

NAME (please print)

STUDENT #

Lesson 4: Quiz

Part a

Instructions: Mark the syntax and translate. There are only two dependent clauses here: *διότι...* and *εἰ...* Both are already marked for you. New vocabulary items are given as footnotes, so you can ideally complete the quiz without looking up the vocabulary. Click [here](#) if you need to do so. 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 ὕλην,⁴

(διότι⁵ τὰ ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ θηρία⁶ φοβηρά⁷ ἐστί.)

3) τὴν χώραν⁸ οἱ ποιηταὶ⁹ ἐγκωμιάζουσιν (εἰ¹⁰ παρέχει¹¹ σῖτον 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. γινώσκω (in ancient Greek; γινώσκω later) = to know
3. οὐκέτι (adv) = no longer
4. ὕλη, ης, ἡ = 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, ἡ = land
9. ποιητής, οῦ, ό = poet
11. παρέχω = to provide

10. εἰ (conjunction) = if
12. τί = what? (neuter; may be nom or acc)
13. προφέρω = to bring forth, obtain
14. ἡσυχία, ας, ἡ = peace, tranquility
15. τίς = who? (nom; may be masculine or feminine)