

Introduction
1
ΑΛΦΑΒΗΤΟΣ

Practice writing the letters:

Small:

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ/ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ/ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ/ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ/ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

Capitals:

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

Transliterate and give one English derivative of each:

φωνή

τύραννος

γάμος

ἔθος

ὄφθαλμός

κλέπτω

διάβολος

χρόνος

ξηρός

ἴδιος

Transliterate into Greek:

ichthys

theos

graphō

katharsis

hybris

skēnē

Oedipus

Thucydidēs

Using the glossary at the end of your textbook, find meanings for:

βουλεύω

βούλομαι

πέμπω

μακάριος

σωφροσύνη

λύω

δικαιοσύνη

χάρις

ἱμάτιον

γίγνομαι

ἀρετή

καλός

Study Sheet on the Alphabet

1. Fill in the missing letters:

α β γ ___ ε ζ ___ ι κ λ μ ___ ξ ο π ___ σ/ ___ υ ___
___ ___ ψ ω

2. Write the Greek letters for three *labials* _____

Write the seven Greek *vowels* _____

___ Before ___ and ___ is pronounced *ng*.

The "h" sound is represented in Greek by the mark ___

τ δ θ are a) palatals b) dentals c) nasals

3. Transliterate into the Roman alphabet:

δράμα γλώσσα

σκηνή φωνή

ξένος βιβλίον

όδός Προμηθεύς

4. Put into Greek letters:

dōron

theos

sphinx

zōnē

2
TONOI
First Accent Rules

ultima = the last syllable

penult = the next to last syllable

antepenult = the syllable before the next to last

1. There are three accent marks in Greek:

acute: $\acute{\alpha}$ $\acute{\omicron}$ $\acute{\iota}$ (acute: a rising pitch) may fall on the ultima, penult, antepenult. It may fall on a long or short vowel/diphthong.

Examples: καλός, ἀρετή, παιδίον, ἄνθρωπος

grave: $\grave{\alpha}$ $\grave{\omicron}$ $\grave{\iota}$ (grave: the steady pitch) falls only on the ultima. It is used when a word accented with an acute on the ultima is followed by another word without punctuation between them. Like the acute in may fall on a long or a short.

Examples: ὁ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος, ἡ καλὴ ψυχὴ, τὸ καλὸν παιδίον

circumflex: $\hat{\alpha}$ $\hat{\omega}$ $\hat{\eta}$ (circumflex: a rising-falling pitch) may fall on the ultima or penult, only on long vowels/diphthongs.

Examples: δῶρον, ὄδοῦ

2. How **far back** an accent *can* go depends on the LENGTH OF THE ULTIMA:

SHORT ULTIMA: the acute can go on the antepenult, penult, or ultima: ἄνθρωπος, παιδίον, ὄδος. The circumflex can go on the penult: πλοῦτος, Ἀθηναῖος.

LONG ULTIMA: the only accent that can go on the penult is the acute: πλούτου. If the ultima is long, no accent can go further back than the penult: ἀνθρώπου.

3. The accent of verbs is *recessive*: it goes as far back as possible. That is, if the ultima is short, the accent goes on the antepenult; if the ultima is long the accent goes on the penult.

Examples: βούλομαι, πέμπομεν, βουλευόμεθα, παιδεύεις

4. The accent of nouns is inherent: that is, it must be learned with each noun

as a part of the word. The accent of nouns is *persistent*: it stays in the same place unless it is forced to move forward in the word by a change in the length of the ultima in different forms of the word.

Examples: ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωποι -- ἀνθρώπου, ἀνθρώπων
πλοῦτος, πλοῦτον -- πλούτου, πλούτῳ

5. _____'s rule (fill in your own name, or the name of a fellow student):

- IF**
1. the ultima is **short** and
 2. the penult is **long and**
 3. the penult is **accented**,

THEN

the accent is the *circumflex*.

Examples: δῶρον, πλοῦτος, γνῶμαι

6. Study the paradigms in the book for additional examples. Try to put in accents in your exercises for additional practice.

Vocabulary for readings in the Introduction

καί "and"	
μέν ... δέ point to items being contrasted or listed	
γράμματα "letters"	
δασέα "aspirated consonants"	δίφθογγοι "diphthongs"
διπλᾶ "double consonants"	
πνεῦμα ψιλόν "smooth breathing"	
πνεῦμα δασύ "rough breathing"	
τόνοι "accents"	φωνή "voice"
ὀξύς "acute"	βαρύς "grave"
περισπῶμενος "circumflex"	σύμφωνα "consonants"
ἄφωνα "mutes"	φωνήεντα "vowels"
ψιλᾶ "unvoiced consonants"	μέσα "voiced consonants"
ὄνομα "name" i.e. "noun"	ῥῆμα "verb"
μετοχή "participle"	ἄρθρον "article"
ἀντωνυμία "pronoun"	πρόθεσις "preposition"
ἐπίρρημα "adverb"	σύνδεσμος "conjunction"
γένος pl. γένη "gender(s)" "kind(s)"	

Notes on transliteration (for use in finding English derivatives and transliterating names)

γγ γκ γξ γχ >>> ng nk nx nch (e.g. ἄγγελος > angel, angelus; Σφίγξ > Sphinx
υ > y ῥ > rh ρ > r
αι > ae, e ει > ei, e, i οι > oe, e, i ου > u
I-subscript is usually not transliterated.

Endings often are dropped when words come into English, but they are usually kept in proper names, but are changed into Latin (that is, for traditional spellings; but some Greek scholars prefer to keep the spelling closest to Greek). Try to be consistent.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ/ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

Checklist: what you should know

1. Alphabet
2. Punctuation
3. Classification of letters
4. Diphthongs
5. Accents
6. Breathings
7. Nasal gamma

CHAPTER I

Part 1, VERBS

1. The **characteristics** of verbs in Greek (what the endings show):

person	number	tense	voice	mood
Verbs are defined by these characteristics. Chapter One introduces the present (tense) active and middle/passive (voices) indicative (mood) and infinitive.				

2. **VOICE:**

Active: "I stop" [something]

Middle: "I cease" [i.e. "stop myself" doing something]

Passive: "I am being stopped" [from doing something by somebody or something else]

In the present tense the middle and passive have the same form. That means that you can translate them either way, unless there is a **CONTEXT** that tells you which is meant.

