

Classical Greek II

Assignment 13

- *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. Also, note that the neuter accusative can mean “why”):

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| 1. εἶπέν τις αὐτῷ, | <i>one (a certain man)</i>
<i>said to him.</i> |
| 2 τινές δὲ ἐξ αὐτῶν εἶπον, | <i>some (certain ones) of</i>
<i>them said.</i> |
| 3. εἰσῆλθεν εἰς κώμην τινά, | <i>he went into a certain</i>
<i>village.</i> |

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

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

- *translation*. Translate Section 286 on page 117 in Davis, from Greek to English.
- There will be no quotation to memorize this week.