

Keys to the Quizzes for

Basics of Biblical Greek

Thanks for Joseph Habib for all his work on these keys.

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Syntax

Write out the letters of the Greek alphabet, not the names. Watch carefully how high and how low you draw the characters. One point per correct character. Do not forget the one letter that has two forms. (If you are a distance learner, ask you teacher how he/she wants you to turn this part of the quiz in.)

α	β	γ	δ
ε	ζ	η	θ
ι	κ	λ	μ
ν	ξ	ο	π
ρ	σ	ς	τ
υ	φ	ψ	ω

1. What are the seven Greek vowels (letters, not names)?
α ε η ι ο υ ω
2. What are the four situations in which the gamma is pronounced as a “n” sound
What is it called when it is so pronounced? gamma nasal
 - a. before γ
 - b. before κ
 - c. before χ
 - d. before ξ
3. What are the names of the two “breathing” marks? What sound do they create?
When are they used?

Names: Rough breathing mark (´), Smooth breathing mark (˘)

Sounds: Rough breathing sounds like the English letter “h,” Smooth breathing does not affect pronunciation

When used: If the first letter of a word is upsilon (υ) or rho (ρ), the breathing mark is always a rough breathing mark. Otherwise, either a rough breathing or a smooth breathing mark could be used, depending upon the word.

4. What is the definition of a diphthong?

Two or more vowels side-by-side that make one sound

5. When is an iota not pronounced?

When it is subscripted

Vocabulary

1. γραφή - writing, scripture
2. δόξα - glory, majesty, fame
3. ζωή - life
4. κόσμος - world, universe, humankind
5. φωνή - sound, noise, voice
6. προφήτης - prophet

Grammar

1. What are the names of the three accents?
 - a. Acute
 - b. Grave
 - c. Circumflex
2. Syllabify the following words.
 - a. ἄνθρωπος - ἄν | θρω | πος
 - b. γραφή - γρα | φή
 - c. δαίμονιον - δαι | μόν | ι | ον
 - d. θεός - θε | ός
 - e. πνεύμα - πνεῦ | μα
 - f. σάββατον - σάβ | βα | τον
 - g. Χριστός - Χρισ | τός
 - h. ἀγγελία - ἀγ | γε | λί | α
 - i. ἀκηκόαμεν - ἀ | κη | κό | α | μεν
 - j. φῶς - φῶς
 - k. οὐδέμια - οὔ̂ δε | μί | α

Vocabulary

1.	δέ	but, and
2.	βασιλεία	kingdom
3.	καιρός	(appointed) time, season
4.	οὐχ	not
5.	λόγος	word, Word, statement, message
6.	φωνή	sound, noise, voice

Grammar

- How do you tell what function a particular noun is performing in a sentence?

By looking at its case ending

- What are the first three noun rules?

1. Stems ending in alpha (α) or eta (η) are in the first declension, stems ending in omicron are in the second, and consonantal stems are in the third.

2. Every neuter word has the same form in the nominative and accusative

3. Almost all neuter words end in alpha in the nominative and accusative pl

- Write out the case endings.

	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	ς	-	ν
<i>acc sg</i>	ν	ν	ν
<i>nom pl</i>	ι	ι	α
<i>acc pl</i>	υς	ς	α

4. Write out the paradigm of the definite article, all three genders, singular and pl, nominative and accusative. Be sure to include breathing marks and accents.

	<i>singular</i>			<i>pl</i>		
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom:</i>	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά
<i>acc:</i>	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά

5. What is the primary grammatical function of the nominative?

To indicate the **subject** of the sentence

6. What is the grammatical function of the accusative?

To indicate which word is the **direct object** of the sentence's verb

Parsing

Parse the following words. Do not forget that you should tell me all five things about each word. Hint: αὐτόν (#3) is not neuter, but you do not yet know why.

		<i>case</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>gender</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	ἀγαπήν	fem	sg	acc	ἀγάπη	love
2.	τάς	fem	pl	acc	ὁ	the
3.	αὐτόν	masc	sg	acc	αὐτός	him
4.	Χριστούς	masc	acc	pl	Χριστός	Christ
5.	τήν	fem	sg	acc	ὁ	the
6.	θεοί	masc	pl	nom	θεός	gods
7.	ῥας	fem	pl	acc	ῥα	hours

Vocabulary

1.	ἐξουσία	authority, power
2.	υἱός	son, descendant, child
3.	ἁμαρτία	sin
4.	δέ	but, and
5.	νῦν	now, as it is
6.	μή	not, lest
7.	οὐκ	not
8.	ὅτι	that, since, because
9.	φωνή	sound, noise, voice
10.	πνεῦμα	spirit, Spirit, wind, breath, inner life

Grammar

- Write out the names of the four cases, a grammatical function of each, and the key words (if any). Include the proper key words if appropriate

	<i>case name</i>	<i>function</i>	<i>key word(s)</i>
<i>case #1</i>	Nominative	subject	
<i>case #2</i>	Genitive	possession	of
<i>case #3</i>	Dative	indirect object, personal interest	to, in, with
<i>case #4</i>	Accusative	direct object	

2. Write out the full paradigm of all case endings, singular and pl

	<i>singular</i>				<i>plural</i>		
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>		<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom:</i>	ς	=	ν		ι	ι	α
<i>gen:</i>	υ	ς	υ		ων	ων	ων
<i>dat:</i>	ι	ι	ι		ις	ις	ις
<i>acc:</i>	ν	ν	ν		υς	ς	α

3. What are the fourth, fifth, and sixth noun rules

4. In the dative singular, the iota subscripts if possible

5. Vowels often change their length (“ablaut”)

6. In the genitive and dative, the masculine and neuter will always be identical

Parsing

		<i>case</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>gender</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	σάββατα	nom/acc	pl	neut	σάββατον	sabbaths
2.	υἱῷ	dat	sg	masc/neut	υἱός	to the so
3.	ἀνθρώπων	gen	pl	masc	ἀνθρώπος	of mankind
4.	θεοῦ	gen	sg	masc	θεός	of God
5.	ἁμαρτίαις	dat	pl	fem	ἁμαρτία	to/with sins
6.	αὐτούς	acc	pl	masc	αὐτός	them (m)
7.	ζωῆς	gen	sg	fem	ζωῆ	of life
8.	τάς	acc	pl	fem	ὅ	the

Vocabulary

If the preposition occurs with only one case, that case is not specified.

1.	παρά (gen)	from
2.	διά (acc)	on account of
3.	ἐξ	from, out of
4.	πρός	to, towards, with
5.	ὑπό (acc)	under
6.	μετά (acc)	after
7.	παρά (acc)	alongside of
8.	διά (gen)	through
9.	οἰκία	house, home
10.	μετά (gen)	with
11.	παρά (dat)	beside, in the presence of
12.	εἰς	in, into
13.	ὑπό (gen)	by

Grammar

1. How does the object of a preposition affect the meaning of the preposition?
It affects its meaning
2. What are the six noun rules that we know so far?
 1. Stems ending in alpha or eta are in the first declension, stems ending in omicron are in the second, and consonantal stems are in the third.
 2. Every neuter word has the same form in the nominative and accusative.
 3. Almost all neuter words end in alpha in the nominative and accusative pl.
 4. In the dative, singular, the iota subscript is used if possible.

