

Greek 101
 Review for Midterm 1
 Chapters 1-4

VERBS

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
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	φιλοῦμεν
	φιλέ + εις	φιλέ + ετε	φιλεῖς	φιλεῖτε
	φιλέ + ει	φιλέ + ουσι(ν)	φιλεῖ	φιλοῦσι(ν)

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

Imperatives:	stem + ε	-ετε	E.g., "hurry!"	"hurry!"
	σπεύδ + ε	σπεύδ + ετε	σπεῦδε	σπεύδετε
	φιλέ + ε	φιλέ + ετε	φίλει	φιλεῖτε
			ἴσθι	ἔστε

Infinitives:	stem + ειν		E.g., "to hurry"	
	σπεύδ + ειν		σπεύδειν	to hurry
	φιλέ + ειν		φιλεῖν	to love
			εἶναι	to be

Infinitives are used with the following phrases: (οὐ) δυνατόν ἐστι, καιρός ἐστι, ῥάδιόν ἐστι, ἐθέλω, ἐν νῶ ἔχω

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.

	Singular			Plural		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά	
τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	
τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	
τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά	

NOUNS:

α-declension (first): feminine ἡ κρήνη, ἡ ὑδρία (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 σοφῆ. "Myrrhine is wise."

Genitive: possessive: τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῆς ἐστι 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 τῷ δένδρῳ. "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 ὑδρίαν φέρει. "The girl is carrying the water jar."

Motion toward (with preposition εἰς, πρὸς)

βαδίζουσι πρὸς τὸν ἀγρόν. "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 καλόν, ῥάδιος ῥαδία ῥαδιον)

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)

πῶς ἔχεις;	How are you doing/holding?
τί ἐστι τὸ ὄνομά σου;	What is your name?
γινώσκεις αὐτόν/αὐτήν;	Do you know him/her?
γινώσκετε αὐτούς/αὐτάς;	Do you know them?
τί ἐστι τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ/αὐτῆς;	What is his/her name?
τί ἐστι τὰ ὀνόματα αὐτῶν;	What are their names?
τί ποιεῖς;	What are you doing?
τί ἐθέλεις ποιεῖν;	What do you want to do?
καλός/καλή εἶ; καλοί/καλαί ἐστε;	Are you handsome/beautiful?
ἄρα ἔχεις ἀδελφοὺς καὶ ἀδελφάς;	Do you have brothers and sisters?
ποιοὶ εἰσιν;	What are they like?
ποῖος εἶ;	What are you like?
τίνα ὁρᾷς;	Whom do you see?