

JONATHAN'S STUDY CHALLENGE – THIRD DECLENSION (BBG CHAPTER 10)

Vocabulary

Given the English definition, write the lexical form of each adjective and its declension pattern (e.g. 3-1-3):

“holy”

“one”

“eternal”

“beloved”

“no one, nothing”

“sg: each, every; pl: all”

“my, mine”

“evil, bad”

Grammar

1. Explain how to find the stem of a third declension noun. Is the process of finding the stem of a third declension adjective different? How, or how not?
2. Do third declension words function differently than first and second declension?
3. Which consonants or consonant clusters commonly end third declension stems?
4. Which third declension case endings differ from the standard paradigm?
5. What is the interrogative pronoun meaning “who?” and what is the indefinite pronoun meaning “anyone”? How can you tell the difference between them?
6. Why does the iota not subscript in the dative singular in the third declension?
7. All nouns ending in $-\mu\alpha$ are which gender?

8. What is the best way to determine the gender of a third declension word?

9. Does the definite article change in the third declension?

Third Declension Hints:

1. Because of the changes that take place in the _____ singular, it is often difficult to determine the _____ of a third declension noun. Always memorize the _____ singular case ending.

2. Whatever happens in the _____ singular also happens in the _____ plural.

3. A _____ drops out when followed by a _____.

4. A _____ drops out when followed by a _____ or if it is at the _____ of a word.

Parsing

Construct the complete inflected paradigm of the adjective εἷς, μία, ἓν.

Construct the complete inflected paradigm of the adjective πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν.

Construct the following inflected forms:

1. Genitive singular masculine of τίς
2. Genitive singular feminine of εἷς, μία, ἕν
3. Accusative plural neuter of ὄνομα
4. Nominative plural feminine of σάρξ
5. Dative singular neuter of σῶμα
6. Genitive singular neuter of οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν
7. Nominative plural feminine of πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν
8. Dative plural neuter of πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν
9. Accusative singular masculine of Σίμων
10. Accusative singular feminine of εἷς, μία, ἕν

Translation

Translate the following English sentences into Greek.

1. The man's reputation is good, but his works are evil.
2. Whose child is this?
3. The beloved saints are already in heaven.
4. The eternal Son of God is with us in the world, but he is not from the world.
5. The works of every holy person are not evil.
6. The spirit of God is with the saints.
7. My commandments are eternal and good, but you all are not faithful.

Advanced

1. Using your lexicon to locate unfamiliar words, translate "A mighty fortress is our God" into Greek.
2. What is the second declension genitive singular masculine/neuter case ending? What noun rule does it illustrate?
3. What is the rule that governs the movable nu?
4. List all the words learned to date that can introduce a dependent clause.

Rules of Accents:

1. Accents on verbs are _____.
2. Accents on nouns/adjectives/pronouns are _____.
3. If the ultima is _____, the _____ cannot be accented.
4. If the ultima is _____, and if the _____ is accented, the accent must be _____.
5. A short _____ with a long _____ must be a _____ if it is accented.
6. An _____ accent on the ultima is changed to a _____ when followed by another _____.

Place the correct breathing marks and accents over the following inflected forms. Assume each word is not followed by another word.

αιωνιοις

ευαγγελιω

αυτας

ζων

βασιλειων

θαλασσης

δουλους

καρδιαις

ημερας

θανατους

ιωαννην

καιροι

ονομασι(ν)

πνευματων