

Review Book for Luschnig, *An Introduction to Ancient Greek*

Part One: Introduction through Lesson VI



Revised, August 2007

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Introduction

I

ΑΛΦΑΒΗΤΟΣ

A. Exercises

1. Practice writing the letters:

Small (using a variety of fonts):

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ / ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω
a b g d e z h q i k l m n c o p r s / j t u f x y w
α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ / ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

Capitals:

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω
Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω

2. Transliterate and give one English derivative of each:

φωνή	τύραννος	γάμος
ἔθος	ὀφθαλμός	κλέπτω
διάβολος	χρόνος	ξηρός
ἴδιος		

3. Transliterate into Greek:

ichthys	theos	graphō
katharsis	hybris	skēnē
Oedipus	Thucydidēs	

Using the glossary at the end of your textbook, find meanings for:

βουλεύω	βούλομαι	πέμπω
μακάριος	σωφροσύνη	λύω
δικαιοσύνη	χάρις	ἱμάτιον
γίγνομαι	ἀρετή	καλός

B Sample Quiz on the Alphabet

1. Fill in the missing letters:

α β γ ___ ε ζ ___ ι κ λ μ ___ ξ ο π ___ σ/___ ___ υ ___
___ ψ ω

2. Write the Greek letters for three *labials* _____

Write the seven Greek *vowels* _____

___ Before ___ ___ and ___ is pronounced *ng*.

The “h” sound is represented in Greek by the mark ___

τ δ θ are a) palatals b) dentals c) nasals

3. Transliterate into the Roman alphabet:

δρᾶμα

γλῶσσα

σκηνή

φωνή

ξένος

βιβλίον

ὁδός

Προμηθεύς

4. Put into Greek letters:

dōron

theos

sphinx

zōnē

II TONOI First Accent Rules

ultima = the last syllable

penult = the next to last syllable

antepenult = the syllable before the next to last

1. There are three accent marks in Greek:

acute (acute: a rising pitch) may fall on the ultima, penult, antepenult. It may fall on a long or short vowel/diphthong.

Examples: καλός, ἀρετή, παιδίον, ἄνθρωπος

grave (grave: the steady pitch) falls only on the ultima. It is used when a word accented with an acute on the ultima is followed by another word without punctuation between them. Like the acute it may fall on a long or a short.

Examples: ὁ καλὸς ἄνθρωπος, ἡ καλὴ ψυχὴ, τὸ καλὸν παιδίον

circumflex (circumflex: a rising-falling pitch) may fall on the ultima or penult, only on long vowels/diphthongs.

Examples: δῶρον, ὄδοῦ

2. How **far back** an accent *can* go depends on the LENGTH OF THE ULTIMA:

SHORT ULTIMA: the acute can go on the antepenult, penult, or ultima: ἄνθρωπος, παιδίον, ὄδος. The circumflex can go on the penult: πλούτος, Ἀθηναῖος.

LONG ULTIMA: the only accent that can go on the penult is the acute: πλούτου. If the ultima is long, no accent can go further back than the penult: ἀνθρώπου.

3. The accent of verbs is *recessive*: it goes as far back as possible. That is, if the ultima is short, the accent goes on the antepenult; if the ultima is long the accent goes on the penult.

Examples: βούλομαι, πέμπομεν, βουλευόμεθα, παιδεύεις

4. The accent of nouns is *inherent*: that is, it must be learned with each noun as a part of the word. The accent of nouns is *persistent*: it stays in the same

place unless it is forced to move forward in the word by a change in the length of the ultima in different forms of the word.

Examples: ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωποι -- ἀνθρώπου, ἀνθρώπων
πλούτος, πλούτον -- πλούτου, πλούτῳ

5. _____'s rule (fill in your own name, or the name of a fellow student):

- IF
1. the ultima is **short** and
 2. the penult is **long and**
 3. the penult is **accented**,

THEN

the accent is the *circumflex*.

Examples: δῶρον, πλούτος, γνῶμαι

6. Study the paradigms in the book for additional examples. Always put in accents in your homework for additional practice.

III

Vocabulary for readings in the Introduction

ἀντωνυμία *pronoun*
ἄρθρον *article*
ἄφωνα *mutics*
βαρύς *grave [accent]*
γένος pl. γένη *gender(s) kind(s)*
γράμματα *letters*
δασέα *aspirated consonants*
διπλά *double consonants*
δίφθογγοί *diphthongs*
ἐπίρρημα *adverb*
καί *and*
μέν ... δέ *point to items being contrasted or listed*
μέσα *voiced consonants*
μετοχή *participle*
ὄνομα *name i.e. noun*
ὀξύς *acute [accent]*
περισπώμενος *circumflex*
πνεῦμα δασύ *rough breathing*
πνεῦμα ψιλόν *smooth breathing*
πρόθεσις *preposition*
ῥήμα *verb*
σύμφωνα *consonants*
σύνδεσμος *conjunction*
τόνοι *accents*
φωνή *voice*

φωνήεντα *vowels*
ψιλά *unvoiced consonants*

Notes on transliteration (for use in finding English derivatives and transliterating names)

γγ, γκ, γξ, γχ >>> ng nk nx nch (e.g. ἄγγελος > angel, angelus; Σφίγξ > Sphinx)

υ > y ρ > rh ρ > r

αι > ae, e ει > ei, e, i οι > oe, e, i ου > u

I-subscript is usually not transliterated.

Endings often are dropped when words come into English, but they are usually kept in proper names, but are changed into Latin (that is, for traditional spellings; but some Greek scholars prefer to keep the spelling closest to Greek).

Checklist: what you should know

1. Alphabet
2. Punctuation
3. Classification of letters
4. Diphthongs
5. Accents
6. Breathings
7. Nasal gamma

Lesson I

Part 1 VERBS

A. Summary

1. The **characteristics** of verbs in Greek (what the endings show):

person number tense voice mood

Verbs are defined by these characteristics. Lesson One introduces the present (tense) active and middle/passive (voices) indicative (mood) and infinitive.

2. **VOICE:**

Active: “I stop” [something]

Middle: “I cease” [i.e. “stop myself” doing something]

Passive: “I am being stopped” [from doing something by somebody or something else]

In the present tense the middle and passive have the same form. That means that you can translate them either way, unless there is a **CONTEXT** that tells you which is meant.

3. **ENDINGS** for the present indicative and infinitive:

Indicative		
Active -----	Middle/Passive	
-ω	-ομαι	I
-εις	-ει	you (thou)
-ει	-εται	he, she, it
-ομεν	-όμεθα	we
-ετε	-εσθε	you (y'all, ye)
-ουσι(ν)	-ονται	they
Infinitive		
-ειν	-εσθαι	to

4. How to translate the **present**: πέμπεις “you send”, “you are sending”. πέμπεις; “are you sending?” “do you send?”. πέμπεται “she/he is being sent” (passive); “she/he is sending for” [something] (middle)

5. Deponent verbs: some verbs have no active forms (or no active forms in certain tenses). They use only the middle/passive endings, but are **translated** as if they were **active**. The verbs in Lesson one that are deponent are:

βούλομαι

γίγνομαι (has active forms in the perfect tense)

έρχομαι (has active forms in the aorist and perfect tenses)

B. SOME ADDITIONAL HELP WITH ACTIVE, MIDDLE, AND PASSIVE

ἄγω

ACTIVE: bring, lead, carry, convey, march

MIDDLE: carry away for oneself, take with one, marry [a wife]

ἄρχω basic meaning: be first [in time or station]> begin, rule

ACTIVE: begin, rule

MIDDLE: make a beginning, start anew

PASSIVE: be ruled

βουλεύω

ACTIVE: take counsel, deliberate on, plan, advise

MIDDLE: agree upon, take counsel with oneself, resolve to do

γράφω original meaning: scratch

ACTIVE: draw, write, register, enrol

MIDDLE: write for one's own use, take notes; indict [somebody]

PASSIVE: be indicted, be enrolled

ἐθέλω = θέλω

ACTIVE ONLY: wish, be naturally disposed to, mean [wish to say]; εἰ θέλεις
“if you please”

ἔχω

ACTIVE: have, [with adverbs] be

MIDDLE: hold oneself to, cling to, lay claim to, be eager for, maintain oneself,
border on, hold off from

λέγω

ACTIVE: pick, count, say, speak, mean

PASSIVE: be said [to be something]; λέγεται “it is said”

λείπω

ACTIVE: leave, leave at home, forsake

MIDDLE: leave behind oneself [as a memorial]

PASSIVE: be left, survive, be abandoned

μένω

ACTIVE ONLY: remain, stay

παιδεύω

ACTIVE: bring up a child [train or teach rather than simply nourish], discipline;
[later] punish

MIDDLE: have someone taught, cause someone to be educated

PASSIVE: be taught [something]

πέμπω

ACTIVE: send, dispatch, conduct
MIDDLE: send for [something or someone]
PASSIVE: be sent

πιστεύω

ACTIVE: trust
MIDDLE: have [something] entrusted to one
PASSIVE: be trusted, be believed

πράττω = πράσσω

ACTIVE: accomplish, make, do, practice, be in a certain state [cf. how are you doing?]
MIDDLE: make for oneself [as money, interest, profit]

φέρω

ACTIVE: bear, carry, bring, offer
MIDDLE: bring with one for one's own use, win for oneself

πιστεύω

ACTIVE: trust
MIDDLE: have [something] entrusted to one
PASSIVE: be trusted, be believed

C. Sample Quizzes and Exercises on the Present Active and M/P

Quiz #1

A. Conjugate **παύω** in the present active and middle-passive indicative and infinitive; **translate** each form.

B. Tell what pronoun (I, you, she/he/it, they, etc.) is used to translate each of these:

Example: πιστεύομεν we

1. λείπουσι
2. φέρονται
3. ἄγει (2)
4. ἔχεται
5. γίγνεται (deponent.)

