

Classical Greek II

Assignment 13

- *National Greek Exam*. Please send a check to pay the cost of the National Greek exam. The cost per exam with shipping will be **\$9.00 per student**. Thank you! The tests have already been ordered. We will be taking the test on **Friday, March 10, 2023 at 10:00 a.m.**
- *vocabulary*. Memorize the vocabulary for Lesson 34 in Davis on page 113, Section 276.
- *grammar*. Memorize the declensions of πόλις (on the Dreaded Third Declension Sheet). Also memorize the declension of the interrogative and indefinite pronouns from the pronoun sheet posted on the online assignment page. The interrogative pronouns in English are *who, whose, whom, which, what*. The indefinite pronoun may be translated “someone,” “anyone” or “a certain one.” Note the difference between the interrogative pronoun: the indefinite pronoun is an enclitic, so if you do not see any accent, or you see a grave, you *know* it is an indefinite pronoun. Look at the examples below (The first three are examples of the interrogative, and the next four are examples of the indefinite).

1. εἶπέν τις αὐτῷ, *one (a certain man) said to him.*

2 τινές δέ ἐξ αὐτῶν εἶπον, *some (certain ones) of them said.*

3. εἰσῆλθεν εἰς κώμην τινά, *he went into a certain village.*

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4. ἄνθρωπός τις εἶχεν δύο υἱούς, *a certain man had two sons.*

11/30	Lucas: the Pythagoreans
12/7	Anna Rose: Zeno
12/14	Elise: the Parmenides
1/4	Felicity: Heraclitus

Also, note that the neuter accusative can mean “why”:

τί με λέγεις ἀγαθόν; *why do you call me good?*

- *translation*. Translate Section 286 on page 117 in Davis, from Greek to English.
- There will be no quotation to memorize this week.
- Memorize **NGE Beginning Greek Vocabulary**, page 1. Please use mnemonic techniques!