

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.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
81.	82.	83.	84.	85.
86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
101.	102.	103.	104.	105.
106.	107.	108.	109.	110.
111.	112.	113.	114.	115.

Name	Lower Case	Upper Case	Transliteration	Pronunciation (equivalent word OK)
116.	117.	118.	119.	120.

Principle: Breathing Marks

Questions	Answers
What are the kinds of breathing marks? What do they sound like?	121.
When are breathing marks used?	122.
What letters force there to be a particular breathing mark?	123.
With which letter in a word is a breathing mark associated?	124.
Where is a breathing mark placed with respect to the letter with which it is associated? Demonstrate this with the letter alpha.	125.

Principle: Diphthongs

Diphthong (LC letters)	Transliteration	Pronunciation (English example may vary)
126.	127.	128.
129.	130.	131.
132.	133.	134.
135.	136.	137.
138.	139.	140.
141.	142.	143.
144.	145.	146.
147.	148.	149.

Principle: Improper Diphthongs

Diphthong (LC letters)	Transliteration	Pronunciation (English example may vary)
150.	151.	152.
153.	154.	155.

Diphthong (LC letters)	Transliteration	Pronunciation (English example may vary)
156.	157.	158.

Principle: Corresponding Long and Short Vowels

Short Vowel (name & LC letter)	Corresponding Long Vowel (name & LC letter)
159.	160.
161.	162.
163.	164.
165.	166.
167.	168.

Principle: Miscellaneous

Questions	Answers
What letter takes two forms? What case does it do this in?	169.
What are the two forms? When are they used?	170.
When are capital letters used?	171.
A gamma has a different sound when it precedes what four letters?	172.
What is gamma called then, and how is it pronounced?	173.
What is the two-dot symbol (¨) called? Where is it used? What does it mean?	174.

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.
αγάπη	176.
Ει	177.
εὶ	178.
Ιησοῦς	179.
Ισραήλ	180.
γλωσσοα	181.

ύδωρ	182.
ραββί	183.

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.
Where is a breathing mark placed with respect to an accent?	2.
What is the name of this Greek punctuation mark (,)?	3.
What is the name of this Greek punctuation mark (.)? This is a dot at the bottom of the line.	4.
What is the name of this Greek punctuation mark (·)? This is a dot at the top of the line.	5.
What is the name of this Greek punctuation mark (;)?	6.
What are the names of the syllables of a Greek word?	7.
Where are compound words divided into syllables?	8.
How many syllables are there in a Greek word?	9.
For dividing a Greek word into syllables, what happens to two vowels in a row?	10.

Question	Answer
In general, with which syllable does a Greek consonant go?	11.
What two exceptions are there to the general rule stated in the previous question?	12.
How can you detect whether or not a consonant cluster can be pronounced together?	13.
What is the name, placement, and meaning of this Greek diacritical mark? (¨)	14.
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.
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.
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.
What is the name and meaning of this Greek diacritical mark? (ˋ)	18.

Question	Answer
What is the name and meaning of this Greek diacritical mark? (`)	19.
What is the name and meaning of this Greek diacritical mark? (^)	20.
Where can Greek accents occur?	21.
How many accents can a Greek word have? How many do most have?	22.

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.	24.
καί	25.	26.
απόστολος	27.	28.
Χριστός	29.	30.
Δαβίδ	31.	32.
Γαλιλαία	33.	34.
δόξα	35.	36.
θεός	37.	38.
καρδία	39.	40.
εγώ	41.	42.
έσχατος	43.	44.
ζωή	45.	46.
άνθρωπος	47.	48.

Vocabulary	Divide into syllables and add breathing marks	Meaning in English (A single equivalent word is enough)
ἄγγελος	49.	50.
Παῦλος	51.	52.
Πέτρος	53.	54.
Πιλάτος	55.	56.
προφήτης	57.	58.
σάββατον	59.	60.
Σίμων	61.	62.
φωνή	63.	64.
πνεῦμα	65.	66.
αμὴν	67.	68.
λόγος	69.	70.
κόσμος	71.	72.
γραφή	73.	74.

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.	76.
Grave Accent	77.	78.
Circumflex Accent	79.	80.

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.
What are the two numbers of Greek nouns?	2.
What are the five cases of Greek nouns?	3.
What does the inflection of a Greek noun show?	4.
What things do not change about a Greek noun?	5.
What do we call a Greek dictionary?	6.
What do we call the form of a word that we can find in a Greek dictionary?	7.
Which inflected form of a Greek noun is (generally) the form found in a dictionary?	8.
What are the two main uses of the nominative case?	9.
What is the main use of the accusative case?	10.
What is a declension?	11.
How many declensions does Greek have?	12.
What determines that a Greek noun is 1 st declension?	13.
What determines that a Greek noun is 2 nd declension?	14.
What determines that a Greek noun is 3 rd declension?	15.
What things must you list when you parse a noun?	16.
Which of your vocabulary words (listed below) is postpositive? What does being postpositive mean?	17.

Questions	Answers
The same word can be spelled οὐ, οὐκ, and οὐχ. When are the three different spellings used?	18.

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.	21.
22. ἄλλος	23.	24.
25. αὐτός	26.	27.
28. βασιλεία	29.	30.
31. δέ	32.	33.
34. εἰμί	35.	36.
37. ἐν	38.	39.
40. ἔργον	41.	42.
43. ἐστίν	44.	45.
46. ἦν	47.	48.
49. καιρός	50.	51.
52. νῦν	53.	54.
55. ο, η, τό	56.	57.
58. ὅτι	59.	60.
61. ου, ουκ, ουχ	62.	63.
64. ὥρα	65.	66.

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.
What is unique about the plural nominative and accusative forms of neuter words?	2.
With what does the article “agree”? What does that agreement mean?	3.
Give the lexical form of the article and parse it.	4.
If the stem ends in eta, what happens to that eta in the plural?	5.

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.	7.	8.
singular accusative	9.	10.	11.
plural nominative	12.	13.	14.
plural accusative	15.	16.	17.

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.	19.	20.
singular accusative	21.	22.	23.
plural nominative	24.	25.	26.
plural accusative	27.	28.	29.

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 $\pi\tau\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha$ because it is a 3rd declension noun, which isn't taught until chapter 10.

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

Noun	Article	Stem
ζωή	81.	82.

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	ώρα
singular accusative	83.	84.	85.
plural nominative	87.	88.	89.
plural accusative	91.	92.	93.

Application: Article and parsing for inflected nouns

Inflected Noun	Article	Parsing
ἄγγελοι	95.	96.
ἄνθρωπον	97.	98.
ἀγάπην	99.	100.
ἀπόστολους	101.	102.
βασιλείας	103.	104.
δόξα	105.	106.
ἔργον	107.	108.
φωναί	109.	110.
γραφὴν	111.	112.
καιρός	113.	114.
καρδίαν	115.	116.
κόσμον	117.	118.
λόγους	119.	120.
σάββατα	121.	122.

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.
What is the key word for the Greek genitive case?	2.
What does the Greek dative case often indicate?	3.
What is the key word for the Greek dative case?	4.
If a noun ends in $\omega\nu$, what gender, number, and case is it likely to be?	5.
What does it indicate if a vowel before the case ending has changed (e.g., from short to long)?	6.
What genders take identical forms in certain cases? In what case(s) does this occur?	7.
What does a double-negative do in Greek?	8.
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.
When are the cases of all neuter nouns ambiguous?	10.
If a noun ends in $\alpha\varsigma$, what is its parsing?	11.

Principle: Article paradigm

gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	12.	13.	14.
singular genitive	15.	16.	17.
singular dative	18.	19.	20.
singular accusative	21.	22.	23.
plural nominative	24.	25.	26.
plural genitive	27.	28.	29.
plural dative	30.	31.	32.
plural accusative	33.	34.	35.

Principle: Case endings paradigm

declension	2	1	2
gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	36.	37.	38.
singular genitive	39.	40.	41.
singular dative	42.	43.	44.
singular accusative	45.	46.	47.
plural nominative	48.	49.	50.
plural genitive	51.	52.	53.
plural dative	54.	55.	56.
plural accusative	57.	58.	59.

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.
εἶπεν	61.
εἰς	62.
μή	63.
ὥστε	64.

Vocabulary	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
εἰσίν	65.
οὗτος	66.
σύ	67.
εἶ	68.

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.	70.	71.	72.	73.
ἀρχή	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.
εὐαγγέλιον	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.
οὐρανός	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.
Ἰησοῦς	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.
κύριος	94.	95.	96.	97.	98.
ἁμαρτία	99.	100.	101.	102.	103.
υἱός	104.	105.	106.	107.	108.
ἄγγελος	109.	110.	111.	112.	113.
ἄνθρωπος	114.	115.	116.	117.	118.
ἀγάπη	119.	120.	121.	122.	123.
ἀπόστολος	124.	125.	126.	127.	128.

Vocabulary	Article (Accent counts!)	Stem	Declen- sion	Singular Genitive form	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
βασιλεία	129.	130.	131.	132.	133.
Χριστός	134.	135.	136.	137.	138.
Δαβίδ	139.	140.	141.	142.	143.
δόξα	144.	145.	146.	147.	148.
ἔργον	149.	150.	151.	152.	153.
φωνή	154.	155.	156.	157.	158.
Γαλιλαία	159.	160.	161.	162.	163.
γραφή	164.	165.	166.	167.	168.
καιρός	169.	170.	171.	172.	173.
καρδία	174.	175.	176.	177.	178.
κόσμος	179.	180.	181.	182.	183.
λόγος	184.	185.	186.	187.	188.
Παῦλος	189.	190.	191.	192.	193.
Πέτρος	194.	195.	196.	197.	198.
Πιλάτος	199.	200.	201.	202.	203.
πνεῦμα	204.	Chapter 10	Chapter 10	Chapter 10.	205.
προφήτης	206.	207.	208.	209.	210.
θεός	211.	212.	213.	214.	215.
σάββατον	216.	217.	218.	219.	220.
Σίμων	221.	Chapter 10	Ch. 10	Chapter 10	222.
Ἀβραάμ	223.	224.	225.	226.	227.
ώρα	228.	229.	230.	231.	232.

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

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.	239.	240.
singular dative	242.	243.	244.
singular accusative	246.	247.	248.
plural nominative	250.	251.	252.
plural genitive	254.	255.	256.
plural dative	258.	259.	260.
plural accusative	262.	263.	264.

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.
What is that change called?	2.
What affect does a preposition have on its object?	3.
What is (v) called?	4.
What does (v) mean?	5.
What two things are required for a set of words to form a clause?	6.
What is the difference between a dependent clause and an independent clause?	7.
What nouns change alpha to eta? In what forms do they do it?	8.
What motivates that change from alpha to eta?	9.
What cases are normally possible for the object of a preposition?	10.

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.
14.	ἀπό	15.	16.
17.	διά	18.	19.
20.	ἐκ	21.	22.
23.	ἡμέρα	24.	25.
26.	θάλασσα	27.	28.
29.	θάνατος	30.	31.
32.	ἵνα	33.	34.
35.	Ἰωάννης	36.	37.
38.	λέγω	39.	40.
41.	μετά	42.	43.
44.	οἰκία	45.	46.
47.	οἶκος	48.	49.
50.	ὄχλος	51.	52.
53.	παρά	54.	55.
56.	παραβολή	57.	58.
59.	πρός	60.	61.
62.	ὑπό	63.	64.
65.	εἰς	66.	67.
68.	ἐν	69.	70.

Principle: Various forms of prepositions.

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

Principle: Paradigm for εἰμί

Person and number	Form	Meaning
1 st person singular	101.	102.
2 nd person singular	103.	104.
3 rd person singular	105.	106.
1 st person plural	107.	108.
2 nd person plural	109.	110.
3 rd person plural	111.	112.

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.

Chapter 9 (Adjectives)

Page 27 of 27

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.
If the gender, number, and case of an adjective do NOT match that of a noun in the sentence, what does that indicate?	2.
What does it mean if an adjective is 2-1-2?	3.
What does it mean if an adjective is 2-2?	4.
For 2-2 adjectives, what must be determined from the context?	5.
What number and case is a feminine noun or adjective ending in $\alpha\varsigma$ and why?	6.
What gender, number, and case is the lexical form of adjectives?	7.
What is unique about the lexical form for $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\omega\nu$ and why?	8.

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.	10.	11.	12.
Gender	13.	14.	15.	16.
Number	17.	18.	19.	20.
Case	21.	22.	23.	24.
Article	25.	26.	27.	28.
Verb	N/A	29.	30.	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.	33.
34.	ἀγαπητός	35.	36.
37.	αἰώνιος	38.	39.
40.	ἀλλήλων	41.	42.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
43.	ἀπεκρίθη	44.	45.
46.	δοῦλος	47.	48.
49.	ἐάν	50.	51.
52.	ἐμός	53.	54.
55.	ἐντολή	56.	57.
58.	καθώς	59.	60.
61.	κακός	62.	63.
64.	μου	65.	66.
67.	νεκρός	68.	69.
70.	πιστός	71.	72.
73.	πονηρός	74.	75.
76.	πρῶτος	77.	78.
79.	τρίτος	80.	81.
82.	ἄλλος	83.	84.
85.	αὐτός	86.	87.
88.	ἔσχατος	89.	90.
91.	οὗτος	92.	93.

Application: Identifying uses of an adjective

Greek	Type of use of the adjective	English translation
ἀγαθὸς λόγος	94.	95.
λόγος ἀγαθός	96.	97.
ἀγαθὸς ὁ λόγος	98.	99.
λόγος ὁ ἀγαθός	100.	101.
ὁ ἀγαθὸς λόγος	102.	103.

Greek	Type of use of the adjective	English translation
ὁ λόγος ἀγαθός	104.	105.
ὁ λόγος ὁ ἀγαθός	106.	107.

Application: Inflecting a 2-1-2 adjective

Fill in the table with the inflected forms of ἀγαθός

gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	108.	109.	110.
singular genitive	111.	112.	113.
singular dative	114.	115.	116.
singular accusative	117.	118.	119.
plural nominative	120.	121.	122.
plural genitive	123.	124.	125.
plural dative	126.	127.	128.
plural accusative	129.	130.	131.

Application: Inflecting a 2-2 adjective

Fill in the table with the inflected forms of αἰώνιος

gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	132.	133.	134.
singular genitive	135.	136.	137.
singular dative	138.	139.	140.
singular accusative	141.	142.	143.
plural nominative	144.	145.	146.
plural genitive	147.	148.	149.
plural dative	150.	151.	152.
plural accusative	153.	154.	155.

Application

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

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.
What determines that a Greek noun is 2 nd declension?	2.
What determines that a Greek noun is 3 rd declension?	3.
How can you determine the number and case of a feminine noun or adjective ending in ας?	4.

Principle: Diphthongs

Diphthong (LC letters)	Transliteration	Pronunciation (English example may vary)
5.	6.	7.
8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.
14.	15.	16.
17.	18.	19.
20.	21.	22.
23.	24.	25.
26.	27.	28.

Principle: Improper Diphthongs

Diphthong (LC letters)	Transliteration	Pronunciation (English example may vary)
29.	30.	31.
32.	33.	34.
35.	36.	37.

Principle: Corresponding Long and Short Vowels

Short Vowel (name & LC letter)	Corresponding Long Vowel (name & LC letter)
38.	39.
40.	41.
42.	43.
44.	45.
46.	47.

Principle: Article paradigm

gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	48.	49.	50.
singular genitive	51.	52.	53.
singular dative	54.	55.	56.
singular accusative	57.	58.	59.
plural nominative	60.	61.	62.
plural genitive	63.	64.	65.
plural dative	66.	67.	68.
plural accusative	69.	70.	71.

Principle: Case endings paradigm

declension	2	1	2
gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	72.	73.	74.
singular genitive	75.	76.	77.
singular dative	78.	79.	80.
singular accusative	81.	82.	83.
plural nominative	84.	85.	86.
plural genitive	87.	88.	89.
plural dative	90.	91.	92.
plural accusative	93.	94.	95.

Principle: Paradigm for εἶμι

Person and number	Form	Meaning
1 st person singular	96.	97.
2 nd person singular	98.	99.
3 rd person singular	100.	101.
1 st person plural	102.	103.
2 nd person plural	104.	105.
3 rd person plural	106.	107.

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.	109.	110.	111.
Gender	112.	113.	114.	115.
Number	116.	117.	118.	119.
Case	120.	121.	122.	123.
Article	124.	125.	126.	127.
Verb	N/A	128.	129.	N/A

Application: Identifying uses of an adjective

Greek	Type of use of the adjective	English translation
ἀγαθὸς λόγος	130.	131.
λόγος ἀγαθός	132.	133.
ἀγαθὸς ὁ λόγος	134.	135.
λόγος ὁ ἀγαθός	136.	137.
ὁ ἀγαθὸς λόγος	138.	139.
ὁ λόγος ἀγαθός	140.	141.
ὁ λόγος ὁ ἀγαθός	142.	143.

Application: Inflecting a 2-1-2 adjective

Fill in the table with the inflected forms of ἀγαθός

gender	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular nominative	144.	145.	146.
singular genitive	147.	148.	149.
singular dative	150.	151.	152.
singular accusative	153.	154.	155.
plural nominative	156.	157.	158.
plural genitive	159.	160.	161.
plural dative	162.	163.	164.
plural accusative	165.	166.	167.

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.
What defines a noun or adjective as 2 nd declension?	2.
What defines a noun or adjective as 3 rd declension?	3.
How do you determine the stem of a 3 rd declension noun?	4.
What gender are most 1 st declension words?	5.
What gender are most 2 nd declension words?	6.
What gender are most 3 rd declension words?	7.
How do you determine the gender for a 3 rd declension noun?	8.
What rules determine the gender of some 3 rd declension words?	9.
What happens to a tau at the end of a word?	10.
What happens to nu when it is followed by sigma?	11.
What are the key words for the dative case?	12.
Verbs generally agree with the number of the subject. What is the exception?	13.
What is the rule for the M & F singular nominative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns?	14.
What are the rule and the exceptions for the M & F singular accusative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns?	15.

Questions	Answers
What are the rule and the exception for the M & F plural accusative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns?	16.
What is the difference in meaning between εἶ and εἶς?	17.
What is the difference in meaning between τίς and τίς?	18.

Principle: Case endings

declension	2	1	2	3	3
gender	M	F	N	M & F	N
SN	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
SG	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
SD	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.
SA	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
PN	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.
PG	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.
PD	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.
PA	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.

Principle: Square of stops

	Unvoiced	Voiced	Aspirate	+ ζ =
Labial	59.	60.	61.	62.
Velar	63.	64.	65.	66.
Dental	67.	68.	69.	70.

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.	72.	73.
2-2	74.	75.	76.
3-1-3	77.	78.	79.

3-3	80.	81.	82.
------------	-----	-----	-----

Application: Inflecting 3^d declension nouns

Stem	σὰρκ	χαριτ	ονοματ	πιστὸ
Gender	feminine	feminine	neuter	feminine
SN	83.	84.	85.	86.
SG	87.	88.	89.	90.
SD	91.	92.	93.	94.
SA	95.	96.	97.	98.
PN	99.	100.	101.	102.
PG	103.	104.	105.	106.
PD	107.	108.	109.	110.
PA	111.	112.	113.	114.

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.	117.
118.	ἄνθρωπος	119.	120.
121.	εἰ	122.	123.
124.	εἶ	125.	126.
127.	ὁ δέ	128.	129.
130.	εἷς	131.	132.
133.	ἥδη	134.	135.
136.	ὄνομα	137.	138.
139.	πᾶς	140.	141.
142.	πατήρ	143.	144.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
145.	περί	146.	147.
148.	πίστις	149.	150.
151.	σάρξ	152.	153.
154.	σύν	155.	156.
157.	σῶμα	158.	159.
160.	τέκνον	161.	162.
163.	τις (or τὶς)	164.	165.
166.	τίς	167.	168.
169.	ὕδωρ	170.	171.
172.	φῶς	173.	174.
175.	χάρις	176.	177.
178.	πνεῦμα	179.	180.
181.	Σίμων	182.	183.

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.
What is a personal pronoun?	2.
To what does a first-person pronoun refer?	3.
To what does a second-person pronoun refer?	4.
To what does a third-person pronoun refer?	5.
What determines the gender of a pronoun?	6.
Which types of pronouns do not have gender?	7.
What determines the number of a pronoun?	8.
What determines the case of a pronoun?	9.
If a Greek question begins with οὐ, what is implied about the answer?	10.
If a Greek question begins with μὴ, what is implied about the answer?	11.
What is a mnemonic to remember the difference between οὐ and μὴ?	12.
What is the lexical form of the first person personal pronoun?	13.
Parse it and note anything unusual.	14.
What is the lexical form of the second person personal pronoun?	15.
Parse it and note anything unusual.	16.

Questions	Answers
What is a mnemonic for remembering the lexical form and plural nominative form of the second person personal pronoun?	17.
What are the five uses of the dative case that you have learned thus far?	18.