5. Vowels often change their length (“ablaut”)

6. In the genitive and dative, the masculine and neuter will always be identical

3. Write out the full paradigm for the article

	<i>neuter</i>		
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
<i>nom:</i>	ὁ	ἡ	τό
<i>gen:</i>	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ
<i>dat:</i>	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
<i>acc:</i>	τόν	τήν	τό

	<i>pl</i>		
	<i>masc</i>	<i>fem</i>	<i>neut</i>
	οἱ	αἱ	τά
	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
	τοῖς	ταῖς	ταῖς
	τούς	τάς	τᾶ

4. Write out the forms of these prepositions when the word following the preposition begins with a vowel and a rough breathing.

a. ἐκ - ἐξ

b. μετά - μετ', μεθ'

5. Write out the paradigm for εἰμί.

<i>1st sg</i>	εἰμί
<i>2nd sg</i>	εἶ
<i>3rd sg</i>	ἐστίν
<i>1st pl</i>	ἐσμέν
<i>2nd pl</i>	ἐστέ
<i>3rd pl</i>	εἰσίν

Parsing

		<i>case</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>gender</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	θαλάσσης	gen	sg	fem	θαλάσσα	of sea
		acc	pl			seas
2.	οἴκοις	dat	pl	masc	ὄικος	to the houses
3.	σάββατα	nom/acc	pl	neut	σάββατον	sabbaths
4.	ἐξουσίαι	nom	pl	fem	ἐξουσία	authorities
5.	θεῷ	dat	sg	masc	θεός	to God
6.	αὐτόν	acc	sg	masc/neut	αὐτός	him, it

Vocabulary

1.	ἐάν	if, when
2.	ἐντολή	commandment
3.	ἵνα	in order that, that
4.	καθώς	as, even as
5.	φωνή	sound, noise, voice
6.	ἐξουσία	authority, power
7.	υἱός	son, descendent
8.	ἦν	was

Grammar

- Define the following terms as they are applied to adjectives.
 - Attributive - gives a quality (an attribute) to the word it is modifying
 - Predicate - asserts something about the subject; the verb “to be” is usually implied
 - Substantival - functions as a noun and does not modify anything
- Write out two different ways you can say “The good man” in Greek. You can use either Greek or English to describe the two variations. You must use the article.
 - ὁ ἀγαθός ἄνθρωπος
 - ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ἀγαθός
- Write out two different ways you can say “The man is good” in Greek without using a verb. You can use either Greek or English to describe the two variations.
 - ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός
 - ἀγαθός ὁ ἄνθρωπος

4. What is “apposition”?

Apposition when two words are side-by-side, or grammatically parallel, and have the same referent.

5. What is the rule that determines if the feminine stem of an adjective will end in alpha or eta?

If the 2nd to last letter ends in ρ or a vowel, it will add an α

Parsing

		<i>case</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>gender</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	ἀγαθόν	acc	singular	neut/ masc	ἀγαθός	good
2.	αἰώνια	n/a	pl	neuter	αἰώνιος	eternal
3.	ζώας	acc	pl	feminine	ζωή	life
4.	κόσμους	acc	pl	masc	κόσμος	world
5.	πρώτας	acc	pl	feminine	πρῶτος	first, earlier
6.	ἀλλήλοις	dative	pl	masc	ἀλλήλων	to one another

Vocabulary

1.	εἰ	if
2.	ἤδη	now, already
3.	περί (gen)	concerning, about
4.	σάρξ	flesh, body
5.	ὄνομα	name, reputation
6.	εἰ μή	if not, except
7.	ὑπό (acc)	under, (gen) by
8.	μετά (acc)	after, (gen) with

Grammar

1. What is the primary difference between the three declensions? In other words, how can you tell what declension a noun belongs in?
 - a. First Declension - the stem ends in α or η
 - b. Second Declension - the stem ends in ο
 - c. Third Declension - the stem ends in a consonant
2. How do you find the stem of a third declension noun?

Find the genitive singular then drop the case ending
3. What gender are all stems ending in -ματ?

Neuter
4. What gender are all third declension nouns like πίστις?

Feminine

5. Write out the square of stops and the names of the three categories.

Category of Stop	unvoiced	voiced	aspirates
Labial	π	β	φ
Velar	κ	γ	χ
Dental	τ	δ	θ

6. What letter(s) is/are formed from the following combinations

a. ντ + σ = σ

b. ν + σ = σ

7. Rule 8: A Tau (τ) cannot stand at the end of a word and will drop off.

Parsing

		<i>case</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>gender</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	σώματα	n/a	pl	nom	σῶμα	body
2.	πᾶσιν	dative	pl	masc/neut	πᾶς	to each, to every
3.	πνεῦμα	n/a	singular	neuter	πνεῦμα	spirit
4.	ὄνομα	n/a	singular	nom	ὄνομα	name
5.	οὐδενί	dative	singular	masc/neut	οὐδείς	no one, nothing, none
6.	σαρξί	dative	pl	feminine	σάρξ	to the flesh
7.	τινός	genitive	singular	m/f/n	τίς	of who, someone

Vocabulary

1.	θέλημα	will, desire
2.	ἔδε	here
3.	πίστις	faith, belief
4.	μήτηρ	mother
5.	ὕδωρ	water
6.	τις	someone, something
7.	χάρις	grace, favor, kindness
8.	εἰ	if
9.	ἐπί (gen)	on, over, when
10.	ὑπό (gen)	by

Grammar

1. What determines the case and number of a pronoun?
 - a. Case: Usage
 - b. Number: antecedent
2. In English, what is the equivalent of the nominative and accusative cases?
 - a. I (subjective case)
 - b. Me - direct object (objective case)
3. Define "first" person and "second" person.

"First": Person speaking

"Second": Person spoken to
4. What is the lexical form of ὑμεῖς
σύ

Parsing

		<i>case</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>gender</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	ἐμοῦ	gen	sg	n/a	ἐγώ	of me
2.	ἡμῶν	gen	pl	n/a	ἐγώ	of us
3.	σοι	dat	sg	n/a	σύ	to you
4.	ὑμᾶς	acc	pl	n/a	σύ	you (pl)
5.	με	acc	sg	n/a	ἐγώ	me
6.	πατέρα	acc	sg	masc	πατήρ	father
7.	πάσαις	dat	pl	fem	παῖς	to all

Vocabulary

1.	διδάσκαλος	teacher
2.	ἕως	until (gen) as far as
3.	οὖν	therefore, then, accordingly
4.	ἀλλὰ	but, yet, except
5.	πούς	foot

Grammar

1. What is the one thing that the third person personal pronoun tells us that the first and second cannot?
Gender
2. What is the lexical form of αὐτοῖς?
αὐτός
3. αὐτός has three different uses. What are they, and how do you identify each one when you see it?
 - a. Personal Pronoun - when it is on its own; this is the most common usage
 - b. Adjectival Intensive "itself" - modifies a noun in the predicate position
 - c. Identical Adjective "same" - normally in the attributive position
4. A Greek personal pronoun can be feminine in form when it is referring to an object which in English is a masculine concept? What gives rise to this situation?
The word might have feminine gender

Parsing

		<i>case</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>gender</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	αὐτῷ	dat	sg	masc/neut	αὐτός	to him / it
2.	αὐταί	nom	pl	fem	αὐτός	them
3.	αὐτή	nom	sg	fem	αὐτός	she
4.	ὑμῖν	dat	pl	n/a	σύ	you (pl)
5.	ἐμοί	dat	sg	n/a	ἐγώ	we
6.	ὅσον (2x)	nom	sg	masc	ὅσος	as great as
		acc		neut		as many as

Vocabulary

1.	ἢ	or, then
2.	σημεῖον	sign, miracle
3.	ἑαυτοῦ	of himself, herself, etc
4.	πῶς	how
5.	οὐδέ	and not, not even, neither, nor
6.	ὑπέρ (acc)	above (gen) on behalf of
7.	ἐπί (dat)	on the basis of, at (gen) on, over, when (acc) on, to, against
8.	περί (acc)	around (gen) concerning, about
9.	καθώς	as, even as
10.	ἐάν	if, when

Grammar

- List the four demonstrative pronouns (two singular and two pl) in English.
 - οὗτος - this
 - οὗτοι - these
 - ἐκεῖνος - that
 - ἐκεῖνοι - those
- What determines the case, number, and gender of a demonstrative pronoun?