Γ. Translate these forms.

1. ἔρχονται
2. πιστεύομεν
3. λύεις
4. γράφεται
5. ἔχετε

Δ. Vocabulary: give the meaning:

1. ἄρχω
2. πείθω
3. λείπω
4. πράττω
5. βούλομαι

Quiz # 2

A. Conjugate **πέμπω** in the present active and middle-passive indicative and infinitive.

B. Translate these:

1. ἄρχεις
2. πειθόμεθα
3. πράττει (2)
4. λείπουσι
5. ἔρχεται (1)

Γ. Vocabulary: give the meaning:

1. ἄγω
2. ἔχω
3. παιδεύω
4. παύω
5. βούλομαι

Exercises on verbs in the present

1. Translate into English:

παύω
παύομαι (2)
γράφεται (2)
γράφουσι
βουλόμεθα
βουλευόμεν
πείθετε
ἔχειν
φέρεσθαι (2)
ἄρχονται (2)

2. Correct these (only 1 has a mistake in accent):

πεμπώεις
φέροται
βούλομεν
παιδεύομεθα
γίγνουσι

3. Translate into Greek:

I am writing.
I am taking notes.
She is sending this. (this = τοῦτο)
He is sending for this. (this = τοῦτο)
We are going.
They are being carried.
To go
To cease
He is ransoming her. (her = αὐτήν)
She is leading them. (them = αὐτούς)

4. Translate into English:

1. βούλονται ἔχειν εἰρήνην;
2. μένετε ἢ λείπετε;

Part 2 NOUNS

A. Summary

1. The **characteristics** of nouns in Greek are **gender number case**. The article given with each noun provides a gender sign.
2. The **CASES** show what nouns (and pronouns and adjectives) are doing in the sentence. The case endings show the relationships of nouns to other words in the sentence. There are four cases in Greek (plus the vocative, which was not considered a case by the early grammarians):

Nominative: the case of the grammatical subject of the sentence (and anything that agrees with the subject or renames it with a linking verb). The subject is the word that determines the person and number of the verb. The verbs γίγνομαι (*become*), εἰμί (*be*), φαίνομαι (*seem*) take the nominative case in the predicate.

Genitive: the case of one noun depending on another noun. The genitive is used for *possesssion* (of), *separation* (from), and as object of verbs meaning “*rule*”.

Dative: the case of the party interested in the action (for), the *indirect object* (with verbs like give, speak: to), the *instrument* with which something is done (by, with), *place where* (in, on, at), the object of verbs meaning “*trust*”.

Accusative: the case of the *direct object* (the thing caused or most directly affected by the verb), the *end* of motion (to, as in *go to*).

Vocative: the case of direct address, used to call someone a name or by name.

Learn the first four cases by heart. Learn the **ARTICLE** by heart.

Make a chart of the case endings:

	First Declension -η		Second Declension -ος		Second Declension -οϝ	
	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.	sing.	plur.
Nom.						
Gen.						
Dat.						
Acc.						

B. Some hints about cases and prepositions

1. How to recognize the direct object in English:

The usual word order in English is *subject-verb-[indirect object]-direct object*. The object most directly caused (or affected) by the action of the verb is the **direct object**. It is easily recognizable in Greek because it is in the **accusative** case. For example, *We give (our) loved ones presents*.

We | give | presents | loved ones

We = subject give = (transitive) verb
loved ones = indirect object: dative τοῖς φίλοις
presents = direct object: accusative δῶρα

Another way of expressing the same thing in English is *We give presents to our loved ones*. If you are in doubt try this substitution. When there are two objects, the object that makes sense as the object of “to” is the **indirect** object.

PROBLEM: In Greek, some verbs **take** other cases than the accusative. That is, the object in the English sentence will not always be accusative in Greek. English does not have an accusative case. Greek has three *oblique* cases (genitive, dative, accusative). Most Greek verbs take the accusative as their object, but verbs meaning “trust” take the dative; verbs meaning “rule” take the genitive, for example. This must be learned by practice.
νομοῖς πιστεύομεν. νήσων ἄρχομεν.

2. Translating English prepositions:

of = the genitive case (without a preposition in Greek)

by = the dative case (usually without a preposition in Greek) if it refers to *things* (by means of: the instrumental dative); if it refers to *persons*, by is ὑπό with the genitive (agent).

with = the dative without a preposition if it is the same as “by means of”. If *with* means “in the company of”, it is σύν with the dative. **With an axe** is instrumental; **with their friends** is accompaniment.

to = the dative case if it is equivalent to an indirect object. If it is in an expression like **go to the islands**, then it is a preposition with the accusative.

C. More Notes on Cases

1. Decline article (according to the pattern) and noun (according to pattern).

2. The **CASES**:

Find examples for each of the uses.

NOMINATIVE

-η -ος -ον -αι -οι -α

SUBJECT
PREDICATE NOUN / ADJECTIVE

GENITIVE

-ης -ου -ων

OF
SEPARATION (FROM)
WITH VERBS of RULING (ἄρχω)

DATIVE

-ῃ -ῷ -αῖς -οῖς

TO / FOR
BY (means of)
WITH
WITH VERBS meaning "TRUST"
(πιστεύω, πείθομαι, m/p of πείθω)
IN / AT

ACCUSATIVE

-ην -ον -ας -ους -α

DIRECT OBJECT
TO, TOWARD

VOCATIVE

-α -ε -ον -αι -οι -α

εἰρήνη ὦνθρωπε (< ὦ ἄνθρωπε)
ἦ ἀπόκρισις, ὦ φίλε, ἀνέμοις φέρεται.

D. Sample Quizzes and Exercises on Nouns

Exercises on Lesson I

Part One:

1. In the Readings and sentences find:
 - a. A neuter plural subject with a singular verb
 - b. A dative with a verb meaning “trust” or “obey”
 - c. A genitive of separation.
 - d. A dative of means.
 - e. A genitive of possession.
2. Decline with the article:
 - a. ἔργον
 - b. ὁδός
 - c. γνώμη
 - d. φίλος
3. Review Verbs and Conjugate:
 - a. ἔχω
 - b. ἔρχομαι
4. Translate into Greek:
 1. The gifts are being carried to the strangers.
 2. We are making peace by means of thought and determination.
 3. Human beings have goodness in their [= the] souls.
5. Correct the accents (hint: they are all wrong)
ἄνθρωπου δῶρων δῶρον βούλων γνώμαι τήν ὁδόν.

Sample Test on Lesson I

1. Forms: A. Change to the plural of the same case:

ἀρχή
λόγῳ
δῶρον
ἀρετήν
βίος

- B. Change to the singular:

ξένους
ψυχῶν
παιδία
δίκαις

2. List two uses for each of the cases (and give 3 or more endings for each):

Example: **Nominative:** *subject, predicate nominative* (with verb “to be,” “to become” etc.) -ος -η -ον -οι -αι -α

Genitive

Dative

Accusative

3. Vocabulary: for nouns give genitive and article and meaning; for prepositions, give meaning and tell what case(s) is (are) used with each.

Ex. **ἀνάγκη** ἀνάγκης, ἡ *necessity* **σύν** + dative *with*

βουλή
γνώμη
ἔργον
εἰρήνη
θάνατος
πόνος
χρόνος
ἐν
παρά (3)

4. Article: give the form of the article that agrees with each (8):

λόγοι	μέτρον
ἀνθρώπους	πολέμων
ψυχαί	ἔργα
ἀρχήν	ὁδόν

5. Translate

1. παρὰ τοῖς ξένοις μένειν βούλεσθε;
2. ἡ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ψυχὴ πλοῦτον ἔχει.
3. ἡ μὲν ὁδὸς εἰς εἰρήνην ἄγει, ἡ δὲ [ὁδὸς] εἰς πόλεμον [ἄγει].

Sample Quiz on nouns: Lesson 1

1. Vocabulary: give genitive, article and meaning:

Ex. νῆσος, νήσου, ἡ *island*

πλοῦτος

ἀρετή

ὁδός

λίθος

ἔργον

δῶρον

πόνος

γνώμη

ἀνάγκη

δίκη

2. Tell what case each takes and give meaning with that case

Ex. σύν + dative *with*

ἐν _____

παρὰ _____

3. Give one use or meaning for each case :

Ex. Genitive “of” or “from” / possession, separation

Nominative _____

Dative _____

Accusative _____

4. Identify Case and give the correct form of the article to agree with each:

Ex. ἀνθρώπῳ dative – τῷ

ἀνθρώπους

φίλοι

λόγον

παιδίον

ἀρχῶν

ἔργα

δίκη

Translate:

1 τὰ παιδιά τοῖς ξένοις φέρειν βιβλία βούλεται.

2 ἡ μὲν εἰρήνη βίον παρὰ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἄγει, ὁ δὲ πόλεμος ἄγει θάνατον.

3 δῶρα θεοῦς πείθει.

4 πέμπεσθε τοὺς λιθοὺς τοῖς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις φίλοις;

Lesson II

A. Summary and Check list

I Imperfect tense: for action going on in the past (like English past progressive). Translate, *I was --ing, I used to --, I kept --ing*. Middle: *I was --ing for myself*, etc. Passive: *I was being --*, etc.

ἐ- + present stem + secondary endings:

A	M/P	
-ον	-όμην	I
-ες	-ου	you (thou)
-ε	-ετο	he/she/it; n.pl. they
-ομεν	-όμεθα	we
-ετε	-εσθε	you (y'all, ye)
-ον	-οντο	they

Augment: ἐ- if the verb begins with a consonant
if the verb begins with a vowel:

α > η ἄγω > ἤγον

ε > η ἔρχομαι > ἐρχόμην

sometimes ε > ει ἔχω > εἶχον

The imperfect has no infinitive.

