

## Athenaze 2β

### Learning Objectives:

- learning vocabulary for 2β
- use of prepositional prefixes to generate compound verb forms: εἰς, ἐν, πρὸς, ἐκ [σύν]
- the singular of masculine and neuter nouns of the 2<sup>nd</sup> declension (all cases) — forms and translation
  - ὁ ἄγρός
  - τὸ δένδρον
- the definite article used with the above noun forms (ὁ, τό)
- adjectives like καλός used with the above noun forms (καλός, καλόν)
- the use of the cases
- the accentuation of nouns and adjectives: persistent accent
- the accentuation of verbs: recessive accent

### Grammatical Terms and Items of Particular Importance for You to Learn

- agreement of gender, number, and case between noun and adjective
- [declension]
- the cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative
- persistent accent
- recessive accent

### Notes

- some of the nouns introduced in this lesson represent types that have yet to be learned: βούς, δεσπότης
- quickly glance through my overview of the cases (Unit 1A)
- just as we refer to the forms of the noun as representing “cases” (from the Latin *casus* — fall), so nouns are said to “**decline**” as they progress through the various cases, and different classes of noun are referred to as **declensions**.
- the nouns ἄγρός and δένδρον represent the two most common types of noun in the **second declension**:
  - masculine nouns in -ος — all of the common nouns in the learning vocabularies up to this point have belonged to this class, except for ἄροτρον
  - neuter nouns in -ον — cf. τὸ ἄροτρον
- Useful Note: neuter nouns and adjectives have the same form in the nominative and the accusative (e.g., τὸ ἄροτρον = both nom. sg. and acc. sg.)