As an adjective: The noun it modifies

As a pronoun: Its antecedent (number, gender)/usage (case)
- What is the key difference in form between the third person personal pronoun and the demonstrative pronoun (not ἐκεῖνος)?

Masculine: The demonstrative begins with omicron (ο) with a rough breathing, whereas the personal pronoun begins with alpha (α) with smooth breathing.

Feminine: The demonstrative has a rough breathing, whereas the pronoun has a smooth.

Neuter: The demonstrative begins with a tau (τ), whereas the pronoun begins with alpha (α).

4. A demonstrative will be in what adjectival position when it is modifying a noun?
 Predicate, although it functions as attributive.

Parsing

		<i>case</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>gender</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	αὗται	nom	pl	fem	οὗτος	these
2.	ταύτας	acc	pl	fem	οὗτος	these
3.	αὐτά	acc	pl	neut	αὐτός	he
		nom				
4.	ἡμῖν	dat	pl	n/a	ἐγώ	to us
5.	τοῦτον	acc	sg	masc	οὗτος	this
6.	ἐκείνην	acc	sg	fem	ἐκεῖνος	that
7.	ταύταις	dat	pl	fem	οὗτος	to these
8.	μεγάλους	acc	pl	masc	μέγας	great
9.	πολλοῖς	dat	pl	masc/ neut	πολύς	to many
10.	ἐκεῖνο	nom/ acc	sg	neut	ἐκεῖνος	that

Vocabulary

1.	εἰρήνη	peace
2.	ἐάν	if, when
3.	ὅτε	when
4.	ἐπτά	seven
5.	καὶ γώ	and I , but I
6.	ῥῆμα	word, saying
7.	κατά (gen)	down, from, against (acc) according to, throughout, during
8.	κεφαλή	head
9.	χείρ	head, arm, finger
10.	μακάριος	blessed, happy

Grammar

1. What are two ways to distinguish the form of the relative pronoun from the article?

The relative pronouns always have a rough breathing mark and an accent. The article always has either a rough breathing mark or a tau (τ), and may be unaccented.

2. What determines the case, number, and gender of the relative pronoun?

Case: its usage

Number and gender: its antecedent

3. Translate (not parse) the following forms of the relative pronoun. Be sure to use the key words, and indicate singular and pl some way.

1.	ἧ	to whom, which
2.	ὅς	who(m)/which/that
3.	οὗ	of whom/which

Quiz key over Chapter 14

4.	αῖς	to whom / which
5.	ἧν	whom / which / that

Parsing

		<i>case</i>	<i>number</i>	<i>gender</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	ᾧ	dat	sg	masc/neut	ὅς	to whom
2.	οὔς	acc	pl	masc	ὅς	whom / which / that
3.	τούταις	dat	pl	fem	οὗτος	to these
4.	ὄν	acc	sg	masc	ὅς	whom / which / that
5.	ταῖς	dat	pl	fem	ὁ	the
6.	ἀλήθειας	gen	sg	fem	ἀλήθεια	of truth
		acc	pl			
7.	ἧν	acc	sg	fem	ὅς	whom / which / that

Vocabulary

1.	ἀλήθεια	truth
2.	δώδεκα	twelve
3.	ἐνώπιον	before
4.	ἰδού	see, behold!
5.	κατα (acc)	according to, throughout, during (gen) down, from, against
6.	ψυχή	soul, life, self
7.	μακάριος	blessed, happy

Grammar

1. Define “agreement.”

A verb must agree with its subject in *person* and *number*.

2. Define the three “persons” of a verb

First person: The person speaking

Second person: The person being spoken to

Third person: Everything else

3. What is the difference between “tense” and “time”?

In English, tense refers to both time and the form of the word. In Greek, tense refers only to the *form* of a verb with the *aspect* also implied. Time is used to describe *when* the action of that verb occurs.

4. What are the two aspects of a verb?

a. Continuous

b. Undefined

5. What are the two voices of a verb?

a. Active

b. Passive

6. What are the main components of a Greek verb?
 - a. Stem
 - b. Connecting vowel
 - c. Personal ending
7. What are the seven answers you give when you parse a verb?
 - a. Person
 - b. Number
 - c. Tense
 - d. Voice
 - e. Mood
 - f. Lexical form
 - g. Definition of inflected form

Vocabulary

1.	νόμος	law, principle
2.	ὅπου	where
3.	τότε	then, thereafter
4.	τοφλός	blind
5.	χαρά	joy, delight
6.	ῥῆμα	word, saying
7.	θρόνος	throne

Grammar

- What are the three parts of a present active indicative verb?
 - Present tense stem
 - The connecting vowel
 - Personal ending (primary active)

- What is the rule for what connecting vowel is used?

In the indicative mood, if the personal ending begins with a mu (μ) or a nu (ν), the connecting vowel is Omicron (ο); the connecting vowel in every other case is Epsilon (ε). If no personal ending is used, the connecting vowel can be either Omicron (ο) or Epsilon (ε).

- Fill out what you know of the Master Personal Ending Chart.

	<i>primary tenses</i>			<i>secondary tenses</i>	
1 sg	λυ	ω	-		
2 sg	λυ	εις	(ς)		
3 sg	λυ	ει	(ι)		

1 pl	λυ	ομεν	[μεν]		
2 pl	λυ	ετε	[τε]		
3 pl	λυ	ουσι	[νσι]		

4. Write out the present active indicative of λύω.

1 sg	λύω
2 sg	λύεις
3 sg	λύει
1 pl	λύομεν
2 pl	λύετε
3 pl	λύουσι[ν]

5. What is the aspect(s) associated with the present tense?

Indicates either a continuous or undefined action

6. What is the main reason why personal pronouns are used in the nominative?

emphasis or to clarify gender

7. If a verb appears in a dependent clause, what does that tell you about the verb's relation to the main subject / verb in the sentence?

8. Fill out the Master Verb Chart

<i>tense</i>	<i>aug./ redup</i>	<i>tense stem</i>	<i>tense. form</i>	<i>conn. vowel</i>	<i>personal endings</i>	<i>1st sg paradigm</i>
<i>present act</i>		pres.		o/e	primary active	λύω

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	ἀκούεις	2	sg	pres	act	ind.	ἀκούω	you hear
2.	πιστεύουσιν	3	pl	pres	act	ind.	πιστεύω	they believe
3.	βλέπομεν	1	pl	pres	act	ind.	βλέπω	we see
4.	ἔχει	3	sg	pres	act	ind.	ἔχω	he has
5.	πιστεύω	1	sg	pres	act	ind.	πιστεύω	I believe
6.	λύετε	2	pl	pres	act	ind.	λύω	you all loose
7.	ἀκούουσι	3	pl	pres	act	ind.	ἀκούω	they hear

Vocabulary

1.	ἀγαπάω	I love, cherish
2.	δαίμόνιον	demon
3.	πληρώω	I fill, complete, fulfill
4.	ποιέω	I do, make
5.	λαλέω	I speak, say

Grammar

1. What is a contract verb?

A contract verb is a verb whose stem ends in epsilon (ε) or omicron (ο)