3. **ENDINGS** for the present indicative and infinitive:

Indicative		
Active -----	Middle/Passive	
-ω	-ομαι	I
-εις	-ει	you (thou)
-ει	-εται	he, she, it
-ομεν	-όμεθα	we
-ετε	-εσθε	you (y'all, ye)
-ουσι(ν)	-ονται	they
Infinitive		
-ειν	-εσθαι	to

4. How to translate the **present**: πέμπεις "you send", "you are sending". πέμπεις; "are you sending?" "do you send?". πέμπεται "she/he is being sent" (passive); "she/he is sending for" [something] (middle)

5. Deponent verbs: some verbs have no active forms (or no active forms in certain tenses). They use only the middle/passive endings, but are **translated** as if they were **active**. The verbs in chapter one that are deponent are:

βούλομαι

γίγνομαι (has active forms in the perfect tense)

ἔρχομαι (has active forms in the aorist and perfect tenses)

CHAPTER I

Part 2, NOUNS

1. The **characteristics** of nouns in Greek are **gender number case**. The article given with each noun provides a gender sign.

2. The **CASES** show what nouns (and pronouns and adjectives) are doing in the sentence. The case endings show the relationships of nouns to other words in the sentence. There are four cases in Greek (plus the vocative, which was not considered a case by the early grammarians):

Nominative: the case of the grammatical subject of the sentence (and anything that agrees with the subject or renames it with a linking verb). The subject is the word that determines the person and number of the verb. The verbs γίγνομαι (*become*), εἰμί (*be*), φαίνομαι (*seem*) take the nominative case in the predicate.

Genitive: the case of one noun depending on another noun. The genitive is used for *possession* (of), *separation* (from), and as object of verbs meaning "*rule*".

Dative: the case of the party interested in the action (for), the *indirect object* (with verbs like give, speak: to), the *instrument* with which something is done (by, with), *place where* (in, on, at), the object of verbs meaning "*trust*".

Accusative: the case of the *direct object* (the thing caused or most directly affected by the verb), the *end* of motion (to, as in *go to*).

Vocative: the case of direct address, used to call someone a name or by name.

Learn the first four cases by heart. Learn the **ARTICLE** by heart.

Make a chart of the case endings:

First Declension -η	Second Declension -ος	Second Declension -οϋ
sing. plur.	sing. plur.	sing. plur.
Nom.		
Gen.		
Dat.		
Acc.		

More Notes on Cases

1. Decline article (according to the pattern, **p. 39**) and noun (according to pattern, **pp. 40-41**).

2. The **CASES**:

Find examples for each of the uses.

NOMINATIVE

-η -ος -ον -αι -οι -α

SUBJECT
PREDICATE NOUN / ADJECTIVE

GENITIVE

-ης -ου -ων

OF
SEPARATION (FROM)
WITH VERBS of RULING (ἄρχω)

DATIVE

-η -ω -αίς -οίς

TO / FOR
BY (means of)
WITH
WITH VERBS meaning "TRUST"
(πιστεύω, πείθομαι, **m/p of** πείθω)
IN / AT

ACCUSATIVE

-ην -ον -ας -ους -α

DIRECT OBJECT
TO, TOWARD

VOCATIVE

-α -ε -ον -αι -οι -α

εἰρήνη ὦνθρωπε (< ὦ ἄνθρωπε)
ἢ ἀπόκρισις, ὦ φίλε, ἀνέμοις φέρεται.

Chapter II: Summary and Check list

I Imperfect tense: for action going on in the past (like our past progressive). Translate, *I was --ing, I used to --, I kept --ing*. Middle: *I was --ing for myself*, etc. Passive: *I was being --*, etc.

ἐ- + present stem + secondary endings:

A	M/P	
-ον	-όμην	I
-εσ	-ου	you (thou)
-ε	-ετο	he/she/it; n.pl. they
-ομεν	-όμεθα	we
-ετε	-εσθε	you (y'all, ye)
-ον	-οντο	they

Augment: ἐ- if the verb begins with a consonant
if the verb begins with a vowel:

α > η ἄγω > ἤγον

ε > η ἔρχομαι > ἤρχόμην

sometimes ε > ει ἔχω > εἶχον

The imperfect has no infinitive.

II The verb "to be": an irregular verb to be **memorized**.

Present		Imperfect	
εἰμί	ἔσμεν	ἦ	ἦμεν
εἶ	ἔστε	ἦσθα	ἦτε
ἐστί	εἰσὶ	ἦν	ἦσαν
εἶναι (infinitive)			

For the accent of εἰμί, see the textbook, p.57-8.

Note that εἰμί is used with the **nominative** in the predicate.

III Adjectives in -ος -η -ον (first and second declension)

Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

Some adjectives have just the -ος -ον endings. Most compound adjectives are of this type. They use the -ος endings for both masculine and feminine.

Positions of the Adjective:

1. Attributive:

article-adjective noun

article noun **article**-adjective

noun **article**-adjective

2. Predicate (add *is/are* to your translation):

adjective **article**-noun

article-noun adjective

IV The Relative Pronoun

Forms (see p. 65 of the textbook): learn the forms; write them on a card.

In English: who, whose, to whom, whom, which, that (what meaning "the things which"). The English forms are the same in both singular and plural. The forms of *who* are for persons; *which* is used of things; *that* can be used for either persons or things.

Use and Definitions:

A *clause* contains a subject and a predicate. (The *subject* is that about which something is said. The *predicate* is what is said about the subject.) A sentence contains at least one clause, but not every clause is a sentence. A clause that depends on another (and so does not form a sentence by itself) is called a *dependent* (or subordinate) clause. *Relative pronouns* introduce dependent clauses of a type called *relative clauses*.

Relative clauses introduced by relative pronouns (as opposed to relative adverbs) are *adjectival*, that is they describe or modify a noun or pronoun in the main clause (or the clause upon which they depend). This noun or pronoun is called the *antecedent* (or thing that goes before). The relative pronoun must agree with its antecedent in *gender* and *number*, but, since the relative pronoun belongs to a different clause (subject predicate group) from its antecedent, its *case depends on the part it plays in its own clause*.

To determine which of the forms to use, first figure out what the relative refers to. This will eliminate all but the four forms that are the right number and gender. To decide which case to use you must understand the sentence grammatically. Try to figure

out whether the relative is a subject or an object or a possessive in its own clause. Any relative sentence can be transformed into two (childish) sentences by substituting the antecedent for the relative pronoun.

Example:

The man **whom** we see is honest.

The **main clause** (which can be a complete sentence) is: *The man is honest.*

The **relative clause** is: *whom we see ...* Notice that this is not a complete sentence.

The relative pronoun **whom** refers to **man** in the main clause so it must be **masculine singular**.

