

**GREEK EXERCISE BOOK:
COMPRISING
TRANSLATION AND
READING EXERCISES**

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Greek Exercise Book: Comprising Translation and Reading Exercises by A. Kaegi & James A. Kleist

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“GREEK EXERCISE BOOK”
COMPRISING
TRANSLATION AND READING EXERCISES

BY

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AUTHORIZED, ENGLISH EDITION

BY

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PART I:

THE NOUN AND THE REGULAR VERB IN -ω.

Τὰ κάρτερον ισχυρότατ' εἶναι δεῖ.

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PREFACE

THE *Greek Exercise Book*, the first part of which is here submitted to the public, is a complement to the *Short Grammar*. It contains material for Translation and Reading.

The *Narratives* introduced among the Exercises, and especially those forming the Appendix, will relieve the monotony and strain of the daily drill and facilitate the subsequent Reading of Authors.

The *Vocabulary* has been carefully selected by Professor Kaegi. His aim has been to introduce none but such words into the Exercises as are *most frequently met with* in Classical School Authors. Teachers should therefore insist upon the study of the vocables here given; those contained in foot-notes need not be memorized, their only purpose being to aid in framing particular sentences.

The *study of grammar* is, of course, to be regulated according to the Lessons of the Exercise Book. The *amount* of grammar to be practiced in each Lesson should likewise be thoroughly learnt. Daily experience in the class-room teaches that a thorough foundation in the elementary rules of both Etymology and Syntax is an indispensable requisite for a profitable and enjoyable Reading of the Authors. As the Prince of Orators has it: Τὰ κάτωθεν ἰσχυρότατ' εἶναι δεῖ.

The present work furnishes *abundant* material for *Translation*. Teachers who wish to proceed more rapidly will have no difficulty in making their own selection. If from five to six hours a week be devoted to the study of Greek, the first 76 Lessons of Part I ought, under favorable circumstances, to constitute the task of the first year.

The Lessons are not intended as home tasks, but to be translated in school and repeated at home.

Owing to the richness in synonyms of the English language, it was impossible without unduly swelling the Vocabulary to give all the shades of meaning which an idiomatic translation might seem to require. Consequently, the Greek equivalents of choicer words or more select phrases have been either given in foot-notes or indicated in the English *Index*.

It is especially in the first year of the study of Greek that teachers should act upon the well-known maxim: *Σπεύδε βραδέως*, *nam sat celeriter fit quidquid fit satis bene*.

Suggestions towards an improvement of the book will not only be gratefully accepted, but are kindly solicited from teachers who will use the book in the class-room.

JAMES A. KLEIST, S. J.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY,
St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1902.

READING LESSON.

Grammar I. 2, 1-3. 3. 4; 5, 6; 6, 1-5.

Δῶρον, λέγομεν, σάρξ, φλέψ, ψέγω, λήγω, στήτε, πᾶσιν, πάντων, πασῶν, ἀσφαλής, στράτευμα, ἀπολείποντες, καταλαβόντες, Λάμαχος, Ξενοφῶν, Χίος, Χίος, Ξέρξης, Φερεκράτης, Θεόφιλος, Σωσθένης, Ξενοχάρης.

Ἄγγελος, συγγενής, ἐγκώμιον, ἐγχώριος, ὄγχυη, φάλαγξ, λάρυγξ, Ζεὺς, ζέφυρος, ἔραζε, Ἥρα, Ἡρακλῆς, ἔθελε, ἤθελε, θελε, τῆλε, τέλλε, τέθηλε, καθέδρα, θάλαττα, ἱαμβος, ἰάπτω, ἰατρός, ἰγξ, ἰσχὺς, σχολή, αἰσχος, αἰσχρός, Βοιωτία, Αἰγύπτιος, Φίλιππος, δημοκρατία, ῥώμη, ἄρρητος, Ῥήγιον, ἀπορῥῶξ, Διόσκοροι, Οὐρανίωνες, αἰδῶς, εἰδῶς, εἶδος, εἶδους, αἰδοῦς, φεύγω, εὖνους, εὖνοι, οἶνοι, οἶνους, ἐγγύς, εὖπλοια, Πειραιεύς, Ὀαιεῖς, Πειραιοῖ, Χοίριλος, μῦια, υἱεῖς, παῖς, πᾶις, αἰδρις, αὐτή, αὐτή, ταῦρος, ἀπνος, ῥάδιος, αἴσσω, Σωκράτης, Ἄιδου, ἦγον, ἦδον, Ἡῶν, ὑπερφῶν, Ὠιδεῖον, Ἡρώδης, θάπτον, τάπτον, μάσσον, ἄσσον, ἄλλον, μᾶλλον, φύλον, φύλλον, ῥήτρα, φαρέτρα, ἐνέδρα, ἀρότρον, ζῶστρα.

