

*Self-Correcting Examination 1A***78-79**

- I. 1. χωρῶν: This word is first-declension feminine. All feminine nouns of the first declension take the circumflex on the ultima in the genitive plural.  
 2. δῶρα: The lexical form is δῶρον. Since the final alpha in the plural is short in the nominative/accusative plural of the second declension on neuter nouns, the circumflex is retained.  
 3. κελεῦσαι: This form is aorist infinitive, and all aorist infinitives take their accent on the penult. Since -αι is short for accentuation purposes, the long diphthong takes the circumflex.  
 4. φυλάττετε: Regressive accent. Nothing keeps it from remaining on the antepenult.  
 5. θεοῖς: The lexical form is θεός. The accent is retained on the ultima, but the long diphthong takes the circumflex.

- II. 1. τὴν νῆσον                      6. παύωσιν / παύεσθε  
 2. τῇ θεῷ                              7. ἔλυσας  
 3. τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν                      8. ἐπαίδευον  
 4. τοὺς στεφάνους                      9. θύσαιεν / θύσειαν  
 5. ἡ νίκη                                  10. κελεύσει

III. PRINCIPLE PARTS	γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραψα, γέγραφα, γέγραμμαι, ἐγράφη
Present Indicative Active	γράφετε
Imperfect Indicative Active	ἐγράφετε
Future Indicative Active	γράψετε
Aorist Indicative Active	ἐγράψατε
Perfect Indicative Active	γεγράφατε
Pluperfect Indicative Active	ἐγεγράφετε
Present Subjunctive Active	γράφητε
Aorist Subjunctive Active	γράψητε
Present Optative Active	γράφοιτε
Aorist Optative Active	γράψαιτε
Present Infinitive Active	γράφειν
Aorist Infinitive Active	γράψαι
Perfect Infinitive Active	γεγραφέναι

- IV. 1. Before the battle, will they send the messenger [who came] from the foreigners out of the market place through the country to the men [who are] in the house?

2. In order that they might not disturb the peace, we were ordering Homer to educate the men from the island with books.
  - (a) λύσειαν → λύσαιεν
  - (b) ὡς τὴν εἰρήνην μὴ λύσωσιν "Ὁμηρον κεκελεύκαμεν τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς νήσου ἀνθρώπους βιβλίοις παιδεῦσαι.
  - (c) βιβλίοις. Instrumental dative, indicating what Homer was to use in order to instruct the people of the island.
3. You (s.) have written a book concerning sacrifice to the gods in order that we might send to the island both animals and wreaths, gifts to the goddess.
  - (a) βιβλίον περὶ τῆς τοῖς θεοῖς θυσίας γράψεις ἵνα καὶ ζῶα καὶ στεφάνους, δῶρα τῇ θεῷ, εἰς τὴν νῆσον πέμψωμεν.
  - (b) δῶρα is standing in apposition to the phrase καὶ ζῶα καὶ στεφάνους, which is the direct object of the sentence. Thus, δῶρα also appears in the accusative case in agreement with the direct object.
  - (c) πέμψωμεν is in the aorist subjunctive as part of a primary sequence purpose clause, introduced by ἵνα. The present subjunctive in this case would be πέμπωμεν.
4. In word, you (p.) were stopping the war in the region, but in deed you were sending your brothers into battle.
5. Homer had educated his friend that they might offer sacrifices to the gods, but his brother (did not such thing).
  - (a) τοῖς θεοῖς is the indirect object of the verb θύοιεν.
  - (b) θύοιεν is in the present optative active. It is part of a secondary sequence purpose clause. The secondary sequence is *pluperfect* → *optative*.

## V.

τὸν "Ὁμηρον οὐ κελεύσομεν βιβλία γράψαι περὶ τῶν μαχῶν. τὰ γὰρ βιβλία τοὺς πολέμους οὐ παύει.