One of these forms: ὅς οὗ ᾧ ὅν

We can figure out what *case* it should be by analyzing the clause or by making it into a sentence.

we|see|whom OR We|see|the man.

subject|vb. object subj|verb object

We is the subject. **The man** is the object of the verb **see**, so we will put it into the accusative: ὄν.

ὅς	ἧ	ὅ	who which that
οὗ	ἧς	οὗ	whose, of whom, of which
ᾧ	ἧ	ᾧ	to/for/with whom/which
ὄν	ἧν	ὄ	whom, which, that
οἰ	αἰ	ᾧ	who which that
ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν	whose, of whom, of which
οἷς	αἷς	οἷς	to/for/with whom/which
οὓς	ᾧς	ᾧ	whom, which, that

Study Sheet on Relatives (50 points)

A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in _____ and _____, but its _____ depends on its role in its own _____.

In each of the sentences below:

- Identify the relative pronoun and antecedent.
- Tell what number and gender the antecedent is and list the forms of the relative in that number and gender.
- Figure out what case the antecedent is and what case the relative is.
- Give the Greek words for the antecedent and the relative.

Example:

The women to whom you are writing are coming here today.

- Relative = [to] **whom**. Antecedent = **the women**.
- The women** is feminine and plural. The forms of the relative in feminine plural are αἷ ὧν αἷς ἧς.
- The words *the women* are nominative because they are the subject of the verb *are coming* (ἔρχονται). The relative is dative because it is indirect object.
- αἷ γυναἷκες ... αἷς ...

- I saw three children whose hair was green.
- Did you speak to the men who were paving Hello walk?
- What do you say to a child who puts sticky fingers on you homework papers?
- Did we send for the Greek [♀] who had murdered her husband?[*send for* = πέμπωμαι +acc.]
- Three beautiful goddesses who were having a contest appeared to Paris on Mount Ida.
- The best [woman] whom everyone in Thessaly admired for her courage was Alcestis.
- We do not trust the wise [men] who are believed to be clever at speaking.
- You have done wicked things which no Greek man or woman would have done.
- The island on which they lived was very crowded. [on = e)n + ____]

The Family Skeleton in the Closet: English relatives tend to disappear: find the suppressed relative pronouns:

- No there's nothin' you can send me, my own true love,

- There's nothin' I wish to be ownin'!
2. And rest yourself `neath the strength of strings
No voice can hope to hum.
 3. It ain't me you're lookin' for, babe.
 4. Forget the dead you've left, they will not follow you.
 5. I could be dreaming bit I keep believing you're the one I'm livin'
for.

Accent Rules (introduction through chapter II)

1. The **acute** may go on either long or short and on the ultima (ἀρετή), penult (φίλος, ἄγω, παιδεύω) or antepenult (πιστεύομεν, ἄνθρωπος).
2. The **circumflex** may go only on long and on the ultima (βουλής) or penult (δῶρον).
3. The **grave** goes only on the ultima. It may go on long or short. It is used when a word accented with the acute on the ultima is followed by another word without any intervening punctuation (τὴν γνώμην).
4. How far back the accent **can** go depends on the length of the ultima.

a. If the ultima is short, the acute can go back as far as the antepenult, but if the ultima is long, the acute can go back only to the penult.

ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπου παιδεύομεν παιδεύω

b. If the ultima is short the circumflex can go as far back as the penult, but if the ultima is long, a circumflex on the penult (in forms with a short ultima) will change to the acute.

δῶρον δώρου

c. If the ultima is short **and** the penult is long **and** accented, then the accent is the **circumflex**.

γνώμαι δώρα ἦγον, εἶχον

5. The accent of verbs is **recessive**. That means that it goes back as far as it can: (in words of more than two syllables) to the antepenult if the ultima is short, to the penult if the ultima is long.

πιστευόμεθα πέμπομεν πιστεύειν βουλεύω

Because in the imperfect the monosyllabic endings are short (-ον, -ες, -ε), the circumflex will fall on the penult if it is long in words of two syllables: ἦγον ἦγες ἦγε.

6. The accent of nouns and adjectives is persistent. It stays where it starts unless forced (by a change in the length of the ending) to go elsewhere.

ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωπον, ἄνθρωποι -- ἀνθρώπου, ἀνθρώπῳ, ἀνθρώποις

a. Nouns of the first and second declensions if accented on the ultima take the circumflex in the genitive and dative singular and plural:

βουλῆς, βουλῇ βουλῶν, βουλαῖς
θεοῦ, θεῷ θεῶν, θεοῖς

b. Nouns of the first declension are circumflexed in the genitive plural. This is an exception to rule 6.

γνωμῶν

6 b (1). The accent of adjectives in the feminine genitive plural is like that of the masculine and neuter (if the forms are the same, as they are in -ος, -η, -ον and -ος, -α, -ον [ch. III] adjectives).

7. Enclitics are accented as if they were syllables added to the words before them.

Examples:

a. ἄνθρωποι εἰσι: 2 accents on a word accented on the antepenult (second accent on the ultima before the enclitic).

b. δῶρά ἐστι: 2 accents on a word with circumflex on the penult (second accent on ultima).

c. λόγοι εἰσί: a two syllable enclitic will receive an accent on its ultima after a word accented with an acute on the penult.

d. βουλῆ ἐστι: an acute on the ultima does **not** change to a grave if the word following is an enclitic.

e. ἢ νύ σέ που θεὸς ἴσχει: in a series of enclitics the first are accented and the last left unaccented.

f. For emphasis at the beginning of a sentence or clause enclitics are accented: ἔστι.

Parsing Guide for Diagramming Sentences

subject | predicate

subject (nom.) [supplied] | verb | direct object (acc.)

subject | verb | direct object
\adj. \adv. | indirect object (dat.)

subject | verb "to be" etc. \ predicate n. or adj. (nom.)

49, 6

ὁ χρόνος παιδεύει τὸ παῖδιον.

ὁ χρόνος | παιδεύει | τὸ παῖδιον

49, 2

ὁ ἥλιος τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ βίου φέρει.

ὁ ἥλιος | φέρει | τὴν ἀρχὴν |
\τοῦ βίου | τοῖς ἀνθρώποις

49, 12

τὰ δῶρα ἄγομεν παρὰ τοὺς θεοὺς.

ἄγομεν | τὰ δῶρα
\παρὰ: τοὺς θεοὺς

49, 1

ἡ εἰρήνη φέρει τὸν βίον, ὁ δὲ πόλεμος θάνατον.

ἡ εἰρήνη | φέρει | τὸν βίον
|δέ {
ὁ πόλεμος | [φέρει] | θάνατον

50, 12

δώροις γὰρ πείθομεν τοὺς θεοὺς.

|γάρ
[ἡμεῖς] | πείθομεν | τοὺς θεοὺς
\:δώροις

70, 9

καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθὸς ὁ σοφὸς ἄνθρωπος

ὁ ἄνθρωπος | [ἐστὶ] \ κалὸς
\σοφός } καὶ
ἀγαθός

70, 4
ἀθάνατος ἢ ψυχὴ.

ἢ ψυχὴ | [ἐστὶν] \ ἀθάνατος

70, 2
ἀγαθοὶ ἦτε γνώμην;

[ὕμεις] | ἦτε \ ἀγαθοὶ
\:γνώμην

71, 25
ὁ ἥλιος ὃς ἔφερε τὸν βίον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις θεὸς ἐνόμιζετο.

ὁ ἥλιος | ἐνόμιζετο \ θεὸς
\ὃς | ἔφερε | τὸν βίον|
|τοῖς ἀνθρώποις

70, 7
οὐκ εἶχον ἅ ἐβούλοντο.

[οἱ ἄνθρωποι] | εἶχον _____ | _____ [ἐκεῖνα]
\οὐκ [οἱ ἄνθρωποι] ἐβούλοντο | ἅ

71, 30
ὁ σοφὸς ἔλεγε ὅτι ὁ βίος ἐστὶ χαλεπὸν.

ὁ σοφὸς | ἔλεγε | ὅτι ὁ βίος | ἐστὶ \ χαλεπὸν

59, 2
οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐνόμιζον τὸν ἥλιον εἶναι θεόν.

οἱ ἄνθρωποι | ἐνόμιζον | τὸν ἥλιον | εἶναι \ θεόν

Chapter III: Summary

1. Future Active and Middle (MIDDLE only, NOT M/P)

*** Use the same endings as the **present**.

add σ to the stem: παυ- + σ + -ω -εις -ει -ομεν -ετε -ουσι
-ομαι -ει -εται -όμεθα -εσθε -ονται

If the Stem ends in a mute (labials, palatals, dentals)

π β φ + σ > Ψ πέμπω > πεμψω γράφω > γράψω
κ γ χ + σ > ξ ἄρχω > ἄρξω ἄγω > ἄξω
τ δ θ drop out before σ πείθω > πείσω

Irregular futures MUST BE LEARNED:

ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι	βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι
γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι	ἐθέλω, ἐθελήσω
ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι	ἔχω, σχήσω / ἔξω
λαμβάνω, λήψομαι	μανθάνω, μαθησομαι
πάσχω, πείσομαι	πράττω, πράξω
φέρω, οἴσω	

The future of εἰμί MUST BE LEARNED:

ἔσομαι	ἐσόμεθα
ἔσει	ἔσεσθε
ἔσται	ἔσονται
ἔσεσθαι	

2. Variations in the FIRST declension:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	-η -α -ης -ας	-αι
Gen.	-ης -ας -ου	-ῶν
Dat.	-ῃ -αῖ	-αῖς
Acc.	-ῃν -αν	-ας

-α is used throughout the singular of first declension nouns and adjectives if the base ends in ε, ι, or ρ.

3. Demonstratives: LEARN the forms on p 85.

The demonstratives may be used as pronouns, but when they are used with nouns the article is used too. They go in the predicate position:

demonstrative -- article -- noun	article -- noun -- demonstrative
ἡδε ἡ ὁδός	ἡ ὁδός ἡδε
οὗτος ὁ βίος	ὁ βίος οὗτος
τοῦτο τὸ βιβλίον	τὸ βιβλίον τοῦτο

Review of Prepositions

ACC εἰς *into* + terminal accusative DIRECTION TO

DAT ἐν *in, on* + locative dative PLACE
WHERE

παρά **alongside, near**

GEN *from* (a place) near SEPARATION
DAT *beside* (at a place near) PLACE WHERE
ACC *to* (a place) near DIRECTION TO

DAT σύν = ζύν *with* ACCOMPANIMENT

περί **about, around**

GEN *concerning, about*
ACC *around, near, with regard to*

πρός **face to face, facing**

GEN *from* SEPARATION
DAT *at, near, toward* PLACE WHERE
ACC *to, toward* DIRECTION TO

GEN ἀπό *away from, from* SEPARATION

GEN ἐκ/ἐξ *out of, from* SEPARATION

δία **through**

GEN *through*
ACC *because of, on account of*

REVIEW OF CASES (ch. 1-3)

Nominative

Endings

Singular

First Declension -η, -α; -ης, -ας

Second Declension -ος, -ον

Article ὁ, ἡ, τό

Plural

First Declension -αι

Second Declension -οι, -α

Article οἱ, αἱ, τά

Uses: fill in one example of each use:

The **subject** of the sentence (in agreement with the personal ending of the verb).

The **predicate noun or adjective** of a copulative verb (e.g. εἰμί, γίγνομαι, φαίνομαι, λέγομαι) which renames the subject in the predicate. See also predicate position of adjectives.

Genitive

Endings

Singular

First Declension -ης, -ας; -ου

Second Declension -ου

Article τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ

Plural

First Declension -ῶν

Second Declension -ων

Article τῶν

Uses: fill in one example of each use: The genitive is the case used for **one noun depending upon another**. It also has a number of uses peculiar to Greek (such as separation).

Possession ("of", 's, s')

With verbs of ruling (e. g. ἄρχω, βασιλεύω)

Separation, with **prepositions** meaning "from" (e.g. ἀπό, ἐκ/ἐξ; παρά, πρὸς)

Source (with ἀκούω)

Agent (meaning "by", with the preposition, ὑπό)

The preposition περί is used with the genitive to mean "about", "concerning".

Dative

Endings

Singular

First Declension -η, -α

Second Declension -ω

Article τῷ, τῇ, τῶ

Plural

First Declension -αις

Second Declension -οις

Article τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς

Uses: fill in one example of each use: The dative is the case of the **interested party**. It also has some special uses in Greek, such as instrument and place where.

Indirect object: the person or thing affected but indirectly by the action, NOT caused by the action of the verb. Most often seen with verbs like *give to*, *send to*, *speak to*, *write to*. Translated as indirect object (in English the first object: Give **me** an "A." Tell **me** a story.) or with "**to**" ("Give that **to Paul**").