II The verb “to be”: an irregular verb to be **memorized**.

Present		Imperfect	
εἶμί	ἐσμέν	ἦ	ἦμεν
εἶ	ἐστέ	ἦσθα	ἦτε
ἐστί	εἰσί	ἦν	ἦσαν

εἶναι (infinitive)

For the accent of εἶμί, see the textbook.

Note that εἶμί is used with the nominative in the predicate.

III Adjectives in -ος -η -ον (first and second declension)

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

Some adjectives have just the -ος -ον endings. Most compound adjectives are of this type. They use the -ος endings for both masculine and feminine.

Positions of the Adjective:

1. Attributive:

article-adjective noun

article noun **article**-adjective

noun **article**-adjective

2. Predicate (add *is/are* to your translation):

adjective **article**-noun

article-noun adjective

B. The Relative Pronoun

Forms (see below): learn the forms; write them on a card.

In English: *who*, *whose*, *to whom*, *whom*, *which*, *that* (*what*, meaning “the things which”). The English forms are the same in both singular and plural. The forms of *who* are for persons; *which* is used of things; *that* can be used for either persons or things.

Use and Definitions:

A **clause** contains a subject and a predicate. A sentence contains at least one clause, but not every clause is a sentence. A clause that depends on another (and so does not form a sentence by itself) is called a *dependent* (or subordinate) clause. *Relative pronouns* introduce dependent clauses of a type called *relative clauses*.

Note: The *subject* is that about which something is said. The *predicate* is what is said about the subject.

Relative clauses introduced by relative pronouns (as opposed to relative adverbs) are *adjectival*, that is they describe or modify a noun or pronoun in the main clause (or the clause upon which they depend). This noun or pronoun is called the *antecedent* (or thing that goes before). The relative pronoun must agree with its antecedent in *gender* and *number*, but, since the relative pronoun belongs to a different clause (subject predicate group) from its antecedent, its *case depends on the part it plays in its own clause*.

To determine which of the forms to use, first figure out what the relative refers to. This will eliminate all but the four forms that are the right number and gender. To decide which case to use you must understand the sentence grammatically. Try to figure out whether the relative is a subject or an object or a possessive in its own clause. Any relative sentence can be transformed into two (less sophisticated) sentences by substituting the antecedent for the relative pronoun.

Example:

The man **whom** we see is honest.

The **main clause** (which can be a complete sentence) is: *The man is honest.*

The **relative clause** is: *whom we see ...* Notice that this is not a complete sentence.

The relative pronoun **whom** refers to **man** in the main clause so it must be **masculine singular**.

One of these forms: ὃς οὗ ᾧ ὅν

We can figure out what *case* it should be by analyzing the clause or by making it into a sentence.

we|see|whom OR We|see|the man.
subject|vb. object subj|verb object

We is the subject. **The man** is the object of the verb **see**, so we will put it into the accusative: ὄν.

ὅς	ἣ	ὅ	who	which	that
οὗ	ἣς	οὗ	whose,	of whom,	of which
ᾧ	ἣ	ᾧ	to/for/with	whom/which	
ὄν	ἣν	ὄ	whom,	which,	that

οἷ	αἷ	ᾧ	who	which	that
ᾧν	ᾧν	ᾧν	whose,	of whom,	of which
οἷς	αἷς	οἷς	to/for/with	whom/which	
οὔς	ᾧς	ᾧ	whom,	which,	that

C. Exercise on Relatives

A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in _____ and _____, but its _____ depends on its role in its own _____.

In each of the sentences below:

- Identify the relative pronoun and antecedent.
- Tell what number and gender the antecedent is and list the forms of the relative in that number and gender.
- Figure out what case the antecedent is and what case the relative is.
- Give the Greek words for the antecedent and the relative.

Example:

The women to whom you are writing are coming here today.

- Relative = [to] **whom**. Antecedent = **the women**.
- The women** is feminine and plural. The forms of the relative in feminine plural are αἷ ᾧν αἷς ᾧς.
- The words *the women* are nominative because they are the subject of the verb *are coming* (ἔρχονται). The relative is dative because it is indirect object.
- αἷ γυναἷκες ... αἷς ...

- I saw three children whose hair was green.
- Did you speak to the men who were paving Hello walk?
- What do you say to a child who puts sticky fingers on you homework papers.
- Did we send for the Greek [woman] who had murdered her husband?
“Send for” is the middle of the verb “send” and takes the accusative.
Remember that you can leave out the generic words *man, woman, thing* if you have an adjective. Just put the article and adjective in the appropriate gender.
- Three beautiful goddesses who were having a contest appeared to Paris on Mount Ida.
- The best [woman] whom everyone in Thessaly admired for her courage was Alcestis.
- We do not trust the wise [men] who are believed to be clever at speaking.

8. You have done wicked things which no Greek man or woman would have done.
9. The island on which they lived was very crowded.

D. Review of Accent Rules (introduction through Lesson II)

1. The **acute** may go on either long or short and on the ultima (ἀρετή), penult (φίλος, ἄγω, παιδεύω) or antepenult (πιστεύομεν, ἄνθρωπος).

2. The **circumflex** may go only on long and on the ultima (βουλῆς) or penult (δώρον).

3. The **grave** goes only on the ultima. It may go on long or short. It is used when a word accented with the acute on the ultima is followed by another word without any intervening punctuation (τὴν γνῶμην).

4. How far back the accent **can** go depends on the length of the ultima.

a. If the ultima is short, the acute can go back as far as the antepenult, but if the ultima is long, the acute can go back only to the penult.

ἄνθρωπος ἀνθρώπου παιδεύομεν παιδεύω

b. If the ultima is short the circumflex can go as far back as the penult, but if the ultima is long, a circumflex on the penult (in forms with a short ultima) will change to the acute.

δώρον δώρου

c. If the ultima is short and the penult is long and accented, then the accent is the **circumflex**.

γνώμαι δώρα ἦγον, εἶχον

5. The accent of verbs is *recessive*. That means that it goes back as far as it can: (in words of more than two syllables) to the antepenult if the ultima is short, to the penult if the ultima is long.

πιστευόμεθα πέμπομεν πιστεύειν βουλεύω

Because in the imperfect the monosyllabic endings are short (-ον, -ες, -ε), the circumflex will fall on the penult if it is long in words of two syllables: ἦγον ἦγες ἦγε.

6. The accent of nouns and adjectives is persistent. It stays where it starts unless forced (by a change in the length of the ending) to go elsewhere.

ἄνθρωπος, ἄνθρωπον, ἄνθρωποι -- ἀνθρώπου, ἀνθρώπῳ, ἀνθρώποις

a. Nouns of the first and second declensions if accented on the ultima take the circumflex in the genitive and dative singular and plural:

βουλῆς, βουλῆ βουλῶν, βουλαῖς
θεοῦ, θεῷ θεῶν, θεοῖς

b. Nouns of the first declension are circumflexed in the genitive plural. This is an exception to rule 6.

γνῶμῶν

6 b (1). The accent of adjectives in the feminine genitive plural is like that of the masculine and neuter (if the forms are the same, as they are in -ος, -η, -ον & -ος, -α, -ον [ch. III] adjectives).

7. Enclitics are accented as if they were syllables added to the words before them.

Examples:

- a. ἄνθρωποί εἰσι: 2 accents on a word accented on the antepenult (second accent on the ultima before the enclitic).
- b. δῶρά ἐστι: 2 accents on a word with circumflex on the penult (second accent on ultima).
- c. λόγοι εἰσί: a two syllable enclitic will receive an accent on its ultima after a word accented with an acute on the penult.
- d. βουλὴ ἐστι: an acute on the ultima does **not** change to a grave if the word following is an enclitic.
- e. ἢ νύ σέ που θεὸς ἴσχει: in a series of enclitics the first are accented and the last left unaccented.
- f. For emphasis at the beginning of a sentence or clause enclitics are accented: ἔστι.

Π C.5. 9
καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθὸς ὁ σοφὸς ἄνθρωπος

ὁ ἄνθρωπος | [ἐστι] \ καλὸς
\σοφός } καὶ
ἀγαθὸς

Π.5. 4
ἀθάνατος ἡ ψυχὴ.

ἡ ψυχὴ | [ἐστίν] \ ἀθάνατος

Π.5. 2
ἀγαθοὶ ἦτε γνώμη;

[ὕμεις] | ἦτε \ ἀγαθοὶ
\:γνώμην

Π.5. 25
ὁ ἥλιος ὃς ἔφερε τὸν βίον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις θεὸς ἐνόμιζετο.

ὁ ἥλιος | ἐνόμιζετο \ θεὸς
\ὃς | ἔφερε | τὸν βίον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις

Π.5. 7
οὐκ εἶχον ἅ ἐβούλοντο.

[οἱ ἄνθρωποι] | εἶχον | [ἐκεῖνα]
\οὐκ [οἱ ἄνθρωποι] ἐβούλοντο | ἅ

Π.5. 30
ὁ σοφὸς ἔλεγε ὅτι ὁ βίος ἐστὶ χαλεπὸν.

ὁ σοφὸς | ἔλεγε | ὅτι ὁ βίος | ἐστὶ \ χαλεπὸν

Π A.4.2
οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐνόμιζον τὸν ἥλιον εἶναι θεόν.

οἱ ἄνθρωποι | ἐνόμιζον | τὸν ἥλιον | εἶναι \ θεόν

F. Sample Tests and Exercises

Review exercises for Lesson II

1. Conjugate in the present and imperfect. [Practice until you can do these from memory with confidence and without hesitation].

