**The verb: present tense**

Singular

1 - παυ-**ω** **-** ‘I stop’

2 - παυ-**εις -** ‘You stop’

3 - παυ-**ει -** ‘he/she/ it stops’

Plural

1 - παυ-**ομεν -** ‘We stop’

2 - παυ-**ετε -** ‘You stop’

3 - παυ-**ουσι(v) -** ‘They stop’

Singular

1 - **I** stop

2 – **you** (singular) stop

3 – **he/she/it** stops

Plural

1 – **we** stop

2 – **you** stop

3 – **they** stop

The part of the verb that stays the same is called the *stem.* Above in the Greek examples, hyphens have been used to indicate the division between and stem and ending.

These endings are used to show the present tense. Other tenses will have differing endings.

Exercise 1.   
Pay attention to the person endings. With second persons, indicate e.g. ‘you (sg)’ or ‘you (pl)’

1. γραϕ-oυσι(ν) …………………………………….
2. τρεχ-ομεν ………………………………………...
3. ϕερ-ετε ……………………………………………
4. ἀγ-ει ………………………………………………..
5. ἐχ-ομεν…………………………………………….
6. ἀκου-εις ………………………………………....
7. βαιν-ουσιν ………………………………………
8. διδασκ-ει ………………………………………….

Here are ten common verbs that should be learned:

* ἀγω – I lead
* ἀκουω – I hear
* βαινω – I go
* γραφω – I write
* διδασκω – I teach
* διωκω – I chase
* ἐχω – I have
* τρεχω – I run
* ϕερω – I carry, I bring
* ϕυλασσω – I guard

**Verb bingo!**

Shout ‘οἰκια’ when you have a full house.

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| ϕερω |  |  |
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