

1st-Year Greek Study Guide

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Introduction

- If you understand and can reproduce everything in this study guide from memory, then you know and have memorized everything that you need to in 1st year Greek (following Mounce's *Basics of Biblical Greek*).
- This study guide comes in two copies: one with the answers, and a "blank" version with the questions but only the answers, to use for quizzing yourself.
- Information in [brackets] is either advanced material or else a second attempt to explain the answer.
- The study guide contains two types of questions:
 - Principle questions refer to everything that must be memorized.
 - Application questions check that you can apply the principles you have memorized.
- There is no point in learning and then forgetting Greek. There is a lot to memorize, but if you cram the answers into short-term memory and then forget it later, you have wasted your time.
- The answers to the principle questions must be put into long-term memory.
- The answers to the application questions should never be memorized because there are too many such possible questions for most people to commit them to long-term memory. If you rely upon memorizing the answers to these questions, you may get great scores on quizzes, but it will be difficult to keep those answers in long-term memory. Instead, you should memorize only the principles, and then understand how to answer the application questions from those principles.

Suggestions for how to use this study guide:

1. First, understand the questions and their answers. Read through the study guide, textbook, overheads, and notes, and ask questions until you understand:
 - The meaning of the questions and answers in the study guide, and
 - How to answer the application questions from the answers to the principle questions.
2. Next, use the study guide to memorize the answers to the principle questions.
 - There may be some mnemonics to help you, but ultimately you must brute-force it.
 - Use blank sheets of paper and the questions-only version of the study guide to practice answering the principle questions over and over, and checking yourself each time against the study guide. Do this until you can answer the principle questions without having looked at them for a couple of hours.
3. Then, after you have memorized the principles, use the study guide to check that you understand how to correctly apply the principles to answer the application questions.
 - Consciously rely on applying the memorized principles rather than memorizing the answers to the application questions.
 - Use blank sheets of paper and the blank version of the study guide to practice answering the application questions over and over, and checking yourself each time against the answer key. Do this until you can answer them without having looked at them for a couple of hours.
 - Check that you are truly applying the principles rather than simply memorizing the answers to the application questions by checking that you can state the principle behind every answer.
4. Finally, over the next year or two, review the answers to the principle questions on a regular basis.
 - Gradually increase the time period between quizzing yourself. A good goal is to be able to answer them easily and correctly after not having looked at them for a month or more.

Instructions for particular types of questions

- Breathing marks must be given wherever they exist.
- Accents need only be given where explicitly indicated.
 - When accents count, full credit is given for correctly including or omitting an accent in the correct place, but which accent is used does not matter.
- On vocabulary questions:
 - In the “article” column:
 - Fill in the article that corresponds to the lexical form for nouns, otherwise, leave it blank.
 - In the “other forms” column:
 - For nouns, list the singular genitive article and inflected form.
 - For adjectives and pronouns, list the feminine and neuter singular nominative forms.
 - In the “definition” column:
 - A single English equivalent is enough.
 - Indicate postpositive words.
 - Indicate verbs that take a direct object in a case other than the accusative.
 - For prepositions, indicate the case of the object. If the preposition takes more than one case, list an English equivalent for each case of the object.

Parsing codes:

- When multiple parsings are possible, list all possible parsings that you have learned, and then underline the one that is correct given the context. Use lower case for additional possibilities in a position, so that every UC letter indicates a change of position (e.g. from tense to voice). This key does not list possible parsings that you haven’t learned yet.
 - e.g., PAI2S = Present Active Indicative 2nd person Singular
 - e.g., MfnPG = Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter Plural Genitive (But FPG in that context).
 - e.g., PAI3P/PAPMnPD = Present Active Indicative 3rd person Plural or Present Active Participle Masculine or Neuter Plural Dative. (But PAI3P in that context).
- If a verb is deponent, use a lower-case “d” after the morphological voice code.
 - e.g., PMpdI2S is middle or passive in form, but deponent in meaning (“middle-passive dep”).
 - e.g., AMdI2S is middle in form, but deponent in meaning (“middle deponent”).
 - e.g., APdI2S is passive in form, but deponent in meaning (“passive deponent”).
- There is no need in parsing to state whether a verb is a 1st aorist or a 2nd aorist, for example.
 - When teaching, we sometimes indicate a 1st aorist with ‘1A’ and a 2nd aorist with ‘2A’, etc.
- Parse prepositions as “prep → G” if the object is genitive case, etc.

<i>Tense</i>	<i>Voice</i>	<i>Mood</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Case</i>
P = Present	A = Active	I = Indicative	M = Masculine	1 = First	S = Singular	N = Nominative
I = Imperfect	M = Middle	S = Subjunctive	F = Feminine	2 = Second	P = Plural	G = Genitive
F = Future	P = Passive	M = Imperative	N = Neuter	3 = Third		D = Dative
A = Aorist	D = Deponent	O = Optative				A = Accusative
T = Perfect		N = Infinitive				V = Vocative
L = Pluperfect		P = Participle				
R = Future perfect						

Chapter 3 (Alphabet & Pronunciation)

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Name: Answer Key

Hours of study: _____

Score: _____ / 183 = _____ %

Principle: Alphabet

Name	Lower Case	Upper Case	Transliteration	Pronunciation (equivalent word OK)
1. Alpha	2. α	3. A	4. a	5. f <u>a</u> ther (sounds like omicron)
6. Beta	7. β	8. B	9. b	10. <u>B</u> ible
11. Gamma	12. γ	13. Γ	14. g	15. g <u>o</u> ne
16. Delta	17. δ	18. Δ	19. d	20. d <u>o</u> g
21. Epsilon	22. ε	23. E	24. e	25. m <u>e</u> t
26. Zeta	27. ζ	28. Z	29. z	30. d <u>a</u> ze or d <u>z</u>
31. Eta	32. η	33. H	34. ē	35. o <u>b</u> ey
36. Theta	37. θ	38. Θ	39. th	40. <u>th</u> ing
41. Iota	42. ι	43. I	44. i	45. h <u>i</u> t
46. Kappa	47. κ	48. K	49. k	50. <u>k</u> it
51. Lambda	52. λ	53. Λ	54. l	55. <u>l</u> aw
56. Mu	57. μ	58. M	59. m	60. <u>m</u> om
61. Nu	62. ν	63. N	64. n	65. <u>n</u> ew
66. Xsi or Xi	67. ξ	68. Ξ	69. xs or x	70. a <u>x</u> e
71. Omicron	72. ο	73. O	74. o	75. n <u>o</u> t (sounds like alpha)
76. Pi	77. π	78. Π	79. p	80. p <u>e</u> ach
81. Rho	82. ρ	83. P	84. r	85. r <u>o</u> d
86. Sigma	87. σ or ς	88. Σ	89. s	90. s <u>t</u> udy
91. Tau	92. τ	93. T	94. t	95. t <u>a</u> lk
96. Upsilon	97. υ	98. Υ	99. u or y	100. <u>u</u> nit
101. Phi	102. φ	103. Φ	104. ph	105. <u>ph</u> one
106. Chi	107. χ	108. X	109. ch	110. l <u>o</u> ch
111. Psi	112. ψ	113. Ψ	114. ps	115. l <u>i</u> ps

Name	Lower Case	Upper Case	Transliteration	Pronunciation (equivalent word OK)
116. Omega	117. ω	118. Ω	119. ō	120. <u>tone</u>

Principle: Breathing Marks

Questions	Answers
What are the kinds of breathing marks? What do they sound like?	121. The rough breathing mark (<u>ˆ</u>) sounds like the English letter “h.” [Some scholars say it is silent when it is over the letter rho.] The smooth breathing mark (<u>˘</u>) is silent.
When are breathing marks used?	122. Breathing marks are used when a word begins with a vowel or the letter rho [ρ].
What letters force there to be a particular breathing mark?	123. When the first letter is rho [ρ] or upsilon [υ], there is always a rough breathing mark [<u>ˆ</u>].
With which letter in a word is a breathing mark associated?	124. If the word begins with a diphthong, the breathing mark is associated with the second letter of the diphthong (and hence the second letter of the word). Otherwise, the breathing mark is associated with the first letter of the word.
Where is a breathing mark placed with respect to the letter with which it is associated? Demonstrate this with the letter alpha.	125. Breathing marks go over lower-case letters [<u>ᾱ</u>] and in front of upper-case letters [<u>Ᾱ</u>] [Placement motivated by the lack of room over UC letters].

Principle: Diphthongs

Diphthong (LC letters)	Transliteration	Pronunciation (English example may vary)
126. αι	127. ai	128. <u>ais</u> le
129. ει	130. ei	131. <u>ei</u> ght
132. οι	133. oi	134. <u>oi</u> l
135. αυ	136. au	137. <u>sau</u> erk <u>rau</u> t
138. ου	139. ou	140. <u>so</u> p
141. υι	142. ui	143. <u>sui</u> te
144. ευ	145. eu	146. <u>fe</u> ud
147. ηυ	148. ēu	149. <u>fe</u> ud

Principle: Improper Diphthongs

Diphthong (LC letters)	Transliteration	Pronunciation (English example may vary)
150. α	151. ai	152. <u>fa</u> ther
153. η	154. ēi	155. o <u>bey</u>

Diphthong (LC letters)	Transliteration	Pronunciation (English example may vary)
156. ω	157. $\bar{o}i$	158. <u>tone</u>

Principle: Corresponding Long and Short Vowels

Short Vowel (name & LC letter)	Corresponding Long Vowel (name & LC letter)
159. alpha (α)	160. alpha (α)
161. epsilon (ϵ)	162. eta (η)
163. iota (ι)	164. iota (ι)
165. upsilon (υ)	166. upsilon (υ)
167. omicron (o)	168. omega (ω)

Principle: Miscellaneous

Questions	Answers
What letter takes two forms? What case does it do this in?	169. Sigma takes two lower-case forms.
What are the two forms? When are they used?	170. “Final sigma” ς is used when a lower-case sigma is the last letter of a word. The normal sigma form σ is used everywhere else.
When are capital letters used?	171. Capital letters are used for the first letter of: proper names, the first word of a quotation, and the first word of a paragraph.
A gamma has a different sound when it precedes what four letters?	172. gamma, kappa, xsi, or chi [called “velars”]
What is gamma called then, and how is it pronounced?	173. A gamma nasal is pronounced like an English “n.”
What is the two-dot symbol ($\ddot{}$) called? Where is it used? What does it mean?	174. A diaeresis is placed over the second vowel of two vowels in a row that normally form a diphthong, but don’t form a diphthong in this particular instance.

Application: Breathing marks

- Add breathing marks to the following words if they need them. Assume a smooth breathing rather than a rough breathing if a smooth breathing is possible.

Αγάπη	175. Ἀγάπη
αγάπη	176. ἀγάπη
Εἰ	177. εἰ
εἰ	178. εἶ
Ιησοῦς	179. Ἰησοῦς
Ισραήλ	180. Ἰσραήλ
γλωσσα	181. γλῶσσα

ύδωρ	182. ύδωρ
ραββί	183. ραββί

Chapter 4 (Punctuation & Syllabification)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 80 = _____ %

Principles

Question	Answer
What seven things do the earliest manuscripts lack?	1. The earliest manuscripts lack lower-case letters, spaces between words [usually], punctuation, breathing marks, diacritical marks (including accents), chapter divisions, and verse divisions
Where is a breathing mark placed with respect to an accent?	2. Breathing marks go under circumflex accents [^ˆ ^ˆ] and before acute and grave accents [[˘] [˘] [˘] [˘] [˘]].
What is the name of this Greek punctuation mark (,)?	3. , is a Greek comma.
What is the name of this Greek punctuation mark (.)? This is a dot at the bottom of the line.	4. . is a Greek period.
What is the name of this Greek punctuation mark (·)? This is a dot at the top of the line.	5. · is a Greek semicolon.
What is the name of this Greek punctuation mark (;)?	6. ; is a Greek question mark.
What are the names of the syllables of a Greek word?	7. The last syllable is called the ultima. The next-to-last syllable is called the penult. The next-to-next-to-last syllable is called the antepenult.
Where are compound words divided into syllables?	8. Compound words are divided into syllables at the joint.
How many syllables are there in a Greek word?	9. The number of syllables in a Greek word is equal to the number of vowels and diphthongs.
For dividing a Greek word into syllables, what happens to two vowels in a row?	10. If two vowels in a row form a diphthong, they are in the same syllable. Otherwise, they are divided into two separate syllables.

Question	Answer
In general, with which syllable does a Greek consonant go?	11. In general, Greek consonants go with the syllable of the vowel that follows them.
What two exceptions are there to the general rule stated in the previous question?	12. Repeated consonants are divided into separate syllables. Consonant clusters (two or more consonants in a row) that cannot be pronounced together are divided into separate syllables.
How can you detect whether or not a consonant cluster can be pronounced together?	13. In general, if English speakers cannot pronounce two consonants together in one syllable, that indicates that they will be divided into separate syllables. There are two more objective standards, however. First, if the second of two consonants in a row is mu (μ) or nu (ν), the cluster can be pronounced together in one syllable. Second, if there is a Greek word that begins with the consonant cluster, then you know that the consonants can be pronounced together in one syllable.
What is the name, placement, and meaning of this Greek diacritical mark? (¨)	14. (¨) is a diaeresis. It goes over the second vowel of two vowels in a row that normally form a diphthong. It prevents the diphthong from forming, and thus tells us to pronounce the two vowels in separate syllables instead of pronouncing them in one syllable as a diphthong.
What is the name, placement, and meaning of this Greek diacritical mark when it is used at the <u>beginning</u> of a word? (´)	15. (´) at the beginning of a word is a smooth breathing mark.
What is the name, placement, and meaning of this Greek diacritical mark when it is used in the <u>middle</u> of a word? (˘)	16. When a word that ends in a vowel is followed by a word starting with a vowel, the process of crasis sometimes occurs. In crasis, the final vowel of the first word is deleted, a coronis [˘] is substituted for it, and the two words are joined to form a new compound word. [Note that the coronis looks the same as a rough breathing mark and an apostrophe.]
What is the name, placement, and meaning of this Greek diacritical mark when it is used at the <u>end</u> of a word? (ˊ)	17. When a word (usually a preposition) that ends in a vowel is followed by a word starting with a vowel, the process of elision often occurs. In elision, the final vowel of the first word is deleted, and an apostrophe [ˊ] is substituted for it. [Note that the apostrophe looks the same as a rough breathing mark and a coronis.]
What is the name and meaning of this Greek diacritical mark? (´)	18. (´) is an acute accent. It originally indicated rising pitch.

Question	Answer
What is the name and meaning of this Greek diacritical mark? (`)	19. (`) is a grave accent. It originally indicated falling pitch.
What is the name and meaning of this Greek diacritical mark? (^)	20. (^) is a circumflex accent. It originally indicated pitch that rises and falls.
Where can Greek accents occur?	21. Greek accents can occur over a vowel or the second letter of a diphthong. Only the last three syllables of a Greek word can have an accent.
How many accents can a Greek word have? How many do most have?	22. Greek words can have zero, one, or two accents. Most Greek words have one accent.

Principle: Vocabulary and Application: Dividing into syllables.

- Divide the following Greek words into syllables, add breathing marks where needed, and write their definitions.

Vocabulary	Divide into syllables and add breathing marks	Meaning in English (A single equivalent word is enough)
Αβραάμ	23. Ἀ βρα άμ	24. Abraham
καί	25. καί	26. and, even, also, namely
ἀπόστολος	27. ἀ πό στο λος	28. apostle, envoy, messenger
Χριστός	29. Χρι στός	30. Christ, Messiah, Anointed One
Δαβίδ	31. Δαυ ίδ	32. David
Γαλιλαία	33. Γα λι λαί α	34. Galilee
δόξα	35. δό ξα	36. glory, majesty, fame
θεός	37. θε ός	38. God, god
καρδία	39. καρ δί α	40. heart, inner self
εγώ	41. ἐ γώ	42. I
έσχατος	43. ἔ σχα τος	44. last
ζωή	45. ζω ή	46. life
άνθρωπος	47. ἄν θρω πος	48. man, mankind, person, people, humankind, human being

Vocabulary	Divide into syllables and add breathing marks	Meaning in English (A single equivalent word is enough)
ἄγγελος	49. ἄ γ γε λος	50. messenger, angel
Παῦλος	51. Παῦ λος	52. Paul
Πέτρος	53. Πέ τρος	54. Peter
Πιλάτος	55. Πι λᾶ τος	56. Pilate
προφήτης	57. προ φή της	58. prophet
σάββατον	59. σάβ βα τον	60. Sabbath, week
Σίμων	61. Σί μων	62. Simon
φωνή	63. φω νή	64. sound, noise, voice
πνεῦμα	65. πνεῦ μα	66. spirit, Spirit, wind, breath, inner life
αμήν	67. ἂ μὴν	68. verily, truly, amen, so let it be
λόγος	69. λό γος	70. word, Word, statement, message
κόσμος	71. κό σμος	72. world, universe, humankind
γραφή	73. γρα φή	74. writing, Scripture

Application: Placing breathing and accent marks

- Add breathing marks and accents to the following table, placing them in correct relationship to each other and to an upper and lower case alpha.

	Smooth Breathing	Rough Breathing
Acute Accent	75. Ᾱ Ὶ A	76. Ὰ Ί A
Grave Accent	77. ᾶ Ὶ A	78. ᾷ Ί A
Circumflex Accent	79. ᾐ Ὶ A	80. ᾗ Ί A

Chapter 5 & 6A (Intro to Nouns)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 50 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
What are the three genders of Greek nouns?	1. The three genders of Greek nouns are masculine, feminine, and neuter.
What are the two numbers of Greek nouns?	2. The two numbers of Greek nouns are singular and plural.
What are the five cases of Greek nouns?	3. The five cases of Greek nouns are nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.
What does the inflection of a Greek noun show?	4. The inflection of a Greek noun shows its number and case.
What things do not change about a Greek noun?	5. The gender and declension of a Greek noun do not change.
What do we call a Greek dictionary?	6. A Greek dictionary is called a Greek lexicon.
What do we call the form of a word that we can find in a Greek dictionary?	7. The lexical form of a word is found in a Greek dictionary (lexicon).
Which inflected form of a Greek noun is (generally) the form found in a dictionary?	8. The singular nominative form is the normally the lexical form (the form found in a dictionary). [A few nouns lack a singular nominative form and therefore another form is the lexical form.]
What are the two main uses of the nominative case?	9. The main uses of the nominative case are as a subject and as a predicate nominative of a sentence.
What is the main use of the accusative case?	10. The main use of the accusative case is as the direct object of a verb.
What is a declension?	11. A declension is a category that sets the general pattern for how a Greek noun inflects.
How many declensions does Greek have?	12. Greek has three declensions.
What determines that a Greek noun is 1 st declension?	13. First declension words have stems that end in alpha or eta.
What determines that a Greek noun is 2 nd declension?	14. Second declension words have stems that end in omicron.
What determines that a Greek noun is 3 rd declension?	15. Third declension words have stems that end in a consonant.
What things must you list when you parse a noun?	16. When parsing a noun, you must list the lexical form, gender, number, case, and the meaning of the inflected form.
Which of your vocabulary words (listed below) is postpositive? What does being postpositive mean?	17. The word δέ is postpositive, meaning that it will never be the first word in a Greek sentence or clause.

Questions	Answers
The same word can be spelled οὐ, οὐκ, and οὐχ. When are the three different spellings used?	18. The word is spelled οὐ when followed by a word that does not have a breathing mark. The word is spelled οὐκ when followed by a word that has a smooth breathing mark. The word is spelled οὐχ when followed by a word that has a rough breathing mark.

Principle: Vocabulary and Application: Dividing into syllables.

- Divide the following Greek words into syllables, add breathing marks where needed, and write their definitions (a single English equivalent word is OK).

Vocabulary	Divide into syllables and add breathing marks	Meaning in English (A single equivalent word is enough)
19. αγάπη	20. ἄ γά πη	21. love
22. ἄλλος	23. ἄλ λος	24. other, another
25. αὐτός	26. αὐ τός	27. he, she, it, him, her, they, them
28. βασιλεία	29. βα σι λεί α	30. kingdom
31. δέ	32. δέ	33. but, and (postpositive)
34. εἰμί	35. εἰ μί	36. I am, exist, live, am present
37. ἐν	38. ἐν	39. in, on, among
40. ἔργον	41. ἔρ γον	42. work, deed, action
43. ἐστίν	44. ἐ στίν	45. he/she/it is
46. ἦν	47. ἦν	48. he/she/it was
49. καιρός	50. και ρός	51. appointed time, season
52. νῦν	53. νῦν	54. now, the present
55. ο, η, τό	56. ό, ή, τό	57. the
58. ὅτι	59. ὅ τι	60. that, since, because
61. ου, ουκ, ουχ	62. οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ	63. not
64. ὥρα	65. ὥ ρα	66. hour, occasion, moment

Chapter 6B (Nominative & Accusative)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 122 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
What is unique about the nominative and accusative forms of neuter words?	1. Every neuter word has the same form in the nominative and accusative cases. [Mounce's 2 nd noun rule]
What is unique about the plural nominative and accusative forms of neuter words?	2. Almost all neuter words end in alpha in the plural nominative and accusative. [Mounce's 3 rd noun rule]
With what does the article "agree"? What does that agreement mean?	3. The article inflects to match the gender, number, and case of the noun that it modifies.
Give the lexical form of the article and parse it.	4. ὁ from ὅ, masculine, singular, nominative, meaning "the."
If the stem ends in eta, what happens to that eta in the plural?	5. Stems that end in eta change the eta to alpha in the plural.

Principle: Case endings table

- Fill in the case endings in the following table. If there is no case ending, leave a dash. If the case ending replaces the final stem vowel, underline the case ending.

declension	2	1	2
gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	6. <u>ς</u>	7. <u>–</u>	8. <u>ν</u>
singular accusative	9. <u>ν</u>	10. <u>ν</u>	11. <u>ν</u>
plural nominative	12. <u>ι</u>	13. <u>ι</u>	14. <u>α</u>
plural accusative	15. <u>υς</u>	16. <u>ς</u>	17. <u>α</u>

Principle: Article paradigm

- Fill in the article paradigm. Be sure to write in the correct breathing marks and accents.

gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	18. ὁ	19. ἡ	20. τό
singular accusative	21. τόν	22. τήν	23. τό
plural nominative	24. οἱ	25. αἱ	26. τά
plural accusative	27. τούς	28. τάς	29. τά

Principle: Memorizing gender of nouns. Application: Articles and stems for nouns.

- Write in the appropriate articles and stems for the following nouns (all nouns thus far).
- Breathing marks are always important. Accents are only required for the articles.
- Skip the stem for πνεῦμα because it is a 3rd declension noun, which isn't taught until chapter 10.

Noun	Article	Stem
ἄγγελος	30. ὁ	31. ἄγγελο
ἄνθρωπος	32. ὁ	33. ἄνθρωπο
ἀγάπη	34. ἡ	35. ἀγάπη
ἀπόστολος	36. ὁ	37. ἀπόστολο
βασιλεία	38. ἡ	39. βασιλεία
Χριστός	40. ὁ	41. Χριστό
Δαυίδ	42. ὁ	43. Δαυίδ (indeclinable)
δόξα	44. ἡ	45. δόξα
ἔργον	46. τό	47. ἔργο
φωνή	48. ἡ	49. φωνή
Γαλιλαία	50. ἡ	51. Γαλιλαία
γραφή	52. ἡ	53. γραφή
καιρός	54. ὁ	55. καιρό
καρδία	56. ἡ	57. καρδία
κόσμος	58. ὁ	59. κόσμο
λόγος	60. ὁ	61. λόγο
Παῦλος	62. ὁ	63. Παῦλο
Πέτρος	64. ὁ	65. Πέτρο
Πιλάτος	66. ὁ	67. Πιλάτο
πνεῦμα	68. τό	skip this until chapter 10. (It is πνεῦματ, in case you are interested)
προφήτης	69. ὁ	70. προφήτη
θεός	71. ὁ	72. θεό
σάββατον	73. τό	74. σάββατο
Σίμων	75. ὁ	76. Σίμων (indeclinable)
Ἀβραάμ	77. ὁ	78. Ἀβραάμ (indeclinable)
ώρα	79. ἡ	80. ὥρα

Noun	Article	Stem
ζωή	81. ἡ	82. ζωή

Application: Inflecting nouns

- Given the singular nominative forms, add the inflected forms to the following table.

declension	2	1	2
gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	λόγος	γραφή	ῥα
singular accusative	83. λόγον	84. γραφήν	85. ῥαν
plural nominative	87. λόγοι	88. γραφαί	89. ῥαι
plural accusative	91. λόγους	92. γραφάς	93. ῥας

Application: Article and parsing for inflected nouns

Inflected Noun	Article	Parsing
ἄγγελοι	95. οἱ	96. ἄγγελος masculine plural nominative “angels”
ἄνθρωπον	97. τόν	98. ἄνθρωπος masculine singular accusative “human being”
ἀγάπην	99. τήν	100. ἀγάπη feminine singular accusative “love”
ἀπόστολους	101. τούς	102. ἀπόστολος masculine plural accusative “apostles”
βασιλείας	103. τάς	104. βασιλεία feminine plural accusative “kingdoms.” [Might also be singular genitive, see chapter 7]
δόξα	105. ἡ	106. δόξα feminine singular nominative “glory”
ἔργον	107. τό	108. ἔργον neuter singular nominative or accusative “work”
φωναί	109. αἱ	110. φωνή feminine plural nominative “sounds”
γραφήν	111. τήν	112. γραφή feminine singular accusative “Scripture”
καιρός	113. ὁ	114. καιρός masculine singular nominative “appointed time”
καρδίαν	115. τήν	116. καρδιά feminine singular accusative “heart”
κόσμον	117. τόν	118. κόσμος masculine singular accusative “world”
λόγους	119. τούς	120. λόγος masculine plural accusative “words”
σάββατα	121. τά	122. σάββατον neuter plural nominative or accusative “Sabbaths”

Chapter 7 (Genitive & Dative)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 265 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
What does the Greek genitive case often indicate?	1. The Greek genitive case often indicates possession.
What is the key word for the Greek genitive case?	2. The key word for the Greek genitive case is “of,”
What does the Greek dative case often indicate?	3. The Greek dative case often indicates an indirect object.
What is the key word for the Greek dative case?	4. The key word for the Greek dative case is “to.”
If a noun ends in $\omega\nu$, what gender, number, and case is it likely to be?	5. Nouns that end in $\omega\nu$ are usually plural genitive, but can be masculine, feminine, or neuter.
What does it indicate if a vowel before the case ending has changed (e.g., from short to long)?	6. Vowels change their length for a variety of reasons, so don't get thrown off by it. Just look at the case ending. [This is the meaning of Mounce's noun rule 5].
What genders take identical forms in certain cases? In what case(s) does this occur?	7. In the genitive and dative, the masculine and neuter will always be identical. [This is Mounce's noun rule 6].
What does a double-negative do in Greek?	8. In Greek, unlike in English, a double negative strengthens the negation.
Given that Ἑλισάβετ is singular nominative and ἡ γυνὴ means “the wife,” what grammatical construction is συνέλαβεν Ἑλισάβετ ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ (“Elizabeth the wife of him conceived” in Luke 1:24), and why?	9. It is apposition because the two nouns are adjacent, in the same case, refer to the same person, and have the same syntactical relation to the rest of the clause (they are both the subject of the clause).
When are the cases of all neuter nouns ambiguous?	10. Neuter nouns look the same in nominative and accusative, so decide by looking at the context.
If a noun ends in $\alpha\varsigma$, what is its parsing?	11. Feminine nouns ending in $\alpha\varsigma$ can always be plural accusative. In addition, singular genitive is also possible unless the letter before the alpha is epsilon, iota, or rho. Decide which it is by the article and the context.

Principle: Article paradigm

gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	12. ὁ	13. ἡ	14. τό
singular genitive	15. τοῦ	16. τῆς	17. τοῦ
singular dative	18. τῷ	19. τῇ	20. τῷ
singular accusative	21. τόν	22. τήν	23. τό
plural nominative	24. οἱ	25. αἱ	26. τά
plural genitive	27. τῶν	28. τῶν	29. τῶν
plural dative	30. τοῖς	31. ταῖς	32. τοῖς
plural accusative	33. τούς	34. τάς	35. τά

Principle: Case endings paradigm

declension	2	1	2
gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	36. ς	37. –	38. ν
singular genitive	39. υ	40. ς	41. υ
singular dative	42. ι subscript	43. ι subscript	44. ι subscript
singular accusative	45. ν	46. ν	47. ν
plural nominative	48. ι	49. ι	50. α
plural genitive	51. ων	52. ων	53. ων
plural dative	54. ις	55. ις	56. ις
plural accusative	57. υς	58. ς	59. α

Principle: Vocabulary other than nouns

- Write the definition for each vocabulary word.
- If a word is postpositive, indicate that in the definition.

Vocabulary	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
γάρ	60. for, then. (Postpositive)
εἶπεν	61. he/she/it said
εἰς	62. into, in, among
μή	63. not, lest
ὥστε	64. therefore, so that

Vocabulary	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
εἰσίν	65. they are
οὗτος	66. this (one), these.
σύ	67. you
εἶ	68. you are [Accent matters, because εἶ is a different word!]

Principle: Nouns, including article (to indicate gender) and genitive form.

Application: Stem and Declension

- Write the article, stem, declension, and definition for the following nouns (all nouns thus far).
- As always, breathing marks count, but accents don't unless explicitly specified.
- If the word is indeclinable, write "N/A" for the stem and for the declension.
- If the word is partially declined, give the stem and write "N/A" for the declension.
- Jesus is partially declinable. It inflects as ὁ Ἰησοῦς, τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, τῷ Ἰησοῦ, τὸν Ἰησοῦν.
- Indeclinable words have the same form for all cases and numbers, so context and the article are your only clues for the number and case, and the singular genitive form is the same as the lexical form.

Vocabulary	Article (Accent counts!)	Stem	Declension	Singular Genitive form	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
ἐξουσία	69. ἡ	70. ἐξουσια	71. 1	72. ἐξουσίας	73. authority, power
ἀρχή	74. ἡ	75. ἀρχη	76. 1	77. ἀρχῆς	78. beginning, ruler
εὐαγγέλιον	79. τό	80. εὐαγγελιο	81. 2	82. εὐαγγέλιου	83. good news, Gospel
οὐρανός	84. ὁ	85. οὐρανο	86. 2	87. οὐρανοῦ	88. heaven, sky
Ἰησοῦς	89. ὁ	90. Ἰησου	91. N/A	92. Ἰησοῦ	93. Jesus
κύριος	94. ὁ	95. κυριο	96. 2	97. κυρίου	98. Lord, lord, master, sir
ἁμαρτία	99. ἡ	100. ἁμαρτια	101. 1	102. ἁμαρτίας	103. sin
υἱός	104. ὁ	105. υἱο	106. 2	107. υἱοῦ	108. son, descendant
ἄγγελος	109. ὁ	110. ἄγγελο	111. 2	112. ἀγγέλου	113. messenger, angel
ἄνθρωπος	114. ὁ	115. ἄνθρωπο	116. 2	117. ἀνθρώπου	118. man, mankind, person, people, humankind, human being
ἀγάπη	119. ἡ	120. ἀγάπη	121. 1	122. ἀγάπης	123. love
ἀπόστολος	124. ὁ	125. ἀπόστολο	126. 2	127. ἀποστόλου	128. apostle, envoy, messenger

Vocabulary	Article (Accent counts!)	Stem	Declen- sion	Singular Genitive form	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
βασιλεία	129. ἡ	130. βασιλεία	131. 1	132. βασιλείας	133. kingdom
Χριστός	134. ὁ	135. Χριστό	136. 2	137. Χριστοῦ	138. Christ, Messiah, Anointed One
Δαυίδ	139. ὁ	140. N/A	141. none	142. Δαυίδ	143. David
δόξα	144. ἡ	145. δόξα	146. 1	147. δόξης	148. glory, majesty, fame
ἔργον	149. τό	150. ἔργο	151. 2	152. ἔργου	153. work, deed, action
φωνή	154. ἡ	155. φωνή	156. 1	157. φωνῆς	158. sound, noise, voice
Γαλιλαία	159. ἡ	160. Γαλιλαία	161. 1	162. Γαλιλαίας	163. Galilee
γραφή	164. ἡ	165. γραφή	166. 1	167. γραφῆς	168. writing, Scripture
καιρός	169. ὁ	170. καιρό	171. 2	172. καιροῦ	173. (appointed) time, season
καρδία	174. ἡ	175. καρδία	176. 1	177. καρδίας	178. heart
κόσμος	179. ὁ	180. κόσμο	181. 2	182. κόσμου	183. world, universe, humankind
λόγος	184. ὁ	185. λόγο	186. 2	187. λόγου	188. word, Word, statement, message
Παῦλος	189. ὁ	190. Παῦλο	191. 2	192. Παύλου	193. Paul
Πέτρος	194. ὁ	195. Πέτρο	196. 2	197. Πέτρου	198. Peter
Πιλάτος	199. ὁ	200. Πιλάτο	201. 2	202. Πιλάτου	203. Pilate
πνεῦμα	204. τό	Chapter 10	Chapter 10	Chapter 10.	205. spirit, Spirit, wind, breath, inner life
προφήτης	206. ὁ	207. προφήτη	208. 1	209. προφήτου	210. prophet
θεός	211. ὁ	212. θεό	213. 2	214. θεοῦ	215. God, god
σάββατον	216. τό	217. σάββατο	218. 2	219. σάββατου	220. Sabbath, week
Σίμων	221. ὁ	Chapter 10	Ch. 10	Chapter 10	222. Simon
Ἀβραάμ	223. ὁ	224. N/A	225. N/A	226. Ἀβραάμ	227. Abraham
ώρα	228. ἡ	229. ὥρα	230. 1	231. ὥρας	232. hour, occasion, moment

Vocabulary	Article (Accent counts!)	Stem	Declension	Singular Genitive form	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
ζωή	233. ἡ	234. ζωή	235. 1	236. ζωής	237. life

Application: Inflecting 1st and 2nd declension nouns

- Given the singular nominative forms, add the inflected forms to the following table.
- Don't worry about accents, but get breathing marks correct.

declension	2	1	2
gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	λόγος	γραφή	ῥα
singular genitive	238. λόγου	239. γραφῆς	240. ῥας
singular dative	242. λόγῳ	243. γραφῇ	244. ῥαί
singular accusative	246. λόγον	247. γραφήν	248. ῥαν
plural nominative	250. λόγοι	251. γραφαί	252. ῥαι
plural genitive	254. λόγων	255. γραφῶν	256. ῥῶν
plural dative	258. λόγοις	259. γραφαῖς	260. ῥαίς
plural accusative	262. λόγους	263. γραφάς	264. ῥας

Chapter 8 (Prepositions)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 113 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
When and how do some prepositions change their form?	1. Certain prepositions that end with a [short] vowel often change their form when the next word begins with a vowel. An apostrophe is substituted for the final vowel of the preposition. In addition, if the word after the preposition begins with a vowel (not a rho) and a rough breathing, the penultimate letter of the preposition may also change. [If the penultimate letter is a stop, it will aspirate to its corresponding aspirated stop – see the table of stops in chapter 10].
What is that change called?	2. Elision.
What affect does a preposition have on its object?	3. The preposition dictates the case of the object of the preposition. [Certain prepositions require their object to always be in a particular case. Other prepositions use different cases for the object, depending on the meaning of the preposition in the particular sentence.]
What is (v) called?	4. (v) is a movable nu.
What does (v) mean?	5. (v) means that the word may be spelled with or without the letter nu at the end. [So you need to be able to recognize the word with either spelling].
What two things are required for a set of words to form a clause?	6. A subject and a finite verb. [The subject may be implicit rather than explicit. (e.g., the sentence “Jump!”). A finite verb is a verb that has a particular person and number. In Greek, all verb forms are finite except for infinitives and participles. More on this when we hit verbs.]
What is the difference between a dependent clause and an independent clause?	7. An independent clause can form a complete sentence by itself. A dependent clause needs an independent clause to form a complete sentence.
What nouns change alpha to eta? In what forms do they do it?	8. Nouns with stems ending in alpha [therefore first declension] change alpha to eta in the singular genitive and singular dative unless the letter before the alpha is epsilon, iota, or rho.
What motivates that change from alpha to eta?	9. By changing alpha to eta in the singular genitive, the singular genitive and plural accusative forms can be distinguished even though they have the same case ending (sigma). [I don’t know why the singular dative changes form – it just follows the singular genitive.]
What cases are normally possible for the object of a preposition?	10. Depending on the preposition, the object of a preposition may be genitive, dative, or accusative. In any normal sentence, the object of the preposition is never nominative or vocative.

Principle: Vocabulary, including appropriate article.

- Write in the definition of the following words.
- If the word is a noun, give the singular nominative article, and the singular genitive form.
- If the word is a preposition, indicate the case of the object of the preposition.
- If the object of the preposition can be more than one case, give the definition for each case.

Article	Vocabulary	Singular Genitive	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
11.	ἀλλά	12.	13. but, yet, except
14.	ἀπό	15.	16. (genitive) away from
17.	διὰ	18.	19. (genitive) through, (accusative) on account of
20.	ἐκ	21.	22. (genitive) from, out of
23. ἡ	ἡμέρα	24. ἡμέρας	25. day
26. ἡ	θάλασσα	27. θαλάσσης	28. sea, lake
29. ὁ	θάνατος	30. θανάτου	31. death
32.	ἵνα	33.	34. in order that, that
35. ὁ	Ἰωάννης	36. Ἰωάννου	37. John
38.	λέγω	39.	40. I say, speak
41.	μετά	42.	43. (genitive) with, (accusative) after
44. ἡ	οἰκία	45. οἰκίας	46. house, home
47. ὁ	οἶκος	48. οἴκου	49. house, home
50. ὁ	ὄχλος	51. ὄχλου	52. crowd, multitude
53.	παρά	54.	55. (genitive) from, (dative) beside, in the presence of, (accusative) alongside of
56. ἡ	παραβολή	57. παραβολῆς	58. parable
59.	πρός	60.	61. (accusative) to, towards, with
62.	ὑπό	63.	64. (genitive) by, (accusative) under
65.	εἰς	66.	67. (accusative) into, in, among
68.	ἐν	69.	70. (dative) in, on, among

Principle: Various forms of prepositions.

Form	Lexical form	Used when following word begins with a...
ἀλλά	71. ἀλλά	72. consonant
ἀλλ'	73. ἀλλά	74. vowel
ἀπό	75. ἀπό	76. consonant
ἀπ'	77. ἀπό	78. vowel and smooth breathing
ἀφ'	79. ἀπό	80. vowel and rough breathing
διά	81. διά	82. consonant
δι'	83. διά	84. vowel
μετά	85. μετά	86. consonant
μετ'	87. μετά	88. vowel and smooth breathing
μεθ'	89. μετά	90. vowel and rough breathing
παρά	91. παρά	92. consonant
παρ'	93. παρά	94. vowel
ὑπό	95. ὑπό	96. consonant
ὑπ'	97. ὑπό	98. vowel and smooth breathing
ὑφ'	99. ὑπό	100. vowel and rough breathing

Principle: Paradigm for εἰμί

Person and number	Form	Meaning
1 st person singular	101. εἰμί	102. I am.
2 nd person singular	103. εἶ	104. You (singular) are.
3 rd person singular	105. ἐστί(ν)	106. He/She/It is.
1 st person plural	107. ἐσμέν	108. We are.
2 nd person plural	109. ἐστέ	110. You (plural) are.
3 rd person plural	111. εἰσί(ν)	112. They are.

Application: Identifying prepositions, prepositional phrases, and objects of prepositions

- Ephesians 1:3 “He blessed us with every spiritual blessing in the heavenly places in Christ.”

Question	Answer
Write the prepositional phrases from Eph 1:3 and underline the prepositions.	113. The prepositional phrases are: ‘ <u>with</u> every spiritual blessing’, ‘ <u>in</u> the heavenly places’, and ‘ <u>in</u> Christ’.

Chapter 9 (Adjectives)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 156 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
If the gender, number, and case of an adjective match that of a noun in the sentence, what does that indicate?	1. Unless the match is coincidental, then the adjective modifies the noun that it matches, and the adjective is either attributive or predicate.
If the gender, number, and case of an adjective do NOT match that of a noun in the sentence, what does that indicate?	2. If there is no noun in the sentence that the adjective matches in gender, number, and case, then the adjective is either substantival or adverbial.
What does it mean if an adjective is 2-1-2?	3. For a 2-1-2 adjective, the masculine form is second declension, the feminine form is first declension, and the neuter form is second declension.
What does it mean if an adjective is 2-2?	4. For a 2-2 adjective, the masculine and feminine forms are second declension and are indistinguishable, and the neuter form is second declension.
For 2-2 adjectives, what must be determined from the context?	5. For 2-2 adjectives, the same form is used for the masculine and feminine, so the gender must be determined from the context unless the gender is neuter and the case is nominative or accusative, in which case the form is unambiguous.
What number and case is a feminine noun or adjective ending in $\alpha\varsigma$ and why?	6. If the letter before the alpha is epsilon, iota, or rho, the word is either singular genitive (SG) or plural accusative (PA), since both use sigma for a case ending. But if the letter before the alpha is anything else, the word is PA, because the SG form would use eta instead of alpha for the stem vowel.
What gender, number, and case is the lexical form of adjectives?	7. The lexical form of an adjective is masculine singular nominative. [There are a few pronouns, like $\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\omega\nu$, that never occur in that form, but I don't know of any adjectives like that.]
What is unique about the lexical form for $\alpha\lambda\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\omega\nu$ and why?	8. The lexical form is masculine plural genitive instead of masculine singular nominative because the word never occurs in the singular or in the nominative.

Principle: Different uses of adjectives

English example	The <u>good</u> book is on the table.	The book is <u>good</u> .	I'm doing <u>good</u> .	The <u>good</u> , the <u>bad</u> , and the <u>ugly</u> need Jesus.
Use of adjective	9. Attributive	10. Predicate	11. Adverbial	12. Substantive
Gender	13. Agrees with noun it modifies	14. Agrees with noun it modifies	15. Nothing sets the gender. Usually neuter	16. Natural gender of what it refers to.
Number	17. Agrees with noun it modifies	18. Agrees with noun it modifies	19. Nothing sets the number.	20. Number of what it refers to.
Case	21. Agrees with noun it modifies	22. Agrees with noun it modifies	23. Nothing sets the case. Usually accusative	24. Function in sentence
Article	25. If noun has article, then adjective does too.	26. Noun never has article.	27. May or may not have article	28. Usually but not always has article
Verb	N/A	29. Clause either lacks a verb or else a copulative verb links the noun and adjective.	30. Adjective modifies the verb.	N/A

Principle: Vocabulary, including appropriate article.

- Write the definition of the following words.
- Fill in the article for the lexical form for all nouns, otherwise leave it blank.
- For “other forms,” list the singular genitive article and form for nouns, and the feminine and neuter singular nominative forms for adjectives.
- If a verb takes a direct object in a case other than the accusative, indicate that in the definition.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
31.	ἀγαθός	32. ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν	33. good, useful
34.	ἀγαπητός	35. ἀγαπητή, ἀγαπητόν	36. beloved
37.	αἰώνιος	38. αἰώνιος, αἰώνιον	39. eternal
40.	ἀλλήλων	41.	42. one another

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
43.	ἀπεκρίθη	44.	45. he/she/it answered. (Takes a direct object in the dative).
46. ὁ	δοῦλος	47. τοῦ δούλου	48. slave, servant
49.	ἐάν	50.	51. if, when. [Introduces a dependent clause]
52.	ἐμός	53. ἐμή, ἐμόν	54. my, mine. [Is a pronoun rather than an adjective]
55. ἡ	ἐντολή	56. τῆς ἐντολῆς	57. commandment
58.	καθώς	59.	60. as, even as
61.	κακός	62. κακή, κακόν	63. bad, evil
64.	μου	65.	66. my
67.	νεκρός	68. νεκρά, νεκρόν	69. (adjectival) dead; (substantival) dead body, corpse
70.	πιστός	71. πιστή, πιστόν	72. faithful, believing
73.	πονηρός	74. πονηρά, πονηρόν	75. evil, bad
76.	πρῶτος	77. πρώτη, πρῶτον	78. first, earlier
79.	τρίτος	80. τρίτη, τρίτον	81. third
82.	ἄλλος	83. ἄλλη, ἄλλον	84. other, another
85.	αὐτός	86. αὐτή, αὐτό	87. he/she/it, they
88.	ἔσχατος	89. ἐσχάτη, ἔσχατον	90. last
91.	οὗτος	92. αὕτη, τοῦτο	93. this; these

Application: Identifying uses of an adjective

Greek	Type of use of the adjective	English translation
ἀγαθὸς λόγος	94. attributive or predicate	95. “a good word” or “a word is good”
λόγος ἀγαθός	96. attributive or predicate	97. “a good word” or “a word is good”
ἀγαθὸς ὁ λόγος	98. predicate	99. the word is good
λόγος ὁ ἀγαθός	100. attributive	101. the good word
ὁ ἀγαθὸς λόγος	102. attributive	103. the good word

Greek	Type of use of the adjective	English translation
ὁ λόγος ἀγαθός	104. predicate	105. the word is good
ὁ λόγος ὁ ἀγαθός	106. attributive	107. the good word

Application: Inflecting a 2-1-2 adjective

Fill in the table with the inflected forms of ἀγαθός

gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	108. ἀγαθός	109. ἀγαθή	110. ἀγαθόν
singular genitive	111. ἀγαθοῦ	112. ἀγαθῆς	113. ἀγαθοῦ
singular dative	114. ἀγαθῷ	115. ἀγαθῇ	116. ἀγαθῷ
singular accusative	117. ἀγαθόν	118. ἀγαθήν	119. ἀγαθόν
plural nominative	120. ἀγαθοί	121. ἀγαθαί	122. ἀγαθά
plural genitive	123. ἀγαθῶν	124. ἀγαθῶν	125. ἀγαθῶν
plural dative	126. ἀγαθοῖς	127. ἀγαθαῖς	128. ἀγαθοῖς
plural accusative	129. ἀγαθοὺς	130. ἀγαθάς	131. ἀγαθά

Application: Inflecting a 2-2 adjective

Fill in the table with the inflected forms of αἰώνιος

gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	132. αἰώνιος	133. αἰώνιος	134. αἰώνιον
singular genitive	135. αἰωνίου	136. αἰωνίου	137. αἰωνίου
singular dative	138. αἰωνίῳ	139. αἰωνίῳ	140. αἰωνίῳ
singular accusative	141. αἰώνιον	142. αἰώνιον	143. αἰώνιον
plural nominative	144. αἰώνιοι	145. αἰώνιοι	146. αἰώνια
plural genitive	147. αἰωνίων	148. αἰωνίων	149. αἰωνίων
plural dative	150. αἰωνίοις	151. αἰωνίοις	152. αἰωνίοις
plural accusative	153. αἰωνίους	154. αἰωνίους	155. αἰώνια

Application

Questions	Answers
Given that you know the meaning of the word πιστός, what does the word ἄπιστος probably mean?	156. unfaithful, unbelieving

Review Chapters 1-9

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 167 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
What determines that a Greek noun is 1 st declension?	1. First declension words have stems that end in alpha or eta.
What determines that a Greek noun is 2 nd declension?	2. Second declension words have stems that end in omicron.
What determines that a Greek noun is 3 rd declension?	3. Third declension words have stems that end in a consonant.
How can you determine the number and case of a feminine noun or adjective ending in ας?	4. Feminine nouns ending in ας can always be plural accusative. In addition, singular genitive is also possible unless the letter before the alpha is epsilon, iota, or rho. Decide which it is by the article and the context.

Principle: Diphthongs

Diphthong (LC letters)	Transliteration	Pronunciation (English example may vary)
5. αι	6. ai	7. <u>a</u> isle
8. ει	9. ei	10. <u>e</u> ight
11. οι	12. oi	13. <u>o</u> il
14. αυ	15. au	16. <u>sau</u> erk <u>rau</u> t
17. ου	18. ou	19. <u>so</u> up
20. υι	21. ui	22. <u>sui</u> te
23. ευ	24. eu	25. <u>fe</u> ud
26. ηυ	27. ēu	28. <u>fe</u> ud

Principle: Improper Diphthongs

Diphthong (LC letters)	Transliteration	Pronunciation (English example may vary)
29. α	30. ai	31. f <u>a</u> ther
32. η	33. ēi	34. o <u>b</u> ey
35. ω	36. ōi	37. t <u>o</u> ne

Principle: Corresponding Long and Short Vowels

Short Vowel (name & LC letter)	Corresponding Long Vowel (name & LC letter)
38. alpha (α)	39. alpha (α)
40. epsilon (ε)	41. eta (η)
42. iota (ι)	43. iota (ι)
44. upsilon (υ)	45. upsilon (υ)
46. omicron (ο)	47. omega (ω)

Principle: Article paradigm

gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	48. ὁ	49. ἡ	50. τό
singular genitive	51. τοῦ	52. τῆς	53. τοῦ
singular dative	54. τῷ	55. τῇ	56. τῷ
singular accusative	57. τόν	58. τήν	59. τό
plural nominative	60. οἱ	61. αἱ	62. τά
plural genitive	63. τῶν	64. τῶν	65. τῶν
plural dative	66. τοῖς	67. ταῖς	68. τοῖς
plural accusative	69. τούς	70. τάς	71. τά

Principle: Case endings paradigm

declension	2	1	2
gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	72. ς	73. –	74. ν
singular genitive	75. υ	76. ς	77. υ
singular dative	78. ι subscript	79. ι subscript	80. ι subscript
singular accusative	81. ν	82. ν	83. ν
plural nominative	84. ι	85. ι	86. α
plural genitive	87. ων	88. ων	89. ων
plural dative	90. ις	91. ις	92. ις
plural accusative	93. υς	94. ς	95. α

Principle: Paradigm for εἰμί

Person and number	Form	Meaning
1 st person singular	96. εἰμί	97. I am.
2 nd person singular	98. εἶ	99. You (singular) are.
3 rd person singular	100. ἐστί(ν)	101. He/She/It is.
1 st person plural	102. ἐσμέν	103. We are.
2 nd person plural	104. ἐστέ	105. You (plural) are.
3 rd person plural	106. εἰσι(ν)	107. They are.

Principle: Different uses of adjectives

English example	The <u>good</u> book is on the table.	The book is <u>good</u> .	I'm doing <u>good</u> .	The <u>good</u> , the <u>bad</u> , and the <u>ugly</u> need Jesus.
Use of adjective	108. Attributive	109. Predicate	110. Adverbial	111. Substantive
Gender	112. Agrees with noun it modifies	113. Agrees with noun it modifies	114. Usually neuter	115. Natural gender of what it refers to.
Number	116. Agrees with noun it modifies	117. Agrees with noun it modifies	118. Nothing	119. Number of what it refers to.
Case	120. Agrees with noun it modifies	121. Agrees with noun it modifies	122. Usually accusative	123. Function in sentence
Article	124. If noun has article, then adjective does too.	125. Noun never has article.	126. May or may not have article	127. Usually but not always has article
Verb	N/A	128. Sentence either lacks a verb or else a copulative verb links the noun and adjective.	129. Adjective modifies the verb.	N/A

Application: Identifying uses of an adjective

Greek	Type of use of the adjective	English translation
ἀγαθὸς λόγος	130. attributive or predicate	131. “a good word” or “a word is good”
λόγος ἀγαθός	132. attributive or predicate	133. “a good word” or “a word is good”
ἀγαθὸς ὁ λόγος	134. predicate	135. the word is good
λόγος ὁ ἀγαθός	136. attributive	137. the good word
ὁ ἀγαθὸς λόγος	138. attributive	139. the good word
ὁ λόγος ἀγαθός	140. predicate	141. the word is good
ὁ λόγος ὁ ἀγαθός	142. attributive	143. the good word

Application: Inflecting a 2-1-2 adjective

Fill in the table with the inflected forms of ἀγαθός

gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	144. ἀγαθός	145. ἀγαθή	146. ἀγαθόν
singular genitive	147. ἀγαθοῦ	148. ἀγαθῆς	149. ἀγαθοῦ
singular dative	150. ἀγαθῷ	151. ἀγαθῇ	152. ἀγαθῷ
singular accusative	153. ἀγαθόν	154. ἀγαθήν	155. ἀγαθόν
plural nominative	156. ἀγαθοί	157. ἀγαθαί	158. ἀγαθά
plural genitive	159. ἀγαθῶν	160. ἀγαθῶν	161. ἀγαθῶν
plural dative	162. ἀγαθοῖς	163. ἀγαθαῖς	164. ἀγαθοῖς
plural accusative	165. ἀγαθοὺς	166. ἀγαθάς	167. ἀγαθά

Chapter 10 (Third Declension Nouns)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 183 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
What defines a noun or adjective as 1 st declension?	1. First declension words have stems that end in alpha or eta.
What defines a noun or adjective as 2 nd declension?	2. Second declension words have stems that end in omicron.
What defines a noun or adjective as 3 rd declension?	3. Third declension words have stems that end in a consonant.
How do you determine the stem of a 3 rd declension noun?	4. To determine the stem of a 3 rd declension noun, take the singular genitive form and drop the ος.
What gender are most 1 st declension words?	5. Most first declension words are feminine.
What gender are most 2 nd declension words?	6. Most second declension words are masculine or neuter.
What gender are most 3 rd declension words?	7. All three genders occur frequently for third declension words. [So it was a trick question].
How do you determine the gender for a 3 rd declension noun?	8. You must memorize the gender of a third declension noun.
What rules determine the gender of some 3 rd declension words?	9. All words with stems ending in μᾶτ are neuter. All words with stems ending in consonantal iota [ι] are feminine.
What happens to a tau at the end of a word?	10. Tau cannot stand at the end of a word, so it drops off.
What happens to nu when it is followed by sigma?	11. When nu is followed by sigma, the sigma swallows up the nu. Nu + Sigma = Sigma.
What are the key words for the dative case?	12. To, with, by
Verbs generally agree with the number of the subject. What is the exception?	13. Neuter plural subjects that are considered as a whole often take singular verbs.
What is the rule for the M & F singular nominative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns?	14. The masculine and feminine singular nominative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns is sigma. Exception: noun stems ending in nu, rho, sigma, or οντ use no case ending (-).
What are the rule and the exceptions for the M & F singular accusative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns?	15. The masculine and feminine singular accusative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns is alpha. Exception: noun stems ending in consonantal iota or digamma use nu. Exception: Words with stems ending in ιτ, ιθ, or ιδ often drop the final consonant and use nu.

Questions	Answers
What are the rule and the exception for the M & F plural accusative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns?	16. The masculine and feminine plural nominative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns is ας. Exception: noun stems ending in consonantal iota use ες.
What is the difference in meaning between εἰ and εἶ?	17. εἰ (smooth breathing, no accent) means “if.” εἶ (smooth breathing, circumflex accent) means “you are.”
What is the difference in meaning between τίς and τὶς?	18. τίς (acute accent on first syllable) means “who?,” “what?,” “which?,” or “why?” τὶς (no accent or grave on the ultima) means “someone,” “something,” “anyone,” or “anything.”

Principle: Case endings

declension	2	1	2	3	3
gender	M	F	N	M & F	N
SN	19. ς	20. –	21. ν	22. ς / –	23. –
SG	24. υ	25. ς	26. υ	27. ος	28. ος
SD	29. ι subscript	30. ι subscript	31. ι subscript	32. ι	33. ι
SA	34. ν	35. ν	36. ν	37. α / ν	38. –
PN	39. ι	40. ι	41. α	42. ες	43. α
PG	44. ων	45. ων	46. ων	47. ων	48. ων
PD	49. ις	50. ις	51. ις	52. σι(ν)	53. σι(ν)
PA	54. υς	55. ς	56. α	57. ας / ες	58. α

Principle: Square of stops

	Unvoiced	Voiced	Aspirate	+ ς =
Labial	59. π	60. β	61. φ	62. ψ
Velar	63. κ	64. γ	65. χ	66. ξ
Dental	67. τ	68. δ	69. θ	70. ς

Principle: Adjective inflection types

For each adjective inflection type, fill in the declension for each gender, and indicate the identical forms.

	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
2-1-2	71. 2	72. 1	73. 2
2-2	74. 2 (identical to feminine form)	75. 2 (identical to masculine form)	76. 2
3-1-3	77. 3	78. 1	79. 3

3-3	80. 3 (identical to feminine form)	81. 3 (identical to masculine form)	82. 3
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Application: Inflecting 3^d declension nouns

Stem	σάρκ	χαριτ	ονοματ	πιστΌ
Gender	feminine	feminine	neuter	feminine
SN	83. σάρξ	84. χάρις	85. ὄνομα	86. πίστις
SG	87. σαρκός	88. χάριτος	89. ὀνόματος	90. πίστεως
SD	91. σαρκί	92. χάριτι	93. ὀνόματι	94. πίστει
SA	95. σάρκα	96. χάριτα or χάριν	97. ὄνομα	98. πίστιν
PN	99. σάρκες	100. χάριτες	101. ὀνόματα	102. πίστεις
PG	103. σαρκῶν	104. χαρίτων	105. ὀνομάτων	106. πίστεων
PD	107. σαρκί(ν)	108. χάρισι(ν)	109. ὀνόμασι(ν)	110. πίστεσι(ν)
PA	111. σάρκας	112. χάριτας	113. ὀνόματα	114. πίστεις

Principle: Vocabulary

- Write the definition of the following words.
- Fill in the article for the lexical form for all nouns, otherwise leave it blank.
- For “other forms,” list the singular genitive article and form for nouns, and the feminine and neuter singular nominative forms for adjectives.
- If a verb takes a direct object in a case other than the accusative, indicate that in the definition.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
115.	ἅγιος	116. ἁγία, ἅγιον	117. (adjectival) holy. (substantival) saints
118. ὁ	ἄνθρωπος	119. τοῦ ἀνδρός	120. man, male, husband
121.	εἰ	122.	123. if
124.	εἶ	125.	126. you are
127.	ὁ δέ	128.	129. but he
130.	εἷς	131. μία, ἓν	132. one
133.	ἤδη	134.	135. now, already
136. τό	ὄνομα	137. τοῦ ὀνόματος	138. name, reputation
139.	πᾶς	140. πᾶσα, πᾶν	141. each, every, all
142. ὁ	πατήρ	143. τοῦ πατρός	144. father

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
145.	περί	146.	147. (genitive) concerning, about. (accusative) around.
148. ἡ	πίστις	149. τῆς πίστεως	150. faith, belief
151. ἡ	σάρξ	152. τῆς σαρκός	153. flesh, body
154.	σύν	155.	156. (dative) with
157. τό	σῶμα	158. τοῦ σώματος	159. body
160. τό	τέκνον	161. τοῦ τέκνου	162. child, descendant
163.	τις (or τὶς)	164. τις, τι	165. someone, something, a certain one, a certain thing, anyone, anything
166.	τίς	167. τίς, τί	168. who? what? which? why?
169. τό	ὔδωρ	170. τοῦ ὕδατος	171. water
172. τό	φῶς	173. τοῦ φωτός	174. light
175. ἡ	χάρις	176. τῆς χάριτος	177. grace, favor, kindness
178. τό	πνεῦμα	179. τοῦ πνεύματος	180. spirit, Spirit
181. ὁ	Σίμων	182. τοῦ Σίμωνος	183. Simon

Chapter 11 (1st & 2nd Person Personal Pronouns)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 121 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
What is a pronoun?	1. A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun.
What is a personal pronoun?	2. A personal pronoun is a word that replaces a noun that refers to a person.
To what does a first-person pronoun refer?	3. A first-person pronoun refers to the writer(s) of the sentence.
To what does a second-person pronoun refer?	4. A second-person pronoun refers to the one(s) to whom the sentence is written.
To what does a third-person pronoun refer?	5. A third-person pronoun refers to someone(s) or something(s) that is/are neither the writer(s) nor the one(s) written to.
What determines the gender of a pronoun?	6. If a pronoun has gender, then its gender is determined by the lexical gender of its antecedent.
Which types of pronouns do not have gender?	7. First and second person pronouns lack gender.
What determines the number of a pronoun?	8. The number of a pronoun is determined by the number of its antecedent.
What determines the case of a pronoun?	9. The case of a pronoun is determined by its function in its clause.
If a Greek question begins with οὐ, what is implied about the answer?	10. If a Greek question begins with οὐ, the answer “yes” is implied.
If a Greek question begins with μὴ, what is implied about the answer?	11. If a Greek question begins with μὴ, the answer “no” is implied.
What is a mnemonic to remember the difference between οὐ and μὴ?	12. “May” [μὴ] implies “nay.”
What is the lexical form of the first person personal pronoun?	13. ἐγώ is the lexical form of the first person personal pronoun.
Parse it and note anything unusual.	14. ἐγώ is from ἐγώ, singular nominative, meaning “I.” It lacks a gender.
What is the lexical form of the second person personal pronoun?	15. σὺ is the lexical form of the second person personal pronoun.
Parse it and note anything unusual.	16. σὺ is from σὺ, singular nominative, meaning “you.” It lacks a gender.

Questions	Answers
What is a mnemonic for remembering the lexical form and plural nominative form of the second person personal pronoun?	17. “Su” [σύ] and “who” [initial sound of ὑμεῖς] mean “you.” Also, σύ and ὑμεῖς both have an upsilon [and the English word “you” has the letter “u.”]
What are the five uses of the dative case that you have learned thus far?	18. indirect object, object of a preposition, means/instrument, advantage, and disadvantage.

Principle: First person personal pronoun

gender	1 st person	1 st person emphatic	Meaning
singular nominative	19. ἐγώ	20.	21. I
singular genitive	22. μου	23. ἐμοῦ	24. my
singular dative	25. μοι	26. ἐμοί	27. to me
singular accusative	28. με	29. ἐμέ	30. me
plural nominative	31. ἡμεῖς	32.	33. we
plural genitive	34. ἡμῶν	35.	36. our
plural dative	37. ἡμῖν	38.	39. to us
plural accusative	40. ἡμᾶς	41.	42. us

Principle: Second person personal pronoun

gender	2 nd person	2 nd person emphatic	Meaning
singular nominative	43. σύ	44.	45. you
singular genitive	46. σου	47. σοῦ	48. your
singular dative	49. σοι	50. σοί	51. to you
singular accusative	52. σε	53. σέ	54. you
plural nominative	55. ὑμεῖς	56.	57. you
plural genitive	58. ὑμῶν	59.	60. your
plural dative	61. ὑμῖν	62.	63. to you
plural accusative	64. ὑμᾶς	65.	66. you

Application: Identifying pronouns

- *We said that Sue did a God-glorifying deed with her lunch when she shared it with the hungry.*

Questions	Answers
What are all the pronouns in the above sentence?	67. We, her, she, it
Which pronoun in the above sentence is NOT a personal pronoun, and why?	68. “It” is not a personal pronoun because it refers to an object (a lunch) rather than to a person.
What is “Sue” in relation to “she” and “her”? Why?	69. “Sue” is the antecedent of “she” and “her” because those pronouns refer back to “Sue.”

Application: Miscellaneous grammar

Questions	Answers
1 Corinthians 12:30 states “μή πάντες γλώσσαις λαλοῦσιν;” It means “Do all speak with tongues?” How do you know it is question?	70. It is a question because the sentence ends with a Greek question mark [;].
What does the wording of the sentence imply? Why?	71. Because the sentence starts with μή, it implies that the answer is “no.”
Romans 3:28 states that a person is justified πίστει. What is the case of πίστει? What kind of use of that case is it? What does that mean?	72. πίστει is in the dative case. In Romans 3:28 it is a dative of means, meaning that faith is the instrument by which someone is justified.
2 Corinthians 5:13 states that “if we are sane, it is ὑμῖν.” What is the case of ὑμῖν? What kind of use of that case is it? What does that mean?	73. ὑμῖν is in the dative case. In 2 Corinthians 5:13 it is a dative of advantage, meaning that if Paul is sane, it is for the benefit of “you” (referring to his readers, the Corinthians).

Principle: Vocabulary

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
74. ὁ	ἀδελφός	75. τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ	76. brother
77.	ἄν	78.	79. an untranslatable, uninflected particle, used to make a definite statement contingent upon something, e.g., changing “who” to “whoever”. You usually cannot translate it.
80.	εἰ μή	81.	82. literally “if not.” Idiomatically often means “except.”
83. ἡ	ἐκκλησία	84. τῆς ἐκκλησίας	85. a church, (the) Church, assembly, congregation
86.	ἔξω	87.	88. (Adverb) without. (Preposition genitive) outside.
89.	ἐπί	90. ἐπ’ , ἐφ’	91. (genitive) on, over, when. (dative) on the basis of, at, (accusative) on, to, against
92.	ἡμεῖς	93.	94. we
95. τό	θέλημα	96. τοῦ θελήματος	97. will, desire
98.	ἰδέ	99.	100. See! Behold!
101.	ἰδού	102.	103. See! Behold!
104.	καλός	105. καλή , καλόν	106. beautiful, good
107. ἡ	μήτηρ	108. τῆς μητρός	109. mother
110.	οὐδέ	111.	112. and not, not even, neither, nor
113.	οὐδεῖς	114. οὐδεμία , οὐδέν	115. no one, none, nothing
116.	ὕμεῖς	117.	118. you (plural)
119.	ᾧδε	120.	121. here

Name: Answer Key

Hours of study: _____

Score: _____ / 101 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
What is a pronoun?	1. A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun.
What is a personal pronoun?	2. A personal pronoun is a word that replaces a noun that refers to a person.
To what does a first-person pronoun refer?	3. A first-person pronoun refers to the writer of the sentence.
To what does a second-person pronoun refer?	4. A second-person pronoun refers to the one(s) to whom the sentence is written.
To what does a third-person pronoun refer?	5. A third-person pronoun refers to someone or something that is neither the writer nor the one(s) written to.
What determines the gender of a Greek pronoun?	6. If a Greek pronoun has gender, then its gender in Greek is determined by the lexical gender of its antecedent.
What determines the gender of the English pronoun that you use when writing an English translation?	7. If a pronoun has gender in English, then its gender in English is determined by the natural gender of its antecedent. [The Greek pronoun uses lexical gender, but English lacks lexical gender, so we use natural gender in an English translation.]
Which types of pronouns do not have gender?	8. First and second person pronouns lack gender.
What determines the number of a pronoun?	9. The number of a pronoun is determined by the number of its antecedent.
What determines the case of a pronoun?	10. The case of a pronoun is determined by its function in its clause.
What do correlative conjunctions do?	11. Correlative conjunctions connect two grammatically equal clauses.
What does μέν ... δέ mean?	12. μέν ... δέ means “on the one hand... on the other hand.”
What does καί ... καί mean?	13. καί ... καί means “both... and.”
What breathing mark does the third person personal pronoun always have, and why is it important?	14. The third person personal pronoun always has the smooth breathing mark. This is important because the breathing mark is the only thing that distinguishes some inflected forms of the third person personal pronoun αὐτός from the demonstrative pronoun/adjective οὗτος. [In chapter 13, you learn that the demonstrative pronoun οὗτος always starts with either a rough breathing or the letter tau.]
Parse the lexical form of the third person personal pronoun.	15. αὐτός, from αὐτός, masculine, singular, nominative, meaning “he/she/it.”

Principle: Third person personal pronoun

Declension gender	2 Masculine	1 feminine	2 neuter	English
SN	16. αὐτός	17. αὐτή	18. αὐτό	19. he, she, it
SG	20. αὐτοῦ	21. αὐτῆς	22. αὐτοῦ	23. his, her, its
SD	24. αὐτῷ	25. αὐτῇ	26. αὐτῷ	27. to him, to her, to it
SA	28. αὐτόν	29. αὐτήν	30. αὐτό	31. him, her, it
PN	32. αὐτοί	33. αὐταί	34. αὐτά	35. they
PG	36. αὐτῶν	37. αὐτῶν	38. αὐτῶν	39. their
PD	40. αὐτοῖς	41. αὐταῖς	42. αὐτοῖς	43. to them
PA	44. αὐτούς	45. αὐτάς	46. αὐτά	47. them

Application: Identifying uses of third person pronoun

Example	English	Use	Why?
αὐτὸς λέγει ("he/she/it says")	48. he says	49. personal pronoun	50. not modifying a noun
τὸν Ἰησοῦν αὐτόν	51. the Jesus himself	52. adjectival intensive	53. context. Also, the noun has the article but the pronoun doesn't ("predicate position")
ὁ αὐτὸς Ἰησοῦς	54. the same Jesus	55. identical adjective	56. context. Also, the pronoun has article but the noun doesn't ("attributive position")

Principle: Vocabulary

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
57. ὁ	αἰών	58. τοῦ αἰῶνος	59. age, eternity
60. ὁ	διδάσκαλος	61. τοῦ διδασκάλου	62. teacher
63.	εὐθύς	64.	65. immediately
66.	ἕως	67.	68. (Conjunction) until. (Preposition genitive) as far as
69. ὁ	μαθητής	70. τοῦ μαθητοῦ	71. disciple
72.	μέν	73.	74. on the one hand, indeed
75.	μηδείς	76. μηδεμία , μηδέν	77. no one, nothing
78.	μόνος	79. μόνη , μόνον	80. alone, only
81.	ὅπως	82.	83. how, that, in order that
84.	ὅσος	85. ὅση , ὅσον	86. as great as, as many as

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
87.	οὖν	88.	89. therefore, then, accordingly
90. ὁ	ὀφθαλμός	91. τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ	92. eye, sight
93.	πάλιν	94.	95. again
96. ὁ	πούς	97. τοῦ ποδός	98. foot
99.	ὑπέρ	100.	101. (preposition genitive) in behalf of. (preposition accusative) above

Chapter 13 (Demonstrative Pronouns/Adjectives) Page 47 of 47

Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 199 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
1. ἡ	γυνή	2. τῆς γυναικός	3. woman, wife
4. ἡ	δικαιοσύνη	5. τῆς δικαιοσύνης	6. righteousness
7.	δώδεκα	8.	9. twelve
10.	ἑαυτοῦ	11. ἑαυτῆς ἑαυτοῦ	12. of himself/herself/itself
13.	ἐκεῖνος	14. ἐκείνη ἐκεῖνο	15. that
16. ἡ	ἐλπίς	17. τῆς ἐλπίδος	18. hope, expectation
19.	ἢ	20.	21. or, than
22.	κἀγώ	23.	24. and I, but I
25.	μακάριος	26. μακάρια μακάριον	27. blessed, happy
28.	μέγας	29. μεγάλη μέγα	30. large, great
31. ἡ	πόλις	32. τῆς πόλεως	33. city
34.	πολύς	35. πολλή πολύ	36. much, many, often
37.	πῶς	38.	39. how?
40. τό	σημεῖον	41. τοῦ σημείου	42. sign, miracle

Principles

Questions	Answers
What are οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος?	43. οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος are demonstrative adjectives or pronouns.
What distinguishes οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος?	44. οὗτος refers to relatively nearby things (“this”). ἐκεῖνος refers to relatively far things (“that”).
How can you distinguish when οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος are used as pronouns from when they are used as adjectives?	45. When they modify a noun (and match it in gender, number, and case) they are used as adjectives. When they don’t modify a noun, they are used as pronouns.
Give an example of an attributive adjective using “book” and “good.”	46. Read a good book.

Questions	Answers
Give an example of a predicate adjective using “book” and “good.”	47. This book is good.
How can you distinguish a predicate adjective from an attributive adjective in Greek?	48. Context. Predicate adjectives never have an article. An article in front of an adjective indicates attributive.
When demonstratives are used as attributive adjectives, what is true about the article? What is strange about that?	49. When demonstratives are used as attributive adjectives (e.g., “that dog”), the substantive has the article and the adjective does not. This is strange because it is the structure used for predicate adjectives for normal adjectives. [According to Mounce (104), demonstratives are never used as predicate adjectives, so all adjectival uses are as attributive adjectives.]
What distinguishes οὗτος from αὐτός in all of the inflected forms?	50. οὗτος, meaning “this,” always starts with a either a tau or a rough breathing. αὐτός, meaning “he/she/it,” always starts with a smooth breathing.
What are all of the cases in Greek?	51. The Greek cases are nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.
What case is used only for direct address?	52. The vocative case is used only for direct address.
What is the form of the article used for that case?	53. There is no vocative form of the article because the vocative never takes the article.
What case is its form often the same as, and when are the forms different?	54. The vocative and nominative forms are always identical in the plural. In the singular, they sometimes have distinct forms.
When there is direct address, what case is usually used?	55. Direct address is usually in the nominative case, not the vocative case.
What is καὶ μέ? What is the mark over the alpha called?	56. καὶ μέ is the crasis of καί and ἐμέ (from ἐγώ, singular accusative emphatic, meaning “me”), and means “and me.” The mark over the alpha is a coronis, which replaces the letters lost at the joint.
What is the rule for the M & F singular nominative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns?	57. The masculine and feminine singular nominative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns is sigma. Exception: noun stems ending in nu, rho, sigma, or οντ use no case ending (–).
What are the rule and the exceptions for the M & F singular accusative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns?	58. The masculine and feminine singular accusative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns is alpha. Exception: noun stems ending in consonantal iota or digamma use nu. Exception: Words with stems ending in ιτ, ιθ, or ιδ often drop the final consonant and use nu.

Questions	Answers
What are the rule and the exception for the M & F plural accusative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns?	59. The masculine and feminine plural nominative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns is ας. Exception: noun stems ending in consonantal iota use ες.

Principle: What sets the case, number, and gender of demonstratives?

Use	Gender	Number	Case
Adjective	60. Agrees with what it modifies	61. Agrees with what it modifies	62. Agrees with what it modifies
Pronoun	63. Lexical gender of what it stands for	64. Number of what it stands for	65. Function in its clause

Principle: Inflecting οὗτος

Declension	2	1	2	English
gender	Masculine	Feminine	neuter	
SN	66. οὗτος	67. αὕτη	68. τοῦτο	69. this
SG	70. τούτου	71. ταύτης	72. τούτου	73. of this
SD	74. τούτῳ	75. ταύτῃ	76. τούτῳ	77. to this
SA	78. τοῦτον	79. ταύτην	80. τοῦτο	81. this
PN	82. οὗτοι	83. αὗται	84. ταῦτα	85. these
PG	86. τούτων	87. ταύτων	88. τούτων	89. of these
PD	90. τούτοις	91. ταύταις	92. τούτοις	93. to these
PA	94. τούτους	95. ταύτας	96. ταῦτα	97. these

Principle: Inflecting ἐκεῖνος

Declension	2	1	2	English
gender	Masculine	Feminine	neuter	
SN	98. ἐκεῖνος	99. ἐκείνη	100. ἐκεῖνο	101. that
SG	102. ἐκείνου	103. ἐκείνης	104. ἐκείνου	105. of that
SD	106. ἐκείνῳ	107. ἐκείνῃ	108. ἐκείνῳ	109. to that
SA	110. ἐκεῖνον	111. ἐκείνην	112. ἐκεῖνο	113. that
PN	114. ἐκεῖνοι	115. ἐκείναι	116. ἐκείνα	117. those
PG	118. ἐκείνων	119. ἐκείνων	120. ἐκείνων	121. of those
PD	122. ἐκείνοις	123. ἐκείναις	124. ἐκείνοις	125. to those
PA	126. ἐκείνους	127. ἐκείνας	128. ἐκείνα	129. those

Principle: Complete case ending table

declension	130. 2	131. 1	132. 2	133. 3	134. 3
gender	135. M	136. F	137. N	138. M & F	139. N
140. SN	141. ζ	142. –	143. ν	144. ζ / –	145. –
146. SG	147. υ	148. ζ	149. υ	150. οζ	151. οζ
152. SD	153. ι subscript	154. ι subscript	155. ι subscript	156. ι	157. ι
158. SA	159. ν	160. ν	161. ν	162. α / ν	163. –
164. SV	165. ε	166. –	167. ν	168. –	169. –
170. PN/PV	171. ι	172. ι	173. α	174. εζ	175. α
176. PG	177. ων	178. ων	179. ων	180. ων	181. ων
182. PD	183. ις	184. ις	185. ις	186. σι(ν)	187. σι(ν)
188. PA	189. υς	190. ζ	191. α	192. ας / ες	193. α

Principle: Three degrees of adjectives

Degree	English examples using “good” and “big”
194. positive	195. good, big
196. comparative	197. better, bigger
198. superlative	199. best, biggest

Chapter 14 (Relative Pronouns)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 143 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
List at least three English relative pronouns.	1. English relative pronouns are who, whom, that, which, & whose.
When does a relative pronoun make something a question?	2. Relative pronouns never make a sentence a question. [This was a trick question. When “who” makes something a question, it is an interrogative pronoun, not a relative pronoun.]
What is a relative clause?	3. A relative clause is a dependent clause that is introduced by a relative pronoun.
What does it mean when a Greek relative pronoun is “attracted” to another word?	4. Sometimes a Greek relative pronoun is attracted to the case of its antecedent, meaning that the case of the relative pronoun agrees with the case of the antecedent. This breaks the normal rule that the case of a relative pronoun is set by its function in the relative clause. [When a relative pronoun undergoes attraction, you can no longer use the case of the relative pronoun to determine its function in the clause.]
When can a relative pronoun be in the main clause?	5. A relative pronoun is never in the main clause of a sentence.

Principle: What sets the gender, number, and case of pronouns and adjectives?

	Gender	Number	Case
Attributive Adjective	6. Agrees with what it modifies	7. Agrees with what it modifies	8. Agrees with what it modifies
Predicate Adjective	9. Agrees with what it modifies	10. Agrees with what it modifies	11. Agrees with what it modifies
Demonstrative Adjective	12. Agrees with what it modifies	13. Agrees with what it modifies	14. Agrees with what it modifies
Adverbial Adjective	15. Usually neuter	16. ??	17. Usually attributive
Substantival Adjective	18. Natural gender of what it stands for	19. Number of what it stands for	20. Function in its clause
Personal Pronoun	21. Lexical gender of what it stands for	22. Number of what it stands for	23. Function in its clause
Demonstrative Pronoun	24. Lexical gender of what it stands for	25. Number of what it stands for	26. Function in its clause
Relative Pronoun	27. Lexical gender of what it stands for	28. Number of what it stands for	29. Function in its clause [A relative clause]

Principle: Inflect the Greek relative pronoun

- Use a double star ** to indicate where accents matter because they distinguish the relative pronoun from the article.

Declension	2	1	2	English
Gender	Masculine	Feminine	neuter	
SN	30. ὅς	31. ἥ **	32. ὅ **	33. who/which/that
SG	34. οὗ	35. ἥς	36. οὗ	37. of whom/of which
SD	38. ᾧ	39. ἥ	40. ᾧ	41. to whom/to which
SA	42. ὃν	43. ἥν	44. ὃ	45. whom/which/that
PN	46. οἷ **	47. αἷ **	48. ᾧ	49. who/which/that
PG	50. ᾧν	51. ᾧν	52. ᾧν	53. of whom/of which
PD	54. οἷς	55. αἷς	56. οἷς	57. to whom/to which
PA	58. οὓς	59. ᾧς	60. ᾧ	61. whom/which/that

Application: Analyze the sentence “Jesus, whom I love, reigns forever.”

Questions	Answers
What is the relative clause in this sentence? “Jesus, whom I love, reigns forever.”	62. whom I love
What is the relative pronoun?	63. whom
What is the subject of the relative clause?	64. I
What is the verb of the relative clause?	65. love
What is the function of the relative pronoun in its relative clause?	66. The relative pronoun “whom” is the direct object of the verb “love.”
What is the antecedent of the relative pronoun?	67. Jesus
In Greek, what gender would the relative pronoun be?	68. Masculine, in order to agree with its antecedent “Jesus.”
In Greek, what number would the relative pronoun be?	69. Singular, in order to agree with its antecedent “Jesus.”
In Greek, what case would the relative pronoun be?	70. Accusative case, because it is the direct object of the verb “love,” which is the verb of the relative clause.
Write the inflected form of the relative pronoun that would be used if the sentence were written in Greek.	71. ὃν [from ὅς, masculine singular accusative, meaning “whom.”]
What is the independent clause of the sentence?	72. Jesus reigns forever.

Questions	Answers
What is the subject of the independent clause of the sentence?	73. Jesus
What is the verb of the independent clause of the sentence?	74. reigns

Application: Analyze the following Greek sentence

- ἥξει (he/she/it will come) ὁ κύριος ... ἐν ᾗρᾳ ἣ οὐ γινώσκει (he/she/it knows). (Matthew 24:50), meaning, “The master will come in an hour which he [the wicked slave] does not know.”

Questions	Answers
What is the relative pronoun in Greek?	75. ἣ
What is the relative clause in Greek?	76. ἣ οὐ γινώσκει
Parse the relative pronoun.	77. ἣ is from ὥς, feminine singular dative, meaning “which”
What is the verb of the relative clause in Greek?	78. γινώσκει
What is the subject of the relative clause in Greek?	79. The subject of the relative clause is “he,” which is implied in the verb, but not explicitly there in the Greek.
What is the function of the relative pronoun in the relative clause?	80. The relative pronoun is the direct object of the verb “he knows.”
What is the antecedent of the relative pronoun in Greek?	81. ᾗρᾳ
Parse the antecedent of the relative pronoun.	82. ᾗρᾳ is from ὥρα, feminine singular dative, meaning “hour”
What is the independent clause in Greek?	83. ἥξει ὁ κύριος ... ἐν ᾗρᾳ
What is the subject of the independent clause in Greek?	84. ὁ κύριος
What is the verb of the independent clause in Greek?	85. ἥξει
What is the function of the relative clause in the independent clause?	86. The relative clause describes the word “hour.”
Explain the gender of the relative pronoun.	87. The relative pronoun is feminine in order to agree with its antecedent ᾗρᾳ.
Explain the number of the relative pronoun.	88. The relative pronoun is singular in order to agree with its antecedent ᾗρᾳ.
Explain the case of the relative pronoun.	89. The relative pronoun is dative because it is <u>attracted</u> to the case of its antecedent ᾗρᾳ. Normally the relative pronoun would be in the accusative case in this relative clause because the relative pronoun is the direct object of the verb of the relative clause.

Principle: Vocabulary

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
90. ἡ	ἀλήθεια	91. τῆς ἀλήθειας	92. truth
93. ἡ	εἰρήνη	94. τῆς εἰρήνης	95. peace
96.	ἐνώπιον	97.	98. (genitive) before
99. ἡ	ἐπαγγελία	100. τῆς ἐπαγγελίας	101. promise
102.	ἐπτά	103.	104. seven
105. ὁ	θρόνος	106. τοῦ θρόνου	107. throne
108. ἡ	Ἱερουσαλήμ	109. τῆς Ἱερουσαλήμ	110. Jerusalem [indeclinable]
111.	κατά	112.	113. (genitive) down from, against. (accusative) according to, throughout, during.
114. ἡ	κεφαλή	115. τῆς κεφαλῆς	116. head
117. ἡ	ὁδός	118. τῆς ὁδοῦ	119. way, road, journey, conduct. [2 nd declension feminine noun!]
120.	ὅς	121. ἢ, ὅ	122. who/whom, which, that
123.	ὅτε	124.	125. when
126.	οὕτως	127.	128. thus, so, in this manner
129. τό	πλοῖον	130. τοῦ πλοίου	131. ship, boat
132. τό	ῥῆμα	133. τοῦ ῥήματος	134. word, saying
135.	τε	136.	137. and so, so [postpositive]
138. ἡ	χεῖρ	139. τῆς χειρός	140. hand, arm, finger
141. ἡ	ψυχή	142. τῆς ψυχῆς	143. soul, life, self

Chapters 15 and 16 (Present Active Indicative)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 196 = _____ %

Principle: Information buried within the inflection of a word

Which types of words have which things?

Mark the boxes of the things that have them. Leave blanks where they don't.

	noun	adjective	1 st person pronoun	2 nd person pronoun	3 rd person pronoun	verb
aspect	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6. X
case	7. X	8. X	9. X	10. X	11. X	12.
gender	13. X	14. X	15.	16.	17. X	18.
mood	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24. X
number	25. X	26. X	27. X	28. X	29. X	30. X
person	31.	32.	33. X	34. X	35. X	36. X
tense	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42. X
time	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48. X
voice	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54. X

Principle: Fill in the various possibilities for each category

Category	Possibilities
aspect	55. continuous (a.k.a. “imperfective”), perfect (a.k.a. “perfective”), and undefined (a.k.a. “aoristic”)
case	56. nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative
gender	57. masculine, feminine, neuter
mood	58. indicative, subjunctive, imperative, optative
number	59. singular, plural
person	60. 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd
tense	61. present, perfect, imperfect, aorist, pluperfect, future, future perfect
time	62. past, present, future
voice	63. active, middle, passive

Principle: Aspects

- Fill in the following table, listing and defining the different **aspects**, and giving an English example of each based on “You study.”

Aspect	Meaning	Example (“You study.”)
64. Undefined [or “aoristic”]	65. No information given about the aspect.	66. You study.
67. Continuous [or “imperfective”]	68. Ongoing action	69. You are studying.
70. Perfect [or “perfective”]	71. State of affairs resulting from a previously completed action.	72. You have studied.

Principle: The time and aspect for each tense

- Fill in the following table, listing the different **aspects** and **times**, putting the appropriate tense names and an English example, based on “You study,” in each box.

Aspect \ Time	73. Past	74. Present	75. Future
76. Undefined [or “aoristic”]	77. Aorist (“You studied.”)	78. Present (“You study.”)	79. Future (“You will study.”)
80. Continuous [or “imperfective”]	81. Imperfect (“You were studying.”)	82. Present (“You are studying.”)	83. Future (“You will be studying.”)
84. Perfect [or “perfective”]	85. Pluperfect (“You had studied.”)	86. Perfect (“You have studied.”)	87. Future Perfect (“You will have studied.”)

Principle: Voices

- List the different **voices** and give an English example based on “You study.”

Voice	Meaning	Example (“You study.”)
88. Active voice	89. The subject performs the verb.	90. You study.
91. Middle voice	-not explained in class yet -	-not explained in class yet-
92. Passive voice	93. The verb is performed on the subject.	94. You are studied.

Principle: Moods

- Fill in the following table, listing, explaining, and giving an English example, based on “You study,” of the different **moods**.

Mood	Meaning	Example (“You study.”)
95. Indicative	96. Deals with reality	97. You study.
98. Subjunctive	99. Deals with probabilities	100. You may study.
101. Imperative	102. Deals with commands	103. Study!
104. Optative	105. Deals with possibilities	106. You might possibly study.

Principles

Questions	Answers
In what ways must a verb agree with its subject?	107. Person and number.
Which form of a verb is the lexical form?	108. Present active indicative 1 st person singular.
What things should you list when parsing a verb?	109. Lexical form, tense, voice, mood, person, number, and the meaning of the inflected form.
What is the master pattern for inflecting verbs?	110. augment? + reduplication? + tense stem + tense formative? + connecting vowel? + mood formative? + personal ending
Explain the terms: - tense stem - root, and - tense formative including their relation to one another.	111. The tense stem is the form that the root of a verb takes in a given tense and voice. The tense formative is a set of letters appended to the tense stem to help indicate the tense and voice.
When Mounce prefaces a set of letters with an asterisk (*), what is he indicating?	112. That the letters are the root of something that inflects (a noun, adjective, verb, etc.).

Principle: Connecting vowels and personal endings. Application: Inflecting a verb

- Fill in the following table. The present tense stem has been given to you.

P & #	Present Tense Stem	Conn. Vowel	Personal Ending	PAI Form	Meaning
113. 1S	λυ	114. ο	115. –	116. λύω	117. I loose.
118. 2S	λυ	119. ε	120. ις	121. λύεις	122. You loose.
123. 3S	λυ	124. ε	125. ι	126. λύει	127. He/She/It looses.
128. 1P	λυ	129. ο	130. μεν	131. λύομεν	132. We loose.
133. 2P	λυ	134. ε	135. τε	136. λύετε	137. You loose.
138. 3P	λυ	139. ο	140. νσι(ν)	141. λύουσι(ν)	142. They loose.

- Answer the following questions about the PAI forms in the table above.

Questions	Answers
Explain the form in question 116 in the above table.	143. The connecting vowel omicron lengthens to omega in order to compensate for the lack of a personal ending.
Explain the form in question 141 in the above table.	144. The nu drops out because of the following sigma, and the connecting vowel lengthens to “ου” to compensate for it.

Application: Translation and understanding of simple sentences

- Translate and comment on the following Greek sentences.

Greek	Translation	Comment
λύετε.	145. You (plural) loose.	146. Subject is understood.
ὕμεῖς λύετε.	147. You (plural) loose.	148. Subject is emphasized with a redundant nominative pronoun.
αὐταὶ λύετε.	149. You (plural) loose.	150. Subject is emphasized with a redundant nominative pronoun. We know that the subject is feminine. The third person pronoun is used in order to indicate the gender, even though the parsing of the verb clarifies that the subject is 2 nd person.
αὐτάς λύετε.	151. You (plural) loose them.	152. αὐτάς is the direct object (feminine plural), not the subject, because it is accusative. If it were the subject, it would be nominative.

