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## Chapter 1 Exercises

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### LEARNING ACTIVITY 1: VOCABULARY (1 HOUR)

Some students are able to memorize vocabulary easily, others may take hours. Because this is a wildcard in terms of time, an amount of 1 hour will be assumed for each chapter's vocabulary.

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 2: READING (1 HOUR)

Read chapter 1 of the textbook.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 3: ALPHABET (1– 1.5 HOURS)

Learn the alphabet inside- out. Say it out loud many times. A great way to learn it is to sing it (use the resource below).

▲ Recommended for learning the alphabet: ▲

The Singing Grammarian: The Alphabet Song.  
(<https://youtu.be/3gaeIUsPJ-Y>)

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 4: SYLLABLES AND ACCENTS (1– 1.5 HOURS)

For the following paragraph: (1) circle diphthongs, (2) split syllables in all words, (3) transliterate the words below. Identify all of the accents, and find each coronis. Be sure your transliteration is correct, and practice reading the paragraph over and over.

οὐ/τως γὰρ ἡ/γά/πη/σεν ὁ θε/ὸς τὸν κόσ/μον, ὤσ/τε τὸν υἱ/ὸν

houtos gar egapesen ho Theos ton kosmon, hōste ton huion

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τὸν μο/νο/γε/νῆ ἔ/δω/κεν, ἴ/να πᾶς ὁ πισ/τεύ/ων εἰς αὐ/τὸν μῆ

ton monogene edoken, hina pas ho pisteuon eis auton me

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ἀ/πόλ/η/ται ἀλλ' ἔ/χη ζω/ήν αι/ώ/νι/ον. οὐ γὰρ ἀ/πέσ/τει/λεν ὁ

apoletai all' eche zoen aionion. ou gar apesteilen ho

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θε/ός τὸν υἱ/ὸν εἰς τὸν κόσ/μον ἵ/να κρί/νη τὸν κόσ/μον, ἀλλ'

Theos ton huion eis ton kosmon hina krine ton kosmon, all'

---

ἵ/να σω/θῆ ὁκ ὁσ/μος δι' αὐ/τοῦ. (John 3:16–17)

hina sothe ho kosmos di' autou.

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#### LEARNING ACTIVITY 5: WRITING (1 HOUR)

Practice writing the alphabet. For help, see the following video:

<http://youtu.be/MKDT1R9T45g>

α = \_\_\_\_\_

β = \_\_\_\_\_

γ = \_\_\_\_\_

δ = \_\_\_\_\_

ε = \_\_\_\_\_

ζ = \_\_\_\_\_

η = \_\_\_\_\_

θ = \_\_\_\_\_

ι = \_\_\_\_\_

κ = \_\_\_\_\_

λ = \_\_\_\_\_

μ = \_\_\_\_\_

ν = \_\_\_\_\_

ξ = \_\_\_\_\_

ο = \_\_\_\_\_

π = \_\_\_\_\_

ρ = \_\_\_\_\_

σ, ς = \_\_\_\_\_

τ = \_\_\_\_\_

υ = \_\_\_\_\_

φ = \_\_\_\_\_

χ = \_\_\_\_\_

ψ = \_\_\_\_\_

ω = \_\_\_\_\_

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 6: READING PRACTICE (2 HOURS)**

Proper pronunciation will make your learning experience much more enjoyable. You can, with a good amount of practice time, learn how to read and pronounce Greek. There are two ways you should practice. First, open a Greek New Testament to whatever page you want and start reading. If you need to, transliterate the words. Second, read along with someone else who can already read it well. Finally, read along with the Greek audio Bible that comes with your Logos base package.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 7: REVIEW (30– 60 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)**

You've just spent a good amount of time learning a lot of new things. Take 30 minutes to do one final look through the chapter to solidify the knowledge, and make sure you can answer all of the questions in *The Least You Need to Know* section. Use the online flashcards link in *The Least You Need to Know* section of the chapter to quiz yourself on the questions.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 8: LOGOS (30– 60 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)**

In the Greek@Logos section of chapter 1, several videos are pointed out for learning the basics of Logos Bible Software. Please go through these.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No



**1.8**  
**THE SECOND**  
**TIME AROUND**

*The Second Time Around* section will be the very last section of each chapter. This section will inform readers who are using the grammar for a second semester on what they should focus. When necessary, it will also provide additional information that is pertinent for students going beyond one semester. For this chapter, no additional information is necessary.



## Chapter 2 Exercises

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### LEARNING ACTIVITY 1: VOCABULARY (1 HOUR)

Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new.

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 2: READING (1 HOUR) Read chapter 2 of the textbook.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 3: READING PRACTICE (30– 45 MINUTES)

Take 1 hour to practice your Greek reading using the Greek audio Bible resource in Logos. Remember, it is okay not to understand what you are reading. Work on pronunciation.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 4: DECLENSION ENDINGS (60– 90 MINUTES)** Take some time to become as familiar as possible with all of the declension endings. Sing along with the songs below over and over until you have memorized them.

▲ Recommended for learning declension endings: ▲

The Singing Grammarian:

- (1) First Declension (<https://youtu.be/UEyns65Zf8s>),
- (2) Second Declension (<https://youtu.be/EBYeerWcB9c>), and
- (3) Third Declension Songs (<https://youtu.be/45Q6qWHWP6o>).

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 5: PARSING (2.5– 3 HOURS)**

(1) Find each word in Logos to determine its meaning and gender.

(2) Using just this textbook and your memory, take the forms of each word from column 2, identify their endings, and write them into the appropriate slot (thus parsing them). Do it at least twice (not at the same time!) during your week. \*note\* Underlined forms are identical forms so they will appear in two different slots.

second declension, lexical form θεός:		θεοί, θεόν, θεός, θεοῦ, θεῶ, θεούς, θεοῖς, θεῶν		
meaning and gender: <b><u>God, Masculine</u></b>				
second declension, lexical form ἔργον:		ἔργα, ἔργοις, ἔργον, ἔργου, ἔργω, ἔργων, ἔργον		
meaning and gender: <b><u>Work, Neuter</u></b>				
first declension, lexical form ἁμαρτία:		ἁμαρτία, ἁμαρτία, ἁμαρτίαι, ἁμαρτιῶν, ἁμαρτίας, ἁμαρτίαν, ἁμαρτίας,		
meaning and gender: <b><u>Sin, Feminine</u></b>				
first declension, lexical form μαθητής:		μαθητῆ, μαθηταί, μαθηταῖς, μαθητήν, μαθητής, μαθητοῦ, μαθητῶν, μαθητάς		
meaning and gender: <b><u>Disciple, Masculine</u></b>				
third declension, lexical form πνεῦμα:		πνεύμασι(ν) πνεύματι πνεύματος πνεῦμα πνευμάτων πνεύματα		
meaning and gender: <b><u>Wind/Spirit, Neuter</u></b>				
third declension, lexical form γυνή:		γυναῖκα γυναῖκες γυναϊκή γυναικός γυναικας γυναιξί(ν) γυνή γυναικῶν		
meaning and gender: <b><u>Women, Feminine</u></b>				
		<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>
<i>Sg</i>	<i>nom</i>	θεος, μαθητής	ἁμαρτία, γυνη	πνεῦμα, ἔργον
	<i>gen</i>	θεοῦ, μαθητου	ἁμαρτίας, γυναικός	πνεύματος, ἔργου
	<i>dat</i>	θεῶ, μαθητη	ἁμαρτία, γυναικι	πνεύματι, ἔργω
	<i>acc</i>	θεόν, μαθητήν	ἁμαρτίαν, γυναικα	πνεῦμα, ἔργον
<i>Pl</i>	<i>nom</i>	θεοί, μαθηταί	ἁμαρτίαι, γυναικες	ἔργα, πνεύματα
	<i>gen</i>	μαθητῶν, θεων	ἁμαρτιῶν, γυναικῶν	πνευμάτων, ἔργων
	<i>dat</i>	θεοῖς, μαθηταῖς	ἁμαρτίαις, γυναιξί(ν)	πνεύμασι(ν), ἔργοις
	<i>acc</i>	θεούς, μαθητάς	ἁμαρτίας, γυναικας	ἔργα, πνεύματα

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 6: BIBLE SOFTWARE (1.5– 2 HOURS)**

Take time to understand your Bible software (you should have done so last chapter) and clearly answer the following questions:

1. How can you find out the parsing of a word with your Bible software? (Explain all possible ways to do this.)

**Answer: 1) By hovering over the word in the text.**

**2) By typing it into the search bar (e.g., Lemma:-----@-----).**

2. How do you search for the lexical form of a noun in the NT, such that the results show you every time that word occurs no matter the inflection? (Explain all possible ways to do this.)

**Answer: 1) By typing it into the search bar and thereby performing a morph search (e.g., Lemma:-----@-----).**

3. Logos provides statistics and information whenever you make a search. Open a search window and do a morph search. Ensure that you are searching the entire Greek New Testament. Search for “lemma:λόγος”. (“Lemma” means the lexical form.)

- a. How many times does it occur in the NT? **330**
- b. Click on the “Graph results” button in the top right. How many times does the word occur in the book of Acts? **65**
- c. Close the graph pane, and in the search results click on “Analysis” in the search window. This displays the information of the search in columns (you can choose which columns to display). How many times does the word occur in the plural? (Click the header to sort by column.) **59 in New Testament; 9 in Acts**



- d. How do you confine your search of λόγος to the book of Mark? **By setting the search bar to “All Morph Text” in “Mark”**
- e. How many times does it occur in Mark? **24**

4. How do you search for a specific inflected form (e.g., genitive plural of λόγος) of a noun in the NT? (Explain all possible ways to do this.)

**Answer: Do a morph search by typing the Greek word into the search bar (e.g., lemma:λόγος@NGP for the genitive plural of λόγος)**

How many times does λόγος occur as a genitive plural in the NT? **10**

5. How do you search for any noun ONLY in 3 John?

**Answer: Refine search to 3 John and search for just the noun tag.**

How many nouns are in 3 John? **31**

6. Search for βασιλεύς as a genitive, masculine, singular, and answer the following questions:

a. What is the genitive, masculine, singular form of the word? **Βασιλέως**

b. How many times does this inflected form occur? **9**

c. What books of the NT does it occur in? **Matthew, Luke, Acts, 2 Corinthians, and Hebrews**

7. What is the fastest way to look up a word from anywhere in your Logos Greek New Testament in your software’s lexicon(s)?

**Answer: Right click the Greek word and, in the pop-up box, select “Bible Word Study” then choose the lexicon of your choice for further information.**

8. If you have finished this section in a short amount of time, then fill the remainder of the suggested 3 hours learning how to do other things (anything you want) with your Logos Bible Software.

#### LEARNING ACTIVITY 7: REVIEW (30 MINUTES)

You've just spent a good amount of time learning a lot of new things. Take 30 minutes to do one final read through of the chapter to solidify the knowledge, and make sure you can answer all of the questions in the *Least You Need to Know* section. Use the online flashcards link in the chapter to quiz yourself on the questions.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

#### 2.12 THE SECOND TIME AROUND

It is recommended that students who are passing through this chapter the second time around concentrate on the memorization of the case endings of each declension. Use *The Singing Grammarian* to assist you with this and test yourself with ParseGreek. This chapter should also be paired with the next chapter, with the bulk of your energy devoted to the memorization of the case endings and parsing nouns.

#### ADVANCED EXERCISES (CH. 2)

##### Learning Activity 1: Vocabulary (1 hour)

Learn your assigned vocabulary list from Appendix A. Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new. Knowledge of this new vocabulary is assumed in the translation work.

##### Learning Activity 2: Reading (1 hour)

Read chapter 2 of the textbook again. (If you feel it necessary, read chapter 1 as well).

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

##### Learning Activity 3: Memorize Declension Endings (2 hours)

Memorize the first, second, and third declension endings. Use *The Singing Grammarian* as help, and practice filling in the paradigms from memory using the practice tables.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 4: Parsing Practice (1.5 hours)**

Drill yourself using either ParseGreek or Paradigms Master Pro.

- For ParseGreek, choose any learned vocabulary range in conjunction with chapter 2 grammar concepts.
- For Paradigms Master Pro, work on first and second declension nouns.

**\*\*note\*\*** The program gives you the lexical form in the parsing. Take time to practice recognizing the lexical form on your own, as you will be responsible for providing the lexical form in testing. Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 5: Parsing Work: First and Second Declension****Focus (2 hours)**

Parse the following nouns (case, gender, number, lexical form) and provide a translation.

1. θεοῦ Genitive, masculine, singular, θεός, "of God."
2. Χριστοῦ Genitive, masculine, singular, Χριστός, "of Christ."
3. θεῷ Dative, masculine, singular, θεός, "God/god."
4. γῆς Genitive, feminine, singular, γῆ, "land/earth."
5. λόγον Accusative, masculine, singular, λόγος, "word/thing."
6. ἀνθρώπου Genitive, masculine, singular, ἀνθρώπος, "man."
7. ἡμέρας Genitive, feminine, singular, ἡμέρα, "day."
8. κύριε Vocative, masculine, singular, κυριος, "Lord, lord."
9. ἀδελφοί Nominative, masculine, plural, ἀδελφος, "brother."
10. ἀνθρώπων Genitive, masculine, plural, ἀνθρώπος, "man."
11. μαθηταί Nominative, feminine, plural, μαθητῆς, "student/disciple."
12. οὐρανοῦ Genitive, masculine, singular, οὐρανος, heaven/sky."

13. ἡμέρα Dative, feminine, singular, ἡμέρα, "day."
14. γῆν Accusative, feminine, singular, γῆ, "land/earth."
15. θεόν Accusative, masculine, singular, θεός, "God/god."
16. κόσμου Genitive, masculine, singular, κόσμος, "universe/world."
17. ἔργα Nominative/Accusative, neuter, plural, ἔργον, "work/deed."
18. δόξαν Accusative, feminine, singular, δοξα, "glory."
19. καρδίας Genitive, feminine, singular, or Accusative, feminine, plural, καρδια, "heart."
20. ἐξουσίαν Accusative, feminine, singular, ἐξουσια, "authority/power."

#### Learning Activity 6: Translation (3.5 hours)

Translate the following sentences. Be ready to parse any nouns that appear in the sentences. The following sentences assume knowledge of all words occurring up to 90 times (chs. 1– 11 and list 1). For difficult forms, consult the morphological information in Logos Bible Software.

