From Zero to Greek:
An Introduction to the Language for Everyone

A pre-Institute workshop at
American Classical League
61st Annual Institute, Durham, NH
Holloway Commons: Cochecho Room
Thursday June 26, 6-9pm & Friday June 27, 2008 8-11am

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Participants in this workshop will receive information, practice, and materials for introducing and building up instruction in Greek at a school or program. No knowledge (or recollection) of Greek is required. The workshop has three components: (1) a survey of and practice with the basics of the Greek language (2) models and materials for introducing Greek, especially at the stage when it is not yet possible to offer a full class in Greek (3) instruction in preparing students for the first levels of the National Greek Exam.

Deb Davies administers the National Greek Exam (http://nge.aclclassics.org), about which detailed information, syllabus, and more appear in this packet.

Wilfred Major (chair) and Byron Stayskal are part of the Committee for the Promotion of Greek (CPG), a subcommittee of the National Committee for the Promotion of Latin and Greek (NCLG; http://www.promotelatin.org).

All the information in this packet and other materials are available for free download at www.dramata.com (you will be redirected to the site’s current location).

μὴ φοβεῖσθε
“Fear not!”
Luke 2.10
This Packet Contains

- Frequently Asked Questions about Ancient Greek
  - Historical Overview of Greece
  - Types of Greek from Linear B to Modern Greek
  - Typing and Printing Greek
  - Textbooks and Resources for Beginning Greek
- National Greek Exam
  - Results for the 2008 Exams
  - Information about the 2009 Exams
  - Syllabus for the Introduction to Greek Exam
- A survey of the cultural information on the syllabus for the "Introduction to Greek" level of the National Greek Exam (sections II and III)
  - Greek Geography
  - Historical Events and People
- A survey of the language information on the syllabus for the "Introduction to Greek" level of the National Greek Exam (sections I and V).
  - The Alphabet
  - Overview of Greek Grammar
  - Understanding Greek text
    - Verbs
    - Nouns
    - Prepositions
    - Adverbs and Conjunctions
- Derivatives on the syllabus for the "Introduction to Greek" level of the National Greek Exam (section IV).
- National Greek Exam
  - Copy of the 2008 Introduction to Greek Exam
  - Application for 2009 Exams
- Vocabulary lists
- Sample promotional materials for Greek
Historical Overview of Greece

Reference works frequently refer to various historical periods without mentioning the rough dates or order of these periods, so here is a very brief overview of the principal historical stages of Greek history.

- **The Bronze Age** (3000-1200 BC)
  - This is, broadly speaking, the period and world behind the myths of the Trojan War. Other than such myths told in later times, we know of this period only through archaeological remains.
  - During this time lived a people now called the Minoans (although no one knows what they were called at the time). They left behind many spectacular buildings and beautiful art, especially on the island of Crete. They spoke a non-Greek language which has not been identified.
  - Greeks of this period are usually referred to as Mycenaeans, referring to the city of Mycenae, home of Agamemnon and one of the most powerful Greek cities of the time.
  - No literature survives from this time period. Documents (see Linear B in "Types of Greek") are the only writing to survive.

- **Dark Age** (1200-700 BC)
  - For unknown reasons, crises afflict people all around the Mediterranean area. Archaeology indicates much depopulation, movement, and poverty.
  - No Greek writing of any sort survives from this period. Stories about the Bronze Age are told orally.

- **Archaic Period** (700-500 BC)
  - Greece recovers from the Dark Age. Cities like Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Thebes become powerful and prosperous. These cities are often best known for the powerful "tyrants" which ruled during this time.
  - The Greek alphabet appears for the first time. The *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, Hesiod, and other poems, which had been recited orally over the years, are now written down. Fragments remain of "lyric poets" such as Sappho and Archilochus. Aesop supposedly lived during this time.

- **Classical Period** (500-323 BC)
  - Athens establishes the first democracy. They repel the Persian attacks of Darius and Xerxes (490-480 BC). Pericles guides the Athenian empire and has the Parthenon built. Athens and Sparta fight the Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC). Shortly after Alexander the Great (356-323 BC) dies, Macedonians take over Athens and end the democracy.
  - Most famous Greek literature comes from Athens during this era: the tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, the comedies of Aristophanes, the historical writings of Herodotus, Thucydides and Xenophon, the philosophical writings of Plato and Aristotle, and almost all Greek oratory.

- **Hellenistic Period** (323-30 BC)
  - Following the death of Alexander the Great, various peoples around the Mediterranean attempt to recreate and control the empire he built. Macedonian and Greek culture dominate the methods of empire-building during this period.
Cleopatra VII was the last Hellenistic ruler and her suicide in 30 BC in the wake of Octavian/Augustus' attack marks the end of this era.

- Apollonius of Rhodes' *Argonautica* (his Medea influenced Virgil's Dido) survives, as does much scholarly poetry which influenced Catullus, Horace, Ovid, and others. Some Greek New Comedy (models for Plautus and Terence) survives. Dionysius of Halicarnassus wrote scholarship and Roman history. Diodorus Siculus compiles a world history. The Hebrew Bible is translated into Greek (known as the Septuagint).

**Roman Period** (196 BC – AD 476)
- Greece is "liberated" and made a province of the Roman Empire. By the end, the capital of the empire has moved to the Greek city of Byzantium (as "Constantinople") c. AD 330.
- Plutarch writes his "Parallel Lives" of famous Greeks and Romans plus many more essays. Lucian writes his satirical essays. The earliest surviving novels come from this period. The New Testament is written and compiled.

**Byzantine Period** (AD 330-1453)
- While the Western part of the Roman Empire splinters and becomes Medieval Europe, the Greek-speaking Eastern part of the empire continues, headed by the Orthodox Church.
- A range of complex literature survives from this period, the most famous of which is probably Procopius' *Secret History*.

**Turkish Ottoman Period** (AD 1453-1821)
- In 1453, the Ottomans sack Byzantium/Constantinople (now Istanbul) and Greece becomes part of the Ottoman Empire. This is the grimmest time in Greece since the Dark Age. The acrimony between Greeks and Turks continues to this day. Europeans begin looting antiquities from the land.

**Modern Period** (1821-present)
- Greeks declare their independence. Modern Greece is now an independent democracy.
Types of Greek

Greek has the longest written record of any language in the Western world. Of the languages for which we have written examples from the second millennium BC (the date of the oldest written Greek), no others survive to this day. Of all the western languages spoken in the world today, we can trace none as far back as we can Greek. The story of Greek is thus the story of a long historical evolution.

**Linear B:** This is the earliest surviving written Greek of any kind, from about 1500 to 1000 BC. It is found on clay tablets carved in wedge-like characters called "cuneiform." The documents in this script are accounting records of various sorts (inventories, packing lists, etc). There are no stories or narratives of any kind.

**Homeric Greek** or **Epic Greek:** These terms refer to the dialect of Greek used in the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, the writings of Hesiod, and some other similar poems. This Greek differs from later Greek much as Shakespearean English differs from modern English. These were the first writings recorded in the Greek alphabet.

**Ionic** and other dialects: Especially prior to the Classical Period, speakers in different areas used different dialects and wrote their dialects as they spoke them. Most literature in these other dialects is fragmentary. The history of Herodotus and the writings of Hippocrates are the most important complete works written in Ionic Greek, named for the region of Ionia (now southwestern Turkey), the home of this dialect.

**Classical Greek** or **Attic Greek:** These terms refer to the Greek used in Athens during the Classical Period. Thus this is the Greek of all Greek drama and oratory, and most history and philosophy.

**Koine Greek** and **Biblical Greek:** In the Hellenistic period, many non-Greeks (including the Romans!) began to learn Greek. Consequently, there developed a sort of standardized Attic Greek which Greek speakers everywhere could learn and use. Accents and breathings were added, for example, to help people pronounce the language correctly. This is called *koine* ("common") Greek. The most famous text in *koine* Greek is the New Testament. Sometimes *koine* is treated as something wildly different from Classical Greek, but at the beginning and intermediate level Classical and *koine* are effectively the same. Even at the advanced level, the differences are minor unless you are doing specialized scholarly work.

**Byzantine Greek:** Most surviving Byzantine Greek is a complex, elite version of Classical Greek.

**Katharevousa:** When Greece regained its independence, some Greek elites and scholars wanted to restore Classical Greek as the language of the modern country. This restored language was called *katharevousa* "purified," and as late as 1982 was the official language of Greece.

**Demotic** and **Modern Greek:** Despite the efforts of the purists, Greek continued to evolve. Even while official documents were in *katharevousa*, most people spoke Demotic or "popular"
Greek, which in 1982 finally became the official language of modern Greece. In view of the fact that Greek has been evolving for several thousand years, it is still remarkably close to Ancient Greek. Modern Greek differs from ancient Greek primarily in three ways: (1) the sound of several letters has shifted, so the language sounds different (2) colloquialisms have changed, especially because of the Turkish domination, which brought in a great many loan words and (3) the word order has stabilized, using effectively the same word order as English. Because of the shifts in pronunciation, Modern Greek uses only one of the accents and breathings found in texts of ancient Greek.
Typing and Printing Greek

Computer technology has stabilized sufficiently that typing, printing, emailing, etc. texts in Ancient Greek is a straightforward process.

Two Warnings:

• Almost all computers, font systems, etc. include the basic Greek alphabet and the vowels with acute (’) accents: α α β γ etc., called "monotonic" Greek. This set is designed for Modern Greek but is not sufficient for typing ancient Greek, which has additional accents and breathing marks. You will need a set called "polytonic" Greek to type the characters for Ancient Greek.

• As computers developed, a number of programs were created to type Ancient Greek. Unfortunately, most of these programs were incompatible with each other, making it difficult to send documents in Greek to other users, post them on-line, etc. To avoid this problem, use a system with a Unicode font!

Greek in Unicode

Unicode is a worldwide standard character set capable of handling many non-English languages. Unicode includes a full set of characters for inputting Ancient Greek. Unicode does not depend on a specific program or font. ANY Unicode font will display the same characters, whether on a PC, Macintosh, web page, and so on.

You need two components to use Unicode comfortably:

• a Unicode font. Windows XP and Vista come with Palatino Linotype, a Unicode font which displays ancient Greek very well in Word, Power Point, etc. Macintosh systems now regularly include a Greek Unicode font. Web Browsers frequently include the Unicode version of Ariel. Other Unicode fonts are available for free download. Any Unicode font will display Ancient Greek characters the same way.

• a utility program to input unicode Greek from your computer keyboard. A number of programs are available, from simple, free downloads to advanced commercial programs.

Programs to input polytonic Greek:

• A number of utility programs are available so you can switch your keyboard to polytonic Greek. For Microsoft Word, I find the easiest program is Antioch. You can download a free version or pay to support the programmers. The free version is crippled only insofar as it sets the default font to an italic version of the programmers’ font and gives you a sponsor message when you exit. The instructions tell you how to reset the font, however! http://www.users.dircon.co.uk/~hancock/antioch.htm

  o Helpful hint: Sometimes programs balk at cutting and pasting polytonic Greek into other programs or documents. For example, you might have trouble copying Greek from a Word document to a Power Point slide. This happens because of proprietary coding in some programs. You can strip this coding out, however, and copy Greek with a simple shortcut: (1) select the Greek you want and choose “copy” (2) in Notepad (or similar text typing program) copy the Greek (some of it will appear as boxes or other symbols; this is OK) (3) in Notepad, select the text again and choose “copy” (4) you can now paste the Greek into any other program (so long as you are using a Unicode font, the Greek will appear unchanged).

• The professional standard is GreekKeys. Donald Mastronarde is the world technical expert on all things Greek and he maintains an excellent, up-to-date guide at http://ist-
socrates.berkeley.edu/~pinax/greekkeys. This site focuses on GreekKeys but includes FAQs on a number of topics for both Mac and PCs.

Greek pdfs
Another useful tool in sending Greek documents electronically is the pdf ("portable document format," created by Adobe Acrobat). pdf has become the standard format for sending documents and forms of all kinds electronically and posting them to web sites. pdf's imbed fonts, so the person downloading the document does not need any sort of Greek on their computer to read the document correctly.

