἡ φίλη πολλάκις γράφει ἐπιστολάς.

Exercise 20.3

1. οἱ πολέμοι πολλάκις βλάπτουσι τοὺς δούλους.
2. ἀεὶ τρέχει ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.
3. φίλοι καὶ σύμμαχοί ἐσμεν.
4. ὁ ἄγγελος νῦν διδάσκει τὸν δοῦλον.
5. ἡ μάχη κωλύει τὴν εἰρήνην.

Exercise 21.1

1. The trees are guarding the house.
2. The boats are carrying the army.
3. The stranger has gifts and prizes.
4. The general sends the weapons out of the camp.
5. The army remains in the camp.

Exercise 21.2

1. ἔχω τὸ ἄθλον.
2. τὰ πλοῖα φυλάσσει τὸν ποταμόν.
3. φέρετε δῶρα.
4. τρέχομεν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ.
5. τὰ ζῶα μένει.
6. πιστεύομεν τοῖς ζώοις.
7. ὁ στρατηγὸς παρέχει ὄπλα τοῖς δούλοις.
8. τὰ ζῶα διώκει τὸν ἄγγελον.
9. οὐκ ἔχει δεῖπνον.
10. τὰ τῶν πολεμίων τόξα βλάπτει τὰ δένδρα.

Exercise 21.3

1. The enemy has bows.
2. The animals are chasing the slaves.
3. The boat is going towards the trees.
4. The foreigners are carrying weapons out of the camp.
5. Generals always chase prizes.
6. The gifts do not harm the goddess.
7. The general provides prizes and weapons for the army.
8. The horses are running away from the market place into the camp.
9. The messenger announces prizes for the slaves.
10. I am running towards the camp of the foreigners.

Exercise 22.1

1. Both the stranger and the messenger are allies.
2. We kill both the slaves and the strangers.
3. The slave is both writing and teaching.
4. I am both teaching and writing.
5. The general kills both the enemy and the foreigners.
6. Both the boat and the bow are gifts.
7. Both the slaves and the messengers are running.
8. The man is both a slave and a teacher.
9. We always sacrifice to both the gods and the goddesses.
10. The slaves are bringing both gifts and prizes.

Exercise 22.2

1. δοῦλός τε καὶ διδάσκαλός εἰμι.
2. οἱ τε θεοὶ καὶ αἱ θεαὶ φεύγουσιν.
3. ὁ τε στρατηγὸς καὶ ὁ δοῦλος γράφουσιν.
4. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἀποκτείνει τοὺς τε δούλους καὶ τοὺς ἵππους.
5. ὁ δοῦλος διδάσκει τε καὶ παιδεύει.

Exercise 22.3

1. τρέχομέν τε καὶ διώκομεν.
2. βάρβαροί τε καὶ πολέμοι εἰσιν.
3. οἷ τε δοῦλοι καὶ οἱ ἵπποι στρατεύουσιν.
4. ἀδελφός τε καὶ φίλος ἐστίν.
5. ὁ στρατηγὸς τάσσει ἵππους τε καὶ δούλους.

Exercise 23.1

Alexander is a general and has an army. And in Alexander's army are both allies and friends. But Alexander does not like the enemy. For the enemy are foreigners. Therefore Alexander arranges the/his army in the camp and provides both weapons and horses. And the army listens to Alexander and trusts the words of the/their general. And then Alexander leads the/his army out of the camp and owards the enemy.

Exercise 24.1

1. ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἔχει δῶρον.
2. ἡ θεὰ διώκει τὰ ἄθλα.
3. ἀκούομεν τὰς τῶν πολεμίων βοάς.
4. οἱ σύμμαχοι πιστεύουσι τῇ θεᾷ.
5. τὰ πλοῖα μένει ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ.

Exercise 24.2

1. The teacher always teaches well.
2. The slaves stay in the market place.
3. We listen to the words of the gods.
4. The man chases the animal into the river.
5. The allies hear shouts in the battle.
6. The slave runs out of the market place towards the camp.
7. We are not in danger.
8. The general often writes letters.
9. The enemy flee out of the sea-battle.
10. Battles do not always provide peace.

Exercise 24.3

1. The slaves are fleeing out of the gates into the wood.
2. The inhabitants are guarding the doors of the houses.
3. We always listen to the stories of the inhabitants.
4. The general provides gold and gifts for the inhabitants.
5. The laws of the gods prevent the inhabitants.

Exercise 24.4

1. οἱ δοῦλοι φέρουσι τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου σιγῇ.
2. ὁ φόβος κωλύει τὸν τῆς στρατιᾶς [/τοῦ στρατοῦ] στρατηγόν.
3. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κωλύουσι τοὺς βαρβάρους βία.
4. ὁ θεὸς παρέχει χρυσὸν τοῖς ἐνοίκοις.
5. οἱ τῶν ἐνοίκων νόμοι κωλύουσι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους.

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Exercise 25.1

1. The beautiful villiage.
2. The wise teachers.
3. The bad man.
4. The good slave.
5. The dangerous rivers.
6. The strange animal.
7. The useful weapons.
8. The wise inhabitants.
9. The wise goddess.
10. The dangerous sea battles.

Exercise 25.2

1. The inhabitants have fine boats.
2. We often listen to the stories of the teacher.
3. We take the slaves by force.
4. Fear prevents the slaves.
5. The inhabitants run out of the wood into the market place.

Exercise 25.3

1. The general is wise.
2. The victory is fine.
3. The river is not dangerous.
4. The goddess has beautiful gifts.
5. The animals are strange.
6. We have a good teacher.
7. The words of the teacher are wise.
8. The general has beautiful horses.
9. The messenger announces the terrible words in the beautiful market place.
10. The bad slaves are running out of the camp.

Exercise 25.4

1. (The) wise inhabitants do not trust (the) bad slaves.
2. The strange animals are running into the wood.
3. We always trust the wise words of the goddess.
4. The wise teacher is writing a beautiful letter.
5. The bad foreigners run into the village and kill the wise teachers.

Exercise 25.5

1. ἡ θεὰ ἐστὶ σοφή.
2. οἱ διδάσκαλοι ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν.
3. ἔχομεν ἀγαθὸν δεῖπνον.
4. ἡ ὕλη χαλεπή ἐστίν.
5. ἡ καλή θεὰ ἀκούει.
6. τὸ δένδρον καλὸν ἐστίν.
7. οἱ ἄγγελοι ἀγγέλλουσι καλοὺς λόγους.
8. ὁ δοῦλος φέρει χρήσιμον δῶρον.
9. οἱ πόλεμοι οὐκ εἰσιν ἀγαθοί.
10. ἡ οἰκία ἔχει καλήν θύραν.

Exercise 26.1

1. the friendly goddess
2. the hostile enemy
3. the new weapons
4. the long river
5. the brave generals
6. the small voice
7. the new camp
8. the long words
9. the hostile goddess
10. the brave army

Exercise 26.2

1. νέον τόξον
2. ἀνδρεῖοι δοῦλοι
3. ἡ μικρὰ μάχη
4. μακρὰ ἐπιστολή
5. φίλιοι ἔνοικοι
6. ἐχθρὰ ζῶα
7. μακρὰ ναυμαχία
8. νέα ἀγορά
9. μικρὰ δένδρα
10. καλή νίκη

Exercise 26.3

1. The slaves have new and useful weapons.
2. The general kills the hostile inhabitants.
3. The words of the teacher are friendly.
4. The animals often run into the long river.
5. The horse is both small and friendly.

Exercise 27.1

1. ἐλαμβάνομεν
2. ἔκρυπτον
3. ἔπαυες
4. ἔθνον
5. ἐδίδασκον
6. ἐστρατεύομεν
7. ἔλεγεν
8. ἔβαινε
9. ἐπείθετε
10. ἐφύλασσον

Exercise 27.2

1. ἐμανθάνομεν
2. ἔγραφες
3. ἔφερον
4. ἐκέλευον
5. ἔτασσε
6. ἐδίωκον
7. ἐπίστευες
8. ἔφευγεν
9. ἐτρέχομεν
10. ἐθαύμαζες

Exercise 27.3

1. We were releasing.
2. You were persuading.
3. We were trusting.
4. I/they was/were harming.
5. You were fleeing.
6. He was learning.
7. You were marching.
8. I/they was/were sacrificing.
9. We were ordering.
10. You were sending.

Exercise 27.4

1. He was preventing.
2. I/they was/were bringing.
3. I/they was/were speaking.
4. He was arranging.
5. We were training.
6. You were hiding.
7. We were trusting.
8. I/they was/were staying.
9. You were amazed at.
10. You were saving.

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Exercise 27.5

1. The slaves were often sacrificing in the market place.
2. We were amazed at the wisdom of the goddess.
3. The teacher used to teach the slaves well.
4. The messengers were sacrificing in the market place.
5. We were chasing the animals into the river.
6. The army was marching out of the camp into the wood.
7. The general was arranging the allies in the camp.
8. We were not trusting the words of the foreigners.
9. The slaves were running into the river.
10. I/they was/were bringing beautiful gifts for the good teacher.

Exercise 27.6

1. ὁ σοφὸς στρατηγὸς οὐκ ἐπίστευε τοῖς δούλοις.
2. ὁ διδάσκαλος πολλάκις ἔγραφε ἐπιστολὰς ἐν τῇ κώμῃ.
3. οἱ ἐχθροὶ βάρβαροι ἐστράτευον πρὸς τὸ στρατόπεδον.
4. οἱ δοῦλοι ἔκρυπτον τὰ ὄπλα ἐν τοῖς δένδροις.
5. οὐκ ἀκούομεν τοὺς τοῦ διδασκάλου μακροὺς μύθους.

Exercise 27.7

1. πολλάκις ἐμάνθανομεν νέους λόγους ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.
2. ὁ διδάσκαλος ἐπάρεχε καλὰ δῶρα τοῖς φίλοις.
3. οὐκ ἐπίστευον τοῖς τοῦ στρατηγοῦ κακοῖς λόγοις.
4. τὰ καλὰ ζῶα ἔτρεχεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ.
5. ὁ φίλος δοῦλος ἔγραφε μακρὰν ἐπιστολὴν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.

Exercise 28.1

1. οἱ πολῖται στρατεύουσιν.
2. διδάσκω τὸν ποιητήν.
3. ὁ ναύτης ἔφευγεν.
4. ἔπεμπε στρατιώτας.
5. αἱ τῶν πολιτῶν βοαί.
6. ὁ δεσπότης φίλιός ἐστιν.
7. οἱ τοῦ δεσπότης δοῦλοι.
8. οἱ νεανίαί τρέχουσιν.
9. ἐδίωκον τοὺς πολίτας.
10. πιστεύομεν τῷ κριτῇ.

