

Greek 51: Plato's *Symposium*

Test #2

10.26.05

Please complete this test in one hour and fifteen minutes, or at most an hour and a half. You may spend as much time on any particular question as you wish, but 20 minutes has been allotted for the first question, 30 minutes for the second, and 25 minutes for the third.

The first two questions ask for translations of passages from *Symposium* and the parsing of their underlined verbs. The third question asks for an essay that draws upon some of the literature we have read since the first test.

In response to the first two questions, translate the given passages as literally as possible into good English. Then parse their underlined verbs. Here is a guide to the information required of each sort of verb:

*Finite*

first principal part  
person  
number  
voice  
tense  
mood  
reason for tense and mood  
(i.e., which role in which  
grammatical  
construction?)

*Infinitive*

first principal part  
voice  
tense  
reason (i.e., why infinitive?  
why this tense?)

*Participle*

gender  
number  
case  
noun that it modifies  
grammatical construction of  
which it is a part

## 1. Eryximachus describes his craft:

ἔστι γὰρ ἰατρικὴ, ὡς ἐν κεφαλαίῳ εἶπειν, ἐπιστήμη τῶν τοῦ σώματος ἐρωτικῶν πρὸς πλησμονὴν καὶ κένωσιν, καὶ ὁ διαγιγνώσκων ἐν τούτοις τὸν καλὸν τε καὶ αἰσχρὸν ἔρωτα, οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἰατρικώτατος, καὶ ὁ μεταβάλλειν ποιῶν, ὥστε ἀντὶ τοῦ ἑτέρου ἔρωτος τὸν ἕτερον κτᾶσθαι, καὶ οἷς μὴ ἔνεστιν ἔρωτος, δεῖ δ' ἐγγενέσθαι, ἐπιστάμενος ἐμποιῆσαι καὶ ἐνόητα ἐξελεῖν, ἀγαθὸς ἂν εἴη δημιουργός. δεῖ γὰρ δὴ τὰ ἔχθιστα ὄντα ἐν τῷ σώματι θίλα οἶόν τ' εἶναι ποιεῖν καὶ ἐρᾶν ἀλλήλων. ἔστι δὲ ἔχθιστα τὰ ἐναντιώτατα, ψυχρὸν θερμῷ, πικρὸν γλυκεῖ, ξηρὸν ὑγρῷ, πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα· τούτοις ἐπιστηθεὶς ἔρωτα ἐμποιῆσαι καὶ ὁμόνοιαν ὁ ἡμέτερος πρόγονος Ἀσκληπιός, ὡς φασιν οἶδε οἱ ποιηταὶ καὶ ἐγὼ πείδομαι, συνέστησεν τὴν ἡμετέραν τέχνην.

Parse:

ἐξελεῖν

εἴη

οἶόν τ' εἶναι

ἐπιστηθεὶς

συνέστησεν

## 2. Witty banter after Aristophanes' speech:

Οὗτος, ἔφη, ὦ Ἐρυξίμαχε, ὁ ἐμὸς λόγος ἐστὶ περὶ Ἔρωτος, ἀλλοῖος ἢ ὁ σός. ὥσπερ οὖν ἐδέηθην σου, μὴ κωμωδήσης αὐτόν, ἵνα καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἀκούσωμεν τί ἕκαστος ἐρεῖ, μᾶλλον δὲ τί ἐκάτερος. Ἀγάθων γὰρ καὶ Σωκράτης λοιποί.

Ἄλλὰ πείσομαί σοι, ἔφη φάναι τὸν Ἐρυξίμαχον· καὶ γὰρ μοι ὁ λόγος ἠδέως ἐρρήθη. καὶ εἰ μὴ συνήδη Σωκράτει τε καὶ Ἀγάθωνι δεινοῖς οὔσι περὶ τὰ ἐρωτικά, πάνυ ἂν ἐφοβούμην μὴ ἀπορήσωσι λόγων διὰ τὸ πολλὰ καὶ παντοδαπὰ εἰρησθαι· νῦν δὲ ὅμως θαρρῶ.

Τὸν οὖν Σωκράτη εἰπεῖν Καλῶς γὰρ αὐτὸς ἠγώνισαι, ὦ Ἐρυξίμαχε· εἰ δὲ γένοιο οὗ νῦν ἐγὼ εἶμι, μᾶλλον δὲ ἴσως οὗ ἔσομαι ἐπειδὴν καὶ Ἀγάθων εἶπη εὖ, καὶ μάλ' ἂν φοβοῖο καὶ ἐν παντὶ εἴης ὥσπερ ἐγὼ νῦν.

Φαρμάττειν βούλει με, ὦ Σώκρατες, εἰπεῖν τὸν Ἀγάθωνα, ἵνα δορυβηθῶ διὰ τὸ οἶσθαι τὸ θέατρον προσδοκίαν μεγάλην ἔχειν ὡς εὖ ἐροῦντος ἐμοῦ.

ἐδεήθη

κωμωδήσῃς

ἀκούσωμεν

ἐρεῖ

ἐρρήθη

συνήδη

ἐφοβούμην

ἀπορήσωσι

εἰρήσθαι

γένοιο

εἶπη

εἴης

3. What are the most important similarities and differences between Plato's *Symposium* and Xenophon's (2–3 pages)? How do these specific features contribute to our broader understanding of these works? In other words, how might these works be used to illuminate each other?