2. What are the three possible contract vowels?

a. α

b. ε

c. ο

3. Write out the five basic rules of contraction of single vowels.

1.	ου is formed from εο, οε, and οο
2.	ει is formed from εε
3.	ω is formed from almost any combination of ο or ω <i>except</i> rule 1
4.	α is formed from αε
5.	η is formed from εα

4. Write out all the possible vowel contractions that contract to the following:

a.	αο	ω
b.	εα	η
c.	αα	α

Quiz key over Chapter 17

d.	οε	ου
e.	εε	ει
f.	οο	ο, ου

5. What vowels could possibly have contracted to the following forms. If there is more than one possible option, you only need to list one. Where I list the same contraction (ου), do not give the same answer as before.

a.	η	εα
b.	ου	εο, οε, οο
c.	ου	εο, οε, ου
d.	ου	εο, οε, ου
e.	ει	εε
f.	ω	αο, αοο

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	ἀγαπᾷ	3	sg	pres	act	ind	ἀγαπάω	he loves
2.	ζητοῦμεν	1	pl	pres	act	ind	ζητέω	we seek, desire
3.	πληροῖ	3	sg	pres	act	ind	πληρόω	he fills, completes
4.	οἶδατε	2	pl	pres	act	ind	οἶδα	you all know, understand
5.	ᾧ	n/a	pl	neut			ὅς	which
6.	λαλεῖς	2	sg	pres	act	ind	λαλέω	you speak
7.	ένός	gen	sg	m/n			εἷς	of one

Vocabulary

1.	ἀποκρίνομαι	I answer
2.	δεῖ	it is necessary
3.	ἔρχομαι	I come, I go
4.	πορεύομαι	I go, I proceed, I live
5.	ᾠρα	hour, occasion, moment
6.	ὅστις	whoever, whichever, whatever
7.	νύξ	night
8.	ποιέω	I do, I make
9.	τόπος	place, location
10.	συνάγω	I gather together, invite

Grammar

1. What are the three parts of the present passive indicative?
 - a. Present tense stem
 - b. Connecting vowel
 - c. Primary passive personal endings

2. Fill out what you know of the Master Personal Ending Chart

	<i>primary tenses</i>		<i>secondary tenses</i>	
1 sg	λυ	-		
2 sg	λυ	ς		
3 sg	λυ	ι		
1 pl	λυ	μεν		

Quiz key over Chapter 18

2 pl	λυ	τε		
3 pl	λυ	νσι		
1 sg	λυ	μαι		
2 sg	λυ	σαι		
3sg	λυ	ται		
1 pl	λυ	μεθα		
2 pl	λυ	σθε		
3 pl	λυ	νται		

3. Write out the present/middle passive of λύω.

1 sg	λύομαι
2 sg	λύη
3sg	λύεται
1 pl	λύομεθα
2 pl	λύεσθε
3 pl	λύονται

4. What is a deponent verb?

A deponent verb is ends with a middle/passive ending, but is active in translation

5. Fill out the Master Verb Chart

<i>tense</i>	<i>aug./redup.</i>	<i>tense stem</i>	<i>tense form.</i>	<i>conn. vowel</i>	<i>personal endings</i>	<i>1st sg paradigm</i>
<i>present active</i>		present		ο/ε	prim act	λύω
<i>present mid/pass</i>		present		ο/ε	prim mid/pass	λύομαι

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	ἔρχεται	3	sg	pres	deponent	indic	ἔρχομαι	he goes
2.	πιστεύη	2	sg	pres	m/p	indic	πιστεύω	you have believed
3.	λαλοῦμεν	1	pl	pres	act	indic	λαλέω	we speak
4.	ἀγαπώμεθα	1	pl	pres	m/p	indic	ἀγαπάω	we are loved
5.	ἀποκρίνονται	3	pl	pres	deponent	indic	ἀποκρίνομαι	they answered

Vocabulary

1.	ἀκούω	I hear, learn, obey, understand
2.	σώζω	I save, deliver, rescue
3.	ἔρχομαι	I come, go
4.	πορεύομαι	I go, I proceed, I live
5.	βάλλω	I throw
6.	μένω	I remain, I live

Grammar

1. What are the four parts that make up the future active indicative?
 - a. Future active tense stem
 - b. Tense formative (σ)
 - c. Connecting vowel
 - d. Primary active personal endings
2. Write out the paradigm for the future active of λύω.

1 sg	λύσω
2 sg	λύσεις
3 sg	λύσει
1 pl	λύσομεν
2 pl	λύσετε
3 pl	λύσουσι(ν)

3. Write out the paradigm for the future middle of λύω.

1 sg	λυσόμεαι
2 sg	λύση
3 sg	λύσεται
1 pl	λύσομεθα
2 pl	λύσεσθα
3 pl	λύσονται

4. Write out the paradigm for the future active of εἰμί.

1 sg	ἔσομαι
2 sg	ἔση
3 sg	ἔσται
1 pl	ἔσόμεθα
2 pl	ἔσεσθε
3 pl	ἔσονται

5. How can you tell if the future of a verb is deponent or not?

You need to look in the lexicon and see if it has a middle/passive ending in the lexical form.

6. What happens to a contract verb in the future?

The contract vowel lengthens before a tense formative.

7. Complete the following chart. It shows what happens to the final consonant of a stem in the future when that consonant is a stop.

Labial + sigma (σ): ψ

Velar + sigma (σ): ξ

Dental + sigma (σ): σ

8. Fill out the Master Verb Chart

<i>tense</i>	<i>aug./redup</i>	<i>tense stem</i>	<i>tense form.</i>	<i>conn. vowel</i>	<i>personal endings</i>	<i>1st sing paradigm</i>
<i>future act</i>		fut act	σ	ο/ε	primary act.	λύσω
<i>future mid/pass</i>		fut act	σ	ο/ε	primary mid/pass	λύσομαι

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning inflected form</i>
1.	πιστεύομεν	1st	pl	fut	act	ind	πιστεύω	we will believe
2.	βαπτίσει	3rd	sg	fut	act	ind	βαπτίζω	we will be baptized
3.	ποιούμεθα	1st	pl	pres	m/p	ind	ποιέω	we will make
4.	αὕτη	nom	sg	fem			οὗτος	this
5.	ἀγαπήσετε	2nd	pl	fut	act	ind	ἀγαπῶ	you will love

Vocabulary

1.	αἶρω	I raise, take up, take away
2.	γινώσκω	I know, come to know, realize, learn
3.	γλῶσσα	tongue, language
4.	ἐγείρω	I raise up, wake
5.	ἐκεῖ	there
6.	λαός	people, crowd
7.	ποιέω	I do, make
8.	ἀκούω	I hear, learn, obey, understand
9.	συνάγω	I gather together, invite
10.	ὅστις	whoever, whichever, whatever

Grammar

1. Define the difference between “root” and “stem.”

The root is, of a verb, is its most basic form

The stem is the most basic form in that particular tense

2. What are the four parts of a liquid future active verb?

a. Future active tense stem

b. Tense formative (εσ)

c. Connecting vowel

d. Primary active personal endings

3. How do you explain the variation between ἔρχομαι (present) and ἐλεύσομαι (future)?

They have different roots!