Exercise 28.2

1. ὁ τῶν δούλων δεσπότης κακός ἐστιν.
2. οἱ στρατιῶται ἐδίωκον τοὺς ναύτας.
3. οἱ νεανίαί οὐ πιστεύουσι τοῖς κριταῖς.
4. ὁ διδάσκαλος ἐδίδασκε τὴν ποιητήν.
5. οἱ πολῖται ἐθαύμαζον τοὺς ναύτας.

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Exercise 28.3

1. We hear the shouts of the citizens.
2. The friendly slaves have a hostile master.
3. The soldiers were chasing the animals into the small market place.
4. The soldier is both friendly and brave.
5. The general leads the soldiers out of the camp.
6. The young men were amazed at the wisdom of the judge.
7. The wicked master was chasing the slaves out of the house.
8. The soldiers of the army were staying in the camp.
9. The soldiers were fleeing out of the battle into the camp.
10. The good slaves do not listen to the wise words of the bad master.

Exercise 29.1

1. ἐθύσαμεν.
2. ἔπεμψεν.
3. ἤκουσας.
4. ἐπαίδευσεν.
5. ἔλεξα.
6. ἐκώλυσαν.
7. ἐφυλάξετε.
8. ἐκέλευσαν.
9. ἐδιώξαμεν.
10. ἐστράτευσεν.

Exercise 29.2

1. ἐπέμψαμεν.
2. ἐστράτευσαν.
3. ἐπίστευσας.
4. ἐφύλαξαν.
5. ἔπεισεν.
6. ἐπαύσατε.
7. ἔλύσαμεν.
8. ἐδίδαξαν.
9. ἔλεξεν.
10. ἐκέλευσεν.

Exercise 30.1

1. The sea was hostile.
2. We were in danger.
3. The slaves were good.
4. You were a brave soldier.
5. We were in the sea.
6. The soldiers were brave.
7. The boats were in the sea.
8. The bows are new.
9. The judge was wise.
10. The boats of the enemy were small.

Exercise 30.2

1. ἡ οἰκία νέα ἦν.
2. οἱ τῆς κώμης ἔνοικοι ἐχθροὶ ἦσαν.
3. οἱ τοῦ διδασκάλου μῦθοι ἀεὶ μακροὶ ἦσαν.
4. οἱ κακοὶ νεανῖαι ἔτρεχον ἐκ τῶν ὑλῶν.
5. οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων νόμοι ἦσαν σοφοί.

Exercise 31.1

1. πέμπω ἐπιστολήν.
2. ἔπεμψεν ἐπιστολάς.
3. ὁ δεσπότης κακός ἐστιν.
4. οἱ δεσπότες κακοὶ ἦσαν.
5. ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ στρατὸς / ἡ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ στρατιά.
6. τὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τόξα.
7. αἱ τῶν ζώων βοαί.
8. τὰ δένδρα ἦν καλά.
9. ἐφυλάσσομεν τοὺς ἵππους.
10. ἐδίωξε τοὺς πολεμίους.

Exercise 31.2

1. ἐθύσαμεν.
2. ἐδίωξαν.
3. ἤκουσα.
4. ἐθαύμαζες.
5. λέγουσιν.
6. μανθάνουσιν.
7. ἔπεμψεν.
8. μένομεν.
9. ἐστράτευον.
10. ἦμεν.

Exercise 31.3

1. πρὸς τοὺς ποταμούς
2. ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ
3. ἐκ τοῦ δένδρου
4. ἐν κινδύνῳ
5. ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ
6. εἰς τὴν ὕλην
7. ἐν τῇ μάχῃ
8. εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν
9. ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου
10. ἐν ἐπιστολαῖς

Exercise 32.1

1. The slaves are good.
2. Are the slaves good?
3. The animals were running.
4. Were the animals running?
5. We were marching towards the camp.
6. Were we marching towards the camp?
7. The gift was beautiful.
8. Was the gift beautiful?
9. The teacher teaches the young men well.
10. Does the teacher teach the young men well?

Exercise 32.2

1. ἄρ' ἀκούεις;
2. ἄρ' ἔπεμψας τὴν ἐπιστολήν;
3. ἄρ' ἤκούσατε τὰς βοάς;
4. ἄρα τὰ ζῶα ἔτρεχεν;
5. ἄρα τὰ ὄπλα νέα ἐστίν;
6. ἄρα λείπομεν τὸ στρατόπεδον;
7. ἄρα ὁ διδάσκαλος σοφός ἐστιν;
8. ἄρ' ἔδίωκε τὸν δοῦλον;
9. ἄρ' οἱ δοῦλοι ἔφευγον;
10. ἄρ' οἱ ποταμοὶ χαλεποὶ εἰσιν;

Exercise 32.3

1. Was the citizen speaking well in the assembly?
2. Are you amazed at the deeds of the soldiers?
3. The slave finds weapons in the house.
4. Are we bringing bows into the temple?
5. Good generals do not leave their allies in danger.
6. Was the temple of the gods beautiful?
7. I always speak wise words in the assembly.
8. Were the slaves sacrificing to the gods in the market place?
9. Does the man often sacrifice in the temple?
10. Were the days long?

Exercise 32.4

1. φέρουσι τὰ ὄπλα ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ.
2. ἐθαυμάζομεν τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἱερά.
3. ὁ στρατηγὸς καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται ἔλειπον τὸ στρατόπεδον.
4. ἄρ' οἱ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ λόγοι σοφοὶ ἦσαν;
5. ὁ διδάσκαλος αἰεὶ ἔλεγε εὖ ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.

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Exercise 33.1

1. The judge ordered the young men not to harm the beautiful trees.
2. The soldiers did not want to stay in the camp.
3. It was not easy to take the enemy's camp.
4. The master persuaded the slave to write a long letter.
5. The slave wanted to flee out of Athens.
6. Do you want to carry the weapons out of the temple?
7. The slaves persuaded the soldiers not to march out of the camp.
8. We prevented the slaves sacrificing to the gods.
9. The general ordered the citizen to speak well in the assembly.
10. The soldiers did not want to kill the men in the battle.

Exercise 33.2

1. ὁ νεανίας ἐθέλει μανθάνειν.
2. οἱ δοῦλοι ἤθελον φεύγειν.
3. ἐκέλευσα τοὺς δούλους μένειν.
4. ἐπίσαμεν τὸν διδάσκαλον ἀκούειν.
5. ἄρ' ἐθέλεις μανθάνειν;
6. κελεύει τοὺς στρατιώτας στρατεύειν.
7. κελεύομεν τὸν νεανίαν εἶναι ἀγαθόν.
8. πείθει τὸν δοῦλον μὴ διδάσκειν.
9. οὐχ ῥάδιόν ἐστιν ἀποκτείνειν.
10. ἐθέλουσι τρέχειν.

Exercise 33.3

1. ἐθέλομεν λαμβάνειν τὰ τῶν πολεμίων ὄπλα.
2. ὁ δεσπότης ἐκέλευσε τοὺς δούλους μὴ βλάπτειν τοὺς ἵππους.
3. ἀγαθόν ἐστι γράφειν μακρὰν ἐπιστολήν.
4. οὐχ ῥάδιόν ἐστιν ἀγαθός εἶναι.
5. ὁ διδάσκαλος ἔπεισε τὸν νεανίαν πέμπειν καλὸν δῶρον.

Exercise 34.1

1. παύσομεν.
2. πέμψεις.
3. παιδεύσουσιν.
4. στρατεύσετε.
5. θύσομεν.
6. πιστεύσω.
7. πείσουσιν.
8. ἄξομεν.
9. κελεύσω.
10. λύσει.

Exercise 34.2

1. στρατεύσουσιν.
2. γράψω.
3. ἄξεις.
4. θεραπεύσει.
5. πέμψαμεν.
6. πείσω.
7. κελεύσουσιν.
8. διώξετε.
9. θύσομεν.
10. διδάξει.

Exercise 35.1

1. The young men do not sacrifice to the gods on the road.
2. The fine poet will write a long book.
3. The slaves will send a letter to the general.
4. The roads of the island are not long.
5. The disease harms the young men.
6. The citizens will chase the slaves away from the island.
7. The teacher will teach the citizens well on the island.
8. The general will lead the sailors towards the road.
9. The master will persuade the bad slaves not to carry the weapons.
10. We do not often find books on the road.

Exercise 35.2

1. ὁ δοῦλος εὕρισκει τόξον ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ.
2. τὰ τῆς νήσου ζῶά εἰσι καλά.
3. ἡ νόσος ἔβλαπτε τοὺς τῆς νήσου πολίτας.
4. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἄξει στρατιώτας τε καὶ δούλους ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου εἰς τὴν χώραν.
5. ἄρ' ὁ καλὸς ἰατρὸς θεραπεύσει τοὺς δούλους;

Exercise 36.1

1. Be just, judge!
2. Chase the slaves, soldiers!
3. Don't harm the trees, child!
4. Release the horses, master!
5. Guard the house well, slave!
6. Don't write in the books, children!
7. Stay in the market place, strangers!
8. Bring (your) weapons into the camp, soldiers!
9. Do not flee away from the foreigners, citizens!
10. Do not throw the weapons into the sea, slaves!

Exercise 36.2

1. σώζει τὸν οἶνον, ὧ δοῦλε.
2. γράφει ἐπιστολήν, ὧ ποιήτα.
3. μὴ βάλλετε λίθους, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι.
4. πέμπετε δῶρα, ὧ δεσπότη.
5. πιστεύετε τῷ κριτῇ, ὧ πολῖται.

Exercise 36.3

1. κρύπτει τὸν σῖτον, ὧ ἰατρέ.
2. μὴ βλάπτει τὸν νεανίαν, ὧ κριτά.
3. φυλάσσετε τὸ στρατόπεδον εὔ, ὧ στρατιῶται.
4. πέμπε πλοῖα, ὧ στρατηγέ.
5. ἀκούετε τοὺς τοῦ διδασκάλου λόγους, ὧ τέκνα.

Exercise 37.1

1. The slave has a horse.
2. The slaves did not have food.
3. The Athenians have allies.
4. Slaves do not have weapons.
5. The foreigners had a victory.

Exercise 37.2

1. The soldiers have fine horses.
2. The sailors did not have boats.
3. The master had good slaves.
4. The island has long roads.
5. The citizens do not have food and wine.

Exercise 37.3

1. τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐστὶ δοῦλος.
2. τῷ στρατοπέδῳ εἰσὶ πύλαι.
3. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις οὐκ ἔστι στρατηγός.
4. ἦν ὄπλα τοῖς συμμάχοις.
5. τοῖς πολεμίοις εἰσὶν ἵπποι.

Exercise 38.1

1. We die.
2. We were throwing.
3. They wrote.
4. They find.
5. I/they were speaking.
6. To hide.
7. You wanted.
8. He sent.
9. We were amazed.
10. You trust.

Exercise 38.2

1. We stopped.
2. I/they were going.
3. We shall chase.
4. He was running.
5. You were guarding.
6. They will lead.
7. You bring.
8. We were training.
9. You announce.
10. We marched.

Exercise 38.3

1. ἀποθνήσκουσιν.
2. ἠθέλομεν.
3. λείπεις.
4. εὐρίσκομεν.
5. ἔλυσεν.
6. ἔλεγον.
7. ἐπιστεύετε / ἐπιστεύσατε
8. ἀγγέλλει.
9. ἔθυσαν
10. πείσω.

Exercise 38.4

1. ἐκωλύσατε.
2. πείσομεν.
3. τάσσομεν.
4. ἔβλαπτον.
5. ἐσώζεν.
6. ἐστρατεύσαν.
7. ἦσαν.
8. ἐπαίδευσα.
9. ἔφευγον.
10. ἔπεμψαν.

Exercise 38.5

1. in the sleep
2. towards the island
3. through the road
4. into the river
5. out of the sea
6. with the slaves
7. after the sea battle
8. because of the disease
9. away from the camp
10. in books

Exercise 38.6

1. μετὰ ἵππου
2. διὰ τὸν ἥλιον
3. μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον
4. διὰ τῶν ὁδῶν
5. ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ
6. πρὸς τὰ δένδρα
7. εἰς τὰ ἱερά
8. ἀπὸ τῆς νήσου
9. ἐκ τοῦ κινδύνου
10. εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν

Exercise 38.7

1. We were throwing stones.
2. The slave was free.
3. We do not have food.
4. I shall write a book.
5. I do not want to die.
6. The enemy are dangerous.
7. The soldiers were marching.
8. The master has slaves.
9. We shall trust the judge.
10. Were the slaves fleeing?

Exercise 38.8

1. We stay on the road.
2. You do not have food and wine.
3. The animals were running.
4. Don't run, citizens!
5. We trained good slaves.
6. We shall chase prizes.
7. I/they was/were hiding the letter.
8. Is the temple new?
9. The slaves were learning well.
10. You sacrificed to both the gods and the goddesses.

Exercise 38.9

1. ἡ θεὰ ἦν σοφὴ.
2. βίβλον ἔγραφεν.
3. τὰ τέκνα ἔτρεχεν.
4. ἄξει στρατόν / στρατιάν.
5. ἐθέλει διδάσκειν.
6. ἔπεισαν τῷ κριτῇ.
7. ἐδιώξαμεν τὰ ζῶα.
8. ἠκούσαμεν τοὺς λόγους.
9. ἄρ' ὁ ἵππος ἔτρεχεν;
10. φεύγετε, ὦ τέκνα.

Exercise 38.10

1. ἐβάλλομεν ὄπλα.
2. οἱ δοῦλοι ἤθελον φεύγειν.
3. ἔπαυσαν τὴν ναυμαχίαν.
4. ἔλεγον ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.
5. φυλάσσετε τὰς οἰκίας, ὧ δοῦλοι.
6. ἐθαύμαζε τὰ ἱερά.
7. ἄρ' ὁ κριτῆς σοφός ἐστιν;
8. τὰ ζῶα ἔφευγεν.
9. ἐκωλύσαμεν μάχην.
10. ἐπίστευον / ἐπίστευσα τῷ ἱατρῷ.

Exercise 38.11

1. The Athenians do not have food and wine in the camp.
2. The words of the wise judge are always just.
3. Don't throw the/your weapons into the sea, allies!
4. The sailors did not want to flee from the sea battle.
5. Were the words of the letter disgraceful?
6. Slaves always want to be free.
7. The soldiers chased the enemy out of the camp.
8. The citizens are dying because of the evil disease.
9. Both the sailors and the soldiers were going towards the beautiful island.
10. The words of the judges were both just and wise.

Exercise 38.12

1. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔπεισε τοὺς ναύτας μὴ βάλλειν τὰ ὄπλα εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν.
2. οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐστράτευον διὰ τοῦ νέου στρατοπέδου μετὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν βαρβάρων.
3. τὰ τῆς νήσου δένδρα μικρά τε καὶ καλὰ ἦν.
4. οἱ νεανῖαι ἀεὶ ἐθέλουσιν ἔχειν τὸν σῖτον καὶ τὸν οἶνον ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ.
5. μετὰ τὴν μάχην ῥάδιον ἦν τοῖς στρατιώταις φεύγειν ἀπὸ / ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου.

Exercise 38.13

1. We stop.
2. You released.
3. You were running.
4. We were learning.
5. He kills.
6. They harmed.
7. I/they was/were teaching.
8. You were bringing.
9. He will prevent.
10. They hear.

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Exercise 38.14

1. He sent.
2. He saves.
3. You were burning.
4. We speak.
5. He stays.
6. I shall chase.
7. You trusted.
8. You were going.
9. You were hiding.
10. We guard.

Exercise 38.15

1. We shall sacrifice.
2. I ordered.
3. He will worship.
4. You find.
5. He was arranging.
6. You announce.
7. We lead.
8. We want.
9. They will march.
10. We were amazed.

Exercise 38.16

1. I/they was/were fleeing.
2. We were providing.
3. He had.
4. You leave.
5. You take.
6. They die.
7. We shall train.
8. They sit.
9. You persuade.
10. You were.

Exercise 38.17

1. The young men will not cut down the trees.
2. Strange animals were on the island.
3. The poet wrote long books.
4. The allies had both weapons and horses.
5. We are always amazed at the wisdom of the gods.

Exercise 38.18

1. Don't run, young man!
2. The teacher of the slaves is goodd
3. We shall always trust the words of the goddess.
4. The sea prevented the army of the Athenians.
5. The generals were providing horses for the soldiers.

Exercise 38.19

1. The general leads the soldiers of the allies towards the river.
2. The words of the judge are both fine and just.
3. The poet was often writing long letters in the house.
4. It is not easy to hide a horse.
5. The enemy were chasing the brave Athenians out of the camp.

Exercise 38.20

1. οἱ κακοὶ νεανῖαι ἔβαλλον ὄπλα.
2. οὐκ ἔχομεν σῖτον καὶ οἶνον.
3. οὐ ῥάδιόν ἐστιν ἀνδρεῖος εἶναι.
4. ἀεὶ θύσομεν τοῖς θεοῖς ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.
5. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔτασσε τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ τοὺς ἵππους πρὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου.

Exercise 38.21

1. οἱ πολῖται ἐκέλευσαν τοὺς νεανίας μὴ βλάπτειν τὰ ζῶα.
2. οἱ ξένοι ἔλεγε κακοὺς λόγους.
3. τὰ ζῶα ἔτρεχεν ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ.
4. τὰ τῶν πολεμίων τόξα ἔπαυσε τὴν μάχην.
5. ἀκούομεν τὰς τῶν πολιτῶν βοᾶς ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.

Exercise 40.1

1. Some (men) teach, others learn.
2. The Athenians were fine and good, but the Spartans were disgraceful.
3. Some of the soldiers were staying, others were fleeing.
4. The prizes are small but beautiful.
5. The general provides wine for the soldiers, but food for the slaves.

Exercise 40.2

1. Some women write well, but others do not.
2. The temple of the gods was new, but beautiful.
3. The deeds of the Athenians were fine, but (the deeds) of the Spartans were bad.
4. The enemy punish the citizens, but kill the slaves.
5. The Spartans are successful in battles, but the Athenians are not.

Exercise 40.3

1. οἱ μὲν ἀγαθοί, οἱ δὲ κακοὶ εἰσιν.
2. οἱ μὲν στρατιῶται ἐκάθιζον, οἱ δὲ δοῦλοι ἔφευγον.
3. τοῖς μὲν θεοῖς, οὐ δὲ ταῖς θεαῖς θύομεν.
4. τοὺς μὲν πολίτας ἐδιδάσκομεν, τοὺς δὲ δούλους ἐκολάζομεν.
5. οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι φίλιοι, οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐχθροὶ ἦσαν.

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Exercise 40.4

1. οἱ νεανῖαι ἔμενον ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ μετὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν.
2. μετὰ τὴν νίκην ἐθύσαμεν τοῖς φίλοις θεοῖς.
3. οἱ κριταὶ ἔλεξαν σοφοὺς λόγους ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.
4. ἠκούσαμεν τὰς τῶν πολιτῶν φωνὰς ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.
5. οἱ μὲν νεανῖαι φίλοι ἦσαν, οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἐχθροί.

Exercise 40.5

1. The hostile master punished the inhabitants.
2. The soldiers of the Athenians were successful.
3. Some were harming the trees, others the houses.
4. The young men heard the words of the judge.
5. We chased the horses into the sea.
6. The words of the messenger stopped the battle.
7. The slave is good, but the master is bad.
8. The terrible weapons of the foreigners harmed the citizens.
9. The letter of the poet was long but good.
10. The soldiers guarded the camp with their weapons.

Exercise 41

The Athenians once sent an army to Sicily. For then they wanted to take the island. And in the army were many soldiers and many sailors and many allies. And finally, in a long battle, the enemy defeated the Athenians and forced them to flee. They killed many Athenians, but they saved the Athenians who were able to speak the words of Euripides, the wise Athenian poet. For the enemy very much admired Euripides.

Exercise 42.1

1. We persuaded the citizens not to flee.
2. It is difficult to persuade the general.
3. The master was preventing the slave from harming the horse.
4. The Athenians forced the enemy to flee.
5. The general ordered the soldiers not to run.

Exercise 42.2

1. It was easy to take the camp of the enemy.
2. The master ordered the slaves to guard the river.
3. The soldiers were not able to burn the corpses.
4. The words of the judge persuade the citizens to trust the general.
5. It is good to be successful in battle, but disgraceful to flee.

Exercise 42.3

1. ὁ δεσπότης οὐκ ἐθέλει κολάζειν τοὺς δούλους.
2. οὐχ οἷοί τ' ἐσμὲν φεύγειν ἐκ / ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου.
3. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἠνάγκασε τοῦς στρατιώτας θύειν τοῖς θεοῖς.
4. ὁ κριτὴς ἔπεισε τοὺς πολίτας μὴ μένειν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.
5. χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ πιστεύειν κακῷ ἰατρῷ.

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Exercise 43.1

1. People nowadays are not just.
2. Wars are bad.
3. Some (men) were staying in the camp, others were fleeing.
4. Soldiers have food and weapons.
5. The soldiers in the camp did not have food.
6. The judges punished the master; and he was a wicked man.
7. The slaves in the house were good.
8. Men always chase/pursue peace.
9. The Spartans always used to succeed in warfare.
10. Nicias is leading his soldiers into the battle.

Exercise 44.1

1. Is the judge just?
2. How did the general save the army?
3. When did you sacrifice to the sun?
4. Were the men sleeping in the market place?
5. Was the young man speaking well in the assembly?
6. Were the words of the general wise?
7. Do you hear the words of the gods?
8. How much food do we have?
9. Did the allies of the Athenians succeed in the battle?
10. Were the soldiers running towards the camp?

Exercise 44.2

1. Where are we?
2. When was the terrible battle?
3. From where were the young men running?
4. (To) where were the enemy going?
5. Who released the wicked slaves?
6. How big was the camp of the enemy?
7. What were the soldiers saying?
8. Where is the camp?
9. Why do young men harm beautiful trees?
10. How many soldiers were in the army of the Spartans?

Exercise 44.3

1. Who were the young men?
2. Whom did you save in the terrible battle, soldiers?
3. For whom were the allies providing weapons?
4. How many slaves does the master have?
5. Whose stories were you listening to in the market place?

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Exercise 44.4

1. τίνας / τίνα ἐδίωκον οἱ δοῦλοι;
2. πόσας βίβλους ἔχει ὁ ποιητής;
3. ἐν τίνι στρατοπέδῳ ἔμενον οἱ στρατιῶται;
4. τίνα στρατιὰν ἄγει ὁ στρατηγός;
5. τίνα οἶνον ἔχειν ἐθέλεις;

Exercise 45.1

1. We are chasing the guards.
2. Night stopped the battle.
3. Don't harm the boy, guard!
4. Why was the man sleeping on the island?
5. It was difficult for the old man to write a letter.
6. Old men do not listen to the words of boys.
7. Both old men and young men are brave.
8. Guard the boys well, Greeks!
9. The Greeks murdered the guards (who were) in the camp.
10. The old men were not able to run out of the camp.

Exercise 45.2

1. οἱ φύλακες ἔλειπον τοὺς γέροντας.
2. αἱ νύκτες ἦσαν μακράι.
3. οἱ τοῦ γέροντος παῖδες ἔτρεχον.
4. ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐπίστευε / ἐπίστευσε τῷ φύλακι.
5. μὴ διώκετε τοὺς παῖδας, ὦ Ἕλληνας.

Exercise 47.1

1. During the night the guard murdered the old man.
2. The Greeks were chasing the enemy for six days.
3. The young men were fleeing for five days.
4. The master will release the slave within seven days.
5. On the first day we sacrificed to the gods.

Exercise 47.2

1. The soldiers were staying on the island for a long time.
2. The soldiers were guarding the camp for two days.
3. On the third evening the general released the horses.
4. I shall send a letter within three days.
5. On the second night the general stopped the battle.

Exercise 47.3

1. The old man was running for a long time.
2. We shall not be able to prepare the army within three days.
3. Who heard the voice of the old man?
4. Why did the guard order the boys to harm the beautiful trees?
5. Men/people have two feet and two hands.

Exercise 47.4

1. τῇ τρίτῃ ἑσπέρα
2. δέκα ἡμέρας
3. τῇ δευτέρῃ νύκτι
4. μακρὸν χρόνον
5. τῆς νυκτός

Exercise 49.1

1. The judge trusted them.
2. The general himself is fleeing.
3. Are you writing their names?
4. We are forcing them to flee out of the country.
5. He was not harming the house itself.
6. I have the money. And I am carrying it out of the house.
7. The old man was saying wise words to her.
8. The temple itself is small, but beautiful.
9. The young man was waiting for her on the island.
10. The weapons of the soldiers saved them.

Exercise 49.2

1. The name of the general was Nicias.
2. The boys were harming the bodies of the horses with their terrible swords.
3. We wrote a long letter and sent it to the old man.
4. The Greeks themselves wanted to stop the battle.
5. It will be difficult to take the camp (which is) on the mountain.
6. The Athenians wanted to take the money of their enemy.
7. For five years the Spartans and their allies were successful in the war.
8. I heard the words of the god and was amazed at them.
9. The judges ordered the general not to lead them.
10. The Athenians had weapons and were carrying them into the camp.

Exercise 49.3

1. οἱ φύλακες λαμβάνουσιν αὐτόν.
2. τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῆς καλόν ἐστιν.
3. ὁ δεσπότης οὐκ ἀποκτείνει αὐτήν.
4. οἱ σύμμαχοι ἀεὶ ἐπίστευον αὐτῷ.
5. τὸ τῆς θεᾶς σῶμα ἦν καλόν.

Exercise 49.4

1. τὰ ξίφη αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ ὄπλα δεινά εἰσιν.
2. ὁ γέρων αὐτὸς ἀγγέλλει τὴν νίκην τοῖς πολίταις.
3. οἱ ἄνδρες φίλιοι οὐκ ἀποκτείνουσι τοὺς παῖδας.
4. οὐ ράδιόν ἐστι πιστεύειν τῷ κριτῇ αὐτῷ.
5. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐκέλευσε τοὺς γέροντας φυλάσσειν τὰ τοῦ στρατοπέδου τείχη.

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Exercise 50

Poseidon, the god of the sea, was hostile to Odysseus and wanted to kill him. And finally he was fleeing from the sea to the island of the goddess named Calypso. Calypso forced Odysseus to stay on her island, but Athene was always friendly to him. She therefore persuaded Hermes, the messenger of the gods, to go to Calypso and speak as follows: 'Do not prevent Odysseus from going home. For it is a shameful deed to harm a just and brave man.'

Exercise 51.1

1. The name of the king of the enemy was Xerxes.
2. The allies sent both weapons and six ships towards Greece.
3. The ships of the Athenians saved the city.
4. The ruler ordered the woman not to trust the bad man.
5. Because of the disease the doctor forced the old men to go out of the city.

Exercise 51.2

1. The men were hostile but the women were friendly.
2. Nicias was hostile to the leader of the enemy.
3. Why did the farmer order his daughter to stay in the city?
4. The ships were not able to harm the walls of the city.
5. The soldiers were guarding the ships (which were) in the harbour.

Exercise 51.3

1. διὰ τί οἱ κακοὶ νεανῖαι ἔτρεχον διὰ τὰς τῆς πόλεως ὁδοὺς;
2. οἱ ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ στρατιῶται πολλάκις ἔθνον τῷ Δί;
3. ἡ κακὴ γυνὴ ἐκέλευσε τὸν φύλακα ἀποκτείνειν τὸν γέροντα τῆς νυκτὸς τῷ ξίφει.
4. ὁ κακὸς ἄρχων ἔπεμψε στρατιὰν ἐπὶ τοῦς Ἕλληνας ἐν ναυσίν.
5. τρία ἔτη ὁ καλὸς νεανίας ἐδίωκε τὴν τοῦ βασιλέως θυγατέρα.

Exercise 52.1

1. Someone is fleeing from the battle.
2. The poet wanted to write something.
3. Some guards have weapons.
4. The disease is killing certain citizens.
5. Some slaves were in the house.
6. The foreigners did not trust certain gods.
7. It will not be easy to persuade someone to stay in the city.
8. Some soldiers were in the market-place.
9. There is a certain doctor in the camp.
10. The king punished a certain soldier.

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Exercise 53

Codrus was a certain king of the Athenians. And he was a wise man. And when the enemy sent an army towards Athens, Codrus ordered certain messengers to go to the oracle. And the god said to the messengers: 'Within a few days the enemy will be present. But the Athenians will have the victory if the enemy kill Codrus himself.' And Codrus now said to the Athenians: 'I am ready to die. Therefore the enemy will not be able to take either the city or the citizens.' Then Codrus marched alone towards the enemy and died. And he himself through his brave deed saved Athens.

Exercise 55.1

1. Which boys were destroying the town?
2. What do the soldiers themselves want?
3. Who sent the women out of Athens?
4. Who prevented the enemy from attacking the camp?
5. Who was guarding the walls of the city?
6. What are the rulers saying?
7. What are the names of the young men?
8. Which slave wrote the bad letter?
9. Which soldiers succeeded in the terrible battle?
10. Which of the guards do you not trust, general?

Exercise 55.2

1. The Athenians collected soldiers and prepared ships.
2. The Spartans often used to invade the country of the Athenians.
3. For ten years the Greeks were attacking the city. Then they destroyed it.
4. Why were certain slaves escaping from the camp?
5. The general was leading both an army and a fleet against the enemy.

Exercise 55.3

1. Because of the danger the sailors were escaping out of the sea.
2. Who was speaking about the war in the assembly?
3. The enemy wanted to invade the country and attack the city of the Athenians and kill the citizens.
4. During the night the slave collected weapons and murdered the woman with a sword.
5. Zeus was hostile to the enemy and destroyed their ships.

Exercise 56

Arion was a singer and because of his beautiful voice was rich. He was once going in a ship from Italy to Corinth. And some evil sailors, because they planned to take the singer's money and gold and kill him, forced Arion to sing for the last time. But when they heard his beautiful voice, they were not able to do the disgraceful deed. And Arion himself wanted to flee. He therefore threw himself off the ship into the sea. And the sailors were amazed when a certain dolphin carried Arion to land.

Exercise 57.1

1. The slave does not reply.
2. We are fighting (with) the enemy.
3. The king is becoming rich.
4. I am receiving a gift.
5. The messengers are returning.
6. The foreigners are ceasing from battle.
7. We do not want to fight.
8. Do you notice the king?
9. Why are you marching out of the camp?
10. We are entering the river.

Exercise 57.2

1. οἱ στρατιῶται βούλονται προσβάλλειν τοῖς πολεμίοις.
2. οἱ δοῦλοι ἐξέρχονται ἐκ τῆς πόλεως.
3. ὁ βασιλεὺς δέχεται χρήματά τε καὶ ὄπλα.
4. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀεὶ μάχονται τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις.
5. οἱ σύμμαχοι πορεύονται εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον.

Exercise 57.3

1. The general receives the weapons.
2. The slaves stop their task.
3. Soldiers want to fight.
4. We do not want to attack the camp.
5. The allies march out of the camp during the night.
6. We are approaching the city.
7. The slave notices the horses (which are) in the river.
8. The messenger does not want to reply to the enemy.
9. Why are the women becoming hostile?
10. The Spartans are beginning to fight.

Exercise 59

The Greeks wanted to attack and take Troy. They therefore collected both soldiers and ships. But they were not able to sail because of the anger of the goddess. For the general of the Greeks (had) insulted her, and the goddess prevented the ships from sailing. A certain old man said to the general: 'Sacrifice your daughter to the goddess. Then the fleet will be able to sail.' The general heard the terrible words, but it was difficult for him to kill his daughter. But his brave daughter herself wanted to die for her native land.

Exercise 60.1

1. Who will listen to the words of the general?
2. We received the letter of the king.
3. The Greeks were fighting for ten years.
4. The brave citizens wanted to fight well.
5. The soldiers fought well in the battle.
6. The slaves will flee from the island.
7. The young man did not reply well.
8. The battle on the island began well.
9. The messengers did not reply to the leader of the Athenians.
10. The slaves will flee on the second day.

Exercise 60.2

1. εὖ ἐμαχέσω.
2. ἀπεκρινάμεθα.
3. φευξόμεθα.
4. ἐδέξασθε.
5. βαίνουσιν.
6. ἐπορευόμεθα.
7. ἦρξατο.
8. μάχεσθε.
9. ἐβουλόμεθα.
10. λήφονται.

Exercise 60.3

1. We shall go within five days.
2. The people received the money.
3. Who will take the camp of the enemy?
4. We travelled for six days.
5. We were fighting in the city.

Exercise 60.4

1. ἐδεξάμεθα μακρὰν ἐπιστολήν.
2. οἱ νεανῖαι ἐμαχέσαντο εὖ ἐν τῇ μάχῃ.
3. οἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων στρατιῶται ἐπορεύοντο πέντε ἡμέρας.
4. τίς ἐθέλει καίειν τὸ τῶν πολεμίων στρατόπεδον;
5. ἀεὶ ἀκουσόμεθα τοὺς τοῦ στρατηγοῦ σοφοὺς λόγους.

Exercise 60.5

1. He received the letter on the third day.
2. Why were the soldiers not wanting to fight?
3. It is not always disgraceful to receive money.
4. The allies will receive their weapons and their ships within three days.
5. The Athenians and the enemy were fighting for ten years.

Exercise 61.1

1. We threw.
2. You entered.
3. He saw.
4. You went.
5. We fled.
6. He said.
7. I/they ran.
8. You carried.
9. You led.
10. He had.

Exercise 61.2

1. ἀπεθάνομεν.
2. ἦλθομεν.
3. ἔδραμεν.
4. ἐλάβετε.
5. ἠγάγομεν.
6. ἔσχετε.
7. εἶδομεν.
8. ἦνεγκες.
9. ἔφυγεν.
10. εἶπον.

Exercise 61.3

1. The brave soldiers died.
2. The woman did not see the dangers.
3. After the battle we went into the city.
4. The general led his soldiers against the enemy.
5. The judges spoke wise words to the young men.
6. The boy ran into the river.
7. The old men threw the weapons into the sea.
8. We fled from the danger.
9. The guards had both weapons and money.
10. The brave soldier died in the battle.

Exercise 61.4

1. εἶδομεν τὸ ἀγαθὸν δεῖπνον.
2. οἱ παῖδες ἔδραμον ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς.
3. τίς ἔσχε τὰ χρήματα;
4. ὁ ἀνὴρ ἔκρυπτε τὰ ὄπλα ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ.
5. διὰ τί ἔλαβες λίθους εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν;

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Exercise 62

Priam had a son, Paris by name, (being) both a fine and brave young man. And when Zeus forced him to be judge in the contest of the goddesses, he was not in Troy but in the fields. And later the goddess Aphrodite led the young man into Troy. And the father saw the young man and said to the mother: 'This young man seems to be our son; and he has not died.' And then Paris went into his father's house and stayed there for a long time.

Exercise 63.1

1. The master saw the slaves as they were releasing the horses.
2. The soldiers, being brave, did not flee.
3. (While she was) chasing the horse, the woman was throwing weapons.
4. Those remaining in the city did not have weapons.
5. The soldiers who were guarding the camp saw the enemy approaching.

Exercise 63.2

1. We do not trust those speaking evil words.
2. The citizens heard the man announcing the victory.
3. The boys, although listening to the teacher, do not learn.
4. Women fighting in wars are not wise.
5. We saw the enemy fleeing.

Exercise 64

And during the night a certain citizen went along the gates of the city. And he saw some men going away from the upper city into the market-place. For he wanted to listen in secret to what they were saying. Hiding there, he was listening to them speaking both terrible and evil things. For they wanted to destroy the city. Therefore, when the citizen found out these things he ran immediately into the council and ordered those (who were) in the council to take their weapons and immediately march into the market-place. And he followed them.

Exercise 65.1

1. We are being chased by the enemy.
2. The animals were being sacrificed in the market place.
3. I shall not be prevented from fighting the enemy.
4. The young men were trained well by the slaves.
5. The soldiers are being arranged by the general.

Exercise 65.2

1. The Athenians were being led to the mountain by the enemy.
2. The horses of the enemy were prevented by the river.
3. Terrible weapons are being prepared in the camp by the soldiers.
4. The slaves will be released by their master.
5. The ships were being guarded by the sailors.

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Exercise 65.3

1. The city is being guarded by the soldiers.
2. The horses were being chased towards the river by the allies.
3. The slave was released by the master immediately.
4. We shall not be prevented from fleeing by our master.
5. A long letter is being written by the poet in the house.

Exercise 65.4

1. οἱ δοῦλοι ἐθεραπεύοντο ὑπὸ τῶν ἰατρῶν.
2. ὁ δοῦλος λύεται ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν.
3. ὁ πόλεμος κωλυθήσεται ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρχόντων.
4. ἐλύθη ὑπὸ τῶν ἀδελφῶν.
5. ὁ κακὸς πόλεμος παύεται ὑπὸ τῆς θεᾶς.

Exercise 65.5

1. τὰ ζῶα διώκεται ὑπὸ τοῦ δούλου.
2. τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐφυλάσσετο ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν.
3. νίκη ἀγγέλλεται τῷ δήμῳ.
4. οἱ φύλακες ἐβλάπτοντο τοῖς λίθοις.
5. οἱ ναῦται οὐ κωλυθήσονται τοῖς τῆς θαλάσσης κινδύνοις.

Exercise 66.1

1. Money was sent by the allies.
2. The enemy were chased into the sea.
3. The wars were stopped by the gods.
4. The trees were harmed by the bad young men.
5. We were saved by our friends.

Exercise 66.2

1. οἱ πολέμιοι ἐσώθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων.
2. μακρὰ ἐπιστολὴ ἐγράφη ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιήτου.
3. ζῶα ἐλήφθη ὑπὸ τῶν νεανιῶν.
4. ἡ πόλις ἐφυλάχθη ὑπὸ καλῶν στρατιωτῶν.
5. ἐπιστολαὶ ἐπέμφθησαν ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν πρὸς τοὺς στρατιώτας.

Exercise 68.1

1. Those men having chased the enemy are allies.
2. We are amazed at the man who has taught the boys.
3. The goddess, having heard the shouts, sent a messenger.
4. The poet who had received the prizes was wise.
5. What is the name of the (woman) who wrote the letter?

Exercise 68.2

1. Having often taught, I am always learning.
2. I am providing a gift for the man who chased the slave.
3. Those (women) who guarded the village are brave.
4. Who is the general who arranged the soldiers?
5. Do you trust those who have been released by the enemy?

Exercise 69.1

1. Those having died in the war were brave.
2. The slaves, although having run, were taken/captured by the master.
3. The enemy, having taken the city, destroyed it.
4. The soldier who had fled was punished by the general.
5. The woman, having spoken wise words, left/went away.

Exercise 72.1

1. They buried in secret the bodies of the prisoners.
2. The winds and the storm were responsible for the disaster of the ships.
3. Why did we not bury the sone of the king immediately?
4. Having received water and wine, the soldiers very much wanted to fight.
5. Those fighting for their native land are always worthy of honour.

Exercise 72.2

1. Having been prevented by the wind and storm, the sailors were not able to fight well.
2. The guards in the city are responsible for the disgraceful disaster.
3. In war we always provide both food and water for the prisoners.
4. The empire of the Athenians was hostile to the Spartans.
5. The Greeks destroyed the walls of the city with fire and weapons.

Exercise 72.3

1. ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ οἱ υἱοὶ θάπτουσι τοὺς πατέρας.
2. ἐν πολέμῳ οἱ πατέρες θάπτουσι τοὺς υἱούς.
3. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ στρατιῶται ἀεὶ ἄξιοι τῆς τίμης εἰσίν.
4. οἱ χειμῶνες καὶ οἱ ἄνεμοι πολλακίς διαφθείρουσι τὰς ναῦς.
5. αἱ νῆες πολλακίς διαφθεύονται τοῖς χειμῶσι καὶ τοῖς ἀνέμοις.

Exercise 73

The Greeks, having fought for ten years against Troy, were not able to capture it. Finally, having taken the city, they destroyed it. Then they returned to their native land, where their children and their women were waiting for them. But for Odysseus, having been hindered by the gods, the journey home was both long and difficult. For the god of the sea, Poseidon by name, having destroyed his ship, forced Odysseus to swim for ten days. Finally, having arrived at a certain island, Odysseus was saved by the daughter of the king. After a few days, having received some beautiful gifts, (and) having been sent away on a ship, (and) having travelled for seven days and seven nights, he finally returned to his native land.

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 74.1

1. The Spartans were braver than the Athenians.
2. Citizens are more trustworthy than slaves.
3. The walls of the city were very high.
4. Teachers are often wiser than boys.
5. Who is more trustworthy than a judge?

