Third declension worksheet
[This worksheet accompanies the video on third declension nouns by James Thorne and the video on third declension adjectives in -ων, -ον by Emma Woolerton]

Forms of third declension nouns

Third declension nouns have a specific set of endings, and the nominative singular stem is often different from that used for the other cases, singular and plural. Third declension nouns can be masculine, feminine or neuter. The masculine and feminine follow the exact same pattern of endings; the neuter nominative and accusative differ from that pattern, but the genitive and dative are the same:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>πούς, ποδός, ὁ 'foot'</th>
<th>ὄνομα, ὄνόματος, τὸ 'name'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>πούς</td>
<td>ὄνομα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>ποδά</td>
<td>ὄνομα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ποδός</td>
<td>ὄνόματος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>ποδί</td>
<td>ὄνόματι</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>ποδές</td>
<td>ὄνόματα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>ποδάς</td>
<td>ὄνόματα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>ποδῶν</td>
<td>ὄνοματῶν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>ποσί(ν)</td>
<td>ὄνόμασι(ν)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a result, when you look up a third declension noun you will be given both the nominative singular and the genitive singular; if you remove the genitive singular ending you are left with the stem for the majority of cases – e.g. the stem of πούς, ποδός = ποδ-. You will need to learn both nominative and genitive singular (there are often English derivations from both the nominative and the stem of third declension nouns).

Practising πούς, ποδός

1. The goddess sets the foot free.
   ἡ θεά λύει ____ ____.

2. The foot is big.
   ____ ____ μέγας ἐστίν.

3. I hear the sound of feet.
   τὴν ____ ____ φωνήν ἀκούω.

4. The girl drives the sheep with her foot.
   ἡ παῖς ἑλαύνει τὰ πρόβατα ____ ____.
5. The feet do not speak.
   _____ _____ οὐ λέγουσιν.

6. I have big feet.
   μεγάλους _____ ἔχω.

Practising ὄνομα, ὄνόματος

1. I learn the names of the soldiers.
   _____ τῶν στρατιωτῶν _____ γιγνώσκω.

2. The master writes the name.
   ὁ κύριος _____ _____ γράφει.

3. 'My name is Nobody.'
   Ὅτις ἐμὸι γ' _____.

Third declension adjectives in -ων, -ον
A number of Greek adjectives use the endings of the third declension added to a stem in -ον-:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. &amp; F.</td>
<td>N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>εὐφρων</td>
<td>εὐφρον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voc.</td>
<td>εὐφρον</td>
<td>εὐφρον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>εὐφρονα</td>
<td>εὐφρον</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>εὐφρονος</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>εὐφρονοι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common words that take this form:
- εὐφρων, εὐφρον – well-disposed
- εὐδαίμων, εὐδαίμον – happy
- κακοδαίμων, κακόδαιμον – unlucky
- βελτιών, βέλτιον – better
- χείρων, χείρον – worse
- κρείττων, κρείττον – stronger, greater (also spelled κρείσσων, κρείσσον)

Practising the forms:
1. λέγει ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐστὶν ___________.
   She says that the city is happy.

2. ὁ ἄνηρ ὁρᾷ τοὺς __________ ἵππους.
   The man sees the unlucky horses.

3. τὸ τοῦ __________ ναύτου πλοῖον ἐστὶ μέγα.
   The well-disposed sailor’s ship is big.

4. αἱ γυναῖκες εἶσι __________.
   The women are stronger.
Practising πούς, ποδός – answers

1. The goddess sets the foot free.
   ή θεά λύει τὸν ποδά.
2. The foot is big.
   ὁ πούς μέγας ἐστίν.
3. I hear the sound of feet.
   τὴν τῶν ποδῶν φωνὴν ἂκούω.
4. The girl drives the sheep with her foot.
   ἤ παῖς ἔλαυνε τὰ πρόβατα τῷ ποδί.
5. The feet do not speak.
   οἱ ποδές οὐ λέγουσιν.
6. I have big feet.
   μεγάλους ποδάς ἔχω.

Practising Όνομα, Όνόματος – answers

1. I learn the names of the soldiers.
   τὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὄνόματα γιγνώσκω.
2. The master writes the name.
   ὁ κύριος τὸ ὄνομα γράφει.
3. 'My name is Nobody.'
   Ὅπως ἔμοι γ’ ὄνομα.'

Practising adjective forms – answers

1. λέγει ὅτι ἢ πόλις ἐστὶν εὐδαίμων.
   She says that the city is lucky.
2. ὁ ἄνηρ ὅρα τοὺς κακοδαίμονας ὑπερούς.
   The man sees the unlucky horses.
3. τὸ τοῦ εὖφρονος ναύτου πλοῖον ἐστι μέγα.
   The well-disposed sailor’s ship is big.
4. αἱ γυναῖκες εἰσι κρείττονες.
   The women are stronger.