ἐγὼ δὲ ὅτι τὴν ἀλήθειαν λέγω (I say), οὐ πιστεύετε (y'all believe) μοι (John 8:45)

**Answer: But because I tell the truth, you do not believe me**

λέγει (he says) αὐτῷ [ὁ] Ἰησοῦς· ἐγὼ εἰμι ἡ ὁδὸς καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια καὶ ἡ ζωὴ· οὐδεὶς ἔρχεται (he comes) πρὸς τὸν πατέρα εἰ μὴ δι' ἐμοῦ (me). (John 14:6)

**Answer: Jesus said to him, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life. No one come to the father except through me.**

ὃς ἐποίησεν (he made) τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ τὴν γῆν καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν (Acts 14:15)

**Answer: who made the heaven and the earth and the sea.**

ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω (I say) εἰς Χριστὸν καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν (Eph 5:32)

**Answer: And I am saying that it refers to Christ and the church.**

Ἐν ἀρχῇ (beginning) ἦν (was) ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος (John 1:1)

**Answer: In the beginning was the word and the word was with God and the word was God.**

λέγει (he says) αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς· εἰ τέκνα τοῦ Ἀβραάμ ἐστε (are), τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Ἀβραάμ ἐποιεῖτε (y'all do) (John 8:39)

**Answer: Jesus said to them, "if you were Abraham's children, you would be doing the works Abraham did."**

οὐ δικαιοῦται (he is justified) ἄνθρωπος ἐξ ἔργων νόμου (Gal 2:16)

**Answer: A person is not justified by works of the law.**



## Chapter 3 Exercises

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### LEARNING ACTIVITY 1: VOCABULARY (1 HOUR)

Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn any new.

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 2: TEXTBOOK READING (1 HOUR)

Read chapter 3 of the textbook.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 3: READING PRACTICE (1 HOUR)

Take 30 minutes to practice your Greek reading using the Greek audio available in your Logos Greek package. Then take another 30 minutes and read 1 John 1:5–10 aloud several times. (If it helps you, write out a transliteration first)

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 4: DECLENSION ENDINGS (30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

Review the declension endings again.

▲ Recommended for learning declension endings: ▲  
 The Singing Grammarian: (1) First Declension, (2) Second Declension, and (3) Third Declension Songs.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 5: 1 JOHN 1:5–10 (3–4 HOURS RECOMMENDED)

1. Open 1 John 1:5–10. Search for all nouns in this passage and list their form *as they occur* (and in proper order) in the passage in the left column. *Only do* column 1, then move on to step 2.

inflected form	Parsing	Meaning	declension
ἀγγελία	nom, fem, sing, ἀγγελία	"Message"	1st decl.
case usage: predicate nominative <i>This is the object of an equative verb.</i>			
θεός	nom, mas, sing, θεός	"God"	2nd decl.
case usage: Simple Subject			
φῶς	nom, neuter, sing, φῶς	"Light"	3rd decl.
case usage: Predicate Nominative			
σκοτία	nom, fem, sing, σκοτία	"Darkness"	1st decl.
case usage: Simple Subject			
κοινωνίαν	acc, fem, sing, κοινωνία	"Fellowship"	1st decl.
case usage: Direct Object			
σκότει	dat, neuter, sing, σκότος	"Darkness"	3rd decl.
case usage: Dative of Sphere/Object of Preposition			
ἀλήθειαν	acc, fem, sing, ἀλήθεια	"Truth"	1st decl.
case usage: Direct Object			
φωτί	dat, neuter, sing, φῶς	"Light"	3rd decl.
case usage: Dative of Sphere/Object of Preposition			
φωτί	dat, neuter, sing, φῶς	"Light"	3rd decl.
case usage: Dative of Sphere/Object of Preposition			
κοινωνίαν	acc, fem, sing, κοινωία	"Fellowship"	1st decl.
case usage: Direct Object			
αἷμα	nom, neuter, sing, αἷμα	"Blood"	3rd decl.
case usage: Simple Subject			
Ἰησοῦ	gen, mas, sing, Ἰησοῦς	"Jesus"	Irregular
case usage: Genitive of Possession			
υἱοῦ	gen, mas, sing, υἱός	"Son"	2nd decl.
case usage: Genitive of Relationship (or Apposition)			
ἁμαρτίας	gen, fem, sing, ἁμαρτία	"Sin"	1st decl.
case usage: Descriptive/Object of Preposition			
ἁμαρτίαν	acc, fem, sing, ἁμαρτία	"Sin"	1st decl.
case usage: Direct Object			



ἀλήθεια	nom, fem, sing, ἀλήθεια	"Truth"	1st decl.
case usage: Simple Subject			
ἁμαρτίας	acc, fem, plu, ἁμαρτία	"Sin"	1st decl.
case usage: Direct Object			
ἁμαρτίας	acc, fem, plu, ἁμαρτία	"Sin"	1st decl.
case usage: Direct Object			
αδικίας	gen, fem, sing, ἀδικία	"Wrongdoing/Unrightousness"	1st decl.
case usage: Descriptive (works with the preposition)			
ψεύστην	acc, mas, sing, ψεύστης	"Liar"	1st decl.
case usage: Direct Object			
λόγος	nom, mas, sing, λόγος	"Word"	2nd decl.
case usage: Simple Subject			

- Now close your Bible software for 30 minutes. Using just your mind and your textbook try your hand at parsing the following words from above: ἀδικίας, αἴμα, ἁμαρτίαν, θεός, σκοτία, φωτί, ψεύστην (case, gender, number. Don't worry about the lexical form as you don't know all of the words). Parsing info goes in the second column.
- Now that your brain is hurting, open your bible software again. Fill in the parsing for each word, check/correct your attempts, fill in a translation, and determine what declension endings the word uses in the final column. While you do this, check your own attempted answers, correcting along the way and filling in the lexical form in your parsing attempt.
- Now the more difficult part. Working with chapter 3, determine what specifically each case is doing and record it in the "case usage" row. While making these decisions, work closely with an English translation, preferably a more literal one like LEB, NET, NASB, RSV, NRSV, or ESV. (Don't waste hours on this. If you are stuck on a noun for a long time, take an educated guess and move on.)
- Bible Word Study: When studying passages, word studies are an excellent way to dig deeper into the passage. Use the Bible Word Study in Logos (launch from the context menu or open from the *Guides* menu). It is not always easy to identify keywords, but in the future take time to find recurring words or words for which more clarification is needed. For 1 John 1:5- 10, I have chosen two nouns for a word study.

**κοινωνία**

1. Read the *Lexham Analytical Lexicon of the Greek New Testament (LALGNT)* or the *DBL Greek* lexicon entry and the linked Louw-Nida entries. In the section below, summarize the main ways this word can be translated, any nuances the word has in particular cases, and any idiomatic uses or constructions.

**Answer: 1. Fellowship, close mutual association; LN: 34.5-an association involving close mutual relations and involvement. 2. Share, participation; LN: 57.98-to share-to share ones possessions, with the implication of some kind of joint participation and mutual interest. 3. Willing contribution, Gift; LN: 57.101-that which is readily shared.**

2. Read the entry for this word in a theological dictionary like the *New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology and Exegesis (NIDNTTE)*, the *Exegetical Dictionary of the New Testament (EDNT)*, or the single volume version of the *Theological Dictionary of The New Testament ("Little Kittel")*.

**Summary: κοινωνία in the absolute sense signifies fellowship. It does not denote community or society of Christians or community of Gods. It is an abstract and spiritual term for fellowship of Christian brothers established and expressed in the life of the community. Also: in secular Greek it means unions/guilds. Judaism: profane.**

3. Where else does this word appear in 1 John? Should it be translated the same there?

**Answer: The word κοινωνία appears two more times in 1 John. Both instances are found in 1 John 1:3, where it is also appropriate to translate the word as "fellowship." (So, Yes!)**

ἀδικία

1. Read the *LALGNT* or *DBL Greek* entry and the linked Louw-Nida entries. In the section below, summarize the main ways this word can be translated, any nuances the word has in particular cases, and any idiomatic uses or constructions.

**Answer: Unjust deed, wickedness, evil, wrongdoing; LN:88.21-an activity which is unjust-unjust deed, unrighteousness, doing what is unjust.**

2. Read the entry for this word in a theological dictionary like the *NIDNTTE*, the *EDNT*, or *Little Kittel*.

**Summary: This entry shows several people who used this word in their writings (i.e., Plato, Philo, etc...). There seems to be three possible translations: a) unrighteous act or unrighteousness; b) unjust act or transgression; and c) injury or harm. Religious: Godlessness/apocalyptic. World of unrighteousness.**

3. Where else does this word appear in 1 John? Should it be translated the same there?

**Answer: It only appears one other time in 1 John--in 1 John 5:17. Yes, it is also appropriate to translate it as 'wrongdoing' or 'unrighteousness' here.**

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 6: REVIEW (30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)**

You've just spent a good amount of time learning a lot of new things. Take 30 minutes to do one final read through of the chapter to solidify the knowledge, and make sure you can answer all of the questions in the *Least You Need to Know* section. Use the online flashcards link in the chapter to quiz yourself on the questions.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**3.10**  
**THE SECOND TIME**  
**AROUND**

Please read the *Second Time Around* from the previous chapter, as these two chapters should be read and worked through together the second time around.

**ADVANCED EXERCISES (CH. 3)**

**Learning Activity 1: Vocabulary (1 hour)**

Learn your assigned vocabulary list from Appendix A. Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new. Knowledge of this new vocabulary is assumed in the translation work.

**Learning Activity 2: Reading (1 hour)**

Read chapter 3 of the textbook again.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 3: Memorize Declension Endings (30 minutes)**

Memorize the first, second, and third declension endings. Use *The Singing Grammarian* as help, and practice filling in the paradigms from memory using the practice tables.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 4: Parsing Practice (1.5 hours)**

Drill yourself using either ParseGreek or Paradigms Master Pro

- For ParseGreek, choose any learned vocabulary range in conjunction with chapter 2 grammar concepts
- For Paradigms Master Pro, work on third declension nouns.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 5: Parsing Work: Third Declension Focus (1.5 hours)** Parse the following nouns (case, gender, number, lexical form) and provide a translation.

1. πνεῦμα 3rd, nom/acc., neut., sing., πνεῦμα, wind/spirt
2. γῆς 1st, gen., fem., sing., γῆ, land/earth
3. πατέρα 3rd, acc., masc., sing., πατήρ, father
4. πίστεως 3rd, gen., fem., sing., πιστις, faith
5. πνεύματος 3rd, gen., neut., sing., πνεῦμα, wind/spirit
6. πνεύματι 3rd, dat., neut., sing., πνεῦμα, wind/spirit
7. ὄνομα 3rd, nom/acc., neut., plu/sing., ὄνομα, name
8. γῆν 1st, acc., fem., sing., γῆ, land/earth
9. πατήρ 3rd, nom., masc., sing., πατήρ, father
10. ὀνόματι 3<sup>rd</sup>, dat., neut., sing., ὄνομα, name
11. πόλιν 3rd, acc., fem., sing., πόλις, city
12. πατρός 3rd, gen., masc., sing., πατήρ, father
13. ἄνδρες 3rd, nom., masc., plu., ἄνηρ, man/husband
14. γυναῖκα 3rd, nom., fem., sing., γυναῖκα, woman
15. χάρις 3rd, nom., fem., sing., χάρις, grace
16. σῶμα 3rd, nom/acc., neut., sing., σῶμα, body
17. πίστιν 3rd, acc., fem., sing., πιστις, faith
18. πόδας 3rd, acc., masc., plu., ποῦς, foot
19. χεῖρας 3rd, acc., fem., plu., χεῖρ, hand/arm

**Learning Activity 6: Translation (3.5 hours)**

Translate the following sentences. Be ready to parse any nouns that appear in the sentences **and identify their functions**. The following sentences assume knowledge of all words occurring up to 79 times (chs. 1–11 and lists 1–2 ). For difficult forms, consult the morphological information in Logos Bible Software.

μεμέρισται (divided) ὁ Χριστός; μή Παῦλος ἐσταυρώθη (crucified) ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν (y'all), ἢ εἰς τὸ ὄνομα Παύλου ἐβαπτίσθητε (were you baptized); (1 Cor 1:13)

**Is Christ divided? Was Paul crucified for you? Or were you baptized in the name of Paul?**

Τιμοθέω γνησίῳ (loyal) τέκνῳ ἐν πίστει, χάρις ἔλεος (mercy) εἰρήνη ἀπὸ θεοῦ πατρὸς καὶ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν (our). (1 Tim 1:2)

**To Timothy, my true child in the faith: Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord**

Τότε ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐλάλησεν τοῖς ὄχλοις καὶ τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ (his) λέγων (saying)· ἐπὶ τῆς Μωϋσέως καθέδρας (seat) ἐκάθισαν (sit) οἱ γραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ Φαρισαῖοι. (Matt 23:1– 2)

**Then Jesus said to the crowds and to his disciples, "The scribes and the Pharisees sit on Moses' seat**

οὐ γὰρ ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ ἐκ γυναικὸς ἀλλὰ γυνὴ ἐξ ἀνδρός· καὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἐκτίσθη (created) ἀνὴρ διὰ τὴν γυναῖκα ἀλλὰ γυνὴ διὰ τὸν ἄνδρα. (1 Cor 11:8– 9)

**For man was not made from woman, but woman from man. Neither was man created for woman, but woman for man.**

Καὶ ἔλαβον (I took) τὸ βιβλαρίδιον (little scroll) ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς τοῦ ἀγγέλου  
καὶ κατέφαγον αὐτό (ate it), καὶ ἦν ἐν τῷ στόματί (mouth) μου ὡς μέλι  
γλυκύ (sweet honey) (Rev 10:10)

**And I took the little scroll from the hand of the angel and ate it, it was  
sweet as honey in my mouth**

## Chapter 4 Exercises

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 1: VOCABULARY (1 HOUR)

Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new.

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 2: READING (30 MINUTES)** Read chapter 4 of the textbook.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 3: VERB TENSES (1.5–2 HOURS RECOMMENDED)** Take some time to become as familiar as possible with all of the indicative paradigms and endings. Sing along with the songs below over and over until you have memorized them.

▲ Recommended for learning about the indicative mood: ▲

The Singing Grammarian: (1) Present Active Indicative Song, (2) Present Middle/Passive Song, (3) Future Active and Middle Song, (4) Secondary Endings- Imperfect Tense Song, (5) Aorist Active and Middle Song, (6) The Passives Song, and (7) The (Plu)Perfect Song.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 4: VERB FORMATION (3– 4 HOURS RECOMMENDED)** The following two tables should be photocopied as necessary. Work on filling them from memory.