παύω (26 forms)

γίγνομαι (13 forms)

2. Name the **verb** and **translate**. Example: ἦγε < ἄγω “he/she was leading”

a. ἐφερόμην

b. ἐβούλετο

c. ἤρχόμεθα (2)

d. εἶχον

e. ἔπεμπες

f. ἐγράφου

3. Decline in full

a. σοφός

b. ἄδικος

4. Give the form of the adjective to agree. Example: ἡ _____ ὁδός [καλός] καλῇ

τῆς _____ ὁδοῦ [κακός]

τῷ _____ βίῳ [χρηστός]

τὸ _____ ἔργον [σοφός]

τοὺς _____ ἀνθρώπους [ἄδικος]

τὰς _____ γνώμας [ἀθάνατος]

5. Correct these: Look for agreement and NPS+SV [Forget accents.]

τὴν ἀδίκην γνώμην

τὸν κακὸν ὁδόν

τὰ παιδιά ἐφέρουσι τὸν λίθους

6. Translate:

1. ἀθάνατος ἡ ἀρετή.

2. χαλεπαὶ αἱ τῶν σοφῶν γνώμαι.

3. τὰ ἐσθλὰ παιδιά ἃ ἐλυόμεθα εἰς τὴν νῆσον ἐπέμπετο. δῶρα γάρ ἐστι τοῖς θεοῖς.

4. ἡ μὲν ἐβούλετο ἀρετὴν εἶχειν, ἡ δὲ ἀρετὴν εἶχεν.

5. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἀγαθὰ ἔπραττον.

7. Write in Greek:

1. The difficult words. . .

2. The words are difficult.

3. We are learning [μανθάνω = *I learn*] difficult words.

4. They trust difficult words.

5. We were not learning difficult [things] by means of difficult words.

Sample Quiz on adjectives and the relative pronoun

1. Give feminine and neuter and meaning

Example: χρηστός χρηστή χρηστόν *good*

ἄλογος [ἄλογος] ἄλογον *unreasonable*

δεινός

χαλεπός

ἄριστος

ἀγαθός
καλός
κακός
ἀθάνατος
μόνος
πρώτος
κοινός

2. Translate:

τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν βιβλίον
τὸ βιβλίον Ἑλληνικόν.

3. Choose the correct adjective:

ἢ _____ ὀδός [καλὸς καλῆ καλὸν]
ἢ _____ ψυχὴ [ἀδίκος ἀδίκη ἀδικόν]

4. Translate

1. οὐκ εἶχομεν ἃ ἐβουλόμεθα.
2. καλαὶ ἦσαν αἱ νῆσοι εἰς ἃς ἔπεμπον τὰ παιδία.
3. ὁ ἥλιος, ὃς φέρει τὸν βίον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, θεὸς εἶναι ἐνόμιζετο.

Sample Test on Lesson II

I. Verbs:

A. Imperfect: give the imperfect forms of these presents:

1. βούλομαι
2. βουλευέτε
3. γίγνεται
4. φέρουσι
5. ἄγετε
6. ἔχεις
- 7-8. πέμπει

From εἰμί

9. εἶ
10. ἐστί
11. ἐσμέν
12. εἰσὶ

B. Translate these forms:

1. ἦ
- 2-3. ἔπαυον
4. ἐγράφου

II. Adjectives:

A. Vocabulary: give [fem.] and neut. and meaning:

1. χαλεπός
2. κοινός
3. μόνος
4. κακός

5. σοφός
6. πρῶτος
7. δεινός
8. ὅλος
9. ἄδικος
10. ἀθάνατος

11-13. Give three words meaning “good”

III. Questions about grammar:

1. How can you tell whether τὰ μὲν ... means “some men” or “some things”? [2]
2. τὰ κακά means a) bad men b) evils c) the devil
3. οἱ σοφοί might be translated a) philosophers b) the wise c) wise men and women d) all of these
4. What is the difference between ἀγαθὸν τὸ βιβλίον and τὸ ἀγαθὸν βιβλίον? [2]
- 5-10. Pick the right form of the relative pronoun:
 5. The man *whom* I saw was Thucydides. ὅς ἦν ὃ ὄν
 6. Did you see the men *who* did it? ὄν οὓς οἷ ὄς
 7. The women *whom* we sent for are my cousins. ἅς ἦν οὓς αἷ
 8. The evils *that* men do live after them. ὃ ὅς ἄ οὓς
 9. The islands *which* we rule are ugly. ὧν ἦς ἦ οὓς
 10. The woman to whom you were writing is here. ᾧ αἷς ἦ

IV. Translate:

1. ἀθάνατος ὁ θάνατός ἐστιν.
2. αἱ μὲν ἦσαν καλαί, αἱ δὲ κακαί.
3. ὁ σοφὸς ἔλεγε ὅτι [“that”] ὁ βίος ἐστὶ χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐνταῦθα [“then”] τέθνηκας [“you're dead”].
4. βιβλία περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἐγράφετο;
5. ἐβουλευόμεθα ἔχειν ἃ οὐκ εἶχομεν.

Extra. Translate these sayings, idioms, expressions:

1. κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων.
2. οἱ τότε
3. δεινὸς λέγειν
4. παρὰ νόμον
5. πάντα γὰρ οὐ κακός εἰμι.

Lesson III

A. Summary

1. Future Active and Middle (MIDDLE only, NOT M/P)

*** Use the same endings as the **present**.

add **σ** to the stem: παυ- + σ + -ω -εις -ει -ομεν -ετε -ουσι
-ομαι -ει -εται -όμεθα -εσθε -ονται

If the Stem ends in a mute (labials, palatals, dentals)

π β φ + σ > ψ πέμπω > πεμψω γράφω > γράψω

κ γ χ + σ > ξ ἄρχω > ἄρξω ἄγω > ἄξω

τ δ θ drop out before σ πείθω > πείσω

Irregular futures **MUST BE LEARNED**:

ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι

γίγνομαι, γενήσομαι

ἔρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι

λαμβάνω, λήψομαι

πάσχω, πείσομαι

φέρω, οἴσω

βούλομαι, βουλήσομαι

ἐθέλω, ἐθελήσω

ἔχω, σχήσω / ἔξω

μανθάνω, μαθήσομαι

πράττω, πραξω

The future of εἰμί **MUST BE LEARNED**:

ἔσομαι

ἔσει

ἔσται

ἔσεσθαι

ἐσόμεθα

ἔσεσθε

ἔσονται

2. Variations in the FIRST declension:

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Nom.	-η -α -ης -ας	-αι
Gen.	-ης -ας -ου	-ῶν
Dat.	-ῃ -α	-αῖς
Acc.	-ῃν -αν	-ας

-α is used throughout the singular of first declension nouns and adjectives if the base ends in **ε, ι, or ρ**.

3. Demonstratives: **LEARN** the forms.

The demonstratives may be used as pronouns, but when they are used with nouns the article is used too. They go in the predicate position:

demonstrative -- article -- noun article -- noun -- demonstrative

ἦδε ἡ ὁδός

οὗτος ὁ βίος

τοῦτο τὸ βιβλίον

ἡ ὁδός ἦδε

ὁ βίος οὗτος

τὸ βιβλίον τοῦτο

B. Review of Prepositions

ACC **εἰς** *into* + terminal accusative DIRECTION TO

DAT **ἐν** *in, on* + locative dative PLACE WHERE

παρά *alongside, near*

GEN *from* (a place) near SEPARATION
DAT *beside* (at a place near) PLACE WHERE
ACC *to* (a place) near DIRECTION TO

DAT **σύν** = ξύν *with* ACCOMPANIMENT

περί *about, around*

DAT *concerning, about*
ACC *around, near, with regard to*

πρός *face to face, facing*

GEN *from* SEPARATION
DAT *at, near, toward* PLACE WHERE
ACC *to, toward* DIRECTION TO

GEN **ἀπό** *away from, from* SEPARATION

GEN **ἐκ/ἐξ** *out of, from* SEPARATION

διά *through*

GEN *through*
ACC *because of, on account of*

C. Review of Cases (Lessons 1-3)

Nominative

Endings

Singular

First Declension -η, -α; -ης, -ας

Second Declension -ος, -ον

Article ὁ, ἡ, τό

Plural

First Declension -αι

Second Declension -οι, -α

Article οἱ, αἱ, τά

Uses: fill in one example of each use:

The **subject** of the sentence (in agreement with the personal ending of the verb).

The **predicate noun or adjective** of a copulative verb (e.g. εἰμί, γίγνομαι, φαίνομαι, λέγομαι) which renames the subject in the predicate. See also predicate position of adjectives.

Genitive

Endings

Singular

First Declension -ης, -ας; -ου

Second Declension -ου

Article τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ

Plural

First Declension -ῶν

Second Declension -ων

Article τῶν

Uses: fill in one example of each use:

The genitive is the case used for **one noun depending upon another**. It also has a number of uses peculiar to Greek (such as separation).

Possession (“of”, 's, s')

With verbs of ruling (e. g. ἄρχω, βασιλεύω)

Separation, with **prepositions** meaning “from” (e.g. ἀπό, ἐκ/ἐξ; παρά, πρός)

Source (with ἀκούω)

Agent (meaning “by”, with the preposition, ὑπό)

The preposition περί is used with the genitive to mean “about”, “concerning”.

Dative

Endings

Singular

First Declension -η, -α

Second Declension -ω

Article τῷ, τῇ, τῶ

Plural

First Declension -αις

Second Declension -οις

Article τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς

Uses: fill in one example of each use:

The dative is the case of the **interested party**. It also has some special uses in Greek, such as instrument and place where.

Indirect object: the person or thing affected but indirectly by the action, NOT caused by the action of the verb. Most often seen with verbs like *give to*, *send to*, *speak to*, *write to*. Translated as indirect object (in English the first object: Give **me** an "A." Tell **me** a story.) or with "**to**" ("Give that **to Paul**").

