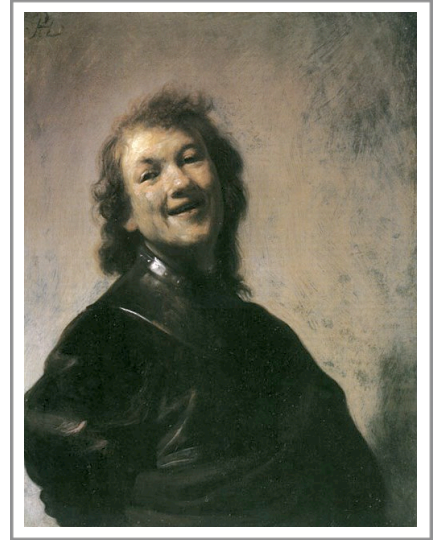


Classical Greek Assignment 27

- Memorize the following quotation by the Ancient Greek philosopher Democritus (470-370 BC) (pictured on the right by Rembrandt): Ο κόσμος σκηνή, ο βίος πάροδος, ἦλθες, εἶδες, ἀπήλθες. (The world is a stage, life is a passage. You came, you saw, you departed.) Shakespeare was not the first one to say it!
- Begin reviewing assignments 16–26 for a one last Greek exam. I will be giving the exam on the first Wednesday of May. The test will be divided up into five sections: 1) vocabulary 2) quotations 3) grammar 4) quotations, and 5) translations and will contain on the information found on the assignment sheets
- Memorize the following vocabulary:



(Up to John 1:30)

- * **ἠρώτησαν** (ἑρωτάω) they asked
 - * **φημί** to declare, say (imperfect form is ἔφη (he said))
 - * **ὔδωρ** (ὔδατι, dative singular) water
 - * **ὅς** who (οὗ, genitive)
 - * **ἄξιος** worthy
 - * **ὑπόδημα** sandal
 - * **ἐπαύριον** on the next day
 - * **ἀμνός** lamb
 - * **αἶρω** takes away
- You have learned *and* reviewed last week the pronoun αὐτός and all its forms. It has several uses, which I will explain:
 - 1) It can be used as an intensive pronoun. For those in my grammar class, you should know what an intensive pronoun is: The intensive pronouns in English are the *self* pronouns: *myself, yourself, himself*, etc. Here is an example of its use in a sentence: The man *himself* was a crook. Notice how the word is *intensifying* or *emphasizing* the noun to which it refers. Now, let's look how the intensive pronoun in the context of a Greek sentence: ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὐτός γινώσκει, The man himself knows. *The man himself* could also be written this way: αὐτός ὁ ἄνθρωπος.
 - 2) αὐτός can also function as the word “same,” as in the following: ὁ αὐτός ἄνθρωπος.
 - 3) It can be used for a third person personal pronoun:
 - * γινώσκω αὐτόν. I know him.
 - * ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ βλέπουσιν τὸν ἄρτον. The man and his wife see the bread. Notice that the pronoun αὐτοῦ agrees with its antecedent ἀνὴρ in gender and number. It does not agree with the word that it is modifying (γυνή).

- * Memorize the imperfect form of the verb “to be”:

Sing.	Plur.
1. ἦμην, <i>I was.</i>	1. ἦμεν, <i>we were.</i>
2. ἦς, <i>thou wast.</i>	2. ἦτε, <i>ye were.</i>
3. ἦν, <i>he was.</i>	3. ἦσαν, <i>they were.</i>

- * Know the following: The word εἰ means “if.” Notice how it is used in the following sentences:

εἰ σώζει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, τὸν θεὸν δοξάζει, *if he is saving men, he is glorifying God.*

εἰ ἔσωζε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, τὸν θεὸν ἐδόξαζε, *if he was saving men, he was glorifying God.*

- * Here are more vocabulary words:

151. VOCABULARY

ἀπέρχομαι, <i>I go away</i>	ἐξέρχομαι, <i>I go out</i>
ἀποκρίνομαι, <i>I answer</i>	ἔρχομαι, <i>I go, come</i>
βούλομαι, <i>I wish</i>	πορεύομαι, <i>I go, proceed</i>
γίνομαι, <i>I become, be</i>	προσέρχομαι, <i>I go to, come to</i>
διέρχομαι, <i>I go through</i>	ἐκεῖνος, -η, -ο, demons. pron., <i>that (one)</i>
δύναμαι, <i>I am able, can</i>	οὗτος, αὕτη, demons. pron. τοῦτο, <i>this (one)</i>
εἰσέρχομαι, <i>I enter</i>	

διά, prep. (originally “interval between”) with gen. *through, by*; with acc., *because of, for the sake of, on account of*.

πρός, prep. (originally *near, facing*) with loc., *near, by*; with acc., *towards, to*; with abl. (once), *“from the point of view of.”*

- * Translate the following sentences:

158. EXERCISES

1. 1. ἐκεῖνος δὲ ὁ δοῦλος ἀπέρχεται. 2. τοῦτο τὸ τέκνον εἰσῆρχετο εἰς τὸν οἶκον ἐκεῖνον. 3. ἐκεῖνος δίκαιός ἐστιν. 4. αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ πρώτη ἐντολή. 5. ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις κακοὶ προφήται διήρχοντο τὰς κώμας. 6. ὁ κύριος ἔλεγεν τοῦτω τοὺς λόγους ζωῆς αἰωνίου.