	Primary		Secondary		
	Active	Middle/Passive	Active	Middle/Passive	
	<i>final ending</i>	<i>μι verbs</i>			
1 sg	ω	Μι	Μαι	ν(--)	μην
2 sg	εις	Σ	σαι(η)	ς	ου,σο
3 sg	ει	Σι	Ται	--(εν)	το
1 pl	ομεν	Μεν	Μεθα	μεν	Μεθα
2 pl	ετε	Τε	Σθε	Τε	σθε
3 pl	ουσι(ν)	Ασι	Νται	ν,σαι,σι(ν)	ντο



Principal part	tense & voice		Orange	Purple	Black	Blue	Green	Red
1st								
2nd								
3rd								
4th								
5th								
6th								

Composes the principal part

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 5: FORMATION OF INDICATIVE VERBS (1.5– 2 HOURS RECOMMENDED)**

Using only the verb λυω, and only your textbook (the tables above should suffice), create the verbs listed. (Don't worry about accents or breathing marks.)

1. present, active, indicative, 3, plural = λύουσι(ν)
2. present, active, indicative, 2, singular = λύεις
3. present, middle/passive, indicative, 1, plural = λύόμεθα
4. present, middle/passive, indicative, 2, singular = λύη
5. imperfect, active, indicative, 2, singular = ἔλυες
6. imperfect, active, indicative, 3, plural = ἔλυον
7. imperfect, middle/passive, indicative, 1, singular = ἐλύομην
8. imperfect, middle/passive, indicative, 2, plural = ἐλύεσθε
9. future, active, indicative, 3, singular = λύσει
10. future, active, indicative, 1, plural = λύσομεν
11. future, middle, indicative, 2, singular = λύση
12. future, middle, indicative, 3, plural = λύσονται
13. future, passive, indicative, 3, singular = λυθήσεται
14. future, passive, indicative, 2, plural = λυθήσεσθε
15. aorist, active, indicative, 2, singular = ἔλυσας
16. aorist, active, indicative, 1, plural = ἔλυσαμεν
17. aorist, middle, indicative, 2, singular = ἐλύσω
18. aorist, middle, indicative, 3, plural = ἐλύσαντο
19. aorist, passive, indicative, 3, singular = ἐλύθη
20. aorist, passive, indicative, 1, plural = ἐλύθημεν
21. perfect, active, indicative, 2, singular = λέλυκας
22. perfect, active, indicative, 3, plural = λέλυκασι(ν)

23. perfect, middle/passive, indicative, 2, singular = λέλυσαι
24. perfect, middle/passive, indicative, 3, plural = λέλυνται
25. pluperfect, active, indicative, 1, singular = ἔλελύκειν
26. pluperfect, active, indicative, 2, plural = ἔλελύκειτε
27. pluperfect, middle/passive, indicative, 2, singular = ἔλέλυσο
28. pluperfect, middle/passive, indicative, 3, plural = ἔλέλυντο

#### LEARNING ACTIVITY 6: REVIEW (30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

You've just spent a good amount of time learning a lot of new things. Take 30 minutes to do one final read through of the chapter to solidify the knowledge, and make sure you can answer all of the questions in the *Least You Need to Know* section. Use the online flashcards link in the chapter to quiz yourself on the questions.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

The second time around in this chapter is all about memorization and paradigms. You should not only thoroughly memorize the endings and indicative slot machine, but be able to create the paradigms from memory. The following is the pluperfect paradigm of λύω, which wasn't presented during the chapter.

#### 4.10

#### THE SECOND TIME AROUND

Table 21: Pluperfect Indicative Paradigm

Parts	Fourth λέλυκα	Fifth λέλυμαι
<i>tense and voice</i>	<i>pluperfect active</i>	<i>pluperfect middle/passive</i>
1 sg	ἔλελύκειν	ἔελύμην
2 sg	ἔλελύκεις	ἔλέλυσο
3 sg	ἔλέλυκει	ἔέλυτο
1 pl	ἔλελύκειμεν	ἔελύμεθα
2 pl	ἔλελύκειτε	ἔέλυσθε
3 pl	ἔελύκεισαν	ἔέλυντο

**ADVANCED EXERCISES (CH. 4)****Learning Activity 1: Vocabulary (1 hour)**

Learn your assigned vocabulary list from Appendix A. Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new. Knowledge of this new vocabulary is assumed in the translation work.

**Learning Activity 2: Reading (1 hour)** Read chapter 4 of the textbook again.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 3: Memorize Declension Endings (1.5 hour)**

Take a good amount of time to review the Greek strong verb paradigms with *The Singing Grammarian*. (Present Active, Present Middle/ Passive, Future, Imperfect/Secondary Endings, Aorist, Perfect, Passives, and Liquid Verbs Songs)

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 4: Parsing Practice (1.5 hours)**

Drill yourself using either ParseGreek or Paradigms Master Pro

- For ParseGreek, choose By Frequency; λύω; narrow your verb mood to indicative.
- For Paradigms Master choose Verbs by moods: Forms of λύω; Indicative forms of λύω until you can get them all right every single time.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 5: Parsing Work (1.5 hours)**

Parse the following verbs (**TV** Makes People Nauseous + Lexical form) and provide a translation.

1. λέγει **Present, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing., λέγω - he/she says**
2. λέγω **Present, Active, Indicative, 1st, sing., λέγω - I say**

3. ἔχει **Present, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing., ἔχω - he/she has**
4. ἔρχεται **Present, Middle, Indicative, 3rd, sing., ἔρχομαι - he/she comes, goes**
5. ἔλεγον **Imperfect, Active, Indicative, 1st/3rd, plu/sing., λέγω - they were saying/I say**
6. δύναται **Present, Middle, Indicative, 3rd, sing., δύναμαι - he/she is able**
7. ἔλεγεν **Imperfect, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing., λέγω - he/she said**
8. λέγουσιν **Present, Active, Indicative, 3rd, plu., λέγω - they say**
9. ἔχετε **Present, Active, Indicative, 2nd, plu., ἔχω - y'all have**
10. ἔχομεν **Present, Active, Indicative, 1st, plu., ἔχω - we have**
11. ἤρξατο **Aorist, Middle, Indicative, 3rd, sing., αρχω - he/she begins**
12. ἤκουσα **Aorist, Active, Indicative, 1st, sing., ἀκούω - I heard**
13. ἔχουσιν **Imperfect, Active, Indicative, 3rd, plu., ἔχω - they had**
14. ἐλάλησεν **Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing., λαλέω - he/she made sound**
15. δύνασθε **Present, M/P, Indicative, 2nd, plu., δύναμαι - y'all are able**
16. ἐποίησεν **Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing., ποιέω - he/she made**
17. ἐγέννησεν **Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing., γεννάω - he/she had, begot**

#### Learning Activity 6: Translation (3.5 hours)

Translate the following sentences. Be ready to parse any verbs that appear in the sentences. The following sentences assume knowledge of all words occurring up to 70 times (chs. 1–11 and lists 1–3). For some difficult forms, the lexical form is provided. For any remaining difficult forms, consult the morphological information in Logos Bible Software or the notes in *The UBS Greek New Testament: A Reader's Edition*.

ὅτι αἴρεται ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἡ ζωὴ αὐτοῦ (Acts 8:33)

**For his life is taken away from the earth**

ὅτε ἤμην νήπιος (child), ἐλάλουν (lex = λαλέω) ὡς νήπιος, ἐφρόνουν (I thought) ὡς νήπιος, ἐλογιζόμην (lex = λογίζομαι) ὡς νήπιος (1 Cor 13:11)

**When I was a child, I spoke like a child, I thought like a child, I reasoned like a child.**

ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἦν, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων (John 1:4)

**In him was life, and the life was the light of men.**

Αἱ μὲν οὖν ἐκκλησίαι ἐστερεοῦντο (were strengthened) τῇ πίστει καὶ ἐπερίσσευον (increased) τῷ ἀριθμῷ (number) καθ' ἡμέραν. (Acts 16:5)

**So the churches were strengthened in the faith, and they increased in numbers daily.**

ἔκραζεν (he called out) ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ (Sanhedrin). ἀνδρες ἀδελφοί, ἐγὼ Φαρισαῖός εἰμι, υἱὸς Φαρισαίων, περὶ ἐλπίδος (hope) καὶ ἀναστάσεως (resurrection) νεκρῶν ἐγὼ κρίνομαι. (Acts 23:6)

**he cried out in the council, "Brothers, I am a Pharisee, a son of Pharisees. It is with respect to the hope and the resurrection of the dead that I am on trial."**

ἀλλὰ λέγω, Ἰσραὴλ οὐκ ἔγνω (understand); πρῶτος Μωϋσῆς λέγει· ἐγὼ παραζηλώσω (will make jealous) ὑμᾶς ἐπ' οὐκ ἔθνει (Rom 10:19)

**But I ask, did Israel not understand? First Moses says, "I will make you jealous of those who are not a nation"**

## Chapter 5 Exercises

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### LEARNING ACTIVITY 1: VOCABULARY (1 HOUR)

Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new.

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 2: READING (1 HOUR) Read chapter

5 of the textbook.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 3: VERB TENSES (30– 45 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

Take some more time to become as familiar as possible with all of the indicative paradigms and endings. Sing along with the songs below over and over. The two new songs to add this week are in bold below.

▲ Recommended for learning about the indicative mood: ▲

The Singing Grammarian: (1) Present Active Indicative Song,  
 (2) Present Middle/Passive Song, (3) Future Active and Middle Song,  
 (4) Secondary Endings– Imperfect Tense Song,  
 (5) Aorist Active and Middle Song, (6) The Passives Song, (7) The  
 (Plu)Perfect Song, **(8) The Liquid Verbs Song, and (9) The μ Verbs Song.**

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 4: PARSING (2.5– 3.5 HOURS RECOMMENDED)

The following list of verbs are some of the most frequently occurring indicative forms.

1. Open a Logos search window and search for each inflected word to fill in the parsing of the following verbs. (Confirm the lexical form by double-clicking the word to open it in your prioritized lexicon.)
2. In the second row, indicate which principal part the verb is built off of (appendix B)
3. In the second row, indicate the unique characteristics of the verb from section §5.2 of your textbook. For example: contract, compound, μ verb, lexical middle, liquid, second aorist. (It can be more than one of these!)

Appendix B will help with this, particularly looking at the first three principal parts of a verb.

4. In the second row, indicate the unique characteristics of the verb from section §5.2 of the textbook (i.e., contract, compound, μι verb, lexical middle, liquid, 2 Aorist — a verb can be more than one of these).

inflected form	Tense	Voice	Mood	Person	Number	lexical form
εἶπεν example	Aorist	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	εἶπον / λέγω [hover details indicate εἶπον as lemma, but looking it up in a lexicon reveals that εἶπον is the 2 Aorist of λέγω]
principal part: third			characteristic(s): second aorist			
ἐστίν	Present	N/A	Indicative	3	Singular	εἶμι
principal part: N/A			characteristic(s): μι verb			
λέγει	Present	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	λέγω
principal part: 1st			characteristic(s): 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
ἦν	Imperfect	N/A	Indicative	3	Singular	εἶμι
principal part: N/A			characteristic(s): μι verb			
γέγονεν	Perfect	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	γίνομαι
principal part: 4 <sup>th</sup>			characteristic(s): Lexical Middle, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
ἐγένετο	Aorist	Middle	Indicative	3	Singular	γίνομαι
principal part: 3rd			characteristic(s): Lexical Middle, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
ἔσται	Future	N/A	Indicative	3	Singular	εἶμι
principal part: N/A			characteristic(s): μι verb			
ἔχει	Present	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	ἔχω
principal part: 1 <sup>st</sup>			characteristic(s): 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
ἀπέστειλεν	Aorist	Active	indicative	3	Singular	ἀποστέλλω
principal part: 3 <sup>rd</sup>			characteristic(s): Compound Verb, Liquid Verb			
εἶπαν	Aorist	Active	Indicative	3	Plural	λέγω
principal part: 3 <sup>rd</sup>			characteristic(s): 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
ἤκουσα	Aorist	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	ἀκούω
principal part: 3rd			characteristic(s): N/A			

(continued)



inflected form	Tense	Voice	Mood	Person	Number	lexical form
έρχεται	Present	M/P	Indicative	3	Singular	έρχομαι
principal part: 1 <sup>st</sup>			characteristic(s): Lexical Middle, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
ἦλθεν	Aorist	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	έρχομαι
principal part: 3 <sup>rd</sup>			characteristic(s): Lexical Middle, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
ἀπεκρίθη	Aorist	Passive	Indicative	3	Singular	ἀποκρίνομαι
principal part: 6 <sup>th</sup>			characteristic(s): Compound Verb, Lexical Middle, Liquid			
ἔλεγον	Imperfect	Active	Indicative	1/3	Sing/ <b>Plur</b>	λέγω
principal part: 1 <sup>st</sup>			characteristic(s): 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
ἐποίησεν	Aorist	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	ποιέω
principal part: 3 <sup>rd</sup>			characteristic(s): Contract			
ἐξῆλθεν	Aorist	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	ἐξέρχομαι
principal part: 3 <sup>rd</sup>			characteristic(s): Compound, Lexical Middle, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
ἔδωκεν	Aorist	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	δίδωμι
principal part: 3 <sup>rd</sup>			characteristic(s): μι verb			
ἦλθον	Aorist	Active	Indicative	1/3	Sing/ <b>Plur</b>	έρχομαι
principal part: 3 <sup>rd</sup>			characteristic(s): Lexical Middle, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
γέγραπται	Perfect	M/P	Indicative	3	Singular	γράφω
principal part: 5 <sup>th</sup>			characteristic(s): N/A			
ἔλεγεν	Imperfect	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	λέγω
principal part: 1 <sup>st</sup>			characteristic(s): 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
λέγουσιν	Present	Active	Indicative	3	Plural	λέγω
principal part: 1 <sup>st</sup>			characteristic(s): 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
εἶπον	Aorist	Active	Indicative	1	Singular	λέγω
principal part: 3 <sup>rd</sup>			characteristic(s): 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
ἐστάθη	Aorist	Passive	Indicative	3	Singular	ἴστημι
principal part: 6 <sup>th</sup>			characteristic(s): μι verb			
ἔχετε	Present	Active	Indicative	2	Plural	ἔχω
principal part: 1 <sup>st</sup>			characteristic(s): 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
ἐγέννησεν	Aorist	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	γεννάω
principal part: 3 <sup>rd</sup>			characteristic(s): Contract verb			

(continued)

inflected form	tense	Voice	mood	Person	number	lexical form
ἔφη	Imperfect	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	φημι
principal part: 1st			characteristic(s): μι verb			
εἰσῆλθεν	Aorist	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	εἰσέρχομαι
principal part: 3rd			characteristic(s): Compound Verb, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Aorist			
γέγονεν	Perfect	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	γίνομαι
principal part: 4th			characteristic(s): Lexical Middle			
ἔδόθη	Aorist	Passive	Indicative	3	Singular	δίδωμι
principal part: 6th			characteristic(s): μι verb			
ἐλάλησεν	Aorist	Active	Indicative	3	Singular	λαλέω
principal part: 3 <sup>rd</sup>			characteristic(s): Contract verb			

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 5: REVIEW (30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)**

You've just spent a good amount of time learning a lot of new things. Take 30 minutes to do one final read through of the chapter to solidify the knowledge, and make sure you can answer all of the questions in the *Least You Need to Know* section. Use the online flashcards link in the chapter to quiz yourself on the questions.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

## 5.7 THE SECOND TIME AROUND

This chapter very much builds off of the foundation laid in the previous chapter. Learning the differences in these alternative patterns, in addition to the paradigms and endings learned in the previous chapter, will help you to recognize them when parsing. Take the time also to memorize the εἰμί indicative paradigm, as it is the most frequent verb in the NT.

