

GREEK SYNTAX STUDY QUESTIONS

1. List the five cases in Greek. (5)
2. Write all the forms of the Greek definite article, correctly accented. (24)
3. When a sentence contains both a subject and a predicate nominative, both in the nominative case, which type of substantive in general will be the subject? What are three types of more definite words? (4)
4. What common future construction indicates the idea of “becoming”? (2)
5. Identify examples of the adjectival use of the genitive case as one of the following: genitive of possession, genitive of origin and relationship, genitive of description, partitive genitive, genitive of apposition, comparative genitive, subjective genitive, objective genitive. (8)
6. Identify examples of the adverbial use of the genitive case as one of the following: genitive of separation, genitive of time, genitive of place, genitive absolute, genitive with certain verbs. (5)
7. Identify examples of the dative case as one of the following: indirect object, dative of advantage (or disadvantage), dative of reference/respect, dative of possession, dative of sphere, dative of place, dative of time, associative dative, dative of manner, dative of means, dative of cause, dative with certain verbs. (12)
8. List the Greek verb tenses (6), voices (3), and moods (6, including participles and infinitives). (16)
9. Parse forms of λύω (use following format):
 - Most moods – (7 parts): λύει – pres. act. indic., 3rd sing., λύω loose
 - Participles – (8 parts): λύοντος – pres. act. part., masc. sing. gen., λύω loose
 - Infinitives – (5 parts): λύειν – pres. act. inf., λύω loose
10. Properly translate forms of λύω in various persons, numbers, tenses, and voices in the indicative mood.

11. Explain what is meant by those who define tense in terms of time, in terms of *Aktionsart*, in terms of aspect. (3)
12. What is the exegetical difference between an aorist imperative and a present imperative? What is a common mistake regarding the present imperative? (3)
13. Identify examples of infinitive usage as being one of the following: used as a noun, used as an adjective, used as an adverb. (3)
14. Identify examples of adverbial infinitive usage as expressing one of the following: purpose, result, time, cause. (4)
15. Show how the articular infinitive with a preposition can express time before, during, or after the main verb. (3)
16. List four ways participles may be used in a sentence; give an English example of each type of usage. (8)
17. Show how the tense of a participle (present or aorist) relates to the time of the main verb. (2)
18. Identify examples of adverbial participle use as being one of the following: temporal, modal, causal, conditional, concessive, purpose (telic), result, circumstantial, redundant. (9)
19. Explain what a genitive absolute phrase is, and give an example using English. (3)
20. Explain Colwell's Rule, using an example in English. (3)
21. Explain the Granville Sharp Rule, giving an example in English. (3)
22. Show three ways in which the Greek language can express a prohibition. (6)
23. Show five ways in which the Greek language can express purpose. (5)
24. What Greek particle more often expresses result? (1)
25. List the four classes of conditional sentences in Greek, showing the Greek construction of the protasis in each case and the apodosis in one case, and the meaning of each class of condition. (9)
26. Show how in Greek a question is asked expecting a negative answer, and expecting a positive answer. (4)