

# Beginners Greek: Some General Patterns

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## 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?
  - Long-vowel feminine nouns where the ε, ι, ρ rule **DOESN'T** apply
  - Long-vowel feminine nouns where the ε, ι, ρ rule **DOES** apply
  - Short-vowel feminine nouns where the ε, ι, ρ rule **DOESN'T** apply
  - Short-vowel feminine nouns where the ε, ι, ρ rule **DOES** apply
  - 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)

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## 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?

ειμί	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: