



Classical Greek II

Assignment 11

- *vocabulary*. Memorize the vocabulary for Lesson 32 in Davis on page 106, Section 258.
- *grammar*. Memorize the declensions of σάρξ, μάστιξ, αἰών, ἡγεμών, ποιμήν, and σωτήρ from the “Dreaded Third Declension” sheet posted on the online assignment page. Also know about the genitive absolute, illustrated below. Simply speaking, an absolute phrase in English as well as Greek is a phrase that serves no function in the sentence itself; it is not a modifier, nor is it functioning as a noun. Often the construction is awkward in English:
The dessert having been eaten, they went to bed.

ταῦτα εἰπόντων τῶν μαθητῶν οἱ δοῦλοι ἦλθον εἰς τὸν οἶκον,
the disciples having said this } *the servants went*
after (or when) the disciples said this } *into the house*
 γενομένης ἡμέρας οἱ ποιμένες ἀπῆλθον,
day having come } *the shepherds went away*
when day came }
 αὐτοῦ λέγοντος ταῦτα οἱ δοῦλοι ἀπῆλθον, *while he was*
saying this the servants departed

- *translation*. Translate Section 266 on page 109 in Davis, from Greek to English.
- *quotation to memorize*: τί εὐκολον; Τὸ ἄλλω ὑποτίθεσθαι or “What is easy? To advise another.” —Thales
 εὐκολον easily satisfied, contented with one’s food
 ὑποτίθεσθαι advise; counsel; suggest a speech or action (infinitive, middle voice)