Worksheet: accusative case and definite article

[This worksheet accompanies the video by Ben Gravell on the accusative case and the definite article]

Table of paradigm forms for common 1st and 2nd declension nouns:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>τιμή (1st declension)</th>
<th>λόγος (2nd declension m)</th>
<th>δῶρον (2nd declension n)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom sg</td>
<td>τιμή</td>
<td>λόγος</td>
<td>δῶρον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc sg</td>
<td>τιμήν</td>
<td>λόγον</td>
<td>δῶρον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom pl</td>
<td>τιμαί</td>
<td>λόγοι</td>
<td>δῶρα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc pl</td>
<td>τιμάς</td>
<td>λόγους</td>
<td>δῶρα</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

τιμή = 'honour'; λόγος = 'word, story, argument'; δῶρον = 'gift'

Definite article – uses

The definite article can be used with:
- nouns (ὁ ἵππος = 'the horse');
- adjectives (ἡ σοφή = 'the wise (feminine singular form)' = 'the wise woman');
- preposition phrases (οἱ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ = 'the (masculine plural form) in the house' = 'the men in the house')
- adverbs (αἱ πάλαι = 'the (feminine plural form) long ago' = 'women long ago')

Mostly as in English, but note that Greek sometimes uses the article when English does not (names of people and places; abstract nouns; generalising categories)

Definite article – forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>masculine</th>
<th>feminine</th>
<th>neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom sg</td>
<td>ὁ</td>
<td>ἡ</td>
<td>τὸ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc sg</td>
<td>τήν</td>
<td>τόν</td>
<td>τὸ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom pl</td>
<td>αἱ</td>
<td>οἱ</td>
<td>τὰ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc pl</td>
<td>τάς</td>
<td>τοὺς</td>
<td>τὰ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice sentences 1 (watch the video for a full explanation – a basic translation is given at the end of the worksheet)

1. αἱ κόραι χρήματα οὐκ ἔχουσιν.
   (vocabulary – κόρη: girl; χρήματα: money; οὐκ: not; ἔχω: have)

2. λίθους θάπτω καὶ τοὺς ὑποὺς βλάπτω.
   (vocabulary – λίθος: stone; θάπτω: bury; καὶ: and; ὑπός: horse; βλάπτω: harm)

3. τὰς ἐπιστολὰς γράφομεν καὶ πέμπομεν.
   (vocabulary – ἐπιστολή: letter; γράφω: write; πέμπω: send)
4. ἡ Ἀθήνη καὶ ὁ Ποσειδῶν τὰς φωνὰς ἀκούουσιν.
   (vocabulary – φωνή: voice; ἀκούω: hear)

5. τὰ ἄλθα τὴν τιμήν παρέχει.
   (vocabulary – ἄθλον: prize; παρέχω: provide)

6. τὸν πόλεμον ὁ φόβος παύει.
   (vocabulary: πόλεμος: war; φόβος: fear; παύω: stop)

1st declension alpha variants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>τιμή</th>
<th>χώρα</th>
<th>θάλασσα</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom sg</td>
<td>τιμή</td>
<td>χώρα</td>
<td>θάλασσα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc sg</td>
<td>τιμῆν</td>
<td>χώραν</td>
<td>θάλασσαν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom pl</td>
<td>τιμαί</td>
<td>χώραι</td>
<td>θάλασσαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc pl</td>
<td>τιμάς</td>
<td>χώρας</td>
<td>θαλάσσας</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

χώρα = 'country'; θάλασσα = 'sea'

1st declension masculine nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>τιμή (f)</th>
<th>κριτής (m)</th>
<th>νεανίας (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom sg</td>
<td>τιμή</td>
<td>κριτής</td>
<td>νεανίας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc sg</td>
<td>τιμήν</td>
<td>κριτήν</td>
<td>νεανίαν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom pl</td>
<td>τιμαί</td>
<td>κριταί</td>
<td>νεανίαι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc pl</td>
<td>τιμάς</td>
<td>κριτάς</td>
<td>νεανίας</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

κριτής = 'judge'; νεανίας = 'young man'

2nd declension feminine words

These have the same endings as masculine 2nd declension nouns but as they are feminine have a feminine definite article. Four very common ones are:

ἡ βίβλος – book
ἡ νήσος – island
ἡ νόσος – illness
ἡ ὁδός – road

Remember: the definite article, when used, will remind you of the gender of a masculine 1st declension or feminine 2nd declension noun.
Practice sentences 2 (watch the video for a full explanation – a basic translation is given at the end of the worksheet)

7. οἱ στρατιώται τὰς θεάς θαυμάζουσιν.
   (vocabulary – στρατιώτης: soldier; θεά: goddess; θαυμάζω: admire)

8. ἡ βίβλος τοῦς πολίτας διδάσκει
   (vocabulary – πολίτης: citizen; διδάσκω: teach)

9. ὁ ναύτης τὴν δικαιοσύνην φυλάσσει.
   (vocabulary – ναύτης: sailor; δικαιοσύνη: justice; φυλάσσω: guard)

10. τὴν ὄδὸν παρασκευάζεις.
    (vocabulary – παρασκευάζω: prepare)

11. ὁ πολίτης τὴν χώραν βλάπτει.

12. κριτὰς καὶ κόρας διώκομεν.
    (vocabulary – διώκω: chase, pursue)
Practice sentences: translations

1. The girls do not have money.
2. I am burying stones and I am harming the horses.
3. We are writing and sending the letters.
4. Athene and Poseidon hear the voices.
5. The prizes provide honour.
6. Fear stops the war.
7. The soldiers admire the goddesses.
8. The book teaches the citizens.
10. You are preparing the way (or: the road).
11. The citizen harms the country.
12. We are pursuing judges and girls.