

Capitolo 01 – Exercises

What Greek words from the story at the beginning of this chapter do you recognize in the following English words? Define the words, using your knowledge of the Greek.

1. anthropology – ὁ ἄνθρωπος (the study of mankind)
2. polysyllabic – πολὺς (a word of many syllables)
3. philosophy – φιλεῖ (love of wisdom)
4. microscope – μικρός (an instrument for observing small things)

English Greekisms are very often compounds, that is, they derive from the union of two, or sometimes even more than two, elements: for example, the word *philantropy* is composed of a first element *fil(o)-* (the same as *philosophy*), meaning “friend, lover (of),” and of ἄνθρωπος, so that it means “the being a friend of humans, love for humans.” Of these compounds, several already existed in Greek, but a great many were coined after the end of antiquity by scholars, always drawing on terms from ancient Greek. In which of the four words above (which are actually compounds) do you recognize derivatives of the following Greek words?

1. σκοπεῖ, “look, observe” – **microscope**
2. σοφία, “wisdom” – **philosophy**
3. λόγος, “word, speech, discourse” – **anthropology**

Esercizio 1a

Translate these pairs of sentences:

1. Ὁ πόνος ἐστὶ μακρός.
The work is long.
2. The house is small.
Ὁ οἶκός ἐστι μικρός.
3. Καλὸς ἐστὶν ὁ οἶκος.
The house is beautiful.
4. The man is strong.
Ἰσχυρὸς ἐστὶν ὁ ἄνθρωπος.
Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶν ἰσχυρὸς.
5. Ὁ Δικαιόπολις τὸν οἶκον φιλεῖ.
Dicaeopolis loves the (his) house.

6. The man provides the grain.
Ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸν σῖτον παρέχει.
7. Πολὺν σῖτον παρέχει ὁ κλῆρος.
The farm provides much grain.
8. The farm provides a lot of labor.
Πολὺν πόνον παρέχει ὁ κλῆρος.
Ὁ κλῆρος πολὺν πόνον παρέχει.
Ὁ κλῆρος παρέχει πολὺν πόνον.
9. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος οὐ πονεῖ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς.
The man does not work on the fields.
10. Diceopolis does not live in Athens.
Ὁ Δικαιοπόλις οὐκ οἰκεῖ ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις.

Read this passage, then answer the questions.

Ο ΚΛΗΡΟΣ

Μακρὸς ἐστὶν ὁ πόνος καὶ χαλεπός. Ὁ δὲ αὐτουργὸς οὐκ ὀκνεῖ ἀλλ' αἰεὶ γεωργεῖ τὸν κλῆρον. Καλὸς γάρ ἐστιν ὁ κλῆρος καὶ πολὺν σῖτον παρέχει. Χαίρει οὖν ὁ ἄνθρωπος· ἰσχυρὸς γάρ ἐστι καὶ οὐ πολλάκις κάμνει.

1. What does the man do now?
Ὁ αὐτουργὸς οὐκ ὀκνεῖ.
 2. What does he always do?
Αἰεὶ γεωργεῖ τὸν κλῆρον.
 3. What does the farm provide?
Ὁ κλῆρος πολὺν σῖτον παρέχει.
 4. Why does the man rejoice?
Ἰσχυρὸς γάρ ἐστι καὶ οὐ πολλάκις κάμνει.
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Esercizio 1b

Translate to Greek:

1. Diceopolis is a farmer.
Ὁ Δικαιοπόλις αὐτουργός ἐστιν.
Ὁ Δικαιοπόλις ἐστὶν αὐτουργός.
2. He always works in the field.
Αἰεὶ πονεῖ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ.
3. Therefore, he is often tired, for the work is long.
Πολλάκις οὖν κάμνει· μακρὸς γάρ ἐστιν ὁ πόνος.
4. But he does not linger, for he loves the house.
Ἀλλ' οὐκ ὀκνεῖ· φιλεῖ γάρ τὸν οἶκον.

What is the relationship between the words written on the left and those written on the right? After answering this question, try to deduce the meaning of the two words you do not yet know, φίλος and γεωργός (keep in mind that they both refer to people).

1. οἰκεῖ – ὁ οἶκος, **he/she/it lives – house/home**
2. πονεῖ – ὁ πόνος, **he/she/it works – work**
3. γεωργεῖ – ὁ γεωργός, **he/she/it cultivates – farmer**
4. φιλεῖ – ὁ φίλος, **he/she/it likes/loves – friend**