With special verbs: certain verbs take the dative although their counterparts in English take the "objective case." Modern English does not have dative and accusative. Verbs meaning "trust" take the dative (πείθομαι, πιστεύω).

Advantage or disadvantage: the person for whose benefit or to whose detriment something *is* or *is done*. For example after the expressions "good for" or "bad for." Translate "**for**".

Means: the instrument with or by which something is done. Translate: "**by**", "**with**", "**by means of**".

Accompaniment: with the preposition σύν. There is a difference between means and accompaniment. "With an axe" is means; "with their [=the] friends" is accompaniment. If in doubt try "along with". Translate: "**with**", "along with", "together with".

Manner: tells **how** something is done. In Greek **no** preposition is needed. Translate: "**in**", "**with**".

Respect: see the accusative of respect which is more

common. **No** preposition. Translate: "**in**".

Place where (locative): with prepositions meaning *in, at, by, near, beside* (ἐν, πρός, παρά, ὑπό) to show the place in which. Use with verbs of rest.

Accusative

Endings

Singular

First Declension -ην, -αν

Second Declension -ον

Article τόν, τήν, τό

Plural

First Declension -ας

Second Declension -ους, -α

Article τούς, τούς, τὰ

Uses: fill in one example of each use:

Direct object: the object of an active or middle verb, caused or most directly affected by the action of the verb.

End of Motion (terminal accusative): the direction or destination after verbs of motion or verbs implying movement from one place **to** another, used **with a preposition**: εἰς, παρά, πρός. Translate: "**to**", "**into**", "**toward**".

Accusative of respect: tells in what specific respect something is true. For example, "I am not bad at all things." Translate: "**in**", "**at**".

The preposition διὰ is used with the accusative to mean "on account of", "because of".

Review for Chapter 3

I VERBS:

A. Translate each form and give the opposite number.

Example: πέμψονται "they will send for [something]" -- πέμψεται

1. ἔσται
2. ἄρξουσιν
3. λείψετε
4. λήψονται
5. παυσόμεθα
6. πείσομαι
7. πείσομαι (not the same as 6)

B. Identify the verbs

Example: βουλήσει < βούλομαι

1. βουλευσόμεθα
2. ἔξεις
3. ἤγομεν
4. ἀπέθνηκε
5. οἰσόμεθα
6. γενήσονται
7. πράξετε
8. σχήσουσι

C. Synopses: fill in the imperfect and future of the same person and number (active and m/p or middle, if they exist):

Example: παύω: ἔπαυον παύσω -- παύομαι ἐπαυόμην παύσομαι

1. φέρω
2. πράττομεν
3. πάσχεις
4. μανθάνει
5. ἄγετε
6. λαμβάνουσι

D. Miscellaneous: fill in, answer questions, correct mistakes, put in accents.

1. T or F: The second principal part is the future active and middle-passive.
2. Why is the future a separate principal part, but the imperfect is not?
3. Name four verbs that have deponent futures:
4. Chart your verbs: on a separate piece of paper (or on index cards make a neat and colorful list of all the verbs you have had so far. Give the present and future, the imperfect, only if it is

irregular, and list any peculiarities.

Examples: ἀκούω ἀκούσομαι deponent future; takes the genitive of the person

ἔχω has an irregular imperfect, εἶχον and two futures, ἔξω ("I shall have") and σχήσω ("I shall get").

5. Correct these sentences:

1. τὰ παιδιά φέρουσι τοὺς λίθους.
2. σοφὴ ἢ δέσποινα ἦν ἀκουσόμεθα.
3. φέρσεις τὰ βιβλία;
4. ἀκούσετε τῶν ἀγαθῶν πολιτῶν.
5. μανθάνομεν τὰ Ἑλληνικά.
6. οὐχ ἔξετε πόνους.
7. τὰ παιδιά οὐκ ἔσεται ἀγαθά.

Need hints? Look for wrong futures, wrong cases with the verb and --horrors! a neuter plural subject with a plural verb.

6. Fill in the accents:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. ἐβουλευσεσθαι | 2. εἶχες |
| 3. ἦγον | 4. εἶ |
| 5. ξενοι ἐσμεν | 6. πολιται εἰσι |
| 7. ποιητης ἐστι; | 8. ἀνθρωποι ἐστε; |

II Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Prepositions, Cases

A. **Vocabulary** self-study exercise (review of all nouns and adjectives, pronouns and prepositions). Give information as in the vocabulary.

Check your answers. Correct any that are wrong.

Examples: ταμίας ταμίου, ὁ *steward* πονηρός, πονηρά, πονηρόν *wicked*

1. πολίτης
2. ποιητής
3. νεανίας
4. ἀλήθεια
5. εἰρήνη
6. ὥρα
7. τιμή
8. θάλαττα
9. ἄξιος
10. οὗτος
11. δίκαιος
12. ὄδε
13. νέος
14. χαλεπός
15. αἰσχρός
16. κακός
17. ἄδικος
18. ὑγίεια

19. συμφορά
20. δικαστής
21. δίκη
22. ήδονή
23. οἶνος
24. χρηστός
25. καλός
26. πλούτος
27. ἐσθλός
28. πόνος
29. κοινός
30. ἰατρός
31. ἀθάνατος
32. χρόνος
33. ἔργον
34. λόγος
35. ξένος
36. φίλος
37. ἀρετή
38. ἄριστος
39. ὁδός
40. νόμος
41. ἀνάγκη
42. νῆσος
43. μέτρον
44. ἀρχή
45. βουλή
46. ἥλιος
47. οὐρανός
48. ψυχή
49. δεινός
50. φοβερός

Tell what case or cases each preposition takes and the meaning with each case. Give an example with each meaning.

1. ἀπό
2. διά
3. εἰς
4. ἐκ / ἐξ
5. παρά
6. περί
7. πρός
8. ἐν

9. σύν
10. ὑπό

B. Agreement: give the form of the adjective and demonstrative to agree with each noun. Be sure to give the correct ARTICLE.

