

NAME (please print) email address

Lesson 2: Quiz, Part a

Instructions: Mark first the verb (V), then the subject (S). Tentatively translate S and V. If you find no conjugated verb, try supplying the verb *to be*. If what you have is a nominal sentence, look for a predicate nominative (PN). If the verb is transitive, see if it has a direct object (DO). THEN TRANSLATE.

Please do not write the meaning of each word over or underneath the Greek! This will conspire against your recognition of the syntax.

1) οἱ υἱοὶ τῶν διδασκάλων ἔχουσι καλοὺς ἵππους.

2) γράφομεν¹ καλοὺς λόγους τοῖς φίλοις.

¹ γράφω = to draw, write

3) τῷ μὲν² κυρίῳ οὐκ ἔχομεν καλὸν σῖτον, τῷ δὲ³ διδασκάλῳ ἔχομεν.

4) φίλε, ὁ κύριός ἐστι νέος.

5) τί⁴ φέρετε κακὸν σῖτον τοῖς καλοῖς δούλοις;

² μὲν and δέ are “particles” (ancient grammarians called them thus, meaning “small pieces,” literally). Most particles must be placed in the second position of the elements to which they belong, be they words or phrases. As a pair, μὲν ... δέ may be translated “on the one hand” ... “on the other hand.” They may connect or contrast, according to the context. In this sentence, you may say “but” after the comma in your translation, because the two statements are contradictory.

³ See previous note.

⁴ τί = why? Note that the punctuation ; is in Greek equivalent to our question mark.

Part b

1) Complete in Greek and translate. Please note that before completing you need to understand the part of the sentence that is given, and for that it is necessary to recognize the functions. *So begin by marking the syntax, then translate, and finally, complete.*

1) ὁ διδάσκαλος _____ of the man _____ σοφός.

Translation _____

2) διδάσκουσι καλοὺς λόγους _____ to //their// sons

Translation _____

3) οὐ διώκεις⁵ _____ the young men _____ . οὐ γάρ⁶ εἶσι κακοί.

Translation _____

⁵ διώκω = to pursue

⁶ γάρ is a particle, equivalent to English “for” in formal style. Like other particles, it must be in the second position, never at the beginning of a sentence. It expresses an explanation of what was said in another main clause.

2) Decline in all the cases, singular and plural, the following phrases.

α) ὁ σοφὸς ἀπόστολος = the wise apostle

| | <i>singular</i> |
|------------|-----------------|
| <i>nom</i> | |
| <i>gen</i> | |
| <i>dat</i> | |
| <i>acc</i> | |
| <i>voc</i> | |

| | <i>plural</i> |
|------------|---------------|
| <i>nom</i> | |
| <i>gen</i> | |
| <i>dat</i> | |
| <i>acc</i> | |
| <i>voc</i> | |

β) *δίκαιος ἀδελφός* = righteous brother

| | <i>singular</i> |
|------------|-----------------|
| <i>nom</i> | |
| <i>gen</i> | |
| <i>dat</i> | |
| <i>acc</i> | |
| <i>voc</i> | |

| | <i>plural</i> |
|------------|---------------|
| <i>nom</i> | |
| <i>gen</i> | |
| <i>dat</i> | |
| <i>acc</i> | |
| <i>voc</i> | |