**ADVANCED EXERCISES (CH. 5 PART 1)****Learning Activity 1: Vocabulary (1 hour)**

Learn your assigned vocabulary list from Appendix A. Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new. Knowledge of this new vocabulary is assumed in the translation work.

**Learning Activity 2: Reading (1 hour)**

Read chapter 5 of the textbook again.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 3: Memorize Indicative Verb Endings (1 hour)**

Memorize the indicative verb endings. Use *The Singing Grammarian* as help, and practice filling in the paradigms from memory using the practice tables.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 4: Parsing Practice (1.5 hours)**

Drill yourself using either ParseGreek or Paradigms Master Pro

- For ParseGreek, choose any learned vocabulary range in conjunction with chapters 4 and 5 grammar concepts
- For Paradigms Master Pro, choose  
**Verbs by moods: All verbs: Indicatives.**

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 4: Parsing Work (1.5 hours)**

1. εἶπεν **Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing., λεγω - he/she/it said**
2. ἐστίν **Present, Indicative, 3rd, sing., εἰμί - he is**
3. ἦν **Imperfect, Indicative, 3rd, sing., εἰμί - he was**
4. ἔσται **Future, Indicative, 3rd, sing., εἰμί - he will be**
5. εἶ **Present, Indicative, 2nd, sing., εἰμί - you are**
6. εἰσιν **Present, Indicative, 3rd, plu., εἰμί - they are**
7. ἦσαν **Imperfect, Indicative, 3rd, plu., εἰμί - they were**
8. γέγραπται **Perfect, m/p, Indicative, 3rd, sing., γράφω - he has written**
9. ἐσμεν **Present, Indicative, 1st, plu., εἰμί - we are**
10. ἔσονται **Future, Indicative, 3rd, plu., εἰμί - they will be**

11. ἐγένετο **Aorist, middle, Indicative, 3rd, sing., γινομαι - he became**
12. εἶπαν **Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, plu., λεγω - they said**
13. ἦλθεν **Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing., ἔρχομαι - he came**
14. ἦσαν **Imperative, Indicative, 3rd, plu., εἰμί - they were**
15. ἀπεκρίθη **Aorist, passive, Indicative, 3rd, sing., ἀποκρίνομαι - he answered**

#### Learning Activity 6: Translation (3.5 hours)

Translate the following sentences. Be ready to parse any indicative verbs that appear in the sentences. The following sentences assume knowledge of all words occurring up to 62 occurrences (chs. 1– 11 and lists 1– 4). For some difficult forms, the lexical form is provided. For any remaining difficult forms, consult the morphological information in Logos Bible Software.

αὕτη δέ ἐστιν ἡ κρίσις (judgment) ὅτι τὸ φῶς ἐλήλυθεν (has come) εἰς τὸν κόσμον καὶ ἠγάπησαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι μᾶλλον τὸ σκότος (darkness) ἢ τὸ φῶς (John 3:19)

**And this is the judgement: the light has come into the world, and people loved the darkness rather than the light.**

εἴτε προφάσει εἴτε (whether false motives or) ἀληθείᾳ, Χριστὸς καταγγέλλεται (is proclaimed), καὶ ἐν τούτῳ χαίρω. Ἀλλὰ καὶ χαρήσομαι (lex = χαίρω) (Phil 1:18)

**whether in pretense or in truth, Christ is proclaimed, and in that I rejoice.**

νόμον οὖν καταργοῦμεν (we overthrow) διὰ τῆς πίστεως; μὴ γένοιτο (by no means); ἀλλὰ νόμον ἱστανόμεν (lex = ἴστημι). (Rom 3:31)

**Do we then overthrow the law by this faith? By no means! On the contrary, we uphold the law.**

ἔλαβεν τοὺς ἑπτὰ ἄρτους καὶ τοὺς ἰχθύας (fish) καὶ εὐχαριστήσας (after giving thanks) ἔκλασεν (he broke) καὶ ἐδίδου τοῖς μαθηταῖς, οἱ δὲ μαθηταὶ τοῖς ὄχλοις. (Matt 15:36)

**he took the seven loaves and the fish, and having given thanks he broke them and gave them to the disciples, and the disciples gave them to the crowds.**

Ἔγώ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν (shepherd) ὁ καλός. ὁ ποιμὴν ὁ καλὸς τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ τίθεισιν ὑπὲρ τῶν προβάτων (sheep). (John 10:11)

**I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd lays down his life for the sheep.**

Εἰρήνην ἀφήμι ὑμῖν, εἰρήνην τὴν ἐμὴν δίδωμι ὑμῖν· οὐ καθὼς ὁ κόσμος δίδωσιν ἐγὼ δίδωμι ὑμῖν. (John 14:27)

**Peace I leave with you; my peace I give to you. Not as the world gives do I give to you.**

#### **ADVANCED EXERCISES (CH. 5 PART 2)**

##### **Learning Activity 1: Vocabulary (1 hour)**

Learn your assigned vocabulary list from Appendix A. Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new. Knowledge of this new vocabulary is assumed in the translation work.

##### **Learning Activity 2: Reading (30 minutes)**

Review chapter 5 of the textbook again.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 3: Memorize the Indicative Verb Endings (1 hour)**

Memorize the indicative verb endings. Use *The Singing Grammarian* as help, and practice filling in the paradigms from memory using the practice tables.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 4: Parsing Practice (1.5 hours)**

Drill yourself using either ParseGreek or Paradigms Master Pro

- For ParseGreek, choose any learned vocabulary range in conjunction with chapter 5 grammar concepts
- For Paradigms Master Pro, work on first, second, and third declension nouns until you can get them all right every single time.

**\*\*note\*\*** The program gives you the lexical form in the parsing. Take time to practice recognizing the lexical form on your own, as you will be responsible for providing the lexical form in testing.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 4: Parsing Work (1.5 hours)**

1. εἶδον 2 Aorist, Active, Indicative, 1st/3rd, plu/sing, ὁράω, I saw
2. γέγραπται Perfect, mid/pass, Indicative, 3rd, sing, γράφω, he has written
3. ἐξῆλθεν 2 Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing, ερχομαι, he went out
4. ἔδωκεν Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing, δίδωμι, he gave
5. ἦλθον Aorist, Active, Indicative, 1st, sing, ερχομαι, I went
6. οἴδατε Perfect, Active, Indicative, 2nd, plural, οἶδα, you know
7. εἶπον 2 Aorist, Active, Indicative, 1st, sing, λεγω, I said
8. εἶδεν Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing, ὁράω, he saw
9. ἔφη Imperfect, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing, φημι, he declared
10. εἰσῆλθεν Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing, εἰσχωμαι, he will come in

11. ἀπῆλθεν **2 Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing, απερχομαι, he came to/go to**
12. ἀπέστειλεν **Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing, αποστέλλω, he sent**
13. ἀπέθανεν **Aorist, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing, αποθνησκω, he did**
14. γέγονεν **Perfect, Active, Indicative, 3rd, sing, γινομαι, he became/am**
15. εὔρον **Aorist, Active, Indicative, 1st, sing, εύρίσκω, I found**
16. δώσω **Future, Active, Indicative, 1st, sing, διδωμι, I will give**

#### Learning Activity 6: Translation (3.5 hours)

Translate the following sentences. Be ready to parse any indicative verbs that appear in the sentences. The following sentences assume knowledge of all words occurring up to 56 times (chs. 1–11 and lists 1–5). For difficult forms, consult the morphological information in Logos Bible Software.

λέγει αὐτῇ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· ἀναστήσεται (lex = ἀνίστημι) ὁ ἀδελφός σου. (John 11:23)

**Jesus said to her, "Your brother will rise again" (ESV)**

μέλλει γὰρ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἔρχεσθαι (to come) ἐν τῇ δόξῃ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ μετὰ τῶν ἀγγέλων αὐτοῦ, καὶ τότε ἀποδώσει (he will repay) ἑκάστῳ κατὰ τὴν πρᾶξιν (deeds) αὐτοῦ. (Matt 16:27)

**For the son of Man is going to come with his angels in the glory of his Father, and then he will repay each person according to what he has done (ESV).**

ἵνα παραστήσωμεν (we may present) πάντα ἄνθρωπον τέλειον (complete) ἐν Χριστῷ. (Col 1:28)

**that we may present everyone mature in Christ (ESV)**

τότε ἐπέτιθεσαν (they laid) τὰς χεῖρας ἐπ' αὐτούς καὶ ἐλάβανον πνεῦμα ἅγιον. (Acts 8:17)

**Then they laid their hands on them and they received the Holy Spirit (ESV)**

ὃν (he whom) γὰρ ἀπέστειλεν (lex = ἀποστέλλω) ὁ θεὸς τὰ ῥήματα τοῦ θεοῦ λαλεῖ, οὐ γὰρ ἐκ μέτρου (measure) δίδωσιν τὸ πνεῦμα. (John 3:34)

**For he whom God has sent utters the words of God, for he gives the Spirit without measure (ESV)**

καὶ εἶδον (lex = ὁράω) τοὺς νεκροὺς, τοὺς μεγάλους καὶ τοὺς μικροὺς (small) (Rev 20:12)

**And I saw the dead, great and small (ESV)**

μετὰ δὲ πολὺν χρόνον (long time) ἔρχεται ὁ κύριος τῶν δούλων ἐκείνων καὶ συναίρει (settled) λόγον μετ' αὐτῶν. (Matt 25:19)

**Now after a long time the master of those servants came and settled accounts with them (ESV).**



## Chapter 6 Exercises

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**LEARNING ACTIVITY 1: VOCABULARY (1 HOUR)**

Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new.

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 2: READING PRACTICE (30 MINUTES)** Take 30 minutes to practice your Greek reading using the Greek audio Bible resource in Logos.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 3: TEXTBOOK READING (1 HOUR)** Read chapter 6 of the textbook.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 4: DECLENSION ENDINGS (15 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)**

You've just learned that the article, adjectives, and pronouns use declension endings just like nouns. Take some time to review the declension songs once again. Sing along until you've memorized them.

▲ Recommended for learning declension endings: ▲  
The Singing Grammarian: (1) First Declension, (2) Second Declension, and  
(3) Third Declension Songs.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 5: THE GREEK DEFINITE ARTICLE (15–30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)**

Take some time to become as familiar as possible with the Greek definite article.

▲ Recommended for learning the Greek article: ▲  
The Singing Grammarian: The Article Song.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 6: ARTICLE, ADJECTIVE, AND PRONOUN FUNCTIONS (2–3 HOURS RECOMMENDED)**

The following examples use the adjective “good,” the noun “person/man,” an article, the third- person personal pronoun, a demonstrative pronoun, and the verb λυεί (“he/she/it looses”). They will *always* be nominative, masculine, singular. Using just your textbook, translate each example and determine how they are functioning. Take notice of how similar some of the constructions are.

1. ὁ ἄνθρωπος
  - a. translation: **The man**
  - b. function of article: **Makes the noun definite**
  
2. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος
  - a. translation: **The good man**
  - b. function of article: **Definite article**
  - c. function of adjective: **Makes the adjective (and noun) definite**
  
3. ὁ αὐτός ἄνθρωπος
  - a. translation: **The same man**
  - b. function of article: **Makes the noun definite**
  - c. function<sup>1</sup> of pronoun: **Adjectival Intensification (aka Intensive Attributive)**
  
4. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος
  - a. translation: **The good man**
  - b. function of article: **Makes the noun and adjective definite**
  - c. function of adjective: **Attributive**

1. I am NOT asking what type of pronoun this is, but how it is functioning.

- 
5. οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος
- translation: **This man** (demonstrative pronouns never take an article, contra the AAA rule for adjectives)
  - function of article: **Makes the noun definite**
  - function of pronoun: this is a proximate demonstrative paired with a noun, (p. 128) acting like an adjective, it: **specifies**
6. ὁ αὐτός ὁ ἄνθρωπος
- translation: **The same man**
  - function of article: **Makes the pronoun and noun definite**
  - function of pronoun: **Adjectival Intensification (Intensive Attributive)**
7. ἄγαθός ὁ ἄνθρωπος
- translation: **The man is good**
  - function of article: **Makes the noun definite**
  - function of adjective: **Predicate nominative**
8. αὐτός ὁ ἄνθρωπος
- translation: **The man himself**
  - function of article: **Makes the noun definite**
  - function of pronoun: **Reflexive Intensification (aka Intensive Predicative)**
9. ὁ ἄγαθός ἄνθρωπος λυεί
- translation: **The good man looses**
  - function of article: **Makes the adjective (and noun) definite**
  - function of adjective: **Attributive**
  - What is the subject? **The good man**
10. αὐτός λυεί
- translation: **He looses**
  - function of pronoun: **subject**

## 11. ὁ λυεί

- a. translation: **He looses**
- b. function of article: **subject (article as a pronoun)**

## 12. ὁ ἀγαθὸς λυεί

- a. translation: **The good [man/person] looses**
- b. function of adjective: **substantival**

## 13. οὗτος λυεί

- a. translation: **This [one] looses**
- b. function of pronoun: **subject**

## 14. ὁ ἄνθρωπος λυεί ὁ ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ [in the house]

- a. function of first article: **Makes the noun definite**
- b. function of second article: **Rope in a prepositional phase**

ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ θησαυροῦ τῆς καρδίας προφέρει τὸ ἀγαθόν, καὶ ὁ πονηρὸς ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ προφέρει τὸ πονηρόν· (Luke 6:45)

1. First, take a few minutes to observe how your preferred English translation translates this verse.
2. Now close your Bible software. Using just your mind and the textbook, try to parse the articles, nouns and adjectives in the table below (take no more than 30 minutes).
3. Confirm/complete the parsing with your Bible software.
4. This chapter has taught you the different ways the article and adjectives can function. Fill out the “article function” and “adjective function” boxes.

5.	word	Case	Gender	number	lexical form
	ὁ	nom.	masc.	sing.	ὁ
article function: makes something definite					
	ἀγαθός	nom.	masc.	sing.	ἀγαθός
adjective function: attributes value to the noun					
	ἄνθρωπος	nom.	masc.	sing.	ἄνθρωπος
<b>N/A</b>					
	τοῦ	gen.	masc.	sing.	ὁ
article function: <b>makes adj definite</b>					
	ἀγαθοῦ	gen.	masc.	sing.	ἀγαθός
adjective function: <b>attributive</b>					
	τῆς	gen.	fem.	sing.	ὁ
article function: <b>makes noun definite</b>					
	καρδίας	gen.	fem.	sing.	καρδία
<b>N/A</b>					
	τὸ	acc.	neuter	sing.	ὁ
article function: <b>makes adjective definite</b>					
	ἀγαθόν	acc.	neuter	sing.	ἀγαθός
adjective function: <b>acting substantively</b>					

5. Use your Bible software now. What is the verb in this section? προφέρει
- How is it parsed? present, active, indicative, 3rd person, singular, προφέρω
  - What does the tense indicate (aspect and time)? Internal aspect (unfolding action)/present time
  - What does the voice indicate? active--subject performs the action

- d. What does the mood indicate? **Indicative—the mood of certainty (the verb did happen, is happening now, or will happen)**
- e. What kind of endings does this verb take? **primary active**

#### LEARNING ACTIVITY 7: BIBLE SOFTWARE ACTIVITIES (2–3 HOURS RECOMMENDED)

Up to this point you have searched for single words. The following activities ask you to do a “search string”—meaning you will now search for more than one word under certain conditions. Restrict the first 7 questions to the Gospel of John. Open the leb or esv and place your Greek NT in parallel. In the inline search, choose “morph” for the following questions.

1. Search for: [any article] + δε̅ + [any indicative verb].  
  
(hint: put this into your Logos morph search – *lemma:δε̅ AFTER 1 WORDs @D BEFORE 1 WORD @V??!*)
  - a. How often does this occur? **26**
  - b. In all of these examples, how is the article functioning? **Acting like a pronoun/subject**
  - c. How do you know the article is functioning this way (what are the grammatical clues)? **The article is standing on its own and has a matching antecedent**
2. Now search for all demonstrative pronouns with the inline search (hit @ and choose “pronoun” and “demonstrative”). This will highlight the Greek demonstrative and the English word that translates it.
  - a. Look at the first 5 hits.

How is the demonstrative functioning here? **Substantially**

How should these be translated? οὗτος (**this [one]**) – as seen in John 1:2, 7, 15 – and ἐκεῖνος (**that [one]**) – as seen in John 1:8, 18 – are both nominative, masculine, singular and can simply be translated as “**he**” in these verses

- b. Now look at John 1:39. How is the demonstrative functioning here? **As an adjective**
- c. How do you know? **The demonstrative is paired with a noun in full concord (τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην – all are feminine, singular, and accusative)**
3. Now search for all adjectives with the inline search (hit @ and choose “adjective”). This will highlight the Greek adjective and the English word that translates it.
- a. There are 2 adjectives in John 1:3. How are these functioning? **Substantively (like nouns)**

How do you know? **The adjectives stand alone (they are not paired with nouns)**

Scroll down to John 3:16. There are 2 adjectives here. How are these functioning?

How do you know? **\*They are functioning attributively. The adjective and the noun it is paired with are identical in case, gender, and number.** (\*Note: this question refers to the adjectives **μονογενῆ** and **αἰώνιον**)

τὸν υἱὸν τὸν μονογενῆ = *the one and only son*

ζωὴν αἰώνιον = *eternal life*

4. In the inline search, hit the @ sign. Notice that you can hover over each word in the morph menu to get a brief description.
- a. Search for all first-person personal pronouns. How many occur in John? **544**
- b. Scroll down to John 1:33. The first word **ἐγώ** is called a crasis word form, a smashing together of **καί** and **ἐγώ**. Now go to the tools menu and click on “Information” to open the very helpful Information window. Click on **ἐγώ** to fill the information window. The *translation* section of Information shows you how different English translations translate this word utilizing Logos’ *Text Comparison* feature. Which versions use the word “myself” in their translation? **ESV, RSV, NIV, NRSV**
- c. Search for all second-person personal pronouns. How many occur in John? **411**

5. As you recall, the third-person personal pronoun can have special functions. These special functions are tagged in Logos as “Intensive Attributive” and “Intensive Predicative” in the Morph menu. Search for the third-person personal pronouns with intensive predicative function. The first hit is John 2:24. How is the intensive predicative translated in various translations? (use the Information pane)

**“on his part” – ESV, NRSV, NASB95; “himself” – LEB; left untranslated – NIV, KJV 1900, NLT, HCSB, RSV**

6. Now search for the third-person personal pronoun with intensive attributive (but search the entire NT, not just John). The first two hits are where? **Luke 2:8; 2:38**

What is the difference between the constructions in these hits?

**In both verses, the third-person personal pronoun is in full concord with the noun it is paired with (in this case, they are all feminine, singular, and dative); however, in Luke 2:8 the pronoun has an article while the pronoun in Luke 2:38 does not.**

7. Find an example of a comparative adjective. What is the first result from John? **μείζω (John 1:50)**

What is this word’s lexical form? **μέγας**

8. Find the number of the beast in Revelation and write it out in Greek: **ἑξακόσιοι ἑξήκοντα ἕξ (666)**

9. **εἷς** κύριος, **μία** πίστις (faith), **ἓν** βάπτισμα (baptism) (Eph 4:5).

- a. Why are these 3 words different? **The cardinal numbers 1-4 are declined and must match the noun they are paired with in case, gender and number. The three different words translated “one” in Ephesians 4:5 vary because the nouns they are paired with vary in gender (masculine, feminine, and neuter respectively)**

10. ὁ **πρῶτος** ἄνθρωπος ἐκ γῆς χοϊκός, ὁ **δεύτερος** ἄνθρωπος ἐξ οὐρανοῦ (1 Cor 15:47)

- a. What kind of words are these? **Ordinals**  
b. Translation: **πρῶτος=first; δεύτερος=second**

#### **LEARNING ACTIVITY 8: REVIEW (30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)**

You’ve just spent a good amount of time learning a lot of new things. Take 30 minutes to do one final read through of the chapter to solidify your knowledge, and make sure you can answer all of the questions in the *Least You Need to Know* section. Use the online flashcards link in the chapter to quiz yourself on the questions.



Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

As you recognized, adjectives and pronouns use case endings, so if you have those down you do not need to focus heavily on memorization in this chapter. Instead, focus heavily on what adjectives can do (§6.2.2) and the special functions of the third-person personal pronoun (§6.3.3.1).

6.8

**THE SECOND  
TIME AROUND**

Greek has numerous types of pronouns, and not all of them are particularly frequent. Through the chapter, several pronoun types were mentioned but not shown. The following tables cover the pronouns that were not shown through the chapter.

Table 46: Correlative Pronouns

	"such"	"so much/great"	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
			sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.	sg.	pl.
<i>nom.</i>	τοι-	τοσ-	-οὔτος	-οὔτοι	- αὐτή	-αὐταί	- τοὔτο	- ταῦτα
<i>gen.</i>	τοι-	τοσ-	- τούτου	-τούτων	-ταύτης	-τούτων	- τούτου	-τούτων
<i>dat.</i>	τοι-	τοσ-	-τούτῳ	- τούτοις	- ταύτῃ	-ταύταις	-τούτῳ	- τούτοις
<i>acc.</i>	τοι-	τοσ-	- τοῦτον	- τούτους	- ταύτην	-ταύτας	- τοὔτο	- ταῦτα
			Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
			<i>sg.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>sg.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>sg.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
<i>nominative</i>			οἷος	οἷοι	οἷα	οἷαι	οἷον	οἷα
<i>genitive</i>			οἷου	οἷων	οἷας	οἷων	οἷου	οἷων
<i>Dative</i>			οἷῳ	οἷοις	οἷα	οἷαις	οἷῳ	οἷοις
<i>accusative</i>			οἷον	οἷους	οἷαν	οἷας	οἷον	οἷα
			Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
			<i>sg.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>sg.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>sg.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
<i>nominative</i>			ὅσος	ὅσοι	ὄση	ὄσαι	ὄσον	ὄσα
<i>genitive</i>			ὄσου	ὄσων	ὄσης	ὄσων	ὄσου	ὄσων
<i>Dative</i>			ὄσῳ	ὄσοις	ὄση	ὄσαις	ὄσῳ	ὄσοις

<i>accusative</i>	ὅσον	ὅσους	ὅσῃν	ὅσας	ὅσον	ὅσα
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Table 47: Possessive Pronouns

		Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 sg "my"	<i>nom.</i>	ἐμός	ἐμοί	ἐμή	ἐμαί	ἐμόν	ἐμά
	<i>gen.</i>	ἐμοῦ	ἐμῶν	ἐμῆς	ἐμῶν	ἐμοῦ	ἐμῶν
	<i>dat.</i>	ἐμῷ	ἐμοῖς	ἐμῇ	ἐμαῖς	ἐμῷ	ἐμοῖς
	<i>acc.</i>	ἐμόν	ἐμούς	ἐμήν	ἐμάς	ἐμόν	ἐμά
1 pl "our"	<i>nom.</i>	ἡμέτερος	ἡμέτεροι	ἡμέτερα	ἡμέτεραι	ἡμέτερον	ἡμέτερα
	<i>gen.</i>	ἡμετέρου	ἡμετέρων	ἡμέτερας	ἡμετέρων	ἡμετέρου	ἡμετέρων
	<i>dat.</i>	ἡμετέρῳ	ἡμέτεροις	ἡμέτερα	ἡμέτεραις	ἡμετέρῳ	ἡμέτεροις
	<i>acc.</i>	ἡμέτερον	ἡμέτερους	ἡμέτεραν	ἡμέτερας	ἡμέτερον	ἡμέτερα
		Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
2 sg "your"	<i>nom.</i>	σός	σοί	Σή	σαί	σόν	Σά
	<i>gen.</i>	σοῦ	σῶν	σῆς	σῶν	σοῦ	σῶν
	<i>dat.</i>	σῷ	σοῖς	σῇ	σαῖς	σῷ	σοῖς
	<i>acc.</i>	σόν	σοός	Σήν	σάς	σόν	Σά
2 pl "your"	<i>nom.</i>	ὕμετερος	ὕμετεροι	ὕμετερα	ὕμετεραι	ὕμετερον	ὕμετερα
	<i>gen.</i>	ὕμετέρου	ὕμετέρων	ὕμετερας	ὕμετέρων	ὕμετέρου	ὕμετέρων
	<i>dat.</i>	ὕμετέρῳ	ὕμέτεροις	ὕμέτερα	ὕμέτεραις	ὕμετέρῳ	ὕμέτεροις
	<i>acc.</i>	ὕμέτερον	ὕμέτερους	ὕμέτεραν	ὕμέτερας	ὕμέτερον	ὕμέτερα
		Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
3 "his/her/ its/their"	<i>nom.</i>	ἴδιος	ἴδιοι	ἴδια	ἴδαι	ἴδιον	ἴδια
	<i>gen.</i>	ἰδίου	ἰδιῶν	ἰδίας	ἰδιῶν	ἰδίου	ἰδιῶν

	<i>dat.</i>	ἴδιω	ἴδιοις	ἴδιᾱ	ἴδαις	ἴδιω	ἴδιοις
	<i>acc.</i>	ἴδιον	ἴδιους	ἴδιαν	ἴδιας	ἴδιον	ἴδια

The indefinite relative is exactly as it sounds—the indefinite pro noun and the relative pronoun are put together. So a dative singular feminine form takes the dative singular feminine form of the indefinite and the relative and puts them together. The following table shows just the nominatives.

Table 48: Indefinite Relative Pronouns

Masculine		Neuter		Feminine	
<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>plural</i>	<i>singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
ὅστις	οἵτινες	ὅτι	ἅτινα	ἣτις	αἵτινες

Table 49: Qualitative and Quantitative Pronouns

QUALITATIVE “what type?”	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	<i>sg.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>sg.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>sg.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
<i>nominative</i>	ποῖος	ποῖοι	ποῖᾱ	ποῖαι	ποῖον	ποῖᾱ
<i>genitive</i>	ποῖου	ποῖων	ποῖᾱς	ποῖων	ποῖου	ποῖων
<i>Dative</i>	ποῖω	ποῖοις	ποῖᾱ	ποῖαις	ποῖω	ποῖοις
<i>accusative</i>	ποῖον	ποῖους	ποῖᾱν	ποῖᾱς	ποῖον	ποῖᾱ
QUANTITATIVE “how much?”	Masculine		Feminine		Neuter	
	<i>sg.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>sg.</i>	<i>pl.</i>	<i>sg.</i>	<i>pl.</i>
<i>nominative</i>	πόσος	πόσοι	πόση	πόσαι	πόσον	πόσα
<i>genitive</i>	πόσου	πόσων	πόσης	πόσων	πόσου	πόσων
<i>Dative</i>	πόσω	πόσοις	πόση	πόσαις	πόσω	πόσοις
<i>accusative</i>	πόσον	πόσους	πόσην	πόσας	πόσον	πόσα

Table 50: Reflexive Pronouns

MASCULINE	Singular			Plural		
	1 "myself"	2 "yourself"	3 "himself"	1 "ourselves"	2 "yourselves"	3 "themselves"
<i>Genitive</i>	ἐμαυτοῦ	σεαυτοῦ	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
<i>Dative</i>	ἐμαυτῷ	σεαυτῷ	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυτοῖς
<i>Accusative</i>	ἐμαυτόν	σεαυτόν	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτούς
NEUTER	Singular			Plural		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Genitive</i>	-	-	ἐαυτοῦ	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
<i>Dative</i>	-	-	ἐαυτῷ	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυτοῖς	ἐαυτοῖς
<i>Accusative</i>	-	-	ἐαυτόν	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτούς	ἐαυτούς
FEMININE	Singular			Plural		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
<i>Genitive</i>	ἐμαυτῆς	σεαυτῆς	ἐαυτῆς	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν	ἐαυτῶν
<i>Dative</i>	ἐμαυτῇ	σεαυτῇ	ἐαυτῇ	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυταῖς	ἐαυταῖς
<i>Accusative</i>	ἐμαυτήν	σεαυτήν	ἐαυτήν	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτάς	ἐαυτάς

Table 51: Reciprocal Pronouns

Only three forms of the reciprocal pronoun exist in the NT.

