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, pempo, 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 hemerai 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