## Lesson 12: Composition

1) Eratosthenes¹ was hoping to persuade² the citizens not to kill him.
2) Terrible things never happened to us, nor <sup>3</sup> will they happen.
3) Therefore it is necessary <sup>4</sup> that we live <sup>5</sup> life righteously.
4) That ignorant politician said (use aorist <sup>6</sup> .) that Socrates is not a wise man <sup>7</sup> . He does not know that that philosopher wanted to teach the young men that life without <sup>8</sup> philosophy is not worthy of mention <sup>9</sup> .
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5) You must carry out all these things, if you want others to carry them out.

6) There is pleasure in perceiving<sup>10</sup> beautiful things and in doing good deeds.

5) Did you (pl) say that you were seeking<sup>11</sup> good proverbs but (that) these proverbs were

not sufficient for you? They are indeed<sup>12</sup> sufficient for me.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Έ $\varrho$ ατοσθένης  $^{2}$  Verbs meaning "to hope, promise, etc.," because they imply the future, take a future infinitive.

<sup>3</sup> οὐδέ

 $<sup>^4</sup>$  Use ἀνάγκη (with ἐστίν implicit)

<sup>5</sup> διάγω

 $<sup>^{6}</sup>$  Use  $\ddot{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\xi a$ , the regular agrist of  $\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ . The irregular ("second") agrist, far more common in classical Greek, will be presented in lesson 14.

 $<sup>^{7}\</sup>dot{a}\pi ai\delta \varepsilon \upsilon \tau o \varsigma$ ,  $o \varsigma$ ,  $o \upsilon$ 

 $<sup>^{8}\</sup>ddot{a}\nu\varepsilon\upsilon$  + genitive

<sup>9</sup> λόγος

<sup>10</sup> αἰσθάνομαι

 $<sup>^{^{11}}</sup>$   $\zeta\eta au\acute{arepsilon}\omega > ilde{\omega}$   $^{^{12}}$   $\delta\acute{\eta}$