- ἀλλήλων = of one another (genitive)
- ἀλλήλοις = to one another (dative)
- ἀλλήλους = one another (accusative)

Table 52: Negative Pronouns

singular only	MASCULINE “no one”	FEMININE “no one”	NEUTER “nothing”
<i>nom.</i>	οὐδεῖς	οὐδεμία	οὐδέν
<i>gen.</i>	οὐδενός	οὐδεμιᾶς	οὐδενός
<i>dat.</i>	οὐδενί	οὐδεμιᾷ	οὐδενί
<i>acc.</i>	οὐδένα	οὐδεμίαν	οὐδέν

**ADVANCED EXERCISES (CH. 6)****Learning Activity 1: Vocabulary (1 hour)**

Learn your assigned vocabulary list from Appendix A. Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new. Knowledge of this new vocabulary is assumed in the translation work.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 2: Reading (1 hour)**

Read chapter 6 of the textbook again.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 3: Memorize Declension Endings (30–60 minutes)**

Review and make sure you have memorized the first, second, and third declension endings. Use *The Singing Grammarian* as help, and practice filling in paradigms from memory using the practice tables.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 4: Parsing Practice (1.5 hours)**

Drill yourself using either ParseGreek or Paradigms Master Pro

- For ParseGreek, choose any learned vocabulary range in conjunction with chapter 6 grammar concepts.
- For Paradigms Master Pro, choose **Adjectives: Cardinals, Pronouns (all 4), and The article.**

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### Learning Activity 5: Parsing Work (1.5 hours)

1. αὐτοῦ 3<sup>rd</sup> personal pronoun, genitive, masculine, singular, αὐτός, his
2. αὐτῷ 3<sup>rd</sup> personal pronoun, dative, neuter/masc., singular, αὐτός, to him
3. αὐτόν 3<sup>rd</sup> personal pronoun, accusative, masculine, singular, αὐτός, him
4. ὑμῖν 2<sup>nd</sup> personal pronoun, dative, plural, σύ, to y'all
5. αὐτῶν 3<sup>rd</sup> personal pronoun, genitive, fem/masc/neut., plural, αὐτός, theirs
6. ὑμῶν 2<sup>nd</sup> personal pronoun, genitive, plural, σύ, your, of/from y'all
7. αὐτοῖς 3<sup>rd</sup> personal pronoun, dative, masc/neut., plural, αὐτός, to them
8. μου 1<sup>st</sup> personal pronoun, genitive, singular, ἐγώ, my of/from me
9. ὑμᾶς 2<sup>nd</sup> personal pronoun, accusative, plural, σύ, y'all
10. σου 2<sup>nd</sup> personal pronoun, genitive, singular, σύ, your of/from you
11. ἡμῶν 1<sup>st</sup> personal pronoun, genitive, plural, ἐγώ, our of/from us
12. τί interrogative pronoun, nom/acc., neuter, singular, τίς, who? which? what? why?
13. τοῦτο near demonstrative pronoun, nom/acc, neuter, singular, οὗτος, this
14. με 1<sup>st</sup> personal pronoun, accusative, singular, ἐγώ, me
15. τις indefinite pronoun, nom., masc/fem., singular, τίς, someone/something, anyone
16. ταῦτα near demonstrative pronoun, nom/acc., neuter, plural, οὗτος, these
17. ὃ relative pronoun, nom/acc., neuter, singular, ὅς, who, whom, which, that
18. ὃς relative pronoun, nominative, masculine, singular, ὅς, who, whom, which, that
19. αὐτῆς 3<sup>rd</sup> personal pronoun, genitive, feminine, singular, αὐτός, hers
20. ᾧ relative pronoun, dative, masc/neuter, singular, ὅς, who, whom, which, that
21. ἀλλήλους reciprocal pronoun, accusative, plural, one another
22. ἐμοί 1<sup>st</sup> personal pronoun, dative, singular, ἐγώ, to/in me
23. ἐαυτόν reflexive pronoun, accusative, masc/neut., singular, ἑαυτοῦ, himself

24. οἵτινες **indefinite relative pronoun, nominative, masculine, plural, ὅστις, who**
25. ὅσα **correlative pronoun, nom/acc., neuter, plural, ὅσος, as many as**
26. ἐκεῖνος **far demonstrative pronoun, nominative, masculine, singular, ἐκεῖνος, that**

### Learning Activity 6: Translation (3.5 hours)

Translate the following sentences. Be ready to parse any articles/ adjectives/pronouns/ numbers that appear in the sentences. The following sentences assume knowledge of all words occurring up to 50 times (chs. 1–11 and lists 1–6 ). For difficult forms, consult the morphological information in Logos Bible Software.

καὶ ἐξεπορεύετο (going) πρὸς αὐτὸν πᾶσα ἡ Ἰουδαία χώρα (countryside) καὶ οἱ Ἱεροσολυμίται (Jerusalemites) πάντες, καὶ ἐβαπτίζοντο ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ Ἰορδάνῃ (Jordan) ποταμῷ (river) ἐξομολογούμενοι (confessing) τὰς ἀμαρτίας αὐτῶν. (Mark 1:5)

**And all the country of Judea and all Jerusalem were going out to him and were being baptized by him in the river Jordan, confessing their sins (ESV)**

καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ· πᾶς ἄνθρωπος πρῶτον τὸν καλὸν οἶνον (lex = οἶνος) τίθησιν καὶ ὅταν μεθυσθῶσιν (drunk) τὸν ἐλάσσω (inferior)· σὺ τετήρηκας τὸν καλὸν οἶνον (wine) ἕως ἄρτι (now). (John 2:10)

**And said to him, "Everyone serves the good wine first, and when people have drunk freely, then the poor (ESV).**

ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ θησαυροῦ (treasure) τῆς καρδίας προφέρει (produces) τὸ ἀγαθόν, καὶ ὁ πονηρὸς ἐκ τοῦ πονηροῦ προφέρει τὸ πονηρόν· ἐκ γὰρ περισσεύματος (abundance) καρδίας λαλεῖ τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ. (Luke 6:45)

**The good person out of the good treasure of his heart produces good, and the evil person out of his evil treasure produces evil, for out of the abundance of the heart his mouth speaks (ESV).**

καὶ ὁ Κορνήλιος (Cornelius) ἔφη· ἀπὸ τετάρτης ἡμέρας (days) μέχρι (until) ταύτης τῆς ὥρας ἣμιν τὴν ἐνάτην (nine) προσευχόμενος (I was praying) ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ μου, καὶ ἰδοὺ ἀνὴρ ἕστη (lex = ἴστημι) ἐνώπιόν μου ἐν ἐσθῆτι λαμπρᾷ (dazzling clothes) (Acts 10:30)

**And Cornelius said, "Four days ago, about this hour, I was praying in my house at the ninth hour, and behold, a man stood before me in bright clothing (ESV).**

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τὰ πρόβατα (sheep) τὰ ἐμὰ τῆς φωνῆς μου ἀκούουσιν, κἀγὼ γινώσκω αὐτὰ καὶ ἀκολουθοῦσίν μοι, κἀγὼ δίδωμι αὐτοῖς ζωὴν αἰώνιον καὶ οὐ μὴ ἀπόλωνται (perish) εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα καὶ οὐχ ἀρπάσει (will snatch) τις αὐτὰ ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς μου. (John 10:27– 28)

**My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me. I give them eternal life, and they will never perish, and no one will snatch them out of my hand (ESV).**

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Καὶ ἀπεσταλμένοι ἦσαν (they had been sent) ἐκ τῶν Φαρισαίων. καὶ ἠρώτησαν αὐτὸν καὶ εἶπαν αὐτῷ· τί οὖν βαπτίζεις εἰ σὺ οὐκ εἶ ὁ χριστὸς οὐδὲ Ἠλίας (Elijah) οὐδὲ ὁ προφήτης; ἀπεκρίθη (lex = ἀποκρίνομαι) αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰωάννης λέγων (saying)· ἐγὼ βαπτίζω ἐν ὕδατι· μέσος ὑμῶν ἕστηκεν (lex = ἴστημι) ὃν ὑμεῖς οὐκ οἴδατε (John 1:24– 26)

**(Now they had been sent from the Pharisees.) They asked him, "Then why are you baptizing, if you are neither the Christ, nor Elijah, nor the prophet?" John answered them, "I baptize with water, but among you stands one who you do not know (ESV).**

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## Chapter 7 Exercises

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 1: VOCABULARY (1 HOUR)

Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 2: READING PRACTICE (30 MINUTES)

Take 15 minutes to practice your Greek reading using the Greek audio Bible resource in Logos. For another 15 minutes, practice reading 1 John 1:1– 10. (Remember, it is okay not to fully understand what you are reading.)

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

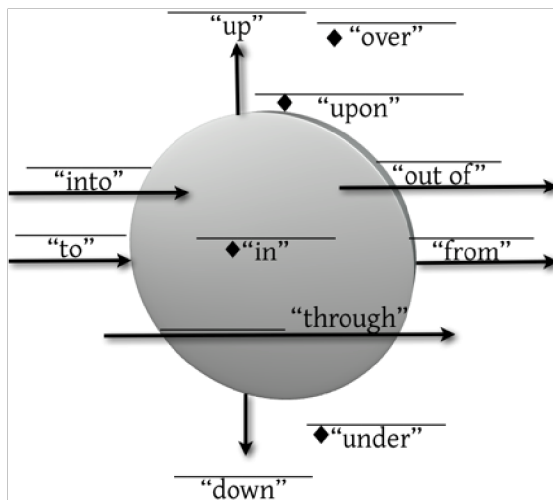
### LEARNING ACTIVITY 3: TEXTBOOK READING (1 HOUR)

Read chapter 7 of the textbook.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 4: PREPOSITIONS (30– 45 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

Chapter 7 has a spatial prepositions chart. This is a good way to learn the basic meanings of prepositions. Make a few photocopies of the following image and practice filling it out from memory until you can do it correctly.



**LEARNING ACTIVITY 5: VERB TENSES (30– 60 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)**

Take some time to review the indicative verb system. Sing along with the songs below over and over until you have memorized them.

▲ Recommended for learning the indicative mood: ▲

The Singing Grammarian: (1) Present Active Indicative, (2) Present Middle and Passive, (3) Future Active and Middle, (4) Secondary Endings- Imperfect Tense, (5) Aorist Active and Middle, (6) Liquid Verbs, (7) Passives, (8) (Plu)Perfect, and (9) MI Verbs Songs.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 6: IDENTIFYING CLAUSES AND PHRASES (4– 5 HOURS RECOMMENDED)**

The following section is 1 John 1:1–4 and has been divided into clauses, with sentence breaks, preposition phrases, and verbs indicated. For each question below, add a translation and examine each clause and phrase to determine its type and/or function.

(1) Ὁ ἦν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, || (2) ὃ ἀκηκόαμεν, || (3) ὃ ἐωράκαμεν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς

(1) What **was** from the beginning, || (2) which **we heard**, || (3) which **we have seen** with our eyes,

ἡμῶν, || (4) ὃ ἐθεασάμεθα || (5) καὶ αἱ χεῖρες ἡμῶν ἐψηλάφησαν περὶ

|| (4) which **we looked at** || (5) and (which) **we touched** with hands, concerning

τοῦ λόγου τῆς ζωῆς || (6) - καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἐφανερώθη, || (7) καὶ ἐωράκαμεν

the word of life || (6) - and this life **was revealed**, || (7) and **we have seen**,

καὶ μαρτυροῦμεν καὶ ἀπαγγέλλομεν ὑμῖν τὴν ζωὴν τὴν αἰώνιον

and **bear witness** and **announce** to you life eternal,

|| (8) ἥτις ἦν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα || (9) καὶ ἐφανερώθη ἡμῖν - || (10) ὃ

|| (8) which **was** with the Father || (9) and **revealed** to us - || (10) that which

**ἐωράκαμεν** καὶ **ἀκηκόαμεν**, || (11) **ἀπαγγέλλομεν** καὶ ὑμῖν, || (12) ἵνα καὶ

**we have seen** and **heard** || (11) **we announce** also to you, || (12) in order that

ὑμεῖς κοινωνίαν {ἔχητε} μεθ' ἡμῶν. || (13) καὶ ἡ κοινωνία δὲ ἡ ἡμετέρα

you also {**can have**} fellowship with us. || (13) And our fellowship (**is**)

μετὰ τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ μετὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. ||| (14) καὶ  
with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ. ||| (14) And

ταῦτα γράφομεν ἡμεῖς, || (15) ἵνα ἡ χαρὰ ἡμῶν {ἧ} {πεπληρωμένη}. |||  
 we write this || (15) in order for our joy {to be fulfilled}. |||

1. Using your bible software, put the translation of 1 Jn 1:1–4 below the Greek. Do not be a slave to your preferred English translation, though it is okay if you mostly follow it. But try to offer an exaggerated translation of the verbs. The {curly bracket words} are types of words you have not yet learned about, so take the translation directly from your preferred English version.
2. There are six underlined word groups.<sup>1</sup> These are phrases. Identify what type of phrase each one is and, working alongside an English translation, explain how you think each phrase is functioning.