With special verbs: certain verbs take the dative although their counterparts in English take the "objective case." Modern English does not have dative and accusative. Verbs meaning "trust" take the dative (πείθομαι, πιστεύω).

Advantage or disadvantage: the person for whose benefit or to whose detriment something *is* or *is done*. For example after the expressions "good for" or "bad for." Translate "**for**".

Means: the instrument with or by which something is done. Translate: "**by**", "**with**", "**by means of**".

Accompaniment: with the preposition σύν. There is a difference between means and accompaniment. "With an axe" is means; "with their [=the] friends" is accompaniment. If in doubt try "along with". Translate: "**with**", "along with", "together with".

Manner: tells **how** something is done. In Greek **no** preposition is needed. Translate: "in", "**with**".

Respect: see the accusative of respect which is more common. **No** preposition. Translate: "**in**".

Place where (locative): with prepositions meaning *in*, *at*, *by*, *near*, *beside* (ἐν, πρὸς, παρὰ, ὑπὸ) to show the place in which. Use with verbs of rest.

Accusative

Endings

Singular

First Declension -ην, -αν

Second Declension -ον

Article τόν, τήν, τό
Plural
First Declension -ας
Second Declension -ους, -α
Article τάς, τούς, τά

Uses: fill in one example of each use:

Direct object: the object of an active or middle verb, caused or most directly affected by the action of the verb.

End of Motion (terminal accusative): the direction or destination after verbs of motion or verbs implying movement from one place **to** another, used **with a preposition**: εἰς, παρά, πρός. Translate: “**to**”, “**into**”, “**toward**”.

Accusative of respect: tells in what specific respect something is true. For example, “I am not bad at all things.” Translate: “**in**”, “**at**”.

The preposition διὰ is used with the accusative to mean “on account of”, “because of”.

D. Sample test for Lesson III

A. Translate these forms:

1. ἔσει
2. ἄρξομεν
3. λείψετε
4. μαθήσονται
5. παυσόμεθα

B. Give the imperfect and future and the meaning of the verb in the same person, number and voice:

ex. (Mid.) γράφει -- ἔγραφου γράψει (*write, mid. take notes*)

1. γράφετε
2. ἄγεται
3. ἀκούω
4. λαμβάνει
5. πειθόμαι
6. πάσχομεν
7. φέρεις
8. πραττόμεθα
9. ἔχουσι
10. εισί

C. Vocabulary: give meaning. Give genitive and article of nouns; feminine and neuter of adjectives and pronouns:

1. δεσπότης

2. ἄξιος
3. δίκαιος
4. ἀλήθεια
5. ὥρα
6. τιμή
7. νέος
8. γλώττα
9. ἡμέρα
10. ὄδε
11. οὗτος
12. πολίτης

D. Choose the correct form to agree with the noun:

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1. νεανίας | α) οὗτος | β) ταύτας | γ) αὕτη |
| 2. θάλατταν | α) τάνδε | β) ἦνδε | γ) τήνδε |
| 3. ποιητῆ | α) τῆδε | β) τῶδε | γ) οὗτω |
| 4. ἡμέρα | α) ταῦτα | β) ταύτη | γ) αὕτη |
| 5. δικαστήν | α) τόνδε | β) τήνδε | γ) ὄνδε |

E. Translate:

1. αἱ τούτων τῶν δικαίων πολιτῶν γνώμαι ἔξουσι τιμήν.
2. τάδε τὰ αἰσχρὰ ὑπὸ ἐκείνου τοῦ καλοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐγράφετο;
3. αὗται αἱ ἀγαθαὶ καὶ σοφαὶ τὰ παιδιά παιδεύονται ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν.
4. βούλει εἰς ταύτην τὴν μικρὰν νῆσον σὺν τοῖς φίλοις ἔρχεσθαι;
5. Εὐριπίδης ἦν ὁ σοφὸς τῆς σκηνῆς. λέγει ὅτι τὸ καλὸν φίλον ἀεὶ.

E. Complete Review for Lessons I-III

I VERBS:

A. Translate each form and give the opposite number.

Example: πέμψονται “they will send for [something]” -- πέμψεται

1. ἔσται
2. ἄρξουσιν
3. λείψετε
4. λήψονται
5. παυσόμεθα
6. πείσομαι
7. πείσομαι (not the same as 6)

B. Identify the verbs

Example: βουλήσει < βούλομαι

1. βουλευσόμεθα
2. ἔξεις
3. ἤγομεν
4. ἀπέθνησκε
5. οἰσόμεθα
6. γενήσονται
7. πράξετε
8. σχήσουσι

C. Synopses: fill in the imperfect and future of the same person and number (active and m/p or middle, if they exist):

Example: παύω: ἔπαυον παύσω -- παύομαι ἐπαυόμην παύσομαι

1. φέρω
2. πράττομεν
3. πάσχεις
4. μανθάνει
5. ἄγετε
6. λαμβάνουσι

D. Miscellaneous: fill in, answer questions, correct mistakes, put in accents.

1. T or F: The second principal part is the future active and middle-passive.
2. Why is the future a separate principal part, but the imperfect is not?

3. Name four verbs that have deponent futures:

4. Chart your verbs: on a separate piece of paper (or on index cards make a neat and colorful list of all the verbs you have had so far. Give the present and future, the imperfect, only if it is irregular, and list any peculiarities.

Examples: **ἀκούω** ἀκούσομαι deponent future; takes the genitive of the person

ἔχω has an irregular imperfect, εἶχον and two futures, ἔξω (“I shall have”) and σχήσω (“I shall get”).

5. Correct these sentences:

1. τὰ παιδιά φέρουσι τοὺς λίθους.
2. σοφῆ ἢ δέσποινα ἦν ἀκουσόμεθα.
3. φέρσεις τὰ βιβλία;
4. ἀκούσετε τῶν ἀγαθῶν πολιτῶν.

5. μανθάνομεν τὰ Ἑλληνικά.
6. οὐχ ἔξετε πόνους.
7. τὰ παιδιά οὐκ ἔσεται ἀγαθά.

Need hints? Look for wrong futures, wrong cases with the verb and --horrors! a neuter plural subject with a plural verb.

6. Fill in the accents:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. βουλευσεσθαι | 2. εἶχες |
| 3. ἦγον | 4. εἶ |
| 5. ξενοι ἔσμεν | 6. πολιται εἰσι |
| 7. ποιητης ἐστι; | 8. ἄνθρωποι ἐστε; |

II Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Prepositions, Cases

A. Vocabulary self-test (review of all nouns and adjectives, pronouns and prepositions). Give information as in the vocabulary. Check your answers. Correct any that are wrong.

Examples: ταμίας ταμίου, ὁ *steward* πονηρός, πονηρά, πονηρόν *wicked*

1. πολίτης
2. ποιητής
3. νεανίας
4. ἀλήθεια
5. εἰρήνη
6. ὥρα
7. τιμή
8. θάλαττα
9. ἄξιος
10. οὗτος
11. δίκαιος
12. ὄδε
13. νέος
14. χαλεπός
15. αἰσχρός
16. κακός
17. ἄδικος
18. ὑγίεια
19. συμφορά
20. δικαστής
21. δίκη
22. ἡδονή
23. οἶνος
24. χρηστός
25. καλός
26. πλούτος
27. ἐσθλός
28. πόνος
29. κοινός
30. ἰατρός
31. ἀθάνατος
32. χρόνος
33. ἔργον
34. λόγος
35. ξένος
36. φίλος
37. ἀρετή
38. ἄριστος
39. ὁδός
40. νόμος
41. ἀνάγκη
42. νῆσος
43. μέτρον

44. ἀρχή
45. βουλή
46. ἥλιος
47. οὐρανός
48. ψυχή
49. δεινός
50. φοβερός

Tell what case or cases each preposition takes and the meaning with each case. Give an example with each meaning.

1. ἀπό
2. διά
3. εἰς
4. ἐκ / ἐξ
5. παρά
6. περί
7. πρός
8. ἐν
9. σύν
10. ὑπό

B. Agreement: give the form of the adjective and demonstrative to agree with each noun. Be sure to give the correct ARTICLE.

Example: νῆσῳ (ὄδε, μικρός) -- (τῇ) τῆδε τῇ μικρᾷ νήσῳ

1. ὁδόν (ὄδε, νέος)
2. θεᾶς (οὗτος, καλός)
3. λόγον (ἐκεῖνος, ἀθάνατος)
4. πολῖται (οὗτος, ἄξιος)
5. δικαστάς (ὄδε, ἄδικος)
6. θάλατταν (ἐκεῖνος, μικρός)
7. ταμίᾳ (ὄδε, δίκαιος)
8. χώρᾳ (οὗτος, πονηρός)
9. σκηνάς (ὄδε, πάλαιος)
10. ἔργον (οὗτος, αἰσχυρός)

Correct these howlers:

1. νέη σκηνή
2. ἀγαθαὶ ποιηταί
3. οὗτος δικαστής
4. ἀδίκη ἢ μοῖρα
5. εἰς τῇ θαλάττα

III Translate these sentences:

1. αἱ ἐν τιμαῖς ἄρξουσι τῶνδε τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ δίκη καὶ ἀγαθῇ βουλῇ.
2. ὁ σοφὸς δικαστῆς, ὃς τὰ δίκαια καὶ καλὰ ἐπραττεν, ἄξιός ἦν τιμῆς ἀπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν.
3. νῦν ὥρα ἔσται πέμπειν ταῦτα τὰ δῶρα πρὸς τοὺς φίλους.
4. αὕτη ἡ ὁδὸς ἦν ἀγαθὴ τοῖς παιδίοις.

