

τὸ ὄνομα _____

Portfolio assignment, module 4: mastery of forms and syntax

Section 1: synopsis

Please complete the following synopsis for κελεύω

1. Finite forms in the **third person singular**:

Indicative:

Tense	Active	Middle	Passive
Present			
Imperfect			
Aorist			

Optative:

Tense	Active	Middle	Passive
Present			
Aorist			

2. Infinitives:

Tense	Active	Middle	Passive
Present			
Aorist			

3. Participles: all three genders in the **genitive singular**:

Tense	Active	Middle	Passive
Present			
Aorist			
Perfect			

Section 2: constructing indirect statement

Follow the instructions to transform the following sentences involving indirect statement.

Model sentence: ἐδείκνυ Ἐρατοσθένη ταῦτα πράττοντα.

1. Replace ἐδείκνυ with a corresponding form of the verb λέγω, and express the indirect statement with an infinitive construction.
2. Replace ἐδείκνυ with an aorist indicative form of δείκνυμι.
3. Replace ἐδείκνυ with an aorist form of the verb λέγω, and express the indirect statement with an infinitive construction.
4. Replace ἐδείκνυ with a corresponding form of the verb λέγω, and confidently express the indirect statement with a subordinate clause in the indicative mood.
5. Replace ἐδείκνυ with an aorist form of the verb λέγω, and take a more guarded stance towards the indirect statement with a subordinate clause in the optative mood.

Model sentence: ἡ γυνὴ νομίζει ἀδικεῖσθαι.

Gloss: ἀδικέω (epsilon contract with regular principal parts): “to do wrong;”; transitive, “to wrong or injure a person”.

1. Replace the indirect statement with an equivalent subordinate clause.
2. Replace νομίζει with a corresponding form in the imperfect tense.
3. Replace νομίζει with a corresponding form in the imperfect tense, and rewrite the indirect statement with a confidently stated subordinate clause.
4. Replace νομίζει with a corresponding form in the aorist tense, and rewrite the indirect statement with a more cautiously stated subordinate clause.
5. Replace νομίζει with a corresponding form of δείκνυμι, and express the indirect statement with a participial construction.

Section 3: recognizing forms

Use these glosses to identify forms in the following passage:

- σιωπάω (regular principal parts) : “keep silence”
- ἀπο + σβέννυμι, σβέσω, ἔσβεσα, ἔσβηκα, ἔσβέσθην : “extinguish, put out”
- ἐν + ἄπτω, ἄψω, ἥψα, -, ἥμμαι, ἥφθην : “touch; kindle, set on fire (by touching)”
- ψιμυθιώ (rare! ἐψιμυθῶσθαι is probably a perfect passive infinitive): “paint with white lead; put on makeup (of white lead)”
- θνήσκω, θανοῦμαι, ἔθανον, τέθνηκα, -, -, “die”; perfect tense, “be dead”
- λύχνος, λύχνου, ὁ, “lamp, light”
- πρόσωπον, προσώπου, τό, “face, countenance, mask”

From Lysias 1.14:

ἔφασκε τὸν **λύχνον** **ἀποσβεσθῆναι** τὸν *παρὰ τῷ παιδίῳ*, εἶτα ἐκ τῶν γειτόνων **ἐνάψασθαι**. **ἐσιώπων** ἐγὼ καὶ ταῦτα οὕτως **ἔχειν ἡγούμεν**. **ἔδοξε** δέ μοι, ὦ ἄνδρες, τὸ *πρόσωπον* **ἐψιμυθῶσθαι**, τοῦ *ἀδελφοῦ* **τεθνεώτος** οὕτω τριάκονθ' ἡμέρας·

Verb forms: Fully identify each of the bold-faced verb forms. For finite verbs, give tense, voice, mood, person and number, indicate what principal part is used, and give the first principal part (dictionary form); for infinitives, give tense and voice, principal part used, and the first principal part of the verb; for participles, give tense, voice, gender, case and number, indicate what principal part is used, and give the first principal part of the verb.

- ἔφασκε
- ἀποσβεσθῆναι
- ἐνάψασθαι
- ἐσιώπων
- ἔχειν
- ἡγούμενην
- ἔδοξε
- ἐψιμυθιώσθαι
- τεθνεώτορ

Noun forms: Identify gender case and number of *italicized* terms, and explain why that case is used.

- τὸν λύχνον
- τὸ πρόσωπον
- τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