

NAME.....

email

*Lesson 4: Quiz**Part a*

Instructions: Mark the syntax, identifying 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 you have, expressed or implicit, the linking verb *to be*, look for a predicate nominative (PN). If the verb is transitive, see if it has a direct object (D O). *Now you are ready to translate. PLEASE do not write the meaning over or under each word: this may lead you to a wrong translation.*

1) τὰ τέκνα¹ οὐ γι(γ)νώσκει² τοὺς πόνους τοῦ βίου· οὐ γὰρ ἔχει χαλεπὰ ἔργα.

2) οὐκέτι³ βαίνομεν εἰς τὴν μακρὰν ὕλην⁴

(διότι⁵ τὰ ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ θηρία⁶ φοβηρά⁷ ἐστίν.)

3) τὴν χώραν⁸ οἱ ποιηταὶ⁹ ἐγκωμιάζουσιν (εἰ¹⁰ παρέχει¹¹ σῆτον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.)

4) τί¹² προφέρομεν¹³ ἐκ τῆς ἡσυχίας¹⁴; τίς¹⁵ ἡσυχίαν οὐ γινώσκει;

New vocabulary

1. ΤΈΚΝΟΝ, ΟΥ, ΤΌ = child. Remember that a neuter plural subject tends to take a verb in the singular. The translation, however, must be plural.
2. ΓΙΓΝΨΚΩ (in ancient Greek; ΓΙΝΨΚΩ later) = to know
3. ΟΨΚΈΤΙ (adv) = no longer
4. Ψλη, ης, ή = wood, forest
5. ΔΙΌΤΙ = because. It is a conjunction that introduces a dependent clause.
6. Θηρίον, ου, τό = beast, wild animal
7. φοβηρός, ά, όν = frightening
8. χώρα, ας, ή = land
9. ποιητής, οΨ, ό = poet
11. παρέχω = to provide
10. εἰ (conjunction) = if
12. τί = what? (neuter; may be nom or acc) We have not studied yet this interrogative pronoun, but you have found it in some examples. It has two endings: τίς is the nom sg masc or fem (it is generally equivalent to our question "Who?" when "Who" is the subject); τί is the neuter nom sg, generally equivalent to English "what?," but because this form is neuter, it may also be the acc, thus a D O.
13. προφέρω = to bring forth, obtain
14. ήσυχία, ας, ή = peace, tranquility
15. τίς = who? (nom; may be masculine or feminine). See note 12.