5. αἱ σοφαὶ ἦσαν ἀγαθαὶ βουλήν καὶ γνῶμην.
6. οὐ δίκαιόν ἐστι τοῦσδε τοὺς ἀξίους πολίτας ἀποκτείνειν.
7. ἄξει δὲ πρὸς φῶς τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὁ χρόνος. (φῶς *light*)
8. ὃν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος. (φιλοῦσι < φιλέω *love*)

IV Write in Greek:

We will go into these small tents and we will hear the philosophers (= wise ones) who will speak to the citizens about justice and virtue. For these (i.e. justice and virtue) will make the human beings good, but they are difficult to understand. The little children will also hear the poets who write about the sea and sky and about the lives of the gods and goddesses. The test (πεῖρα) will be difficult for the children but with luck they will become wise. It is time to go away from these ugly places (*place* = τόπος) and to take our books to the islands of the sun on which we will have neither tests nor labors. But we will always write to our (=the) friends who were remaining beside the road.

Lesson IV

A. Summary

I Aorist Active and Middle (**not** passive)

Use: for a single (or simple) act in past time (as opposed to the imperfect which talks about action going on in the past). Translate as the simple past (and sometimes as the pluperfect).

The aorist infinitive (except in indirect statement) may be translated the same as the present. The difference is that the present talks about the action as in progress, the aorist as the simple action.

γράφειν “to be writing” γράψαι “to write”

Form: There are two different sets of forms, *first aorist* and *second aorist*. Nearly all verbs have *either* a first aorist *or* a second aorist. Only a very few have both. The two forms are like our strong (irregular, e.g. *sing sang sung*) and weak (regular, e.g. *work worked worked*).

FIRST AORIST

Augment + σ + endings

Active	Middle
-α	-άμην
-ας	-ώ
-ε (ν)	-ατο
-αμεν	-άμεθα
-ατε	-ασθε
-αν	-αντο
Infinitives are <i>not</i> augmented.	
-αι	-ασθαι

Verbs with stems ending in μ, ν, λ, ρ do **not** add σ- in the first aorist, but they usually have a lengthened form of the stem: μένω -- ἔμεινα; φαίνω -- ἔφηναι; ἀγγέλλω -- ἤγγειλα; κρίνω -- ἔκρινα.

SECOND AORIST

Augment + special stem + thematic secondary endings (the same as the imperfect).

Active	Middle
-ον	-όμην
-ες	-ου
-ε (ν)	-ετο
-ομεν	-όμεθα
-ετε	-εσθε
-ον	-οντο
Infinitives (not augmented; note accent)	
-εῖν	-έσθαι

II Principal Parts: learn thoroughly.

III Indirect Statement

Learn the forms of φημί.

Construction with infinitive after (some) verbs of saying or thinking:

1. Verb of SAYING / THINKING

νομίζω *I think (that) ...*

2 a. The subject is **omitted** if it is the same as in 1; the verb is changed to the **infinitive**.

γράψειν | τὰδε *I will write these things.*

2 b. The subject is **accusative** if it is different from the subject of 1; the verb is in the **infinitive**.

τοὺς δικαστὰς | γράψειν | τὰδε *the jurymen will write these things.*

VERB OF SAYING | (accusative) | infinitive | object

VERB OF SAYING | acc. | infin. (to be) \ pred adj. (acc)

VERB OF SAYING | (omitted subj) | inf (to be) \ nom.

Note that a predicate adjective will be in the same case as its subject. If the subject is omitted because it is the same as that of the main verb then the predicate adjective is nominative. If the subject is accusative, then the predicate adjective will be accusative.

νομίζομεν | εἶναι \ ἀγαθοί.
We think (that) we are good.

νομίζομεν | τοὺς δικαστὰς | εἶναι \ ἀγαθοῦς.
We think (that) the jurymen are good.

B. Sample Tests on Lesson IV

Sample Test

1. Conjugate in full (54 forms) Include active and m/p or middle, indicative and infinitive:
πέμπω

2. Give principal parts of:

παύω
γράφω
δέχομαι
ἄγω
μανθάνω
ἔρχομαι
ἔχω
φέρω

3. Translate:

1. οὐδεὶς (no one) βούλεται κακὰ ἔχειν.
2. οἱ γὰρ σοφοὶ οὐκ ἐνόμισαν τὰ κακὰ εἶναι ἀγαθὰ.
3. νομίζετε δὲ τοὺς κακοὺς ἔξειν ἀγαθὰ ἢ κακὰ;
4. ὁ ποιητὴς ἔφη τὴν ἀρετὴν εἶναι καλὰ γράφειν καὶ ἀγαθὰ λέγειν.
5. οἱ δικασταὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἄδικα δῶρα λαβεῖν.
6. τὰ πονηρὰ παιδία τοὺς σοφοὺς ἔβαλε λίθοις καὶ βιβλίοις.
7. ἤκουσας τῶν σοφῶν οἱ ἔφασαν τοὺς μὲν βούλεσθαι κακὰ, τοὺς δὲ ἀγαθὰ;
8. ἀλλὰ οὗτος ὁ πολίτης ἔλεξε ὅτι οὐδεὶς (no one) βούλεται κακὰ ἔχειν.
9. εἰς τὰς παλαιὰς ἡδονὴν ἦλθε ὅτι (because) ἔμαθον ἀκούσεσθαι τοῦ ἀρίστου ἀοιδοῦ (ἀοιδός singer).

Sample Quiz

Fill in the principal parts; give meaning of each verb

1. ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελῶ) _____: _____
2. _____ ἤγαγον: _____
3. ἀποθνήσκω (ἀποθανοῦμαι) _____: _____
4. ἄρχω _____: _____
5. _____ γενήσομαι _____: _____
6. _____ ἐδεξάμην: _____
7. πάσχω _____: _____
8. _____ λήψομαι _____: _____
9. _____ οἶσω _____: _____

Translate these forms:

1. ἦλθετε
2. ἐλύσω
3. ἔμαθες
4. σχεῖν
5. ἔμεινα
6. ἐπεισάμην
7. κρίναι
8. ἐβάλου
9. ἀπεκτείναμεν
10. ἔφηναν

Translate these sentences:

1. Σωκράτης ὁ σοφὸς οὐκ ἔφη τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἔχειν τὰ κακὰ βούλεσθαι.
2. ὁ Μένων ἐνόμισε τὴν ἀρετὴν εἶναι ὑγίειάν τε καὶ πλοῦτον.
3. οὗτοι οἱ πολῖται φασὶ εἶναι ἀγαθοὶ βουλὴν καὶ γνῶμην.

C. Verb Review (Lessons I-IV)

1. Learn all the principal parts.

2. Summary of Verb Endings

Primary (present and future)

Active:

-ω -εις -ει -ομεν -ετε -ουσι(ν) -- -ειν

Middle-Passive (present) or Middle (future):

-ομαι -ει -εται -όμεθα -εσθε -ονται -- -εσθαι

Secondary (*augmented* in the indicative)

Imperfect and *second* Aorist

Active:

-ον -εξ -ε(ν) -ομεν -ετε -ον -- -εῖν (aor. inf.)

The infinitive is not augmented, e.g. λιπεῖν.

Middle-Passive (imperfect) or Middle (aorist):

-ομην -ου -ετο -όμεθα -εσθε -οντο -- -έσθαι (aor.)

First Aorist (*augmented*) in the indicative

-α- is the characteristic of the first aorist. Vowel and mute stems add -σ-. Liquid (λ, ρ) and nasal (μ, ν) stems do not add -σ- (ἤγγειλα, ἄπεκτεινα, ἔκρινα, ἔμεινα, ἔφηνα).

Active:

-α -αζ -ε(ν) -αμεν -ατε -αν -- -αι

Middle:

-άμην -ω -ατο -άμεθα -ασθε -αντο -- -ασθαι

3. Exercises

A. Conjugate in full (all forms, active and middle or m/p, all four tenses, indicative and infinitives). Check your chart for peculiarities of the verb (irregular principal parts, deponent future, etc.). Be able to translate the forms. Do one a day:

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. ἄγω | 4. θύω |
| 2. μανθάνω | 5. γράφω |
| 3. λαμβάνω | 6. φέρω |

B. Give:

1. all first person forms (singular and plural) of ἀκούω
2. all second person forms of ἔχω
3. all third person forms of γίγνομαι
4. all infinitives of ἄρχω (6), ἔρχομαι (3), βάλλω (4), εἰμί (2), μανθάνω (5)

C. Parse (= identify forms), translate, and recite the principal parts of each verb:

1. ἐπαυσάμην
2. δέξεται
3. ἀκούσονται
4. ἔφερον
5. ἐπέμψω
6. ἐλείπου
7. μείναι
8. ἠκούσατο
9. εἶπεῖν
10. ἤγγειλαν

D. Translate these forms of πέμπω into Greek: active, *send*; middle, *send for*; passive, *be sent*.

1. she was being sent
2. they are sending
3. we used to send
4. to send for (once, a single action)
5. to be sending for
6. we sent for
7. you-all (ye) will send
8. I will send for
9. it is being sent
10. you (thou) sent for
11. to be sending
12. to send (once)
13. I sent for a new book.
14. She sent a gift to her [=the] friends.
15. We were being sent to the market [ἀγορά].
16. I think that I will send those women a gift.
17. Will you-all (ye) send for your [=the] friend.