Present Indicative, Imperative and Infinitive.

	Active	Middle and Passive
Indicative	<p>παιδεύ-ω I educate, παιδεύ-εις (I am educating). παιδεύ-ει παιδεύ-ομεν παιδεύ-ετε παιδεύ-ουσι(ν)</p>	<p>παιδεύ-ομαι I educate for myself, παιδεύ-ῃ (for my own inter- παιδεύ-εται est); I am educated. παιδευ-όμεθα παιδεύ-εσθε παιδεύ-ονται</p>
Imp.	<p>παιδευ-ε educate παιδεύ-ετε</p>	<p>παιδεύ-ου educate for yourself παιδεύ-εσθε etc.; (let yourself) be educated.</p>
Inf.	<p>παιδεύ-ειν to educate</p>	<p>παιδεύ-εσθαι to educate for oneself etc.; to be edu- cated.</p>

I. PRESENT ACTIVE.

A. 1. Βασιλεύει. 2. Πιστεύετε. 3. Ἔχει. 4. Γινώσκεις. 5. Φθείρουσιν. 6. Λέγετε. 7. Φέρω. 8. Οὐ γινώσκωμεν. 9. Θαυμάζετε. 10. Μὴ φεύγε. 11. Λύουσιν. 12. Θύετε πολλάκις καὶ πιστεύετε. 13. Οὐ θαυμάζεις; 14. Ἄγγελλε πολλάκις.

B. 1. I know. 2. Loose! 3. He marches. 4. They write. 5. Do not trust! 6. She is queen. 7. Do you not admire? 8. He sacrifices. 9. They often announce. 10. Perceive! 11. Do they rule? 12. You trust. 13. We often write. 14. They do not corrupt. 15. We believe. 16. Educate!

O-DECLENSION. Gr. 31.

2. Rules 1 and 5.*

A. 1. Οἱ νόμοι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους παιδεύουσιν. 2. Οὐκ ἔχομεν συμμάχους ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ. 3. Πιστεύομεν τοῖς τῶν φίλων λόγοις. 4. Τοὺς νόμους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς λίθους γράφουσιν. 5. Μὴ πιστεύετε τοῖς ξένοις, ὧ Ἀθηναῖοι. 6. Ἄγγελλε, ὦ φίλε, τοῖς ἐταίροις τὸν τοῦ Κύρου λόγον. 7. Οὐ γινώσχετε τοὺς τοῦ βίου πόνους καὶ κινδύνους. 8. Τὸν θάνατον οἱ ἄνθρωποι καὶ ὕπνον λέγουσιν. 9. Ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων τρόπους γινώσκωμεν. 10. Λακεδαιμόνιοι πόνους καὶ κινδύνους οὐ φεύγουσιν. 11. Καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν τοῦ Κροίσου πλοῦτον θαυμάζουσιν.

B. 1. Death (*a*) destroys the life of man. 2. Even the Athenians admire the laws of Lycurgus. 3. Darius rules even over Egypt.¹ 4. The people² sacrifice a horse and a bull to the sun. 5. We often shun toil and dangers. 6. The Athenians have allies and mercenaries. 7. The Romans too admire the language³ of Homer. 8. Athenians, do not trust the words of Philip! 9. Life (*a*) always has its troubles⁴ and dangers for men. 10. Death (*a*) puts an end⁵ to the sufferings of men. 11. Friend, you do not know the character of the strangers! 12. The messengers announce the war of the allies to the people.²

3. Rules 2 and 3.

ἐστί(ν) *est he (she, it, there) is.* εἰσί(ν) *sunt they (there) are.* Gr. 24, 1.
ἦν *erat he (she, it, there) was.* ἦσαν *erant they (there) were.*
εἶναι *esse to be.*

* See *Some Rules of Syntax* at the end of Lesson 92.