4. What are the roots of the following verbs?

a.	λύω	λυ
b.	ἔρχομαι	ερχ
c.	ἐλεύσομαι	ελευθ
d.	ὄψομαι	οπ
e.	ἀποκτείνω	αποκτεν
f.	βαπτίζω	βαπτιδ
g.	γινώσκω	γνω

5. Fill out the Master Verb Chart

<i>tense</i>	<i>aug./ redup.</i>	<i>tense stem</i>	<i>tense form.</i>	<i>conn. vowel</i>	<i>personal endings</i>	<i>1st sg paradigm</i>
<i>liquid fut act</i>		fut act	εσ	ο/ε	primary act	μένω
<i>liquid fut mid</i>		fut act	εσ	ο/ε	primary mid/pass	μένουμαι

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	ἐλεύσεται	3	sg	fut	dep	indic	ἐλεύσομαι	he will come
2.	κρινεῖ	3	sg	fut	act	indic	κρίνω	he will judge
3.	ὄψονται	3	pl	fut	dep	indic	ὄράω	they will see
4.	ποιοῦμεν	1	pl	pres	act	ind	ποιέω	we will do/make

Extra Credit

1. What is the “consonantal iota”?

A use of ι that dropped out of usage but still affects the form of a word

2. Verbs whose present tense stem end in $\iota\zeta\omega$ or $\alpha\zeta\omega$ have roots that really end in what class of stops?

Dental

3. Verbs whose present tense stem end in $\alpha\sigma\omega$ have roots that really end in what class of stops? Velar

Vocabulary

1.	ἀκολουθέω	I follow, I accompany
2.	γινώσκω	I know, come to know, realize, learn
3.	θέλω	I will, wish, desire, enjoy
4.	ναός	temple
5.	Ιουδαῖος	a Jew
6.	πάλιν	again
7.	οὖν	therefore, then, accordingly
8.	θάλασσα	sea, lake
9.	πῶς	how
10.	ὡς	as, like, when, that, how, about

Grammar

1. How do you translate the imperfect?
Continuous action in the past
2. What are the four parts of the verb in the imperfect?
 - a. Augment
 - b. Present tense stem
 - c. Connecting vowel
 - d. Secondary active personal endings
3. What is the main difference between a primary and secondary tense? (The answer is not that they use different personal endings).
The secondary tense endings use an augment

4. Write out the paradigm of the imperfect, active and passive.

	<i>active</i>	<i>passive</i>
1 sg	ἔλυνον	ἐλύομην
2 sg	ἔλυες	ἐλύου
3 sg	ἔλυε(ν)	ἐλύετο
1 pl	ἐλύομεν	ἐλύομεθα
2 pl	ἐλύετε	ἐλύεσθε
3 pl	ἔλυνον	ἐλύοντο

5. What are the two basic rules for augmentation?

- a. If the word starts with a consonant, the augment is e
- b. If the word starts with a vowel, the vowel lengthens

6. how do you augment a compound verb?

The augment comes after the preposition and before the stem of the verb.

7. Fill out the Master Verb Chart

<i>tense</i>	<i>aug./ redup.</i>	<i>tense stem</i>	<i>tense form.</i>	<i>conn. vowel</i>	<i>personal endings</i>	<i>1st sg paradigm</i>
<i>imperfect act</i>	e	pres		o/ε	sec act	ἔλυνον
<i>imperfect mid/pas</i>	e	pres		o/ε	sec m/p	ἐλύομην

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	μέλλονται	3	pl	pres	m/p	I	μέλλω	they are about to be
2.	γινώσῃ	2	sg	fut	dep	I	γινώσκω	you will know
3.	ἐγινόμην	1	sg	imp	dep	I	γίνομαι	I was becoming

Quiz key over Chapter 21

4.	ἠγάπων	1	sg	imp	act	I	ἀγαπάω	I was loving
		3	pl					they were being loved

Vocabulary

Write out the tense stems used in the present and the aorist

		<i>present tense stem</i>	<i>aorist tense stem</i>
1.	ἀποθνήσκω	αποθαν	αποθαν
2.	ἔρχομαι	ερχ	ελευθ
3.	λέγω	λεγ	ειπ
4.	ἔχω	εχ	ειχ
5.	ἐσθίω	εσθ	φαγ
6.	ἁμαρτάνω	αμαρτ	αμαρτ
7.	γινώσκω	γινω	γινω

Grammar

1. What is the difference between a “weak” and a “strong” verb in English?
A weak verb adds “ed” on the end to indicate past tense. A strong verb changes its stem.
2. What is the **basic** meaning of the aorist?
An undefined action that usually occurs in the past
3. What are the four parts of the aorist active verb?
 - a. Augment
 - b. Aorist active tense stem
 - c. Connecting vowel
 - d. Secondary active personal endings

4. Fill out the Master Verb Chart

<i>tense</i>	<i>aug./redup.</i>	<i>tense stem</i>	<i>tense form.</i>	<i>conn. vowel</i>	<i>personal endings</i>	<i>1st sg paradigm</i>
2 aor act	ε	aor act		ο/ε	sec act	ἔλαβον
2 aor mid	ε	aor act		ο/ε	sec m/p	ἐγενόμην

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num .</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	ἔβαλες	2	sg	aor	act	ind	βάλλω	you threw
2.	ἔυρες	2	sg	aor	act	ind	εὕρισκω	you found
3.	ἄρτου	g	sg	m			ἄρτος	of bread
4.	γίνεσθε	2	pl	pres	dep	ind	γίνομαι	you (pl) become
5.	ἔγνω	3	sg	aor	act	ind	γινώσκω	he knew
6.	προσεύξεται	3	sg	fut	dep	ind	προσεύχομαι	he will pray
7.	ἔσχετε	2	pl	aor	act	ind	ἔχω	you had

Vocabulary

Write out the second aorists (1st person singular) and the tense stems for the present and second aorist

		<i>second aorist 1st sg</i>	<i>present tense stem</i>	<i>aorist tense stem</i>
1.	ἔρχομαι	ἦλθον	ερχ	ελευθ
2.	γράφω	ἐγράφην	γραφ	γραφ
3.	λαμβάνω	ἔλαβον	λαμβον	λαβ
4.	θέλω	ἠθέλησα	θελ	(ε)θελ
5.	διδάσκω	ἐδίδαξα	διδασκ	διδασκ
6.	κηρύσσω	ἐκήρυξα	κηρυγ	κηρυγ
7.	μένω	ἔμεινα	μεν	μειν, μεν
8.	ἐγείρω	ἤγειρα	εγερ	εγειρ, εγερ
9.	καλέω	ἐκάλεσα	καλε	καλε
10.	προσεύχομαι	προσηυξάμην	προσευχ	προσευξ (deponent)

Grammar

- What are the four parts of a first aorist active verb?
 - Augment
 - Aorist Active tense stem
 - Tense formative (σα)
 - Secondary Active personal endings
- What happens to a stem whose final consonant is a stop when followed by the first aorist tense formative?

Labial: φ

Velar: ξ

Dental: drops off

3. What is the tense formative for a liquid aorist?

α

4. Fill out the Master Verb Chart

<i>tense</i>	<i>aug./redup.</i>	<i>tense stem</i>	<i>tense form.</i>	<i>conn. vowel</i>	<i>personal endings</i>	<i>1st sg paradigm</i>
<i>1 aor act</i>	ε	aor act	σα		sec act	ἔλυσα
<i>1 aor mid</i>	ε	aor act	σα		sec m/p	ἔλυσάμην

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	ἐπίστευσεν	3	sg	aor	act	ind	πιστεύω	he believed
2.	ἐζητήσατε	2	pl	aor	act	ind	ζητέω	you sought
3.	ἦλθαν	3	pl	aor	act	ind	ἔρχομαι	they went
4.	ἐγένετο	3	sg	aor	dep	ind	γίνομαι	he became
5.	ἐβάπτισας	2	sg	aor	act	ind	βαπτίζω	you baptized

Vocabulary

1.	ἕκαστος	each, every
2.	ἱμάτιον	cloak, garment
3.	ὄρους	of a mountain
4.	γράφω	I write
5.	δύναμις	power, miracle