E. Review the principal parts and translate these sentences.

1. The citizens made plans for themselves in a democracy.
2. The poet will take notes.
3. Those women ransomed these men.
4. The citizens were being led by these women.
5. She thought that she would rule those islands.
6. Will you hear the wise [people].
7. It is unreasonable to be doing those [things].
8. They were bringing gifts. Gifts were being brought by those men. These women brought those gifts.
9. Did you hit the poets with stones?
10. I did not understand what ([the things] which) you said.
 “ransom” = λύω in the middle “take notes” = γράφω in the middle

D. Important Vocabulary from Lesson IV

ἀλλά		<i>but</i>
ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο		<i>other, another</i>
γιγνώσκω, γνώσομαι		<i>know</i>
δικαιοσύνη, -ης, ἡ		<i>justice</i>
δικαίως		<i>justly</i>
ἀδίκως		<i>unjustly</i>
δοκεῖ, δοκοῦσι		<i>it seems, he/she seems; they seem</i>
εἶπον		<i>I said</i>
μάλιστα		<i>especially, yes, sure</i>
μή		<i>not</i>
οἶομαι	<i>I think</i>	
οἶος, -α, -ον		<i>such, what a</i>
οἶον		<i>such as</i>
οἶός τ' εἰμί		<i>I am able</i>
οἶόν τ' εἶναι	<i>to be able</i>	
οὖν		<i>therefore</i>
σωφροσύνη -ης ἡ		<i>soundness of mind, etymologically: “safemindedness”</i>
τε		<i>and (enclitic)</i>
τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο (τοιούτων)		<i>of such a kind, such as this, such</i>

Lessons V and VI

A. Summary

I The Third Declension

Find the **base** in the genitive singular. Find the pattern from the nominative and genitive.

A.

Basic Endings

Singular	
Masculine and Feminine	Neuter
_____ / -ς	base
-ος	-ος
-ι	-ι
-α or -ν	base
Plural	
-ες	-α
-ων	-ων
-σι (ν)	-σι (ν)
-ας	-α

-ι, -α, -σι, -ας are short.

B.

Variations

Singular

Nominative: M/F -ς, -ων (-ον-, -οντ-), -ρ; N -μα, -ος

Genitive: -ος: -εως, -ους

Dative: -ι: -ει

Accusative: -α: -εα; -ν; neut. = nom.

Plural

Nominative: M/F -ες: -εις; N -α: -η, -εα

Genitive: -ων: -εων

Dative: -σι: -εσι, -ασι, -ουσι, -ευσι

Accusative: M/F -ας: -εας, -εις; N -α: -η, -εα

C.

Variations by stem type

Consonant Bases (1. mutes)

Masculine and Feminine

Labial: nom. sg. **-ψ**; acc. sg. **-α**; dat. pl. **-ψ**

κλώψ (κλωπ-ός); κλώπα; κλωψί

Palatal: nom. sg. **-ξ**; acc. sg. **-α**; dat. pl. **-ξι**

φύλαξ (φύλακ-ος); φύλακα; φύλαξι

Dental (1): nom. sg. **-ς**; acc. sg. **-α**; dat. pl. **-σι**

(drop dental before σ/ς)

ἀσπίς (ἀσπίδ-ος); ἀσπίδα; ἀσπίσι

Dental (2): nom. sg. **-ς**; acc. sg. **-ν**; dat. pl. **-σι**

(drop dental before σ, ν)

χάρις (χάριτ-ος); χάριν; χάρισι

Consonant bases (2. -ον-, -οντ-)

If the nominative ends in **-ων** check the base for **-ον-** or **-οντ-**.

Stems in **-ον-**: nom. sg. -ων; acc. sg. -α; dat. pl. -οσι

δαίμων (δαίμων-ος); δαίμονα; δαίμοσι

Stems in **-οντ-**: nom. sg. -ων; acc. sg. -οντα; dat. pl. -ουσι

γέρον (γέροντ-ος); γέροντα; γέρουσι

Neuters

Stems in **-ματ-**: nom. sg = acc. sg. -μα; dat. pl. -(μ)ασι

χρήμα (χρήματ-ος); χρήμασι

Vowel bases

Masculine and Feminine

-ευς type (M): sg. nom. -ευς; gen. -εως; dat. -ει; acc. -εα

pl. nom. -εις; gen. -εων; dat. -ευσι; acc. -εας

-ις type (M,F): sg. nom. -ις; gen. -εως; dat. -ει; acc. -ιν

pl. nom. -εις; gen. -εων; dat. -εσι; acc. -εις

Syncopated nouns drop **-ε-** in the genitive and dative singular and in the dative plural; they show **-ασι** in the dative plural. The **-ε-** of the stem becomes **-η-** in the nominative singular.

Neuters

-ος type: sg. nom. -ος; gen. -ους; dat. -ει; acc. -ος

pl. nom. -η; gen. -ῶν; dat. -εσι; acc. -η

II SYNTAX

A. Result Clauses

ὥστε + the indicative (οὔ) “so that”, “with the result that”

ὥστε + the infinitive (μῆ) “that”, “so as to”

C. Conditions Contrary-to-fact

εἰ (μῆ) + imperfect -- imperfect + ἄν (οὔ) (refers to the present) (“were doing” ... “would be doing”)

εἰ (μῆ) + aorist -- imperfect + ἄν (οὔ) (refers to the past) (“had done” ... “would have done”)

The times can be mixed (“had done” ... “would be”; “were doing” ... “would have done”).

B. Exercises for Lessons V-VI

Practice quiz #1 on third declension nouns

1. Decline:

ἄσπις
ὄνομα
γέρων

2. Tell what case each is and give meaning of the noun:

βασιλέα
πόλεως
χάριτας
κήρυξι
θαύματα [2]

3. Choose the correct form

The accusative singular of χάρις --- χάριτα χάριν

The dative plural of δαίμων --- δαίμοσι δαίμουσι

The genitive plural of γένος --- γενῶν γενέων

The genitive plural of πόλις --- πολῶν πόλεων

The dative plural of γενος --- γενσί γένεσι

The nominative plural of βασιλεύς --- βασιλεῖς βασιλεύες

Practice Quiz #2 on the third declension

1. Decline γένος
πόλις

2. Tell what case each is and give meaning of the noun:

σῶμα [2]
ἄνδρός
ἔτους
γένη [2]
παισί
Ἑλλάδι
γέρων
πατρίδων

3. Choose the correct form

The accusative plural of πατήρ --- πατέρας πατράς

The accusative singular of χάρις --- χάριτα χάριν

The dative plural of δαίμων --- δαίμοσι δαίμονσι

The genitive singular of γυνή --- γυνῆς γυναικός

The genitive plural of πόλις --- πολιῶν πόλεων

The dative plural of γενος --- γενσί γένεσι

The accusative plural of βασιλεύς --- βασιλεῖς βασιλέας

The dative singular of ἀνήρ --- ἀνερι ἀνδρί
The accusative singular of πόλις --- πόλια πόλιν
The accusative plural of ὄνομα --- ὀνόματα ὀνόματα

Adjective practice – Lesson VI

1. Fill in the correct form of the adjective:

- τῷ _____ βίῳ [ἡδύς]
- τὸν _____ χρόνον [βραχύς]
- οἷ _____ λόγοι [ἀληθής]
- τοὺς _____ οἴκους [μέγας]
- τὴν _____ σκηνήν [εὐρύς]
- τὸ _____ δῶρον [δυστυχής]
- τὰ _____ ἔργα [εὐδαίμων]
- τὴν _____ ὁδόν [ἀσθενής]

2. Translate

οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς αἱ ὁδοί.

τοῖς ὀξεῖαις παισὶ πέμπομεν σκηναὺς ἀρίστας.

ὁ δαίμων τὸν ἥλιον ἄγει τοῖς δικαίοις καὶ τοῖς ἀδίκοις.

C. Review (Lessons I-VI) Nouns, Verbs, and Syntax

1. Forms

Decline:

1. ἦδε ἡ νέα πόλις
2. οὗτος ὁ ἀληθῆς ποιητής
3. τόδε τὸ ἡδὺ χρῆμα
3. ἐκεῖνος ὁ πάλαιος ἱππεύς
4. αὕτη ἡ ἀθάνατος χάρις

Conjugate in full, including infinitives:

1. πέμπω
2. ἄγω
3. δέχομαι

2. Syntax: fill in the blanks and translate the sentences.

1. Neuter plural subjects take _____. (I p. 38)
Evils come-into-being on account of money.

2. Verbs of “trusting” take the _____ case. (I p. 38)
Do you trust these new archons?

3. Verbs of “ruling” take the _____ case. (I p. 38)
The king ruled the citizens with justice.

4. The verb ἀκούω takes the _____ of the person heard and the _____
of the thing heard. (III p. 65)
We will hear these philosophers.

Did you hear the words of those shameful men?

5. The means by which something is done goes into the _____. (I p. 38)
We persuaded the citizens with money.

6. The manner in which something is done goes into the _____. (I p. 38)
In my opinion tyranny is a bad [thing].

7. The predicate noun or adjective (with verbs like *be*, *become*, *seem*, *be called*) goes
into the _____ case. (I, II pp. 28, 47)
Those citizens are shameful and false.
Heralds are messengers of gods and men.

8. The two positions of the adjective are (II pp. 49-51):
1. _____
2. _____

These citizens are wise.

The wise citizens do not take bribes [= receive unjust gifts].

9. The relative pronoun introduces a _____. The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in _____ and _____, but its _____ depends on the part it plays in its own _____. (II pp. 52-3)

Those [things] which you are saying are not true.

The men whom we saw are Greeks. ["I saw" is 2 aorist, εἶδον.]

The women whom we heard were saying wise [things].

Did you get what you wanted.

10. The infinitive with the _____ is used as a noun. (II p. 52).

To speak the truth [= true things] is not always fine.

11. The demonstrative goes into the _____ position. (III p. 71)

This citizen sends gifts to those cities.

12. Separation is expressed by the _____ case. (I, III pp. 28, 75)

From good men we learn good things.

13. Agent is expressed by the _____ case with _____. (III p. 75)

These [things] were done by those [women].

14. Indirect Statement: verb of saying/thinking | _____ | _____ (IV pp. 93-5)

I think [that] those things are good.

