

Beginners Greek: Some General Patterns

Definite Article

Case	masc.	Fem.	neut.
Nom. Sg.			
Gen. Sg.			
Dat. Sg.			
Acc. Sg.			
Nom. Pl.			
Gen. Pl.			
Dat. Pl.			
Acc. Pl.			

Nouns

2nd Declension: Masculine, Neuter, Feminine

- Where do the endings of 2nd declension nouns differ from the article? (circle above)
- What is the ε, ι, ρ rule?
- Which group of 1st declension nouns declines most similarly to the definite article?
 - a) Long-vowel feminine nouns where the ε, ι, ρ rule **DOESN'T** apply
 - b) Long-vowel feminine nouns where the ε, ι, ρ rule *DOES* apply
 - c) Short-vowel feminine nouns where the ε, ι, ρ rule **DOESN'T** apply
 - d) Short-vowel feminine nouns where the ε, ι, ρ rule *DOES* apply
 - e) Masculine 1st declension nouns
- Which group of 1st declension nouns does θαλαττα fall under? Why is this important to know?
- Which forms of the masculine 1st declension nouns are the same as the 2nd declension nouns? (give 2 forms)

Demonstratives/Adjectives

- Which forms of οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο begin with τ?
- what is the '2-1-2' pattern of endings? name one adjective which follows this pattern

Verbs

<i>Primary Endings</i>	active	middle/passive
1s		
2s		
3s		
1p		
2p		
3p		
<i>Secondary Endings</i>		
1s		
2s		
3p		
1p		
2p		
3p		
<i>inf.</i>		

- Which tenses (that you have learned) use the primary endings, and which use the secondary?
- Give the sound change from adding -σ- when forming the future:
 - σ + π =
 - σ + γ =
 - σ + δ =
- when does the augment lengthen?

εἶμι	Present Active Indicative	Imperfect Active Indicative
1s		
2s		
3s		
1p		
2p		
3p		

Prepositions

- What directional movement is generally implied by each case:
 - accusative:
 - genitive:
 - dative: