

# **REY TO TH NEW GREEK DELECTUS**

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Rey to th New Greek delectus by Henry Musgrave Wilkins

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**HENRY MUSGRAVE WILKINS**

**KEY TO THE NEW  
GREEK DELECTUS**



**KEY**  
TO THE  
**NEW GREEK DELECTUS**

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EXERCISE I.

1. The hyæna is shaggy. 2. The maidens are beautiful. 3. Luxury involves satiety. 4. Bees are tawny. 5. The youth is a learner of wisdom. 6. Vices involve grief. 7. Oh youth, right nurture is the chief point of education. 8. Changes are sweet. 9. Oh masters, the servants are thieves. 10. The sophist is a hunter of honours.

1. ἡ κόρη ἐστὶ καλή. 2. αἱ θύραι εἰσι ξουθαί. 3. ὁ δεσπότης, ὁ οἰκέτης ἐστὶ κλέπτης. 4. ἡ κακία λύπην ἔχει. 5. ἡ μέλιττα ἐστὶ ξουθά. 6. οἱ νεανίαι σοφίας εἰσι μαθηταί. 7. τῶν τιμῶν θηρευταί εἰσιν οἱ σοφισταί.

EXERCISE II.

(a) 1. The vine in the garden is wild. 2. The bones of the child are strong. 3. The wars between the Greeks and Persians. 4. The yokes of the horses are hard-to-bear. 5. The wine in the house is old.

(b) 6. The swan is musical. 7. Horses are fellow-

workers of men. 8. The ape is an ugly and mischievous animal. 9. War is a violent teacher. 10. Wine is a mirror of the mind.

(a) 1. αἱ ἀμπέλοι ἐν τοῖς κήποις οὐκ εἰσιν ἀγριαί. 2. τὰ ὄστα τῶν τέκνων οὐκ ἐστὶν ἰσχυρά. 3. οἱ τῶν Περσῶν πόλεμοι εὐκλείαν ἔχουσιν. 4. ὁ οἶνος ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις οὐκ ἐστὶ παλαιός.

(b) 5. ᾧ τέκνον, ὁ πόλεμος κίνδυνον ἔχει. 6. οἱ κύκνοι εἰσὶ λευκοί. 7. ὁ ἄνθρωπος συνεργὸν ἔχει τὸν ἵππον. 8. οἱ πίθηκοι οὐκ ἔχουσι κάτοπτρα.

#### EXERCISE III.

1. The young hunters pursue the hares. 2. At early dawn he pursues the peacocks. 3. The broad-winged eagles are hostile to the hares. 4. In the desert island is a temple. 5. Within the wood is the summer form of the hare. 6. The Roman people was brave. 7. In your house is an upper-chamber. 8. From dawn till the next dawn. 9. The great Menelaus pursues the beautiful Helen. 10. (There) are two peacocks in the shady island.

1. ἐν ταῖς δασκίαις ὕλαις διώκουσι τοὺς λαγῶς. 2. ἐν ταῖς νήσοις ταῖς ἐρήμοις εἰσὶ νεῶς. 3. ἅμα τῇ θερινῇ ἔφ διώκει τοὺς ταῶς. 4. ὁ λεὼς ὁ Ῥωμαῖος ἀλκιμος ἦν. 5. ἐν τοῖς καλοῖς ἀνώγει τοῦ νεῶ εἰκὼν ἐστὶν. 6. ἡ καλὴ Ἑλένη οὐ διώκει Μενέλεω. 7. αἱ δασκίαι νῆσοι λαγῶς ἔχουσι. 8. οἱ βάρβαροι νησιῶται οὐκ ἔχουσι νεῶς.

#### EXERCISE IV.

1. The general is experienced, but he will be a feast for vultures. 2. Foxes are hostile to partridges. 3. The hawk has his eyes fine (*Anglicè*, the hawk's eyes are fine). 4. The veins of silver in the district are



rich. 5. The storm is terrible to wayfarers. 6. Precipitous regions have vultures in-numbers. 7. Crows are bold. 8. The youths have their countenance lovely (*Anglicè*, the youths' countenances are lovely). 9. Hunters often have fellow-sportsmen (in) hawks. 10. The bear has its claws strong (*Anglicè*, the bear's claws are strong).

1. τὰ φᾶ τῆς πέρδικος λευκά ἐστιν. 2. οἱ σφῆκες πολέμοι εἰσι ταῖς μελίτταις. 3. αἱ ἀλώπεκες λασίας ἔχουσι τὰς οὐράς. 4. ἡ τοῦ ἰεράκος ἔχθρα πρὸς τὴν ἀλώπεκα χαλεπή ἐστιν. 5. πολλή ἐστιν ἡ κοράκων ἐρημία ἐν τῇ νήσῳ. 6. αἱ χρύσου φλέβες ἐν τῇ χώρῳ πλούσιαι εἰσι. 7. πολλάκις ὁ θηρευτῆς συνθήρους ἔχει τοὺς πέρδικας. 8. αἱ φλέβες ἀργύρου ἐν ταῖς ὄρειναῖς χώραις πλούσιαι εἰσιν.

## EXERCISE V.

1. Both the lions are pursuing stags. 2. Those birds have not a nest. 3. These traces in the dells are (those) of both the shepherds. 4. All wild beasts are hostile to men. 5. Each of the meadows has verdure in-abundance. 6. Both the children have birds. 7. In-relation-to each art (there) are rivalries of artists. 8. They have portions from each of the shares. 9. These walls are very strong. 10. These flowers are dear to bees.

