

Greek 100 Midterm
A Selective List of Review Topics

Also review your other handouts. “Vocabulary Notes: Scripts 1-9” is still an excellent summary of **which verb forms** were covered prior to Lesson 1.

VOCAB (pp. 60-61)

- In general, can you explain well all of the groupings into which these lists are broken down?
- What to know about third group nouns?
 - *for each one*: nominative form and gender
 - *for each one*: recognize it when preceded by the article in any case & number
 - *for the neuters in -ma*: know the nom./acc. plural too
- Do you know all four cases of “I” and “you (singular)”?
- How are *touto* and *tauta* used?
 - *alone*: to mean “this/that (thing)” and “these/those things,” respectively
 - *in unbound position, together with a (neuter) definite noun*: as the adjectives “this/that/these/those,” for example (compare scripts, box on p. 9)
 - *touto to biblion* (or *to biblion touto*), “this book”
 - *tauta ta biblia* (or *ta biblia tauta*), “these books”
- Review three uses of *autos*.
- Adjectives
 - comfortable with epsilon/iota/rho stems?
 - comfortable with two-ending adjectives (*adikos -on*)?
 - comfortable with *megas* and *polus* (p. 54)?
- **Verbs which require some extra vocab info:**
 - interesting use of cases: *akouo* (genitive object *if a person*), *chairo* (dative of the thing rejoiced in), *ballo* (can be used as “throw” or “pelt”)
 - verbs taking two accusatives (p. 38): *aiteo* and *erotao*
 - verbs commonly taking indirect objects: *didomi*, *deiknumi*, *apokrinomai*, *pempeo*, etc.
 - verbs taking accusative+infinitive indirect discourse construction (Lesson 9): *lego*, *nomizo*
 - verbs taking infinitive: *boulomai*, *ethelo* (note that these two do *not* take nouns as direct objects); *phileo* (can also take a d.o.); etc.
- Comfortable with the three *men/de* constructions (p. 53, p. 38, p. 48)?
- Review connectors...
- *tis* and *ti*
 - accented (usually at beginning of sentence) = “Who?” “What?”
 - unaccented (never at beginning) = “a certain”/“one” (also in *hemera i tini*, dat. of time when)

SELECTED OTHER TOPICS

- bound vs. unbound position – e.g., can you make a three word (article, noun, adjective) sentence with no verb?
- articular infinitive (p. 43)
- formation and meaning of participles
- various uses of the cases, including the following “solo” uses:
 - genitive: possessor; person/thing being compared (Lesson 11)
 - dative: possessor with *esti/eisi*; indirect object; dative of time when; means/manner/instrument