Exercise 74.2

1. The words of the judge are always very just.
2. Few teachers are very rich.
3. The Athenians were wiser than the Spartans.
4. Young men are more foolish than judges.
5. The very rich master has very trustworthy slaves.

Exercise 74.3

1. ἡ ὁδὸς ἦν χαλεπωτάτη.
2. ὁ τοῦ κριτοῦ δοῦλός ἐστι πιστότατος.
3. τὰ ζῶα ἦν δεινότερα ἢ οἱ στρατιῶται. *or*
τὰ ζῶα ἦν δεινότερα τῶν στρατιωτῶν.
4. τὸ τῶν πολεμίων ναυτικὸν ἦν ἰσχυρότατον.
5. οἱ μὲν δίκαιοι, οἱ δ' ἄδικοί εἰσιν.

Exercise 75.1

1. My father is providing a house for me.
2. I am wiser than you.
3. The master punishes us, but not you.
4. The judge does not trust me.
5. The general sent me into the city.

Exercise 75.2

1. What is your name?
2. The general ordered us to fight well in the battle.
3. The task was very difficult for us.
4. The rich king will provide money for you.
5. It will be easy for you to guard the camp.

Exercise 75.3

1. ἡ γυνὴ σοφώτερα σου (/ἢ σύ) ἐστίν.
2. ὁ κριτῆς ἐπέμψε με ἐκ τῆς πόλεως.
3. ὁ πατήρ ὑμῶν πλούσιός τε καὶ σοφός ἐστίν.
4. ὁ στρατηγός μοι μὲν πιστεύει, σοὶ δ' οὔ.
5. τὸ ἔργον χαλεπὸν μὲν ἐμοί, ῥάδιον δὲ σοί ἐστίν.

Exercise 77.1

1. Always write well, poet!
2. Write the letter now, poet!
3. Do not kill the slaves, master!
4. Be brave in the danger, young man!
5. Listen to the words of the old men, boys!

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 77.2

1. Always send gifts to your mother, boy!
2. Boys, send gifts to your mother!
3. Stop the battle, general!
4. The general was ordered to stop the battle.
5. Chase the animals towards the river, slaves!

Exercise 77.3

1. μάχου εὔ, ὦ στρατιώτα.
2. λάβετε τὰ ὄπλα, ὦ φίλοι.
3. σῶσον τὸν γέροντα, ὦ παῖ.
4. ἀκούσατε τοὺς τοῦ στρατηγοῦ λόγους, ὦ στρατιῶται.
5. πέμψον πέντε ναῦς πρὸς τὸν λιμένα, ὦ στρατηγέ.

Exercise 78

Patroclus was a friend of Achilles. But Achilles did not want to fight. For he was hostile to Agamemnon, (being) the leader of the Greeks. But he sent Patroclus into the battle in order to help the allies. He gave Patroclus his own weapons and horses, and he said to the horses: 'Guard this man and bring him safely out of the battle.' But he spoke the words in vain. For Hector, the leader of the Trojans, killed Patroclus in the battle.

Exercise 79.1

1. What are you doing, boy?
2. The general was loved by the soldiers.
3. The Spartans did not like the Athenians.
4. Women always seek money.
5. Who will help the old man?

Exercise 79.2

1. Why did the allies retreat?
2. The Spartans used to hate the Athenians.
3. It is good for teachers to be loved by boys.
4. After the battle the enemy did wrong to the king.
5. The Athenians made the ships within a few days.

Exercise 80.1

1. Young men often shout.
2. The Greeks used to honour the gods.
3. The king sees the ships (which are) in the harbour.
4. The ships are seen by the king in the harbour.
5. Honour both your father and your mother, boy!

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 80.2

1. The fine general was honoured by the soldiers.
2. It was disgraceful for the Athenians to be conquered by the Spartans.
3. Wise teachers were honoured by the Athenians.
4. The enemy were seen by the general.
5. We do not honour very foolish men.

Exercise 80.3

1. We saw the enemy retreating.
2. We were helping the old men with money.
3. Why did the bad judge do wrong to the citizens?
4. The young man wants to be honoured by the king.
5. I shall always honour brave soldiers / soldiers who are brave.

Exercise 80.4

1. After the battle the allies retreated.
2. The general is not seen by those in the camp.
3. Judges will always be honoured by the citizens.
4. The king asked the messenger about the battle.
5. The master asks the slave what he is doing.

Exercise 82

And Odysseus and his sailors arrived at a certain island, but they were not able to sail away, having been prevented by the gods. There in the beautiful fields they found the cattle of Helios. Odysseus ordered his friends not to kill the animals. But they, forced by a very terrible hunger, did not obey him, but, taking one cow, killed it; for Odysseus was sleeping. Finally he saw them preparing their food. He shouted: 'Wicked men, what are you doing? Do you not want to return to your native land and see again your children and your wives? This madness will destroy you.'

Exercise 83.1

1. My slaves are always trustworthy.
2. Your brother is foolish.
3. I always honour my father.
4. The general killed his own son.
5. My father is wiser than your mother.

Exercise 83.2

1. His brother is richer than yours.
2. Our fleet conquered the ships of the Athenians.
3. My son saw your father in the city.
4. Our father died in the battle.
5. Our leaders are both foolish and unjust.

Exercise 84.1

1. The woman is shouting in a loud voice.
2. The general was arranging a great army.
3. Foolish men love great dangers.
4. Boys often receive great gifts.
5. In the great war the Spartans were successful.

Exercise 84.2

1. The great fleet was conquered by the enemy.
2. The great city was captured by force within a few days.
3. The allies provide both ships and horses for the great king.
4. The leader of the allies did both great and fine deeds.
5. It was not easy for the soldiers to cross the great river.

Exercise 84.3

1. ὁ Ζεὺς ἦν μέγας θεός.
2. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μεγάλην νίκην εἶχον / ἔσχον.
3. ἀεὶ τιμῶμεν τοὺς μεγάλους.
4. οἱ ναῦται ἤθελον πλεῖν ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ νηί.
5. διὰ τί οἱ μεγάλοι διώκουσι τὰ μεγάλα ἄθλα;

Exercise 85.1

1. Are all judges always just?
2. Not all temples of the Greeks were beautiful.
3. It was not easy for all the soldiers to capture the great city.
4. The wicked master often punished all the slaves.
5. Because of the victory many of the sailors got away safely.

Exercise 85.2

1. Everyone was afraid in the battle.
2. I am not able to do everything.
3. Few of the Greeks were foolish, but many were wise.
4. Few soldiers ran for the whole day.
5. We all honour those who have conquered the enemy.

Exercise 85.3

1. οὐ πάντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι σοφώτατοι ἦσαν.
2. πολλαὶ γυναῖκες ἀπέθανον ἐν τῷ δεινῷ πολέμῳ.
3. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔλαβε πᾶσαν τὴν πόλιν.
4. ὁ ἡγεμὼν παρέξει τὰ χρήματα πᾶσι τοῖς στρατιώταις.
5. ὁ στρατηγὸς φιλεῖ πάσας τὰς καλὰς γυναῖκας.

Exercise 86.1

1. The voice of the woman was sweet.
2. The ships of the Athenians were fast.
3. Many old men are weak.
4. Do judges always speak the truth?
5. It is pleasant to be honoured by the citizens of the city.

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 86.2

1. The road to the sea was both slow and dangerous.
2. Lucky generals often receive great gifts.
3. The army was hindered by the wide river.
4. The bodies of young men are not weak.
5. It is not safe to go through the roads of the city during the night.

Exercise 86.3

1. οἱ μὲν γέροντες βραδεῖς, οἱ δὲ νεανίαι ταχεῖς εἰσιν.
2. ἐν πολέμῳ οἱ στρατιῶται φιλοῦσιν εὐτυχῆ ἡγεμόνα.
3. εἶδομεν πολλοὺς ἵππους ἐν τῇ εὐρείᾳ ὁδῷ.
4. οἱ στρατιῶται οὐ πιστεύουσι ἀσθενεῖ στρατηγῷ.
5. ἀεὶ ἡδὺ ἐστὶ τοῖς ναύταις πλεῖν εἰς ἀσφαλῆ λιμένα.

Exercise 87

After the great war against Troy all the other leaders of the Greeks travelled home in their ships. But Odysseus was not fortunate. For having suffered many hardships and having lost all his sailors he arrived by chance at a certain island where a goddess, called Calypso, had her house. And he was forced by the goddess to stay there for seven years; for Calypso wanted to marry him. Odysseus however did not want (this); for he loved his wife Penelope and wanted only to see her again. Finally the other gods who lived on Olympus ordered Calypso to let him go. Therefore Odysseus, having made a small raft, set sail.

Exercise 88.1

1. Few boys love this teacher.
2. The judge did wrong to these citizens.
3. These Athenians want to fight for their city.
4. This city was being guarded by the guards.
5. This beautiful place is called Greece.

Exercise 88.2

1. Having received the beautiful gift, this young man went away.
2. These soldiers fought well in the battle.
3. Why were the young men chasing these animals?
4. I/they found this money on the road.
5. The son of this old man is the great king.

Exercise 88.3

1. οὗτοι οἱ στρατιῶται οὐκ εἰσι μῶροι.
2. τὰ ζῶα ἔτρεχον πρὸς τοῦτον τὸν ποταμόν.
3. ὁ βασιλεὺς παρέχει ἵππον τούτῳ τῷ γέροντι.
4. αὗται τῶν Ἀθηναίων νῆες ταχεῖαι ἦσαν.
5. φέρω τούτους τοῦς νεκροὺς ἐκ τοῦ στρατοπέδου.

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 89.1

1. I do not like that teacher.
2. The king provides both food and wine for those old men.
3. Our city was captured by those soldiers.
4. These women were loved by that man.
5. Many soldiers fought in that battle.

Exercise 89.2

1. (On) that night the Greeks captured the city.
2. This master ordered those slaves to fight well.
3. These ships are slow, but those are fast.
4. Those horses died in the war.
5. The father of that young man is weak.

Exercise 89.3

1. οἱ ἐκείνων τῶν γερόντων βίοι ἀνδρεῖοι ἦσαν.
2. πολλοὶ ἐκείνων τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέθανον.
3. εἶδομεν πολλὰς ταχείας ναῦς ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.
4. οὗτος ὁ κριτῆς σοφώτερός ἐστιν ἢ ἐκεῖνος ὁ πολίτης. *or*
οὗτος ὁ κριτῆς σοφώτερός ἐστιν ἐκείνου τοῦ πολίτου.
5. ἐμίσουν ἐκείνους τοὺς μώρους νεανίας.