1. ἀμφοτέρω τῶ θήρε φῶρέ ἐστων. 2. ἐν ἑκάστοις τοῖς λειμῶσιν εἰσιν ἀηδόνες. 3. ἑκατέρω τῶ φῶρε θανάτου ἀξίω ἐστόν. 4. ἀμφοτέρω τῶ πόδε καλῶ ἐστων. 5. πάντες οἱ πάνθηρες πολέμοι εἰσιν ἐλάφοις. 6. ταύτας τὰς ἀλπιδας ἔχει σωτηρίας. 7. ἀμφοτέρα τὰ περιβολὰ τῶν τειχῶν ἰσχυρά ἐστων. 8. πάντες οἱ ὄρνιθες πολέμοι εἰσιν ἀμπέλοις.

## EXERCISE VI.

1. Among horses some are wild, and others tame.
2. The other states admire the general.
3. The king himself is general.
4. The same man is both king and chief-priest.
5. Many snakes are hostile to men.
6. Most fishes are eatable.
7. Jackals are often hostile to apes.
8. Generally sea fish are better than river fish.
9. The other party in the state admire the oligarchs.
10. Many among men admire not parsimony.

1. ἐν Λιβύῃ αἱ πάνθηρες πολλὰ κατσεθίουσι τοὺς πιθήκους. 2. τὰ πολλὰ αἱ γῆραι θαυμάζουσι τοὺς ἱερεῖς. 3. αἱ ἄλλαι τάξεις τοῦ στρατοῦ βέβαιαι εἰσι. 4. τῶν βοῶν ἄλλοι μὲν τιθασοί, ἄλλοι δ' ἀγριοὶ εἰσιν. 5. οἱ θῶες οὐκ αὐτοὶ διώκουσι τοὺς θήρας, ἀλλ' ὁ λέων. 6. αἱ τίγρεις πολλοὺς τῶν ἀγρίων ἰῶν κατσεθίουσι. 7. ὁ αὐτὸς στρατηγὸς ἦν καὶ βασιλεὺς. 8. οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν κροκοδείλων ὑὸς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχουσι.

## EXERCISE VII.

1. All the wise admire moderation.
2. Goodness is always beautiful.
3. White is contrary to black.
4. Craft suits a fox rather than a man.
5. Moderation is often a veil for cowardice.
6. Decorum is an element of moral excellence.
7. Truth and nobility of mind suit human nature.
8. Pleasure and honour are identical.
9. Gracefulness is a sign of wisdom and virtue.
10. The just admire holiness.

1. τὸ κακὸν ἐναντίον ἐστὶ τῷ ἀγαθῷ. 2. τὸ μέλαν ἐναντίον ἐστὶ τῷ λευκῷ. 3. τὸ μέτριον οὐ πρέπει δημοκρατία. 4. τὸ τερπνὸν ἀνευ τοῦ λυπηροῦ οὐκ ἐστὶ βέβαιον. 5. τὸ εὐσεβὲς πρέπει τοῖς νεανίαις. 6. τὸ ἄδικον ἐναντίον ἐστὶ τῷ δίκαιῳ. 7. πολιτεία δημοκρατικὴ

οὐκ ἔχει τὸ βέβαιον. 8. οἱ ὄλγοι οὐ θαυμάζουσι τὸ ἴσον.

## EXERCISE VIII.

1. Among animals some are immortal, and others mortal. 2. Of the soldiers some are well-disposed, and others ill-disposed. 3. Among parents we find some blest in their children, and others unhappy in them. 4. Among the gods some are favourable, and others hostile to men. 5. In the wars they find some things glorious for the state, and others inglorious. 6. Before this, his life was unfortunate for him. 7. Before this, the soldiers were well-armed. 8. He finds some of his comrades sanguine, and others despondent. 9. Some of the reports are true, and others false. 10. Among animals some are male, and others female.

1. τῶν πολιτῶν οἱ μὲν εὐτυχεῖς, οἱ δὲ δυστυχεῖς εἰσι. 2. τῶν μῆλων τὰ μὲν πέποινα, τὰ δὲ ὠμά εἰσι. 3. αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ τὰ μὲν σαφεῖς, τὰ δ' ἀσαφεῖς εἰσι. 4. τῶν ναυτῶν τοὺς μὲν εὐχάριτας, τοὺς δ' ἀχαρίστους εὐρίσκει. 5. εὐεργεσιῶν οἱ μὲν μνήμονες, οἱ δ' ἀμνήμονες εἰσι. 6. τῶν παιδῶν οἱ μὲν ἀπάτορες, οἱ δ' ἀμήτορες ἦσαν. 7. πρὸ τοῦ οἱ στρατιῶται δύονοι ἦσαν τῷ στρατηγῷ. 8. τῶν ἄρκτων οἱ μὲν σαρκοφάγοι, οἱ δὲ καρποφάγοι εἰσι.

## EXERCISE IX.

1. Birds of prey have their talons crooked. 2. Mares (when) grazing like their pasturage dewy. 3. The she-bear (while) running carries her cubs on her back. 4. Overhanging rocks have their dangers for wayfarers. 5. Scattered islets have their cities weak. 6. The crooked-taloned eagles have their nests in mountain