Example: νήσῳ (ὄδε, μικρός) -- (τῇ) τῆδε τῇ μικρᾷ νήσῳ

1. ὁδόν (ὄδε, νέος)
2. θεᾶς (οὗτος, καλός)
3. λόγον (ἐκεῖνος, ἀθάνατος)
4. πολῖται (οὗτος, ἄξιος)
5. δικαστάς (ὄδε, ἄδικος)
6. θάλατταν (ἐκεῖνος, μικρός)
7. ταμίᾳ (ὄδε, δίκαιος)
8. χώρα (οὗτος, πονηρός)
9. σκηνάς (ὄδε, πάλαιος)
10. ἔργον (οὗτος, αἰσχρός)

Correct these howlers:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. νέη σκηνή | 2. ἀγαθαὶ ποιηταί |
| 3. οὗτος δικαστής | 4. ἀδίκη ἡ μοῖρα |
| 5. εἰς τῇ θαλάττα | |

III Translate these sentences:

1. αἱ ἐν τιμαῖς ἄρξουσι τῶνδε τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ δίκη καὶ ἀγαθῇ βουλῇ.
2. ὁ σοφὸς δικαστής, ὃς τὰ δίκαια καὶ καλὰ ἔπραττεν, ἄξιός ἦν τιμῆς ἀπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν.
3. νῦν ὥρα ἔσται πέμπειν ταῦτα τὰ δῶρα πρὸς τοὺς φίλους.
4. αὕτη ἡ ὁδὸς ἦν ἀγαθὴ τοῖς παιδίοις.
5. αἱ σοφαὶ ἦσαν ἀγαθαὶ βουλὴν καὶ γνωμῆν.
6. οὐ δίκαιόν ἐστι τοῦσδε τοὺς ἀξίους πολίτας ἀποκτείνειν.
7. ἄξει δὲ πρὸς φῶς τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὁ χρόνος. (φῶς *light*)
8. ὃν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος. (φιλοῦσι < φιλέω *love*)

IV Write in Greek:

We will go into these small tents and we will hear the philosophers (= wise ones) who will speak to the citizens about justice and virtue. For these (i.e. justice and virtue) will make the human beings good, but they are difficult to understand. The little children will also hear the poets who write about the sea and sky and about the lives of the gods and goddesses. The test (πεῖρα) will be difficult for the children but with luck they will become wise. It is time to go away from these ugly places (*place* = τόπος) and to take our books to the islands of the sun on which we will have neither tests nor labors. But we will always write to our (=the) friends who were remaining beside the road.

CHAPTER IV

I **Aorist** Active and Middle (**not** passive)

Use: for a single (or simple) act in past time (as opposed to the imperfect which talks about action going on in the past). Translate as the simple past (and sometimes as the pluperfect).

The aorist infinitive (except in indirect statement) may be translated the same as the present. The difference is that the present talks about the action as in progress, the aorist as the simple action.

γράφειν "to be writing"

γράψαι "to write"

Form: There are two sets of forms, *first aorist* and *second aorist*. Nearly all verbs have *either* a first *or* a second aorist. Only a few have both. The two forms are like our strong (irregular, e.g. *sing sang sung*) and weak (regular, *work worked worked*).

FIRST AORIST

Augment + σ + endings

Active

-α

-αζ

-ε (ν)

-αμεν

-ατε

-αν

Middle

-άμην

-ω

-ατο

-άμεθα

-ασθε

-αντο

Infinitives are *not* augmented.

-αι

-ασθαι

Verbs with stems ending in μ, ν, λ, ρ do **not** add σ- in the first aorist, but they usually have a lengthened form of the stem: μένω -- ἔμεινα; φαίνω -- ἔφηναι; ἀγγέλλω -- ἤγγειλα; κρίνω -- ἔκρινα.

SECOND AORIST

Augment + special stem + thematic secondary endings (the same as the imperfect).

Active

-ον

-ες

-ε (ν)

-ομεν

-ετε

-ον

Middle

-όμην

-ου

-ετο

-όμεθα

-εσθε

-οντο

Verb Review (Chapters 1-4)

1. Learn all the principal parts on page 103.

2. Summary of Verb Endings

Primary (present and future)

Active: -ω -εις -ει -ομεν -ετε -ουσι(ν) -- -ειν

Middle-Passive (present) or Middle (future):

-ομαι -ει -εται -όμεθα -εσθε -ονται -- -εσθαι

Secondary (*augmented* in the indicative)

Imperfect and *second* Aorist

Active: -ον -ες -ε(ν) -ομεν -ετε -ον -- -εῖν (aor. inf.): the infinitive is NOT augmented.

Middle-Passive (imperfect) or Middle (aorist):

-ομην -ου -ετο -όμεθα -εσθε -οντο -- -έσθαι (aor.)

First Aorist (*augmented*) in the indicative

-α- is the characteristic of the first aorist. Vowel and mute stems add -σ-.

Liquid (λ, ρ) and nasal (μ, ν) stems do not add -σ- (ἤγγειλα, ἄπεκτεινα, ἔκρινα, ἔμεινα, ἔφηνα).

Active:

-α -αζ -ε(ν) -αμεν -ατε -αν -- -αι

Middle:

-άμην -ω -ατο -άμεθα -ασθε -αντο -- -ασθαι

3. Exercises

A. Conjugate in full (all forms, active and middle or m/p, all four tenses, indicative and infinitives). Check your chart for and peculiarities of the verb (irregular principal parts, deponent future, etc.). Be able to translate the forms. Do one each day:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. ἄγω | 4. θύω |
| 2. μανθάνω | 5. γράφω |
| 3. λαμβάνω | 6. φέρω |

B. Give:

1. all first person forms (singular and plural) of ἀκούω
2. all second person forms of ἔχω
3. all third person forms of γίγνομαι
4. infinitives of ἄρχω (6), ἔρχομαι (3), βάλλω (4), εἰμί (2), μανθάνω (5)

C. Parse (= identify forms), translate, and recite the principal parts of each verb:

1. ἐπαυσάμην
2. δέξεται
3. ἀκούσονται
4. ἔφερον
5. ἐπέμψω
6. ἐλείπου
7. μείναι
8. ἠκούσατο
9. εἰπεῖν
10. ἤγγειλαν

D. Translate these forms of πέμπω into Greek: active, *send*; middle, *send for*; passive, *be sent*.

1. she was being sent
2. they are sending
3. we used to send
4. to send for (once, a single action)
5. to be sending for
6. we sent for
7. you-all (ye) will send
8. I will send for
9. it is being sent
10. you (thou) sent for
11. to be sending
12. to send (once)
13. I sent for a new book.
14. She sent a gift to her [=the] friends.
15. We were being sent to the market [ἄγορά].
16. I think that I will send those women a gift.
17. Will you-all (ye) send for your [=the] friend.

