TRANSLATION

Mark the syntax, try to understand as much as you can, and then look up the vocabulary. Check with the key.

1) *τὸ σοφόν, εἰ βραχύ, νομίζουσιν οἱ σώφρονες δὶς σοφόν.*

2) *ἀδικίας ἀρχούσης πόλεις οὐ πολὺν χρόνον μενοῦσιν[I].*

3) *νῦν ἀκούωμεν τοῦ ἀνδρός, ἔπειτα ἀκούσαντες καὶ ἄλλοις ἀνακοινοσώμεθα.*
(Matthew 6:31)

5) *εἰσέλθετε διὰ τῆς στενῆς πύλης· ὅτι πλατεῖά ἐστιν ἡ πύλη καὶ εὐρεῖα ἡ ὁδὸς*

ἢ ἀπάγει εἰς τὴν ἀπώλειαν, καὶ πολλοὶ βαίνουσι δι᾿ αὐτῆς.

6) ὅταν ἀκούσητε φωνὴν ἐν τῇ πόλει, καὶ ἀκούσετε / ἀκούσεσθε κλαυθμὸν καὶ ὀδυρμὸν πολύν.

7) οἱ βασιλεῖς φιλοσοφήσωσιν γνησίως τε καὶ ἱκανῶς,

8) οὔκ ἐστι κακῶν παῦλα ταῖς πόλεσιν.

9) ἐὰν καλὸν ἔχῃς σῶμα καὶ ψυχὴν κακήν, κακοδαίμων ἔσῃ.

10) μαινόμεθα πάντες ὅταν ὀργιζώμεθα.

Notes

1) Note that many verbs with a stem ending in a "liquid" consonant (μ, ν, λ, ῥ) have a contract -έω future and a first aorist without sigma. Cf. ἀγγέλλω (aor ἤγγειλα), κρίνω (aor ἔκρῑνα).   This will help you recognize such aorists when you find them in readings; you cannot assume, however, that every liquid verb forms its aorist this way: consider, e.g., βάλλω (aor ἔβαλον).