They thought [that] they had said true [things].

15. The accusative of respect is used for _____. (Explain it in your own words.) (II p. 56)

I am not bad at all things.

16. Contrary to fact conditions use _____ tenses in both clauses. (VI p. 128)

If we had seen those big dogs we would have left.

17. Result clauses take ὥστε and the _____ or _____. (VI pp. 126-7)

Find an example of each type of result clause and translate it.

Check-list for the Introduction through Lessons VI

Introduction

Alphabet, Punctuation, Classification of letters, Combinations of letters
Accent Rules in General: see also reviews of accents

Lesson I

VERB CHANGES: VOICE, PERSON-NUMBER

Present Active and Middle-Passive

Deponent Verbs

CASE DECLENSION

Nouns of the First Declension -η type

Nouns of the Second Declension

The Definite Article

Vocabulary

Syntax Rules:

Dative of means

Genitive after ἄρχω (instead of dir. obj.)

Dative with special verbs (trust)

Neuter Plural Subject takes a Singular Verb

Lesson II

Imperfect Active and Middle-Passive

Irregular Verb (εἶμι)

Accent of enclitics (see also review of accents, above)

NOMINATIVE in the predicate with the verb “to be”

Adjectives, Agreement

Two-termination adjectives

POSITIONS of Adjectives: ATTRIBUTIVE and PREDICATE

ὁ μὲν ... ὁ δὲ ἢ μὲν ... ἢ δὲ κτλ.

ADJECTIVES USED AS NOUNS -- GENDER

RELATIVE PRONOUN

Vocabulary

Syntax Rules

Accusative of RESPECT (“good at”)

Lesson III

Future active and Middle

PRINCIPAL PARTS

Deponent Futures

Irregular Futures

Vocabulary

Variations of the First Declension

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN-ADJECTIVES

Position of Demonstrative with the article

Vocabulary

Syntax Rules

Genitive of Separation (with prepositions meaning “from”)

Genitive of Agent (= “by a person” ὑπό + gen.)

Lesson IV

Aorist Active and Middle

Two Aorists

“Liquid” first Aorist

Principal Parts

Irregular verb (φημί)

VOCABULARY: learn the words marked* in review for Lesson IV

INDIRECT STATEMENT infinitive with subject accusative

Lessons V, VI

Third Declension Nouns

Basic Endings

Variations

VOCABULARY * words

Third Declension Adjectives for recognition (know the different types, that is, -ης, -ες; -ων, -ον; -υς, -εια, -υ)

Irregular Adjectives for recognition: πᾶς, μέγας, πολὺς

Vocabulary

RESULT CLAUSES with ὥστε

CONDITIONS contrary-to-fact

Review of Vocabulary Lessons I-VI

I VERBS

+ means that the verb takes a case other than the accusative.

Forms in parentheses are introduced in later lessons.

ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελῶ) ἤγγειλα

ἄγω

+ ἀκούω

ἀποθνήσκω (ἀποθανοῦμαι) ἀπέθανον

ἀποκτείνω (ἀποκτενῶ) ἀπέκτεινα

+ ἄρχω

βάλλω (βαλῶ) ἔβαλον

βουλεύω

βούλομαι βουλήσομαι (ἐβουλήθη)

+ γίγνομαι

γιγνώσκω γνώσομαι (ἔγνω)

γράφω

δέχομαι

ἐθέλω (θέλω)

+ εἶμι

εἶπον (λέγω)

ἔρχομαι

ἔχω
θύω
κρίνω (κρινῶ) ἔκρινα
λέγω
 λέγομαι *am called* + nom.
λείπω
λύω
μανθάνω
μένω (μενῶ) ἔμεινα
νομίζω (νομιῶ) ἐνόμισα
οἶομαι (οἶμαι) οἰήσομαι (ὤηθην)
παιδεύω
πάσχω
πείθω
 + πείθομαι
+ πιστεύω
πορίζω (ποριῶ) ἐπόρισα
πράττω
φαίνω (φανῶ) ἔφηνα
 + φαίνομαι
φέρω
χαίρω (χαιρήσω) [no aor. act.]

II NOUNS

Numbers refer to lesson vocabularies

ἀλήθεια (3)
ἀνάγκη (1)
άνήρ (5)
ἄνθρωπος (1)
ἀρετή (1)
ἀρχή (1)
ἄρχων (5)
ἄστυ (5)
βασιλεύς (5)
βιβλίον (2)
βίος (1)
βουλή (1)
γάμος (2)
γένος (5)

γέρων (5)
γλώττα (3)
γνώμη (1)
γυνή (5)
δαίμων (5)
δέσποινα (3)
δεσπότης (3)
δημοκρατία (3)
δικαιοσύνη (4)
δικαστής (3)
δίκη (1)
δῶρον (1)
ἔθνος (5)
εἰρήνη (1)
εἰρήνην ἄγειν
ἑλλάς (5)
ἑλληγν (5)
ἑλληνίς (5)
ἐλπίς (5)
ἔργον (1)
ἔτος (5)
Εὐριπίδης (3)
ἡδονή (2)
ἦθος (ἔθος) (5)
ἥλιος (1)
ἡμέρα (3)
ἡσυχία (3)
θάλαττα (3)
θάνατος (1)
θεά (3)
θεός (1)
θεράπων (5)
θυγατήρ (5)
ίατρός (2)
καιρός (6)
κάλλος (5)
κέρδος (5)
κῆρυξ (5)
κλέος (5)
κόσμος (2)

κτημα (5)
λίθος (1)
λόγος (1)
μαθητής (5)
μέρος (5)
μέτρον (1)
μητήρ (5)
μοῖρα (3)
Μοῦσα (3)
ναύτης (3)
νεανίας (3)
νήσος (1)
νόμος (1)
ξένος (1)
ὁδός (1)
οἰκία (3)
οἶνος (2)
ὄνομα (5)
οὐρανός (1)
πάθος (5)
παιδεία (5)
παιδίον (1)
παῖς (5)
πατήρ (5)
πατρίς (5)
πεῖρα (3)
πλούτος (1)
πνεῦμα (5)
ποιητής (3)
πόλεμος (1)
πόλις (5)
πολίτης (3)
πόνος (1)
πούς (5)
πρᾶγμα (5)
σκηνή (3)
στρατιώτης (3)
συμφορά (3)
σῶμα (5)
σωφροσύνη (4)

ταμίας (3)
τείχος (5)
τέλος (5)
τιμή (3)
τυραννίς (5)
τύχη (2)
ύγεία (3)
ϋδωρ (5)
υιός (5)
ϋπνος (2)
φίλη (1)
φιλία (3)
φίλος (1) [φίλος is also an adj. *dear, loved*]
φύλαξ (5)
χάρις (5)
χείρ (5)
χρήμα (5)
χρόνος (5)
χρύσιον (4)
χώρα (3)
ψυχή (1)
ώρα (3)

ώρα ἐστί

ADJECTIVES

ἀγαθός (2)
ἄδικος, -ον (2)
ἀθάνατος, -ον (2)
αἰσχροός -ά -όν (3)
ἀληθής -ές (6)
ἄλλος -η, -ο (4)
ἄλογος, -ον (2)
ἄξιος (3)
ἅπας (6, πᾶς)
ἄριστος (2)
ἀσθενής, -ές (6)
ἀσφαλής, -ές (6)
βαρύς -εῖα -υ (6)
βραχύς -εῖα -υ (6)
γλυκύς -εῖα -υ (6)
δεινός (2)

δίκαιος (3)
δυσδαίμων -ον (6)
δυστυχής -ες (6)
ἐκείνος -η -ο
ἑλληνικός (2)
ἐσθλός (2)
ἕτερος (4)
εὐγενής -ες (6)
εὐδαίμων -ον (6)
εὐκλεής -ες (6)
εὐρύς -εια -υ (6)
εὐτυχής -ες (6)
ἡδύς -εια -υ (6)
ἥμισυς -εια -υ (6)
θῆλυς -εια -υ (6)
κακός (2)
καλός (2)
κοινός (2)
μέγας μεγάλη μέγα (6)
μικρός (3)
μόνος (2)
νέος (3)
ὄδε ἤδε τόδε (3)
οἶος (4)
 οἶός τ' εἰμί
 οἶον
ὄλος (2)
ὁμοῖος -α -ον (6)
ὄξύς -εια -υ (6)
οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο (3)
 οὕτως
παλαιός (3)
πᾶς πᾶσα πᾶν (6)
πολύς πολλή πολύ (6)
πονηρός (3)
πρῶτος (2)
σαφής -ες (6)
σοφός (2)
ταχύς -εια -υ (6)
ὕγιής -ες (6)

φίλιος (3)
χαλεπός (2)
χρηστός (2)
ψευδής -ες (6)

OTHER WORDS (for prepositions, see p. 28)

αεί (3)	ἀλλά (4)
ἄμα (6)	... γάρ (1)
... γέ (4)	... δέ (1)
δή (4)	εἰ, εἴπερ (6)
ἐπεὶ (6)	ἐπειδή (6)
ἔτι (5)	ἢ (1)
καί (1)	καίπερ (4)
μάλιστα (4)	... μέν ... δέ
μή (4)	ναί (4)
νῦν (2) οἱ νῦν	ὅμως (4)
ὅς ἢ ὅ (2)	ὅσπερ ἤπερ ὅπερ (2)
ὅτε (6)	οὐ οὐκ οὐχ οὐχί (2)
οὐδέ (4)	οὐκέτι (6)
οὖν (4)	οὔποτε (οὐ ... ποτε)
... τε (4) τε ... καί	
... τε ... τε	
τοίνυν (4)	τότε (2) οἱ τότε
ὥς (6)	ὥσπερ (4)
ὥστε (6)	