• You do need a reasonably up-to-date Acrobat Reader (free, and standard with most computers and web browsers).
• Many programs now include a component that creates a pdf. There are also free programs to make basic pdf, for example PDF 995, which you can download from http://www.pdf995.com.
TEXTBOOKS AND RESOURCES FOR BEGINNING GREEK

  - An excellent collection of materials and information for beginning Greek, geared toward the Elementary School level.
  - Marketed as a reading approach, this is a widely-used textbook, but it is much more complex and difficult to use than it may at first appear.
  - A useful introduction to the language, beginning with the alphabet in stages and working up to simple readings. The topics are matched to the cultural material in Ecce but not dependent on it.
  - This is the recently revised best reading approach, and the readings are excellent, but the components can still be difficult to use.
  - Six laminated cards which outline Greek grammar. Inflections are highlighted in red. Includes everything from basic verb forms to basic syntax.
  - This textbook is full of very detailed explanations, so it actually serves as a useful reference grammar for teachers.
  - Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone translated into Ancient Greek!
  - Another very detailed book that is more useful as a reference work than as a textbook. There are nice audio files available, however.
- http://www.perseus.tufts.edu A wonderful site with many Greek texts, grammatical links, on-line lexicon, translations, but slow and cumbersome.
- http://www.greekgrammar.com – a useful compendium of sites
ACL/NJCL National Greek Exam

RESULTS OF THE 2008 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION

The National Greek Examination in 2008 enrolled 1680 students from 158 high schools, colleges, and universities in the US, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Of these students, 54% earned purple, blue, red, or green ribbons. The battery of six examinations consisted of five Attic Greek exams (Introduction, Beginning, Intermediate, Prose, Tragedy) and a Homeric Greek exam (Odyssey).

THE 2009 ACL/NJCL NATIONAL GREEK EXAMINATION

The next National Greek Examination will be administered Monday-Saturday, 2-7 March 2009. Entrants will pay $4.00 for each examination (Foreign - $5.00 per exam) chosen from the battery. An entrant may not cross levels in Attic Greek (take both Beginning and Intermediate Attic) but s/he may take an Attic and a non-Attic examination (Intermediate Attic and Odyssey), so long as s/he pays $4.00 for each examination taken. In addition, only the Attic Prose exam may be taken for two years in a row.

Applications will be accepted only from teachers; others should call Dr. Deb Davies before ordering and explain any special circumstances. Applications must be postmarked no later than Tuesday, 20 January 2008. The entry application from the teacher should include total payment. If there is no alternative and the NGE office must bill a school system, a handling fee of $10.00 will be added to the bill.

Copies of the 2009 National Greek Examination will be mailed by the beginning of March to the designated examiner, but NOT to the teacher who mailed the application. If the examinations are not received by the 23rd of February 2009, please contact The American Classical League (see below).

Schools which, for reasons of vacation or other schedule conflicts, wish to administer the examinations during the week of 23 February 2009, should so note on the application so that the NGE office will know when to expect the answer sheets back. All answer sheets must be postmarked no later than Monday, 9 March 2009.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SCHOLARSHIP

In 2009, high-school seniors who earn purple or blue ribbons in upper level exams will be eligible to apply for one scholarship in the amount of $1,000. The scholarship will be paid to the winner’s college or university on condition that s/he earn six credits of Greek during the school year. The winner will be selected by the NLE/NGE Scholarship Committee, chaired by Ephy Howard, Troy, AL. Teachers of eligible students will receive application forms in the mail by early May, 2009. Winners will be announced at the ACL Institute in June 2009, and notified directly thereafter by mail.
2-7 MARCH 2009

νοῦν μέγ’ ἀριστος καὶ γλῶσσαν

High-school and college/university students enrolled in 1st year (elementary), 2nd year (intermediate), or 3rd year (advanced) Attic or Homeric Greek are invited to enter the 26th ACL/NJCL National Greek Examination.

The usual sequence of exams is **Introduction to Greek** (intended for high school students learning in a non-traditional environment), Beginning Attic (for high schools only), Intermediate Attic, Attic Prose (which may be repeated for 2 years) and Attic Tragedy. Homeric Greek can be taken in any year.

Students should take the exam that most closely matches their experience. All difficult vocabulary or syntax will be given as applicable to each level. Summaries of each passage will be provided. It is suggested that you review the syllabi before ordering any exam.

Each examination will last 50 minutes. Each examination will contain 40 questions, with multiple choice answers. For each of the forty questions on an examination, there will be as many as four answers, one of them correct, the others distracters.

All passages printed in the above examinations should be treated as sight passages. Accordingly, students entering the NGE would best prepare themselves by reading sight passages from the authors mentioned in the syllabi, and reading them for both comprehension and grammatical analysis.

**Syllabi Available**

You may request syllabi from The American Classical League (address below). If, after review, you have any questions regarding the syllabi contents, please contact Deb Davies (see below).

**Previous Examinations Available**

A packet of the entire set of the 2009 examinations, with the answers, costs $10.00 (postage included) and will be sent after 14 March 2009 (see application blank). Any of the individual examinations for the five years before 2009 are also available at $2.00 each. You must specify the exam(s) and level(s) you want. Make check payable to the "The American Classical League". (See below)

**For information regarding examination and syllabi contents, contact**: Dr. Deb Davies, Chair, 123 Argilla Rd., Andover, MA 01810-4622; 978-749-9446; ddavies@brooksschool.org

**To request previous examinations, syllabi or an application, contact**: ACL/NJCL National Greek Examination, The American Classical League, Miami University, 422 Wells Mill Dr., Oxford, OH 45056, 513-529-7741 • Fax 513-529-7742 • info@aclclassics.org

http://nge.aclclassics.org/
National Greek Exam: **Syllabus: Introduction to Greek Exam**

**I. Alphabet**
Know Attic Greek alphabet, in correct order, upper and lower case; rough breathing
Know names of all letters
Be able to transliterate Greek letters into English equivalents, and vice versa
Be able to transform lower case to upper case, and vice versa
Be able to give preceding and following letters of the alphabet

**II. Geography**
Know location of:
- Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Troy, Delphi, Olympia, Corinth, Crete, Sicily, Rhodes, Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea, Black Sea, Alexandria, the Nile.

**III. Historical Events and People**
Know relative dates and historical importance of:
- Pericles; Darius, Xerxes
- Persian Wars; Athenian Empire; Peloponnesian War
- Alexander the Great
Know three Architectural Orders – Ionic, Doric, Corinthian

**IV. Derivatives**
Know derivatives of the following prepositions and prefixes: ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἀπό, διά, δυσ-, ἐκ, ἐν, ἐπί, εὐ-, μετά, παν-, περί, πρό, πρός, συν, ύπερ, ύπό

**V. Understanding Greek text**
Know noun/adjective endings
- 1ˢᵗ and 2ⁿᵈ declension
- all cases
- singular and plural
Know verb endings
- present
- 1ˢᵗ, 2ⁿᵈ, 3ʳᵈ person
- singular and plural
Should be able to understand easy sentences, including prep phrases and adjectives
Greek Geography, Historical Events and People
(Introduction to Greek Exam Syllabus II and III)

II. Geography

- Most any map of the ancient Mediterranean will mark the required locations: Athens, Sparta, Thebes, Troy, Delphi, Olympia, Corinth, Crete, Sicily, Rhodes, Aegean Sea, Ionian Sea, Black Sea, Alexandria, the Nile.

III. Historical Events and People

- The Greek historian Herodotus tells the story of Darius, Xerxes, and the Persian Wars.
- The Greek historian Thucydides tells the stories of Pericles, the Athenian Empire, and the Peloponnesian War.
- Virtually any decent reference work will have basic, reliable information about the necessary Greek history, plus the three architectural orders (Ionic, Doric, Corinthian). For example,
  - Online encyclopedias like Wikipedia will have entries for all these figures. The Perseus Project (http://perseus.tufts.edu) includes a solid historical overview of ancient Greece by Thomas Martin, and an analogous print version is available: Ancient Greece: From Prehistoric to Hellenistic Times, Updated ed. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2000), ISBN 0300084935.
Greek has one of the most famous and admired writing systems in human history. Although it looks exotic, it really is one of the most straightforward and clear systems for recording a language ever developed. It is, after all, a direct ancestor of the alphabet you are reading right now.

**Upper Case and Lower Case Letters**

Like modern English, Greek has a complete set of upper case and lower case letters. The upper case letters came first, beginning as letters carved in stone, clay, wood, or metal. Thus they consist mostly of straight lines easy for carving (think of the capital delta, Δ).

Until the Hellenistic period, the Greeks used only capital letters. Two developments brought about lower case letters. First, more and more writing was done on papyrus with pens, as opposed to being carved. Naturally, as people wrote more on paper, they shaped the letters in ways that made them easier to write, which meant being more curved and easier to connect (e.g., the small delta, δ).

Thus upper case letters are really carving letters and lower case letters are really cursive letters.

Modern printed editions of ancient Greek texts use almost exclusively lower case (cursive) letters, because printed editions began as little more than reproductions of manuscripts, which used cursive writing.

Imagine if English were printed in a cursive script all the time.

This is why printed Greek texts can look like chicken scratch, but once you know the alphabet, it is just like reading someone’s handwriting.

Printed editions of ancient Greek texts use capital letters for only two reasons: (1) to indicate a proper name or (2) to indicate the beginning of a direct quote.

**NOTES:**

- Since ancient Greeks never used lower case letters, they never had reason to think of whether a name should be capitalized, personified, etc. Thus an ancient text can never distinguish between "truth" and "Truth," even if a modern printed edition or translation does.
- A capital letter indicates the beginning of a quote, but finding the end of a quotation can be difficult. Sometimes modern editors add quotation marks to make ancient texts easier to read.
- Some texts capitalize the first letter of every paragraph, but this has no meaning.
The Ancient Greek Alphabet
(Introduction to Greek Exam Syllabus I)
Names and Sounds of the Letters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Α α</td>
<td>alpha</td>
<td>ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Β β</td>
<td>beta</td>
<td>b</td>
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<tr>
<td>Γ γ</td>
<td>gamma</td>
<td>g</td>
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<td>γγ</td>
<td></td>
<td>ng</td>
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<tr>
<td>Δ δ</td>
<td>delta</td>
<td>d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ε ε</td>
<td>epsilon</td>
<td>eh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ζ ζ</td>
<td>zeta</td>
<td>z (or sd)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Η η</td>
<td>eta</td>
<td>ay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Θ θ</td>
<td>theta</td>
<td>th</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ι ι</td>
<td>iota</td>
<td>ih</td>
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<tr>
<td>Κ κ</td>
<td>kappa</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Λ λ</td>
<td>lambda</td>
<td>l</td>
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<tr>
<td>Μ μ</td>
<td>mu</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ν ν</td>
<td>nu</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ξ ξ</td>
<td>xi</td>
<td>x (ks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ο ο</td>
<td>omicron</td>
<td>oh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Π π</td>
<td>pi</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ρ ρ</td>
<td>rho</td>
<td>r</td>
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<tr>
<td>Σ σ ζ</td>
<td>sigma</td>
<td>s</td>
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<tr>
<td>Τ τ</td>
<td>tau</td>
<td>t</td>
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<tr>
<td>Υ υ</td>
<td>upsilon</td>
<td>iy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Φ φ</td>
<td>phi</td>
<td>ph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Χ χ</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>kh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ψ ψ</td>
<td>psi</td>
<td>ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ω ω</td>
<td>omega</td>
<td>ohh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'</td>
<td>(rough breathing)</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sigma: the ζ–type sigma appears only at the end of words. The σ–type sigma appears everywhere else. This is another holdover from cursive handwriting. Some texts now use c ("lunate sigma") in all places.

Nina Barclay's *Eucleides' World* has the music to sing the names of the Greek letters to either "Itsy Bitsy Spider" or "Frères Jacques"!
# The Ancient Greek Alphabet and Transliteration

(Introduction to Greek Exam Syllabus I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>Latinized</th>
<th>Restored</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Α α</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αι</td>
<td>ae</td>
<td>ai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Β β</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Γ γ</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΓΓ</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Δ δ</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ε ε</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΕΙ</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ζ ζ</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>z</td>
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<tr>
<td>Η η</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Θ θ</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ι ι</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Κ κ</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Λ λ</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Μ μ</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ν ν</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ξ ξ</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ο ο</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΟΟΣ</td>
<td>-os</td>
<td>-us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Π π</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ρ ρ</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σ σ ζ</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τ τ</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Υ υ</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΥΟ</td>
<td>ou</td>
<td>ou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φ φ</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>ph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Χ χ</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>kh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ψ ψ</td>
<td>ps</td>
<td>ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ω ω</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' (rough breathing)</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὧ</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>rh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For example:

Αισχυλος  Aeschylus  Aiskhylos

Θουκυδίδης  Thucydides  Thoukydides
SPELL IT LIKE IT SOUNDS!

Some basic principles about the ancient Greek alphabet:

• Greeks spelled words the way they pronounced them
• If they changed the pronunciation of a word, they changed the spelling to match.

Consider the verb “record” (reCORD) and the noun “record” (REcord), which are spelled alike but pronounced differently in English.