E. Review the principal parts (p. 103) and translate these sentences.

1. The citizens made plans for themselves in a democracy.
2. The poet will take notes.
3. Those women ransomed these men.
4. The citizens were being led by these women.
5. She thought that she would rule those islands.
6. Will you hear the wise [people].
7. It is unreasonable to be doing those [things].
8. They were bringing gifts. Gifts were being brought by those men.
These women brought those gifts.
9. Did you hit the poets with stones?
10. I did not understand what ([the things] which) you said.
"ransom" = λύω in the middle "take notes" = γράφω in the middle

CHAPTERS V and VI

I The Third Declension

Find the **base** in the genitive singular. Find the pattern from the nom. and gen. sg.

A.

Basic Endings

Singular	
Masculine and Feminine	Neuter
___ / -ς	base
-ος	-ος
-ι	-ι
-α or -ν	base
Plural	
-εις	-α
-ων	-ων
-σι (ν)	-σι (ν)
-ας	-α

-ι, -α, -σι, -ας are short.

B.

Variations

Singular

Nominative: M/F -ς, -ων (-ον-, -οντ-), -ρ; N -μα, -ος

Genitive: -ος: -εως, -ους

Dative: -ι: -ει

Accusative: -α: -εα; -ν; neut. = nom.

Plural

Nominative: M/F -εις: -εις; N -α: -η, -εα

Genitive: -ων: -εων

Dative: -σι: -εσι, -ασι, -ουσι, -ευσι

Accusative: M/F -ας: -εας, -εις; N -α: -η, -εα

C.

Variations by stem type

Consonant Bases (1. mutes)

Masculine and Feminine

Labial: nom. sg. -ψ; acc. sg. -α; dat. pl. -ψ

κλώψ (κλωπ-ός); κλώπα; κλωψί

Palatal: nom. sg. -ξ; acc. sg. -α; dat. pl. -ξι

φύλαξ (φύλακ-ος); φύλακα; φύλαξι

Dental (1): nom. sg. -ς; acc. sg. -α; dat. pl. -σι

(drop dental before σ/ς) άσπίς (άσπίδ-ος); άσπίδα; άσπίσι

Dental (2): nom. sg. -ς; acc. sg. -ν ; dat. pl. -σι

(drop dental before σ, ν) χάρις (χάριτ-ος); χάριν; χάρισι

Consonant bases (2. -ον-, -οντ-)

If the nominative ends in -ων check the base for -ον- or -οντ-.

Stems in -ον-: nom. sg. -ων; acc. sg. -α; dat. pl. -οσι

δαίμων (δαίμον-ος); δαίμονα; δαίμοσι

Stems in -οντ-: nom. sg. -ων; acc. sg. -οντα; dat. pl. -ουσι

γέρον (γέροντ-ος); γέροντα; γέρουσι

Neuters

Stems in -ματ-: nom. sg = acc. sg. -μα; dat. pl. -(μ)ασι

χρήμα (χρήματ-ος); χρήμασι

Vowel bases

Masculine and Feminine

-ευς type (M): sg. nom. -ευς; gen. -εως; dat. -ει; acc. -εα

pl. nom. -εις; gen. -εων; dat. -εουσι; acc. -εας

-ις type (M,F): sg. nom. -ις; gen. -εως; dat. -ει; acc. -ιν

pl. nom. -εις; gen. -εων; dat. -εσι; acc. -εις

Syncopated nouns drop -ε- in the genitive and dative singular and in the dative plural; they show -ασι in the dative plural. The -ε- of the stem becomes -η- in the nominative singular.

Neuters

-ος type: sg. nom. -ος; gen. -ους; dat. -ει; acc. -ος

pl. nom. -η; gen. -ων; dat. -εσι; acc. -η

II SYNTAX

A. Result Clauses

ὥστε + the indicative (οὔ) "so that", "with the result that"

ὥστε + the infinitive (μῆ) "that", "so as to"

C. Conditions Contrary-to-fact

εἰ (μῆ) + imperfect -- imperfect + ἄν (οὔ) (refers to the present)

("were doing" ... "would be doing")

εἰ (μῆ) + aorist -- imperfect + ἄν (οὔ) (refers to the past) ("had done"

... "would have done")

The times can be mixed ("had done" ... "would be"; "were doing"

... "would have done").

CHAPTER VII

Participles

Present Active and Middle-Passive,
Future and Aorist, Active and Middle

1. **Definition:** A **participle** shares two parts of speech. It is a verbal adjective.

As an **adjective** it has gender, number, and case.

As a **verb** it has tense and voice, and may take an object (in whatever case the verb takes).

2. **Uses:** In general there are three uses: **attributive**, **circumstantial**, and **supplementary**.

Attributive: with the **article**, the participle is used as a **noun** or **adjective**.
Examples: οἱ ἔχοντες, τὰ ὄντα, ὁ μέλλων χρόνος.

Circumstantial: without the article, but in agreement with a noun or pronoun (expressed or implied), whether a subject or an object in the sentence. This is an adjectival use. The circumstantial participle expresses:

TIME: (when, after, while) [ἄμα, αὐτίκα, μεταξύ]

CAUSE: (since) [ἄτε, ὡς]

MANNER: (in, by)

CONDITION: (if) [if the condition is negative with μή]

CONCESSION: (although) [καί, καίπερ]

PURPOSE: (to, in order to) **future participle** [ὡς]

GENITIVE ABSOLUTE: a **noun** / **pronoun** + a **participle** in the genitive form a clause which gives the circumstances of the action in the main sentence. In the genitive absolute, the noun is the subject of the participle.

noun in the genitive | participle in the genitive

Supplementary: the participle depends on a verb and completes the meaning of such verbs as: παύω, ἄρχω, αἰσχύνομαι, φαίνομαι.

Pay special attention to the idiomatic uses of the participle with:
τυγχάνω, λανθάνω, φθάνω.

3. *Translation:*

Present: _____ **ing**

Future: **in order to** _____ (shows purpose)

Aorist: _____ **ing, having** _____, **after** _____ **ing**

4. *Forms:*

ACTIVE: present, future, *second* aorist (the thematic tenses)

BASE in -οντ- (m, n), -ουσ- (f)

ADD ENDINGS TO THE TENSE STEM (for aorist **remove** the **augment**)

	Singular			Plural		
-ων	-ουσα	-ον	-οντες	-ουσαι	-οντα	
-οντος	-ουσης	-οντος	-οντων	-ουσων	-οντων	
-οντι	-ουση	-οντι	-ουσι	-ουσαις	-ουσι	
-οντα	-ουσαν	-ον	-οντας	-ουσας	-οντα	

First aorist. Remove the augment.

