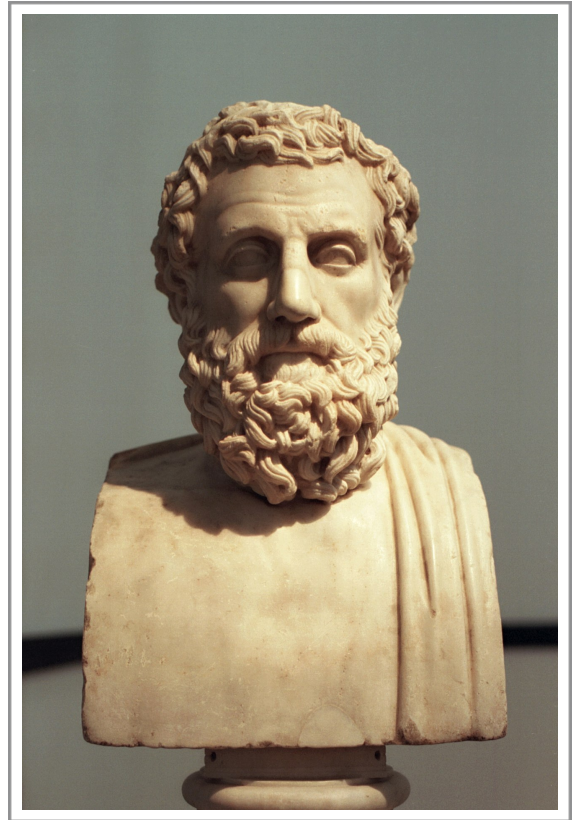


Classical Greek Assignment 23

- Here is a review of the quotations that we went over since our last test. Please review them for a quiz:
 - * πάθει μάθος.
—Aeschylus from his work *Agamemnon* (There is learning in suffering.) Aeschylus is pictured on the right.
 - * κακὸς ἀνὴρ μακρόβιος.
("A bad man lives long.")
 - * Ἐν μόνον ἀγαθὸν εἶναι, τὴν ἐπιστήμην, καὶ ἓν μόνον κακόν, τὴν ἀμαθίαν.
—Socrates. (There is only one good, knowledge, and one evil, ignorance.)
 - * Κρήτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται.
—Epimenides. (Cretans always lie. The Apostle Paul apparently quotes him in Titus 1:12.)
 - * Θάνατος τῶν ἀνηκέστων κακῶν ἰατρός.
—Aeschylus (Death is the healer of incurable diseases.)
 - * Οἱ πλείστοι ἄνθρωποι κακοί.
—Bias of Priene (Most people are bad.)
 - * Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἐποίησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν.
—Genesis 1:1 of the Septuagint (In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.)
 - * μετανοεῖτε καὶ πιστεύετε ἐν τῷ εὐαγγελίῳ.
— John the Baptist, found in Mark 1:15 (Repent and believe the gospel.)
- Again, do a comprehensive review of **all of the vocabulary** that we have gone over thus far. Please spend some time on memorizing them!
- Last week we went over the adjectives. Let's look over some rules about them. First, let's go over the ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVE, which in English comes right before the word it modifies. In the following sentence, the *hairy* is an attributive adjective modifying the word *man*: That *hairy* man is my Uncle John. In Greek the attributive adjective may be written in the following ways.
 - * ὁ πιστὸς δοῦλος (the faithful servant)
 - * ὁ δοῦλος ὁ πιστὸς (The faithful servant)
- Now let's go over the PREDICATE ADJECTIVE. In English, the predicate adjective comes after a linking verb and modifies the subject. In the following sentence, the word *short* is a predicate



adjective, coming after the linking verb *is* and modifying the subject *woman*. The woman was *short*. In Greek the predicate adjective may be written in the following ways. (Notice that the linking verb is absent, as it often is in Greek.)

* ὁ δοῦλος πιστός. (The servant is faithful.)

* πιστός ὁ δοῦλος. (The servant is faithful.)

- If the adjective, then, immediately comes after the article, you know that it is an attributive adjective, not predicate. What if there is *no* article? The context will tell you whether it is predicate or attributive.
- Translate the following sentences:

Ι. 1. ἡ πρώτη ὥρα. 2. οἱ μαθηταὶ οἱ ἀγαπῆτοὶ ἐδίδασκον
τὸν καλὸν λόγον. 3. τὸ τέκνον ἀγαπῆτὸν εὕρισκει τὴν κακὴν
ὁδόν. 4. ἐν ταῖς ἐσχάταις ἡμέραις προφητῆται ἠκούοντο.
5. ὁ ἀγαθὸς λόγος ἐκηρύσσεται ἐν ὅλῳ τῷ κόσμῳ.