

**I. Third declension nouns**

Using the declension pattern of πράγμα, πράγματος, τό (p. 62) as a model, **decline the noun σῶμα, σώματος, τό (“body”).**

	Singular	Plural
Nominative		
Genitive		
Dative		
Accusative		

**II. First and second declension adjectives**

Using ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν (“good”) as a model (p. 68), **decline the first and second declension (2-1-2) adjective κακός, κακή, κακόν (“bad”).**

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative Singular			
Genitive Singular			
Dative Singular			
Accusative Singular			
Nominative Plural			
Genitive Plural			
Dative Plural			
Accusative Plural			

III. Subjects, Direct Objects and Indirect Objects: Using the vocabulary from Module 2, compose a Greek noun phrase to express each **highlighted expression**. Pay attention to demonstratives.

1. A **child** was born **to Euphiletos**. Εὐφίλητος, Εὐφιλῆτου, ὁ is a second declension noun.
2. Did the parents give a name **to this child**?
3. Eratosthenes saw **the servant woman** in the market place.
4. He gave **that servant woman** a message **for Euphiletos' wife**.
5. When Euphiletos struck **the man**, his **death** followed shortly thereafter.

IV. Types of verbs/clauses: Which verbs in the sentences in III are **transitive**, which are **intransitive**?

V. Prepositions: Using the prepositions in Module 2 (pp. 64–65), compose a Greek prepositional phrase to express each **highlighted expression**. Pay attention to demonstratives.

1. One day, Euphiletos was working **in the field**.
2. At the end of the day, he came home **from that field**.
3. He thought he heard another person **in the house**.
4. Euphiletos gathered a group of neighbors, and went **with these men into his house**.
5. They saw Eratosthenes lying **next to his wife**.
6. In court, many things were clearly understood **among the citizens** making up the jury **concerning the matter** at hand.
7. It was **contrary to the law** to have an affair with a married woman.