In Greek, such words would be spelled according to their pronunciations: “rikórd” and “rékerd”

Imagine these examples in English:

• If anyone pronounced “going” as “gonna,” they would spell it “gonna.”
• Homophones like “but” and “butt” would both be spelled “but,” even though they have different meanings.

Therefore, the surest and most straightforward way to become comfortable reading and writing Greek is to sound out the words and match the sounds to the letters on the page.

But Isn't It Hard? aka "It's All Greek to Me"

The mere mention of Greek is enough to send some people into a panic. You may hear horror stories about spelling changes, an impossible myriad of forms, and so on. Ninety percent of the quirks that cause people trouble result from not knowing or not applying this basic principle: spell it like it sounds. Strangely, and unhelpfully, beginning Greek textbooks almost never make this basic point.

In English, of course, we are used to somewhat stable spellings and pronunciations that vary from their spellings. In Greek, pronunciation and spelling always match. Think of English literature where dialects and individual speech patterns are represented. If your students can read Huckleberry Finn, they can read Greek!

This principle also explains why dialects sometimes matter when reading Greek. Prior to the Hellenistic period, at least, Greeks simply wrote to match the way they pronounced the language. If one person contracted their vowels, they wrote their vowels contracted. If another person did not contract their vowels, they left their vowels uncontracted.

While reading texts this way takes a little getting used to, there is a great side benefit! Greek writers record every sound and bit of personality, every "um" and "uh." This is in part what makes Greek drama, Plato's dialogues, Demosthenes' oratory, and Herodotus' storytelling so compelling: you can hear every voice and detail.
VOWELS IN GREEK

Greek has roughly the same five vowels as English:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{α} & \quad \text{“ah”} \\
\text{ε} & \quad \text{“eh”} \\
\text{ι} & \quad \text{“ih”} \\
\text{o} & \quad \text{“o”} \\
\text{υ} & \quad \text{“u”}
\end{align*}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short</th>
<th>Long</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>α “ah”</td>
<td>η “ay” or α “aah”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε “eh”</td>
<td>η “ay”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ι “ih”</td>
<td>ι “ee”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o “oh”</td>
<td>ω “ohh”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>υ “u”</td>
<td>υ “ooh”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Greek texts never display the long mark over α, ι or υ. Only a lexicon or grammar shows these marks.

Speakers of ancient Greek, especially Attic, did not like to say two vowel sounds in a row. Consequently, if two vowels come together, they tended to merge them into one (called a “diphthong,” Greek for “double sound”) or to contract them.

A vowel + ι or υ forms a diphthong.

\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha + \iota & = \alpha \iota \quad \text{“eye”} \\
\tilde{\alpha} + \iota & = \tilde{\alpha} \iota \quad \text{“aah” usually written } \alpha \\
\varepsilon + \iota & = \varepsilon \iota \quad \text{“ay”} \\
\eta + \iota & = \eta \iota \quad \text{“ay” usually written } \eta \\
\omicron + \iota & = \omicron \iota \quad \text{“oy”} \\
\omega + \iota & = \omega \iota \quad \text{“oh” usually written } \omega \\
\upsilon + \iota & = \upsilon \iota \quad \text{“wee”}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha + \upsilon & = \alpha \upsilon \quad \text{“ow!”} \\
\varepsilon + \upsilon & = \varepsilon \upsilon \quad \text{“eu”} \\
\omicron + \upsilon & = \omicron \upsilon \quad \text{“oo”}
\end{align*}
\]

α, ε and o contract with each other (in Attic Greek, and so also in koine).

\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha + \alpha & = \alpha \\
\alpha + \epsilon & = \alpha \\
\alpha + \omicron & = \omega \\
\epsilon + \alpha & = \eta \\
\epsilon + \epsilon & = \epsilon \iota \\
\epsilon + \omicron & = \omicron \upsilon \\
\omicron + \alpha & = \omega \\
\omicron + \epsilon & = \omicron \upsilon \\
\omicron + \omicron & = \omicron \upsilon
\end{align*}
\]
### CONSONANTS IN GREEK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labial</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>π p</td>
<td>τ t</td>
<td>κ k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>β b</td>
<td>δ d</td>
<td>γ g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ ph</td>
<td>θ th</td>
<td>χ kh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ψ ps</td>
<td>σ s</td>
<td>ξ ks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μ m</td>
<td>ν n</td>
<td>γκ, γγ, γξ, γξ ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ l</td>
<td>ρ r</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One leftover: ζ = σδ

**NOTE:** In Greek, you never write πσ, φσ, κσ, γσ, and so on. If you ever add a σ to a π, for example, you automatically write ψ. Similarly, the combinations τσ, δσ, etc., do not occur. If you add σ to τ, you write (and say) only σ.

### Alphabet Algebra:

- **long ε =**
  \[
  \tau + \sigma =
  \]

- **short ω =**
  \[
  \tau + \acute{\v} =
  \]

- **α + ο =**
  \[
  \pi + \text{voice} =
  \]

- **ε + ε =**
  \[
  \phi + \sigma =
  \]

- **ο + ο =**
  \[
  \gamma + \sigma =
  \]

- **ε + ο =**
  \[
  \kappa + \acute{\v} =
  \]
ACCENTS, BREATHINGS, AND PUNCTUATION

When foreigners started learning Greek in the Hellenistic period, Greek scholars developed additional symbols to help non-Greeks understand the language. Modern printed editions, following medieval manuscripts, use the following:

Breathings

- Ancient Greek does not use a separate letter for the ‘h’ sound. As we saw earlier, Greek has the aspirated consonants φ, θ, and χ to indicate this sound.
- If a word begins with aspiration but not one with of these consonants, however, the aspirated consonants are no help, so Greek uses two symbols to indicate aspiration or lack of it.

' = no aspiration: ὦ = “o” (“smooth” breathing)
‘ = aspiration: ὅ = “ho” (“rough” breathing)

A Greek word that begins with a vowel must bear one of these two breathing marks. The breathing will appear over the second vowel in a diphthong.

Sometimes only a breathing marks the difference between words. For example:

αὐτόν (auton) = “him”
αὐτήν (autēn) = “her”
άὑτον (hauton) = “himself”
άὑτην (hautēn) = “herself”

Accents

Most words in Greek display an accent. Most scholars believe that in the Classical period the accent reflected a raised pitch on the accented syllable, but by the middle of the Roman period, it indicated stress. Although there is only one type of accent, you will potentially see three different symbols on a Greek word:

/ “acute” marks the accented vowel of a word.
\ “grave” marks an unaccented vowel; the symbol is used only to mark a vowel which normally bears an acute accent but which becomes unaccented for some reason.
^ “circumflex” appears over a long vowel or diphthong to indicate that the first part of the long sound is accented (while the second part is not): ὀο = ω, ὀυ = οῦ.

An accent always appears over the second letter of a diphthong. Further rules for placing an accent vary somewhat, so it is best to learn accent rules along with particular parts of speech.

Punctuation

Greek uses four marks of punctuation:

- full stop . (period)
- half stop · (colon; Greek for “limb”; ~ semi-colon)
- pause , (comma; Greek for “stamp mark”)
- question mark ;
### RECOGNIZING GREEK WORDS

The two columns below show the same words printed entirely in capitals (on the left) and in lower case (on the right). Each of these Greek words comes into English with little or no change. Can you recognize the English word? One note of caution: Sometimes the meaning of the English word is slightly different from the meaning of the Greek word. Thanks to Tom Sienkewicz for this list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>Lower Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ΜΑΝΙΑ</td>
<td>μανία</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΣΚΕΛΕΤΟΝ</td>
<td>σκελετόν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΚΛΙΜΑΣ</td>
<td>κλίμας</td>
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<td>ΚΡΙΣΙΣ</td>
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<td>δράμα</td>
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<td>ΔΟΓΜΑ</td>
<td>δόγμα</td>
</tr>
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<td>κόσμος</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ἀρωμά</td>
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<td>αὐτόματον</td>
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<td>ἀρμονία</td>
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<td>ἴστορια</td>
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<td>ἀγάπη</td>
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<td>ὀφθαλμός</td>
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<td>ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΗ</td>
<td>οἰκουμένη</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
OVERVIEW OF GREEK GRAMMAR

Parts of Speech in Greek
Greek has much the same parts of speech as English or Latin:

• VERBS
• NOUNS
• ADJECTIVES
• PRONOUNS
• PREPOSITIONS
• CONJUNCTIONS
• ADVERBS
• INTERJECTIONS and PARTICLES
  o As noted earlier, Greek texts normally write out every interjection and verbal grunt that a speaker says.

Some hints about Greek words:

Words beginning with ρ or υ always have a rough breathing:

• ρό = rho, ρύθμος = rhythmos (“rhythm”)
• ὑπέρ = hyper “above” (English “hyper”)

Greek words can end in a limited number of ways:

• with a vowel sound
• with the sounds –ν (n), -ρ (r), or –ς (s)
  o this includes ξ (ks) or ψ (ps)
• the only exceptions are the words ἐκ (ek) "out of, from" and οὐκ (ouk) "not"
• if any other consonant would otherwise end a word, it simply disappears.
• if a word ends with -σι (-si), especially when the next word begins with a vowel, it can add an additional –ν (n) to make pronunciation easier.
  o For example: λύουσι τοὺς ἵππους (lyousi tous hippous) but λύουσιν ἵππους (lyousin hippous).

Remember the cardinal rule:
SPELL IT LIKE IT SOUNDS!
OVERVIEW OF GREEK VERBS

Greek verbs have generally the same attributes as Latin verbs.

- **Person**: 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>
- **Number**: Singular, Plural
  - There is a dual, but it is rare
- **Tense**: Present, Imperfect, Future, Aorist, Perfect
  - There are Pluperfect and Future Perfect tenses, but they are very rare.
  - The Aorist tense refers to a single action, usually in the past. In Latin, the Perfect tense covers the meanings of both the Aorist and Perfect in Greek. For example, in Latin, *fēcimus* can mean either "we did" or "we have done." In Greek, the Aorist would mean "we did" and the Perfect "we have done."
- **Mood**: Indicative, Participle, Infinitive, Imperative, Subjunctive, Optative
  - Only the indicative mood has all the tenses.
  - Greek has participles only in the Present, Future, Aorist and Perfect tenses. Unlike Latin, it has participles in all voices for each tense.
  - The infinitive, imperative, subjunctive and optative moods exist primarily in the present and aorist tenses. Other tenses are either extremely rare or do not exist.
  - Like the Latin Subjunctive, the Greek Subjunctive has a hortatory/jussive use. When it appears in a dependent clause, it rarely has any special meaning.
  - The Optative expresses wish (cf. Latin *optāre*) or potential. In dependent clauses, it replaces the subjunctive in past tenses, again only rarely with any special meaning. (Remember that in Latin the Sequence of Tenses calls for the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive with main verbs in the past tense; Greek uses the Optative the same way Latin uses the Imperfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive.)
- **Voice**: Active, Middle, Passive
  - The Middle voice means the action of the verb affects the subject in some way. For example, "I buy a drink" is active but "I buy myself a drink" in Greek would be in the Middle voice.
  - A true Passive voice is rare in Greek until the end of the Classical period, but by the time of the New Testament, it is important.
Conjugations

Greek has only two conjugations of verbs:

- **-ω ("omega" or "-o") conjugation**
  - the name refers to the 1st person singular ending (the exact equivalent of the –ä ending for Latin verbs).
  - the present, imperfect, future and aorist tenses regularly use the endings of this conjugation.

- **-μι (-mi) conjugation**
  - the name refers to the 1st person singular ending (the analogue of the –m ending for Latin verbs).
  - only a few endings differ from the -ω conjugation (and only in the active voice).
  - the perfect, pluperfect, and aorist passive regularly use the endings of this conjugation.
  - a handful of verbs use -mi conjugation endings in the present, imperfect and aorist tenses. These are the so-called “mi-verbs.”

Frequency of Greek Tenses, Moods and Voices


Tenses

- Present (46.7%)
- Aorist (28.0%)
- Imperfect (13.2%)
- Perfect (6.4%)
- Future (4.8%)
- Pluperfect (0.8%)
- Future Perfect (0.1%)

Moods

- Indicative (41.6%)
- Participle (30.6%)
- Infinitive (13.4%)
- Subjunctive (5.7%)
- Imperative (3.9%)
- Optative (2.8%)

Voices

- Active (85.5%)
- Middle (10.2%)
- Passive (4.3%)
OVERVIEW OF GREEK NOUNS, PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

Greek nouns, pronouns, and adjectives have generally the same attributes as in Latin.

- **Gender**: masculine, feminine, neuter
- **Number**: Singular, Plural
  - There is a dual, but it is rare
- **Case**:
  - Nominative
    - Subject
  - Genitive
    - possession, separation, generally = "of"
  - Dative
    - indirect object, means/instrument
  - Accusative
    - direct object
  - Vocative
    - direct address, prayer

Greek has no Ablative case. The functions of the Ablative in Latin appear in other cases:

- Means/Instrument ⇒ Dative
- Locative ⇒ Dative
- Separation ⇒ Genitive

Beyond the core functions listed above, Greek tends to use prepositions rather than just the case form of a noun. Prepositions govern the Genitive, Dative and Accusative cases according to the following pattern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separation</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Motion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>away from, out of</td>
<td>in, at</td>
<td>towards, into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⇒ Genitive</td>
<td>⇒ Dative</td>
<td>⇒ Accusative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Greek nouns fall into three declensions.

Like Latin nouns, Greek adjectives must agree with their nouns in gender, number and case (but not declension).
UNDERSTANDING A GREEK TEXT  
(Introduction to Greek Exam Syllabus V)

VERBS  
Present Indicative Active

Regular Greek verbs use the following endings to designate person and number:

- ο (o) "I"   - οµεν (omen) "we"
- εις (eis) "you"   - ετε (ete) "you, y'all"
- ετ (et) "s/he, it, etc."   - ουσιν (ousin) "they, etc."

A lexicon or vocabulary lists Greek verbs in their first person singular present indicative active form. (Unlike for Latin verbs, the infinitive is not listed.)

λαμβάνω (lambánō) take

λαμβάνω (lambánō) I take   λαμβάνομεν (lambánomen) we take
λαμβάνεις (lambáneis) you take   λαμβάνετε (lambánete) y'all take
λαμβάνει (lambánei) s/he takes   λαμβάνουσιν (lambánousin) they take

Accenting Greek verbs:
Greek verbs accent according to a straightforward rule:

• if the last syllable of the form has a short vowel, the accent appears on the antepenult (third syllable from the end)
• if the last syllable of the form has a long vowel (or a diphthong), the accent appears on the penult (second syllable from the end)

For present indicative active forms, this means:

• the accent is always acute (/)
• it always appears over the last vowel of the verb's stem

Other types of verbs:
The overwhelming majority of Greek verbs follow the above pattern. If a verb is not listed with the –ω ending, it is irregular in one or more of three ways:

• if it ends in –µαι (-mai), the verb is deponent, having forms only in the middle and/or passive voices
• if it ends in –µι (-mi), the verb uses endings of the –µι (-mi) conjugation in the present tense
• if it ends in –α (-a), the verb is defective and has no present tense
• In Attic and koine Greek, verbs with stems ending in -α (a), -ε (e) or –ο (o) (and thus with entries ending in –αω, -εω or -ωω) contract these vowels with the personal endings according to the chart on page 18, but such verbs (called "contract verbs") are omitted here.
EXERCISES ON VERBS
Present Indicative Active

Below are a handful of Greek verbs which are all very common and regular in the present indicative. Most also have important derivatives in English or parallels in Latin. For more about these words, see the vocabulary section at the end of the packet.

ἀγγέλλω announce  λανθάνω do without being noticed
ἀγω lead, bring  λέγω say, speak  
ἀκούω hear  λείπω leave
ἁμαρτάνω make a mistake, miss the target  λύω loosen, destroy
ἁρπάζω snatch  μανθάνω learn
ἄρχω rule  μένω stay
βαίνω walk  νομίζω consider
βάλλω throw  παιδεύω educate
βλάπτω hurt  πάσχω suffer, experience
βλέπω see  παύω stop
γινώσκω come to know, learn  πείθω persuade
γράφω write  πέμπω send
δακρύω cry  πίνω drink
διδάσκω teach  πίπτω fall
διώκω pursue  πιστεύω trust
ἐθέλω wish  πράττω do
ἐλαύνω drive  στρέφω turn
ἐλέγχω refute  τείνω stretch
ἐσθίω eat  τέμνω cut
εὑρίσκω find  τίκτω give birth
ἔχω have, hold  τρέχω run
θύω sacrifice  τρέφω nourish
κελεύω order  τρέξω turn
κινδυνεύω risk  τρίβω rub
κλέπτω steal  φέρω carry
κλίνω bend  φεύγω flee, run away
κολάζω punish  φθείρω destroy
κόπτω cut  φράζω tell
κρίνω judge, decide  φροντίζω think
κρύπτω hide  φυλάσσω guard
κωλύω prevent  φύω produce
λαγχάνω obtain by a lottery  χαίρω be happy
λαμβάνω take  ψευδάω lie, cheat
Translate the following forms into English.

1. λαμβάνουσι
2. ἄγουσι
3. ἄγει
4. νομίζομεν
5. ἐθέλομεν
6. ἐθέλετε
7. ἀρχετε
8. ἀρχεῖς
9. πίπτομεν
10. κλίνω
11. θύουσιν
12. μανθάνει
13. παιδεύουσιν
14. παιδεύομεν
15. φεύγεις
16. εὑρίσκει
17. ψεύδω
18. ψεύδεις
19. ἔχουσι
20. ἔχουσιν
21. πείθετε
22. φέρομεν
23. γιγνώσκω
24. βλάπτω
25. πάσχομεν
Translate the following English sentences into Greek verbs.

1. I write.
2. We are writing.
3. They cut.
4. She is running away.
5. Y’all sacrifice.
6. You are making a mistake.
7. I am stealing.
8. I am eating.
9. He runs.
10. We hear.
11. We judge.
12. Y’all speak.
15. They are drinking.
16. They trust.
17. We are running.
18. She is ruling.
19. He is staying.
20. I am thinking.
21. We are wishing.
22. Y’all are happy.
23. You are happy.
24. He is speaking.
25. We are speaking.
Nouns

2nd Declension

Greek has a definite article "the," which operates like an adjective, agreeing with its noun in gender, number and case.

The masculine forms resemble the endings of the 2nd Declension:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>ὁ (ho)</td>
<td>οἱ (hoi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>τοῦ (tou)</td>
<td>τῶν (tōn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>τῷ (tōi)</td>
<td>τοῖς (tois)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>τὸν (ton)</td>
<td>τοὺς (tous)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The particle ὄ "ō" regularly precedes noun(s) in the vocative case.

Nouns of the 2nd Declension use endings similar to the article:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>-ος (-os)</td>
<td>-οι (-oi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>-ου (-ou)</td>
<td>-ον (-ōn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>-ω (-ōi)</td>
<td>-οις (-ois)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>-ον (-on)</td>
<td>-ος (-ous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>-ε (-e)</td>
<td>-οι (-oi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>λόγος (lógos)</td>
<td>λόγοι (lógoi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>λόγου (lógu)</td>
<td>λόγων (lógon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>λόγῳ (lógi)</td>
<td>λόγοις (lógois)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>λόγον (lógon)</td>
<td>λόγους (lógous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>λόγε (lége)</td>
<td>λόγοι (lógoi)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a lexicon or vocabulary, a Greek noun is listed as:
- nominative singular: -ος
- genitive singular ending: -ου
- nominative singular of the article which corresponds to its gender: ὁ
- meaning

Thus

λόγος –ου ὁ word

Feminine nouns in this declension are identical with masculine nouns.
Nouns
2nd Declension neuter

As in Latin, neuter nouns in Greek follow two basic rules:

- the nominative, accusative and vocative singular must be identical
- the nominative, accusative and vocative plural must end in –α (-a).

The neuter article thus becomes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>τό (to)</td>
<td>τά (ta)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>τοῦ (tou)</td>
<td>τῶν (tōn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>τῷ (tōi)</td>
<td>τοῖς (tois)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>τό (to)</td>
<td>τά (ta)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The particle ὦ "ô" regularly precedes noun(s) in the vocative case.

Nouns of the 2nd Declension use endings similar to the article:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>-ον (-on)</td>
<td>-α (-a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>-ου (-ou)</td>
<td>-ων (-ōn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>-ο -οι (-ō i)</td>
<td>-οις (-ois)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>-ον (-on)</td>
<td>-α (-a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>-ον (-on)</td>
<td>-α (-a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a lexicon or vocabulary, such a Greek noun is listed as:

- nominative singular: -ον
- genitive singular ending: -ου
- nominative singular of the article which corresponds to its gender: τό
- meaning

Thus

ἔργον –ου τό deed
EXERCISES ON NOUNS
2nd Declension Masculine & Neuter

λόγος –ου, ó word
άγγελος –ου, ó messenger, angel
ἄδελφος –ου, ó brother
ἀνθρωπος –ου, ó/ή human being
άριθμος –ου, ó number
βιβλίο –ου, ñ book
βίος –ου, ñ life
gάμος –ου, ó wedding, marriage
dήμος –ου, ó people
doλός –ου, ó trick
doύλος –ου, ó slave
έταιρος –ου, ó companion
ήλιος –ου, ó sun
θανάτος –ου, ó death
θεός –ου, ó god
θέμα –ου, ó heat
θρόνος –ου, ó seat
θυμός –ου, ó soul, spirit
ἰατρός –ου, ó doctor
ἵππος –ου, ó horse
καιρός –ου, ó the right time
καρπός –ου, ó fruit
κίνδυνος –ου, ó danger
κόσμος –ου, ó order
κύκλος –ου, ó circle
κύριος –ου, ó lord, master

λίθος –ου, ó stone
λόγος –ου, ó word
μυθός –ου, ó story
νεκρός –ου, ó corpse
νόμος –ου, ó custom, law
ξένος –ου, ó foreigner, stranger
οίκος –ου, ó house
νθός –ου, ó oath
οὐρανός –ου, ó sky, heaven
ὀφθαλμός –ου, ó eye
ὀλοχός –ου, ó crowd, mob
πλούς –ου, ó wealth
πόλεμος –ου, ó war
πόνος –ου, ó work
ποταμός –ου, ó river
ψόμος –ου, ó rhythm
στρατηγός –ου, ó general
τάφος –ου, ó tomb
τόπος –ου, ó place, topic
τρόπος –ου, ó way
τύραννος –ου, ó ruler, tyrant
ὑπνός –ου, ó sleep
φόβος –ου, ó fear
χρόνος –ου, ó time
χρυσός –ου, ó gold

ἔργον –ου, τό work, deed
ἀργύριον –ου, τό silver, a silver coin
dεῖπνον –ου, τό feast
δένδρον –ου, τό tree
δῶρον –ου, τό gift
ἔργον –ου, τό work
ἰερός –ου, τό temple
μέγαρον –ου, τό a large room
ξύλον –ου, τό wood
ἄθλον –ου, τό weapon, tool
πεδίον –ου, τό plain
πρόσωπον –ου, τό face
πτερόν –ου, τό wing
σημείον –ου, τό sign
στάδιον –ου, τό stade
= 606.75 feet = roughly 1/8 of a mile
στέρνον –ου, τό chest
tάλαντον –ου, τό
an amount of silver worth 600 drachma
tέκνον –ου, τό child
tόξον –ου, τό bow
φάρμακον –ου, τό drug
χωρίον –ου, τό place
Identify the case and number of each form, then add the appropriate form of the definite article.

1. λόγοι
2. πτεροῦ
3. ἀγγέλοις
4. δώρα
5. ἵππων
6. θάνατον
7. ιερόν
8. μύθους
9. ἀδελφέ
10. ταύρῳ
11. ὀφθαλμοί
12. ὑπήρξει
13. ὅπλα
14. ἀνθρωποῖ
15. τυράννου
16. πεδίοις
17. δείπνῳ
18. τόποι
19. θεῶν
20. ποταμοῦ
21. ἕργον
22. πολέμοις
23. ὑπνον
24. καιρῷ
25. ἦλιος
Write the correct Greek word along with the appropriate form of the definite article.

1. spirit (voc. sg.)
2. wealth (acc. sg.)
3. circle (nom. pl.)
4. wood (gen. sg.)
5. sign (acc. pl.)
6. corpse (dat. pl.)
7. child (gen. pl.)
8. life (dat. sg.)
9. brother (voc. pl.)
10. fear (acc. sg.)
11. drug (acc. pl.)
12. trick (dat. pl.)
13. place (nom. pl.)
14. danger (dat. sg.)
15. tree (gen. pl.)
16. sign (nom. pl.)
17. gold (nom. sg.)
18. silver (nom. sg.)
19. heat (gen. sg.)
20. talent (nom. pl.)
21. seat (nom. pl.)
22. work (acc. sg.)
23. sleep (dat. sg.)
24. companion (gen. pl.)
25. death (voc. sg.)
Nouns

1st Declension

Greek has a definite article "the," which operates like an adjective, agreeing with its noun in gender, number and case.