Principle: Vocabulary

- Write the root if the word inflects.
- Remember that the connecting vowel is not part of the verbal root, but that the final vowel of a 1st or 2nd declension noun or adjective IS part of the noun or adjective root.
- Adjectives have two roots if the feminine form differs from the masculine form.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
153.	ἀκούω	154.	155. *ακου	156. I hear, learn, obey, understand.
157.	βλέπω	158.	159. *βλεπ	160. I see, look at
161.	ἔχω	162.	163. *σεχ	164. I have, hold [Root on page 131 Mounce is wrong. See Mounce p. 188.]
165.	λύω	166.	167. *λυ	168. I loose, untie, destroy
169. ὁ	νόμος	170. τοῦ νόμου	171. *νομο	172. law, principle
173.	ὅπου	174.	175.	176. where
177.	πιστεύω	178.	179. *πιστευ	180. I believe, have faith (in), trust
181. τό	πρόσωπον	182. τοῦ προσώπου	183. *προσωπο	184. face, appearance
185.	τότε	186.	187.	188. then, thereafter
189.	τυφλός	190. τυφλή, τυφλόν	191. *τυφλο, *τυφλη	192. blind
193. ἡ	χαρά	194. τῆς χαρᾶς	195. *χαρα	196. joy, delight

Chapter 17 (Contract Verbs)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 233 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
What distinguishes contract verbs from other verbs?	1. The tense stem of a contract verb ends in alpha, epsilon, or omicron.
What is a “contract vowel”?	2. A contract vowel is the alpha, epsilon, or omicron that is the final letter of the tense stem of a verb.
When does the contract vowel in a contract verb contract?	3. Contract vowels contract when they touch the connecting vowel. This happens only in the present and the imperfect tenses. [Contract vowels, as defined above, are not the only vowels that contract, however. Other vowels can contract in other situations. For example, the connecting vowel contracts with the epsilon of the tense formative for liquid future verbs in chapter 20.]
What does the contract vowel in a contract verb do if it can’t contract? When does this happen?	4. If the contract vowel doesn’t touch the connecting vowel (either because there is no connecting vowel, or because they are separated by a tense formative), then it lengthens. This happens in all tenses except the present and imperfect.
What types of contract verbs exist?	5. Alpha, epsilon, and omicron. [Actually it seems that there is one eta contract verb. If ζάω were spelled ζῆω in the lexicon then it would follow all of the rules. But it is listed as an alpha contract verb that breaks the rules.]
What is strange about the lexical form of contract verbs?	6. The lexical form of contract verbs has the contract vowel, even though the contract vowel doesn’t show up in the text in the PAIIS because it contracts to omega and disappears. [For example, the lexicon lists ἀγαπάω. But the NT never has ἀγαπάω. Instead, it has ἀγαπῶ, because the alpha contract vowel has contracted with the omega to form ῶ.
What direction does contraction work, and what affect does that have on the PAIIS, 2S, and 3P?	7. Contraction works from right to left. Therefore, in the 1S, 2S, and 3P forms of the PAI, the contract vowel contracts with ω, εις, and ουσι(ν) (which are the endings seen in λύω in the PAI), not with ο, ες, and ονσι(ν).
What is the accent rule for contract verbs in the PAI?	8. In the PAI, there is always a circumflex accent over the contracted vowels.
When does iota subscript?	9. Iota always subscripts when the preceding letter is a long vowel (i.e., eta, omega, or long alpha).
What is a spurious diphthong?	10. A spurious diphthong is ει or ου that is due to previous contraction or lengthening.
What is a genuine diphthong?	11. Any diphthong that isn’t spurious.

Questions	Answers
What is an improper diphthong?	12. An improper diphthong uses an iota subscript to form α , η , or ω .

Principle: Contract vowel starting table

	Short	Spurious Diphthong	Long
A-Type	13. short α	14. doesn't exist	15. long α
E-Type	16. ϵ	17. $\epsilon\iota^*$	18. η
O-Type	19. o	20. ou^*	21. ω

- Questions about the contract vowel starting table

Questions	Answers
Which vowels are missing from the above table and why?	22. Iota and upsilon are not in the contract vowel starting table because they do not contract.
The result of contraction is found in what column?	23. The result of contraction is always a long vowel (rightmost column) except that contractions of epsilon and omicron with themselves and each other ($\epsilon\epsilon$, oo , eo , oe) create a spurious diphthong (middle column).
The result of contraction is found in what row?	24. The result of contraction is “O-type” (bottom row) if either starting vowel is O-type (i.e., omicron or omega). Otherwise, the result of contraction is found in the row of the vowel that came first.

Application: Using the contract vowel starting table to contract two vowels

- Apply the above rules to fill in the following table. Distinguish long and short alpha.
- Mark spurious diphthongs with an asterisk.
- The vowel in the leftmost column comes first, and the vowel in the top row comes second.

	short α	long α	ϵ	η	ι	υ	o	ω
short α	25. long α	26. long α	27. long α	28. long α	29. $\alpha\iota$	30. $\alpha\upsilon$	31. ω	32. ω
long α	33. long α	34. long α	35. long α	36. long α	37. α	38. $\alpha\upsilon$	39. ω	40. ω
ϵ	41. η	42. η	43. $\epsilon\iota^*$	44. η	45. $\epsilon\iota$	46. $\epsilon\upsilon$	47. ou^*	48. ω
η	49. η	50. η	51. η	52. η	53. η	54. $\eta\upsilon$	55. ω	56. ω
ι	57. $\iota\alpha$	58. ia	59. $\iota\epsilon$	60. $\iota\eta$	61. $\iota\iota$	62. $\iota\upsilon$	63. ιo	64. $\iota\omega$
o	65. ω	66. ω	67. ou^*	68. ω	69. $o\iota$	70. $o\upsilon$	71. ou^*	72. ω
υ	73. $\upsilon\alpha$	74. $\upsilon\alpha$	75. $\upsilon\epsilon$	76. $\upsilon\eta$	77. $\upsilon\iota$	78. $\upsilon\upsilon$	79. υo	80. $\upsilon\omega$
ω	81. ω	82. ω	83. ω	84. ω	85. ω	86. $\omega\upsilon$	87. ω	88. ω

Principle: Contracting a vowel with a diphthong

Questions	Answers
What is the first step when contracting a single vowel with a diphthong that follows it?	89. When contracting a single letter with a diphthong that follows it, the first step is to delete the second letter of the diphthong if the diphthong is υι or a spurious diphthong.
What is the second step when contracting a single vowel with a diphthong that follows it?	90. When contracting a single letter with a diphthong that follows it, the second step is to contract the single letter with the first letter of the diphthong.
What is the third step when contracting a single vowel with a diphthong that follows it?	91. When contracting a single letter with a diphthong that follows it, the third step is to delete the middle letter if you ended up with three letters after the first two steps.
What contraction often breaks the rules?	92. According to the rules, ο + η (eta with iota subscript) contracts to ω (omega with iota subscript), but it often contracts to οι instead.

Application: Contracting a vowel with a diphthong that follows it.

- Apply the above rules to fill in the following table. Distinguish long and short alpha.
- Mark spurious diphthongs with an asterisk.
- The vowel in the leftmost column comes first, and the diphthong in the top row comes second.

	αι/α	ει	ει*	οι	αυ	ου	ου*	υι	ευ	ηυ	η	ω
α	93. α	94. α	95. long α	96. ω	97. αυ	98. ου	99. ω	100. αυ	101. αυ	102. αυ	103. α	104. ω
ε	105. η	106. ει	107. ει*	108. οι	109. ηυ	110. ου	111. ου*	112. ευ	113. ευ	114. ηυ	115. η	116. ω
η	117. η	118. η	119. η	120. ω	121. ηυ	122. ου	123. ω	124. ηυ	125. ηυ	126. ηυ	127. η	128. ω
ο	129. ω	130. οι	131. ου*	132. οι	133. ου	134. ου	135. ου*	136. ου	137. ου	138. ου	139. ω /οι	140. ω
ω	141. ω	142. ω	143. ω	144. ω	145. ου	146. ου	147. ω	148. ου	149. ου	150. ου	151. ω	152. ω

Application: Inflecting contract verbs in the PAI. The verb roots are given to you.

	CV	PE	CV+PE	*αγαπα	*ποιε	*πληρο
1S	153. ο	154. –	155. ω	156. ἀγαπῶ	157. ποιῶ	158. πληρῶ
2S	159. ε	160. ις	161. εις	162. ἀγαπᾷς	163. ποιεῖς	164. πληροῖς
3S	165. ε	166. ι	167. ει	168. ἀγαπᾷ	169. ποιεῖ	170. πληροῖ
1P	171. ο	172. μεν	173. ομεν	174. ἀγαπῶμεν	175. ποιούμεν	176. πληροῦμεν
2P	177. ε	178. τε	179. ετε	180. ἀγαπᾶτε	181. ποιεῖτε	182. πληροῦτε
3P	183. ο	184. νσι(ν)	185. ουσι(ν) [spurious]	186. ἀγαπῶσι(ν)	187. ποιοῦσι(ν)	188. πληροῦσι(ν)

Principle: Vocabulary

- Write the root if the word inflects.
- Remember that the connecting vowel is not part of the verbal root, but that the final vowel of a 1st or 2nd declension noun or adjective IS part of the noun or adjective root.
- Adjectives have two roots if the feminine form differs from the masculine form.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
189.	ἀγαπάω	190.	191. *ἀγαπα	192. I love, cherish
193. τό	δαιμόνιον	194. τοῦ δαιμονίου	195. *δαιμονιο	196. demon
197.	ζητέω	198.	199. *ζητε	200. I seek, desire, try to obtain
201.	καλέω	202.	203. *καλε	204. I call, name, invite [Mounce's BBG lists the root as *καλεF, but his MBG, pp. 281-282, lists the root as *καλε. The MBG seems more helpful.]
205.	λαλέω	206.	207. *λαλε	208. I speak, say
209.	οἶδα	210.	211. *οἶδα	212. I know, understand
213.	ὅταν	214.	215.	216. whenever
217.	πλείων	218. πλείων, πλείον	219. *πλειον, *πλειον	220. larger, more [The root is wrong in Mounce's BBG, but right in his MBG, pp. 236-7.]
221.	πληρόω	222.	223. *πληρο	224. I fill, complete, fulfill
225.	ποιέω	226.	227. *ποιε	228. I do, make
229.	τηρέω	230.	231. *τηρε	232. I keep, guard, observe

- Question on vocabulary

Questions	Answers
What classification of adjective is πλείων, and why?	233. πλείων is a 3-3 adjective because it is third declension in all three genders (the root ends in nu), and the masculine and feminine forms are identical.

Chapter 18 (Present Middle-Passive Indicative)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 119 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
Describe the active voice and give an English example of it using “ball,” “hit,” and “I.”	1. In the active voice, the subject performs the action of the verb. E.g., “I hit the ball.”
Describe the passive voice and give an English example of it using “ball,” “hit,” and “I.”	2. In the passive voice, the subject receives the action of the verb. E.g., “I was hit by the ball.”
What is the difference in form between the PAI and the PPI?	3. The PAI uses the primary active personal endings, whereas the PPI uses the primary middle personal endings.
What is the difference in form between the PMI and the PPI?	4. The PMI and PPI are identical forms. [So the form is ambiguous, and you must determine whether the word is middle or passive voice based on the context, not the form of the verb.]
What is the pattern for inflecting the present middle indicative?	5. PMI = Present tense stem + Connecting vowel + Primary middle personal ending
What is a deponent verb?	6. A deponent verb is a verb that is middle or passive in form, but always active in its meaning.
How do you figure out if a verb is deponent in the present tense?	7. A verb is deponent in the present tense if the lexical form ends with $\mu\alpha\iota$.
How do you figure out if a verb is deponent in a tense other than the present tense?	8. A verb is deponent in a tense other than the present tense if the principle part for that tense ends in $\mu\alpha\iota$ [or if it ends in $\mu\eta\nu$, which is the secondary middle personal ending – chapter 21!]
What is an intervocalic sigma? What is its significance?	9. An intervocalic sigma is the letter sigma between two vowels. Intervocalic sigmas often, but not always, drop out.
What are the three major categories for meaning of the middle voice?	10. (1) active meaning because deponent, (2) self reference (act on or for self), and (3) different definition.
What is the accent rule for contract verbs in the PMpI?	11. Always accent the contracted vowels in the PMpI. [Circumflex accent except in the 1P form, where a circumflex is prohibited because the contracted vowels are in the antepenult.]
What is strange about $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$?	12. The present tense stem (and the root) ends with an alpha, but contraction does not occur because it doesn’t use a connecting vowel.

Principle: Vocabulary

- Write the root if the word inflects.
- Remember that the connecting vowel is not part of the verbal root, but that the final vowel of a 1st or 2nd declension noun or adjective IS part of the noun or adjective root.
- Adjectives have two roots if the feminine form differs from the masculine form.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
13.	ἀποκρίνομαι	14.	15. *ἀποκριν	16. I answer
17.	δεῖ	18.	19.	20. It is necessary [this verb is always active voice, 3 rd person singular.]
21.	δύναμαι	22.	23. *δυνα	24. I am able, am powerful
25. ἡ	νύξ	26. τῆς νυκτός	27. *νυκτ	28. night
29.	ὅστις	30. ἥτις, ὅτι	31. *ὅ + *τιν	32. whoever, whichever, whatever
33.	πορεύομαι	34.	35. *πορευ	36. I go, proceed, live
37.	συνάγω	38.	39. συν + *ἄγ	40. I gather together, invite [I always break apart roots of compound verbs. Mounce only does sometimes.]
41. ὁ	τόπος	42. τοῦ τόπου	43. *τοπο	44. place, location
45.	ὥς	46.	47.	48. as, like, when, that, how, approximately

Principle: Primary Middle Personal Endings. Application: Inflecting λύω in the PMpl

Person & #	Present Tense Stem	CV	Primary Middle PE	CV + PE	PMpl Form	Passive Meaning
1S	λυ	49. ο	50. μαι	51. ομαι	52. λύομαι	53. I am loosed.
2S	λυ	54. ε	55. σαι	56. η	57. λύη	58. You are loosed.
3S	λυ	59. ε	60. ται	61. εται	62. λύεται	63. He/She/It is loosed.
1P	λυ	64. ο	65. μεθα	66. ομεθα	67. λυόμεθα	68. We are loosed.
2P	λυ	69. ε	70. σθε	71. εσθε	72. λύεσθε	73. You are loosed.
3P	λυ	74. ο	75. νται	76. ονται	77. λύονται	78. They are loosed.

- Explain a form in the preceding table.

Questions	Answers
What happened in the PMpI2S form? Show the steps at arriving at the form.	79. In the PMpI2S, the intervocalic sigma drops out, leaving epsilon and alpha next to one another, so they contract. $\lambda\upsilon + \epsilon + \sigma\alpha\iota \rightarrow \lambda\upsilon\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota \rightarrow \lambda\upsilon\epsilon\alpha\iota \rightarrow \lambda\acute{\upsilon}\eta$

Applications

Questions	Answers
What is the meaning of λύομαι if it is passive with continuous aspect?	80. “I am being loosed”
What is the meaning of λύομαι if it is passive with aoristic aspect?	81. “I am loosed”
Parse ἔρχομαι	82. ἔρχομαι from ἔρχομαι. PDI1S meaning “I come” or “I go.” [It is middle-passive in form, but is parsed as “deponent” because it is deponent in the present tense, which is the tense of ἔρχομαι.]

Application: Inflecting contract verbs in the PMpl. No need to show intermediate forms.

P#	CV	Primary Middle PE	CV + PE	*ἀγαπα	*ποιε	*πληρο
1S	83. ο	84. μαι	85. ομαι	86. ἀγαπα + ομαι → ἀγαπῶμαι	87. ποιε + ομαι → ποιῶμαι	88. πληρο + ομαι → πληροῦμαι
2S	89. ε	90. σαι	91. η	92. ἀγαπα + η → ἀγαπᾷ	93. ποιε + η → ποιῇ	94. πληρο + η → πληροῖ
3S	95. ε	96. ται	97. εται	98. ἀγαπα + εται → ἀγαπᾶται	99. ποιε + εται → ποιεῖται	100. πληρο + εται → πληροῦται
1P	101. ο	102. μεθα	103. ομεθα	104. ἀγαπα + ομεθα → ἀγαπώμεθα	105. ποιε + ομεθα → ποιούμεθα	106. πληρο + ομεθα → πληρούμεθα
2P	107. ε	108. σθε	109. εσθε	110. ἀγαπα + εσθε → ἀγαπάσθε	111. ποιε + εσθε → ποιείσθε	112. πληρο + εσθε → πληροῦσθε
3P	113. ο	114. νται	115. ονται	116. ἀγαπα + ονται → ἀγαπῶνται	117. ποιε + ονται → ποιοῦνται	118. πληρο + ονται → πληροῦνται

- Explain an “unexpected” form.

Questions	Answers
Explain the form of πληρόω in the PMpI2S (question 94 above).	119. Omicron contract verbs in the PMpI2S contract omicron with η (eta with iota subscript) in the exception way, meaning that it breaks the rules and becomes οι instead of following the rules and becoming ω. [If it followed the contract verb rules it would be a homonym of the lexical form, but by breaking the rules it becomes identical to the PAI3S.]

Chapter 19 (Future Active & Middle Indicative)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 164 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
What is the time of the future tense, and from whose perspective?	1. The future tense describes an event that is future from the viewpoint of the writer or speaker, but not necessarily future from the viewpoint of the reader or listener.
What is the aspect of the future tense? Note any debates.	2. The future is usually undefined (a.k.a. “aoristic”) aspect. Some scholars think that the future sometimes has continuous aspect, whereas others think that it is always undefined aspect.
What is the pattern for inflecting the future active indicative?	3. FAI = Future active tense stem + Tense formative + Connecting vowel + Primary active personal endings
What is the pattern for inflecting the future middle indicative?	4. FMI = Future active tense stem + Tense formative + Connecting vowel + Primary middle personal endings
What is the difference between the form of the FAI and the FMI?	5. The FAI uses primary active personal endings. The FMI uses primary middle personal endings.
What other voice exists for the future tense? Why isn't it covered in this chapter?	6. The future passive isn't covered in this chapter because it uses a different tense stem.
What is the relation between the future active tense stem and the verbal root?	7. The future active tense stem is derived from the root. It is often the same as the root, but not always.
What is the tense formative for the FAI and the FMI?	8. The tense formative for the FAI and FMI is (σ) for most verbs, but (εσ) for “liquid verbs” (chapter 20).
What happens if the future active tense stem ends in a stop?	9. If the future active tense stem ends in a stop, then the future tense formative sigma combines with the stop at the end of the future active tense stem according to the square of stops. This is the same behavior that we saw in 3 rd declension nouns.
Why don't contract verbs contract in the FAI and FMI?	10. Contract vowels do not contract in the FAI and FMI because they contract when they encounter the connecting vowel, but in the future, the contract vowel is separated from the connecting vowel by the tense formative.
What happens to contract vowels in the FAI and FMI? What general rule is this an example of?	11. Contract vowels “lengthen” in the FAI and FMI because they lengthen when they can't contract (e.g., when followed by a tense formative).
Explain this for the three contract vowels.	12. Epsilon lengthens to eta. Omicron lengthens to omega. Alpha lengthens to eta. [If alpha lengthened to long alpha, the change would be invisible.]

Questions	Answers
What is unusual about the verb καλέω?	13. The unusual thing about the verb καλέω is that its contract vowel (epsilon) does NOT lengthen before a tense formative.

Application: Fill in the FAI paradigm for λύω.

PN	Future Tense Stem	TF	CV	Primary Active PE	FAI Form	Meaning
1S	14. λυ	15. σ	16. ο	17. –	18. λύσω	19. I will loose.
2S	20. λυ	21. σ	22. ε	23. ις	24. λύσεις	25. You will loose.
3S	26. λυ	27. σ	28. ε	29. ι	30. λύσει	31. He/She/It will loose.
1P	32. λυ	33. σ	34. ο	35. μεν	36. λύσομεν	37. We will loose.
2P	38. λυ	39. σ	40. ε	41. τε	42. λύσετε	43. You will loose.
3P	44. λυ	45. σ	46. ο	47. νσι(ν)	48. λύσουσι(ν)	49. They will loose.

Application: Fill in the FMI paradigm for λύω.

PN	Future Tense Stem	TF	CV	Primary Middle PE	FMI Form	Meaning
1S	50. λυ	51. σ	52. ο	53. μαι	54. λύσομαι	55. I will loose for myself.
2S	56. λυ	57. σ	58. ε	59. σαι	60. λύση	61. You will loose for yourself.
3S	62. λυ	63. σ	64. ε	65. ται	66. λύσεται	67. He/She/It will loose for himself/herself/itself
1P	68. λυ	69. σ	70. ο	71. μεθα	72. λυσόμεθα	73. We will loose for ourselves.
2P	74. λυ	75. σ	76. ε	77. σθε	78. λύσεσθε	79. You will loose for yourselves.
3P	80. λυ	81. σ	82. ο	83. νται	84. λύσονται	85. They will loose for themselves.

Principle: Square of stops

	Unvoiced	Voiced	Aspirate	+ ζ =
Labial	86. π	87. β	88. φ	89. ψ
Velar	90. κ	91. γ	92. χ	93. ξ
Dental	94. τ	95. δ	96. θ	97. ζ

Applications

Questions	Answers
Write the FSN (feminine singular nominative) form of the noun with root *σαρκ, showing the pieces and an intermediate step	98. *σαρκ + ς → σαρκς → σάρξ
Write the FAIIS of βλέπω, showing the pieces and an intermediate step.	99. *βλεπ + σ + ο + – → βλεπσω → βλέψω

Principle: Paradigms for εἰμί. Application: Meaning of inflected forms

p#	PXI	PXI Meaning	FXI	FXI Meaning
1s	100. εἰμί	101. I am.	102. ἔσομαι	103. I will be.
2s	104. εἶ	105. You are.	106. ἔσῃ	107. You will be.
3s	108. ἐστί(ν)	109. He/she/it is.	110. ἔσται	111. He/she/it will be.
1p	112. ἐσμέν	113. We are.	114. ἐσόμεθα	115. We will be.
2p	116. ἐστέ	117. You are.	118. ἔσεσθε	119. You will be.
3p	120. εἰσί(ν)	121. They are.	122. ἔσονται	123. They will be.

- Principle of εἰμί

Questions	Answers
What does the “X” mean in “PXI” and “FXI” in the above table of εἰμί?	124. X refers to the absence of voice. [Grammarians debate over whether or not εἰμί has a voice. I think that it doesn’t, so I label it FXI, not FAI or FMI.]

Principle: Vocabulary

- Write the root if the word inflects.
- Remember that the connecting vowel is not part of the verbal root, but that the final vowel of a 1st or 2nd declension noun or adjective IS part of the noun or adjective root.
- Adjectives have two roots if the feminine form differs from the masculine form.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
125. ὁ	βασιλεύς	126. τοῦ βασιλέως	127. *βασιλεF	128. king
129.	γεννάω	130.	131. *γεννα	132. I beget, give birth to, produce
133.	ζάω	134.	135. *ζα	136. I live
137. ἡ	Ἰουδαία	138. τῆς Ἰουδαίας	139. *Ἰουδαια	140. Judea
141.	Ἰουδαῖος	142. Ἰουδαία, Ἰουδαῖον	143. *Ἰουδαιο / *Ἰουδαια	144. (adjectival) Jewish. (substantival) Jew [2-1-2 adjective]

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
145. ὁ	Ἰσραήλ	146. τοῦ Ἰσραήλ	147. *Ἰσραηλ	148. Israel [indeclinable]
149. ὁ	καρπός	150. τοῦ καρποῦ	151. *καρπο	152. fruit, crop, result
153.	μείζων	154. μείζων, μείζον	155. *μειζον / *μειζον	156. greater [3-3 adjective]
157.	ὅλος	158. ὅλη, ὅλον	159. *όλο / *όλη	160. (adjective) whole, complete (adverb) entirely
161.	προσκυνέω	162.	163. *προσκυνε	164. I worship

Chapter 20 (Verbal Roots, & Other F of the Future) Page 71 of 71

Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 132 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary and Application: Writing Inflected Form

- Write the root if the word inflects.
- Remember that the connecting vowel is not part of the verbal root, but that the final vowel of a 1st or 2nd declension noun or adjective IS part of the noun or adjective root.
- Adjectives have two roots if the feminine form differs from the masculine form.

➔ For verbs: write the FAIIS in the “other forms” slot. ➔

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
1.	αῖρω	2. ἄρῳ	3. *ἄρ	4. I raise, take up, take away
5.	ἀποκτείνω	6. ἀποκτενῶ	7. *ἀποκτεν	8. I kill
9.	ἀποστέλλω	10. ἀποστελῶ	11. *ἀποστελ	12. I send (away)
13.	βαπτίζω	14. βαπτίσω	15. *βαπτιδ	16. I baptize, dip, immerse
17.	γινώσκω	18. γνώσομαι	19. *γνο	20. I know, come to know, realize, learn
21. ἡ	γλῶσσα	22. τῆς γλώσσης	23. *γλωσσα	24. tongue, language
25.	ἐγείρω	26. ἐγερῶ	27. *ἐγερ	28. I raise up, wake
29.	ἐκβάλλω	30. ἐκβαλῶ	31. ἐκ + *βαλ	32. I cast out, send out
33.	ἐκεῖ	34.	35.	36. there, in that place
37.	κρίνω	38. κρινῶ	39. *κριν	40. I judge, decide, prefer
41. ὁ	λαός	42. τοῦ λαοῦ	43. *λαο	44. people, crowd
45.	μένω	46. μενῶ	47. *μεν	48. I remain, live
49.	ὁράω	50. ὄψομαι	51. *όρα / *όπ	52. I see, notice, experience
53. ἡ	σοφία	54. τῆς σοφίας	55. *σοφια	56. wisdom
57. τό	στόμα	58. τοῦ στόματος	59. *στοματ	60. mouth
61.	σώζω	62. σώσω	63. *σωδ	64. I save
65.	ἔρχομαι	66. ἐλεύσομαι	67. *ἐρχ / *ἐλευθ	68. I come, go
69.	λέγω	70. ἐρῶ	71. *λεγ / *ερ	72. I say, speak

Principles

Questions	Answers
When Mounce prefaces a verb form with an asterisk (*), what is he indicating?	73. Mounce puts an asterisk (*) before the root of a verb.
What is the relationship between a tense stem and a verb root?	74. The tense stems of a verb are derived from the verb root.
How many roots do most verbs have?	75. Most verbs have one root [from which all of the tense stems are derived]
What happens when a verb has a more roots than normal?	76. When a verb has more than one root, different tense stems are derived from different roots.
What are the principle parts of a verb? The order counts because they will be listed in order in reference works, and because sometimes they are referred to by number (e.g., “the 3 rd principle part”).	77. PAI (p resent a ctive i ndicative), FAI (f uture a ctive i ndicative), AAI (a orist a ctive i ndicative), TAI (p erfect a ctive i ndicative), TMpI (p erfect m iddle/ p assive i ndicative), and API (a orist p assive i ndicative).
Why do principle parts matter?	78. Principle parts matter because reference books list them as a way of showing the 6 tense stems of a verb.
What forms of a verb should one memorize, and why?	79. Memorize the lexical form so that you can look it up in a lexicon. If you cannot recognize that one of the principle parts came from the lexical form and what tense it is, then memorize enough to be able to parse it – either memorize the tense stem or memorize the root. [For some verbs, it is enough to memorize the lexical form. For most verbs, if you know the lexical form and the root, you can parse everything.]
Extra credit: What does vowel + delta + consonantal iota form?	80. vowel + delta + consonantal iota ➔ vowel + zeta.
Extra credit: What does a velar (kappa, gamma, or chi) + consonantal iota form?	81. velar + consonantal iota ➔ σσ
How is the future active formed?	82. FA = future active tense stem + tense formative + connecting vowel + active personal ending
How is the future middle formed? (for most verbs, not liquid verbs)	83. FM = future active tense stem + tense formative + connecting vowel + middle personal ending
What is the difference between the formation of the active and middle voices in the future?	84. The active voice uses active personal endings. The middle voice uses middle personal endings.
What is a liquid verb?	85. A liquid verb is a verb with tense stem ending in a liquid letter (λ, μ, ν, or ρ)

Questions	Answers
What is an intervocalic sigma, and what does it often do?	86. An intervocalic sigma is the letter sigma between two vowels. Intervocalic sigmas often, but not always, drop out.
How do verbs that have a liquid future form their future differently than regular verbs?	87. For verbs with a liquid future, the tense formative is εσ instead of sigma, and then the sigma drops out because it is intervocalic. [Therefore, a liquid future forms like the present tense of an epsilon contract verb, because after the intervocalic sigma drops out, the tense formative is merely epsilon].
What is the accent rule for liquid futures, and why does it matter?	88. For liquid futures, always accent the contracted vowels, and use a circumflex accent wherever possible [possible except in the FMI1P, where the accent is on the antepenult. The antepenult, when accented, can only have an acute]. Accents are important for liquid future verbs because the accent is often the only thing that distinguishes the future from the present.
What are compound verbs, and how do they inflect? Explain using ἐκβάλλω.	89. A compound verb is a verb made of a preposition + a verb. Compound verbs generally inflect in the same way as their underlying root. e.g. ἐκβάλλω = ἐκ + βάλλω. Future of βάλλω is βαλῶ, so future of ἐκβάλλω is ἐκβαλῶ.
Why must you memorize the root of γινώσκω to be able to recognize its future forms?	90. Because the present tense stem of γινώσκω is different from the root, but the future active tense stem is the same as the root.
What else must you memorize about γινώσκω to be able to understand its future forms?	91. γινώσκω is middle deponent in the future tense, but isn't deponent in the present tense.
What must you recognize about the future tense stem of γινώσκω to be able to understand its future forms?	92. Its future tense stem is an omicron contract stem (even though the present tense stem isn't.), so omicron lengthens to omega because it can't contract (the tense formative sigma separates it from the connecting vowel).

Principles (roots & tense stems) and Applications (forming PAI and FAI)

Questions	Answers
What is the root for the verb βαπτίζω?	93. *βαπτιδ is the root of the verb βαπτίζω
What is the present tense stem for βαπτίζω?	94. βαπτιζ is the present tense stem of βαπτίζω
Show the steps to form the present tense stem of βαπτίζω from the root.	95. *βαπτιδ + ι → βαπτιζ
Show the steps to form the PAIS of βαπτίζω from the present tense stem.	96. βαπτιζ + ο + – → βαπτιζο → βαπτίζω [Present tense stem + connecting vowel + no personal ending. Then lengthen the CV to make up for the lack of a PE.]
What is the future active tense stem of βαπτίζω? How is it formed from the root?	97. βαπτιδ is the future active tense stem of βαπτίζω. It is the same as the verb root.

