

LESSON II

PAGES 18, 19, PARAGRAPH 15.

I. 1. ἐλύομεν, ἐλυόμεν, ἐλύσω.

2. ἐλύου, ἔλυε, ἐλυσάμην.

3. δίδασκε, διδάσκονται, διδασκόμεθα.

4. λύε, λύου, λύουσι.

5. λῦσαι, λύσω, λύετε.

II. 1. ἀποστόλοις, ἀποστόλους, ἀποστόλου, ἀπόστολοι, ἀποστόλω.

2. κώμαις, κῶμαι, κώμαις, κώμας, κώμη.

3. πλοῖα, πλοίων, πλοίοις, πλοίου, πλοῖω, πλοῖον.

III. 1. ἔδιδομεν -No. The acute accent can stand only on one of the three last syllables of a word- ἐδίδομεν.

ὠραι -No. If the ultima is short, a long penult, if it is accented at all, must have the circumflex- ᾠραι (Final αι and οι are short, so far as accent is concerned, while all diphthongs are long except αι and οι when they are at the end of a word and are not followed by a final ς.)

πρόφηταις -No. If the ultima is long, the antepenult cannot be accented- προφήταις .

2. δόξη -Yes.

ἐρήμου -No. A long penult can only have the circumflex if the ultima is short-here it is long, ἐρήμου.

οἶρανον -No. A circumflex can stand only on one of the last two syllables- οὐρανόν.

3. ἔρημος -Yes.

βουλαὶ -Yes.

λῦε- No. The grave accent can only stand on the last syllable, λῦε.