¹ the Egyptians. ² *populus*, not *homines*. ³ *words*. ⁴ *brings toils*. ⁵ *looses*.

- A. 1. Θεὸς βασιλεύει ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς. 2. Τὰ δένδρα φύλλα φέρει καὶ καρπούς. 3. Οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἦσαν. 4. Τὸν ἥλιον καὶ τὰ ἄστρα λέγουσιν.¹ ὀφθαλμοὺς τοῦ οὐρανοῦ. 5. Ὁ δούλος τοὺς καρπούς ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν εἰς τὸ πεδίον φέρει. 6. Θαυμάζουσι οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὰ τῶν θεῶν ἔργα. 7. Ἄγετε τοὺς ταύρους εἰς τὸ πεδίον καὶ θύετε τοῖς θεοῖς. 8. Ὁ πλοῦτος πολλάκις τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων τρόπους φθείρει. 9. Τὰ τῶν συμμάχων ὄπλα² ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἦν. 10. Οἱ σύμμαχοι τὸν θάνατον τοῦ τῶν πολεμίων στρατηγοῦ ἀγγέλλουσιν. 11. Ὁ χρόνος ἰατρὸς τῶν πόνων ἐστίν. 12. Οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῷ τῶν ξένων θυμῷ πιστεύουσιν. 13. Οἱ γεωργοὶ τοὺς τῶν ἀγρῶν καὶ τῶν δένδρων καρπούς ἔχουσι μισθὸν τῶν πόνων. 14. Θεὸν γινώσκουμεν ἐκ τῶν ἔργων.

B. 1. We call men the children of God. 2. The laws of the Lacedaemonians were the work of Lycurgus. 3. Have confidence in your physicians and their medicines! 4. In times of danger, men sacrifice to the gods. 5. Sleep (*a*) is an image of death (*a*). 6. The camps of the Athenians and of the Thebans were in the plain. 7. People call death (*a*) the healer of their sufferings. 8. The winds are a source of danger³ for ships (*a*). 9. The allies bring the weapons of the enemy in their ships.

4. PRESENT MIDDLE AND PASSIVE.—Rule 4.

- A. 1. Θεραπεύεσθε. 2. Γίγνεται. 3. Ἰδρύνονται. 4. Φυλάττον. 5. Ἀρχόμεθα. 6. Μάχομαι. 7. Πορεύη. 8. Φέρεσθε. 9. Κελεύονται. 10. Οὐκ ἄρχετε, ἀλλὰ ἄρχεσθε ὑπὸ τῶν ξένων. 11. Ἄγονται οἱ πολέμοι τοὺς καρπούς ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν. 12. Οἱ σύμμαχοι τοῖς τῶν πολεμίων στρατηγοῖς οὐ πείθονται. 13. Τὰ ἔργα θεοῦ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων θαυμάζεται. 14. Ἐκ τοῦ πλοῦτου πολλάκις γίνονται κίνδυνοι. 15. Πείθου, ὦ ἄνθρωπε, τοῖς νόμοις θεοῦ. 16. Εἰδῶλον ἔργων ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπου λόγος.

B: 1. You are perceived. 2. They are admired. 3. Fight! 4. It is sacrificed. 5. Gods are worshipped everywhere.⁴ 6. I am judged by my brothers. 7. We do not follow. 8. The camp is guarded. 9. The Athenians are fighting against the Thebans in the plain. 10. The danger is often not perceived by physicians. 11. The sentiments (*sg*) of one's (*a*) companions are learned in times of danger.

¹ *dicunt they (people) say, call.* ² *here: place of arms, camp.* ³ *bring dangers.*

⁴ *πανταχοῦ.*