Questions	Answers
Show the steps to form the FAIS of βαπτίζω from the present tense stem.	98. βαπτιδ + σ + ο + – → βαπτιδσο → βαπτισο → βαπτίσω [Future active tense stem + tense formative + CV + no PE. Then lengthen the CV to make up for the lack of a PE.]

Application: Inflecting a liquid future verb

- Put a double asterisk (**) after forms where the accent is the only thing that differentiates different forms.

p#	PAI of liquid future verb *μεν = present tense stem	FAI of liquid future verb *μεν = future active stem	PAI of epsilon contract verb *ποιε = present tense stem
1s	99. μένω**	100. μενῶ**	101. ποιῶ
2s	102. μένεις**	103. μενεῖς**	104. ποιεῖς
3s	105. μένει**	106. μενεῖ**	107. ποιεῖ
1p	108. μένομεν	109. μενοῦμεν	110. ποιούμεν
2p	111. μένετε	112. μενεῖτε	113. ποιεῖτε
3p	114. μένουσι(ν)**	115. μενοῦσι(ν)**	116. ποιοῦσι(ν)

p#	PMpI of liquid future verb *μεν = present tense stem	FMI of liquid future verb *μεν = future active stem	PMpI of epsilon contract verb *ποιε = present tense stem
1s	117. μένομαι	118. μενοῦμαι	119. ποιоῦμαι
2s	120. μένη**	121. μενηῖ**	122. ποιῇ
3s	123. μένεται	124. μενεῖται	125. ποιεῖται
1p	126. μενόμεθα	127. μενούμεθα	128. ποιούμεθα
2p	129. μένεσθε	130. μενεῖσθε	131. ποιεῖσθε
3p	132. μένονται	133. μενοῦνται	134. ποιοῦνται

Chapter 21 (Imperfect Indicative)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 228 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary and Application: Writing Inflected Form

- Write the root if the word inflects.
- Remember that the connecting vowel is not part of the verbal root, but that the final vowel of a 1st or 2nd declension noun or adjective IS part of the noun or adjective root.
- Adjectives have two roots if the feminine form differs from the masculine form.

➔ For verbs: write the IAIIS in the “other forms” slot. ➔

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
1.	ἀκολουθέω	2. ἠκολουθουν	3. *ἀκαλουθε	4. I follow, accompany
5.	διδάσκω	6. ἐδιδασκον	7. *δακ	8. I teach [Note that the present tense stem is not the same as the root.]
9.	ἐπερωτάω	10. ἐπηρωτών	11. ἐπι + *ἐρωτα	12. I ask, request, entreat [Mounce combines the root and the preposition]
13.	ἐρωτάω	14. ἠρωτών	15. *ἐρωτα	16. I ask, request, entreat
17.	θέλω	18. ἤθελον	19. *θελ	20. I will, wish, desire, enjoy [See the footnotes in Mounce about the unusual augment]
21.	περιπατέω	22. περιεπάτουν	23. περι + *πατε	24. I walk (around), live [Mounce combines the root and the preposition. Note that the iota breaks the rules and remains after augmentation.]
25. ἡ	συναγωγή	26. τῆς συναγωγῆς	27. *συναγωγη	28. synagogue, meeting
29. ὁ	Φαρισαῖος	30. τοῦ Φαρισαίου	31. *Φαρασαιο	32. Pharisee
33. ὁ	χρόνος	34. τοῦ χρόνου	35. *χρονο	36. time
37.	ἔχω	38. εἶχον	39. *σεχ	40. I have, hold [See Mounce page 188 for an explanation of the strange augment.]

Principles

Questions	Answers
What are the time and aspect of the imperfect tense?	41. The imperfect is past time, continuous aspect.
What is the pattern for forming the IAI?	42. IAI = Augment + Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Active Personal Ending

Questions	Answers
What is the pattern for forming the IMI?	43. IMI = Augment + Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Middle Personal Ending
What is the pattern for forming the IPI?	44. IPI = Augment + Present Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Middle Personal Ending
How do we distinguish the IAI from the IMI?	45. The personal endings distinguish the IAI and the IMI.
How do we distinguish the IMI from the IPI?	46. Distinguish the IMI and IPI by context because the forms are identical.
How do we distinguish the IAI from the PAI?	47. The imperfect uses secondary personal endings and an augment. The present uses primary personal endings and lacks an augment.
What does the augment indicate?	48. Augment indicates past time.
What is the only mood that the augment occurs in, and why?	49. Augment only occurs in the indicative mood, because that is the only mood that has absolute time.
Which tenses augment, and why?	50. The aorist, imperfect, and pluperfect tenses augment because they are the three past tenses.
How do you know whether or not a verb is deponent in the imperfect tense, and why?	51. If the lexical form (PAI) is deponent, then the imperfect tense will also be deponent because the imperfect uses the present tense stem.
Why do the IAI and IMpI use the same connecting vowels as the PAI?	52. The indicative mood always uses the same connecting vowels.
When are secondary personal endings used?	53. Secondary personal endings are used whenever there is past time. Therefore, secondary personal endings are used in the indicative mood, in the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect tenses. [This is particularly helpful for parsing when the augment is invisible.]
When (in which tenses) do contract verbs contract?	54. Contract verbs contract when the contract vowel touches the connecting vowel. This happens in the present and the imperfect tenses.

Principle: How to Augment. Application: Augmenting specific words.

Write the IAIIS forms of the following words, and explain the form of the augment in each case.

PAIIS	IAIIS	Explain the form of the augment
λύω	55. ἔλυον	56. If the word begins with a consonant, the augment is epsilon.
ἔρωτάω	57. ἠρώτων	58. If the word begins with a vowel, lengthen the vowel to augment. Epsilon (ε) lengthens to eta (η).

PAIIS	IAIIS	Explain the form of the augment
ἐκβάλλω	59. ἐξέβαλλον	60. For a compound verb, augment the verb, not the preposition. If the preposition is ἐκ, then augment with σε, and join the kappa and sigma to form xsi (ξ).
ἐπερωτάω	61. ἐπηρώτων	62. For a compound verb, augment the verb, not the preposition. Epsilon (ε) lengthens to eta (η).
ἀκαλουθέω	63. ἠκαλούθουν	64. If the word begins with a vowel, lengthen the vowel to augment. Alpha (α) lengthens to eta (η).
ὀφείλω	65. ὤφειλον	66. If the word begins with a vowel, lengthen the vowel to augment. Omicron (ο) lengthens to omega (ω).
ἰσχύω	67. ἴσχυον	68. If the word begins with a vowel, lengthen the vowel to augment. But lengthening iota is still iota.
αἰτέω	69. ἦτουν	70. If the word begins with a diphthong, either lengthen the first letter of the diphthong, or don't change anything. Alpha lengthens to eta, and then the iota subscripts (as it does whenever it can).
εὕρισκω Explain why no augment.	εὗρισκον [Not a mistake. The IAI has no augment.]	71. Verbs that begin with a diphthong sometimes don't augment. This is particularly true for verbs that begin with εὔ.

Principle: Connecting Vowels and Personal Endings

p#	CV	Primary Active PE	Secondary Active PE	Primary Middle PE	Secondary Middle PE
1s	72. ο	73. –	74. ν	75. μαι	76. μην
2s	77. ε	78. ις	79. ς	80. σαι	81. σο
3s	82. ε	83. ι	84. -(ν)	85. ται	86. το
1p	87. ο	88. μεν	89. μεν	90. μεθα	91. μεθα
2p	92. ε	93. τε	94. τε	95. σθε	96. σθε
3p	97. ο	98. νσι(ν)	99. ν	100. νται	101. ντο

Principle: Inflecting εἰμί

- Listing the second forms that exist in the imperfect are optional.

p#	PXI	IXI	FXI
1s	102. εἰμί	103. ἤμην	104. ἔσομαι
2s	105. εἶ	106. ἦς , ἦσθα	107. ἔσῃ
3s	108. ἐστί(ν)	109. ἦν	110. ἔσται
1p	111. ἐσμέν	112. ἦμεν , ἦμεθα	113. ἐσόμεθα
2p	114. ἐστέ	115. ἦτε	116. ἔσεσθε
3p	117. εἰσί(ν)	118. ἦσαν	119. ἔσονται

Application: Inflect λύω and mark ambiguous forms with an asterisk (*)

p#	PAI	PMpI	IAI	IMpI	FAI	FMI
1s	120. λύω	121. λύομαι	122. ἔλυνον*	123. ἐλϋόμην	124. λύσω	125. λύσομαι
2s	126. λύεις	127. λύῃ	128. ἔλυνες	129. ἐλύου	130. λύσεις	131. λύσῃ
3s	132. λύει	133. λύεται	134. ἔλυε(ν)	135. ἐλύετο	136. λύσει	137. λύσεται
1p	138. λύομεν	139. λυόμεθα	140. ἐλύομεν	141. ἐλυόμεθα	142. λύσομεν	143. λυσόμεθα
2p	144. λύετε	145. λύεσθε	146. ἐλύετε	147. ἐλύεσθε	148. λύσετε	149. λύσεσθε
3p	150. λύουσι(ν)	151. λυονται	152. ἔλυνον*	153. ἐλύοντο	154. λύσουσι(ν)	155. λύσονται

Application: Inflecting contract verbs in the imperfect

- Fill in the following table of the IAI of contract verbs. Mark ambiguous forms with an asterisk.
- If the CV and PE contract, show that in the “CV + PE” column.
- For all of these verbs, the present tense stem is the same as the root.

p#	CV	PE	CV + PE	*ἀγαπα	*ποιε	*πληρο
1s	156. ο	157. ν	158. ον	159. ἡγάπων*	160. ἐποίουν*	161. ἐπλήρουν*
2s	162. ε	163. ς	164. ες	165. ἡγάπας	166. ἐποίεις	167. ἐπλήρους
3s	168. ε	169. -(ν)	170. ε(ν)	171. ἡγάπα(ν)	172. ἐποίει(ν)	173. ἐπλήρου(ν)*
1p	174. ο	175. μεν	176. ομεν	177. ἡγαπῶμεν	178. ἐποιούμεν	179. ἐπληροῦμεν
2p	180. ε	181. τε	182. ετε	183. ἡγαπᾶτε	184. ἐποιεῖτε	185. ἐπληροῦτε
3p	186. ο	187. ν	188. ον	189. ἡγάπων*	190. ἐποίουν*	191. ἐπλήρουν*

- Do the same thing now for the IMpI of imperfect verbs.
- In the “CV + PE” column, mark spurious diphthongs with an asterisk.

p#	CV	PE	CV + PE	*ἄγαπα	*ποιε	*πληρο
1s	192. ο	193. μην	194. ομην	195. ἡγαπώμην	196. ἐποιούμην	197. ἐπληρούμην
2s	198. ε	199. σο	200. ου*	201. ἡγαπῶ	202. ἐποιοῦ	203. ἐπληροῦ
3s	204. ε	205. το	206. ετο	207. ἡγαπάτο	208. ἐποιεῖτο	209. ἐπληροῦτο
1p	210. ο	211. μεθα	212. ομεθα	213. ἡγαπώμεθα	214. ἐποιούμεθα	215. ἐπληρούμεθα
2p	216. ε	217. σθε	218. εσθε	219. ἡγαπάσθε	220. ἐποιεῖσθε	221. ἐπληροῦσθε
3p	222. ο	223. ντο	224. οντο	225. ἡγαπῶντο	226. ἐποιοῦντο	227. ἐπληροῦντο

- Explain the IMpI2S form of the three verbs.

Questions	Answers
For the three verbs in the above table, explain the IMpI2S form	228. The ου of the CV+PE is a spurious diphthong, so drop the upsilon from the CV + PE diphthong and just contract with the first vowel of the CV + PE diphthong.

Chapter 22 (2nd Aorist Active & Middle Indicative) Page 81 of 81

Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 150 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary. Application: Writing the AAI1S form.

- ➔ For verbs: write the AAI1S in the “other forms” slot. ➔

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
1.	ἀποθνήσκω	2. ἀπέθανον	3. ἀπο + *θαν	4. I die, am about to die, am freed from
5. ὁ	ἄρτος	6. τοῦ ἄρτου	7. *ἄρτο	8. bread, loaf, food
9.	βάλλω	10. ἔβαλον	11. *βαλ	12. I throw
13. ἡ	γῆ	14. τῆς γῆς	15. *γη	16. earth, land, region, humanity
17.	γίνομαι	18. ἐγνόμην	19. *γεν	20. I become, am, exist, am born, am created [takes a predicate nominative]
21.	εἰσέρχομαι	22. εἰσῆλθον	23. εἰς + *ἐρχ/*ἐλευθ	24. I come in(to), go in(to), enter
25.	ἐξέρχομαι	26. ἐξῆλθον	27. ἐξ + *ἐρχ/*ἐλευθ	28. I go out
29.	ἔτι	30.	31.	32. still, yet, even
33.	εὕρισκω	34. εὔρον	35. *εὕρ	36. I find
37.	λαμβάνω	38. ἔλαβον	39. *λαβ	40. I take, receive
41.	οὔτε	42.	43.	44. and not, neither, nor
45.	προσέρχομαι	46. προσῆλθον	47. προς + *ἐρχ/*ἐλευθ	48. I come/go to
49.	προσεύχομαι	προσηυξάμην [This AAI1S form is a first aorist, which is chapter 23. It is also deponent.]	50. προς + *εὐχ	51. I pray
52. τό	πῦρ	53. τοῦ πυρός	54. *πυρ	55. fire

Principle: Aspect and time of the different tenses

- Fill in the following table, listing the different **aspects** and **times**, putting the appropriate tense names and an English example, based on “You study,” in each box.

Aspect \ Time	56. Past	57. Present	58. Future
59. Continuous	60. Imperfect (“You were studying.”)	61. Present (“You are studying.”)	62. Future (“You will be studying.”)
63. Undefined (a.k.a. “aoristic”)	64. Aorist (“You studied.”)	65. Present (“You study.”)	66. Future (“You will study.”)
67. Perfect	68. Pluperfect (“You had studied.”)	69. Perfect (“You have studied.”)	70. Future Perfect (“You will have studied.”)

Principles:

Questions	Answers
How is the AAI formed for second aorist verbs?	71. AAI = Augment + Aorist Active Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Active Personal Ending
How is the AMI formed for second aorist verbs?	72. AMI = Augment + Aorist Active Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Middle Personal Ending
Why is the API not studied in this chapter?	73. The API uses a different tense stem than the AAI and AMI. [Therefore it is not studied in this chapter.]
For second aorists, what distinguishes the IAI from the AAI, and the IMPI from the AMI?	74. The imperfect uses the present tense stem. The aorist uses the aorist active tense stem. [This is the only difference for verbs with second aorists.]
What kind of personal endings do second aorists use in the indicative mood, and why?	75. The secondary personal endings are used by all aorists in the indicative mood, because in the indicative mood, the aorist indicates past time.
What case do you expect the direct object of γίνομαι to be?	76. Trick question. γίνομαι is a copulative verb, so it takes a predicate nominative rather than a direct object. The predicate nominative is in the nominative case.
In English, compound subjects (e.g., A and B) always take a plural verb. What is the rule for Greek?	77. In Greek, compound subjects take a singular verb unless the part of the subject that is closest to the verb in word order is plural. [So “the boy and the girls eat lunch” takes a plural verb in Greek, but “the girls and the boy eat lunch” takes a singular verb in Greek. Whereas in English, both word orders use a plural verb.]

Application: Inflect λαμβάνω

- The aorist tense stem is the same as the root (*λαβ).
- For the PE, write the one that is appropriate for the aorist.
- Mark ambiguous forms with an asterisk (*).

p#	CV	PE	CV + PE	AAI	IAI	PAI
1s	78. ο	79. ν	80. ον	81. ἔλαβον*	82. ἐλάμβανον*	83. λαμβάνω
2s	84. ε	85. ς	86. ες	87. ἔλαβες	88. ἐλάμβανες	89. λαμβάνεις
3s	90. ε	91. -(ν)	92. ε(ν)	93. ἔλαβε(ν)	94. ἐλάμβανε(ν)	95. λαμβάνει
1p	96. ο	97. μεν	98. ομεν	99. ἐλάβομεν	100. ἐλαμβάνομεν	101. λαμβάνομεν
2p	102. ε	103. τε	104. ετε	105. ἐλάβετε	106. ἐλαμβάνετε	107. λαμβάνετε
3p	108. ο	109. ν	110. ον	111. ἔλαβον*	112. ἐλάμβανον*	113. λαμβάνουσι(ν)

- Do the same thing for the middle voice.

p#	CV	PE	CV + PE	AMI	IMpI	PMpI
1s	114. ο	115. μην	116. ομην	117. ἐλάβόμην	118. ἐλαμβάνομην	119. λαμβάνομαι
2s	120. ε	121. σο	122. ου	123. ἐλάβου	124. ἐλαμβάνου	125. λαμβάνη
3s	126. ε	127. το	128. ετο	129. ἐλάβετο	130. ἐλαμβάνετο	131. λαμβάνεται
1p	132. ο	133. μεθα	134. ομεθα	135. ἐλάβόμεθα	136. ἐλαμβανόμεθα	137. λαμβανόμεθα
2p	138. ε	139. σθε	140. εσθε	141. ἐλάβεσθε	142. ἐλαμβάνεσθε	143. λαμβάνεσθε
3p	144. ο	145. ντο	146. οντο	147. ἐλάβοντο	148. ἐλαμβάνοντο	149. λαμβάνονται

Chapter 23 (1st Aorist Active & Middle Indicative)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 231 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary. Application: Writing the AAI1S Form.

- ➔ For verbs: write the AAI1S in the “other forms” slot. ➔

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
1.	ἀπέρχομαι	2. ἀπῆλθον	3. ἀπ + *ἐρχ/*ἔλευθ	4. I depart
5.	ἄρχω	6. ἡρξάμην	7. *ἄρχ	8. (active voice) I rule (middle voice) I begin [Be sure to list both meanings]
9.	γράφω	10. ἔγραψα	11. *γραφ	12. I write
13.	διό	14.	15.	16. therefore, for this reason
17.	δοξάζω	18. ἐδόξασα	19. *δοξαδ	20. I praise, honor, glorify
21. ἡ	δύναμις	22. τῆς δυνάμεως	23. *δυναμῶ (consonantal iota at end)	24. power, miracle
25.	κηρύσσω	26. ἐκήρυξα	27. *κηρυγ	28. I proclaim, preach
29.	πίνω	30. ἔπιον	31. *πι	32. I drink [Note that this verb omits the future tense formative sigma.]

Principles:

Questions	Answers
How is the AAI formed for first aorist verbs?	33. 1AAI = Augment + Aorist Active Tense Stem + Tense Formative + Secondary Active Personal Ending
How is the AAI formed for second aorist verbs?	34. 2AAI = Augment + Aorist Active Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Active Personal Ending
How is the AMI formed for first aorist verbs?	35. 1AMI = Augment + Aorist Active Tense Stem + Tense Formative + Secondary Middle Personal Ending
How is the AMI formed for second aorist verbs?	36. 2AMI = Augment + Aorist Active Tense Stem + Connecting Vowel + Secondary Middle Personal Ending
What is the meaning of a first aorist in the indicative mood?	37. 1 st aorist indicative means past time, undefined aspect.
What is the meaning of a second aorist in the indicative mood?	38. 2 nd aorist indicative means past time, undefined aspect.
What is the difference in meaning between a first and second aorist?	39. 1 st and 2 nd aorists mean the same. [It is a difference in spelling, not a difference in meaning.]

Questions	Answers
What is the difference in the formation patterns of a first and a second aorist?	40. A first aorist uses a tense formative, but no connecting vowel. A second aorist uses a connecting vowel, but no tense formative.
What is true of the aorist active tense stems of all verbs that take a second aorist? Why?	41. The aorist active tense stem is different from the present tense stem for all verbs that take a second aorist, because otherwise the aorist and the imperfect would be indistinguishable.
If the aorist active tense stem is the same as the present tense stem, what kind of aorist does the verb take and why?	42. It takes a first aorist, because if the aorist active tense stem is the same as the present tense stem, then the tense formative of the 1 st aorist is needed in order to distinguish the aorist from the imperfect.
Why is there no connecting vowel in 1 st aorist active and middle?	43. 1 st aorists take no connecting vowel because the tense formative ends in a vowel, [and so there is no need to add another vowel to make it pronounceable.]
What is the first aorist tense formative active and middle usually?	44. $\sigma\alpha$ is the usual tense formative for the 1 st aorist active and middle.
What exception to the first aorist tense formative avoids an ambiguity?	45. The AAI3S tense formative is $\sigma\epsilon$ to distinguish it from 1 st singular (if the movable nu doesn't show up) and 3 rd plural (if the movable nu does show up).
What other exception to the first aorist tense formative exists?	46. If the aorist active tense stem ends in a liquid (λ μ ν ρ), then first aorist tense formative is (α/ϵ) instead of ($\sigma\alpha/\sigma\epsilon$). [Liquids only effect the first aorist and future tenses, because only those tenses have a tense formative that begins with sigma.]
What happens to contract verbs in a first aorist?	47. They lengthen their contract vowel before the tense formative, just as happened in the future tense.
What happens in the first aorist to aorist active tense stems that end with a stop?	48. Stems ending with a stop have the stop combine with the sigma of the tense formative according to the table of stops, just as happened with the future tense.
What personal endings (primary or secondary) does the aorist indicative use, and why?	49. The aorist indicative always uses the secondary personal endings because it is past time [and therefore takes an augment].
Explain the exception in question 58 in the following table.	50. The personal ending for the AAI1S for first aorists is blank, instead of the nu that is used in the imperfect, pluperfect, and second aorist. This allowed the Greeks to distinguish between the 1 st singular and 3 rd plural (unlike the imperfect active and second aorist active, where they are indistinguishable).
What is the quick and dirty way to find out if a verb is middle deponent in the aorist tense?	51. If the third principle part ends in “ $\mu\eta\nu$ ” – indicating that there is no AAI1S, and the AMI1S is used instead – then the verb is middle deponent in the aorist tense. If it ends in something else (generally “ $\omicron\nu$ ” or “ α ”), then it is not deponent in the aorist tense.

Questions	Answers
What tenses and voices treat liquid verbs differently? Why?	52. The future active, future middle, 1 st aorist active, and 1 st aorist middle treat liquid verbs differently, because those tense-voice combinations have a tense formative that begins with sigma.
How do those tenses and voices treat liquid verbs differently?	53. In the future active and middle, the tense formative is εσ for liquid verbs, whereas it is sigma for all other verbs. In the 1 st aorist active and middle, the tense formative is α for liquid verbs, whereas it is σα for all other 1 st aorist verbs.
What does it mean about a verb if the verb is a liquid verb in a particular tense and voice?	54. If a verb is liquid in a particular tense and voice, it means that that tense stem ends in a liquid (λ, μ, ν, or ρ). Liquid verbs use different tense formatives if the tense formative for non-liquid verbs begins with a sigma (FA and FM use σ for most verbs but use εσ for liquid verbs. 1AA and 1AM use σα for most verbs but use α for liquid verbs).
What are the general rules for what contract vowels do in different tenses and voices?	55. Contract vowels lengthen before a tense formative. Contract vowels contract with the connecting vowel if there is no tense formative.

Principle: Connecting Vowel and Personal Endings

- Be sure to note the one exception that you have learned.

p#	CV	Primary Active P.E.	Secondary Active P.E.	Primary Middle P.E.	Secondary Middle P.E.
1s	56. ο	57. –	58. ν / – for 1AAI	59. μαι	60. μην
2s	61. ε	62. ις	63. ς	64. σαι	65. σο
3s	66. ε	67. ι	68. – (ν)	69. ται	70. το
1p	71. ο	72. μεν	73. μεν	74. μεθα	75. μεθα
2p	76. ε	77. τε	78. τε	79. σθε	80. σθε
3p	81. ο	82. νσι(ν)	83. ν	84. νται	85. ντο

Principle: Tense Formation. Be sure to note exceptions.

Tense	Aug	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	CV	PE
PAI	86.	87. Present	88.	89. ο / ε	90. Primary Active
PMpI	91.	92. Present	93.	94. ο / ε	95. Primary Middle
IAI	96. X	97. Present	98.	99. ο / ε	100. Secondary Active
IMpI	101. X	102. Present	103.	104. ο / ε	105. Secondary Middle

Tense	Aug	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	CV	PE
FAI	106.	107. Future Active	108. σ (liquid εσ)	109. ο / ε	110. Primary Active
FMI	111.	112. Future Active	113. σ (liquid εσ)	114. ο / ε	115. Primary Middle
1AAI	116. X	117. Aorist Active	118. σα (liquid α), 3S is σε (liquid ε)	119.	120. Secondary Active
2AAI	121. X	122. Aorist Active	123.	124. ο / ε	125. Secondary Active
1AMI	126. X	127. Aorist Active	128. σα (liquid α)	129.	130. Secondary Middle
2AMI	131. X	132. Aorist Active	133.	134. ο / ε	135. Secondary Middle

Application: Inflect λύω

p#	PAI	IAI	FAI	1AAI
1s	136. λύω	137. ἔλυνον	138. λύσω	139. ἔλυσα
2s	140. λύεις	141. ἔλυες	142. λύσεις	143. ἔλυσας
3s	144. λύει	145. ἔλυε(ν)	146. λύσει	147. ἔλυσε(ν)
1p	148. λύομεν	149. ἐλύομεν	150. λύσομεν	151. ἐλύσαμεν
2p	152. λύετε	153. ἐλύετε	154. λύσετε	155. ἐλύσατε
3p	156. λύουσι(ν)	157. ἔλυνον	158. λύσουσι(ν)	159. ἔλυσαν

p#	PMpI	IMpI	FMI	1AMI
1s	160. λύομαι	161. ἐλυόμην	162. λύσομαι	163. ἐλυσάμην
2s	164. λύῃ	165. ἐλύου	166. λύσῃ	167. ἐλύσω
3s	168. λύεται	169. ἐλύετο	170. λύσεται	171. ἐλύσατο
1p	172. λυόμεθα	173. ἐλυόμεθα	174. λυσόμεθα	175. ἐλυσάμεθα
2p	176. λύεσθε	177. ἐλύεσθε	178. λύσεσθε	179. ἐλύσασθε
3p	180. λύονται	181. ἐλύοντο	182. λύσονται	183. ἐλύσαντο

Application: Inflect μένω. All tense stems are the same as the root *μεν.

- Where the accent is critical for distinguishing forms, get the accent on the correct syllable (marked with a **).

p#	PAI	IAI	FAI	1AAI
1s	184. μένω **	185. ἔμενον	186. μενώ **	187. ἔμεινα
2s	188. μένεις **	189. ἔμενες	190. μενεῖς **	191. ἔμεινας
3s	192. μένει **	193. ἔμενε(ν)	194. μενεῖ**	195. ἔμεινε(ν)
1p	196. μένομεν	197. ἐμένομεν	198. μενούμεν	199. ἐμείναμεν
2p	200. μένετε	201. ἐμένετε	202. μενεῖτε	203. ἐμείνατε
3p	204. μένουσι(ν) **	205. ἔμενον	206. μενούσι(ν) **	207. ἔμειναν

p#	PMpI	IMpI	FMI	1AMI
1s	208. μένομαι	209. ἐμενόμην	210. μενούμαι	211. ἐμεινάμην
2s	212. μένη **	213. ἐμένου	214. μενή **	215. ἐμείνω
3s	216. μένεται	217. ἐμένετο	218. μενεῖται	219. ἐμείνατο
1p	220. μενόμεθα	221. ἐμενόμεθα	222. μενούμεθα	223. ἐμεινάμεθα
2p	224. μένεσθε	225. ἐμένεσθε	226. μενεῖσθε	227. ἐμείνασθε
3p	228. μένονται	229. ἐμένοντο	230. μενοῦνται	231. ἐμείναντο

Chapter 24 (Aorist & Future Passive Indicative)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 264 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary. Application: Writing the API1S form.

- ➔ For verbs: write the API1S in the “other forms” slot. ⬅

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
1.	ἄγω	2. ἤχθην	3. *αγ	4. I lead, bring, arrest
5. τό	αἷμα	6. τοῦ αἵματος	7. *αἵματ	8. blood
9.	ἕκαστος	10. ἑκάστη, ἕκαστον	11. *ἕκαστο / η	12. each, every
13. τό	ἱμάτιον	14. τοῦ ἱματίου	15. *ἱματιο	16. garment, cloak
17. τό	ὄρος	18. τοῦ ὄρους	19. *ὄρο	20. mountain, hill
21.	ὑπάγω	22. ὑπήχθην	23. ὑπ , *ἄγ	24. I depart
25.	φοβέομαι	26. ἐφοβήθην	27. *φοβε	28. I fear
29.	χαίρω	30. ἐχάρην	31. *χαρ	32. I rejoice

Principles

Questions	Answers
What time, aspect, and voice is aorist passive indicative? Give an example using “I study.”	33. The API is past time, undefined aspect, passive voice. e.g., “I was studied.”
What time, aspect, and voice is future passive indicative? Give an example using “I study.”	34. The FPI is past time, undefined aspect [continuous aspect in some contexts according to some scholars], passive voice. e.g., “I will be studied.”
Why are the aorist and future passive indicative treated together?	35. The API and FPI both use the aorist passive tense stem.
What is the difference in meaning between a first and a second aorist passive indicative?	36. The 1API and 2API mean the same thing. The difference is just a matter of spelling. [Trick question].
What is the difference in meaning between a first and a second aorist passive indicative?	37. The 1FPI and 2FPI mean the same thing. The difference is just a matter of spelling. [Trick question].
If a verb is a first aorist in the active voice is it necessarily a first aorist in the passive voice?	38. No. They use different tense stems, and thus a first aorist active may be a second aorist passive, and vice versa.

Questions	Answers
If a verb is a second aorist passive is the future passive also second future passive?	39. Yes. Because they have the same tense stem, if a verb forms the aorist passive as a 2 nd aorist passive, it will form its future passive as a 2 nd future passive. But beware that some verbs sometimes use a 1 st aorist passive and sometimes use a 2 nd aorist passive. And some verbs sometimes use a 2 nd future passive and sometimes a 1 st .
What is the sure-fire way to know if a verb is a first or a second aorist passive?	40. Memorize the type of aorist passive with the vocabulary word. [But some verbs use a first aorist passive sometimes and a second aorist passive at other times.]
What are the six principle parts in order?	41. PAI1S, FAI1S, AAI1S, TAI1S, TMpI1S, and API1S. [The T in TAI1S and TMpI1S stands for “perfectT tense”]
What is the rule for whether or not a connecting vowel is used?	42. A connecting vowel is used unless the tense formative ends in a vowel (because then a connecting vowel is not needed to provide a vowel for pronunciation purposes). Also, the pluperfect and perfect tenses (chapter 25) never use a connecting vowel (“If you were perfect or are perfect, you don’t need a connecting vowel.”)
What is the rule for whether primary or secondary personal endings are used?	43. Secondary personal endings are used if there is absolute past time, and therefore they are used in the indicative mood, in the aorist, imperfect, and pluperfect tenses. [The optative mood (chapter 35) also uses secondary endings, even though it lacks absolute time. Thus secondary endings are used (1) where there is an augment, (2) all pluperfects, even if they don’t augment, and (3) optative.]
What is the rule and the exception for whether active or middle personal endings are used?	44. Active personal endings are used for the active voice. Middle personal endings are used for the middle and passive voice. The exception is that the aorist passive uses active endings.
Explain one ambiguity that occurs in the secondary active personal endings, and the exceptions that avoid it.	45. By default, the secondary active personal ending is nu for both the 1S and the 3P, leading to an ambiguity. The 1AAI eliminates the ambiguity by using – for the 1S ending. The API eliminates the ambiguity by using σσν for the 3P ending.
Explain another ambiguity that occurs in the secondary active personal endings, and the exceptions that avoid it.	46. The secondary active personal ending is –(v) for the 3S, so if the movable nu occurs, it is ambiguous with the 1S and 3P. The API eliminates this ambiguity by not using the movable nu in the 3S.
What happens to tense stems that end with a stop in the 1API and 1FPI indicative, and why?	47. The stop at the end of an aorist passive tense stem changes before the theta of the 1 st aorist passive and 1 st future passive tense formatives to make pronunciation easier.
What happens to tense stems that end with a stop in the 2API and 2FPI, and why?	48. The stop at the end of an aorist passive tense stem remains the same in the 2 nd aorist passive and 2 nd future passive because the tense formative doesn’t begin with theta.
What happens to intervocalic sigmas in the future passive indicative?	49. The sigma from the tense formative does not drop out even though it is intervocalic [because the sigma is used to indicate that it is future.] But the intervocalic sigma from the personal ending in the 2S does drop out.

Questions	Answers
What does it mean if a verb is “middle deponent” in the future tense?	50. If a verb is middle deponent in the future tense, then the future middle voice form is used for the future active meaning, and there is no future active voice form. e.g. γενήσομαι
What does it mean if a verb is “passive deponent” in the future tense?	51. If a verb is passive deponent in the future tense, then the future passive voice form is used for the future active meaning, and there is no active voice form. e.g. φοβηθήσεται

Principle: Connecting Vowel and Personal Endings

- Be sure to note the three exception that you have learned.

p#	CV	Primary Active P.E.	Secondary Active P.E.	Primary Middle P.E.	Secondary Middle P.E.
1s	52. ο	53. –	54. ν / – for 1AAI	55. μαι	56. μιν
2s	57. ε	58. ις	59. ς	60. σαι	61. σο
3s	62. ε	63. ι	64. – (ν) / – for API	65. ται	66. το
1p	67. ο	68. μεν	69. μεν	70. μεθα	71. μεθα
2p	72. ε	73. τε	74. τε	75. σθε	76. σθε
3p	77. ο	78. νσι(ν)	79. ν / σαν for API	80. νται	81. ντο

Principle: Tense Formation. Be sure to note exceptions.

Tense	Aug	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	CV	PE
PAI	82.	83. Present	84.	85. ο / ε	86. Primary Active
PMpI	87.	88. Present	89.	90. ο / ε	91. Primary Middle
IAI	92. X	93. Present	94.	95. ο / ε	96. Secondary Active
IMpI	97. X	98. Present	99.	100. ο / ε	101. Secondary Middle
FAI	102.	103. Future Active	104. σ, εσ for liquids	105. ο / ε	106. Primary Active
FMI	107.	108. Future Active	109. σ, εσ for liquids	110. ο / ε	111. Primary Middle
1AAI	112. X	113. Aorist Active	114. σα (σε for 3S), α for liquids (ε for 3S)	115.	116. Secondary Active
2AAI	117. X	118. Aorist Active	119.	120. ο / ε	121. Secondary Active
1AMI	122. X	123. Aorist	124. σα	125.	126. Secondary

Tense	Aug	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	CV	PE
		Active	α for liquids		Middle
2AMI	127. X	128. Aorist Active	129.	130. ο / ε	131. Secondary Middle
API	132. X	133. Aorist Passive	134. θη for 1 st , η for 2 nd	135.	136. Secondary Active
FPI	137.	138. Aorist Passive	139. θησ for 1 st , ησ for 2 nd	140. ο / ε	141. Primary Middle

Principle: Table of stops

	Unvoiced	Voiced	Aspirate	+ σ =	+ θ =
Labial	142. π	143. β	144. φ	145. ψ	146. φθ
Velar	147. κ	148. γ	149. χ	150. ξ	151. χθ
Dental	152. τ	153. δ	154. θ	155. σ	156. σθ

Application: Inflecting a first aorist passive. Use λύω.

p#	TF	PE	API	meaning
1s	157. θη	158. ν	159. ἐλύθην	160. I was loosed.
2s	161. θη	162. ς	163. ἐλύθης	164. You were loosed.
3s	165. θη	166. –	167. ἐλύθη	168. He/She/It was loosed.
1p	169. θη	170. μεν	171. ἐλύθημεν	172. We were loosed.
2p	173. θη	174. τε	175. ἐλύθητε	176. You were loosed.
3p	177. θη	178. σαν	179. ἐλύθησαν	180. They were loosed.

Application: Inflecting a second aorist passive. Use γράφω.

p#	TF	PE	API	meaning
1s	181. η	182. ν	183. ἐγράφην	184. I was written.
2s	185. η	186. ς	187. ἐγράφης	188. You were written.
3s	189. η	190. –	191. ἐγράφη	192. He/She/It was written.
1p	193. η	194. μεν	195. ἐγράφημεν	196. We were written.
2p	197. η	198. τε	199. ἐγράφητε	200. You were written.
3p	201. η	202. σαν	203. ἐγράφησαν	204. They were written.

Application: Inflect λύω in the future passive (takes a 1st future passive)

p#	TF	CV	PE	FPI	meaning
1s	205. θησ	206. ο	207. μαι	208. λυθήσομαι	209. I will be loosed.
2s	210. θησ	211. ε	212. σαι	213. λυθήσῃ	214. You will be loosed.
3s	215. θησ	216. ε	217. ται	218. λυθήσεται	219. He/She/It will be loosed.
1p	220. θησ	221. ο	222. μεθα	223. λυθησόμεθα	224. We will be loosed.
2p	225. θησ	226. ε	227. σθε	228. λυθήσεσθε	229. You will be loosed.
3p	230. θησ	231. ο	232. νται	233. λυθήσονται	234. They will be loosed.

Application: Inflect γράφω in the future passive (takes a 2nd future passive)

p#	TF	CV	PE	FPI	meaning
1s	235. ησ	236. ο	237. μαι	238. γραφήσομαι	239. I will be written.
2s	240. ησ	241. ε	242. σαι	243. γραφήσῃ	244. You will be written.
3s	245. ησ	246. ε	247. ται	248. γραφήσεται	249. He/She/It will be written.
1p	250. ησ	251. ο	252. μεθα	253. γραφησόμεθα	254. We will be written.
2p	255. ησ	256. ε	257. σθε	258. γραφήσεσθε	259. You will be written.
3p	260. ησ	261. ο	262. νται	263. γραφήσονται	264. They will be written.

Chapter 25 (Perfect Indicative)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 207 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary. Application: Writing the TAI1S form.

- ➔ For verbs: write the TAI1S in the “other forms” slot. ➔

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
1.	αἰτέω	2. ἡτήκαμεν	3. *αἰτε	4. I ask, demand
5.	μᾶλλον	6.	7.	8. more, rather
9.	μαρτυρέω	10. μεμαρτύρηκα	11. *μαρτυρε	12. I bear witness, testify

Principles

Questions	Answers
13. Explain the presence or absence of a connecting vowel in the TAI.	14. The TAI does not use a connecting vowel. This makes sense because the tense formative ends with a vowel, so there is no need to add another vowel for pronunciation purposes.
15. Explain the presence or absence of a connecting vowel in the TMpI.	16. The TMpI does not use a connecting vowel. This is strange because there is no tense formative to provide a vowel.
17. Explain the personal endings used in the TAI.	18. Because the perfect is not augmented, it uses the primary personal endings. Because it is active voice, it uses the active personal endings.
19. Explain the personal endings used in the TMpI.	20. Because the perfect is not augmented, it uses the primary personal endings. Because it is middle or passive voice, it uses the middle personal endings.
21. What happens to contract verbs in the TAI and TMpI?	22. Contract verbs lengthen their contract vowel in the TAI and TMpI. This is expected because the contract vowel lengthens wherever it doesn't contract, and there is no connecting vowel in the perfect.
23. When does reduplication occur?	24. Reduplication occurs only and always when there is perfect aspect. [Therefore reduplication occurs only in the perfect, future perfect, and pluperfect tenses. For those tenses, reduplication occurs even outside of the indicative mood.]

Principle: Form of reduplication

- Write the TAI1S forms of the following words, and explain the form of the reduplication.

PAI1S	TAI1S	Explain the form of the reduplication
λύω	25. λέλυκα	26. If the word begins with a single consonant, duplicate the initial consonant, and separate the double consonant with an epsilon.
ἀγαπάω	27. ἡγάπηκα	28. If the word begins with a vowel, lengthen the vowel to reduplicate, just like an augment. Alpha (α) lengthens to eta (η).

PAIIS	TAIIS	Explain the form of the reduplication
φανερῶω	29. πεφανέρωκα	30. Reduplicated aspirate is unvoiced.
χαρίζομαι (*χαριδ perfect middle deponent)	31. κεχάρισμαι	32. Reduplicated aspirate is unvoiced.
θεραπεύω (perfect middle deponent)	33. τεθεράπευμαι	34. Reduplicated aspirate is unvoiced.
γινώσκω (*γνο)	35. ἔγνωκα	36. If the verb begins with two consonants, it usually adds an epsilon to the front but doesn't double the consonants.
γράφω (2 nd perfect)	37. γέγραφα	38. If the verb begins with two consonants and the second consonant is lambda or rho, it will usually reduplicate the first consonant.
ἐκβάλλω (TA stem is βλε)	39. ἐκβέβληκα	40. Compound verbs reduplicate the verbal part of a compound verb.

Principle: Tense Formation. Be sure to note exceptions.

- “T” is perfect. “L” is pluperfect. “R” is future perfect.

Tense	Aug	Redup	Tense Stem	T.Formative	CV	Personal Endings
PAI	41.	42.	43. Present	44.	45. ο / ε	46. Primary Active
PMpI	47.	48.	49. Present	50.	51. ο / ε	52. Primary Middle
IAI	53. X	54.	55. Present	56.	57. ο / ε	58. Secondary Active
IMpI	59. X	60.	61. Present	62.	63. ο / ε	64. Secondary Middle
FAI	65.	66.	67. Future Active	68. σ but liquid uses εσ	69. ο / ε	70. Primary Active
FMI	71.	72.	73. Future Active	74. σ but liquid uses εσ	75. ο / ε	76. Primary Middle
1AAI	77. X	78.	79. Aorist Active	80. σα (σε for 1AAI3S), Liquid α (ε for 1AAI3S)	81.	82. Secondary Active
2AAI	83. X	84.	85. Aorist Active	86.	87. ο / ε	88. Secondary Active
1AMI	89. X	90.	91. Aorist	92. σα but liquid	93.	94. Secondary

Tense	Aug	Redup	Tense Stem	T.Formative	CV	Personal Endings
			Active	uses α		Middle
2AMI	95. X	96.	97. Aorist Active	98.	99. ο / ε	100. Secondary Middle
TAI	101.	102. X	103. Perfect Active	104. κα for 1 st , α for 2 nd , (κε / ε for TAI3S)	105.	106. Primary Active
LAI	107. X?	108. X	109. Perfect Active	110. κει for 1 st , ει for 2 nd	111.	112. Secondary Active
RAI	113.	114. X	115. Perfect Active	116. σ	117. ο / ε	118. Primary Active
TMpI	119.	120. X	121. Perfect Middle	122.	123.	124. Primary Middle
LMpI	125. X?	126. X	127. Perfect Middle	128.	129.	130. Secondary Middle
RMpI	131.	132. X	133. Perfect Middle	134. σ	135. ο / ε	136. Primary Middle
API	137. X	138.	139. Aorist Passive	140. θη for 1 st , η for 2 nd	141.	142. Secondary Active
FPI	143.	144.	145. Aorist Passive	146. θησ for 1 st , ησ for 2 nd	147. ο / ε	148. Primary Middle

Principle: Connecting Vowels and Personal Endings

p#	Connecting Vowel	Primary Active P.E.	Secondary Active P.E.	Primary Middle P.E.	Secondary Middle P.E.
1s	149. ο	150. –	151. ν / – for 1AAI	152. μαι	153. μην
2s	154. ε	155. ις / ς for TAI	156. ς	157. σαι	158. σο
3s	159. ε	160. ι / –(v) for TAI	161. –(v) / – for API	162. ται	163. το
1p	164. ο	165. μεν	166. μεν	167. μεθα	168. μεθα
2p	169. ε	170. τε	171. τε	172. σθε	173. σθε
3p	174. ο	175. νσι((v) / v for some TAI	176. ν / σαν for API	177. νται	178. ντο

Application: Meaning of different tenses

- Fill in the following table, using “Christ” and a form of “rise” (and perhaps helper verbs).

Tense	Resurrection of Christ	Meaning
Imperfect	179. Christ was rising.	180. Process of a past event taking place.
Aorist	181. Christ rose.	182. Fact that the past event occurred.
Pluperfect	183. Christ had risen.	184. Past state of affairs resulting from a completed event. Not necessarily a present state of affairs.
Present	185. “Christ is rising” or “Christ rises.”	186. Either a present process, or a present event.
Perfect	187. “Christ is risen.” or “Christ has risen.”	188. Present state of affairs resulting from a completed event.
Future	189. “Christ will rise” or perhaps “Christ will be rising.”	190. Future event, or perhaps a future process.
Future perfect	191. “Christ will be risen.” or “Christ will have risen.”	192. Future state of affairs resulting from a completed event. Not necessarily a present event or state of affairs from viewpoint of speaker.

Principle: Aspect and time of the different tenses

- Fill in the following table, listing the different **aspects** and **times**, putting the appropriate tense names and an English example, based on “You study,” in each box.

Aspect \ Time	193. Past	194. Present	195. Future
196. Undefined (a.k.a. “aoristic”)	197. Aorist (“You studied.”)	198. Present (“You study.”)	199. Future (“You will study.”)
200. Continuous	201. Imperfect (“You were studying.”)	202. Present (“You are studying.”)	203. Future (“You will be studying.”)
204. Perfect	205. Pluperfect (“You had studied.”)	206. Perfect (“You have studied.”)	207. Future Perfect (“You will have studied.”)

Review Through Chapter 25

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 265 = _____ %

Principle: Case Endings Chart

declension	1. 2	2. 1	3. 2	4. 3	5. 3
gender	6. M	7. F	8. N	9. M & F	10. N
11. SN	12. ς	13. –	14. ν	15. ς / –	16. –
17. SG	18. υ	19. ς	20. υ	21. ος	22. ος
23. SD	24. ι subscript	25. ι subscript	26. ι subscript	27. ι	28. ι
29. SA	30. ν	31. ν	32. ν	33. α / ν	34. –
35. SV	36. ε	37. –	38. ν	39. –	40. –
41. PN/PV	42. ι	43. ι	44. α	45. ες	46. α
47. PG	48. ων	49. ων	50. ων	51. ων	52. ων
53. PD	54. ις	55. ις	56. ις	57. σι(ν)	58. σι(ν)
59. PA	60. υς	61. ς	62. α	63. ας / ες	64. α

- Rules that accompany the case endings chart.

Questions	Answers
List one declension, gender, number, and case that uses more than one ending, and give the rule for which ending to use.	65. The normal case ending for third declension masculine and feminine singular nominative is sigma, but if the stem ends in nu, rho, sigma, or οντ, then the case ending is blank.
Same as the previous question, but for another spot.	66. The normal case ending for third declension masculine and feminine singular accusative is alpha, but (1) stems ending in consonantal iota or digamma use nu, and (2) two-syllable stems that end in ιτ, ιθ, or ιδ often (not always) drop the final consonant and use nu for the case ending. [So both χάριτα and χάριν occur as the FSA of χάρις in the GNT.]
Same as the previous question, but for another spot.	67. The normal case ending for third declension masculine and feminine plural accusative is ας, but stems that end in consonantal iota have the case ending ες.
What happens in the plural to stems that end in eta?	68. Eta switches to alpha in the plural.
What happens to the alpha of stems that end in alpha?	69. In the singular genitive and dative, alpha switches to eta, unless the preceding letter is epsilon, iota, or rho.

Questions	Answers
If a noun ends in ας, what is its parsing?	70. Feminine nouns ending in ας can always be plural accusative. In addition, singular genitive is also possible unless the letter before the alpha is epsilon, iota, or rho. Decide which it is by the article and the context.

Principle: Gender, Number, and Case of Adjectives and Pronouns

	Gender	Number	Case
Attributive Adjective	71. Agrees with what it modifies	72. Agrees with what it modifies	73. Agrees with what it modifies
Predicate Adjective	74. Agrees with what it modifies	75. Agrees with what it modifies	76. Agrees with what it modifies
Demonstrative Adjective	77. Agrees with what it modifies	78. Agrees with what it modifies	79. Agrees with what it modifies
Adverbial Adjective	80. Usually neuter	81. ??	82. Usually accusative
Substantival Adjective	83. Natural gender of what it stands for	84. Number of what it stands for	85. Function in its clause
Personal Pronoun	86. Lexical gender of what it stands for	87. Number of what it stands for	88. Function in its clause
Demonstrative Pronoun	89. Lexical gender of what it stands for	90. Number of what it stands for	91. Function in its clause
Relative Pronoun	92. Lexical gender of what it stands for	93. Number of what it stands for	94. Function in its clause (a relative clause!)

Principle: Aspect and time of the different tenses

- Fill in the following table, listing the different **aspects** and **times**, putting the appropriate tense names and an English example, based on “You study,” in each box.

Aspect \ Time	95. Past	96. Present	97. Future
98. Continuous	99. Imperfect (“You were studying.”)	100. Present (“You are studying.”)	101. Future (“You will be studying.”)
102. Undefined (a.k.a. “aoristic”)	103. Aorist (“You studied.”)	104. Present (“You study.”)	105. Future (“You will study.”)
106. Perfect	107. Pluperfect (“You had studied.”)	108. Perfect (“You have studied.”)	109. Future Perfect (“You will have studied.”)

Principle: Rules for building the tense-formation chart

Questions	Answers
When are connecting vowels used?	110. Connecting vowels are used except (1) when the tense formative ends in a vowel, and (2) in the perfect and pluperfect
When does reduplication happen?	111. Reduplication happens whenever there is perfect aspect. Therefore, the pluperfect, perfect, and future perfect always reduplicate – no matter what mood they are in.
When is an augment used?	112. An augment is used for absolute past time. Therefore, augment is used only in the indicative mood, and only in the imperfect, aorist, and pluperfect tenses [and sometimes the pluperfect doesn't bother to augment].
When are secondary personal endings used?	113. Secondary personal endings are used whenever there is absolute past time [and for the optative mood (chapter 35)].
When are active personal endings used?	114. Active personal endings are used in the active voice and in the aorist passive.
When are middle personal endings used?	115. Middle personal endings are used in the middle and passive voices, except for the aorist passive.

Principle: Tense Formation. Be sure to note exceptions.

- “T” is perfect. “L” is pluperfect. “R” is future perfect.

Tense	Aug	Redup	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	CV	Personal Endings
PAI	116.	117.	118. Present	119.	120. ο / ε	121. Primary Active
PMpI	122.	123.	124. Present	125.	126. ο / ε	127. Primary Middle
IAI	128. X	129.	130. Present	131.	132. ο / ε	133. Secondary Active
IMpI	134. X	135.	136. Present	137.	138. ο / ε	139. Secondary Middle
FAI	140.	141.	142. Future Active	143. σ but liquid uses εσ	144. ο / ε	145. Primary Active
FMI	146.	147.	148. Future Active	149. σ but liquid uses εσ	150. ο / ε	151. Primary Middle
1AAI	152. X	153.	154. Aorist Active	155. σα (σε for 1AAI3S), Liquid α (ε for 1AAI3S)	156.	157. Secondary Active
2AAI	158. X	159.	160. Aorist Active	161.	162. ο / ε	163. Secondary Active

Tense	Aug	Redup	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	CV	Personal Endings
1AMI	164. X	165.	166. Aorist Active	167. σα but liquid uses α	168.	169. Secondary Middle
2AMI	170. X	171.	172. Aorist Active	173.	174. ο / ε	175. Secondary Middle
TAI	176.	177. X	178. Perfect Active	179. κα for 1 st , α for 2 nd , (κε / ε for TAI3S)	180.	181. Primary Active
LAI	182. X?	183. X	184. Perfect Active	185. κει for 1 st , ει for 2 nd	186.	187. Secondary Active
RAI	188.	189. X	190. Perfect Active	191. σ	192. ο / ε	193. Primary Active
TMpI	194.	195. X	196. Perfect Middle	197.	198.	199. Primary Middle
LMpI	200. X?	201. X	202. Perfect Middle	203.	204.	205. Secondary Middle
RMpI	206.	207. X	208. Perfect Middle	209. σ	210. ο / ε	211. Primary Middle
API	212. X	213.	214. Aorist Passive	215. θη for 1 st , η for 2 nd	216.	217. Secondary Active
FPI	218.	219.	220. Aorist Passive	221. θησ for 1 st , ησ for 2 nd	222. ο / ε	223. Primary Middle

Principle: Connecting Vowels and Personal Endings

p#	Connecting Vowel	Primary Active P.E.	Secondary Active P.E.	Primary Middle P.E.	Secondary Middle P.E.
1s	224. ο	225. –	226. ν / – for 1AAI	227. μαι	228. μην
2s	229. ε	230. ις / ς for TAI	231. ς	232. σαι	233. σο
3s	234. ε	235. ι / –(ν) for TAI	236. –(ν) / – for API	237. ται	238. το
1p	239. ο	240. μεν	241. μεν	242. μεθα	243. μεθα
2p	244. ε	245. τε	246. τε	247. σθε	248. σθε
3p	249. ο	250. νσι((ν) / ν for some TAI	251. ν / σαν for API	252. νται	253. ντο

Principle: Contract vowel starting table

	Short	Spurious Diphthong	Long
A-Type	254. short α	255. doesn't exist	256. long α
E-Type	257. ε	258. ει*	259. η
O-Type	260. ο	261. ου*	262. ω

- Questions about the contract vowel starting table

Questions	Answers
Which vowels are missing from the above table and why?	263. Iota and upsilon are not in the contract vowel starting table because they do not contract.
The result of contraction is found in what column?	264. The result of contraction is found in the “long” column if either starting vowel is long or is alpha. Otherwise, the result of contraction is found in the “spurious diphthong” column. [Another way of describing it is that the result is always a long vowel except that combinations of omicron and epsilon with themselves and each other (oo, εε, οε, εο) form spurious diphthongs.]
The result of contraction is found in what row?	265. The result of contraction is found in the “O-type” row if either starting vowel is O-type (i.e., omicron or omega). Otherwise, it is found in the row of the vowel that came first.

Chapter 26 & 27 (Intro & Present Adv. Participles) Page 107 of 107

Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 199 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary. Application: Writing the PAPMSN form.

- ➔ For verbs: write the PAPMSN in the “other forms” slot.
- If the verb is deponent in the present tense, write the PMpPMSN instead.. ➔

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
1.	ἀναβαίνω	2. ἀναβαίνων	3. ἀνα + *βα	4. I go up, come up
5. ὁ	ἀρχιερεύς	6. τοῦ ἀρχιερέως	7. *ἀρχιερεF	8. chief priest, high priest
9.	δεξιός	10. δεξιά, δεξιόν	11. *δεξιο / α	12. right
13.	δύο	14.	15.	16. two
17.	ἕτερος	18. ἕτερα, ἕτερον	19. *ἕτερο / α	20. other, another, different
21.	εὐαγγελίζω	22. εὐαγγελίζων	23. *ευαγγελιδ	24. I bring good news, preach
25.	θεωρέω	26. θεώρων	27. *θεωρε	28. I look at, behold
29. ἡ or τά	Ἱεροσόλυμα	30.	31.	32. Jerusalem. [Indeclinable. Can be feminine singular or neuter plural.]
33.	κάθημαι	34. καθήμενος	35. *καθη	36. I sit (down), live
37.	καταβαίνω	38. καταβαίνων	39. κατά + *βα	40. I go down, come down
41.	οὗ	42.	43.	44. where
45.	παρακαλέω	46. παρακάλων	47. παρά + *καλεF	48. I call, urge, exhort, comfort
49.	πείθω	50. πείθων	51. *πειθ	52. I persuade
53.	τρεις	54. τρεῖς, τρία	55. *τρες	56. three [3-3 adjective]

Principle: Gender, Number, and Case of Adjectives, Pronouns, and Participles

	Gender	Number	Case
Attributive Adjective	57. Agrees with what it modifies	58. Agrees with what it modifies	59. Agrees with what it modifies
Attributive Participle	60. Agrees with what it modifies	61. Agrees with what it modifies	62. Agrees with what it modifies
Predicate Adjective	63. Agrees with what it modifies	64. Agrees with what it modifies	65. Agrees with what it modifies
Predicate Participle	66. Agrees with what it modifies	67. Agrees with what it modifies	68. Agrees with what it modifies
Demonstrative Adjective	69. Agrees with what it modifies	70. Agrees with what it modifies	71. Agrees with what it modifies
Active Voice Adverbial Participle	72. Agrees with the word doing the action of the participle	73. Agrees with the word doing the action of the participle	74. Agrees with the word doing the action of the participle
Middle Voice Adverbial Participle	75. Agrees with the word doing the action of the participle	76. Agrees with the word doing the action of the participle	77. Agrees with the word doing the action of the participle
Passive Voice Adverbial Participle	78. Agrees with the word receiving the action of the participle	79. Agrees with the word receiving the action of the participle	80. Agrees with the word receiving the action of the participle
Adverbial Adjective	81. Usually neuter	82. ??	83. Usually accusative
Substantival Adjective	84. Natural gender of what it stands for	85. Number of what it stands for	86. Function in its clause
Substantival Participle	87. Natural gender of what it stands for	88. Number of what it stands for	89. Function in its clause
Personal Pronoun	90. Lexical gender of what it stands for	91. Number of what it stands for	92. Function in its clause
Demonstrative Pronoun	93. Lexical gender of what it stands for	94. Number of what it stands for	95. Function in its clause
Relative Pronoun	96. Lexical gender of what it stands for	97. Number of what it stands for	98. Function in its clause (a relative clause!)

Principles

Questions	Answers
When you parse a participle, what do you report?	99. When parsing a participle, report the lexical form, tense, voice, “participle,” gender, number, case, meaning of the inflected form. [The word “participle” is part of the parsing, and takes the place of the mood of a verb.]
To negate a participle, do you use οὐ or μή? Why?	100. Negate a participle with μή, because οὐ is only used to negate verbs in the indicative mood, and participles do not have mood.
What is a participial phrase?	101. A participial phrase is a participle together with all of its modifiers.
What are the five uses of a participle?	102. Attributive adjectival, predicate adjectival, substantival, adverbial, and independent verb are the five uses of a participle. [The independent verb use is very rare.]
If a participle does not have an article, which of the five uses can it be?	103. If a participle does not have an article, it can be any of the five uses (attributive, predicate, substantival, adverbial, or independent verb).
If a participle has an article, which of the five uses can it be?	104. If a participle has an article, it is either attributive or substantival. [Like predicate adjectives, and unlike adverbial adjectives, predicate and adverbial participles never have an article. Independent verbal participles also never have an article.]
What is the pattern for forming present participles?	105. Present participle = present tense stem + connecting vowel (omicron) + participle morpheme + case ending
What is the connecting vowel for participles?	106. The connecting vowel for participles, when it exists, is always omicron. [Not all tenses of participles use a connecting vowel, but for those tenses that do use a connecting vowel, the connecting vowel is always omicron].
What is the aspect of a present participle?	107. Present participles have continuous aspect.
How do you translate the present participle of εἰμί?	108. “Being” is often the appropriate translation for the present participle of εἰμί.
What is the first translation to try for a present participle?	109. The first translation to try for a present participle is the simple “ing” form of the verb of the participle.
If a present active participle (PAP) describes the time of the main verb, how should it be translated?	110. “while XXing” is often the appropriate translation for a temporal PAP.
If a present passive participle (PPP) describes the time of the main verb, how should it be translated?	111. “while being XXed” is often the appropriate translation for a temporal PPP.

Principle: Participle Formation Chart

T&V	Redup	Tense Stem	TF	CV	M&N PM	F PM
PAP	112.	113. Present	114.	115. ο	116. ντ	117. νσα
PMpP	118.	119. Present	120.	121. ο	122. μενο	123. μενη

Application: Forming Present Active Participle of λύω

PAP (Present Active Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	124. λύων	125. λύουσα	126. λῦον
sg	127. λύοντος	128. λυούσης	129. λύοντος
sd	130. λύοντι	131. λυούση	132. λύοντι
sa	133. λύοντα	134. λύουσιν	135. λῦον
pn	136. λύοντες	137. λύουσαι	138. λύοντα
pg	139. λυόντων	140. λυουσῶν	141. λυόντων
pd	142. λυούσι(ν)	143. λυούσαις	144. λυούσι(ν)
pa	145. λυόντας	146. λυούσας	147. λύοντα

Application: Forming Present Middle/Passive Participle of λύω

PMpP (Present Middle or Passive Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	148. λυόμενος	149. λυομένη	150. λυόμενον
sg	151. λυομένου	152. λυομένης	153. λυομένου
sd	154. λυομένω	155. λυομένη	156. λυομένω
sa	157. λυόμενον	158. λυομένην	159. λυόμενον
pn	160. λυόμενοι	161. λυόμεναι	162. λυόμενα
pg	163. λυομένων	164. λυομένων	165. λυομένων
pd	166. λυομένοις	167. λυομέναις	168. λυομένοις
pa	169. λυομένους	170. λυομένας	171. λυόμενα

Applications

Questions	Answers
Explain the change in final vowel for the feminine PMpP.	172. Eta at the end of a 1 st declension feminine singular word switches to alpha in the plural.
Explain the PAPMSN ending.	173. The PAPMSN ends with connecting vowel omicron + participle morpheme ντ. The 3 rd declension MSN case ending is – for words that end in οντ. Tau can't stand at the end of a word, so it drops off. The connecting vowel omicron lengthens to omega to make up for the loss of the tau.
Explain the PAPMnPD ending.	174. The PAPMnPD ends with connecting vowel omicron + participle morpheme ντ + case ending σι(ν). The tau of the morpheme combines with sigma to form sigma according to the table of stops. Then the nu drops out before sigma according to noun rule 9. The connecting vowel omicron lengthens to ου to make up for the loss of the ντ.
Explain the PAPFSN ending.	175. The PAPFSN ends with connecting vowel omicron + participle morpheme νσα + case ending –. The nu of the participle morpheme drops out before sigma according to noun rule 9. Then the connecting vowel omicron lengthens to ου to make up for the loss of the nu.

Principle: Present Participle of εἶμι

PXP (Present No-Voice Participle) of εἶμι			
c#	M	F	N
sn	176. ὄν	177. οὔσα	178. ὄν
sg	179. ὄντος	180. οὔσης	181. ὄντος
sd	182. ὄντι	183. οὔσῃ	184. ὄντι
sa	185. ὄντα	186. οὔσαν	187. ὄν
pn	188. ὄντες	189. οὔσαι	190. ὄντα
pg	191. ὄντων	192. οὔσων	193. ὄντων
pd	194. οὔσι(ν)	195. οὔσαις	196. οὔσι(ν)
pa	197. ὄντας	198. οὔσας	199. ὄντα

Chapter 28 (Aorist Adverbial Participles)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 230 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary. Application: Writing the AAPMSN form.

- → For verbs: write the AAPMSN in the “other forms” slot. ←
- → If the verb is middle deponent in the aorist tense, write the AMPMSN instead.. ←

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
1.	ἀσπάζομαι	2. ἀσπασάμενος	3. *ἀσπαδ	4. I greet, salute
5. ὁ	γραμματεὺς	6. τοῦ γραμματέως	7. *γραμματεF	8. scribe
9.	ἐφή	10.	11.	12. He, she, it was saying or said
13. τό	ἱερόν	14. τοῦ ἱεροῦ	15. *ἱερο	16. temple
17.	κράζω	18. κράξας	19. *κραγ	20. I cry out, call out
21.	οὐχί	22.	23.	24. not
25. τό	παιδίον	26. τοῦ παιδίου	27. *παιδιο	28. child, infant
29.	σπείρω	30. σπείρας	31. *σπερ	32. I sow

Principles

Questions	Answers
When you parse a participle, what do you report?	33. When parsing a participle, report the lexical form, tense, voice, “participle,” gender, number, case, meaning of the inflected form. [The word “participle” is part of the parsing, and takes the place of the mood of a verb.]
What is a participial phrase?	34. A participial phrase is a participle together with all of its modifiers.
What are the five uses of a participle?	35. Attributive adjectival, predicate adjectival, substantival, adverbial, and independent verb are the five uses of a participle. [The independent verb use is very rare.]
If a participle does not have an article, which of the five uses can it be?	36. If a participle does not have an article, it can be any of the five uses (attributive, predicate, substantival, adverbial, or independent verb).
If a participle has an article, which of the five uses can it be?	37. If a participle has an article, it is either attributive or substantival. [Like predicate adjectives, and unlike adverbial adjectives, predicate and adverbial participles never have an article. Independent verbal participles also never have an article.]

Questions	Answers
What is the connecting vowel for participles?	38. The connecting vowel for participles, when it exists, is always omicron. [Not all tenses of participles use a connecting vowel, but for those tenses that do use a connecting vowel, the connecting vowel is always omicron].
What is the aspect of a present participle?	39. Present participles have continuous aspect.
What is the aspect of an aorist participle?	40. Aorist participles have undefined (a.k.a. aoristic) aspect.
If an aorist active participle (AAP) describes the time of the main verb, how should it be translated?	41. “after XXing” is often the appropriate translation for a temporal AAP.
If an aorist passive participle (APP) describes the time of the main verb, how should it be translated?	42. “after being XXed” is often the appropriate translation for a temporal APP.
Do aorist participles augment? Why or why not?	43. Aorist participles do not augment because augmentation only happens in the indicative mood. [Augment indicates past absolute time, and absolute time only exists in the indicative mood.]
What sets the gender, number, and case of an adverbial participle?	44. If an adverbial participle is active or middle voice, its gender, number, and case agree with the substantive that is doing the action of the participle. If an adverbial participle is passive voice, its gender, number, and case agree with the substantive that is receiving the action of the participle.

Principle: Participle Formation Chart

T&V	Redup	Tense Stem	TF	CV	M&N PM	F PM
PAP	45.	46. Present	47.	48. ο	49. ντ	50. νσα
1AAP	51.	52. Aorist Active	53. σα (α liquid)	54.	55. ντ	56. νσα
2AAP	57.	58. Aorist Active	59.	60. ο	61. ντ	62. νσα
APP	63.	64. Aorist Passive	65. θε (ε 2 nd)	66.	67. ντ	68. νσα
PMpP	69.	70. Present	71.	72. ο	73. μενο	74. μενη
1AMP	75.	76. Aorist Active	77. σα (α liquid)	78.	79. μενο	80. μενη
2AMP	81.	82. Aorist Active	83.	84. ο	85. μενο	86. μενη

Application: Forming 1st Aorist Active Participle of λύω

1AAP (1st Aorist Active Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	87. λύσας	88. λύσασα	89. λῦσαν
sg	90. λύσαντος	91. λυσάσης	92. λύσαντος
sd	93. λύσαντι	94. λυσάση	95. λύσαντι
sa	96. λύσαντα	97. λύσασαν	98. λῦσαν
pn	99. λύσαντες	100. λύσασαι	101. λύσαντα
pg	102. λυσάντων	103. λυσασῶν	104. λυσάντων
pd	105. λύσασι(ν)	106. λυσάσαις	107. λύσασι(ν)
pa	108. λύσαντας	109. λυσάσας	110. λύσαντα

Application: Forming 1st Aorist Middle Participle of λύω

1AMP (1st Aorist Middle Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	111. λυσάμενος	112. λυσαμένη	113. λυσάμενον
sg	114. λυσαμένου	115. λυσαμένης	116. λυσαμένου
sd	117. λυσαμένῳ	118. λυσαμένη	119. λυσαμένῳ
sa	120. λυσάμενον	121. λυσαμένην	122. λυσάμενον
pn	123. λυσάμενοι	124. λυσάμεναι	125. λυσάμενα
pg	126. λυσαμένων	127. λυσαμένων	128. λυσαμένων
pd	129. λυσαμένοις	130. λυσαμέναις	131. λυσαμένοις
pa	132. λυσαμένους	133. λυσαμένας	134. λυσάμενα

Application: Forming 1st Aorist Passive Participle of λύω

1APP (1st Aorist Passive Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	135. λυθείς	136. λυθείσα	137. λυθέν
sg	138. λυθέντος	139. λυθείσης	140. λυθέντος
sd	141. λυθέντι	142. λυθείσῃ	143. λυθέντι
sa	144. λυθέντα	145. λυθείσαν	146. λυθέν
pn	147. λυθέντες	148. λυθείσαι	149. λυθέντα
pg	150. λυθέντων	151. λυθεισῶν	152. λυθέντων
pd	153. λυθείσι(ν)	154. λυθείσαις	155. λυθείσι(ν)
pa	156. λυθέντας	157. λυθείσας	158. λυθέντα

Application: Forming 2nd Aorist Active Participle of βάλλω (aorist active stem βαλ)

2AAP (2nd Aorist Active Participle) of βάλλω (aorist active stem βαλ)			
c#	M	F	N
sn	159. βαλὼν	160. βαλοῦσα	161. βαλὼν
sg	162. βαλόντος	163. βαλούσης	164. βαλόντος
sd	165. βαλόντι	166. βαλούσῃ	167. βαλόντι
sa	168. βαλόντα	169. βαλοῦσαν	170. βαλὼν
pn	171. βάλλοντες	172. βάλουσai	173. βάλλοντα
pg	174. βαλόντων	175. βαλουσῶν	176. βαλόντων
pd	177. βάλουσι(ν)	178. βαλούσαις	179. βάλουσι(ν)
pa	180. βάλοντας	181. βαλούσας	182. βάλλοντα

Application: Forming 2nd Aorist Middle Participle of βάλλω (aorist active stem βαλ)

2AMP (2nd Aorist Middle Participle) of βάλλω (aorist active stem βαλ)			
c#	M	F	N
sn	183. βαλόμενος	184. βαλομένη	185. βαλόμενον
sg	186. βαλομένου	187. βαλομένης	188. βαλομένου
sd	189. βαλομένῳ	190. βαλομένη	191. βαλομένῳ
sa	192. βαλόμενον	193. βαλομένην	194. βαλόμενον
pn	195. βαλόμενοι	196. βαλόμεναι	197. βαλόμενα
pg	198. βαλομένων	199. βαλομένων	200. βαλομένων
pd	201. βαλομένοις	202. βαλομέναις	203. βαλομένοις
pa	204. βαλομένους	205. βαλομένας	206. βαλόμενα

Application: Forming 2nd Aorist Passive Participle of γράφω (aorist passive stem γραφ)

2APP (2nd Aorist Passive Participle) of γράφω (aorist passive stem γραφ)			
c#	M	F	N
sn	207. γραφείς	208. γραφεῖσα	209. γραφέν
sg	210. γραφέντος	211. γραφείσης	212. γραφέντος
sd	213. γραφέντι	214. γραφείσῃ	215. γραφέντι
sa	216. γραφέντα	217. γραφεῖσαν	218. γραφέν
pn	219. γραφέντες	220. γραφεῖσαι	221. γραφέντα
pg	222. γραφέντων	223. γραφεισῶν	224. γραφέντων
pd	225. γραφεῖσι(ν)	226. γραφείσαις	227. γραφεῖσι(ν)
pa	228. γραφέντας	229. γραφείσας	230. γραφέντα

Chapter 29 (Adjectival Participles)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 110 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary. Application: Writing the AAPMSN form.

- ➔ For verbs: write the AAPMSN in the “other forms” slot. ⬅
- ➔ If the verb is middle deponent in the aorist tense, write the AMPMSN instead.. ⬅

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
1.	δέχομαι	2. δεξάνενος	3. *δεχ	4. I take, receive
5.	δοκέω	6. δόξας	7. *δοκ	8. I think, seem
9.	ἐσθίω	10. φαγών	11. *ἐσθι, *φαγ	12. I eat
13.	πέμπω	14. πέμψας	15. *πεμπ	16. I send
17.	φέρω	18. ἐνέγκας	19. *φερ, *οι, *ενεχ	20. I care, bear, produce

Principles

Questions	Answers
When you parse a participle, what do you report?	21. When parsing a participle, report the lexical form, tense, voice, “participle,” gender, number, case, meaning of the inflected form. [The word “participle” is part of the parsing, and takes the place of the mood of a verb.]
What are the five uses of a participle?	22. Attributive adjectival, predicate adjectival, substantival, adverbial, and independent verb are the five uses of a participle. [The independent verb use is very rare.]
If a participle does not have an article, which of the five uses can it be?	23. If a participle does not have an article, it can be any of the five uses (attributive, predicate, substantival, adverbial, or independent verb).
If a participle has an article, which of the five uses can it be?	24. If a participle has an article, it is either attributive or substantival. [Like predicate adjectives, and unlike adverbial adjectives, predicate and adverbial participles never have an article. Independent verbal participles also never have an article.]
What is the connecting vowel for participles?	25. The connecting vowel for participles, when it exists, is always omicron. [Not all tenses of participles use a connecting vowel, but for those tenses that do use a connecting vowel, the connecting vowel is always omicron].
What is the aspect of a present participle?	26. Present participles have continuous aspect.
What is the aspect of an aorist participle?	27. Aorist participles have undefined (a.k.a. aoristic) aspect.

Questions	Answers
Do aorist participles augment? Why or why not?	28. Aorist participles do not augment because augmentation only happens in the indicative mood. [Augment indicates past absolute time, and absolute time only exists in the indicative mood.]

Principle: Gender, Number, and Case of Adjectives, Pronouns, and Participles

	Gender	Number	Case
Attributive Adjective	29. Agrees with what it modifies	30. Agrees with what it modifies	31. Agrees with what it modifies
Attributive Participle	32. Agrees with what it modifies	33. Agrees with what it modifies	34. Agrees with what it modifies
Predicate Adjective	35. Agrees with what it modifies	36. Agrees with what it modifies	37. Agrees with what it modifies
Predicate Participle	38. Agrees with what it modifies	39. Agrees with what it modifies	40. Agrees with what it modifies
Demonstrative Adjective	41. Agrees with what it modifies	42. Agrees with what it modifies	43. Agrees with what it modifies
Active Voice Adverbial Participle	44. Agrees with the word doing the action of the participle	45. Agrees with the word doing the action of the participle	46. Agrees with the word doing the action of the participle
Middle Voice Adverbial Participle	47. Agrees with the word doing the action of the participle	48. Agrees with the word doing the action of the participle	49. Agrees with the word doing the action of the participle
Passive Voice Adverbial Participle	50. Agrees with the word receiving the action of the participle	51. Agrees with the word receiving the action of the participle	52. Agrees with the word receiving the action of the participle
Adverbial Adjective	53. Usually neuter	54. ??	55. Usually accusative
Substantival Adjective	56. Natural gender of what it stands for	57. Number of what it stands for	58. Function in its clause
Substantival Participle	59. Natural gender of what it stands for	60. Number of what it stands for	61. Function in its clause
Personal Pronoun	62. Lexical gender of what it stands for	63. Number of what it stands for	64. Function in its clause
Demonstrative Pronoun	65. Lexical gender of what it stands for	66. Number of what it stands for	67. Function in its clause
Relative Pronoun	68. Lexical gender of what it stands for	69. Number of what it stands for	70. Function in its clause (a relative clause!)

Application: Translating sentences with participles

- Indicate the type: S=substantial, A=attributive, P=predicate, V=adverbial.

Greek	English	Type
ὁ λύων ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	71. The one who is loosing is our chief priest.	72. S
ὁ λύσας ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	73. The one who loosed is our chief priest.	74. S
ὁ λύων ἦν ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	75. The one who is loosing was our chief priest.	76. S
ὁ λύσας ἦν ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	77. The one who loosed was our chief priest.	78. S
ὁ λυόμενος ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	79. The one who is being loosed is our chief priest. (or “The one who is loosing himself is our chief priest.” Or “the one who is loosing for himself is our chief priest.”)	80. S
ὁ λυθεὶς ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν	81. The one who was loosed is our chief priest.	82. S
ὁ λυόμενος ἦν ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	83. The one who is being loosed was our chief priest. (or “The one who is loosing himself was our chief priest.” Or “the one who is loosing for himself was our chief priest.”)	84. S
ὁ λυθεὶς ἦν ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	85. The one who was loosed was our chief priest.	86. S
ὁ λύων ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	87. The man who is loosing is our chief priest.	88. A
ὁ λύσας ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	89. The man who loosed is our chief priest.	90. A
ὁ λύων ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	91. The man who is loosing was our chief priest.	92. A
ὁ λύσας ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	93. The man who loosed was our chief priest.	94. A
ὁ λυόμενος ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	95. The man who is being loosed is our chief priest. (or “The man who is loosing himself is our chief priest.” Or “the man who is loosing for himself is our chief priest.”)	96. A
ὁ λυθεὶς ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν	97. The man who was loosed is our chief priest.	98. A
ὁ λυόμενος ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	99. The man who is being loosed was our chief priest. (or “The man who is loosing himself was our chief priest.” Or “the man who is loosing for himself was our chief priest.”)	100. A
ὁ λυθεὶς ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἀρχιεροῦς ἡμῶν.	101. The man who was loosed was our chief priest.	102. A
ὁ ἀρχιεροῦς ἄνθρωπος ἡμῶν λυόμενος.	103. Our chief priest is being loosed.	104. P

ὁ ἀρχιεροὺς ἄνθρωπος ἡμῶν ἐστὶ λυόμενος.	105. Our chief priest is being loosed.	106. P
λύων ὁ ἀρχιεροὺς λέγει.	107. While loosing, the chief priest is talking.	108. V
λυσάντος ὁ ἀρχιεροὺς λέγει.	109. After he loosed, the chief priest is talking.	110. V

Chapter 30 (Perfect Participles & Genitive Abs.) Page 123 of 123

Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 124 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
1.	μηδέ	2.	3.	4. but not, nor, not even
5.	πρεσβύτερος	6. πρεσβύτερα, πρεσβύτερον	7. *πρεσβυτερο / α	8. elder

Principle: Participle Formation Chart

T&V	Redup	Tense Stem	TF	CV	M&N PM	F PM
PAP	9.	10. Present	11.	12. ο	13. ντ	14. νσα
1AAP	15.	16. Aorist Active	17. σα (α liquid)	18.	19. ντ	20. νσα
2AAP	21.	22. Aorist Active	23.	24. ο	25. ντ	26. νσα
APP	27.	28. Aorist Passive	29. θε (ε 2 nd)	30.	31. ντ	32. νσα
TAP	33. X	34. Perfect Active	35. κ (nothing 2 nd)	36.	37. οτ	38. υια
PMpP	39.	40. Present	41.	42. ο	43. μενο	44. μενη
1AMP	45.	46. Aorist Active	47. σα (α liquid)	48.	49. μενο	50. μενη
2AMP	51.	52. Aorist Active	53.	54. ο	55. μενο	56. μενη
TMpP	57. X	58. Perfect Middle	59.	60.	61. μενο	62. μενη

Principles

Questions	Answers
What case ending is unusual in the TAP paradigm?	63. In the perfect active participle, the neuter singular nominative and accusative uses sigma as a case ending.
How would you translate a temporal adverbial perfect participle?	64. “After having X...”
How would you translate a substantival perfect participle?	65. “The one who had X...”
How would you translate an attributive perfect participle that modifies “woman”?	66. “The woman who had X...”
What is an “absolute” construction?	67. An absolute construction is one with no grammatical relationship to the rest of the sentence.

Questions	Answers
What is true about the participle in a genitive absolute construction?	68. The participle is always there, always genitive, always lacks an article, never modifies a word in the main clause of the sentence, and the one doing or receiving the action of the participle is never the subject of the main clause.
What is true about the substantive in a genitive absolute construction?	69. A genitive absolute construction usually but not always has a substantive in the genitive that is the one doing or receiving the action of the participle. That substantive does not modify any word in the main clause, and is not the subject of the main verb.
A periphrastic construction includes both a copulative verb and a participle. What determines the aspect of the construction? What determines the time of the construction?	70. The copulative verb gives the time of the periphrastic construction. [The participle can't, because participles don't have absolute time.] The participle gives the aspect of the periphrastic construction.

Principle: Periphrastic construction

- Use the rule in question 70 above to fill in the equivalent tenses in this table.

Copulative verb tense	Participle tense	Equivalent tense
Present	Present	71. Present
Imperfect	Present	72. Imperfect
Future	Present	73. Future
Present	Perfect	74. Perfect
Imperfect	Perfect	75. Pluperfect
Future	Perfect	76. Future Perfect

Application: Forming 1st Perfect Active Participle of λύω

1TAP (1st Perfect Active Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	77. λελυκώς	78. λελυκυῖα	79. λελυκός
sg	80. λελυκότος	81. λελυκυίας	82. λελυκότος
sd	83. λελυκότι	84. λελυκυῖα	85. λελυκότι
sa	86. λελυκότα	87. λελυκυῖαν	88. λελυκός
pn	89. λελυκότες	90. λελυκυῖαι	91. λελυκότα
pg	92. λελυκότων	93. λελυκυῖων	94. λελυκότων
pd	95. λελυκόσι[v]	96. λελυκυῖαις	97. λελυκόσι[v]
pa	98. λελυκότας	99. λελυκυίας	100. λελυκότα

Application: Forming Perfect Middle/Passive Participle of λύω

TMpP (Perfect Middle/Passive Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	101. λελυμένος	102. λελυμένη	103. λελυμένον
sg	104. λελυμένου	105. λελυμένης	106. λελυμένου
sd	107. λελυμένῳ	108. λελυμένη	109. λελυμένῳ
sa	110. λελυμένον	111. λελυμένην	112. λελυμένον
pn	113. λελυμένοι	114. λελυμέναι	115. λελυμένα
pg	116. λελυμένων	117. λελυμένων	118. λελυμένων
pd	119. λελυμένοις	120. λελυμέναις	121. λελυμένοις
pa	122. λελυμένους	123. λελυμένας	124. λελυμένα

Review Chapter 26-30 (Participles)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 165 = _____ %

Principle: Tense, relative time, and aspect of participles

Participle Tense	Aspect	Time relative to main verb
1. Present	2. Continuous	3. Same time as main verb
4. Future	5. Undefined. Maybe continuous.	6. After main verb
7. Aorist	8. Undefined	9. Before main verb
10. Perfect	11. Perfect	12. Before main verb

Principle: Participle Formation Chart

T&V	Redup	Tense Stem	TF	CV	M&N PM	F PM
PAP	13.	14. Present	15.	16. ο	17. ντ	18. νσα
FAP	19.	20. Future Active	21. σ (εσ liquid)	22. ο	23. ντ	24. νσα
1AAP	25.	26. Aorist Active	27. σα (α liquid)	28.	29. ντ	30. νσα
2AAP	31.	32. Aorist Active	33.	34. ο	35. ντ	36. νσα
APP	37.	38. Aorist Passive	39. θε (ε 2 nd)	40.	41. ντ	42. νσα
TAP	43. X	44. Perfect Active	45. κ (nothing 2 nd)	46.	47. οτ	48. υια
PMpP	49.	50. Present	51.	52. ο	53. μενο	54. μενη
FMP	55.	56. Future Active	57. σ (εσ liquid)	58. ο	59. μενο	60. μενη
1AMP	61.	62. Aorist Active	63. σα (α liquid)	64.	65. μενο	66. μενη
2AMP	67.	68. Aorist Active	69.	70. ο	71. μενο	72. μενη
TMpP	73. X	74. Perfect Middle	75.	76.	77. μενο	78. μενη
FPP	79.	80. Aorist Passive	81. θησ (ησ 2 nd)	82. ο	83. μενο	84. μενη

Principles of Participle Morphology

Questions	Answers
When do letters lengthen in participle formation? What are the exceptions?	85. When forming participles, a vowel lengthens when one or more letters after it drop out. The exceptions are that the NSNa and TAPMnPD don't lengthen.
To what does epsilon lengthen when letters drop out?	86. ε → ει (spurious diphthong)
To what does omicron lengthen when letters drop out?	87. ο → ου (spurious diphthong), except that in MSN participles ο → ω

Questions	Answers
When does augment happen?	88. Verbs with absolute past time augment. Absolute time requires indicative mood, and past time requires aorist, imperfect, or pluperfect.
When does reduplication happen?	89. Verbs with perfect aspect reduplicate. This happens for the perfect, future perfect, and pluperfect tenses in all moods, including participles. [But the future perfect and pluperfect only occur in the indicative mood.]
What are the four exceptions to the rule that participles use the same tense formatives as the indicative mood?	90. Participles use the same tense formatives as the indicative mood except that (1) 1AAP uses $\theta\epsilon$ instead of $\theta\eta$ (1AAI), (2) 2AAP uses ϵ instead of η (2API), (3) 1TAP uses κ instead of $\kappa\alpha$ (1TAI), and (4) 2TAP uses nothing instead of α (2TAI).
When are connecting vowels used in participles?	91. Participles use connecting vowels in the same places as in the indicative mood.
What connecting vowels are used in participles?	92. When a participle uses a connecting vowel, the connecting vowel is always omicron.

Principle: Case Endings Chart

declension	1. 2	2. 1	3. 2	4. 3	5. 3
gender	6. M	7. F	8. N	9. M & F	10. N
11. SN	12. ς	13. –	14. ν	15. ς / –	16. –
17. SG	18. ν	19. ς	20. ν	21. $\omicron\varsigma$	22. $\omicron\varsigma$
23. SD	24. ι subscript	25. ι subscript	26. ι subscript	27. ι	28. ι
29. SA	30. ν	31. ν	32. ν	33. α / ν	34. –
35. SV	36. ϵ	37. –	38. ν	39. –	40. –
41. PN/PV	42. ι	43. ι	44. α	45. $\epsilon\varsigma$	46. α
47. PG	48. $\omega\nu$	49. $\omega\nu$	50. $\omega\nu$	51. $\omega\nu$	52. $\omega\nu$
53. PD	54. $\iota\varsigma$	55. $\iota\varsigma$	56. $\iota\varsigma$	57. $\sigma\iota(\nu)$	58. $\sigma\iota(\nu)$
59. PA	60. $\nu\varsigma$	61. ς	62. α	63. $\alpha\varsigma$ / $\epsilon\varsigma$	64. α

Principles of Case Endings

Questions	Answers
In the next three questions, list the three boxes in the above table with two endings, give the rule, and explain how it effects participle formation.	65. The 3 rd declension masculine and feminine singular nominative case ending is usually sigma, but it is blank if the preceding letter is ν, ρ, σ, or οντ. The blank ending is used in the PAP, 2AAP, and FAP because the case ending is preceded by οντ (omicron connecting vowel + ντ participle morpheme).
Rule #2	66. The 3 rd declension masculine and feminine singular accusative case ending is usually alpha, but it is nu if the preceding letter is digamma or consonantal iota. Two-syllable words ending in ιτ, ιθ, or ιδ usually drop the final consonant and use nu for the case ending. Participles always use alpha because neither occurs in participles.
Rule #3	67. The 3 rd declension masculine and feminine plural accusative case ending is ας, but stems ending in consonantal iota use ες. Participles always use ας because they never end in consonantal iota.
What other exception to the case ending occurs in participles?	68. The TAPNSNa case ending is sigma instead of blank.

Applications of Participle Formation

Questions	Answers
Why is the PAPMSN of λύω spelled λύων instead of λύωντ?	69. Tau drops off if it is the last letter of a word.
Why is the PAPMSN of λύω spelled λύων instead of λύον?	70. There is no case ending, so omicron lengthens to omega to compensate.
Why is the PAPNSNa of λύω spelled λύον instead of λύων?	71. Normally the omicron would lengthen to omega to compensate for the lack of a case ending, but this doesn't happen in the NSNa participle. [Perhaps this is to distinguish it from the PAPMSN participle.]
Why is the PAPFSN of λύω spelled λύουσα instead of λύονσα?	72. Nu drops out before sigma. Omicron lengthens to ου to compensate for the loss of a letter.
Why is the TAPMnPD of λύω spelled λελύκοσι(ν) instead of λελύκοτσι(ν) or λελύκουσι(ν)?	73. Tau drops out before sigma. Normally omicron lengthens to ου to compensate for the loss of a letter, but this doesn't happen in the TAPNSNa.

Review Chapter 31 (Subjunctive Mood)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 138 = _____ %

Principles: Meaning and Use of Subjunctive

Questions	Answers
Define and give an English example of the hortatory subjunctive.	1. The hortatory subjunctive is a 1 st -person plural verb in the subjunctive mood that exhorts the audience to perform an action together with the speaker/writer. For example, "Let us pray," where the verb "pray" is in the subjunctive mood.
Define and give an English example of the deliberative subjunctive.	2. The deliberative subjunctive is a verb in the subjunctive mood that is used in a question about which the audience should think. For example, "Do not worry, saying, 'What shall we eat?'"
When is the verb that comes after ἵνα in the subjunctive mood? What does ἵνα usually indicate?	3. The verb after ἵνα is (almost) always in the subjunctive mood. ἵνα usually indicates purpose.
If a statement reads (ἐάν + a verb X in the subjunctive + then a verb Y...) what does it mean?	4. It means that if X happens, then Y will happen, but there is some doubt over whether or not X will happen.
Distinguish between when οὐ is used and when μή is used.	5. οὐ is used if the verb is in the indicative mood. μή is used if the verb is not in the indicative mood.
If a question begins with οὐ, what does that indicate?	6. Questions that begin with οὐ expect the answer "yes."
If a question begins with μή, what does that indicate?	7. Questions that begin with μή expect the answer "no." ["May" implies "nay."]
What kind of time does the subjunctive mood have? Therefore, what tenses exist in the subjunctive?	8. Time does not exist in the subjunctive. Therefore, the only tenses that exist in the subjunctive are the present, aorist, and perfect tenses, to indicate the three aspects.