The feminine forms resemble the endings of the 1st Declension:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>ἡ (hē)</td>
<td>αἱ (hai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>τῆς (tēs)</td>
<td>τῶν (tōn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>τῇ (tēi)</td>
<td>ταῖς (tais)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>τὴν (tēn)</td>
<td>ταῖς (tais)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The particle ὦ "ō" regularly precedes noun(s) in the vocative case.

Nouns of the 1st Declension use endings similar to the article:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>-η (-ē)</td>
<td>-αι (-ai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>-ης (-ēs)</td>
<td>-ων (-ōn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>-η (-ēi)</td>
<td>-ας (-ais)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>-ην (-ēn)</td>
<td>-ας (-as)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative = Nominative</td>
<td>νίκη (-ē)</td>
<td>νίκαι (-ai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>νίκης (nīkēs)</td>
<td>νίκαι (-ai)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>νίκης (nīkēs)</td>
<td>νίκων (nīkōn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>νίκη (nīkēi)</td>
<td>νίκαις (nīkais)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>νίκην (nīkēn)</td>
<td>νίκα (nīkas)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative = Nominative</td>
<td>νίκη (-ē)</td>
<td>νίκαι (-ai)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In a lexicon or vocabulary, such a Greek noun is listed as:

- nominative singular: -η
- genitive singular ending: -ης
- nominative singular of the article which corresponds to its gender: ἡ
- meaning

Thus


νίκη –ης ἡ victory
Nouns
1st Declension variations

The 1st Declension has subgroups of nouns with small differences in their endings. These variations affect only the singular forms. The changes have no affect on the meaning, the article, or any adjectives modifying these nouns.

A few nouns have a short α (a) in their nominative and accusative singular:

δόξα –ῆς ἡ opinion
Nominative δόξα (dóksa)
Genitive δόξης (dóksēs)
Dative δόξη (dóksēi)
Accusative δόξαν (dóksan)
Vocative = Nominative

Nouns with stems which end in –η (–ē) –ι (–i) or –ρ (–r) change their η (ē) to a long α (a). Often the α (a) in the nominative and accusative singular will be short, but this short vowel will not be apparent except in a lexicon.

βία –ας ἡ force
Nominative βία (bía)
Genitive βίας (bías)
Dative βίᾳ (bías)
Accusative βίαν (bían)
Vocative = Nominative

πέτρᾰ –ας ἡ rock
Nominative πέτρᾰ (pétra)
Genitive πέτρας (pétras)
Dative πέτρᾳ (pétrai)
Accusative πέτρᾰν (pétran)
Vocative = Nominative

Masculine nouns in the 1st declension have -ης (-ēs) in the nominative, –ου (-ou) in the genitive, and α (a) in the vocative:

πολίτης –ου ὁ citizen
Nominative πολίτης (polítēs)
Genitive πολίτου (polítou)
Dative πολίτῃ (polítēi)
Accusative πολίτην (polítēn)
Vocative πολίτα (polítα)

There are no neuter nouns in this declension.
ACCENTING GREEK NOUNS

Determining accents for nouns is more complex than for verbs. It is extremely rare, however, for the accent to affect the form or meaning of a noun, so you need to know accent rules for nouns and adjectives primarily when writing Greek rather than just reading.

Accent on Greek nouns, pronouns and adjectives is generally persistent, which means the accent begins on a certain syllable in the nominative singular and stays on that same syllable whenever possible. Because the accent must fall on one of the last three syllables of a word, there are three possible accent patterns.

NB: The accent on the genitive plural of first declension nouns is fixed always as a circumflex on the ending: -ῶν.

The following patterns apply to regular nouns of the 1st and 2nd Declensions:

- Accent on the last syllable
  - The nominative and accusative endings bear an acute (/) accent.
  - The genitive and dative endings bear a circumflex (^) accent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ΤΙΜΗ –ΗΣ Η ή honor</th>
<th>ΘΕΟΣ –ΟΥ Ο ή god</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>Nominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιμή (bam)</td>
<td>θεός (bam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>Genitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιμῆς (squeak)</td>
<td>θεοῦ (squeak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>Dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιμή (squeak)</td>
<td>θεῷ (squeak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>Accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιμήν (bam)</td>
<td>θεόν (bam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>Vocative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιμή (bam)</td>
<td>θεό (bam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>Nominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιμαί (bam)</td>
<td>θεοί (bam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>Genitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιμῶν (squeak)</td>
<td>θεών (squeak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>Dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιμαῖς (squeak)</td>
<td>θεοίς (squeak)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>Accusative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιμάς (bam)</td>
<td>θεούς (bam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>Vocative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τιμαί (bam)</td>
<td>θεοί (bam)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The "bam-squeak-squeak-bam-bam" pattern can serve as a mnemonic device for remembering the accents (bam = acute, squeak = circumflex, derived from the sound chalk makes when writing these accents on the board).
Accent on the penult (next-to-last syllable)
- If the accented syllable has a short vowel, it bears an acute (/) accent in all forms.
- If the accented syllable has a long vowel or diphthong, it bears a circumflex (^) accent when the ending has a short vowel:
  - the Nominative plural ending is always short
  - the Genitive and Dative endings are always long

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>σκήνη –ης ἡ</td>
<td>tent, stage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>σκήνη</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>σκήνης</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>σκήνη</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>σκήνην</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>= Nominative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>δῶρον –ου τό</td>
<td>gift</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>δῶρον</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>δώρου</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>δώρῳ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative</td>
<td>= Nominative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>= Nominative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• Accent on the antepenult (third-from-last syllable)
  - The antepenult bears an acute (/) accent when the ending has a short vowel.
    - See notes above about long and short endings.
  - Otherwise, the penult (next-to-last syllable) bears the accent (acute, /).
  - Effectively, this is the same rule as for accenting verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἄνθρωπος –ου ὁ</td>
<td>human</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>ἄνθρωπος</td>
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<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocative</td>
<td>= Nominative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38
EXERCISES ON NOUNS

1st Declension Masculine & Feminine

νίκη –ης, ἡ victory
ἀγάπη –ης, ἡ love, charity
ἀδελφή -ῆς, ἡ sister
ἀνάγκη –ης, ἡ necessity
ἀρετή -ῆς, ἡ excellence
ἀρχή -ῆς, ἡ beginning, rule
ἀτη –ης, ἡ blindness, destruction
βουλή -ῆς, ἡ plan, council
cνώμη –ης, ἡ thought, intelligence, opinion
dικαιοσύνη –ης, ἡ justice
dίκη –ης, ἡ justice, lawsuit
eἰρήνη –ης, ἡ peace
ἐπιστήμη –ης, ἡ knowledge
ἐπιστολή –ης, ἡ message, letter
ἡδονή -ης, ἡ pleasure
κεφαλή -ῆς, ἡ head
μάχη –ης, ἡ battle
μηχανή -ῆς, ἡ device
νίκη –ης, ἡ victory
νύμφη –ης, ἡ bride
ὀργή -ῆς, ἡ anger
ψυχή -ῆς, ἡ breath
βία –ας, ἡ force
ἀγορά, -ᾶς, ἡ market place
ἀιτία -ας, ἡ cause
ἀπορία -ας, ἡ helplessness
βία –ας, ἡ force
ἐκκλησία –ας, ἡ assembly
ἐλευθερία –ας, ἡ freedom
ἐπιστήμη –ας, ἡ knowledge
δίαιτα –ας, ἡ lifestyle
δοξα –ης, ἡ glory, opinion
δύναμις –ας, ἡ strength
δόξα –ης, ἡ glory, opinion
δίκη –ης, ἡ justice, lawsuit
ἐκκλησία –ας, ἡ assembly
ἐλευθερία –ας, ἡ freedom
ἐπιστήμη –ας, ἡ knowledge
δίαιτα –ας, ἡ lifestyle
δοξα –ης, ἡ glory, opinion
θάλαττα –ης, ἡ the sea
πετός –ας, ἡ rock
ἀλήθεια -ας, ἡ truth
γαῖα –ας, ἡ earth
μοῖρα -ας, ἡ fate
πετός –ας, ἡ rock
πολίτης –ου, ὁ citizen
δεσπότης -ου, ὁ master
ιδιώτης –ου, ὁ a private person, an individual
κριτής –ου, ὁ judge
ὀπλίτης –ου, ὁ heavily-arm ed soldier, hoplite
πολίτης –ου, ὁ citizen
πολίτης –ου, ὁ citizen
προφήτης –ου, ὁ prophet
στρατιώτης –ου, ὁ soldier

βία –ας, ἡ force
ἀγορά, -ᾶς, ἡ market place
ἀιτία -ας, ἡ cause
ἀπορία -ας, ἡ helplessness
βία –ας, ἡ force
ἐκκλησία –ας, ἡ assembly
ἐλευθερία –ας, ἡ freedom
ἐπιστήμη –ας, ἡ knowledge
δίαιτα –ας, ἡ lifestyle
δοξα –ης, ἡ glory, opinion
δίκη –ης, ἡ justice, lawsuit
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κριτής –ου, ὁ judge
ὀπλίτης –ου, ὁ heavily-arm ed soldier, hoplite
πολίτης –ου, ὁ citizen
πολίτης –ου, ὁ citizen
προφήτης –ου, ὁ prophet
στρατιώτης –ου, ὁ soldier
Identify the case and number of each form, then add the appropriate form of the definite article.

1. μάχαι
2. ὀργής
3. ἐπιστολαῖς
4. ὀπλίτας
5. θεῶν
6. μηχανήν
7. γλώσσαν
8. πολίτης
9. γλώττη
10. κριτοῦ
11. γαίας
12. αἰτίας
13. στρατιώτας
14. δόξαι
15. φιλίας
16. προφήτης
17. δικαιοσύνης
18. ἰδιώται
19. βουλῶν
20. ψυχήν
21. κεφάλαις
22. τέχνη
23. μοῖραι
24. ἀδελφή
25. ἐπιστήμης
Write the correct Greek word along with the appropriate form of the definite article.

1. moon (voc. sg.)
2. strength (nom. sg.)
3. market place (nom. pl.)
4. rock (gen. pl.)
5. bride (acc. sg.)
6. love/charity (dat. sg.)
7. seasons (dat. pl.)
8. poets (gen. pl.)
9. tribe (acc. pl.)
10. lifestyle (dat. sg.)
11. insanity (gen. sg.)
12. peace (acc. sg.)
13. assembly (nom. pl.)
14. evening (acc. sg.)
15. master (gen. sg.)
16. republic (nom. pl.)
17. heart (gen. pl.)
18. stage (dat. pl.)
19. leisure (gen. sg.)
20. skill (dat. sg.)
21. hoplite (nom. sg.)
22. door (acc. pl.)
23. destruction (gen. sg.)
24. beginning (dat. sg.)
25. luck (voc. sg.)
ADJECTIVES
1st and 2nd Declension

Like Latin adjectives, Greek adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number and case. Greek adjectives use the same endings and follow the same accent rules as nouns.

NB: When adjectives use 1st Declension endings, they are not subject to the rule requiring that the genitive plural have a circumflex accent on its ending.

Like Latin –us –a –um adjectives, most Greek adjectives use the endings of the 1st and 2nd Declension.

σοφός -ή -όν (sophós –é –ón) wise
means
• the adjective uses 2nd declension masculine endings to modify masculine nouns
  o cf. λόγος –ου ó word
• the adjective uses 1st declension feminine endings to modify feminine nouns
  o cf. νίκη –ης ἡ victory
• the adjective uses 2nd declension neuter endings to modify neuter nouns
  o cf. ἔργον –ου τό deed

If the stem of the adjective ends in –η (-ē) –ι (-i) or –ρ (-r), like 1st Declension nouns, they change their η (ē) to a long α (a) in the singular.

μικρός -ά -όν (mikrós –é –ón) small
means
• the adjective uses 2nd declension masculine endings to modify masculine nouns
  o cf. λόγος –ου ó word
• the adjective uses 1st declension feminine endings to modify feminine nouns
  o cf. βία –ας ἡ force
• the adjective uses 2nd declension neuter endings to modify neuter nouns
  o cf. ἔργον –ου τό deed

Some adjectives use 2nd Declension endings at all times.
ἀδίκος -ον (ádikos –on) wrong, unjust
means
• the adjective uses 2nd declension masculine endings to modify masculine or feminine nouns
  o cf. λόγος –ου ó word
• the adjective uses 2nd declension neuter endings to modify neuter nouns
  o cf. ἔργον –ου τό deed
WORD ORDER

Greek expresses absolutely no preference for the order of the subject, object and verb.

