

### Lesson 5: Declension of adjectives and nouns

The charts below offer each a phrase where a noun and adjective are combined. Fill the chart, in singular or plural, depending on the example given. TIP: You will learn far more if you decline the two words simultaneously... You may check the [vocabulary](#) for lessons 1-5 if necessary.

#### Reminder:

When the stem ends in a vowel or in the consonant ῥ, the feminine takes the ending —α:

δίκαιος δικαία δίκαιον = just, righteous; νέος νέα νέον = new

When it ends in any other consonant, the feminine takes the ending —η:

καλός καλή καλόν = fine, good, beautiful; ὀρθός ὀρθή ὀρθόν = straight, correct

Adjectives must, of course, agree with the nouns they modify in gender, number, and case. In this chart adjectives are combined with some nouns that *do not* have the same endings: νεανίας, ου, ὅ (masc of the 1st decl), ὁδός, οὔ, ἦ (an exception to gender: fem of the 2nd decl).

nom	.
gen	νεανίου δικαίου
dat	.
acc	.
voc	.

<i>nom</i>	.
<i>gen</i>	
<i>dat</i>	. γνώμαις νέαις
<i>acc</i>	.
<i>voc</i>	.

<i>nom</i>	.
<i>gen</i>	
<i>dat</i>	.
<i>acc</i>	. ὀδὸν ὀρθήν
<i>voc</i>	.

<i>nom</i>	.
<i>gen</i>	
<i>dat</i>	.
<i>acc</i>	.
<i>voc</i>	. μικρὰ δῶρα <b>(this is a plural)</b>

<i>nom</i>	. ποιητὰὶ παλαιοί
<i>gen</i>	
<i>dat</i>	.
<i>acc</i>	.
<i>voc</i>	.