BASE in -αντ- (m, n) -ασ- (f)

-ας	-ασα	-αν	-αντες	-ασαι	-αντα
-αντος	-ασης	-αντος	-αντων	-ασων	-αντων
-αντι	-αση	-αντι	-ασι	-ασαις	-ασι
-αντα	-ασαν	-αν	-αντας	-ασας	-αντα

MIDDLE-PASSIVE (present) and MIDDLE (future and Aorist)

For the present, future, and second aorist (remove augment) add to the TENSE STEM:

-ομενος, -ομένη, -ομενον

For the first aorist (remove the augment) add:

-αμενος, -αμένη, -αμενον

Review of Chapters I-VI: Nouns, Verbs, and Syntax
Self-study Review

1. Forms

Decline:

1. ἦδε ἡ νέα πόλις
2. οὗτος ὁ ἀληθῆς ποιητής
3. τόδε τὸ ἡδὺ χρῆμα
3. ἐκεῖνος ὁ πάλαιος ἱππεύς
4. αὕτη ἡ ἀθάνατος χάρις

Conjugate in full, including infinitives:

1. πέμπω
2. ἄγω
3. δέχομαι

2. Syntax: fill in the blanks and translate the sentences.

1. Neuter plural subjects take _____. (49)
Evils come-into-being on account of money.

2. Verbs of "trusting" take the _____ case. (48)
Do you trust these new archons?

3. Verbs of "ruling" take the _____ case. (48)
The king ruled the citizens with justice.

4. The verb ἀκούω takes the _____ of the person heard and the _____ of the thing heard. (79)
We will hear these philosophers.
Did you hear the words of those shameful men?

5. The means by which something is done goes into the _____. (48)
We persuaded the citizens with money.

6. The manner in which something is done goes into the _____. (p. 48)
In my opinion tyranny is a bad [thing].

7. The predicate noun or adjective (with verbs like *be*, *become*, *seem*, *be called*) goes into the _____ case.
Those citizens are shameful and false.
Heralds are messengers of gods and men.

8. The two positions of the adjective are (pp. 62-5):

1. _____ 2. _____

These citizens are wise.

The wise citizens do not take bribes [= receive unjust gifts].

9. The relative pronoun introduces a _____ . The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in _____ and _____, but its _____ depends on the part it plays in its own _____. (66)

Those [things] which you are saying are not true.

The men whom we saw are Greeks. ["I saw" is 2 aorist, εἶδον.]

The women whom we heard were saying wise [things].

Did you get what you wanted?

10. The infinitive with the _____ is used as a noun. (pp. 74-5).
To speak the truth [= true things] is not always fine.

11. The demonstrative goes into the _____ position. (p. 85)

This citizen sends gifts to those cities.

12. Separation is expressed by the _____ case. (37, 85)

From good men we learn good things.

13. Agent is expressed by the _____ case with _____. (89)

These [things] were done by those [women].

14. Indirect Statement: verb of saying/thinking | _____ | _____
(108-110)

I think [that] those things are good.

They thought [that] they had said true [things].

15. The accusative of respect is used for _____. (Explain in your own words.)

I am not bad at all things.

16. Contrary to fact conditions use _____ tenses in both clauses.

If we had seen those big dogs we would have left.

17. Result clauses take ὥστε and the _____ or _____.

Find an example of each type of result clause and translate it.

Check-list for the Chapters 1-7

Introduction

Alphabet, Punctuation, Classification of letters, Combinations of letters

Accent Rules in General: see also handouts on accents

Chapter I

VERB CHANGES: VOICE, PERSON-NUMBER

Present Active and Middle-Passive

Deponent Verbs

CASE DECLENSION

Nouns of the First Declension -η type

Nouns of the Second Declension

The Definite Article

Vocabulary

Syntax Rules (48-9):

Dative of means

Genitive after ἄρχω (instead of dir. obj.)

Dative with special verbs (trust)

Neuter Plural Subject takes a Singular Verb (BELIEVE IT! DO IT!)

Chapter II

Imperfect Active and Middle-Passive

Irregular Verb (εἶμι)

Accent of enclitics (57-8 and handout)

NOMINATIVE in the predicate with the verb "to be"

Adjectives, Agreement

Two-termination adjectives

POSITIONS of Adjectives: ATTRIBUTIVE and PREDICATE

ὁ μὲν ... ὁ δὲ ἡ μὲν ... ἡ δὲ κτλ. (p. 65)

ADJECTIVES USED AS NOUNS (p. 64) -- GENDER

RELATIVE PRONOUN (65-6 and handout)

Vocabulary

Syntax Rules (69-70)

Accusative of RESPECT ("good at")

Chapter III

Future Active and **Middle**

PRINCIPAL PARTS

Deponent Futures and Irregular Futures

Vocabulary

Variations of the First Declension

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN-ADJECTIVES

Position of Demonstrative with the article

Vocabulary

Syntax Rules (89)

Genitive of Separation (with prepositions meaning "from")

Genitive of Agent (= "by a person" ὑπό + gen.)

Chapter IV

Aorist Active and Middle

Two Aorists and "Liquid" first Aorist

Principal Parts (* 103)

Irregular verb (φημί)

VOCABULARY p 113: learn the words listed below *

INDIRECT STATEMENT infinitive with subject accusative

Chapters V, VI

Third Declension Nouns

Basic Endings

Variations

VOCABULARY * words

Third Declension Adjectives for recognition (know the names of the different types, that is, -ης, -ες; -ων, -ον; -υς, -εία, -υ)

Irregular Adjectives for recognition: πᾶς, μέγας, πολὺς

Vocabulary

RESULT CLAUSES with ὥστε (139-140)

CONDITIONS contrary-to-fact (p. 143)

Chapter VII

Participles

Forms of present, future and aorist active and middle participles

Basic uses: Attributive, Circumstantial, Supplementary

*Vocabulary from Lesson IV

ἀλλά	but
ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο	other, another
γινώσκω, γνῶσομαι	know
δικαιοσύνη, -ης, ἡ	justice
δικαίως	justly
ἀδίκως	unjustly
δοκεῖ, δοκοῦσι	it seems, he/she seems; they seem
εἶπον	I said
μάλιστα	especially, yes, sure

μή	not
οἶομαι	I think
οἶος, -α, -ον	such, what a
οἶον	such as
οἶός τ' εἰμί	I am able
οἶόν τ' εἶναι	to be able
οὖν	therefore
σωφροσύνη -ης ἡ	soundness of mind
τε	and (enclitic)
τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιούτο (τοιούτον)	of such a kind, such as this, such