

### 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:

		πούς, ποδός, ὀ 'foot'	ὄνομα, ὀνόματος, τό 'name'
<b>S</b> <b>I</b> <b>N</b> <b>G</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	πούς	ὄνομα
	<b>Acc.</b>	ποδά	ὄνομα
	<b>Gen.</b>	ποδός	ὀνόματος
	<b>Dat.</b>	ποδί	ὀνόματι
<b>P</b> <b>L</b> <b>U</b> <b>R</b>	<b>Nom.</b>	ποδές	ὀνόματα
	<b>Acc.</b>	ποδάς	ὀνόματα
	<b>Gen.</b>	ποδῶν	ὀνομάτων
	<b>Dat.</b>	ποσί(ν)	ὀνόμασι(ν)

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 θεὰ λύει \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_.
2. The foot is big.  
\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ μέγας ἐστίν.
3. I hear the sound of feet.  
τὴν \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ φωνὴν ἀκούω.
4. The girl drives the sheep with her foot.  
ἡ παῖς ἐλαύνει τὰ πρόβατα \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_.

5. The feet do not speak.  
\_\_\_\_\_ οὐ λέγουσιν.

6. I have big feet.  
μεγάλους \_\_\_\_\_ ἔχω.

### Practising ὄνομα, ὀνόματος

1. I learn the names of the soldiers.  
\_\_\_\_\_ τῶν στρατιωτῶν \_\_\_\_\_ γινώσκω.

2. The master writes the name.  
ὁ κύριος \_\_\_\_\_ γράφει.

3. 'My name is Nobody.'  
'Οὗτις ἐμοί 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-:

	Singular		Plural	
	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
<b>Nom.</b>	εὐφρων	εὐφρον	εὐφρονες	εὐφρονα
<b>Voc.</b>	εὐφρον	εὐφρον	εὐφρονες	εὐφρονα
<b>Acc.</b>	εὐφρονα	εὐφρον	εὐφρονας	εὐφρονα
<b>Gen.</b>	εὐφρονος		εὐφρόνων	
<b>Dat.</b>	εὐφροσι		εὐφροσι(ν)	

Common words that take this form:

- εὐφρων, εὐφρον – well-disposed
- εὐδαίμων, εὐδαμον – happy
- κακοδαίμων, κακόδαμον – unlucky
- βελτίων, βέλτιον – better
- χείρων, χεῖρον – worse
- κρείττων, κρεῖττον – stronger, greater (also spelled κρείσσων, κρεῖσσον)

Practising the forms:



1. λέγει ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐστὶν \_\_\_\_\_.  
She says that the city is happy.
  
2. ὁ ἀνὴρ ὄρᾳ τοὺς \_\_\_\_\_ ἵππους.  
The man sees the unlucky horses.
  
3. τὸ τοῦ \_\_\_\_\_ ναύτου πλοῖόν ἐστι μέγα.  
The well-disposed sailor's ship is big.
  
4. αἱ γυναῖκες εἰσι \_\_\_\_\_.  
The women are stronger.

### Practising πούς, ποδός – answers

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

### Practising ὄνομα, ὀνόματος – answers

1. I learn the names of the soldiers.  
**τὰ** τῶν στρατιωτῶν **ὀνόματα** γινώσκω.
2. The master writes the name.  
ὁ κύριος **τὸ ὄνομα** γράφει.
3. 'My name is Nobody.'  
'Οὔτις ἐμοί γ' **ὄνομα**.'

### Practising adjective forms – answers

1. λέγει ὅτι ἡ πόλις ἐστὶν **εὐδαίμων**.  
She says that the city is lucky.
2. ὁ ἀνὴρ ὀρᾷ τοὺς **κακοδαίμονας** ἵππους.  
The man sees the unlucky horses.
3. τὸ τοῦ **εὐφρονος** ναύτου πλοῖόν ἐστι μέγα.  
The well-disposed sailor's ship is big.
4. αἱ γυναῖκες εἰσι **κρείττονες**.  
The women are stronger.