Exercise 90

And in this battle Leonidas, (being) the general of the Spartans, fighting amongst the first men, died quickly. And the other Spartans were fighting bravely. And for a while they were winning. Then they saw the Persians coming from the rear. For some traitors showed them the road through the mountains. Finally all the Spartans died. After these events/things the Greeks, wanting to honour Leonidas, built/made a great monument at Thermopylae.

Exercise 91.1

1. The words of the judge were very true.
2. This general is very lucky.
3. The ships of the Athenians are faster than those of the enemy.
4. The fleet of the enemy was bigger than that of the Athenians.
5. It will be very disgraceful to flee from the battle.

Exercise 91.2

1. The fastest ships are not always the best.
2. Who is the most beautiful of all women?
3. It is better to fight well than to flee.
4. Who is more beautiful than my mother?
5. Few like that teacher, but most/very many hate (him).

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 91.3

1. αἱ ἡμέτεραι νῆες θάττονές εἰσι τῶν ὑμετέρων πλοίων / ἢ τὰ ὑμέτερα πλοῖα.
2. ῥᾶστόν ἐστι μισεῖν ἐκεῖνον τὸν διδάσκαλον.
3. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἦσαν ἐχθῖονες ἢ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι / τῶν Ἀθηναίων.
4. οὐκ ἔστιν αἰσχρὸν τιμᾶν μέγιστον ἡγεμόνα.
5. αἱ γυναῖκες ἀμείνονές εἰσιν ἢ οἱ ἄνθρωποι. *or*
αἱ γυναῖκες ἀμείνονές εἰσι τῶν ἀνθρώπων.

Exercise 92.1

1. I love my mother very much.
2. Messengers always run quickly.
3. That judge speaks more wisely than this one.
4. The Athenians very much hated the Spartans
5. We all honour peace more than war.

Exercise 92.2

1. Those who fight the best are always honoured by the citizens.
2. We shall honour foreigners more easily than Athenians.
3. After the war the Greeks wanted to return to their native land as quickly as possible.
4. That teacher teaches better than this one.
5. The Athenians used to fight worse than the Spartans.

Exercise 92.3

1. ἐκεῖνοι οἱ στρατιῶται ἔδραμον τάχιστα.
2. ἐκεῖνος ὁ ποιητὴς γράφει ἄμεινον ἢ ἐγώ. *or*
ἐκεῖνος ὁ ποιητὴς γράφει ἄμεινον ἐμοῦ / μου.
3. οἱ Ἕλληνες μάλιστα ἐφιλοῦν κάλλιστα ἱερά.
4. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐμαχοῦντο ἄριστα, ἀλλὰ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἄμεινον. *or*
οἱ μὲν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐμαχοῦντο ἄριστα, οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἄμεινον.
5. οἱ τῶν πολεμίων ἵπποι ἔδραμον θᾶπτον τῶν τῶν συμμάχων. *or*
οἱ τῶν πολεμίων ἵπποι ἔδραμον θᾶπτον ἢ οἱ τῶν συμμάχων.

Exercise 93.1

1. Why are you harming yourself?
2. He was harming himself with weapons.
3. We are bringing food for ourselves.
4. Many wise men love themselves.
5. Save yourselves, old men!

Exercise 93.2

1. This man is harming himself.
2. That soldier hurt himself with a sword.
3. That woman often looks at herself.
4. The brave citizens killed themselves in the city.
5. I often ask myself why I am very wise.

Exercise 93.3

1. παρέχομεν τὸν οἶνον ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς.
2. ἐκεῖνος ὁ διδάσκαλος ἑαυτὸν φιλεῖ.
3. ὁ ἀνδρεῖος στρατιώτης ἑαυτὸν ἀπέκτεινε ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος.
4. αἱ καλαὶ γυναῖκες πολλάκις ἑαυτὰς ὀρῶσιν.
5. οἱ ἵπποι ἑαυτοὺς ἔβλαψαν ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ.

Exercise 94.1

1. The ships which the Athenians were making were very big.
2. This is the book which the poet wrote.
3. That is the general whom the sailors love.
4. The words which the judge spoke were both true and just.
5. The animals which we were chasing were big.

Exercise 94.2

1. I loved the gift which I received.
2. Those are the young men for whom the master will provide weapons.
3. I have a voice whose voice is great/loud.
4. This slave always does (the things) that his master orders.
5. The ships which the enemy captured were very fast.

Exercise 94.3

1. ἡ βίβλος ἦν γράφω μακρὰ ἔσται.
2. οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ παῖς οὗ τὸν πατέρα εἶδον.
3. αἱ γυναῖκες αἱ ἀπέτρεχον τάχιστα ἦσαν.
4. τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐν ᾧ μένομεν ἐστι μέγα.
5. παρεσκεύασα τὸν οἶνον τοῖς γέρουσι οἱ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἐκάθευδον. *or*
παρεσκεύασα τὸν οἶνον τοῖς γέρουσι τοῖς ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ καθεύδουσιν.

Exercise 95

Long ago Minos ordered the Athenians to provide seven young men and seven young girls as food for the minotaur. But then Minos stopped waging war on the Athenians. But after a few years he came again with a very big army. And again he ordered them to send seven young girls and seven young men, among/in whom was Theseus, the son of the king. And when they sailed to the island of Crete, Ariadne, the daughter of Minos, loved Theseus; for he was a very handsome young man. Therefore Theseus, learning from her the way out of the labyrinth, killed the minotaur and got away safely.

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 96.1

1. We saw them fleeing.
2. The danger of war is now very great.
3. Who are the men running into the market place?
4. The soldiers who were fleeing found a certain horse.
5. Did you release the slave yourself, old man?

Exercise 96.2

1. The man, as he was writing a letter, saw the messenger.
2. The sea, being dangerous, prevented the messenger.
3. We stayed for three days, but on the fourth we fled.
4. The slave, having released the horse, ran towards the house.
5. Who gave money to that old man?

Exercise 97.1

1. We must flee.
2. All boys ought to honour their fathers.
3. The general decided to attack the city immediately.
4. The soldiers were not allowed to help the prisoners.
5. The Athenians decided to capture the weapons of the enemy.

Exercise 97.2

1. Boys always ought to speak the truth.
2. The general decided to send a messenger to the enemy.
3. A good leader must provide money for his friends.
4. Teachers are not permitted to do bad things.
5. Kings must always be successful.

Exercise 97.3

1. οὐκ ἔξεστι τοῖς στρατιώταις τοῦτο ποιεῖν.
2. χρὴ πάντας τοῖς γέρονσι βοηθεῖν.
3. ἔδοξε ἡμῖν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν πορεύεσθαι.
4. χρὴ τοῖς στρατηγοῖς ἄξιοι τίμης εἶναι.
5. ἔδει τοὺς Ἀθηναίους λαβεῖν τὴν πόλιν εὐθύς.

Exercise 98

The king of Thebes, being an old man, died, and each of his sons wanted to rule. They decided to rule one after the other. But Eteocles, who ruled first, did not want to hand over the rule to his brother, named Polynices, at the agreed time. He therefore, having collected soldiers from other countries, attacked the city. In the battle the brothers killed each other. Eteocles, the good king, was buried with much honour; but Polynices, the traitor, was left unburied. But his sister bravely tried to bury him. And because of this she was condemned to death.

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 99.1

1. Since our allies were few, we did not conquer.
2. When the horses were released, the master punished the slaves.
3. When I die, some will laugh, but others will cry.
4. While this king was ruling, the enemy did not succeed.
5. Since soldiers were in the city, the old men were safe.

Exercise 99.2

1. When the soldiers had conquered, all the citizens laughed.
2. When the fleet (had) arrived, the storm stopped.
3. When the woman died in her sleep, the old man killed himself.
4. While night was happening/when it was night time, the prisoners escaped from the city.
5. Since the enemy were not preventing us, we took the city.

Exercise 99.3

1. τοῦ ἵππου λυθέντος, ὁ δοῦλος ἔφυγεν.
2. τῶν συμμάχων ἀφικομένων, ἐν κινδύνῳ οὐκ ἦμεν.
3. τοῦ ποταμοῦ χαλεποῦ ὄντος, οἱ ναῦται ἤθελον διαβαίνειν.
4. τῶν πολεμίων νικηθέντων, ἡ πόλις ἀσφαλῆς ἦν.
5. πάντων τῶν ἄθλων δεξαμένων, οἱ κριταὶ ἀπῆλθον.

Exercise 100

And Odysseus, having only one ship, arrived at a certain island. Circe, the daughter of Helios, (being) experienced in all medicines, inhabited it. He himself stayed by the ship, but Eurylochus marched with other sailors towards the house of Circe. When she called, everyone apart from Eurylochus went in. She gave both food and wine to each man, mixing it with a drug. When they had drunk, she, having touched them with her magic wand, made some of them wolves, some swine, some lions. And Eurylochus, seeing these things, announced them to Odysseus. And he, having taken moly from the gods, approached Circe, and throwing moly into her medicines was the only one drinking who was not bewitched. And, drawing his sword, he wanted to kill Circe, but she stopped her anger and restored his friends.

Exercise 101.1

1. The young men arrived at the market place in order to listen to the old men.
2. We always bring gifts in order to sacrifice to the gods.
3. The young man is speaking in the market place in order to persuade the old men.
4. The Spartans train their young men in order to be strong.
5. The man arrived in the city in order to listen to the words of the wise men.

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 101.2

1. All the slaves are running in order not to be captured by the master.
2. These boys always speak well in order to persuade their father.
3. We have good teachers so that we may become wise.
4. The young men chased the animals in order to capture them.
5. The shameful soldier is fleeing in order not to be punished by the general.

Exercise 101.3

1. δῶρα πέμπομεν ἵνα τιμῶμεν τοῦς θεοῦς.
2. οἱ πολεμίοι τῇ πόλει προσβάλλουσι ἵνα λάβωσιν.
3. φεύγω ἵνα μὴ ὁ διδάσκαλός με εὕρη.
4. ἐκεῖνος ὁ διδάσκαλος πολλὰς βίβλους ἔχει ἵνα σοφὸς ᾦ / γένηται.
5. οἱ στρατιῶται ἀφίκοντο εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἵνα ἀκούωσι τοῦ στρατηγοῦ.

Exercise 102.1

1. Everyone ran in order to arrive as quickly as possible.
2. We were guarding the slave so that he would not escape.
3. This man did many bad things in order to become rich.
4. The soldiers had to fight well so that the enemy would not attack.
5. The soldiers fought very bravely so that they would not be captured by the enemy.