ὁ λόγος λαμβάνει τὸ ἔργον. (ho logos lambánei to érgon)
τὸ ἔργον λαμβάνει ὁ λόγος. (to érgon lambánei ho logos)
λαμβάνει τὸ ἔργον ὁ λόγος. (lambánei to érgon ho logos)
λαμβάνει ὁ λόγος τὸ ἔργον. (lambánei ho logos to érgon)
ὁ λόγος τὸ ἔργον λαμβάνει. (ho logos to érgon lambánei)
τὸ ἔργον ὁ λόγος λαμβάνει. (to érgon ho logos lambánei)

= "The word takes the deed."

Unlike English, which prefers Subject-Verb-Object or Latin, which prefers Subject-Object-Verb, Greek has no default word order for these elements.

THE GRAVE (') ACCENT

• Notice in the above sentences that the accent on the definite article τό (tó) appears with a grave accent, as τό (tò). When the last syllable of a word (or, in this case, a single-syllable word) has an acute accent and another word follows in the sentence, the accent changes to grave ('). This indicates that the accent effectively is nullified when speaking, but the grave accent marks where the accent belongs. This is ONLY use of the grave accent.

• In practice, this means that the definite article and other words with acute accents on their final syllables will almost always appear in texts bearing grave accents, but in paradigms will have the original acute accent.

• This change to a grave accent has no effect on the form or meaning of the word.

ATTRIBUTIVE AND PREDICATE POSITION

Greek is much more particular about the placement of adjectives and predicate nouns. Any adjective or phrase (1) immediately after the definite article and/or (2) immediately before a noun is in the attributive position and modifies the noun:

• ὁ σοφὸς λόγος (hō sophōs lógos) = "the wise word"
• ὁ λόγος ὁ σοφὸς (hō lógos hō sophōs) = "the wise word"
• σοφὸς λόγος (sophōs lógos) = "a wise word"
• ὁ σοφός (hō sophōs) = "the wise ('man' understood)"

In any other place, the adjective is in the predicate position and translates as if using the verb "be":

• ὁ λόγος σοφός (hō lógos sophōs) = "the word (is) wise"
• λόγος σοφός (lógos sophōs) = "the word (is) wise"
• σοφὸς ὁ ἁθρόωπος (sophōs hō ánthrōpos) = "the man (is) wise"
EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES

1st/2nd Declension

σοφός -ή -όν wise
άγαθός -ή -όν good
αἰσχρός -ή -όν disgraceful
ἄλλος –η –ον other
βέλτιστος –η –ον best
gύμνος –ή –ον naked
dευτέρος –η –όν awesome
dήλος -η -ον clear
έκαστος –η –ον each
έκεινος –η –ον that
ἐμός -ή -όν my, mine
ἐσχατος –η –ον last
ήκιστος –η –ον least
ἴσος –η –ον equal
κακός -ή -όν bad
καλός -ή -όν beautiful
κοινός –ή –όν common
κράτιστος –η –ον strongest
λευκός -ή -όν white
μόνος –η –ον alone, single
όλιγος –η –ον few
όλος –η –ον whole
ὁρθός –η –ον straight
όσος –η –ον however much
πιστός –η –όν faithful
πλείστος –η –ον most
πρώτος –η –ον first
σύς –η –ον your, yours
σοφός -η -όν wise
φίλος –η –ον beloved, dear
χαλεπός -ή -όν difficult
χρηστός -η -όν useful

μικρός -ά -όν small
ἀλλότριος –α –ον someone else’s
ἀμφότερος –α –ον both
ἀναγκαῖος –α –ον necessary
ἀνδρείος –α –ον manly, brave
ἀξιός –α –ον worthy
ἀμμός –η –ον best
ἀχραίος –α –ον ancient
βάρβαρος –α –ον foreign, barbarous
dεξιός -ά -όν right
dεύτερος –α –ον second
dίκαιος –α –ον just
eκάτερος –α –ον each of two
eλεύθερος –α –ον free
ἐναντίος –α –ον opposite
ἐνοικιασμός –α –ον some
ετερός –α –ον other
ἐχθρός –ά -όν hated
ἐμπόλεμος –α –ον our
θεῖος –α –ον divine
ἴσιος –α –ον one’s own
ἰσχυρός -ά -όν strong

Two termination
ἀδικός –ον unjust
παράδοξος –ον contrary to expectation, paradoxical
σύμμαχος –ον allied
Pick one of each type of adjective, and for each Greek noun below, write the forms of the adjective that agree with it.

1. μύθους
2. ψυχήν
3. θεῶν
4. πολίτης
5. δώρα
6. ὀφθαλμοῖς
7. αἰτία
8. ὕπνον
9. σοφία
10. πολίται
11. λόγοι
12. ἀδελφὲ
Prepositions/Prefixes
(prepositions which also serve as prefixes to Greek verbs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal form</th>
<th>before vowels</th>
<th>+ case</th>
<th>general meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἀμφὶ</td>
<td>ἀμφ’</td>
<td>+ acc.</td>
<td>around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνά</td>
<td>ἀν’</td>
<td>+ acc.</td>
<td>up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀντὶ</td>
<td>ἀντ’/ἀνθ’</td>
<td>+ gen.</td>
<td>back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπὸ</td>
<td>ἀπ’/ἀφ’</td>
<td>+ gen.</td>
<td>from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διὰ</td>
<td>δι’</td>
<td>+ gen, acc.</td>
<td>through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἰς</td>
<td>+ acc.</td>
<td></td>
<td>into</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐκ</td>
<td>εξ</td>
<td>+ gen</td>
<td>out of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐν, ἐγ-, ἐμ-</td>
<td>+ dat</td>
<td></td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐπὶ</td>
<td>ἐπ’/ἐφ’</td>
<td>+ gen, dat, acc</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κατὰ</td>
<td>κατ’/καθ’</td>
<td>+ gen, acc</td>
<td>down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μετὰ</td>
<td>μετ’/μεθ’</td>
<td>+ gen, acc</td>
<td>with, after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>παρὰ</td>
<td>παρ’</td>
<td>+ gen, dat, acc</td>
<td>beside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>περὶ</td>
<td>+ gen, acc</td>
<td></td>
<td>around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρὸ</td>
<td>o can contract</td>
<td>+ gen</td>
<td>before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρὸς</td>
<td>+ gen, dat, acc</td>
<td></td>
<td>toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σύν, συγ-, συμ-, συλ-</td>
<td>+ dat</td>
<td></td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὑπὲρ</td>
<td>+ gen, acc</td>
<td></td>
<td>above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὑπὸ</td>
<td>ὑπ’/ὑφ’</td>
<td>+ gen, dat, acc</td>
<td>under</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES: ἐν and σύν, only when prefixes, assimilate with the first consonant of the verb. So they become ἐμ- and συμ- before a labial (π, β, φ, ψ), ἐγ- and συγ- before a palatal (κ, γ, χ, ξ), συλ- before λ. For example, ἐν + βάλλω = ἐμβάλλω, σύν + λαμβάνω = συλλαμβάνω.

The prepositions ἀντὶ, ἀπὸ, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, ὑπὸ drop their final vowel before a word or verb stem beginning with a vowel. If the following vowel also has a rough breathing, then the final π or τ aspirates (φ, θ). For example: ἀπὸ χώρας, ἀπ’ ἐκκλησίας, ἀφ’ Ἑλλάδος.
Adverbs and Conjunctions

The most common adverbs in Greek are:

- γε especially
  - An enclitic, postpositive particle which emphasizes the word before it (usually the first word of its clause).
- δή now
- ἕττι still
- μή not
  - a form of the negative used with certain moods and constructions (e.g., imperatives). No construction on the Introduction to Greek syllabus uses this form.
- νῦν now
- οὐ, οὐ, οὐχ not
  - the standard negative: οὐκ ἄρχουσιν “They are not ruling.”
  - The –κ drops before a consonant: οὐ βαίνουσιν “They are not walking.”
  - The –κ changes to a –χ before a rough breathing: οὐχ ὑπὸ τῷ δένδρῳ “not under the tree.”
- οὔτε and not
  - A combination of οὐκ and τε (see under conjunctions for τε).
  - Can be used in pairs or a series: οὔτε βαίνουσιν οὔτε τρέχουσιν “They are neither walking nor running.”
  - cf. Latin nec/neque.
- οὔτως this way, thus

The most common conjunctions in Greek are:

- ἀλλά but
  - A common adversative: οἱ πολῖται φεύγουσιν, ἀλλὰ δὴ οἱ στρατιῶται ἐσθίουσιν “The citizens are running away, but now the soldiers are eating.”
  - The final –α drops before a vowel: οἱ πολῖται φεύγουσιν, ἀλλ’ οἱ στρατιῶται ἐσθίουσιν “The citizens are running away, but the soldiers are eating.”
- γάρ for, because
  - A postpositive conjunction: οἱ πολῖται φεύγουσιν, οἱ γάρ στρατιῶται ἐσθίουσιν “The citizens are running away now, because the soldiers are eating.”
• δέ and, but
  o A postpositive conjunction: οἱ πολῖται φεύγουσιν, οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἔσθιουσιν “The citizens are running away, and/but the soldiers are eating.”
  o The final –ε drops before a vowel: οἱ πολῖται φεύγουσιν, οἱ δ' ἵπποι ἐσθίουσιν “The citizens are running away, but the horses are eating.”
• εἰ if
• ἢ or
  o Notice that only the breathing and accent distinguish this word from the feminine nominative singular of the definite article (ἡ).
• καί and
  o A standard conjunction: οἱ στρατιῶται καὶ οἱ ἵπποι ἐσθίουσιν “The soldiers and the horses are eating.”
  o It can be paired or repeated in a series: καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται καὶ οἱ ἵπποι ἐσθίουσιν “Both the soldiers and the horses are eating.”
  o cf. Latin et
• μέν on the one hand
  o A postpositive conjunction, almost always paired with δέ: οἱ μὲν πολῖται φεύγουσιν, οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἐσθίουσιν “The citizens are running away, but the soldiers are eating.”
• ὅτι that, because
  o Can introduce indirect statement: λέγω ὅτι οἱ πολῖται φεύγουσιν, οἱ γὰρ στρατιῶται ἐσθίουσιν “I say that the citizens are running away, because the soldiers are eating.”
  o Unlike γάρ, it is not postpositive: οἱ πολῖται φεύγουσιν, ὅτι οἱ στρατιῶται ἐσθίουσιν “The citizens are running away now, because the soldiers are eating.”
• οὖν therefore
  o Another postpositive conjunction: οἱ πολῖται φεύγουσιν, οἱ οὖν στρατιῶται ἐσθίουσιν “The citizens are running away now, so therefore the soldiers are eating.”
• τε and
  o An enclitic postpositive conjunction: οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ τε ἵπποι ἐσθίουσιν “The soldiers and the horses are eating.”
  o It can be paired or repeated in a series: οἱ τε πολῖται οἱ τε στρατιῶται ἐσθίουσιν “Both the soldiers and the horses are eating.”
  o The final –ε drops before a vowel, and the τ can become a θ before a rough breathing: οἱ τ' ἄνθρωποι οἱ θ' ἵπποι ἐσθίουσιν “Both the humans and the horses are eating.”
  o It can also be paired with καί: οἱ στρατιῶται τε καὶ οἱ ἵπποι ἐσθίουσιν “Both the soldiers and the horses are eating.”
## DERIVATIVES
(Introduction to Greek Exam Syllabus IV)

The syllabus calls for knowing derivatives of the following prepositions and prefixes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>transliterated</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἀμφί</td>
<td>amphi</td>
<td>around, both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀντί</td>
<td>anti</td>
<td>opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπό</td>
<td>apo</td>
<td>from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διά</td>
<td>dia</td>
<td>through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δυσ-</td>
<td>dys</td>
<td>difficult, abnormal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐκ</td>
<td>ec</td>
<td>out of, from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐν</td>
<td>en</td>
<td>in, inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐπί</td>
<td>epi</td>
<td>on, at, next to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εὐ-</td>
<td>eu, ev</td>
<td>well, good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μετά</td>
<td>meta</td>
<td>past, change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>παν-</td>
<td>pan</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>περί</td>
<td>peri</td>
<td>around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρό</td>
<td>pro</td>
<td>before, in front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρός</td>
<td>pros</td>
<td>near, in front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>σύν</td>
<td>syn</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ύπέρ</td>
<td>hyper (super)</td>
<td>over, above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ύπο</td>
<td>hypo</td>
<td>under, below</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1) The letter following σ, τ, υ (upsilon), … in the Greek alphabet is:
   a) φ (phi)
   b) ψ (psi)
   c) χ (chi)
   d) ω (omega)