Grammar

1. What are the four parts of a first aorist passive verb?

- a. Augment
- b. aorist passive stem
- c. tense formative (θη)
- d. secondary active personal endings

2. What is the tense formative for the second aorist passive?

Eta (η)

3. Identify the tense, voice, and lexical form of the following verbs.

		<i>tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>lexical</i>
a.	ἐγεννήθην	Aorist	Passive	γενναω
b.	ἐβαπτίσθην	Aorist	Passive	βαπτίζω
c.	ἠθέληθην	Aorist	Passive	θέλω
d.	ἐγνώσθην	Aorist	Passive	γινωσκω
e.	ἐκηρύχθην	Aorist	Passive	κηρυσσω
f.	διδαχθήσομαι	Future	Passive	διδασκω
g.	ἐγράφην	Aorist	Passive	γραφω
h.	ἀπεστάλην	Aorist	Passive	ἀποστελλω

Quiz key over Chapter 24

i.	ἀποκτάνθην	Aorist	Passive	ἀποκτεινω
j.	περιπατηθήσομαι	Future	Passive	περιπατεω

4. Fill out the Master Verb Chart

tense	aug./redup.	tense stem	tense form.	conn. vowel	personal endings	1st sg paradigm
1 aor pass	ε	aorist pas	θη		sec act	ἔλυθην
2 fut pass		aorist pas	ης	ο/ε	prim m/p	ἀποσταλήσομαι

Parsing

		case per.	num.	gen. tense	voice	mod	lexical form	meaning of inflected
1.	ἤχθης	2	sg	aor	pas	ind	ἄγω	you were led
2.	ἐλήμφθησαν	3	pl	aor	pass	ind	λαμβάνω	they were taken
3.	φοβηθήσεται	2	sg	fut	pass	ind	φοβεομαι	he will be feared
4.	ἐχάρην	1	sg	aor	pass	ind	χαίρω	I was rejoiced
5.	ἀποσταλήσεσθε	2	pl	fut	pas	ind	ἀποστελλω	you will be sent
6.	ἔσώθην	1	sg	aor	pass	ind	σωζω	I was saved
7.	εἰσῆλθετε	2	pl	aor	act	ind	εἰσερχομαι	you went into

Vocabulary

1.	μᾶλλον	more, rather
2.	αἶτεω	I ask, demand
3.	ὑπάγω	I depart
4.	δοξάζω	I praise, honor, glorify
5.	ἔτι	still, yet, even

Grammar

- What is the basic significance of the perfect tense?
completed action; present consequences
- What are the four parts of a perfect active verb?
 - Reduplication
 - Perfect active tense
 - tense formative κα
 - Primary active personal endings
- What are the two basic rules for reduplication in the perfect?
 - duplicate initial consonant; separate with epsilon (consonantal)
 - lengthen initial vowel (vocalic)
- Identify the tense, voice, and lexical form of the following inflected forms.

		tense	voice	lexical
a.	ἀπεκρίθην	aorist	deponent	ἀποκρινομαι
b.	ἔβαλον	aorist	active	βαλλω
c.	ἐγνώσθην	aorist	deponent	γινωσκω
d.	ἠγάπημαι	perfect	passive	ἀγαπαω
e.	κέκληκα	perfect	active	καλεω

Quiz key over Chapter 25

f.	ἐγέννησα	aorist	active	γεννωω
g.	εὔρον	aorist	active	εὔρισκω
h.	ἀρῶ	future	active	αἶρω
i.	ἐρωτήσω	future	active	ἐρωταω
j.	ἀκήκοα	perfect	active	ἀκουω
k.	ἀπέθανον	aorist	active	ἀποθνησκω
l.	ἔσχον	aorist	active	έχω
m.	ἐβάπτισα	aorist	active	βαπτίζω
n.	περιπατηθήσομαι	future	passive	περιπατεω
o.	ἤχθην	aorist	passive	άγω

4. Fill out the Master Verb Chart

<i>tense</i>	<i>aug./redup.</i>	<i>tense stem</i>	<i>tense form.</i>	<i>conn. vowel</i>	<i>personal endings</i>	<i>1st sg paradigm</i>
<i>perf act</i>	λυ	perf act	κα		prim act	λελυκα
<i>perf pass</i>	λυ	perf m/p			prim pas	λελυμαι

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	μεμαρτύρηκε	3	sg	perf	act	ind	μαρτυρω	he has witnessed
2.	ἠτήκασιν	3	pl	perf	act	ind	αἰτεω	they have requested
3.	πεπίστευται	3	sg	perf	m/p	ind	πιστευω	he has been believed
4.	πεποίημαι	1	pl	perf	m/p	ind	ποιεω	I have been made
5.	ἀκηκόαμεν	1	pl	perf	act	ind	ἀκουω	we have heard

Grammar

1. What is the two-word definition of a participle?

Verbal adjective

2. The participle and its modifiers are called a Participial phrase.

3. The *primary* significance of a participle is its aspect.

4. What determines the *tense* of a participle?

Its tense stem

5. What determines the *voice* of a participle?

Its morpheme

6. Most participles are negated by μη.

7. What determines the case, number, and gender of the participle? (The answer is not, "Its case endings.")

The word it modifies

Vocabulary

1.	ἀναβαίνω	I go up, come up
2.	κάθημαι	I sit (down), live
3.	παρακαλέω	I call, urge, exhort, comfort
4.	ἄπτω	I kindle; middle: touch, take hold of
5.	διδάσκω	I teach
6.	πιστεύω	I believe, have faith (in), trust

Grammar

1. What are the four parts to the present active participle?

- a. Present tense stem
- b. Connecting vowel (o)
- c. Participle morphemes (ντ)
- d. Case endings [third declension]

2. What are the four participle morphemes, and when are they used?

1.	ντ	active, masculine and neuter
2.	ουσα	active, present, feminine
3.	μενο, η	middle/passive
4.	οτ	active, perfect

3. What are the six forms you memorized for the present active participle of λύω?

	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	ων	ουσα	ον
<i>gen sg</i>	οντος	ουσης	οντος

4. What are the six forms you memorized for the present passive participle of λύω?

	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	ομενος	ομενη	ομενον
<i>gen sg</i>	ομενου	ομενης	ομενου

5. What is the primary significance of a present participle?

Continuous action (p. 246, 27.1.b)

6. What determines the case, number, and gender of the present participle?

The noun or pronoun it modifies

7. The adverbial participle will usually be preceded by the article.

a. True

b. **False - it is always anarthrous (27.1.f)**

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	πιστεύων	nom	sg	masc/pres	act	part	πιστευω	while believing
2.	βαλλόντων	gen	pl	masc-neut/ pres	act	part	βαλλω	while throwing
3.	γράφουσιν	dat	pl	masc-neut/ pres	act	part	γραφω	while writing
4.	ἀκουόμενα	nom/acc	pl	neut/pres	pass	part	ακουω	while being heard
5.	ποιουμένης	gen	sg	fem/pres	pass	part	ποιεω	while being made
6.	ὄντι	dat	sg	masc-neut/ pres	act	part	εἰμί	while being
7.	λυθήσεται	3	sg	fut	pass	ind	λυω	he will be loosed

Vocabulary

1.	γραμματεὺς	scribe
2.	ἱερόν	temple
3.	παιδίον	child, infant
4.	ὥστε	therefore, so that
5.	καταβαίνω	I go down, come down
6.	παρακαλέω	I call, urge, exhort, comfort
7.	δεξιός	right
8.	αἰτέω	I ask, demand
9.	μᾶλλον	more, rather
10.	μαρτυρέω	I bear witness, testify

