

2.1 Translation of Practice Sentences for verb tenses and voices

GS Student Feedback

1. A little later, the Lakedaimonians are seizing Delphinios and Eion.
2. Konon is fleeing to Mytilene on Lesbos, and with him, out of the ten generals, Leon and Erasinides.

NOTE: A semi-colon in Greek is the equivalent of a question mark. –One shares something in the genitive with someone in the dative.

3. For the road leads to the temple of Mounichian Artemis and to the sanctuary of Bendideion.
4. Also about this time the year had already ended.
5. For instead of freedom they have offered them a double-slavery.
6. No one will miss his target now.

NOTE: ἀμαρτάνω means to *be wrong*, in the literal sense, to *miss the target*.

7. He sees the ships of Mindaros.
8. For many of all these men are sharing with each other.
9. And surely all changes of government bring death.

NOTE: Adjectives compounded with –φόρος derive from φέρω, *carry* or *bring*.

10. Those men are making the enemies stronger.
11. Lysander set sail with his army to the Keramaic Gulf in Karia.
12. At that time, it was announced to the Syracusan generals at home.
13. All eighty-six of the ships that were crowded together in the Peireios set sail by night and on another day arrived at Prokonnesos at about the hour of breakfast.
14. They put the Andrians to flight, shut them up in the city, and killed some, though not many, of them and the Lakonians.

NOTE: τρέπω in the active voice means *turn*. In the middle and passive, it means *put to flight, rout, defeat*. The middle still takes the acc OBJ.

15. And those men were sent to Athens, but Koiratadas got away safely to Dekelaia.

NOTE: ἀποσφάζω + ἐς in the passive means to *get safe to* a place.

16. Alcibiades sailed from Samos to Paros with twenty ships, and from there he sailed immediately to Gytheios in order to look at the triremes.

NOTE: The adverb εὐθύ/εὐθύς often takes the genitive: *straight to X*. --ἐπί + acc here indicates purpose.

17. And in the third month after he put to shore, he set sail for Andros, and Aristokrates and Adeimantos, the son of Deukolophides were sent with him.
18. The Athenians set sail for Mytilene, and from there they set off for Chios, and then sailed back toward Samos.
19. The Athenians treated the [territory] of the king badly, sailed against Chios and Ephesos, prepared for a sea battle, and chose Menander, Tydeus, and Kephisodotos as generals.
20. At dawn, the Athenians stationed themselves for a sea battle in the harbor in its mouth.

NOTE: ὡς + preposition = purpose or intention. See LSJ: ὡς C II. Label it AuxZ.

21. After this, the Eleians were much more bold, and they dispatched messengers to the cities.
22. He was carried to Lakedaimonian, and there he died immediately.
23. And the peltasts turned to plunder.
24. Many other valuables were stolen, and the camels were then taken.
25. Agesilaos did not lie, but immediately invaded into the land around Sardis.
26. Truly that army of the Lakedaimonians was thus destroyed.
27. Agesilaos went to Phrygia, and he destroyed the cities along the way and took very many goods, and the rest of the time he was passing through safely.
28. The Thebans were turned from the slope and more than two hundred of them died.
29. The horsemen subdued foragers from the men of the Peiraios, and they were damaging their phalanx.
30. All kinds of people, many in number, were already making shields, some making wooden ones and some making wicker and painting them white.

NOTE: οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τε καὶ παντοδαποὶ does not render well literally into English: *the many men and of all kinds*.