Principles: Subjunctive Formation Table

Tense & Voice	Stem	TF	C.V.	Personal Ending
PA	9. Present	10.	11. ω/η	12. Primary Active
PMp	13. Present	14.	15. ω/η	16. Primary Middle
1AA	17. Aorist Active	18. σ	19. ω/η	20. Primary Active
2AA	21. Aorist Active	22.	23. ω/η	24. Primary Active
1AM	25. Aorist Active	26. σ	27. ω/η	28. Primary Middle
2AM	29. Aorist Active	30.	31. ω/η	32. Primary Middle
1AP	33. Aorist Passive	34. θ	35. ω/η	36. Primary Active

2AP	37. Aorist Passive	38.	39. ω/η	40. Primary Active
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Principles: Forming the Subjunctive

Questions	Answers
What rule explains when connecting vowels are used in the subjunctive?	41. Connecting vowels are ALWAYS used in the subjunctive.
What rule explains the tense formatives used in the subjunctive?	42. The final vowel of the tense formative disappears in the subjunctive. [The connecting vowel renders it unnecessary. Note that it will NOT work to say that the connecting vowel contracts with the final vowel of the tense formative, because you would contract to alpha, not eta, in the 2S, 3S, and 2P for the aorist active and middle. Nor does it work to say that the CV should be underlined, because then present subjunctive contract verbs don't work.]

Principle: Moods

- Fill in the following table, listing, explaining, and giving an English example, based on “You study,” of the different **moods**.

Mood	Meaning	Example (“You study.”)
43. Indicative	44. Deals with reality	45. You study.
46. Subjunctive	47. Deals with probabilities	48. You may study.
49. Imperative	50. Deals with commands	51. Study!
52. Optative	53. Deals with possibilities	54. You might possibly study.

Application: Inflect λύω and mark ambiguous forms with an asterisk (*)

p#	PAI	FAI	PAS	1AAS	1APS
1s	55. λύω*	56. λύσω*	57. λύω*	58. λύσω*	59. λυθῶ
2s	60. λύεις	61. λύσεις	62. λύῃς	63. λύῃς	64. λυθῇς
3s	65. λύει	66. λύσει	67. λύῃ*	68. λύσῃ*	69. λυθῇ
1p	70. λύομεν	71. λύσομεν	72. λύομεν	73. λύσομεν	74. λυθῶμεν
2p	75. λύετε	76. λύσετε	77. λύητε	78. λύσητε	79. λυθῆτε
3p	80. λύουσι(ν)	81. λύσουσι(ν)	82. λύωσι(ν)	83. λύσωσι(ν)	84. λυθῶσι(ν)

p#	PMpI	FMI	PMpS	1AMS	
1s	85. λύομαι	86. λύσομαι	87. λύομαι	88. λύσωμαι	
2s	89. λύῃ*	90. λύσῃ*	91. λύῃ*	92. λύσῃ*	
3s	93. λύεται	94. λύσεται	95. λύηται	96. λύσηται	
1p	97. λυόμεθα	98. λυσόμεθα	99. λυόμεθα	100. λυσόμεθα	
2p	101. λύεσθε	102. λύσεσθε	103. λύησθε	104. λύσησθε	
3p	105. λύονται	106. λύσονται	107. λύωνται	108. λύσωνται	

Principles: Parsing the Subjunctive

Questions	Answers
How do you distinguish a first aorist subjunctive from a future indicative in the active and middle voices?	109. A first aorist subjunctive looks like the future indicative because they both have the same tense formative sigma. But the connecting vowel in the subjunctive is long, and the connecting vowel in the future is usually short. Also, some verbs have a different tense stem in the aorist than in the future.
How do you distinguish a second aorist subjunctive from the present indicative in the active and middle voices?	110. A second aorist subjunctive looks like the present indicative in the active and middle voices because neither has a tense formative or an augment. But the tense stems are always different, and the connecting vowel in the present indicative is usually short.

Principle: Inflecting εἰμί (Alternate forms in the imperfect are optional)

p#	PXI	IXI	FXI	PXS
1s	111. εἰμί	112. ἤμην	113. ἔσομαι	114. ὦ
2s	115. εἶ	116. ἦς , ἦσθα	117. ἔσῃ	118. ἦς
3s	119. ἐστί(ν)	120. ἦν	121. ἔσται	122. ἦ
1p	123. ἐσμέν	124. ἤμεν, ἤμεθα	125. ἐσόμεθα	126. ὦμεν
2p	127. ἐστέ	128. ἦτε	129. ἔσεσθε	130. ἦτε
3p	131. εἰσί(ν)	132. ἦσαν	133. ἔσονται	134. ὦσι(ν)

Principle: Vocabulary.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
135. ὁ	λίθος	136. τοῦ λίθου	137. *λιθο	138. stone
139.	τοιούτος	140. τοιαύτη, τοιούτον	141. *τοιουτο / *τοιαυτη	142. such, of such a kind.

Review Chapter 32 (Infinitives)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 119 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
What do you report when parsing an infinitive?	1. Lexical form, tense, voice, “infinitive,” meaning of the inflected form.
If an infinitive has an article, what sets the gender, number, and case of the article?	2. The article with an infinitive is always neuter singular. Its case is set by the function of the infinitive in its clause.
What word is used to negate infinitives, and why?	3. μή is used to negate infinitives because it is used for non-indicative verbs.
Do infinitive verbs have a subject? Why?	4. Infinitive verbs lack a subject because they are not finite verbs.
Infinitives can't have a subject. But what do they often have?	5. Infinitives often have a nearby word in the accusative case that acts like the subject of the infinitive [“accusative of reference”]
Parse εἶναι	6. εἰμί PXN, “to be”
Parse ἔσεσθαι	7. εἰμί FXN, “to be (in the future)”
What does διὰ τὸ + infinitive mean?	8. διὰ τὸ + infinitive means “because”
What does εἰς τὸ + infinitive mean?	9. εἰς τὸ + infinitive means “in order to” [Actually, it can indicate either purpose or result]
What does ἐν τῷ + infinitive mean?	10. ἐν τῷ + infinitive means “when” or “while” [Actually, it can also indicate the means by which something happens].
What does μετὰ τὸ + infinitive mean?	11. μετὰ τὸ + infinitive means “after”
What does πρὸ τοῦ + infinitive mean?	12. πρὸ τοῦ + infinitive means “before”
What does πρὸς τὸ + infinitive mean?	13. πρὸς τὸ + infinitive means “in order to”
What can τοῦ + infinitive mean?	14. τοῦ + infinitive can mean “in order to”
What does an infinitive mean in a clause that begins with ὥστε?	15. ὥστε + infinitive means “with the result that”
When do infinitives augment?	16. Infinitives never augment, because augment indicates absolute past time, but absolute time only occurs in the indicative mood.
When do infinitives reduplicate?	17. Perfect infinitives reduplicate to indicate their perfect aspect.
Compare tense formatives in the infinitive and indicative.	18. The tense formatives in the infinitive are the same as in the indicative, except that the perfect uses epsilon instead of alpha.
Compare connecting vowels in the infinitive and indicative.	19. The infinitive uses connecting vowels in the same tense-voice combinations as the indicative, but the infinitive CV is epsilon.

Principles

Tense of Infinitive	Time	Aspect
Present	20. None	21. Continuous
Aorist	22. None	23. Undefined
Perfect	24. None	25. Perfect
Future	26. Future	27. Undefined or continuous

Principle: Vocabulary.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition
28.	δίκαιος	29. δικαία, δίκαιον	30. *δικαιο/α	31. right, just, righteous
32.	μέλλω	33.	34. *μελλε	35. I am about to

Principle: Infinitive Formation Table

- For the Greek Example, use βάλλω for 2nd aorists, and λύω for everything else.

T&V	Red?	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	CV	Inf Morph	Greek Example
PA	36.	37. Present	38.	39. ε	40. εν	41. λύειν
FA	42.	43. Future Active	44. σ (εσ liquid)	45. ε	46. εν	47. λύσειν
1AA	48.	49. Aorist Active	50. σα (α liquid)	51.	52. ι	53. λῦσαι
2AA	54.	55. Aorist Active	56.	57. ε	58. εν	59. βαλεῖν
1TA	60. X	61. Perfect Active	62. κε	63.	64. ναι	65. λελυκέναι
2TA	66. X	67. Perfect Active	68. ε	69.	70. ναι	No Example
1AP	71.	72. Aorist Passive	73. θη	74.	75. ναι	76. λυθῆναι
2AP	77.	78. Aorist Passive	79. η	80.	81. ναι	82. βαλῆναι
PMp	83.	84. Present	85.	86. ε	87. σθαι	88. λύεσθαι
FM	89.	90. Future Active	91. σ (εσ liquid)	92. ε	93. σθαι	94. λύσεσθαι
2AM	95.	96. Aorist Active	97.	98. ε	99. σθαι	100. βαλέσθαι
1AM	101.	102. Aorist Active	103. σα (α liquid)	104.	105. σθαι	106. λύσασθαι
TMp	107. X	108. Perfect Middle	109.	110.	111. σθαι	112. λελύσθαι
1FP	113.	114. Aorist Passive	115. θησ	116. ε	117. σθαι	118. λυθήσεσθαι
2FP	119.	120. Aorist Passive	121. ησ for 2 nd	122. ε	123. σθαι	No Example

Review Chapter 33 (Imperative Mood)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 147 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition
1.	ἀπόλλυμι	2.	3. ἀπ' + *ὀλ	4. (active) I destroy, kill. (middle) I perish, die [Form explained in ch. 34]
5.	ἀπολύω	6.	7. ἀπο + *λυ	8. I release
9.	εἴτε	10.	11.	12. If, whether

Principle: Inflecting εἰμί (Alternate forms in the imperfect are optional)

p#	PXI	IXI	FXI	PXS	PXM	Infinitives
1s	13. εἰμί	14. ἦμην	15. ἔσομαι	16. ὦ	17.	PXN 18. εἶναι
2s	19. εἶ	20. ἦς , ἦσθα	21. ἔσῃ	22. ἦς	23. ἴσθι	
3s	24. ἐστί(ν)	25. ἦν	26. ἔσται	27. ἦ	28. ἔστω	
1p	29. ἐσμέν	30. ἦμεν, ἦμεθα	31. ἐσόμεθα	32. ὦμεν	33.	FXN 34. ἔσεσθαι
2p	35. ἐστέ	36. ἦτε	37. ἔσεσθε	38. ἦτε	39. ἔστε	
3p	40. εἰσί(ν)	41. ἦσαν	42. ἔσονται	43. ὦσι(ν)	44. ἔστωσαν	

Principle: Active Personal Endings

p#	Primary Active P.E.	Secondary Active P.E.	Imperative Active P.E.
1s	45. –	46. ν / – for 1AAI	47.
2s	48. ις / ς for TAI	49. ς	50. – [τι or θι AP, ον 1AA]
3s	51. ι / –(ν) for TAI	52. –(ν) / – for API	53. τω
1p	54. μεν	55. μεν	56.
2p	57. τε	58. τε	59. τε
3p	60. νσι((ν) / ν for some TAI	61. ν / σαν for API	62. τωσαν

Principle: Middle Personal Endings

p#	Primary Middle P.E.	Secondary Middle P.E.	Imperative Middle P.E.
1s	63. μαι	64. μην	65.
2s	66. σαι	67. σο	68. σο [ι for 1AM]
3s	69. ται	70. το	71. σθω
1p	72. μεθα	73. μεθα	74.
2p	75. σθε	76. σθε	77. σθε
3p	78. νται	79. ντο	80. σθωσαν

Application: Inflect the indicated verb (not always λύω!) in the following forms:

	PAM of λύω	1AAM of λύω	2AAM of βάλλω	1APM of λύω	2APM of γράφω
1S	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
2S	86. λῦε	87. λῦσον	88. βάλε	89. λύθητι	90. γράφητι / θι
3S	91. λυέτω	92. λυσάτω	93. βαλέτω	94. λυθήτω	95. γραφήτω
1P	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
2P	101. λύετε	102. λύσατε	103. βάλετε	104. λύθητε	105. γράφητε
3P	106. λυέτωσαν	107. λυσάτωσαν	108. βαλέτωσαν	109. λυθήτωσαν	110. γραφήτωσαν

	PMpM of λύω	1AMM of λύω	2AMM of βάλλω		
1S	111.	112.	113.		
2S	114. λύου	115. λῦσαι	116. βαλοῦ		
3S	117. λυέσθω	118. λυσάσθω	119. βαλέσθω		
1P	120.	121.	122.		
2P	123. λύεσθε	124. λύσασθε	125. βάλεσθε		
3P	126. λυέσθωσαν	127. λυσάσθωσαν	128. βαλέσθωσαν		

Principles

Questions	Answers
When do imperatives augment and why?	129. Verbs in the imperative mood never augment, because augment indicates past absolute time, but absolute time only exists in the indicative mood.
When do imperatives reduplicate and why?	130. Perfect imperatives augment because reduplication indicates perfect aspect.

Questions	Answers
What tense stems are used in the imperative mood, and what does that indicate about imperative verbs being deponent?	131. The imperative mood uses the same tense stems as the indicative mood, so if a verb is deponent in a certain tense in the indicative mood, it will also be deponent in the same tense in the imperative mood.
Which tense-voice combinations use connecting vowels in the imperative mood?	132. The imperative mood uses connecting vowels in the same tense-voice combinations as the indicative mood, namely the PAI, PMpI, 2AAI, 2AMI. [The indicative mood also uses connecting vowels in the IAI, IMpI, FAI, FMI, and FPI, but the imperfect and future tenses don't occur in the imperative mood.]
What does a present imperative commonly indicate?	133. Present imperatives generally indicate commands about actions with continuous aspect or else about general principles.
What does an aorist imperative commonly indicate?	134. Aorist imperatives generally indicate commands about actions with undefined aspect or else about specific cases.
What does the tense of a Greek imperative indicate?	135. The tense of a Greek imperative indicates aspect (not time!).

Principle: What connecting vowels are used in the following moods?

Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle
136. ο / ε	137. ω / η	138. ε	139. ε	140. ο

Applications:

Questions	Answers
Parse πιστεύετε. Show all possibilities.	141. πιστεύετε from πιστεύω. PAI2P “you are believing” or PAM2P “believe!”
Translate John 14:1b. πιστεύετε εἰς τὸν θεὸν καὶ εἰς ἐμὲ πιστεύετε. Explain the ambiguity.	142. “Believe in God. Believe also in me.” OR “You believe in God. Believe also in me.” Both verbs are the same ambiguous form, which can be either PAI2P or PAM2P. The second occurrence is generally agreed to be an imperative, given the context. The mood of the first occurrence is more debated.
Parse λύεσθε. Show all possibilities.	143. λύεσθε from λύω. PMpI2P “you are being loosed” or “you are loosing yourselves”. Or PMpM2P “be loosing” or “be being loosed”
Parse λύσαι. Show all possibilities.	144. λύσαι from λύω. AAN “to loose” or AMM2S “loose for yourself”
Parse λυθήτε. Show all possibilities.	145. λυθήτε from λύω. APS2P “you may loose”
Parse λύθητε. Show all possibilities.	146. λύθητε from λύω. APM2P “be loosed”
Parse λυέτω. Show all possibilities.	147. λυέτω from λύω. AAM3S “he/she/it must loose”

Review Chapter 34 & 35 (μι Verbs & Optative)

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 113 = _____ %

Principle: Vocabulary.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition
1.	δίδωμι	2.	3. *δο	4. I give (out), entrust, give back, put
5. τό	ἔθνος	6. τοῦ ἔθνους	7. *ἐθνες	8. (singular) nation. (plural) Gentiles.
9.	λοιπός	10. λοιπή, λοιπόν	11. *λοιπο / η	12. remaining, the rest, for the rest, henceforth
13. ό	Μωϋσῆς	14. τοῦ Μωϋσέως	15. irregular	16. Moses
17.	παραδίδωμι	18.	19. παρά + *δο	20. I entrust, hand over, betray
21.	πίπτω	22.	23. *πετ	24. I fall
25.	ὑπάρχω	26.	27. ὑπ' + *ἄρχ	28. I am, exist
29.	ἀνίστημι	30.	31. ἀνά + *στα	32. I rise, get up, raise
33.	ἀνοίγω	34.	35. ἀν + *οιγ	36. I open
37.	ἀφίημι	38.	39. ἀφ + *σε	40. I let go, leave, permit
41.	δείκνυμι	42.	43. *δεικνυ, *δεικ	44. I show, explain
45.	ἴδιος	46. ἴδια, ἴδιον	47. *ἴδιο / α	48. one's own
49.	ἵστημι	50.	51. *στα	52. I stand, cause to stand
53.	μέσος	54. μέση, μέσον	55. *μεσο / η	56. middle, in the midst
57.	τίθημι	58.	59. *θε	60. I put, place
61.	φημί	62.	63. *φε	64. I say, affirm [note no reduplication for present tense stem]

Principles:

Questions	Answers
What are the four major clues that you have an optative verb?	65. (1) Uses secondary endings. (2) Has an iota [mood formative] right before the personal ending. [The mood formative is ιη for μι verbs in some forms] (3) Connecting vowel (where it exists) is always omicron. (4) Uses μι for PAIIS.

Questions	Answers
What does optative mood indicate?	66. Optative mood indicates a wish or a possibility.
What tense formative do most μι verbs use in the aorist active and middle? Why does this sometimes cause confusion?	67. Most μι verbs use the tense formative κα [κε in the active 3 rd singular]. This can be confusing because that is the tense formative used for the perfect active.
How is the present tense stem formed from the root for most μι verbs?	68. Most μι verbs form the present stem from the root by reduplicating the initial consonant and separating the reduplicated letters with an iota. *δο → διδο
When do μι verbs use a connecting vowel? What vowel(s) do they use?	69. Mi verbs in the future and in the imperfect singular indicative use the connecting vowels ο/ε just like normal verbs.

Principle: Active Personal Endings

p#	Primary Active P.E.	Secondary Active P.E.	Imperative Active P.E.	μι PAI
1s	70. –	71. ν [– for 1AAI, μι for *AO]	72.	73. μι
2s	74. ις [ς for TAI]	75. ς	76. – [τι or θι for AP, ον for 1AA, ε for some μιPA, θι or σ for μιAA]	77. ς
3s	78. ι [–(v) for TAI]	79. –(v) [– for API]	80. τω	81. σι(v)
1p	82. μεν	83. μεν	84.	85. μεν
2p	86. τε	87. τε	88. τε	89. τε
3p	90. νσι((v) [v for some TAI]	91. ν [σαν for API & μιIAI, εν for **O]	92. τωσαν	93. ασι(v)

Principle: Middle Personal Endings

p#	Primary Middle P.E.	Secondary Middle P.E.	Imperative Middle P.E.
1s	94. μαι	95. μην	96.
2s	97. σαι	98. σο	99. σο [ι for 1AM]
3s	100. ται	101. το	102. σθω
1p	103. μεθα	104. μεθα	105.
2p	106. σθε	107. σθε	108. σθε
3p	109. νται	110. ντο	111. σθωσαν

Applications: Parse the following

Questions	Answers
ἐδώκατε	112. ἐδώκατε from δίδωμι, AAI2P, “you [plural] gave”
διδοῖμεν	113. διδοῖμεν from δίδωμι, PAO1P, “we might be giving”

Parsing Review

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Name: Answer Key Hours of study: _____ Score: _____ / 292 = _____ %

Principle: Active Personal Endings

p#	Primary Active P.E.	Secondary Active P.E.	Imperative Active P.E.	μι Verbs in PAI
1s	1. –	2. v [– for 1AAI, μι for *AO]	3.	4. μι
2s	5. ις [ς for TAI]	6. ς	7. – [τι or θι for AP, ον for 1AA, ε for some μιPA, θι or σ for μιAA]	8. ς
3s	9. ι [–(v) for TAI]	10. –(v) [– for API]	11. τω	12. σι(v)
1p	13. μεν	14. μεν	15.	16. μεν
2p	17. τε	18. τε	19. τε	20. τε
3p	21. νσι((v) [v for some TAI]	22. ν [σαν for API and μιIAI, εν for optatives]	23. τωσαν	24. ασι(v)

Principle: Middle Personal Endings

p#	Primary Middle P.E.	Secondary Middle P.E.	Imperative Middle P.E.
1s	25. μαι	26. μην	27.
2s	28. σαι	29. σο	30. σο [ι for 1AM]
3s	31. ται	32. το	33. σθω
1p	34. μεθα	35. μεθα	36.
2p	37. σθε	38. σθε	39. σθε
3p	40. νται	41. ντο	42. σθωσαν

Principles:

Questions	Answers
List the principle parts in the correct order.	43. PAI, FAI, AAI, TAI, TMpI, API

Principle: Case Endings Chart

declension	44. 2	45. 1	46. 2	47. 3	48. 3
gender	49. M	50. F	51. N	52. M & F	53. N
54. SN	55. ζ	56. –	57. ν	58. ζ / –	59. –
60. SG	61. υ	62. ζ	63. υ	64. οζ	65. οζ
66. SD	67. ι subscript	68. ι subscript	69. ι subscript	70. ι	71. ι
72. SA	73. ν	74. ν	75. ν	76. α / ν	77. –
78. SV	79. ε	80. –	81. ν	82. –	83. –
84. PN/PV	85. ι	86. ι	87. α	88. εζ	89. α
90. PG	91. ων	92. ων	93. ων	94. ων	95. ων
96. PD	97. ις	98. ις	99. ις	100. σι(ν)	101. σι(ν)
102. PA	103. υς	104. ζ	105. α	106. ας / ες	107. α

Principles:

Questions	Answers
What is the rule governing the MSN and FSN case ending in the 3 rd declension?	108. The 3 rd declension MfSN case ending is sigma, except that it is blank for stems that end in nu, rho, sigma, or οντ.
What is the rule governing the MSA and FSA 3 rd declension case ending?	109. The 3 rd declension MfSA case ending is alpha, except that it is nu for stems that end in digamma or consonantal iota. Also, two-syllable stems ending in ιτ, ιθ, or ιδ often drop the final consonant of the stem and use nu for the case ending.
What is the rule governing the MPA and FPA 3 rd declension case ending?	110. The 3 rd declension MfPA case ending is ας, except that it is ες for stems that end in consonantal iota.
If a substantive ends in ας, what is its parsing?	111. A substantives that ends in ας is either FPA or FSG. But if the preceding letter is epsilon, iota, or rho, then it is FPA.
What letter(s) can't be at the end of a word? What happens?	112. Tau can't stand at the end of a word, so it will drop off.
What letter drops out before sigma? (In addition to those indicated in the table of stops)	113. Nu drops out before sigma.
When a letter drops out or is missing, what else often happens?	114. When a letter drops out or is missing, the preceding vowel often lengthens.
Extra credit: What are the exceptions to the preceding question?	115. NSNa participles and TAPMnPD participles do not lengthen the vowel when the letter drops out.

Questions	Answers
Reduplicate the letter phi (φ).	116. πεφ

Principle: Table of stops

	Unvoiced	Voiced	Aspirate	+ σ =	+ θ =
Labial	117. π	118. β	119. φ	120. ψ	121. φθ
Velar	122. κ	123. γ	124. χ	125. ξ	126. χθ
Dental	127. τ	128. δ	129. θ	130. σ	131. σθ

Principle: Contraction table

	Short	Spurious Diphthong	Long
A-Type	132. short α	133. doesn't exist	134. long α
E-Type	135. ε	136. ει*	137. η
O-Type	138. ο	139. ου*	140. ω

Principle: Contraction rules

Questions	Answers
The result of contraction is found in what column of the contraction table?	141. The result of contraction is always a long vowel (rightmost column) except that contractions of epsilon and omicron with themselves and each other (εε, οο, εο, οε) create a spurious diphthong (middle column).
The result of contraction is found in what row of the contraction table?	142. The result of contraction is "O-type" (bottom row) if either starting vowel is O-type (i.e., omicron or omega). Otherwise, the result is found in the row of the vowel that came first.
What is the first step when contracting a single vowel with a diphthong that follows?	143. When contracting a single letter with a diphthong that follows it, the first step is to delete the second letter of the diphthong if the diphthong is υι or a spurious diphthong.
What is the second step when contracting a single vowel with a diphthong that follows?	144. When contracting a single letter with a diphthong that follows it, the second step is to contract the single letter with the first letter of the diphthong.
What is the third step when contracting a single vowel with a diphthong that follows?	145. When contracting a single letter with a diphthong that follows it, the third step is to delete the middle letter if you ended up with three letters after the first two steps.
What contraction often breaks the rules?	146. According to the rules, ο + η (eta with iota subscript) contracts to ωι (omega with iota subscript), but it often contracts to οι instead.
When is a verb a contract verb?	147. A verb is a contract verb when the tense stem ends in alpha, epsilon, or omicron.
What is a contract vowel?	148. A contract vowel is the alpha, epsilon, or omicron that is the last letter of the stem of a contract verb.

Questions	Answers
What do contract vowels do?	149. Contract vowels contract when they touch the connecting vowel. Otherwise, they lengthen.

Principle: Aspect and time of the different tenses

- Fill in the following table, listing the different **aspects** and **times**, putting the appropriate tense names and an English example, based on “You study,” in each box.

Aspect \ Time	150. Past	151. Present	152. Future
153. Continuous	154. Imperfect (“You were studying.”)	155. Present (“You are studying.”)	156. Future (“You will be studying.”)
157. Undefined	158. Aorist (“You studied.”)	159. Present (“You study.”)	160. Future (“You will study.”)
161. Perfect	162. Pluperfect (“You had studied.”)	163. Perfect (“You have studied.”)	164. Future Perfect (“You will have studied.”)

Principle: Participle Formation Chart

T&V	Redup	Tense Stem	TF	CV	M&N PM	F PM
PAP	165.	166. Present	167.	168. ο	169. ντ	170. νσα
FAP	171.	172. Future Active	173. σ (εσ liquid)	174. ο	175. ντ	176. νσα
1AAP	177.	178. Aorist Active	179. σα (α liquid)	180.	181. ντ	182. νσα
2AAP	183.	184. Aorist Active	185.	186. ο	187. ντ	188. νσα
APP	189.	190. Aorist Passive	191. θε (ε 2 nd)	192.	193. ντ	194. νσα
TAP	195. X	196. Perfect Active	197. κ (nothing 2 nd)	198.	199. οτ	200. υια
PMpP	201.	202. Present	203.	204. ο	205. μενο	206. μενη
FMP	207.	208. Future Active	209. σ (εσ liquid)	210. ο	211. μενο	212. μενη
1AMP	213.	214. Aorist Active	215. σα (α liquid)	216.	217. μενο	218. μενη
2AMP	219.	220. Aorist Active	221.	222. ο	223. μενο	224. μενη
TMpP	225. X	226. Perfect Middle	227.	228.	229. μενο	230. μενη
FPP	231.	232. Aorist Passive	233. θησ (ησ 2 nd)	234. ο	235. μενο	236. μενη

Principle: Tense Formation Chart (T is perfect. L is pluperfect. R is future perfect)

Tense	Tense Stem	Tense Formative
PA	237. Present	238.
PMp	239. Present	240.
A	241. Present	242.
Mp	243. Present	244.
FA	245. Future Active	246. σ (Liquid εσ)
FM	247. Future Active	248. σ (Liquid εσ)
1AA	249. Aorist Active	250. σα (Liquid α, Subjunctive σ, μι 1AAI κα)
2AA	251. Aorist Active	252.
1AM	253. Aorist Active	254. σα (Liquid α, Subjunctive σ)
2AM	255. Aorist Active	256.
1TA	257. Perfect Active	258. κα (Participle κ. Infinitive and Imperative κε)
1LA	259. Perfect Active	260. κει
RA	261. Perfect Active	262. σ
TMp	263. Perfect Middle	264.
LMp	265. Perfect Middle	266.
RMp	267. Perfect Middle	268. σ
1AP	269. Aorist Passive	270. θη (Participle and Optative θε. Subjunctive θ)
1FP	271. Aorist Passive	272. θησ

Principle: Tense Formation Rules

Questions	Answers
When are connecting vowels used?	273. Connecting vowels are used for normal verbs (not μι verbs) everywhere except where the tense formative in the indicative mood ends in a vowel. Except that the perfect and pluperfect don't use a connecting vowel. Except that everything uses a connecting vowel in the subjunctive mood (even the perfect).
When does reduplication occur? What does it signify? Do not address reduplication with an iota (e.g., διδ)	274. Reduplication with an epsilon (e.g., λελ) signifies perfect aspect, and therefore always occurs in the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses.

Questions	Answers
When does reduplication with an iota (e.g., διδ) occur? What does it signify?	275. Reduplication with an iota (e.g., διδ) indicates the present tense stem of a μι verb.
When does augmentation occur? What does it signify?	276. Augment signifies absolute past time and therefore occurs only in the pluperfect, imperfect, and aorist tenses in the indicative mood. [Sometimes the pluperfect doesn't bother to augment]
What happens to the tense formative in the 2TA, 2LA, 2AP, and 2FP?	277. In the "second" forms of a tense (except for the 2 nd aorist active and middle), drop the initial consonant of the tense formative.
When is a mood formative used, where is it placed, and what letter(s) is/are used?	278. A mood formative is used in the optative, right before the personal ending. The mood formative is iota, except that it is ιη for μι verbs in most forms.
When are secondary personal endings used?	279. Secondary personal endings are used in two cases: (1) absolute past time (therefore indicative mood, and aorist, imperfect, or pluperfect tense), and (2) everywhere in the optative mood.
An active personal ending or morpheme indicates what?	280. Active personal endings and morphemes indicate either active voice or aorist passive.
A middle personal ending or morpheme indicates what?	281. Middle personal endings and morphemes indicate middle or passive voice, except that they are never used by the aorist passive.
What is/are the active participle morpheme(s)?	282. The active participle morpheme is ντ for masculine and neuter and νσα for feminine. Except that it is οτ for masculine and neuter perfect participles and υια for feminine perfect participles.
What is/are the middle participle morpheme(s)?	283. The middle participle morpheme is μενο for masculine and neuter and μενη for feminine. The eta in μενη switches to μενσ in the plural.
What is/are the active infinitive morpheme(s)?	284. The active infinitive morpheme is εν. Except that it is: iota for the 1AAN, ναι for the TAN, APN (both 1 st and 2 nd), and μιPAN, and εναι for the μι2AAN
What is/are the middle infinitive morpheme(s)?	285. The middle infinitive morpheme is always σθαι.
How do you distinguish γεννάω, γινώσκω, and γίνομαι?	286. γεννάω always has νν. γινώσκω always has γν outside the present tense stem. γίνομαι never has νν or γν.

Principle: What connecting vowels are used in the following moods?

Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	Optative
287. ο / ε	288. ω / η	289. ε	290. ε	291. ο	292. ο