Grammar

1. What is the basic significance of the aorist participle?

Undefined action

2. The first aorist participle is formed of what parts?

Unaugmented first aorist tense stem + tense formative + participle morpheme + case endings

3. The second aorist participle is formed of what parts?

Unaugmented second aorist stem + connecting vowel + participle morpheme + case endings

4. What are the six forms you memorized for the aorist active participle of λύω?

	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	σας	σασα	σαν
<i>gen sg</i>	σαντος	σασης	σαντος

5. What are the six forms you memorized for the aorist passive participle of γράφω?

	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>nom sg</i>	ΦΕΙΣ	ΦΕΙΣΑ	ΦΕΝ
<i>gen sg</i>	ΦΕΝΤΟΣ	ΦΕΙΣΗΣ	ΦΕΝΤΟΣ

Parsing

		<i>case. per</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	λύσαντι	dat	sg	aor-masc- neut	act	part	λυω	after loosing
2.	πιστευσαμένοις	dat	pl	aor-masc- neut	mid	part	πιστεω	after being believed
3.	ποιηθείσαι	nom	pl	aor-fem	pass	part	ποιεω	after being made
4.	ἀναβαίνοντα	acc	sg-pl	pres-masc	act	part	ἀναβαινω	while going up
		nom- acc	pl	neut				
5.	ἔλθοντες	nom	pl	aor-masc	act	part	ἔρχομαι	after going
6.	γραφέντι	dat	sg	aor-masc- neut	pass	part	γραφω	after being written
7.	ἐπερωτωμένη	dat	sg	aor-fem	mid	part	ἐπερωταω	after being questioned
8.	οὔσαν	acc	sg	pres-fem	act	part	εἶμι	while being

Vocabulary

1.	δέχομαι	I take, receive
2.	ἐσθίω	I eat.
3.	φέρω	I carry, bear, produce
4.	ἐπί (acc)	on, to, against
5.	κάθημαι	I sit (down), live
6.	εὕρισκω	I find
7.	παρά (acc)	alongside of
8.	κράζω	I cry out, call out
9.	περί (gen)	concerning, about
10.	ὥστε	therefore

Grammar

1. What is a major clue that a participle is being used adjectivally?

It will usually have an article

2. How can you tell if a participle is being used substantivally?

There is not a noun for it to modify with which it agrees in case, number, and gender

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	κράζον	acc	sg	neut	pres act	part	κράζω	while crying out
		nom		masc				

Quiz key over Chapter 29

2.	φάγοντα	acc masc	pl	aor	act	part	ἔσθιω	having eaten
		nom acc	sg					
3.	δέδεγσαι	2	sg	perf	dep	ind	δεχομαι	you have taken
4.	καταβαινούσαι ς	dat	pl	pres fem	act	part	καταβαινω	while going down
5.	αἰτούμενον	nom	sg	pres masc	mid	part	αἰτεω	while being asked
		acc		neut masc				
6.	ἔφαγε	3	sg	aor	act	ind	ἔσθιω	he ate
7.	παραλάβων	nom	sg	aor masc	act	part	παραλαμβάνω	I take, take over
8.	μαρτυρηθέντι	dat	sg	aor- masc- neut	pass	part	μαρτυρεω	having been testified
9.	ἤνεγκας	2	sg	aor	act	ind	φέρω	you brought
10.	ἐφοβήθησαν	3	pl	aor	pass	ind	φοβεομαι	they were feared

Vocabulary

1.	ἐσθίω	I eat
2.	φέρω	I carry, bear, produce
3.	κράζω	I cry out, call out
4.	ὥστε	Therefore, so that
5.	παρακαλέω	I call, urge, exhort, comfort
6.	δέχομαι	I take, receive
7.	ἀναβαίνω	I go up, come up
8.	μᾶλλον	more, rather
9.	διό	therefore, for this reason
10.	τότε	Then, thereafter

Grammar

1. If a participle is used as a noun, what determines its case, number, and gender?

Function in the sentence

2. What determines the case, number, and gender of an adverbial participle?

The word it modifies.

3. What is a genitive absolute?

A noun or pronoun and a participle in the genitive that are not grammatically connected to the rest of the sentence. (30.9)

4. What case will the “subject” of the participle be in a genitive absolute?

genitive

5. How do you form the periphrastic future?

Future of εἶμι + present participle (30.14)

6. Write out the following nominative and genitive singular participle forms you memorized.

	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>neuter</i>
<i>pres act</i>	ων	ουσα	ον
	οντος	ουσης	οντος
<i>pres mid</i>	ομενος	ομενη	ομενον
	ομενου	ομενης	ομενου
<i>1 aor acdt</i>	σας	σασα	σαν
	σαντος	σασης	σαντος
<i>2 aor mid</i>	ομενος	ομενη	ομενον
	ομενου	ομενης	ομενου
<i>1 aor pass</i>	θεις	θεισα	θεν
	θεντος	θεισης	θεντος
<i>perf act</i>	κως	κυια	κος
	κοτος	κυιας	κοτος

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	λελυκυια	dat	sg	perf-fem	act	part	λυω	having loosed
2.	πεπιστευκότες	nom	pl	perf-masc	act	part	πιστευω	having believed
3.	ἐγνωμένου	gen	sg	aor-masc-neut	mid	part	γινωσκω	after knowing for himself
4.	ιδόντας	acc	pl	aor-masc	act	part	ὄραω	after seeing
5.	ἀναβεβηκώς	nom	sg	perf-masc	act	part	ἀναβαινω	having come up
6.	φαγοῦσιν	date	pl	aor-masc-neut	act	part	ἔσθιω	after eating
7.	λεγομένου	gen	sg	pres-masc-neut	m/p	part	λεγω	while being spoken (to)

Vocabulary

1.	λίθος	stone
2.	μόνος	alone, only
3.	τοιούτου	such, of such a kind
4.	τις	some-certain-any / one / thing
5.	περί (gen)	concerning, about
6.	άνήρ	man, male, husband
7.	Ιουδαίος	Jewish, Jew
8.	ἕως	conj: until prep w / gen: as far as
9.	ώρα	hour, occasion, moment
10.	διδάσκω	I teach

Grammar

1. What kind of action is described by the subjunctive?
 - a. Present tense - continuous action
 - b. Aorist tense - undefined action
2. What are the three parts of a present subjunctive verb?

Present tense stem + lengthened connecting vowel (ω / η) + Primary personal endings
3. What are the four parts of an aorist subjunctive verb?

Unaugmented aorist tense stem + (tense formative +) lengthened connecting vowel + primary personal endings
4. Define the "axiomatic" use of the subjunctive.

A general condition whose truth is timeless: "If I sin, God still loves me."
5. Define the "hortatory" subjunctive.

An exhortation, translated "Let us...": "Let us pray."