2) The letter following ζ, η, θ (theta), … in the Greek alphabet is:
   a) π (pi)
   b) λ (lambda)
   c) κ (kappa)
   d) ι (iota)
3) The letter ksi in the Greek alphabet is:
   a) μ
   b) ν
   c) ξ
   d) σ

4) The letter epsilon in the Greek alphabet is:
   a) η
   b) ε
   c) θ
   d) α

5) The English transliteration of the Greek word ἀγωνίζεσθε is:
   a) agonisesthai
   b) egonisesthe
   c) egonizesthe
   d) agonizesthe

6) An English transliteration of the Greek word Δελφοί is:
   a) Delpsoi
   b) Delphoi
   c) Delchoi
   d) Dolphin

7) The preposition which means the opposite of ἀπό is:
   a) ἐκ
   b) ἀνά
   c) πρὸς
   d) κατά

8) The preposition which means “around” is:
   a) παρά
   b) περί
   c) ὑπέρ
   d) ὑπό

9) In Greek history, Alexander the Great was:
   a) 5th century BCE Athenian historian
   b) 5th century BCE Athenian author who wrote many tragedies
   c) 4th century BCE Athenian philosopher
   d) 4th century BCE Macedonian conqueror of Greece, Egypt, and the East

10) In Greek history, the losing army at Marathon was from:
    a) Athens
    b) Italy
    c) Sparta
    d) Persia

11) In Greek history, the Ionian Greeks lived primarily in modern-day:
    a) Turkey
    b) Egypt
    c) Greece
    d) Italy

12) The upper case (capital) equivalent of the letter μ (mu) in the Greek alphabet is:
    a) Ν
    b) Γ
    c) М
    d) Δ
13) The lower case equivalent of the letter Ν (nu) in the Greek alphabet is:
   a) υ
   b) ν
   c) ο
   d) ψ

14) Based on the Greek prefix, the meaning of the English word encephalon is:
   a) in the head
   b) above the head
   c) from the head
   d) below the head

15) Based on the Greek prefix, the meaning of the English word catacomb is:
   a) cemetery building for ashes
   b) tombstone in a cemetery
   c) underground cemetery
   d) above ground cemetery

16) The dative plural of the definite article ὁ is:
   a) τοῦ
   b) τῷ
   c) oί
   d) τοῖς

17) The accusative singular of the definite article ἡ is:
   a) τής
   b) τήν
   c) άι
   d) τάς

18) The subject in the sentence ὁ υἱός ἐν τῷ οἶκῳ καθεύδει is:
   a) ὁ υἱός
   b) ἐν
   c) οἶκῳ
   d) καθεύδει

19) The case of the word οἶκῳ in the sentence ὁ υἱός ἐν τῷ οἶκῳ καθεύδει is:
   a) nominative
   b) genitive
   c) dative
   d) accusative

20) The verb which completes the sentence ἀἱ δοῦλαι ἐν τῷ οἶκῳ … is:
   a) καθεύδω
   b) καθεύδεις
   c) καθεύδομεν
   d) καθεύδουσιν

21) The adjective which matches the noun τὸν οἶκον is
   a) μικρός
   b) μικρόν
   c) μικρῶν
   d) μικρούς

22) The adjective which matches the noun τῶν δουλῶν is
   a) καλή
   b) καλαί
   c) καλῶν
   d) καλαίς
23) The plural form (in the same person) of the verb βαίνεις is:
   a) βαίνω  
   b) βαίνει  
   c) βαίνομεν  
   d) βαίνετε

24) The Greek equivalent of “we go” is:
   a) βαίνω  
   b) βαίνεις  
   c) βαίνομεν  
   d) βαίνουσιν

25) The Greek equivalent of “she orders” is:
   a) κελεύω  
   b) κελεύει  
   c) κελεύετε  
   d) κελεύουσιν

**PASSAGE**

(Refer to the Greek passage at the end of the exam)

26) In line 1, the function of the word ἀκούει is:
   a) subject  
   b) direct object  
   c) verb  
   d) prepositional phrase

27) In line 1, the case of the article τοῦ is:
   a) nominative  
   b) genitive  
   c) dative  
   d) accusative

28) In line 1, we learn that:
   a) the rooster is loud.  
   b) the mistress hears the rooster.  
   c) the rooster hears the mistress.  
   d) the slaves hear the rooster.

29) In line 2, the case of the phrase τῶν κλινῶν is:
   a) nominative  
   b) genitive  
   c) dative  
   d) accusative

30) In lines 1-2, we learn that:
   a) everyone hates to get up in the morning.  
   b) the slave girls wish the rooster to work.  
   c) the mistress wakes the slave girls after the rooster crows.  
   d) the rooster is a pet of the slave girls.

31) In line 3, the subject of the verb ἐθέλουσι is:
   a) αἱ δοῦλαι  
   b) τῆς δεσποίνης  
   c) οὐκ  
   d) πονεῖν
32) In line 4, the direct object of the verb θύουσι is:
   a) τὸν ἀλεκτρυόνα c) ἐπεί
   b) ἡ δέσποινα d) οὐκ (line 3)
33) From lines 3-4, we learn that the slave girls:
   a) love to feed their pet, the rooster.
   b) wish to give their rooster to a priest.
   c) kill the rooster so that they can do less work.
   d) kill the rooster for dinner.
34) From lines 4-5, we understand that the mistress:
   a) depends on the rooster to know the time in the morning.
   b) works for hours after the rooster dies.
   c) prefers the slave girls to work for hours.
   d) misses the rooster.
35) In line 6, the subject of the verb κελεύει is understood to be:
   a) the rooster c) the hour
   b) the slave girls d) the mistress
36) In line 7, the adjective ἰδιον describes (modifies):
   a) τὸ c) δοῦλας
   b) βούλευμα d) βλάπτει
37) In line 7, the function of the phrase τὸ … βούλευμα is:
   a) subject c) verb
   b) object d) adverb
38) From lines 6-7, we learn that:
   a) the mistress is angry with the slave girls because they killed the rooster.
   b) the slave girls have to get up even earlier.
   c) the slave girls sleep late, but then have to work harder.
   d) the plan of the slave girls worked out well.
39) On the attached map, the location of Olympia is:
   a) 1       c) 3
   b) 2       d) 4
40) On the attached map, the location of Crete is:
   a) 5       c) 7
   b) 6       d) 8
This passage, slave girls attempt to avoid their chores.

1. ἐπεὶ ἡ δέσποινα ἀκούει τοῦ ἀλεκτρυόνος, κελεύει τὰς δούλας σπεύδειν ἐκ τῶν κλινῶν καὶ πονεῖν.

2. αἱ τῆς δεσποίνης δοῦλαι οὐκ ἐθέλουσι πονεῖν.

3. θύουσι τὸν ἀλεκτρυόνα. ἡ δέσποινα, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἀκούει τοῦ ἀλεκτρυόνος, ἀγνοεῖ τὴν ὥραν καὶ ἐννυχέστερον κελεύει τὰς δούλας πονεῖν.

4. τὸ ἴδιον βούλευμα τὰς δούλας βλάπτει.

Vocabulary:

- ἐπεὶ: when
- αἰ: to not know
- ἀκούω: to hear
- αἰ: to hear (+ genitive object)
- βλάπτω: to harm, hurt
- ἐθέλω: to wish to
- θύω: to kill, sacrifice
- κελεύω: to order
- πονέω: to work
**CORE VOCABULARY**

The words listed here are culled from an 80% core vocabulary list for ancient Greek. For information about vocabulary frequency and this core list, see W. Major “The Value of Using a Core Vocabulary in Beginning and Intermediate Greek.” CPL Online 4 (2008) 1-24 (accessible through www.camws.org). Only words which correspond to forms covered by the Introduction to Greek syllabus are included here.

**Common Verbs in Greek**

regular -ω verbs only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἀγγέλλω</td>
<td>announce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀγορεύω</td>
<td>say, proclaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀγω</td>
<td>lead, bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀείδω</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀθροίζω</td>
<td>muster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αἴρω</td>
<td>raise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αἰσχύνω</td>
<td>dishonor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀκούω</td>
<td>hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἁμαρτάνω</td>
<td>make a mistake, miss the target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀμείβω</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀμύνω</td>
<td>ward off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνάγω</td>
<td>lead up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀναλαμβάνω</td>
<td>pick up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀναβαίνω</td>
<td>board, cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀναγιγνώσκω</td>
<td>recognize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνέχω</td>
<td>hold up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀναγκάζω</td>
<td>force, compel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνέχω</td>
<td>open up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπαλλάσσω</td>
<td>release, escape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπαγγέλλω</td>
<td>announce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπάγω</td>
<td>carry off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπέχω</td>
<td>keep away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀποβαίνω</td>
<td>step from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπέχω</td>
<td>keep away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀποθνῄσκω</td>
<td>die</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀποκρίνω</td>
<td>separate (mid: answer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀποκτείνω</td>
<td>kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπολαμβάνω</td>
<td>take from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπολείπω</td>
<td>leave behind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπολύω</td>
<td>set free from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀποπέμπω</td>
<td>send away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀποπλέω</td>
<td>sail away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀποστέλλω</td>
<td>send away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἀφαίνω</td>
<td>display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀπτω</td>
<td>join (mid: touch)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀφέσκω</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀφομόζω</td>
<td>(Attic ἀφομόττω) join</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀφτάζω</td>
<td>snatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀφχω</td>
<td>rule</td>
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<tr>
<td>αὔξάνω</td>
<td>increase</td>
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<tr>
<td>βαίνω</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βάλλω</td>
<td>throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βασιλεύω</td>
<td>be king, rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βιάζω</td>
<td>force, compel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βλάπτω</td>
<td>hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βλέπω</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βουλεύω</td>
<td>deliberate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γιγνώσκω</td>
<td>come to know, learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γράφω</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δακρύω</td>
<td>cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δείδω</td>
<td>fear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διαβαίνω</td>
<td>step across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διαβάλλω</td>
<td>throw across</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διαλέγω</td>
<td>discuss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διαλύω</td>
<td>dissolve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διαφέρω</td>
<td>carry on, make a difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διαφεύγω</td>
<td>escape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διαφθείρω</td>
<td>destroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διδάσκω</td>
<td>teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διώκω</td>
<td>pursue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐγείρω</td>
<td>wake up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐθέλω</td>
<td>wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἰσάγω</td>
<td>lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἰσφέρω</td>
<td>carry into, pay taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐξάγω</td>
<td>lead out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐκβάλλω</td>
<td>throw out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐξελέγχω</td>
<td>refute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐκλείπω</td>
<td>leave out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐκπέμπω</td>
<td>send out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐκπίπτω</td>
<td>fall out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐκτείνω</td>
<td>stretch out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐκφέρω</td>
<td>carry out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐλαύνω</td>
<td>drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐλέγχω</td>
<td>refute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ἐλπίζω hope for
ἐμβάλλω throw in
ἐμπίπτω fall on
ἐντυγχάνω meet with
ἐξετάζω examine
ἐπείγω press hard (mid: hurry)
ἐπαγγέλλω announce
ἐπάγω bring on
ἐπιβάλλω throw on
ἐπιβουλεύω plan against
ἐπέχω hold on to
ἐπιρέω entreat
ἐπιφέρω put upon
ἐσθίω eat
εὑρίσκω find
ἐχω have, hold
ήκω have come, be present
θάπτω bury
θαυμάζω be in awe
θεραπεύω serve
θέω run
θνήσκω die
θῶσσω sacrifice
ιδρύω make sit down, seat
κάμνω work
καταβαίνω step down
καταγιγνώσκω have prejudice, charge
κατάγω lead down
καταλαμβάνω take hold of
καταλείπω leave behind
καταλάμβανω take hold of
καταλύω put down
κατάπλήσσω strike down
κατασκευάζω equip
καταστρέφω subdue
καταφεύγω flee for refuge
καταπίπτω fall upon, strike against
καταστρέφω subdue
κατέχω restrain
κελεύω order
κινδυνεύω risk
κλέπτω steal
κλίνω bend
κολάζω punish
κομίζω bring
κόπτω cut
κρίνω judge, decide
κρύπτω hide
κτείνω kill
κωλύω prevent
λαγχάνω obtain by a lottery
λαμβάνω take
λανθάνω do without being noticed
λέγω say, speak
λείπω leave
λύω loosen, destroy
λαμβάνω learn
λέλαμβανοι intend, going to
μεταβάλλω throw on
μεταβιβάζω change
μεταπέμπω summon
μετέχω be involved (+ gen.)
μενισκω remind, (in perfect middle)
remember
νέμω distribute
νομίζω consider
όνομάζω call by name
οργίζω make angry
οφείλω owe
παιδεύω educate
παραγγέλλω transmit
παρέξω provide
παραλαμβάνω receive
παραπέμπω summon
πάσσω sprinkle
πάσχω suffer, experience
παύω stop
πείθω persuade
πειράζω test
πέμπω send
πέρθω destroy
πίνω drink
πιπέρω fall
πιστεύω trust
πλήσσω strike
πολεμίζω participate in government or politics
πορεύω carry, march
πράσσω do
προσβεζω be the elder or ambassador
προάγω lead on
προσαγορεύω greet
προσέπω put before
προσέχω hold to, offer
προσπάθηκα have arrived
προσαλμαβανοι take or receive besides
προσπέρασκα fall upon, strike against
προστάσω place at
προσφέρω bring to
σημαίνω show  
σκέπτομαι examine  
σπεύδω hurry  
σπουδάζω hurry  
στέλλω send  
στρατεύω do military service  
στρατοπεδεύω encamp  
στρέφω turn  
συνάγω bring together  
συνάπτω bind together  
συλλαμβάνω collect  
συμβαίνω happen, agree with  
συμβάλλω throw together  
συμβουλεύω advise  
συντάσσω arrange  
σφάζω kill  
σώζω save  
τάσσω arrange  
τείνω stretch  
τέμνω cut  
τεύχω build  
τίκτω give birth  
τρέμω turn  
τρέξω run  
τρίβω rub  
τυγχάνω happen (+ part.) hit, meet, have (+ gen.)  
ὑβρίζω insult, offend, disrespect  
ὑπερβάλλω excel  
ὑπακούω listen to  
ὑπάρχω begin, exist  
ὑπολαμβάνω take up  
ὑπομένω stay behind, survive  
φαίνω show, appear  
φάσκω claim  
φέρω carry  
φεύγω flee, run away  
φθάνω anticipate  
φθείρω destroy  
φράζω tell  
φυλάσσω guard  
φύω produce  
χαίρω be happy  
ψεύδω lie, cheat  
ψηφίζω vote
## Common Nouns in Greek
organized by declension and paradigm

