Greek 101
Review for Midterm 1
Chapters 1-4

VERBS

Present Tense: stem + -ω -ομεν E.g., “I hurry” “we hurry”
-εις -ετε “you hurry” “you (pl) hurry”
-ει -ουσι(ν) “s/he hurries” “they hurry”

Uncontracted verbs σπεύδ + ω σπεύδ + ομεν σπεύδω σπεύδομεν
σπεύδ + εις σπεύδ + ετε σπεύδεις σπεύδετε
σπεύδ + ει σπεύδ + ουσι(ν) σπεύδει σπεύδουσι(ν)

ε-Contract verbs φιλέ + ω φιλέ + ομεν φιλῶ φιλούμεν
φιλέ + εις φιλέ + ετε φιλεῖς φιλεῖτε
φιλέ + ει φιλέ + ουσι(ν) φιλεῖ φιλούσι(ν)

Irregular verbs:
εἰμί ἐστέ
εἶ ἐστί(ν) εἰσί(ν)

Imperatives: stem + ε -ετε E.g., “hurry!” “hurry!”
σπεύδ + ε σπεύδ + ετε σπεῦδε σπεύδετε
φιλέ + ε φιλέ + ετε φίλει φιλεῖτε

Infinitives: stem + ειν E.g., “to hurry”
σπεύδ + ειν σπεύδειν to hurry
φιλέ + ειν φιλεῖν to love

Infinitives are used with the following phrases: (οὐ) δυνατὸν ἐστι, καίρος ἐστι, ὀξιδόν ἐστι, ἔθελω, ἐν νῷ ἐχω
THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

In general, the definite article closely resembles the endings of the ο- and α-declensions. Note, however, the absence of the final -ς in the masculine nom. and the final -ν in neuter nom. and acc. By learning the definite article, it is possible to determine the case of the noun it modifies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὁ</td>
<td>ἡ</td>
<td>τοῦ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐν</td>
<td>ἐκ</td>
<td>ὑπὸ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνάκεισθαι</td>
<td>ἀνάκεισθαι</td>
<td>ἀνάκεισθαι</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOUNS:
**α-declension (first):** feminine ἡ κρήνη, ἡ υδρία (when the stem of a noun or an adjective ends with ε, ι, ρ, the ending η --> α), ἡ μέλιττα
Masculine: ὁ δεσπότης

**ο–declension (second):** masculine and neuter ὁ ἀγρός, τὸ δένδρον

Exceptions: ἡ ὁδός (4β), ἡ νῆσος (6α)

**Case**

Nominative: subject, complement: ἡ Μυρρίνη ἐστι σοφή. “Myrrhine is wise.”

Genitive: possessive: τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῆς ἐστὶ ἡ Μέλιττα. “Her name is Melissa.”

Motion from (with prepositions ἀπό, ἐκ):

ἡ γυνὴ ἐκβαίνει ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου. “The woman goes out of the house”

Dative:

location (with prepositions ἐν, πρὸς, ὑπό)

ὁ δεσπότης καθεύδει ὑπὸ τὸ δένδρον. “The master is sleeping under the tree.”

With special verbs (προσχωρέω):

αἱ κόραι τῇ κρήνῃ προσχωροῦσιν. “They are approaching the fountain.”

Accusative:

direct object: ἡ κόρη τὴν υδρίαν φέρει. “The girl is carrying the water jar.”

Motion toward (with preposition εἰς, πρὸς)

βαδίζουσι πρὸς τὸν ἄγρον. “They are walking to the field.”

Vocative: direct address, usually in questions or commands
ἐλθὲ δεῦρο, ὦ Φίλιππε. “Come here, Philip.”

**ADJECTIVES:** first and second declension (e.g., καλός καλή καλὸν, ρᾴδιος ρᾴδια ρᾴδιον)

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

**CULTURE:** farming, slavery, deme and polis, and women

**ORAL QUESTIONS (Review Ariadne oral scripts, esp. 1a and 3b)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>πῶς ἔχεις;</td>
<td>How are you doing/holding?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τί ἐστι τὸ ὄνομά σου;</td>
<td>What is your name?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γιγνώσκεις αὐτόν/αὐτήν;</td>
<td>Do you know him/her?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γιγνώσκετε αὐτούς/αὐτάς;</td>
<td>Do you know them?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τί ἐστι τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ/αὐτῆς;</td>
<td>What is his/her name?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τί ἐστι τὰ ὀνόματα αὐτῶν;</td>
<td>What are their names?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τί ποιεῖς;</td>
<td>What are you doing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τὶ ἔθελεις ποιεῖν;</td>
<td>What do you want to do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>καλὸς/καλὴ εἶ; καλοί/καλαί ἐστε;</td>
<td>Are you handsome/beautiful?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἆρα ἔχεις ἀδελφοὺς καὶ ἀδελφάς;</td>
<td>Do you have brothers and sisters?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ποίοι εἰσίν;</td>
<td>What are they like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ποίος εἶ;</td>
<td>What are you like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τίνα ὁρᾶς;</td>
<td>Whom do you see?</td>
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</tbody>
</table>