6. What are the three “signs” of the subjunctive?
- Follows ἵνα, ἐάν, ἄν and other words
 - Lengthened connecting vowel
 - No augment in the aorist

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	λύης	2	sg	pres	act	subj	λύω	you may loose
2.	ἐκβαλῶσιν	3	pl	aor	act	subj	ἐκβαλλω	they may throw
3.	γραφῆτε	2	pl	pres	act	subj	γράφω	you may write
4.	περιπατήσωμεν	1	pl	aor	act	subj	περιπατέω	we may walk around
5.	ἦτε (2x)	2	pl	imp	act	ind/ subj	εἶμι	you may be
6.	ἔλθῃ	3	sg	aor	act	subj	ἔρχομαι	he may come
7.	γνώσεται	3	sg	fut	dep	ind	γινώσκω	he will know

Vocabulary

1.	πέμπω	I send
2.	δίκαιος	righteous, right, just
3.	πείθω	I persuade
4.	γραμματεὺς	scribe
5.	μαρτυρέω	I bear witness, testify
6.	πίνω	I drink
7.	ὅστις	whoever, whichever, whatever
8.	θέλω	I will, wish, desire, enjoy
9.	ἐπερωτάω	I ask (for), question, demand of
10.	στόμα	mouth

Grammar

1. An infinitive is defined as a(n) _____ verbal noun _____.
2. The “subject” of an infinitive is the _____ accusative _____ case.
3. The infinitive occurs in which three tenses?
 - a. Present
 - b. Aorist
 - c. Perfect
4. All non-indicative verbal forms are negated not by οὐ but by _____ μή _____.
5. How do you translate the following prepositions when they occur with an articular infinitive?
 - a. διὰ - because
 - b. ἐς - in order that
 - c. πρὸς - in order that

6. A common way of indicating “result” is with what verbal construction?

ὥστε followed by an infinitive

7. Fill out the Infinitive Chart

	<i>present</i>	<i>first aorist</i>	<i>second aorist</i>	<i>perfect</i>
<i>active</i>	εἶν	σαι	εἶν	κεναι
<i>middle</i>	εσθαι	σασθαι	εσθαι	σθαι
<i>passive</i>	εσθαι	θηναι	ηναι	σθαι

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	μέλλειν			pres	act	inf	μελλω	to be about to
2.	πέμψαι			aor	act	inf	πεμπω	to send
3.	δέχεσθαι			pres	dep	inf	δεχομαι	to be taken, received
4.	μαρτυρήσω	1	sg	fut	act	ind	μαρτυρεω	I will witness
5.	ἐνεχθῆναι			aor	pas	inf	φερω	to be carried
6.	αἵτητε	2	pl	pres	act	subj	αἵτεω	you may ask
7.	φαγεῖν			aor	act	inf	ἐσθιω	to eat

Vocabulary

1.	χαίρω	I rejoice
2.	παιδίον	child, infant
3.	ὥστε	therefore, so that
4.	ἱμάτιον	garment, cloak
5.	ἀπέρχομαι	I depart
6.	ἄρτος	bread
7.	ἀκολουθέω	I follow, accompany
8.	γλῶσσα	tongue, language
9.	καρπός	fruit, crop, result
10.	νόμος	law, principle

Grammar

- How do you translate the third person imperative?

Use the key words “let” or “must” + third person pronoun + verb

- What is the difference in time significance between the present and the aorist imperative?

Present indicates continuous action, aorist indicates undefined action

- Fill out the Imperative Morpheme Chart

	<i>active and aorist passive</i>	<i>middle/passive</i>
2 sg	?	?
3sg	τω	σθω
2 pl	τε	σθε
3pl	τωσαν	σθωσαν

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	βλεπέτω	3	s	pres	a	imp	βλέπω	let him see!
2.	λύσαι (2x)	2	s	aor	m	imp	λύω	loose!
					a	inf		to loose
3.	λαλήτωσαν	3	pl	pres	a	imp	λαλέω	let them speak!
4.	κήρυξον	2	s	aor	a	imp	κηρύσσω	(you) proclaim!
5.	ἴδετε	2	pl	aor	a	imp	ὄράω	(you) see!
6.	συνάγου	2	s	pres	m/p	imp	συνάγω	(You) gather together! (You) be gathered!
7.	γραφῆναι			aor	p	inf	γράφω	to be written
8.	γεννᾶτε	2	pl	pres	a	imp	γεννάω	(You) produce!

Vocabulary

1.	δίδωμι	I give (out), entrust, give back, put
2.	δοκέω	I think, seem
3.	παραδίδωμι	I entrust, hand over, betray
4.	λοιπός	remaining, (the) rest; for the rest, henceforth
5.	ὄρος	mountain, hill
6.	ἀπέρχομαι	I depart
7.	ὑπάγω	I depart
8.	παρακαλέω	I call, urge, exhort, comfort
9.	ἔθνος	nation, the Gentiles
10.	παρά (acc)	alongside of

Grammar

1. What are the five rules governing the formation of μι verbs?
 - a. μι verbs reduplicate their initial stem letter to form the present, and separate reduplicated consonant with an iota (ι)
 - b. μι verbs do not ordinarily use a connecting (i.e., “thematic”) vowel in the indicative
 - c. μι verbs employ three different personal endings in the present active indicative
 - d. the stem vowel of μι verbs can lengthen, shorten or drop out (ablaut)
 - e. most of the μι verbs use κα as their tense formative in the aorist.

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	δίδως	2	sg	pres	act	ind	διδωμι	you give
2.	ἔδωκεν	3	sg	aor	act	ind	διδωμι	he gave
3.	δέδωκαν	3	pl	perf	act	ind	διδωμι	they have given
4.	διδόασιν	3	pl	pres	act	ind	διδωμι	they give
5.	ἐδίδουν	1	sg	imp	act	ind	διδωμι	I was giving
		3	pl					
6.	ἐδίδασκες	2	sg	imp	act	ind	διδασκω	they were teaching
7.	λαμβάνου	2	sg	pres	m/p	imp	λαμβάνω	you be taken!
8.	λαβεῖν			aor	act	inf	λαμβάνω	to take, receive

Vocabulary

1.	ἀνίστημι	intrans: I rise, get up ; transitive: I raise
2.	ἀνοίγω	I open
3.	ἀφίημι	I let go, leave, permit
4.	ἴδιος	one's own
5.	μέσος	middle, in the midst
6.	πίπτω	I fall
7.	φημί	I say, affirm
8.	δείκνυμι	I show, explain
9.	ἀρχή	beginning, ruler
10.	γυνή	woman, wife

Grammar

1. What are the roots of the following verbs?
 - a. τίθημι - θε
 - b. ἵστημι - στα
 - c. δείκνυμι - δεικνυ
 - d. ἀπόλλυμι - ἀπ ὀλ
 - e. ἀνίστημι - ἀνά στα
2. What are the five rules governing the formation of mi verbs?
 - a. μι verbs reduplicate their initial stem letter to form the present, and separate reduplicated consonant with an iota (ι)
 - b. μι verbs do not ordinarily use a connecting (i.e., "thematic") vowel in the indicative
 - c. μι verbs employ three different personal endings in the present active indicative

- d. the stem vowel of μι verbs can lengthen, shorten or drop out (ablaut)
 e. most of the μι verbs use κα as their tense formative in the aorist.

Parsing

		<i>case per.</i>	<i>num.</i>	<i>gen. tense</i>	<i>voice</i>	<i>mood</i>	<i>lexical form</i>	<i>meaning of inflected</i>
1.	ἴστατε	2	pl	pres	act	ind	ἴστημι	I stood, caused to stand
2.	τίθεμεν	1	pl	pres	act	ind	τίθημι	we are putting
3.	δείκνυσι	3	sg	pres	act	ind	δείκνυμι	he is showing
4.	διδῶς	2	sg	pres	act	subj	δίδωμι	you give out, entrust, give back, put
5.	τιθέτω	3	sg	pres	act	imp	τίθημι	he placed!
6.	ἀνίστησι	3	sg	pres	act	ind	ἀνίστημι	he is rising, getting up, raising
7.	θέτω	3	sg	aor	act	imp	τίθημι	let him put!
8.	στήσουσι	3	pl	fut	act	ind	ἴστημι	they will stand
9.	ἔθηκε	3	sg	aor	act	ind	τίθημι	he placed
10.	ἔστησε	3	sg	aor	act	ind	ἴστημι	he stood