

Classical Greek Assignment 21

- What do you think is meant by the next Greek quotation? κακὸς ἀνὴρ μακρόβιος (i. e., “A bad man lives long”)
- For the last month or so we have been going over nouns of the first declension: those that end in the letter eta, and those that end in the letter alpha. We also went over the rule that if a letter other than an ε, ι, or ρ comes before the α, there is a change made in the singular genitive and dative. Now we are going over the first declension *masculine*. Two of the first declension words in last week’s list were masculine: προφήτης and μαθητής. Notice how they are declined compared to φωνή—a first declension feminine word with the eta ending. Memorize the declension.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative Case (Subj. and S. Complements)	ἡ φωνή / προφήτης	αἱ φωναί / προφήται
Accusative Case (Direct Objects)	τὴν φωνήν / προφήτην	τὰς φωνάς / προφήτας
Genitive Case (Possessive)	τῆς φωνῆς / προφήτου	τῶν φωνῶν / προφητῶν
Dative Case (Indirect Objects)	τῇ φωνῇ / προφήτῃ	ταῖς φωναῖς / προφήταις
Vocative (Noun of Direct Address)	φωνή / προφήτα	φωναί / προφήται

- Here is a list of declension paradigms we have gone over so far, with examples:
 - * second declension masculine
λόγος
 - * second declension neuter
ἔργον
 - * first declension feminine η
φωνή
 - * first declension εα, ια, ρα
καρδία
 - * first declension *not* εα, ια, ρα
γλώσσα
 - * first declension masculine
προφήτης
- Take a practice Introductory Greek Exam 2 (2010). We will go over the answers in class!
- Again, do a comprehensive review of **all of the vocabulary** that we have gone over thus far. Please spend some time on memorizing them!

- Translate the following sentences:

I. 1. ψυχή βλέπει ζωήν. 2. βασιλεία γινώσκει ἀλήθειαν. 3. ἄνθρωπος γράφει ἐντολὰς καὶ νόμους. 4. ἀπόστολοι λαμβάνουσι δούλους καὶ δῶρα καὶ ἐκκλησίας. 5. ἀπόστολοι καὶ ἐκκλησῖαι βλέπουσι ζωήν καὶ θάνατον. 6. υἱὸς δούλου λέγει παραβολὴν ἐκκλησίᾳ. 7. παραβολὴν λέγομεν καὶ ἐντελὴν καὶ νόμον. 8. βασιλείας γινώσκετε καὶ ἐκκλησίας. 9. ἐκκλησίαν διδάσκει ἀπόστολος καὶ βασιλείαν δοῦλος. 10. νόμον καὶ παραβολὴν γράφει ἄνθρωπος ἐκκλησίᾳ. 11. καρδῖαι ἀνθρώπων ἔχουσι ζωήν καὶ εἰρήνην. 12. φωνὴ ἀποστόλων διδάσκει ψυχὰς δούλων. 13. ὥρα ἔχει δόξαν. 14. φωναὶ ἐκκλησιῶν διδάσκουσι βασιλείας καὶ ἀνθρώπους. 15. βλέπετε δῶρα καὶ δόξαν. 16. γράφει ἐκκλησίᾳ λόγον ζωῆς. 17. λέγει καρδίαις ἀνθρώπων παραβολὴν καὶ νόμον. 18. γράφει ἐκκλησίᾳ υἱὸς ἀποστόλου.

- Memorize the conjugation of “I am”:

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1. εἰμί, <i>I am</i>	ἐσμέν, <i>we are</i>
2. εἶ, <i>thou art</i>	ἐστέ, <i>ye (you) are</i>
3. ἐστί, <i>he, she, or it is</i>	εἰσὶ, <i>they are</i>
Present infinitive εἶναι, <i>to be</i>	

- Memorize the personal pronouns:

ἔγω (I)

	singular	plural
nominative	ἐγώ	ἡμεῖς
accusative	ἐμέ	ἡμᾶς
genitive	ἐμοῦ	ἡμῶν
dative	ἐμοί	ἡμῖν

σύ (you)

	singular	plural
nominative	σύ	ὕμεις
accusative	σέ	ὕμᾱς
genitive	σοῦ	ὕμῶν
dative	σοί	ὕμῖν

αὐτός (third person) masculine

	singular	plural
nominative	αὐτός	αὐτοί
accusative	αὐτόν	αὐτούς
genitive	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῶν
dative	αὐτῷ	αὐτοῖς

αὐτή (third person) feminine

	singular	plural
nominative	αὐτή	αὐταί
accusative	αὐτήν	αὐτάς
genitive	αὐτῆς	αὐτῶν
dative	αὐτῇ	αὐταῖς

αὐτό (third person) neuter

	singular	plural
nominative	αὐτό	αὐτά
accusative	αὐτό	αὐτά
genitive	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῶν
dative	αὐτῷ	αὐτοῖς