### 1st Declension

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>νίκη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>victory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀγαπή –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>love, charity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀδελφή –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>sister</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνάγκη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>necessity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀρετή –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>excellence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀρχή –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>beginning, rule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀτι –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>blindness, destruction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>βουλή –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>plan, council</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γνώμη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>thought, intelligence, opinion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>διαθήκη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>arrangement, last will and testament</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δικαίωσις –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>justice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δίκη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>justice, lawsuit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἰρήνη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>peace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>εἰρηνή –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>peace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐπιστήμη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἐπιστολή –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>message, letter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἔδινη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>pleasure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κεφαλή –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>head</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κόμη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>village</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λίμνη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>pool, swamp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μάχη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>battle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μηχανή –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>device</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>μνήμη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>memory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>νίκη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>victory</td>
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<tr>
<td>νύμφη –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>bride</td>
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<tr>
<td>ὀργή –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>anger</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ὀρμή –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>attack</td>
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<tr>
<td>παρασκευή –ης, ἡ</td>
<td>preparation</td>
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<td>force</td>
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<td>market place</td>
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<td>time of life, age</td>
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<td>witness, testimony, evidence</td>
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<td>sea battle</td>
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<td>house, household</td>
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<td>substance, property</td>
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<td>συμφορά –ας, ἡ</td>
<td>accident</td>
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</table>
σωτηρία -ας, ἡ safety
tιμωρία -ας, ἡ help, vengeance
φιλία -ας, ἡ love, friendship
φρουρά -ας, ἡ guard
χρεία -ας, ἡ use
χώρα -ας, ἡ land
ὥρα –ας, ἡ season

δοξα -ης, ἡ glory, opinion
gλώσσα -ης, ἡ tongue, language
dιαίτα –ης, ἡ lifestyle
dοξα –ης, ἡ glory, opinion
θάλασσα –ης, ἡ the sea

πέταλο –ας, ἡ rock
ἀλήθεια -ας, ἡ truth
ἀσφάλεια –ας, ἡ security
βοήθεια –ας, ἡ help
γαΐα –ας, ἡ earth
dιάνοια –ας, ἡ thought, intention
ἐπιμέλεια –ας, ἡ care, attention
eὔνοια –ας, ἡ good-will
μοῖρα -ας, ἡ fate
πέτρα –ας, ἡ rock
πρόνοια –ας, ἡ foresight
πολίτης –ου, ὁ citizen
δικαστής –οῦ, ὁ judge, juror
ἐπιμέλεια –ας, ἡ care, attention

λόγος –ου, ὁ word
ἄγγελος –ου, ὁ messenger, angel
ἀδελφός –οῦ, ὁ brother
αἰχμάλωτος -ου, ὁ prisoner of war
αίμος –οῦ, ὁ wind
ἀνθρώπος –ου, ὁ/ἡ human being
ἀριθμός –οῦ, ὁ number
βιβλίος –ου, ἡ book
βίος –ου, ὁ life
βρόχος –ου, ὁ mortal
βοήθεια –ας, ἡ help
γάμος –ου, ὁ wedding, marriage
δήμος -ου, ὁ people
δόλος –ου, ὁ trick
δοῦλος –ου, ὁ slave
ἐλεγχός –ου, ὁ a lament
ἐνιαυτός –ου, ὁ year
ἐπιτάφιος -ου, ὁ companion
ἡμιός –ου, ὁ sun
ἡμέρα –ας, ἡ the land

2nd Declension

θάνατος –ου, ὁ death
θεός –ου, ὁ god
θέμος –ου, ὁ heat
θρόνος –ου, ὁ seat
θυμός –ου, ὁ soul, spirit
ἰατρός –οῦ, ὁ doctor
ἵππος –ου, ὁ horse
καπνός –ου, ὁ the right time
κάρπος –ου, ὁ fruit
κείμενος –ου, ὁ danger
κόλπος –ου, ὁ womb, bay
κόσμος –ου, ὁ order
κύκλος –ου, ὁ circle
κύριος –ου, ὁ lord, master
λίθος –ου, ὁ stone
λιμός –οῦ, ὁ or ἡ hunger
λόγος –ου, ὁ word
λόφος –ου, ὁ crest (esp. of a helmet), mane, ridge
μισθός –ου, ὁ pay


μῦθος -ου, ó story
νεκρός -ου, ó corpse
νόμος -ου, ó custom, law
νόσος -ου, ó disease
ξένος -ου, ó foreigner, stranger
οἶκος -ου, ó house
ὁρκος -ου, ó oath
ὁρος, ὅρον, ó mountain, hill
ὁρός, ὅρον, ó boundary
οὔρανος -ου, ó sky, heaven
ὁφθαλμός -ου, ó eye
ὁχλος -ου, ó crowd, mob
πλούτος -ου, ó wealth
πόλις -ου, ó city
πόλημος -ου, ó war
πόνος -ου, ó work
ποταμός -ου, ó river
πρόγονος -ου, ó ancestor
φύθμος -ου, ó rhythm
σίτος -ου, ó grain
στόλος -ου, ó expedition
στρατηγός -οῦ, ó general
στρατός -οῦ, ó army
ταύρος -ου, ó bull
τάφος -ου, ó tomb
τόπος -ου, ó place, topic
τρόπος -ου, ó way
τυράννος -ου, ó ruler, tyrant
υἱός -οῦ, ó son
υπνός -ου, ó sleep
φόβος -ου, ó fear
φόνος -ου, ó slaughter
χρόνος -ου, ó time
χρυσός -ου, ó gold

(feminine nouns)

νῆσος -ου, ἡ island
ὁδός -ου, ἡ road
παρθένος -ου, ἡ girl
ψῆφος -ου, ἡ vote

Common Adjectives in Greek
organized by paradigm

σοφός -ή -όν wise
ἀγαθός -ή -όν good
αισχρός -ή -όν disgraceful

ἀλλος -η -ον other
βασιλικός -ή -όν royal, kingly
βέλτιστος -η -ον best
gύμνος -η -ον naked
dειλός -η -όν cowardly
dεινός -η -όν awesome
dήλος -η -όν clear
dυνατός -η -όν able
έκαστος -η -όν each
έκεινος -η -όν that
έμος -η -όν my, mine
έρημος -η -όν deserted
έσχατος -η -όν last
έτοιμος or έτοίμος -η -όν ready
ήμισμος -η -όν least
θαυμαστός -η -όν awesome
ικανός -η -όν sufficient
ίσος -η -όν equal
κακός -ή -όν bad
καλός -η -όν beautiful
κενός -η -όν empty
κοινός -η -όν common
κράτιστος -η -όν strongest
λευκός -η -όν white
λοιπός -η -όν remaining
μέσος -η -όν middle
μόνος -η -όν alone, single
ναυτικός -η -όν naval
νόμιμος -η -όν customary
όλος -η -όν whole
όπόσος -η -όν as many as
όρθος -η -όν straight
όσος -η -όν however much
πεζός -η -όν on foot
πιστός -η -όν faithful
πλείστος -η -όν most
πολιτικός -η -όν political
πρώτος -η -όν first
σώς -ή -όν your, yours
σοφός -η -όν wise
tέταρτος -η -όν fourth
τρίτος -η -όν third
υψηλός -η -όν high
φαύλος -η -όν trivial
φίλος -η -όν beloved, dear
χαλεπός -η -όν difficult
χάρισμα -η -όν usefull
χρησιμός -η -όν useful

Two termination
ἀδίκος -ον unjust
ἀδύνατος -ον impossible
ἀθάνατος -ον immortal
παράδοξος -ον contrary to expectation, paradoxical
προθυμος -ον eager
σύγκλητος -ον specially called
σύμμαχος -ον allied

ἄδικος -ον unjust
ἀδύνατος -ον impossible
ἀθάνατος -ον immortal
παράδοξος -ον contrary to expectation, paradoxical
πρόθυμος -ον eager
σύγκλητος -ον specially called
σύμμαχος -ον allied
μικρός -ά -όν small
άθλιος -α -ον wretched
άθροός -α -ον crowded
άιτιος -α -ον responsible, guilty
άκρος -α -ον top
άλλοτρος -α -ον someone else’s
άμφοτερος -α -ον both
ἄναγκαιος -α -ον necessary
ἀνδρεῖος -α -ον manly, brave
ἀξίος -α -ον worthy
ἀπειρος -α -ον inexperienced, ignorant
ἄριστος -η -ον best
ἄρχαιος -α -ον ancient
βάρβαρος -α -ον foreign, barbarous
βασίλειος -α -ον kingly, royal
βέβαιος -α -ον firm
θεῖος -α -ον divine
δεξιός -ά -όν right
διεύθετος -α -ον second
dικαιος -α -ον just
dίος -α -ον divine
dισχίλιοι -αι -α two thousand
eκάτερος -α -ον each of two
eλεύθερος -α -ον free
eναντίος -α -ον opposite
ἐνιοί -α -ον some
ἐπιτίθεται -η -ον convenient
ἐτερος -α -ον other
ἐχθρος -α -ον hated
ἡμέτερος -α -ον our
θεῖος -α -ον divine
ίδιος -α -ον one’s own
ίερος -α -ον holy
Ἰσχυρός -ά -όν strong
καθαρός -α -ον pure
λαμπρός -ά -όν bright
μακρός -ά -όν long
μακρός -α -ον small
μυρίος -α -ον countless
νέος -α -ον young
οικεῖος -α -ον domestic
οἰός -α -ον such a kind
όμοιος -α -ον or όμοιος -α -ον like
όποιος -α -ον of what sort
παλαιός -α -ον old
παραπλήσιος -α -ον resembling
πάτριος -α -ον of or belonging to one’s father
πεντακόσιοι -αι -α five hundred
πηρός -ά -όν disabled
πληθυσμός -α -ον near
πλούσιος -α -ον rich
ποιος -α -ον what sort of?
πολέμιος -α -ον hostile (m.pl.: the enemy)
πονηρός -α -ον evil, painful
πότερος -α -ον which of the two?
ποτός -η -ον drinkable
πρώτος -α -ον before
φανερός -α -ον easy
σφέτερος -α -ον their (own)
tελευταίος -α -ον last, final
tεταρκόσιοι -αι -α four hundred
τριακόσιοι -αι -α, three hundred
τρίτορος -α -ον your, yours
φίλιος -α -ον friendly, dear
χίλιοι -αι -α a thousand