Exercise 103.1

1. The walls of the city were so big that the Greeks were not able to capture it.
2. The Athenians fight so bravely that they always conquer the enemy.
3. The Greeks had so many soldiers that they easily captured the city.
4. Old men are so weak that they walk slowly.
5. That slave was so bad that the master threw him out of the house.

Exercise 103.2

1. Our general is so brave that he is honoured by all the soldiers.
2. The wisdom of the old man was so great that all the boys wanted to listen to him.
3. The leader is so lucky that all the soldiers love him very much.
4. The ships of the Athenians were so fast that they escaped from the danger.
5. That woman is so beautiful that all the young men give her many gifts.

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 103.3

1. οὗτος ὁ γέρων οὕτως ἀσθενής ἐστι ὥστε μὴ οἴος τ' εἶναι τρέχειν.
2. ἐκεῖνος ὁ κριτῆς οὕτω δικαῖος ἦν ὥστε πάντας αὐτῶ πιστεύειν.
3. τοσαύτη ἦν ἡ πόλις ὥστε τοῦς πολεμίους αὐτήν οὐκ ἔλαβον.
4. τοσοῦτος ἦν ὁ κίνδυνος ὥστε πάσας τὰς γυναῖκας ἐβόων.
5. οἱ παῖδες οὕτως μῶροι ἦσαν ὥστε ὑπὸ τοῦ διδασκάλου πολλάκις κολάζεσθαι.

Exercise 104

And there was a certain king who had lots of money. And he, wanting to keep his money safe(ly), made a very strong stone treasury. But the workman prepared one of the stones in such a way that it could easily be taken out of the wall. After not a long time the workman, on the point of dying, having called his two sons, explained everything to them. Therefore the boys, coming to the treasury during the night and removing the stone easily, stole much of the money. And the king, seeing this, was both amazed and grew angry. Therefore he set a trap. When the thieves returned to the coffer, the younger one fell into the trap. Immediately he ordered his brother to cut off his head as quickly as possible. And he, having done this, fled, carrying his brother's head. The headless body remained in the treasury.

Exercise 105.1

1. 'I am very intelligent.'
2. 'We shall rob the bank tomorrow.'
3. 'I have already done the work.'
4. 'We are bored with the lesson.'
5. 'We have done wrong.'

Exercise 105.2

1. (He said) that he was the greatest.
2. (They said) that they would easily pass their exams.
3. (We said) that he had made a fool of himself.
4. (I said) that they were running fast.
5. (I said) that he would deliver the homework soon.

Exercise 107.1

1. We think that this boy is very wise.
2. The woman said that she very much liked that man.
3. The Athenians were saying that they would prepare a very big fleet.
4. The slaves were saying that it was not easy to flee. / The slaves were denying that it was easy to flee.
5. The citizens think that this soldier will be a good general.

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 107.2

1. The Athenians often used to say that they hated the Spartans.
2. The soldiers thought that that general would conquer the enemy.
3. The bad boy said that he had not done this. / The bad boy denied that he had done this.
4. The general said that he would attack the camp of the enemy.
5. The Greeks hoped that the soldiers of the enemy would easily be conquered.

Exercise 107.3

1. ὁ ἀνὴρ ἔφη φιλεῖν ἐκείνην τὴν καλὴν γυναῖκα.
2. πάντες οἱ παῖδες νομίζουσι / πάντα τὰ τέκνα νομίζει τοὺς διδασκάλους ἀδίκους εἶναι.
3. οἱ ναῦται ἔφασαν τῷ ἀνέμῳ κωλυθῆναι.
4. ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἰατρὸς οὐ φησὶ τοῦτο ποιησεῖν.
5. ἐνομιζομεν τοὺς πολεμίους λαβεῖν τὴν πόλιν.

Exercise 108.1

1. We know that all teachers are wise.
2. We learned that our army had conquered the enemy.
3. The soldiers knew that they would die in the battle.
4. The young men noticed that that woman was very beautiful.
5. The slaves know that they will be released by the master.

Exercise 108.2

1. The general knew that the soldiers were in great danger.
2. I know that this poet has written a good book.
3. We know that that judge is just.
4. The king knows that the army has suffered a very big disaster.
5. Knowing that the road would be very difficult, the citizens went out of the city.

Exercise 108.3

1. ἴσμεν ἐκείνους τοὺς γέροντας ἀσθενεῖς ὄντας.
2. ἤκουσα ἐκεῖνον τὸν βασιλέα πλουσιώτατον εἶναι.
3. οἱ πολεμιοὶ ἤσθοντο τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τοῖς θεοῖς θύοντας.
4. ὁ στρατηγὸς εἶδε τοὺς στρατιώτας εὖ μαχομένους.
5. ἀκούω τοῦτον τὸν ποιητὴν γράψαντα μακρὰν βίβλον.

Exercise 109.1

1. The master said that he would release the slave.
2. The citizens said that the words of the judge were true.
3. The teacher announced that he would punish this boy.
4. The slave replied that he would not do this.
5. The brave soldiers said that they wanted to die for their native land.

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 109.2

1. The master said that many slaves were fleeing.
2. The doctor said that he would cure the weak old man.
3. It was announced to the citizens that the enemy had taken the city.
4. The poet announced that the book which he wrote was long.
5. The prisoners replied that within a few days they had been released by the general.

Exercise 109.3

1. οἱ ναῦται ἤγγειλαν ὅτι ὁ λιμὴν ἀσφαλῆς εἶη / ἐστίν.
2. ὁ ἄγγελος εἶπε ὅτι οἱ πολεμιοὶ ἀφικνοῦνται.
3. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἤγγειλε ὅτι αἰεὶ τιμήσει τοὺς ἀνδρείους στρατηγοῦς.
4. ἡ γυνὴ λέγει ὅτι φιλεῖ τὴν θυγατέρα.
5. ὁ στρατιώτης ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι παρεσκεύασαν τὰ ὄπλα.

Exercise 110

And as the day was beginning the Trojans, seeing the camp of the Greeks deserted and thinking that they had fled, dragged the horse into the city and considered what it was necessary to do. With Cassandra saying that many soldiers were in the horse, and in addition Laocoön, some decided to burn it completely, others to allow it as a gift for the gods. And Apollo sent a sign to them; for two serpents, swimming across the sea from the islands nearby, ate up the sons of Laocoön. When night came and sleep held everyone, the Greeks who were hidden in the horse secretly came out, and, having killed many of the Trojans, destroyed the city.

Exercise 111.1

1. That teacher does not know what he is doing.
2. The master asked the slaves where the horses were.
3. The general asked the soldiers whether they wanted to fight.
4. The leader asked the messengers who they were and where they had come from.
5. The master does not know where the slaves have fled.

Exercise 111.2

1. The generals wanted to know what/the things which the enemy were preparing.
2. We asked the prisoner whether he was friendly or hostile.
3. The soldiers asked the general what he would do.
4. The mother asked the strangers who they were.
5. The master asked his slaves why they had killed the animals.

Streamlined Greek Answer Book

Exercise 111.3

1. ὁ παῖς ἠρώτησε / ἤρετο ὅπου ἡ μήτηρ ἐστίν / εἶη.
2. ὁ διδάσκαλος ἐθέλει / βούλεται εἰδέναι ὅστις ἔγραψε τούτους τοὺς κακοὺς λόγους.
3. ὁ βασιλεὺς ἠρώτησε / ἤρετο τὸν στρατηγὸν ὅποι οἱ πολέμιοι ἔφυγον / φύγοιεν.
4. οὐκ ἴσμεν πότερον ὁ ἡμέτερος διδάσκαλος σοφὸς ἢ μῶρός ἐστιν.
5. οἱ στρατιῶται ἤροντο / ἐρώτησαν τὸν στρατηγὸν διὰ τί τῇ πόλει οὐ προσέβαλεν / προσβάλοι.

Exercise 112

Cronos was the king of the gods. But his wife, Rhea by name, gave birth to many children; but Cronos, although being strong, was very much afraid. For it was announced to him that a certain child of his would take away his power. Therefore the god, whenever Rhea gave birth to a child, used to eat it as quickly as possible. Finally Rhea went away so that Cronos would not learn what she was doing. Having given birth to Zeus there, she ordered the goddesses to bring him up. Then she wrapped up a stone in baby clothes and gave it to Cronos; and he, thinking that this was his son, ate it immediately. And after a few years Zeus, using a drug, forced his father to cough up his own brothers. With them helping, he threw out Cronos and himself ruled the gods.

Exercise 113.1

1. If the general had sent more soldiers, the city would have been saved.
2. If you do this, I shall punish you.
3. If we had attacked the city immediately, we would have captured it more quickly.
4. If the Athenians had fought better, they would have conquered the Spartans.
5. If the slaves had not been punished, they would not have escaped.

Exercise 113.2

1. If I had fought well, the general would have given much money to me.
2. If the Greeks had loved the Athenians, war would not have happened.
3. If you listen to the teacher, you will always learn.
4. If you had been a good teacher, I would have listened to you.
5. If I had spoken the truth, the judge would not have punished me.

Exercise 113.3

1. εἰ εἶδες ἐκείνην τὴν γυναῖκα, αὐτὴν ἂν ἐφίλησας.
2. εἰ τὴν πόλιν εὖ ἐφύλαξαν, οὐκ ἂν ληφθεῖη.
3. εἰ τοῦτο λέξεις / ἔαν τοῦτο λέξης τῷ κριτῇ, κολάσει σε.
4. εἰ ὁ νεανίας ἀπέκτεινε τὸν βασιλέα, ἐκολάσθη ἄν.
5. εἰ οἱ ναῦται θᾶσσον ἀφίκοντο, ἡμᾶς ἂν ἐσωσαν.

Exercise 114

And Alexander, having arrived at a certain river, and, overcome by the heat, threw himself into the water. But the water was so cold that, with cramp happening, a terrible illness fell upon him. The other doctors, knowing that the illness was difficult, thought that he would die. Only a certain doctor, named Philip, said that he would cure him. While Philip was preparing a cup, Alexander received a letter in which it was announced that the enemy had given much money to this doctor to kill Alexander by poison. And he, although learning these things, having taken the cup, gave the letter to Philip. And he, not fearing, said that by obeying him Alexander would be saved. Indeed after a short while he recovered. And it was clear that he would have died, if Philip had not been trustworthy.