Principle: First person personal pronoun

gender	1 st person	1 st person emphatic	Meaning
singular nominative	19.	20.	21.
singular genitive	22.	23.	24.
singular dative	25.	26.	27.
singular accusative	28.	29.	30.
plural nominative	31.	32.	33.
plural genitive	34.	35.	36.
plural dative	37.	38.	39.
plural accusative	40.	41.	42.

Principle: Second person personal pronoun

gender	2 nd person	2 nd person emphatic	Meaning
singular nominative	43.	44.	45.
singular genitive	46.	47.	48.
singular dative	49.	50.	51.
singular accusative	52.	53.	54.
plural nominative	55.	56.	57.
plural genitive	58.	59.	60.
plural dative	61.	62.	63.
plural accusative	64.	65.	66.

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.
Which pronoun in the above sentence is NOT a personal pronoun, and why?	68.
What is “Sue” in relation to “she” and “her”? Why?	69.

Application: Miscellaneous grammar

Questions	Answers
1 Corinthians 12:30 states “μὴ πάντες γλώσσαις λαλοῦσιν;” It means “Do all speak with tongues?” How do you know it is question?	70.
What does the wording of the sentence imply? Why?	71.
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.
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.

Principle: Vocabulary

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
74.	ἀδελφός	75.	76.
77.	ἄν	78.	79.
80.	εἰ μή	81.	82.
83.	ἐκκλησία	84.	85.
86.	ἔξω	87.	88.
89.	ἐπί	90.	91.
92.	ἡμεῖς	93.	94.
95.	θέλημα	96.	97.
98.	ἰδέ	99.	100.
101.	ἰδού	102.	103.
104.	καλός	105.	106.
107.	μήτηρ	108.	109.
110.	οὐδέ	111.	112.
113.	οὐδείς	114.	115.
116.	ὕμεῖς	117.	118.
119.	ᾧδε	120.	121.

Chapter 12 (αὐτός)

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Name: Answer Key

Hours of study: _____

Score: _____ / 101 = _____ %

Principles

Questions	Answers
What is a pronoun?	1.
What is a personal pronoun?	2.
To what does a first-person pronoun refer?	3.
To what does a second-person pronoun refer?	4.
To what does a third-person pronoun refer?	5.
What determines the gender of a Greek pronoun?	6.
What determines the gender of the English pronoun that you use when writing an English translation?	7.
Which types of pronouns do not have gender?	8.
What determines the number of a pronoun?	9.
What determines the case of a pronoun?	10.
What do correlative conjunctions do?	11.
What does μέν ... δέ mean?	12.
What does καί ... καί mean?	13.
What breathing mark does the third person personal pronoun always have, and why is it important?	14.
Parse the lexical form of the third person personal pronoun.	15.

Principle: Third person personal pronoun

Declension gender	2 Masculine	1 feminine	2 neuter	English
SN	16.	17.	18.	19.
SG	20.	21.	22.	23.
SD	24.	25.	26.	27.
SA	28.	29.	30.	31.
PN	32.	33.	34.	35.
PG	36.	37.	38.	39.
PD	40.	41.	42.	43.
PA	44.	45.	46.	47.

Application: Identifying uses of third person pronoun

Example	English	Use	Why?
αὐτὸς λέγει ("he/she/it says")	48.	49.	50.
τὸν Ἰησοῦν αὐτόν	51.	52.	53.
ὁ αὐτὸς Ἰησοῦς	54.	55.	56.

Principle: Vocabulary

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
57.	αἰών	58.	59.
60.	διδάσκαλος	61.	62.
63.	εὐθύς	64.	65.
66.	ἕως	67.	68.
69.	μαθητής	70.	71.
72.	μέν	73.	74.
75.	μηδεῖς	76.	77.
78.	μόνος	79.	80.
81.	ὅπως	82.	83.
84.	ὅσος	85.	86.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
87.	οὖν	88.	89.
90.	ὀφθαλμός	91.	92.
93.	πάλιν	94.	95.
96.	πούς	97.	98.
99.	ὑπέρ	100.	101.

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.	γυνή	2.	3.
4.	δικαιοσύνη	5.	6.
7.	δώδεκα	8.	9.
10.	ἑαυτοῦ	11.	12.
13.	ἐκεῖνος	14.	15.
16.	ἐλπίς	17.	18.
19.	ἦ	20.	21.
22.	κἀγώ	23.	24.
25.	μακάριος	26.	27.
28.	μέγας	29.	30.
31.	πόλις	32.	33.
34.	πολύς	35.	36.
37.	πῶς	38.	39.
40.	σημεῖον	41.	42.

Principles

Questions	Answers
What are οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος?	43.
What distinguishes οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος?	44.
How can you distinguish when οὗτος and ἐκεῖνος are used as pronouns from when they are used as adjectives?	45.
Give an example of an attributive adjective using “book” and “good.”	46.

Questions	Answers
Give an example of a predicate adjective using “book” and “good.”	47.
How can you distinguish a predicate adjective from an attributive adjective in Greek?	48.
When demonstratives are used as attributive adjectives, what is true about the article? What is strange about that?	49.
What distinguishes οὗτος from αὐτός in all of the inflected forms?	50.
What are all of the cases in Greek?	51.
What case is used only for direct address?	52.
What is the form of the article used for that case?	53.
What case is its form often the same as, and when are the forms different?	54.
When there is direct address, what case is usually used?	55.
What is κῶμῃ? What is the mark over the alpha called?	56.
What is the rule for the M & F singular nominative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns?	57.
What are the rule and the exceptions for the M & F singular accusative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns?	58.

Questions	Answers
What are the rule and the exception for the M & F plural accusative case ending for 3 rd declension nouns?	59.

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

Use	Gender	Number	Case
Adjective	60.	61.	62.
Pronoun	63.	64.	65.

Principle: Inflecting οὗτος

Declension	2	1	2	English
gender	Masculine	Feminine	neuter	
SN	66.	67.	68.	69.
SG	70.	71.	72.	73.
SD	74.	75.	76.	77.
SA	78.	79.	80.	81.
PN	82.	83.	84.	85.
PG	86.	87.	88.	89.
PD	90.	91.	92.	93.
PA	94.	95.	96.	97.

Principle: Inflecting ἐκεῖνος

Declension	2	1	2	English
gender	Masculine	Feminine	neuter	
SN	98.	99.	100.	101.
SG	102.	103.	104.	105.
SD	106.	107.	108.	109.
SA	110.	111.	112.	113.
PN	114.	115.	116.	117.
PG	118.	119.	120.	121.
PD	122.	123.	124.	125.
PA	126.	127.	128.	129.

Principle: Complete case ending table

declension	130.	131.	132.	133.	134.
gender	135.	136.	137.	138.	139.
140.	141.	142.	143.	144.	145.
146.	147.	148.	149.	150.	151.
152.	153.	154.	155.	156.	157.
158.	159.	160.	161.	162.	163.
164.	165.	166.	167.	168.	169.
170.	171.	172.	173.	174.	175.
176.	177.	178.	179.	180.	181.
182.	183.	184.	185.	186.	187.
188.	189.	190.	191.	192.	193.

Principle: Three degrees of adjectives

Degree	English examples using “good” and “big”
194.	195.
196.	197.
198.	199.

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.
When does a relative pronoun make something a question?	2.
What is a relative clause?	3.
What does it mean when a Greek relative pronoun is “attracted” to another word?	4.
When can a relative pronoun be in the main clause?	5.

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

	Gender	Number	Case
Attributive Adjective	6.	7.	8.
Predicate Adjective	9.	10.	11.
Demonstrative Adjective	12.	13.	14.
Adverbial Adjective	15.	16.	17.
Substantival Adjective	18.	19.	20.
Personal Pronoun	21.	22.	23.
Demonstrative Pronoun	24.	25.	26.
Relative Pronoun	27.	28.	29.

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.	31.	32.	33.
SG	34.	35.	36.	37.
SD	38.	39.	40.	41.
SA	42.	43.	44.	45.
PN	46.	47.	48.	49.
PG	50.	51.	52.	53.
PD	54.	55.	56.	57.
PA	58.	59.	60.	61.

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.
What is the relative pronoun?	63.
What is the subject of the relative clause?	64.
What is the verb of the relative clause?	65.
What is the function of the relative pronoun in its relative clause?	66.
What is the antecedent of the relative pronoun?	67.
In Greek, what gender would the relative pronoun be?	68.
In Greek, what number would the relative pronoun be?	69.
In Greek, what case would the relative pronoun be?	70.
Write the inflected form of the relative pronoun that would be used if the sentence were written in Greek.	71.
What is the independent clause of the sentence?	72.

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

Application: Analyze the following Greek sentence

- ἥξει (he/she/it will come) ὁ κύριος ... ἐν ᾧ ὃν 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.
What is the relative clause in Greek?	76.
Parse the relative pronoun.	77.
What is the verb of the relative clause in Greek?	78.
What is the subject of the relative clause in Greek?	79.
What is the function of the relative pronoun in the relative clause?	80.
What is the antecedent of the relative pronoun in Greek?	81.
Parse the antecedent of the relative pronoun.	82.
What is the independent clause in Greek?	83.
What is the subject of the independent clause in Greek?	84.
What is the verb of the independent clause in Greek?	85.
What is the function of the relative clause in the independent clause?	86.
Explain the gender of the relative pronoun.	87.
Explain the number of the relative pronoun.	88.
Explain the case of the relative pronoun.	89.

Principle: Vocabulary

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
90.	ἀλήθεια	91.	92.
93.	εἰρήνη	94.	95.
96.	ἐνώπιον	97.	98.
99.	ἐπαγγελία	100.	101.
102.	ἐπτά	103.	104.
105.	θρόνος	106.	107.
108.	Ἱερουσαλήμ	109.	110.
111.	κατά	112.	113.
114.	κεφαλή	115.	116.
117.	ὁδός	118.	119.
120.	ὅς	121.	122.
123.	ὅτε	124.	125.
126.	οὕτως	127.	128.
129.	πλοῖον	130.	131.
132.	ῥῆμα	133.	134.
135.	τε	136.	137.
138.	χείρ	139.	140.
141.	ψυχή	142.	143.

Chapters 15 and 16 (Present Active Indicative)

Page 55 of 55

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.
case	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
gender	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
mood	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
number	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
person	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
tense	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.
time	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.
voice	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.

Principle: Fill in the various possibilities for each category

Category	Possibilities
aspect	55.
case	56.
gender	57.
mood	58.
number	59.
person	60.
tense	61.
time	62.
voice	63.

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.	65.	66.
67.	68.	69.
70.	71.	72.

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.	74.	75.
76.	77.	78.	79.
80.	81.	82.	83.
84.	85.	86.	87.

Principle: Voices

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

Voice	Meaning	Example (“You study.”)
88.	89.	90.
91.	-not explained in class yet -	-not explained in class yet-
92.	93.	94.

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.	96.	97.
98.	99.	100.
101.	102.	103.
104.	105.	106.

Principles

Questions	Answers
In what ways must a verb agree with its subject?	107.
Which form of a verb is the lexical form?	108.
What things should you list when parsing a verb?	109.
What is the master pattern for inflecting verbs?	110.
Explain the terms: - tense stem - root, and - tense formative including their relation to one another.	111.
When Mounce prefaces a set of letters with an asterisk (*), what is he indicating?	112.

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.	λυ	114.	115.	116.	117.
118.	λυ	119.	120.	121.	122.
123.	λυ	124.	125.	126.	127.
128.	λυ	129.	130.	131.	132.
133.	λυ	134.	135.	136.	137.
138.	λυ	139.	140.	141.	142.

- 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.
Explain the form in question 141 in the above table.	144.

Application: Translation and understanding of simple sentences

- Translate and comment on the following Greek sentences.

Greek	Translation	Comment
λύετε.	145.	146.
ὕμεις λύετε.	147.	148.
αὐταί λύετε.	149.	150.
αὐτάς λύετε.	151.	152.

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.	156.
157.	βλέπω	158.	159.	160.
161.	ἔχω	162.	163.	164.
165.	λύω	166.	167.	168.
169.	νόμος	170.	171.	172.
173.	ὅπου	174.	175.	176.
177.	πιστεύω	178.	179.	180.
181.	πρόσωπον	182.	183.	184.
185.	τότε	186.	187.	188.
189.	τυφλός	190.	191.	192.
193.	χαρά	194.	195.	196.

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.
What is a “contract vowel”?	2.
When does the contract vowel in a contract verb contract?	3.
What does the contract vowel in a contract verb do if it can’t contract? When does this happen?	4.
What types of contract verbs exist?	5.
What is strange about the lexical form of contract verbs?	6.
What direction does contraction work, and what affect does that have on the PAIIS, 2S, and 3P?	7.
What is the accent rule for contract verbs in the PAI?	8.
When does iota subscript?	9.
What is a spurious diphthong?	10.
What is a genuine diphthong?	11.

Questions	Answers
What is an improper diphthong?	12.

Principle: Contract vowel starting table

	Short	Spurious Diphthong	Long
A-Type	13.	14.	15.
E-Type	16.	17.	18.
O-Type	19.	20.	21.

- Questions about the contract vowel starting table

Questions	Answers
Which vowels are missing from the above table and why?	22.
The result of contraction is found in what column?	23.
The result of contraction is found in what row?	24.

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

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.
What is the second step when contracting a single vowel with a diphthong that follows it?	90.
What is the third step when contracting a single vowel with a diphthong that follows it?	91.
What contraction often breaks the rules?	92.

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

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

	CV	PE	CV+PE	*αγαπα	*ποιε	*πληρο
1S	153.	154.	155.	156.	157.	158.
2S	159.	160.	161.	162.	163.	164.
3S	165.	166.	167.	168.	169.	170.
1P	171.	172.	173.	174.	175.	176.
2P	177.	178.	179.	180.	181.	182.
3P	183.	184.	185.	186.	187.	188.

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.	192.
193.	δαιμόνιον	194.	195.	196.
197.	ζητέω	198.	199.	200.
201.	καλέω	202.	203.	204.
205.	λαλέω	206.	207.	208.
209.	οἶδα	210.	211.	212.
213.	ὅταν	214.	215.	216.
217.	πλείων	218.	219.	220.
221.	πληρόω	222.	223.	224.
225.	ποιέω	226.	227.	228.
229.	τηρέω	230.	231.	232.

- Question on vocabulary

Questions	Answers
What classification of adjective is πλείων, and why?	233.

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.
Describe the passive voice and give an English example of it using “ball,” “hit,” and “I.”	2.
What is the difference in form between the PAI and the PPI?	3.
What is the difference in form between the PMI and the PPI?	4.
What is the pattern for inflecting the present middle indicative?	5.
What is a deponent verb?	6.
How do you figure out if a verb is deponent in the present tense?	7.
How do you figure out if a verb is deponent in a tense other than the present tense?	8.
What is an intervocalic sigma? What is its significance?	9.
What are the three major categories for meaning of the middle voice?	10.
What is the accent rule for contract verbs in the PMpI?	11.
What is strange about δύναμαι?	12.

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.	16.
17.	δεῖ	18.	19.	20.
21.	δύναμαι	22.	23.	24.
25.	νύξ	26.	27.	28.
29.	ὅστις	30.	31.	32.
33.	πορεύομαι	34.	35.	36.
37.	συνάγω	38.	39.	40.
41.	τόπος	42.	43.	44.
45.	ὥς	46.	47.	48.

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.	50.	51.	52.	53.
2S	λυ	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.
3S	λυ	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.
1P	λυ	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.
2P	λυ	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.
3P	λυ	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.

- Explain a form in the preceding table.

Questions	Answers
What happened in the PMpI2S form? Show the steps at arriving at the form.	79.

Applications

Questions	Answers
What is the meaning of λύομαι if it is passive with continuous aspect?	80.
What is the meaning of λύομαι if it is passive with aoristic aspect?	81.
Parse ἔρχομαι	82.

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.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.
2S	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.
3S	95.	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
1P	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.
2P	107.	108.	109.	110.	111.	112.
3P	113.	114.	115.	116.	117.	118.

- Explain an “unexpected” form.

Questions	Answers
Explain the form of πληρώω in the PMpI2S (question 94 above).	119.

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.
What is the aspect of the future tense? Note any debates.	2.
What is the pattern for inflecting the future active indicative?	3.
What is the pattern for inflecting the future middle indicative?	4.
What is the difference between the form of the FAI and the FMI?	5.
What other voice exists for the future tense? Why isn't it covered in this chapter?	6.
What is the relation between the future active tense stem and the verbal root?	7.
What is the tense formative for the FAI and the FMI?	8.
What happens if the future active tense stem ends in a stop?	9.
Why don't contract verbs contract in the FAI and FMI?	10.
What happens to contract vowels in the FAI and FMI? What general rule is this an example of?	11.
Explain this for the three contract vowels.	12.

Questions	Answers
What is unusual about the verb καλέω?	13.

Application: Fill in the FAI paradigm for λύω.

PN	Future Tense Stem	TF	CV	Primary Active PE	FAI Form	Meaning
1S	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
2S	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
3S	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
1P	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.
2P	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.
3P	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.

Application: Fill in the FMI paradigm for λύω.

PN	Future Tense Stem	TF	CV	Primary Middle PE	FMI Form	Meaning
1S	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
2S	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.
3S	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.
1P	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.
2P	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.
3P	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.

Principle: Square of stops

	Unvoiced	Voiced	Aspirate	+ ζ =
Labial	86.	87.	88.	89.
Velar	90.	91.	92.	93.
Dental	94.	95.	96.	97.

Applications

Questions	Answers
Write the FSN (feminine singular nominative) form of the noun with root *σᾶρκ, showing the pieces and an intermediate step	98.
Write the FAIIS of βλέπω, showing the pieces and an intermediate step.	99.

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

p#	PXI	PXI Meaning	FXI	FXI Meaning
1s	100.	101.	102.	103.
2s	104.	105.	106.	107.
3s	108.	109.	110.	111.
1p	112.	113.	114.	115.
2p	116.	117.	118.	119.
3p	120.	121.	122.	123.

- Principle of εἰμί

Questions	Answers
What does the “X” mean in “PXI” and “FXI” in the above table of εἰμί?	124.

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.	βασιλεύς	126.	127.	128.
129.	γεννάω	130.	131.	132.
133.	ζάω	134.	135.	136.
137.	Ἰουδαία	138.	139.	140.
141.	Ἰουδαῖος	142.	143.	144.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
145.	Ἰσραήλ	146.	147.	148.
149.	καρπός	150.	151.	152.
153.	μείζων	154.	155.	156.
157.	ὅλος	158.	159.	160.
161.	προσκυνέω	162.	163.	164.

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.	αἶρω	2.	3.	4.
5.	ἀποκτείνω	6.	7.	8.
9.	ἀποστέλλω	10.	11.	12.
13.	βαπτίζω	14.	15.	16.
17.	γινώσκω	18.	19.	20.
21.	γλῶσσα	22.	23.	24.
25.	ἐγείρω	26.	27.	28.
29.	ἐκβάλλω	30.	31.	32.
33.	ἐκεῖ	34.	35.	36.
37.	κρίνω	38.	39.	40.
41.	λαός	42.	43.	44.
45.	μένω	46.	47.	48.
49.	ὀράω	50.	51.	52.
53.	σοφία	54.	55.	56.
57.	στόμα	58.	59.	60.
61.	σώζω	62.	63.	64.
65.	ἔρχομαι	66.	67.	68.
69.	λέγω	70.	71.	72.

Principles

Questions	Answers
When Mounce prefaces a verb form with an asterisk (*), what is he indicating?	73.
What is the relationship between a tense stem and a verb root?	74.
How many roots do most verbs have?	75.
What happens when a verb has a more roots than normal?	76.
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.
Why do principle parts matter?	78.
What forms of a verb should one memorize, and why?	79.
Extra credit: What does vowel + delta + consonantal iota form?	80.
Extra credit: What does a velar (kappa, gamma, or chi) + consonantal iota form?	81.
How is the future active formed?	82.
How is the future middle formed? (for most verbs, not liquid verbs)	83.
What is the difference between the formation of the active and middle voices in the future?	84.
What is a liquid verb?	85.

Questions	Answers
What is an intervocalic sigma, and what does it often do?	86.
How do verbs that have a liquid future form their future differently than regular verbs?	87.
What is the accent rule for liquid futures, and why does it matter?	88.
What are compound verbs, and how do they inflect? Explain using ἐκβάλλω.	89.
Why must you memorize the root of γινώσκω to be able to recognize its future forms?	90.
What else must you memorize about γινώσκω to be able to understand its future forms?	91.
What must you recognize about the future tense stem of γινώσκω to be able to understand its future forms?	92.

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

Questions	Answers
What is the root for the verb βαπτίζω?	93.
What is the present tense stem for βαπτίζω?	94.
Show the steps to form the present tense stem of βαπτίζω from the root.	95.
Show the steps to form the PAIS of βαπτίζω from the present tense stem.	96.
What is the future active tense stem of βαπτίζω? How is it formed from the root?	97.

Questions	Answers
Show the steps to form the FAIS of βαπτίζω from the present tense stem.	98.

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.	100.	101.
2s	102.	103.	104.
3s	105.	106.	107.
1p	108.	109.	110.
2p	111.	112.	113.
3p	114.	115.	116.

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.	118.	119.
2s	120.	121.	122.
3s	123.	124.	125.
1p	126.	127.	128.
2p	129.	130.	131.
3p	132.	133.	134.

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.	3.	4.
5.	διδάσκω	6.	7.	8.
9.	ἐπερωτάω	10.	11.	12.
13.	ἐρωτάω	14.	15.	16.
17.	θέλω	18.	19.	20.
21.	περιπατέω	22.	23.	24.
25.	συναγωγή	26.	27.	28.
29.	Φαρισαῖος	30.	31.	32.
33.	χρόνος	34.	35.	36.
37.	ἔχω	38.	39.	40.

Principles

Questions	Answers
What are the time and aspect of the imperfect tense?	41.
What is the pattern for forming the IAI?	42.

Questions	Answers
What is the pattern for forming the IMI?	43.
What is the pattern for forming the IPI?	44.
How do we distinguish the IAI from the IMI?	45.
How do we distinguish the IMI from the IPI?	46.
How do we distinguish the IAI from the PAI?	47.
What does the augment indicate?	48.
What is the only mood that the augment occurs in, and why?	49.
Which tenses augment, and why?	50.
How do you know whether or not a verb is deponent in the imperfect tense, and why?	51.
Why do the IAI and IMpI use the same connecting vowels as the PAI?	52.
When are secondary personal endings used?	53.
When (in which tenses) do contract verbs contract?	54.

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.	56.
ἔρωτάω	57.	58.

PAIIS	IAIIS	Explain the form of the augment
ἐκβάλλω	59.	60.
ἐπερωτάω	61.	62.
ἀκαλουθέω	63.	64.
ὀφείλω	65.	66.
ἰσχύω	67.	68.
αἰτέω	69.	70.
εὕρισκω Explain why no augment.	εὕρισκον [Not a mistake. The IAI has no augment.]	71.

Principle: Connecting Vowels and Personal Endings

p#	CV	Primary Active PE	Secondary Active PE	Primary Middle PE	Secondary Middle PE
1s	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.
2s	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.
3s	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.
1p	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.
2p	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.
3p	97.	98.	99.	100.	101.

Principle: Inflecting εἶμι

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

p#	PXI	IXI	FXI
1s	102.	103.	104.
2s	105.	106.	107.
3s	108.	109.	110.
1p	111.	112.	113.
2p	114.	115.	116.
3p	117.	118.	119.

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

p#	PAI	PMpI	IAI	IMpI	FAI	FMI
1s	120.	121.	122.	123.	124.	125.
2s	126.	127.	128.	129.	130.	131.
3s	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.	137.
1p	138.	139.	140.	141.	142.	143.
2p	144.	145.	146.	147.	148.	149.
3p	150.	151.	152.	153.	154.	155.

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.	157.	158.	159.	160.	161.
2s	162.	163.	164.	165.	166.	167.
3s	168.	169.	170.	171.	172.	173.
1p	174.	175.	176.	177.	178.	179.
2p	180.	181.	182.	183.	184.	185.
3p	186.	187.	188.	189.	190.	191.

- 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	*ἀγαπα	*ποιε	*πληρο
1s	192.	193.	194.	195.	196.	197.
2s	198.	199.	200.	201.	202.	203.
3s	204.	205.	206.	207.	208.	209.
1p	210.	211.	212.	213.	214.	215.
2p	216.	217.	218.	219.	220.	221.
3p	222.	223.	224.	225.	226.	227.

- Explain the IMpI2S form of the three verbs.

Questions	Answers
For the three verbs in the above table, explain the IMpI2S form	228.

Chapter 22 (2nd Aorist Active & Middle Indicative)

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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.	ἀποθνῆσκω	2.	3.	4.
5.	ἄρτος	6.	7.	8.
9.	βάλλω	10.	11.	12.
13.	γῆ	14.	15.	16.
17.	γίνομαι	18.	19.	20.
21.	εἰσέρχομαι	22.	23.	24.
25.	ἐξέρχομαι	26.	27.	28.
29.	ἔτι	30.	31.	32.
33.	εὕρισκω	34.	35.	36.
37.	λαμβάνω	38.	39.	40.
41.	οὔτε	42.	43.	44.
45.	προσέρχομαι	46.	47.	48.
49.	προσεύχομαι	προσηυξάμην [This AAI1S form is a first aorist, which is chapter 23. It is also deponent.]	50.	51.
52.	πῦρ	53.	54.	55.

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.	57.	58.
59.	60.	61.	62.
63.	64.	65.	66.
67.	68.	69.	70.

Principles:

Questions	Answers
How is the AAI formed for second aorist verbs?	71.
How is the AMI formed for second aorist verbs?	72.
Why is the API not studied in this chapter?	73.
For second aorists, what distinguishes the IAI from the AAI, and the IMpI from the AMI?	74.
What kind of personal endings do second aorists use in the indicative mood, and why?	75.
What case do you expect the direct object of γίνομαι to be?	76.
In English, compound subjects (e.g., A and B) always take a plural verb. What is the rule for Greek?	77.

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.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.
2s	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.
3s	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
1p	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.	101.
2p	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.	107.
3p	108.	109.	110.	111.	112.	113.

- Do the same thing for the middle voice.

p#	CV	PE	CV + PE	AMI	IMpI	PMpI
1s	114.	115.	116.	117.	118.	119.
2s	120.	121.	122.	123.	124.	125.
3s	126.	127.	128.	129.	130.	131.
1p	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.	137.
2p	138.	139.	140.	141.	142.	143.
3p	144.	145.	146.	147.	148.	149.

Chapter 23 (1st Aorist Active & Middle Indicative) Page 85 of 85

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.	ἄπέρχομαι	2.	3.	4.
5.	ἄρχω	6.	7.	8.
9.	γράφω	10.	11.	12.
13.	δίο	14.	15.	16.
17.	δοξάζω	18.	19.	20.
21.	δύναμις	22.	23.	24.
25.	κηρύσσω	26.	27.	28.
29.	πίνω	30.	31.	32.

Principles:

Questions	Answers
How is the AAI formed for first aorist verbs?	33.
How is the AAI formed for second aorist verbs?	34.
How is the AMI formed for first aorist verbs?	35.
How is the AMI formed for second aorist verbs?	36.
What is the meaning of a first aorist in the indicative mood?	37.
What is the meaning of a second aorist in the indicative mood?	38.
What is the difference in meaning between a first and second aorist?	39.

Questions	Answers
What is the difference in the formation patterns of a first and a second aorist?	40.
What is true of the aorist active tense stems of all verbs that take a second aorist? Why?	41.
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.
Why is there no connecting vowel in 1 st aorist active and middle?	43.
What is the first aorist tense formative active and middle usually?	44.
What exception to the first aorist tense formative avoids an ambiguity?	45.
What other exception to the first aorist tense formative exists?	46.
What happens to contract verbs in a first aorist?	47.
What happens in the first aorist to aorist active tense stems that end with a stop?	48.
What personal endings (primary or secondary) does the aorist indicative use, and why?	49.
Explain the exception in question 58 in the following table.	50.
What is the quick and dirty way to find out if a verb is middle deponent in the aorist tense?	51.

Questions	Answers
What tenses and voices treat liquid verbs differently? Why?	52.
How do those tenses and voices treat liquid verbs differently?	53.
What does it mean about a verb if the verb is a liquid verb in a particular tense and voice?	54.
What are the general rules for what contract vowels do in different tenses and voices?	55.

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.	57.	58.	59.	60.
2s	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.
3s	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
1p	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.
2p	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
3p	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.

Principle: Tense Formation. Be sure to note exceptions.

Tense	Aug	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	CV	PE
PAI	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.
PMpI	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
IAI	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
IMpI	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.

Tense	Aug	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	CV	PE
FAI	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.
FMI	111.	112.	113.	114.	115.
1AAI	116.	117.	118.	119.	120.
2AAI	121.	122.	123.	124.	125.
1AMI	126.	127.	128.	129.	130.
2AMI	131.	132.	133.	134.	135.

Application: Inflect λύω

p#	PAI	IAI	FAI	1AAI
1s	136.	137.	138.	139.
2s	140.	141.	142.	143.
3s	144.	145.	146.	147.
1p	148.	149.	150.	151.
2p	152.	153.	154.	155.
3p	156.	157.	158.	159.

p#	PMpI	IMpI	FMI	1AMI
1s	160.	161.	162.	163.
2s	164.	165.	166.	167.
3s	168.	169.	170.	171.
1p	172.	173.	174.	175.
2p	176.	177.	178.	179.
3p	180.	181.	182.	183.

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.	185.	186.	187.
2s	188.	189.	190.	191.
3s	192.	193.	194.	195.
1p	196.	197.	198.	199.
2p	200.	201.	202.	203.
3p	204.	205.	206.	207.

p#	PMpI	IMpI	FMI	1AMI
1s	208.	209.	210.	211.
2s	212.	213.	214.	215.
3s	216.	217.	218.	219.
1p	220.	221.	222.	223.
2p	224.	225.	226.	227.
3p	228.	229.	230.	231.

Chapter 24 (Aorist & Future Passive Indicative)

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

Principle: Vocabulary. Application: Writing the APIIS form.

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

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
1.	ἄγω	2.	3.	4.
5.	αἶμα	6.	7.	8.
9.	ἕκαστος	10.	11.	12.
13.	ἱμάτιον	14.	15.	16.
17.	ὅρος	18.	19.	20.
21.	ὑπάγω	22.	23.	24.
25.	φοβέομαι	26.	27.	28.
29.	χαίρω	30.	31.	32.

Principles

Questions	Answers
What time, aspect, and voice is aorist passive indicative? Give an example using “I study.”	33.
What time, aspect, and voice is future passive indicative? Give an example using “I study.”	34.
Why are the aorist and future passive indicative treated together?	35.
What is the difference in meaning between a first and a second aorist passive indicative?	36.
What is the difference in meaning between a first and a second aorist passive indicative?	37.
If a verb is a first aorist in the active voice is it necessarily a first aorist in the passive voice?	38.

Questions	Answers
If a verb is a second aorist passive is the future passive also second future passive?	39.
What is the sure-fire way to know if a verb is a first or a second aorist passive?	40.
What are the six principle parts in order?	41.
What is the rule for whether or not a connecting vowel is used?	42.
What is the rule for whether primary or secondary personal endings are used?	43.
What is the rule and the exception for whether active or middle personal endings are used?	44.
Explain one ambiguity that occurs in the secondary active personal endings, and the exceptions that avoid it.	45.
Explain another ambiguity that occurs in the secondary active personal endings, and the exceptions that avoid it.	46.
What happens to tense stems that end with a stop in the 1API and 1FPI indicative, and why?	47.
What happens to tense stems that end with a stop in the 2API and 2FPI, and why?	48.
What happens to intervocalic sigmas in the future passive indicative?	49.

Questions	Answers
What does it mean if a verb is “middle deponent” in the future tense?	50.
What does it mean if a verb is “passive deponent” in the future tense?	51.

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.	53.	54.	55.	56.
2s	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.
3s	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.
1p	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.
2p	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.
3p	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.

Principle: Tense Formation. Be sure to note exceptions.

Tense	Aug	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	CV	PE
PAI	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.
PMpI	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.
IAI	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.
IMpI	97.	98.	99.	100.	101.
FAI	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.
FMI	107.	108.	109.	110.	111.
1AAI	112.	113.	114.	115.	116.
2AAI	117.	118.	119.	120.	121.
1AMI	122.	123.	124.	125.	126.

Tense	Aug	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	CV	PE
2AMI	127.	128.	129.	130.	131.
API	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.
FPI	137.	138.	139.	140.	141.

Principle: Table of stops

	Unvoiced	Voiced	Aspirate	+ σ =	+ θ =
Labial	142.	143.	144.	145.	146.
Velar	147.	148.	149.	150.	151.
Dental	152.	153.	154.	155.	156.

Application: Inflecting a first aorist passive. Use λύω.

p#	TF	PE	API	meaning
1s	157.	158.	159.	160.
2s	161.	162.	163.	164.
3s	165.	166.	167.	168.
1p	169.	170.	171.	172.
2p	173.	174.	175.	176.
3p	177.	178.	179.	180.

Application: Inflecting a second aorist passive. Use γράφω.

p#	TF	PE	API	meaning
1s	181.	182.	183.	184.
2s	185.	186.	187.	188.
3s	189.	190.	191.	192.
1p	193.	194.	195.	196.
2p	197.	198.	199.	200.
3p	201.	202.	203.	204.

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

p#	TF	CV	PE	FPI	meaning
1s	205.	206.	207.	208.	209.
2s	210.	211.	212.	213.	214.
3s	215.	216.	217.	218.	219.
1p	220.	221.	222.	223.	224.
2p	225.	226.	227.	228.	229.
3p	230.	231.	232.	233.	234.

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

p#	TF	CV	PE	FPI	meaning
1s	235.	236.	237.	238.	239.
2s	240.	241.	242.	243.	244.
3s	245.	246.	247.	248.	249.
1p	250.	251.	252.	253.	254.
2p	255.	256.	257.	258.	259.
3p	260.	261.	262.	263.	264.

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.	3.	4.
5.	μᾶλλον	6.	7.	8.
9.	μαρτυρέω	10.	11.	12.

Principles

Questions	Answers
13.	14.
15.	16.
17.	18.
19.	20.
21.	22.
23.	24.

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.	26.
ἀγαπάω	27.	28.

PAIIS	TAIIS	Explain the form of the reduplication
φανερῶω	29.	30.
χαρίζομαι (*χαριδ perfect middle deponent)	31.	32.
θεραπεύω (perfect middle deponent)	33.	34.
γινώσκω (*γνο)	35.	36.
γράφω (2 nd perfect)	37.	38.
ἐκβάλλω (TA stem is βλε)	39.	40.

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.	44.	45.	46.
PMpI	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.
IAI	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.
IMpI	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.
FAI	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
FMI	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.
1AAI	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.
2AAI	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.
1AMI	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.

Tense	Aug	Redup	Tense Stem	T.Formative	CV	Personal Endings
2AMI	95.	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
TAI	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.
LAI	107.	108.	109.	110.	111.	112.
RAI	113.	114.	115.	116.	117.	118.
TMpI	119.	120.	121.	122.	123.	124.
LMpI	125.	126.	127.	128.	129.	130.
RMpI	131.	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.
API	137.	138.	139.	140.	141.	142.
FPI	143.	144.	145.	146.	147.	148.

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.	150.	151.	152.	153.
2s	154.	155.	156.	157.	158.
3s	159.	160.	161.	162.	163.
1p	164.	165.	166.	167.	168.
2p	169.	170.	171.	172.	173.
3p	174.	175.	176.	177.	178.

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.	180.
Aorist	181.	182.
Pluperfect	183.	184.
Present	185.	186.
Perfect	187.	188.
Future	189.	190.
Future perfect	191.	192.

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.	194.	195.
196.	197.	198.	199.
200.	201.	202.	203.
204.	205.	206.	207.

Review Through Chapter 25

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

Principle: Case Endings Chart

declension	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
gender	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.
47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.
53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.
59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.

- 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.
Same as the previous question, but for another spot.	66.
Same as the previous question, but for another spot.	67.
What happens in the plural to stems that end in eta?	68.
What happens to the alpha of stems that end in alpha?	69.

Questions	Answers
If a noun ends in ας, what is its parsing?	70.

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

	Gender	Number	Case
Attributive Adjective	71.	72.	73.
Predicate Adjective	74.	75.	76.
Demonstrative Adjective	77.	78.	79.
Adverbial Adjective	80.	81.	82.
Substantival Adjective	83.	84.	85.
Personal Pronoun	86.	87.	88.
Demonstrative Pronoun	89.	90.	91.
Relative Pronoun	92.	93.	94.

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.	96.	97.
98.	99.	100.	101.
102.	103.	104.	105.
106.	107.	108.	109.

Principle: Rules for building the tense-formation chart

Questions	Answers
When are connecting vowels used?	110.
When does reduplication happen?	111.
When is an augment used?	112.
When are secondary personal endings used?	113.
When are active personal endings used?	114.
When are middle personal endings used?	115.

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.	119.	120.	121.
PMpI	122.	123.	124.	125.	126.	127.
IAI	128.	129.	130.	131.	132.	133.
IMpI	134.	135.	136.	137.	138.	139.
FAI	140.	141.	142.	143.	144.	145.
FMI	146.	147.	148.	149.	150.	151.
1AAI	152.	153.	154.	155.	156.	157.
2AAI	158.	159.	160.	161.	162.	163.

Tense	Aug	Redup	Tense Stem	Tense Formative	CV	Personal Endings
1AMI	164.	165.	166.	167.	168.	169.
2AMI	170.	171.	172.	173.	174.	175.
TAI	176.	177.	178.	179.	180.	181.
LAI	182.	183.	184.	185.	186.	187.
RAI	188.	189.	190.	191.	192.	193.
TMpI	194.	195.	196.	197.	198.	199.
LMpI	200.	201.	202.	203.	204.	205.
RMpI	206.	207.	208.	209.	210.	211.
API	212.	213.	214.	215.	216.	217.
FPI	218.	219.	220.	221.	222.	223.

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.	225.	226.	227.	228.
2s	229.	230.	231.	232.	233.
3s	234.	235.	236.	237.	238.
1p	239.	240.	241.	242.	243.
2p	244.	245.	246.	247.	248.
3p	249.	250.	251.	252.	253.

Principle: Contract vowel starting table

	Short	Spurious Diphthong	Long
A-Type	254.	255.	256.
E-Type	257.	258.	259.
O-Type	260.	261.	262.

- Questions about the contract vowel starting table

Questions	Answers
Which vowels are missing from the above table and why?	263.
The result of contraction is found in what column?	264.
The result of contraction is found in what row?	265.

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.	3.	4.
5.	ἀρχιερεύς	6.	7.	8.
9.	δεξιός	10.	11.	12.
13.	δύο	14.	15.	16.
17.	ἕτερος	18.	19.	20.
21.	εὐαγγελίζω	22.	23.	24.
25.	θεωρέω	26.	27.	28.
29.	Ἱεροσόλυμα	30.	31.	32.
33.	κάθημαι	34.	35.	36.
37.	καταβαίνω	38.	39.	40.
41.	οὐ	42.	43.	44.
45.	παρακαλέω	46.	47.	48.
49.	πείθω	50.	51.	52.
53.	τρέις	54.	55.	56.

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

	Gender	Number	Case
Attributive Adjective	57.	58.	59.
Attributive Participle	60.	61.	62.
Predicate Adjective	63.	64.	65.
Predicate Participle	66.	67.	68.
Demonstrative Adjective	69.	70.	71.
Active Voice Adverbial Participle	72.	73.	74.
Middle Voice Adverbial Participle	75.	76.	77.
Passive Voice Adverbial Participle	78.	79.	80.
Adverbial Adjective	81.	82.	83.
Substantival Adjective	84.	85.	86.
Substantival Participle	87.	88.	89.
Personal Pronoun	90.	91.	92.
Demonstrative Pronoun	93.	94.	95.
Relative Pronoun	96.	97.	98.

Principles

Questions	Answers
When you parse a participle, what do you report?	99.
To negate a participle, do you use οὐ or μή? Why?	100.
What is a participial phrase?	101.
What are the five uses of a participle?	102.
If a participle does not have an article, which of the five uses can it be?	103.
If a participle has an article, which of the five uses can it be?	104.
What is the pattern for forming present participles?	105.
What is the connecting vowel for participles?	106.
What is the aspect of a present participle?	107.
How do you translate the present participle of εἶμι?	108.
What is the first translation to try for a present participle?	109.
If a present active participle (PAP) describes the time of the main verb, how should it be translated?	110.
If a present passive participle (PPP) describes the time of the main verb, how should it be translated?	111.

Principle: Participle Formation Chart

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

Application: Forming Present Active Participle of λύω

PAP (Present Active Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	124.	125.	126.
sg	127.	128.	129.
sd	130.	131.	132.
sa	133.	134.	135.
pn	136.	137.	138.
pg	139.	140.	141.
pd	142.	143.	144.
pa	145.	146.	147.

Application: Forming Present Middle/Passive Participle of λύω

PMpP (Present Middle or Passive Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	148.	149.	150.
sg	151.	152.	153.
sd	154.	155.	156.
sa	157.	158.	159.
pn	160.	161.	162.
pg	163.	164.	165.
pd	166.	167.	168.
pa	169.	170.	171.

Applications

Questions	Answers
Explain the change in final vowel for the feminine PMpP.	172.
Explain the PAPMSN ending.	173.
Explain the PAPMnPD ending.	174.
Explain the PAPFSN ending.	175.

Principle: Present Participle of εἶμι

PXP (Present No-Voice Participle) of εἶμι			
c#	M	F	N
sn	176.	177.	178.
sg	179.	180.	181.
sd	182.	183.	184.
sa	185.	186.	187.
pn	188.	189.	190.
pg	191.	192.	193.
pd	194.	195.	196.
pa	197.	198.	199.

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.	3.	4.
5.	γραμματεὺς	6.	7.	8.
9.	ἐφή	10.	11.	12.
13.	ἱερόν	14.	15.	16.
17.	κράζω	18.	19.	20.
21.	οὐχί	22.	23.	24.
25.	παιδίον	26.	27.	28.
29.	σπείρω	30.	31.	32.

Principles

Questions	Answers
When you parse a participle, what do you report?	33.
What is a participial phrase?	34.
What are the five uses of a participle?	35.
If a participle does not have an article, which of the five uses can it be?	36.
If a participle has an article, which of the five uses can it be?	37.

Questions	Answers
What is the connecting vowel for participles?	38.
What is the aspect of a present participle?	39.
What is the aspect of an aorist participle?	40.
If an aorist active participle (AAP) describes the time of the main verb, how should it be translated?	41.
If an aorist passive participle (APP) describes the time of the main verb, how should it be translated?	42.
Do aorist participles augment? Why or why not?	43.
What sets the gender, number, and case of an adverbial participle?	44.

Principle: Participle Formation Chart

T&V	Redup	Tense Stem	TF	CV	M&N PM	F PM
PAP	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
1AAP	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.
2AAP	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.
APP	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.
PMpP	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.
1AMP	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
2AMP	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.

Application: Forming 1st Aorist Active Participle of λύω

1AAP (1st Aorist Active Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	87.	88.	89.
sg	90.	91.	92.
sd	93.	94.	95.
sa	96.	97.	98.
pn	99.	100.	101.
pg	102.	103.	104.
pd	105.	106.	107.
pa	108.	109.	110.

Application: Forming 1st Aorist Middle Participle of λύω

1AMP (1st Aorist Middle Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	111.	112.	113.
sg	114.	115.	116.
sd	117.	118.	119.
sa	120.	121.	122.
pn	123.	124.	125.
pg	126.	127.	128.
pd	129.	130.	131.
pa	132.	133.	134.

Application: Forming 1st Aorist Passive Participle of λύω

1APP (1st Aorist Passive Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	135.	136.	137.
sg	138.	139.	140.
sd	141.	142.	143.
sa	144.	145.	146.
pn	147.	148.	149.
pg	150.	151.	152.
pd	153.	154.	155.
pa	156.	157.	158.

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.	160.	161.
sg	162.	163.	164.
sd	165.	166.	167.
sa	168.	169.	170.
pn	171.	172.	173.
pg	174.	175.	176.
pd	177.	178.	179.
pa	180.	181.	182.

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.	184.	185.
sg	186.	187.	188.
sd	189.	190.	191.
sa	192.	193.	194.
pn	195.	196.	197.
pg	198.	199.	200.
pd	201.	202.	203.
pa	204.	205.	206.

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.	208.	209.
sg	210.	211.	212.
sd	213.	214.	215.
sa	216.	217.	218.
pn	219.	220.	221.
pg	222.	223.	224.
pd	225.	226.	227.
pa	228.	229.	230.

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.	3.	4.
5.	δοκέω	6.	7.	8.
9.	ἐσθίω	10.	11.	12.
13.	πέμπω	14.	15.	16.
17.	φέρω	18.	19.	20.

Principles

Questions	Answers
When you parse a participle, what do you report?	21.
What are the five uses of a participle?	22.
If a participle does not have an article, which of the five uses can it be?	23.
If a participle has an article, which of the five uses can it be?	24.
What is the connecting vowel for participles?	25.
What is the aspect of a present participle?	26.
What is the aspect of an aorist participle?	27.

Questions	Answers
Do aorist participles augment? Why or why not?	28.

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

	Gender	Number	Case
Attributive Adjective	29.	30.	31.
Attributive Participle	32.	33.	34.
Predicate Adjective	35.	36.	37.
Predicate Participle	38.	39.	40.
Demonstrative Adjective	41.	42.	43.
Active Voice Adverbial Participle	44.	45.	46.
Middle Voice Adverbial Participle	47.	48.	49.
Passive Voice Adverbial Participle	50.	51.	52.
Adverbial Adjective	53.	54.	55.
Substantival Adjective	56.	57.	58.
Substantival Participle	59.	60.	61.
Personal Pronoun	62.	63.	64.
Demonstrative Pronoun	65.	66.	67.
Relative Pronoun	68.	69.	70.

Application: Translating sentences with participles

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

Greek	English	Type
ὁ λύων ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	71.	72.
ὁ λύσας ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	73.	74.
ὁ λύων ἦν ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	75.	76.
ὁ λύσας ἦν ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	77.	78.
ὁ λυόμενος ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	79.	80.
ὁ λυθεὶς ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν	81.	82.
ὁ λυόμενος ἦν ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	83.	84.
ὁ λυθεὶς ἦν ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	85.	86.
ὁ λύων ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	87.	88.
ὁ λύσας ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	89.	90.
ὁ λύων ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	91.	92.
ὁ λύσας ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	93.	94.
ὁ λυόμενος ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	95.	96.
ὁ λυθεὶς ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν	97.	98.
ὁ λυόμενος ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	99.	100.
ὁ λυθεὶς ἄνθρωπος ἦν ἀρχιεροὺς ἡμῶν.	101.	102.
ὁ ἀρχιεροὺς ἄνθρωπος ἡμῶν λυόμενος.	103.	104.

ὁ ἀρχιεροὺς ἄνθρωπος ἡμῶν ἐστὶ λυόμενος.	105.	106.
λύων ὁ ἀρχιεροὺς λέγει.	107.	108.
λυσάντος ὁ ἀρχιεροὺς λέγει.	109.	110.

Chapter 30 (Perfect Participles & Genitive Abs.)

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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.
5.	πρεσβύτερος	6.	7.	8.

Principle: Participle Formation Chart

T&V	Redup	Tense Stem	TF	CV	M&N PM	F PM
PAP	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
1AAP	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
2AAP	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
APP	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
TAP	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.
PMpP	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.
1AMP	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
2AMP	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.
TMpP	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.

Principles

Questions	Answers
What case ending is unusual in the TAP paradigm?	63.
How would you translate a temporal adverbial perfect participle?	64.
How would you translate a substantival perfect participle?	65.
How would you translate an attributive perfect participle that modifies “woman”?	66.
What is an “absolute” construction?	67.

Questions	Answers
What is true about the participle in a genitive absolute construction?	68.
What is true about the substantive in a genitive absolute construction?	69.
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.

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.
Imperfect	Present	72.
Future	Present	73.
Present	Perfect	74.
Imperfect	Perfect	75.
Future	Perfect	76.

Application: Forming 1st Perfect Active Participle of λύω

1TAP (1st Perfect Active Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	77.	78.	79.
sg	80.	81.	82.
sd	83.	84.	85.
sa	86.	87.	88.
pn	89.	90.	91.
pg	92.	93.	94.
pd	95.	96.	97.
pa	98.	99.	100.

Application: Forming Perfect Middle/Passive Participle of λύω

TMpP (Perfect Middle/Passive Participle) of λύω			
c#	M	F	N
sn	101.	102.	103.
sg	104.	105.	106.
sd	107.	108.	109.
sa	110.	111.	112.
pn	113.	114.	115.
pg	116.	117.	118.
pd	119.	120.	121.
pa	122.	123.	124.

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.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.
7.	8.	9.
10.	11.	12.

Principle: Participle Formation Chart

T&V	Redup	Tense Stem	TF	CV	M&N PM	F PM
PAP	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
FAP	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
1AAP	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
2AAP	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
APP	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.
TAP	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.
PMpP	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.
FMP	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
1AMP	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.
2AMP	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.
TMpP	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.
FPP	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.

Principles of Participle Morphology

Questions	Answers
When do letters lengthen in participle formation? What are the exceptions?	85.
To what does epsilon lengthen when letters drop out?	86.
To what does omicron lengthen when letters drop out?	87.

Questions	Answers
When does augment happen?	88.
When does reduplication happen?	89.
What are the four exceptions to the rule that participles use the same tense formatives as the indicative mood?	90.
When are connecting vowels used in participles?	91.
What connecting vowels are used in participles?	92.

Principle: Case Endings Chart

declension	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
gender	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.
29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.
47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.
53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.
59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.

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.
Rule #2	66.
Rule #3	67.
What other exception to the case ending occurs in participles?	68.

Applications of Participle Formation

Questions	Answers
Why is the PAPMSN of λύω spelled λύων instead of λύωντ?	69.
Why is the PAPMSN of λύω spelled λύων instead of λύον?	70.
Why is the PAPNSNa of λύω spelled λύον instead of λύων?	71.
Why is the PAPFSN of λύω spelled λύουσα instead of λύονσα?	72.
Why is the TAPMnPD of λύω spelled λελύκοσι(ν) instead of λελύκοτσι(ν) or λελύκουσι(ν)?	73.

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.
Define and give an English example of the deliberative subjunctive.	2.
When is the verb that comes after ἵνα in the subjunctive mood? What does ἵνα usually indicate?	3.
If a statement reads (ἐάν + a verb X in the subjunctive + then a verb Y...) what does it mean?	4.
Distinguish between when οὐ is used and when μή is used.	5.
If a question begins with οὐ, what does that indicate?	6.
If a question begins with μή, what does that indicate?	7.
What kind of time does the subjunctive mood have? Therefore, what tenses exist in the subjunctive?	8.

Principles: Subjunctive Formation Table

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

2AP	37.	38.	39.	40.
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Principles: Forming the Subjunctive

Questions	Answers
What rule explains when connecting vowels are used in the subjunctive?	41.
What rule explains the tense formatives used in the subjunctive?	42.

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.	44.	45.
46.	47.	48.
49.	50.	51.
52.	53.	54.

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

p#	PAI	FAI	PAS	1AAS	1APS
1s	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.
2s	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.
3s	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.
1p	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.
2p	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.
3p	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.

p#	PMpI	FMI	PMpS	1AMS	
1s	85.	86.	87.	88.	
2s	89.	90.	91.	92.	
3s	93.	94.	95.	96.	
1p	97.	98.	99.	100.	
2p	101.	102.	103.	104.	
3p	105.	106.	107.	108.	

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.
How do you distinguish a second aorist subjunctive from the present indicative in the active and middle voices?	110.

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

p#	PXI	IXI	FXI	PXS
1s	111.	112.	113.	114.
2s	115.	116.	117.	118.
3s	119.	120.	121.	122.
1p	123.	124.	125.	126.
2p	127.	128.	129.	130.
3p	131.	132.	133.	134.

Principle: Vocabulary.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition (a single English equivalent is fine)
135.	λίθος	136.	137.	138.
139.	τοιούτος	140.	141.	142.

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.
If an infinitive has an article, what sets the gender, number, and case of the article?	2.
What word is used to negate infinitives, and why?	3.
Do infinitive verbs have a subject? Why?	4.
Infinitives can't have a subject. But what do they often have?	5.
Parse εἶναι	6.
Parse ἔσθαι	7.
What does διὰ τὸ + infinitive mean?	8.
What does εἰς τὸ + infinitive mean?	9.
What does ἐν τῷ + infinitive mean?	10.
What does μετὰ τὸ + infinitive mean?	11.
What does πρὸ τοῦ + infinitive mean?	12.
What does πρὸς τὸ + infinitive mean?	13.
What can τοῦ + infinitive mean?	14.
What does an infinitive mean in a clause that begins with ὥστε?	15.
When do infinitives augment?	16.
When do infinitives reduplicate?	17.
Compare tense formatives in the infinitive and indicative.	18.
Compare connecting vowels in the infinitive and indicative.	19.

Principles

Tense of Infinitive	Time	Aspect
Present	20.	21.
Aorist	22.	23.
Perfect	24.	25.
Future	26.	27.

Principle: Vocabulary.

Article	Vocabulary	Other forms	Root	Definition
28.	δίκαιος	29.	30.	31.
32.	μέλλω	33.	34.	35.

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.	38.	39.	40.	41.
FA	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.
1AA	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.
2AA	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.
1TA	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.
2TA	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	No Example
1AP	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.
2AP	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.
PMp	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.
FM	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.
2AM	95.	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
1AM	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.
TMp	107.	108.	109.	110.	111.	112.
1FP	113.	114.	115.	116.	117.	118.
2FP	119.	120.	121.	122.	123.	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.	4.
5.	ἀπολύω	6.	7.	8.
9.	εἶτε	10.	11.	12.

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

p#	PXI	IXI	FXI	PXS	PXM	Infinitives
1s	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	PXN 18.
2s	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
3s	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
1p	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	FXN 34.
2p	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	
3p	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	

Principle: Active Personal Endings

p#	Primary Active P.E.	Secondary Active P.E.	Imperative Active P.E.
1s	45.	46.	47.
2s	48.	49.	50.
3s	51.	52.	53.
1p	54.	55.	56.
2p	57.	58.	59.
3p	60.	61.	62.

Principle: Middle Personal Endings

p#	Primary Middle P.E.	Secondary Middle P.E.	Imperative Middle P.E.
1s	63.	64.	65.
2s	66.	67.	68.
3s	69.	70.	71.
1p	72.	73.	74.
2p	75.	76.	77.
3p	78.	79.	80.

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.	87.	88.	89.	90.
3S	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
1P	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.
2P	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.
3P	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.

	PMpM of λύω	1AMM of λύω	2AMM of βάλλω		
1S	111.	112.	113.		
2S	114.	115.	116.		
3S	117.	118.	119.		
1P	120.	121.	122.		
2P	123.	124.	125.		
3P	126.	127.	128.		

Principles

Questions	Answers
When do imperatives augment and why?	129.
When do imperatives reduplicate and why?	130.

Questions	Answers
What tense stems are used in the imperative mood, and what does that indicate about imperative verbs being deponent?	131.
Which tense-voice combinations use connecting vowels in the imperative mood?	132.
What does a present imperative commonly indicate?	133.
What does an aorist imperative commonly indicate?	134.
What does the tense of a Greek imperative indicate?	135.

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

Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle
136.	137.	138.	139.	140.

Applications:

Questions	Answers
Parse πιστεύετε. Show all possibilities.	141.
Translate John 14:1b. πιστεύετε εἰς τὸν θεὸν καὶ εἰς ἐμὲ πιστεύετε. Explain the ambiguity.	142.
Parse λύεσθε. Show all possibilities.	143.
Parse λύσαι. Show all possibilities.	144.
Parse λυθῆτε. Show all possibilities.	145.
Parse λύθητε. Show all possibilities.	146.
Parse λυέτω. Show all possibilities.	147.

Review Chapter 34 & 35 (μ1 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.	4.
5.	ἔθνος	6.	7.	8.
9.	λοιπός	10.	11.	12.
13.	Μωϋσῆς	14.	15.	16.
17.	παραδίδωμι	18.	19.	20.
21.	πίπτω	22.	23.	24.
25.	ὑπάρχω	26.	27.	28.
29.	ἀνίστημι	30.	31.	32.
33.	ἀνοίγω	34.	35.	36.
37.	ἀφίημι	38.	39.	40.
41.	δείκνυμι	42.	43.	44.
45.	ἴδιος	46.	47.	48.
49.	ἵστημι	50.	51.	52.
53.	μέσος	54.	55.	56.
57.	τίθημι	58.	59.	60.
61.	φημί	62.	63.	64.

Principles:

Questions	Answers
What are the four major clues that you have an optative verb?	65.

Questions	Answers
What does optative mood indicate?	66.
What tense formative do most $\mu\iota$ verbs use in the aorist active and middle? Why does this sometimes cause confusion?	67.
How is the present tense stem formed from the root for most $\mu\iota$ verbs?	68.
When do $\mu\iota$ verbs use a connecting vowel? What vowel(s) do they use?	69.

Principle: Active Personal Endings

p#	Primary Active P.E.	Secondary Active P.E.	Imperative Active P.E.	$\mu\iota$ PAI
1s	70.	71.	72.	73.
2s	74.	75.	76.	77.
3s	78.	79.	80.	81.
1p	82.	83.	84.	85.
2p	86.	87.	88.	89.
3p	90.	91.	92.	93.

Principle: Middle Personal Endings

p#	Primary Middle P.E.	Secondary Middle P.E.	Imperative Middle P.E.
1s	94.	95.	96.
2s	97.	98.	99.
3s	100.	101.	102.
1p	103.	104.	105.
2p	106.	107.	108.
3p	109.	110.	111.

Applications: Parse the following

Questions	Answers
ἐδώκατε	112.
διδοῖμεν	113.

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.	μt Verbs in PAI
1s	1.	2.	3.	4.
2s	5.	6.	7.	8.
3s	9.	10.	11.	12.
1p	13.	14.	15.	16.
2p	17.	18.	19.	20.
3p	21.	22.	23.	24.

Principle: Middle Personal Endings

p#	Primary Middle P.E.	Secondary Middle P.E.	Imperative Middle P.E.
1s	25.	26.	27.
2s	28.	29.	30.
3s	31.	32.	33.
1p	34.	35.	36.
2p	37.	38.	39.
3p	40.	41.	42.

Principles:

Questions	Answers
List the principle parts in the correct order.	43.

Principle: Case Endings Chart

declension	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.
gender	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.
54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.
60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.
66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.
72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.
78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.
84.	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.
90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.
96.	97.	98.	99.	100.	101.
102.	103.	104.	105.	106.	107.

Principles:

Questions	Answers
What is the rule governing the MSN and FSN case ending in the 3 rd declension?	108.
What is the rule governing the MSA and FSA 3 rd declension case ending?	109.
What is the rule governing the MPA and FPA 3 rd declension case ending?	110.
If a substantive ends in ας, what is its parsing?	111.
What letter(s) can't be at the end of a word? What happens?	112.
What letter drops out before sigma? (In addition to those indicated in the table of stops)	113.
When a letter drops out or is missing, what else often happens?	114.
Extra credit: What are the exceptions to the preceding question?	115.

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

Principle: Table of stops

	Unvoiced	Voiced	Aspirate	+ σ =	+ θ =
Labial	117.	118.	119.	120.	121.
Velar	122.	123.	124.	125.	126.
Dental	127.	128.	129.	130.	131.

Principle: Contraction table

	Short	Spurious Diphthong	Long
A-Type	132.	133.	134.
E-Type	135.	136.	137.
O-Type	138.	139.	140.

Principle: Contraction rules

Questions	Answers
The result of contraction is found in what column of the contraction table?	141.
The result of contraction is found in what row of the contraction table?	142.
What is the first step when contracting a single vowel with a diphthong that follows?	143.
What is the second step when contracting a single vowel with a diphthong that follows?	144.
What is the third step when contracting a single vowel with a diphthong that follows?	145.
What contraction often breaks the rules?	146.
When is a verb a contract verb?	147.
What is a contract vowel?	148.

Questions	Answers
What do contract vowels do?	149.

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.	151.	152.
153.	154.	155.	156.
157.	158.	159.	160.
161.	162.	163.	164.

Principle: Participle Formation Chart

T&V	Redup	Tense Stem	TF	CV	M&N PM	F PM
PAP	165.	166.	167.	168.	169.	170.
FAP	171.	172.	173.	174.	175.	176.
1AAP	177.	178.	179.	180.	181.	182.
2AAP	183.	184.	185.	186.	187.	188.
APP	189.	190.	191.	192.	193.	194.
TAP	195.	196.	197.	198.	199.	200.
PMpP	201.	202.	203.	204.	205.	206.
FMP	207.	208.	209.	210.	211.	212.
1AMP	213.	214.	215.	216.	217.	218.
2AMP	219.	220.	221.	222.	223.	224.
TMpP	225.	226.	227.	228.	229.	230.
FPP	231.	232.	233.	234.	235.	236.

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

Tense	Tense Stem	Tense Formative
PA	237.	238.
PMp	239.	240.
A	241.	242.
Mp	243.	244.
FA	245.	246.
FM	247.	248.
1AA	249.	250.
2AA	251.	252.
1AM	253.	254.
2AM	255.	256.
1TA	257.	258.
1LA	259.	260.
RA	261.	262.
TMp	263.	264.
LMp	265.	266.
RMp	267.	268.
1AP	269.	270.
1FP	271.	272.

Principle: Tense Formation Rules

Questions	Answers
When are connecting vowels used?	273.
When does reduplication occur? What does it signify? Do not address reduplication with an iota (e.g., δῖδ)	274.

Questions	Answers
When does reduplication with an iota (e.g., διδ) occur? What does it signify?	275.
When does augmentation occur? What does it signify?	276.
What happens to the tense formative in the 2TA, 2LA, 2AP, and 2FP?	277.
When is a mood formative used, where is it placed, and what letter(s) is/are used?	278.
When are secondary personal endings used?	279.
An active personal ending or morpheme indicates what?	280.
A middle personal ending or morpheme indicates what?	281.
What is/are the active participle morpheme(s)?	282.
What is/are the middle participle morpheme(s)?	283.
What is/are the active infinitive morpheme(s)?	284.
What is/are the middle infinitive morpheme(s)?	285.
How do you distinguish γεννάω, γινώσκω, and γίνομαι?	286.

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

Indicative	Subjunctive	Imperative	Infinitive	Participle	Optative
287.	288.	289.	290.	291.	292.