

Lesson 11: Composition

Mark the syntax and then translate. New vocabulary is given in footnotes. The vocabulary pool lists words included in earlier lessons.

1) Just as¹ those happy shepherds² will teach³ their children wise proverbs,

thus these children will become good men.

2) That philosopher used to say this⁴: “The body is a tomb⁵ of the spirit.”

How many young men, though,⁶ did he persuade?

3) Did you (sg) welcome the unhappy⁷ foreigners in(to) your house?

Did you answer when they asked⁸ you (sg) “Who are you?”.

4) If they are not prudent,⁹ young men often get mad,¹⁰ but

they become wise when they are taught by experience.¹¹

5) What sort of expectations¹² do you (sg) have, good or bad?

6) The divinities¹³ will send favors¹⁴ to men if men //will// sacrifice to them.

Vocabulary pool

εὐδαίμων, εὐδαιμον / διδάσκω / τέκνον / γνώμη / σῶμα / ψυχή / δέχομαι / πολλάκις / γι(γ)νομαι/ θύω

¹ Use ὥς or ὥσπερ to introduce this comparative clause.

² ποιμήν, ποιμένος, ὁ

³ διδάσκω takes two direct objects, one of the thing taught and another of the person taught.

⁴ Use τάδε to translate “this” (“these things”). It was common to refer to what had been said with ταῦτα, to what was about to be said by τάδε.

⁵ σῆμα, σήματος, τό

⁶ δέ ; place it in the second position in the sentence.

⁷ δυσδαίμων, δύσδαιμον

⁸ ἐρωτάω > ᾠ, ἐρωτήσω, ἠρώτησα takes a direct object of the person asked. It is a contracted verb in the present, that is to say, -άω becomes (>) ᾠ . Contracted verbs have not been studied yet, but the future and aorist are regular.

⁹ σώφρων, σῶφρον

¹⁰ ὀργίζομαι = “to get, become, be angry”

¹¹ ἐμπειρία, ας, ἡ

¹² ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδος, ἡ

¹³ δαίμων, ονος, ὁ

¹⁴ χάρις, χάριτος, ἡ