

Lesson 4: Composition

Mark the syntax and then translate. Look up¹ the English to Greek vocabulary in Lessons 1-4.

1) If² you (sg) have nice gifts, bring a gift to a friend with great joy.³

2) Rocks will not nourish the farmers, but peace will (say: "will nourish").

3) What good //thing// do you (pl) hear in the words of evil men?

4) The way of pleasure is easy, the way of excellence is hard. (use μέν ... δέ)

5) Persuade (you pl) your brothers to hear the words of the Muses, for the Muses are wise.

¹ The future of $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\omega$ = to nourish is $\mathfrak{D}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\psi\omega$. We will see in lesson 6 that a stem ending in a labial consonant (π, β, φ) combines with σ and is pronounced and written as ψ . The initial τ changes into \mathfrak{D} to compensate for the loss of the aspirate φ .

² Use $\epsilon\grave{\iota}$ to introduce this dependent clause, which we will identify later as a conditional clause.

³ The dative of means is often used as a dative of manner (no preposition).