**1. Prepositional phrase** “from the beginning” – acting as an adverb

**2. Prepositional phrase** “concerning (namely) the word of life” – noun

**3. Prepositional phrase** – “with the father” – acting as an adverb

**4. Prepositional phrase** – “with us” – acting as an adverb

**5. Prepositional phrase** – “with the Father” – acting as an adverb

**6. Prepositional phrase** – “with his son Jesus Christ” – acting as an adverb

3. There are 15 sections divided by vertical lines. All of the vertical lines divide clauses. The ||| indicate the three sentences in the section.<sup>2</sup> The [| |] dividers indicate the independent clause in the sentence. Answer the questions for each clause:

1. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know? **Dependent; it is dependent on the independent clause (it is a relative clause and a noun clause/direct object clause).**
2. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know? **Dependent; it is dependent on the independent clause (relative clause, noun clause/direct object clause).**

1. Remember a word group can be just one word.
2. Remember, a Greek sentence has (at least) one independent clause and as many dependent clauses as it wants

- 
3. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?  
**Dependent; it is dependent on the independent clause (relative clause, noun clause/DO clause).**
  4. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?  
**Dependent; it is dependent on the independent clause (relative clause, noun clause/DO clause).**
  5. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?  
**Dependent; it is dependent on the independent clause (joined to the relative clause by και).**
  6. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?  
**Independent; it has both a subject and a predicate. It can stand on its own.**
  7. a. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?  
**Independent; it can stand on its own. (Note how the first και joins the two independent clauses)**  
  
b. This clause has three verbs. How can this be, when the normal rule for clauses is one verb per clause?  
  
**Multiple verbs can only occur in one clause if the three verbs are of equal weight gramatically, are acting as one, and are directly joined together by the conjunction και.**
  8. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?  
**Dependent; it is dependent on the independent clause (relative clause).**
  9. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?  
**Dependent; it is dependent on the independent clasue (joined to the relative clause by και).**
  10. a. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?  
**Dependent; it is dependent on the independent clause. (relative clause, noun/D.O. clause)**

b. This clause has two verbs. How can this be, when the normal rule for clauses is one verb per clause?

**The verbs are of equal weight and directly connected by και. Because of this the 2 verbs are acting as one.**

11. a. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?

**Independent because it can stand on its own.**

b. How did I know that this is the independent clause?

**It has a subject, a verb, and it contains a complete thought. It is not preceded by a dependant clause marker or και. This clause houses the main verb.**

12. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?

**Dependent - it is dependent on the independent clause (purpose clause).**

13. a. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?

**Independent, because it is a sentence on its own.**

b. This clause (a sentence on its own) has no verb. How can this be?

**Greek sometimes has verbless sentences. Assume εἰμί is the missing verb (add the word 'is').**

14. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?

**Independent; it can stand on its own.**

15. What type of clause is this, independent or dependent? How do you know?

**Dependent; it is dependent on the independent clause (purpose clause)**

Okay, now it is your turn. It is a good idea to photocopy the following page as you work through separating the section into clauses. Do the following:

- i. Translate, focusing on an exaggerated translation of the verbs (work on accurately translating the verbs without worrying about a smooth or economical English style. Ignore the {curly words}).

- ii. Underline the phrases (hint, there are 3 of them).
- iii. Break the passage up with vertical lines into clauses—go ahead and use Logos resources to help (clausal outlines, Cascadia Greek New Testament, or propositional outlines). Name the types of clauses and how you know below.

**1.Independent - can stand alone.**

**2.Independent - can stand alone.**

**3.Independent - can stand alone.**

**4.Dependent - cannot stand alone; has no main verb (only a participle)**

**5.Annunciatory Clause**

**6.Direct Object Clause (Independent)**

**7.Annunciatory Clause**

**8.Direct Object Clause (Independent)**

**9.Direct Object Clause (Independent)**

(1) Καὶ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ τρίτῃ γάμος ἐγένετο ἐν Κανὰ τῆς

**(1) And on the third day a wedding happened in Cana of**

---

Γαλιλαίας, | (2) καὶ ἦν ἡ μήτηρ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐκεῖ· | (3) ἐκλήθη δὲ καὶ

**Galilee, | (2) and the mother of Jesus was there; | (3) Invited was**

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ὁ Ἰησοῦς καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν γάμον. | (4) καὶ

**both Jesus and his disciples to the wedding. | (4) And**

---

{ὕστερήσαντος οἴνου} | (5) λέγει ἡ μήτηρ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ πρὸς αὐτόν· |

**{when the wine ran out} | (5) the mother of Jesus said to him, |**

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(6) οἶνον οὐκ ἔχουσιν. | (7) [καὶ] λέγει αὐτῇ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· | (8) τί ἐμοὶ καὶ

**(6) "they have no wine." | (7) [And] said Jesus to her, | (8) "what does**

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σοί, γύναι; | (9) οὐπω ἦκει ἡ ὥρα μου. (John 2:1–4)

**this have to do with me, woman? | (9) not yet has come my hour." (John 2:1-4)**

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 7: REVIEW (30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)**

You've just spent a good amount of time learning a lot of new things. Take 30 minutes to do one final read through of the chapter to solidify the knowledge, and make sure you can answer all of the questions in the *Least You Need to Know* section. Use the online flashcards link in the chapter to quiz yourself on the questions.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**7.9 THE SECOND TIME AROUND** Second time around users should focus on preposition functions, as **well** as the phrases and clauses section. In particular, take time to memorize the particular dependent clause introducers.

**ADVANCED EXERCISES (CH. 7)****Learning Activity 1: Vocabulary (1 hour)**

Learn your assigned vocabulary list from Appendix A. Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new. Knowledge of this new vocabulary is assumed in the translation work.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 2: Reading (1 hour)**

Read chapter 7 of the textbook again.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 4: Parsing Practice (1.5 hours)**

Drill yourself using either ParseGreek or Paradigms Master Pro.

- For ParseGreek, choose any vocabulary range in conjunction with chapters 2–6 grammar concepts.
- For Paradigms Master Pro, review nouns and verbs.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No



**Learning Activity 5: Syntax Review (1.5 hours)**

Take time to *thoroughly* review the 1 John 1:1–4 syntax sheet provided at the back of this book. Take time to recognize how each dependent clause and phrase is introduced. In addition, be prepared to label how each phrase and dependent clause is functioning (noun, adjective, or adverb).

**Learning Activity 6: Translation and Syntax Work (4 hours)**

The following sentences have already occurred in previous round 2 exercises. With the following sentences, students should do the following:

1. Use a parallel line (/) to break up the clauses, and circle the main verb of each clause.
2. Underline any phrase and label its usage (noun, adjective, adverb).
3. [Bracket] any dependent clauses and label its usage (noun, adjective, adverb).
4. Use a double parallel line (//) to identify sentence breaks.
5. Draw a square box around the main verb of each sentence (i.e., the main verb of the independent clause).
6. Note that participles and infinitives are identified for you.

ἀλλὰ λέγω / [Ἰσραὴλ οὐκ ἔγνω]; [noun clause] // πρῶτος Μωϋσῆς λέγει / [ἐγὼ (παραζηλώσω) ὑμᾶς ἐπ' οὐκ ἔθνει] [noun clause] (Rom 10:19)

**But I ask, / did Israel not understand? // First Moses says, / "I will make you jealous of those who are not a nation (ESV).**

μετὰ δὲ πολὺν χρόνον (adverb) ἔρχεται ὁ κύριος τῶν δούλων ἐκείνων / καὶ συναίρει λόγον μετ' αὐτῶν (adverb). (Matt 25:19)

**Now after a long time the master of those servants came / and settled accounts with them (ESV).**

αὕτη δέ ἐστιν ἡ κρίσις / ὅτι τὸ φῶς ἐλήλυθεν εἰς τὸν κόσμον / καὶ ἠγάπησαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι μᾶλλον τὸ σκότος ἢ τὸ φῶς (John 3:19)

**And this is the judgment: / the light came into the world, / and people loved the darkness rather than the light (ESV).**

Καὶ ἀπεσταλμένοι ἦσαν ἐκ τῶν Φαρισαίων. / καὶ ἠρώτησαν αὐτὸν / καὶ εἶπαν αὐτῷ· / τί οὖν βαπτίζεις / εἰ σὺ οὐκ εἶ ὁ χριστὸς οὐδὲ Ἠλίας οὐδὲ ὁ προφήτης; / ἀπεκρίθη αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰωάννης λέγων· / ἐγὼ βαπτίζω ἐν ὕδατι· / μέσος ὑμῶν ἕστηκεν ὃν ὑμεῖς οὐκ οἴδατε (John 1:24– 26)

**(Now they had been sent from the Pharisees.) / They asked him, / "Then why are you baptizing, / if you are neither the Christ, nor Elijah, nor the prophet?" / John answered them, / "I baptize with water, / but among you stands one who you do not know (ESV).**

καὶ ὁ Κορνήλιος ἔφη· / ἀπὸ τετάρτης ἡμέρας μέχρι ταύτης τῆς ὥρας ἤμην τὴν ἐνάτην προσευχόμενος / ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ μου, / καὶ ἰδοὺ ἀνὴρ ἕστη ἐνώπιόν μου ἐν ἐσθῆτι λαμπρᾷ (Acts 10:30)

**And Cornelius said, / "Four days ago, about this hour, I was praying / in my house at the ninth hour, / and behold, a man stood before me in bright clothing (ESV).**

## Chapter 8 Exercises

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### LEARNING ACTIVITY 1: VOCABULARY (1 HOUR)

Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 2: NOUN ENDINGS AND PARTICIPLES (30– 45 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

Take some time to remind yourself of the declension endings, as participles use them. Then work on memorizing *and understanding* the Participles Song. Listen to it over and over until you have it memorized.

▲ Recommended for learning declension endings: ▲  
The Singing Grammarian: (1) First Declension, (2) Second Declension,  
(3) Third Declension Songs, and (4) The Participles Song.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 3: READ (1 HOUR RECOMMENDED)

Read chapter 8.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 4: PARTICIPLE PARSING (1– 2 HOURS RECOMMENDED)

Go ahead and *use your Bible software* to help you parse these (you will need to type them in Greek to find them).

1. Circle the inflected ending on each word.
2. Underline the principal part portion of each word.
3. Identify what declension ending the word uses, and what principal part the word is built off of.
4. Parse.

1. λύσσα (*example*)
  - a. declension: first declension. third principal part (ἔλυσα)
  - b. parsing: aorist, active, participle, nominative, feminine, singular, λύω.
2. ἰδών (εἶδον)
  - a. declension: **3rd Declension; 3rd principle part**
  - b. parsing: **Aorist, active, participle, nominative, masculine, singular, ὀραω.**
3. ἐλθών
  - a. declension: **3rd declension; 3rd principle part**
  - b. parsing: **Aorist, active, participle, nominative, masc., sing., ἔρχομαι.**
4. ἀκούσαντες
  - a. declension: **3rd declension; 3rd principle part**
  - b. parsing: **Aorist, active, participle, nominative, masc., plural, ἀκούω**
5. λαβών
  - a. declension: **3rd declension; 3rd principle part**
  - b. parsing: **Aorist, active, participle, nominative, masc., sing., λαμβάνω**
6. γενομένης
  - a. declension: **1st declension; 3rd principle part**
  - b. parsing: **Aorist, middle, participle, genitive, fem., sing., γίνομαι**
7. πορευθέντες
  - a. declension: **3rd declension; 6th principle part**
  - b. parsing: **Aorist, passive, participle, nominative, masc., plural, πορεύομαι**
8. πέμψας
  - a. declension: **3rd declension; 3rd principle part**
  - b. parsing: **Aorist, active, participle, nominative, masc., sing., πέμπω**

9. ῥηθέν
- declension: **3rd declension; 6th principle part**
  - parsing: **Aorist, passive, participle, nom. (or acc.), neuter, sing., λεγω**
10. γεγραμμένον
- declension: **2nd declension; 5th principle part**
  - parsing: **perfect, middle/passive, part., acc. and nom., neuter, sing., γραφω**
11. γεγραμμένα
- declension: **2nd declension; 5th principle part**
  - parsing: **Perfect, middle/passive, part., nom. and acc., neuter, plural, γραφω**

#### LEARNING ACTIVITY 5: PARTICIPLE AS ADJECTIVE (3– 4 HOURS RECOMMENDED)

Go through the following sentences. (1) Write out the participle, (2) parse it (use Bible software if you are stumped, but understand how they are formed from the chapter), and (3) working with the top portion of the participle flowchart (table 60, page 200), label how each participle is functioning.

1. ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν οὐ κρίνεται· (John 3:18)

Participle: **πιστεύων**

Parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., masc., sing., πιστεύω**

Function: **Substantival**

2. ὁ πέμψας με ἀληθὴς ἐστίν (John 8:26)

Participle: **πέμψας**

Parsing: **Aorist, active, part., nom., masc., sing., πέμπω**

Function: **Substantival**

3. τὸ γεγεννημένον ἐκ τῆς σαρκὸς σὰρξ ἐστίν, καὶ τὸ γεγεννημένον ἐκ τοῦ πνεύματος πνεῦμά ἐστιν. (John 3:6)

Participle: γεγεννημένον (x2)

Parsing: Perfect, middle/passive, part., nom., neuter, sing., γεννάω (x2)

Function: Substantival (x2)

4. εἶπεν τῷ παραλελυμένῳ (Luke 5:24)

Participle: παραλελυμένῳ

Parsing: Perfect, middle/passive, part., dative, masc., sing., παραλύω

Function: Substantival

5. τὸ πνεῦμά ἐστιν τὸ ζωοποιεῖν (John 6:63)

Participle: ζωοποιεῖν

Parsing: Present, active, part., nom., neuter, sing., ζωοποιέω

Function: Substantival/predicate nominative

6. Ἰησοῦς ἐστίν ὁ ποιήσας αὐτὸν ὑγιῆ (John 5:15)

Participle: ποιήσας

Parsing: Aorist, active, part., nom., masc., sing., ποιέω

Function: Substantival/predicate nominative

7. οὗτοί εἰσιν οἱ ἀκούσαντες (Luke 8:14)

Participle: ἀκούσαντες

Parsing: Aorist, active, part., nom., masc., plural, ἀκούω

Function: Substantival/predicate nominative

8. οὐ τιμᾷ τὸν πατέρα τὸν πέμψαντα αὐτόν. (John 5:23)

Participle: πέμψαντα

Parsing: Aorist, active, part., acc., masc., sing., πέμπω

Function: Adjectival

9. ἡ οἰκονομία τοῦ μυστηρίου τοῦ ἀποκεκρυμμένου ἀπὸ τῶν αἰώνων  
(Eph 3:9)  
Participle: ἀποκεκρυμμένου  
Parsing: Perfect, middle/passive, part., genitive, neuter, sing., ἀποκρύπτω  
Function: Adjectival
10. ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ θεῷ τῷ ἐγείροντι τοὺς νεκρούς (2Cor 1:9)  
Participle: ἐγείροντι  
Parsing: Present, active, part., dative, masc., sing., ἐγείρω  
Function: Adjectival
11. ἀδελφοὶ ἡγαπημένοι ὑπὸ κυρίου (2Thess 2:13)  
Participle: ἡγαπημένοι  
Parsing: Perfect, middle/passive, part., nom./voc., masc., plural, ἀγαπάω  
Function: Adjectival
12. κληθήσονται υἱοὶ θεοῦ ζῶντος (Rom 9:26)  
Participle: ζῶντος  
Parsing: Present, active, part., genitive, masc., sing., ζάω  
Function: Adjectival
13. πιστεύσασιν ἐπὶ τὸν κύριον Ἰησοῦν Χριστόν (Acts 11:17)  
Participle: πιστεύσασιν  
Parsing: Aorist, active, part., dative, masc., plural, πιστεύω  
Function: Adjectival
14. χρυσίον πεπυρωμένον ἐκ πυρός (Rev 3:18)  
Participle: πεπυρωμένον  
Parsing: Perfect, middle/passive, part., neut., acc., sing., πυρόω  
Function: Adjectival

15. καὶ ὁ ζῶν, καὶ ἐγενόμην νεκρὸς καὶ ἰδοὺ ζῶν εἰμι εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰώνων καὶ ἔχω τὰς κλεῖς τοῦ θανάτου καὶ τοῦ ἄδου (Rev 1:18)

Participle: **ζῶν**

Parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., masc., sing., ζάω**

Function: **Substantival**

Second Participle: **ζῶν**

Parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., masc., sing., ζάω**

Function: **Predicate Adjective**

16. καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἣν περιβεβλημένη πορφυροῦν καὶ κόκκινον (Rev 17:4)

Participle: **περιβεβλημένη**

Parsing: **Perfect, middle/passive, part., nom., fem., sing., περιβάλλω**

Function: **Predicate Adjective**

17. Ζῶν γὰρ ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ ἐνεργής (Heb 4:12)

Participle: **Ζῶν**

Parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., masc., sing., ζάω**

Function: **Predicate Adjective**

18. ἡ ὁδὸς ἡ ἀπάγουσα εἰς τὴν ζωὴν καὶ ὀλίγοι εἰσὶν οἱ εὐρίσκοντες αὐτήν (Matt 7:14)

Participle: **ἀπάγουσα**

Parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., fem., sing., ἀπάγω**

Function: **Adjectival**

Second Participle: **εὐρίσκοντες**

Parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., plural, masc., εὐρισκω**

Function: **Substantival**



19. πυρράζει γὰρ συγνάζων ὁ οὐρανός (Matt 16:3)

Participle: συγνάζων

Parsing: Present, active, part., nom., masc., sing., συγνάζω

Function: Adjectival

20. καὶ μακαρία ἡ πιστεύσασα (Luke 1:45)

Participle: πιστεύσασα

Parsing: Aorist, active, participle, nom., fem., sing., πιστεύω

Function: Substantival

#### LEARNING ACTIVITY 6: REVIEW (30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

You've just spent a good amount of time learning a lot of new things. Take 30 minutes to do one final read through of the chapter to solidify the knowledge, and make sure you can answer all of the questions in the *Least You Need to Know* section. Use the online flashcards link in the chapter to quiz yourself on the questions.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

*The Second Time Around* focuses heavily on the formation of participles. Memorize not only the participle formation tables, but also how to reproduce the λύω participle paradigm in full.

**8.7**  
**THE SECOND**  
**TIME AROUND**

#### ADVANCED EXERCISES (CH. 8)

##### Learning Activity 1: Vocabulary (1 hour)

Learn List 8 vocabulary from Appendix A. Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new. Knowledge of this new vocabulary is assumed in the translation work.

##### Learning Activity 2: Reading (1 hour)

Read chapter 8 of the textbook again.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 3: Memorize Declension Endings (15– 30 minutes)** Review first, second, and third declension endings, as participles use the declension endings. Use *The Singing Grammarian* as help, and practice filling in the paradigms from memory using the practice tables.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 4: Parsing Practice (1.5 hours)**

Drill yourself using either ParseGreek or Paradigms Master Pro

- For ParseGreek, choose any vocabulary range in conjunction with chapter 8 grammar concepts
- For Paradigms Master Pro, work on **All Verbs: Participles**.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 5: Parsing Work (1.5– 2 hours)**

1. λέγων Present, Active, Part., nom., masc., sing., λέγω, saying
2. λέγοντες Present, Active, Part., nom., masc., plu., λέγω, saying
3. ἀποκριθεὶς Aorist, Passive, Part., nom., masc., sing., ἀπορίνομαι, answering
4. ἰδὼν Present, Active, Part., Nom., masc., sing., ὁραω, to see
5. ἐλθὼν Aorist, Active, Part., Nom., Masc., sing., ερχομαι, to come
6. ἔχοντες Present, Active, Part., Nom., Masc., plu., ἔχω, to have
7. ὢν Present, Part., Nom., masc., sing., εἰμι, I am
8. ἀναστὰς Aorist, Active, Part., Nom., masc., sing., ἀνίστημι, standing up
9. γενομένης Aorist, middle/passive, Part., Fem., gen., sing., γίνομαι, to happen
10. ἀκούσας Aorist, Active, Part., Nom., masc., sing., ακουω, hearing
11. γενόμενος Aorist, middle, Part., Nom., masc., sing., γίνομαι, to happen
12. λέγοντος Present, Active, Part., Gen., Neut/masc., sing., λέγω, saying
13. εἰδότες Perfect, Active, Part., Nom.,masc., plu., οἶδα, seeing

14. λέγουσα Present, Active, Part., Nom., Fem., sing., λέγω, saying
15. ὄντα Present, Active, Part., masc/neut., acc/nom., sing/plu., εἰμι, I am
16. γεγραμμένον Perfect, mid/pass, Part, masc/neut, acc/nom, sing, γράφω, I write
17. πορευθέντες Aorist, passive, Part., masc., nom., plu., πορεύομαι, going/living
18. ὄντας Present, Active, Part., masc., acc., plu., εἰμι, I am
19. γνοῦς Aorist, Active, Part., Nom., masc., sing., γινώσκω, knowing
20. ἔχοντι Present, Active, Part., Dative, masc/neut., sing., ἔχω, to have
21. πιστεύουσιν Present, Active, Part., Dative, sing., masc/neut., πιστεύω, believing
22. προσκαλεσάμενος Aorist, Mid, Part., Nom., masc., sing., προσκαλέω, calling to
23. λαλοῦντος Present, Active, Part., Gen., masc/neut., sing., λαλέω, speaking
24. λαβόντες Aorist, Active, Part., masc., Nom., plu., λαμβάνω, receiving

#### Learning Activity 6: Translation (3.5 hours)

Translate the following sentences. Be ready to parse any participles that appear in the sentences. The following sentences assume knowledge of all words occurring up to 43 times (chs. 1– 11 and lists 1– 8). For difficult forms, consult the morphological information in Logos Bible Software.

ὅτι ἐν αὐτῷ κατοικεῖ πᾶν τὸ πλήρωμα (fullness) τῆς θεότητος (deity) σωματικῶς (bodily), καὶ ἐστὲ ἐν αὐτῷ πεπληρωμένοι, ὅς ἐστιν ἡ κεφαλὴ πάσης ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐξουσίας. (Col 2:9– 10)

**For in him the whole fullness of deity dwells bodily, and you have been filled in him, who is the head of all rule and authority (ESV)**

πᾶς γὰρ ὁ αἰτῶν λαμβάνει καὶ ὁ ζητῶν εὕρισκει καὶ τῷ κρούοντι (the one who knocks) ἀνοιγήσεται. ἢ τίς ἐστὶν ἐξ ὑμῶν ἄνθρωπος, ὃν αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἄρτον, μὴ λίθον ἐπιδώσει (will give) αὐτῷ; (Matt 7:8–9)

**For everyone who asks receives, and everyone who seeks finds, and to the one who knocks it will be opened. Or which one of you will, if his son asks him for bread, will give him a stone (ESV).**

οὐ γὰρ ὑμεῖς ἐστε οἱ λαλοῦντες ἀλλὰ τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ πατρὸς ὑμῶν τὸ λαλοῦν ἐν ὑμῖν. Παραδώσει δὲ ἀδελφὸς ἀδελφὸν εἰς θάνατον καὶ πατὴρ τέκνον, καὶ ἐπαναστήσονται (will rise) τέκνα ἐπὶ γονεῖς (parents) καὶ θανατώσουσιν (will put to death) αὐτούς, καὶ ἔσεσθε μισούμενοι (periphrastic ptc. “hated”) ὑπὸ πάντων διὰ τὸ ὄνομά μου· ὁ δὲ ὑπομείνας (the one who endures) εἰς τέλος (end) οὗτος σωθήσεται. (Matt 10:20–22)

**For it is not you who speak, but the Spirit of your Father speaking through you. Brother will deliver brother over to death, and the father his child, and children will rise against parents and have them put to death, and you will be hated by all for my name's sake. But the one who endures to the end will be saved (ESV).**

ιδόντες δὲ ἐγνώρισαν (made known) περὶ τοῦ ῥήματος τοῦ λαληθέντος αὐτοῖς περὶ τοῦ παιδίου τούτου. καὶ πάντες οἱ ἀκούσαντες ἐθαύμασαν (were amazed) περὶ τῶν λαληθέντων ὑπὸ τῶν ποιμένων (shepherds) πρὸς αὐτούς· ἡ δὲ Μαριάμ πάντα συνετήρει (treasured) τὰ ῥήματα (lex = ῥῆμα) ταῦτα συμβάλλουσα (pondered) ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ αὐτῆς. (Luke 2:17–19)

**And when they saw it, they made known the saying that had been told them concerning this child. And all who heard it wondered at what the shepherds told them. But Mary treasured up all these things, pondering them in her heart (ESV).**

## Chapter 9 Exercises

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### LEARNING ACTIVITY 1: VOCABULARY (1 HOUR)

Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 2: NOUN ENDINGS AND PARTICIPLES (15 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

Make sure you have the Participles Song memorized.

▲ Recommended for learning declension endings: ▲  
The Singing Grammarian: The Participles Song.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 3: READING (30– 60 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

Read through chapter 9.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 4: PARTICIPLE FUNCTION (2– 3 HOURS RECOMMENDED)

The following 17 verses each have a participle functioning in a particular way. All of these functions are represented on the Participle Flowchart. **For each verse**, you will provide a translation, parsing of the participle, and decide which function the participle is performing. In the line in which you declare participle function, *explain the steps through the flowchart that brings you to that decision*. (Go ahead and use Bible software for help.)

(1) adjectival, (2) substantival, (3) predicate of equative verb, (4) predicate of verbless clause, (5) genitive absolute, (6) present periphrastic, (7) imperfect periphrastic, (8) future periphrastic, (9) perfect periphrastic, (10) adverbial/simultaneous temporal, (11) adverbial/ preceding temporal, (12) adverbial/purpose or result, (13) adverbial/cause, (14) adverbial/condition, (15) adverbial/concession, (16) adverbial/ means, (17) adverbial/manner, (18) adverbial/redundant.

1. τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ζῶν (John 4:11)
  - a. Participle parsing: **Present, active, part., acc., neuter, sing., ζᾶω**
  - b. Translation: **“the living water”**
  - c. Participle function: **Adjectival** (participle with article and it is in concord with the noun)
  
2. Καὶ πορευομένων αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ εἶπέν τις πρὸς αὐτόν· (Luke 9:57)
  - a. Participle parsing: **Present, middle/passive, part., genitive, masc., plur., πορεύομαι**
  - b. Translation: **“When they were going** along the road, a certain one **said to him,”**
  - c. Participle function: **Genitive Absolute**
  
3. Ἀκούοντα δὲ τὰ ἔθνη ἔχαιρον καὶ ἐδόξαζον τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου (Acts 13:48)
  - a. Participle parsing: **Present, active, part., nominative, neuter, plural, ἀκούω**
  - b. Translation: **“But as they heard** [this], the Gentiles were rejoicing **and were glorifying the Lord”**
  - c. Participle function: **Adverbial – Simultaneous Temporal Action**  
or: Cause [*because they heard they rejoiced*]
  
4. ἦν γὰρ διδάσκων αὐτούς (Matt 7:29)
  - a. Participle parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., masc., sing., διδάσκω**
  - b. Translation: **“for he was teaching** them”
  - c. Participle function: **Imperfect Periphrastic** (Imperfect εἰμί and present periphrastic)
  
5. θερίσομεν μὴ ἐκλούμενοι (Gal 6:9)

- a. Participle parsing: **present, middle/passive, part., nom., masc., plural, ἐκλύω**
- b. Translation: “We will reap *if we* do not *give up*”
- c. Participle function: **Adverbial – Conditional (best option)**
6. καὶ ἐγένετο νεφέλη ἐπισκιάζουσα αὐτοῖς (Mark 9:7)
- a. Participle parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., fem., sing., ἐπισκιάζω**
- b. Translation: “and a cloud was *overshadowing* them”
- c. Participle function: **Predicate**
7. καὶ νηστεύσας ἡμέρας τεσσαράκοντα καὶ νύκτας τεσσαράκοντα (Matt 4:2)
- a. Participle parsing: **Aorist, active, part., nom., masc., sing., νηστεύω**
- b. Translation: “after *fasting* forty days and forty nights”
- c. Participle function: **Adverbial - Preceding Temporal Action – An aorist participle describing action that happened prior to the main verb**
8. Τῆ γὰρ χάριτί ἐστε σεσφωσμένοι διὰ πίστεως· (Eph 2:8)
- a. Participle parsing: **Perfect, middle/passive, part., nom., masc., plural, σώζω**
- b. Translation: “for by grace *you have been saved*”
- c. Participle function: **Perfect Periphrastic - Present εἰμί and perfect participle**

9. οἱ πατριάρχαι ζηλώσαντες τὸν Ἰωσήφ ἀπέδοντο εἰς Αἴγυπτον (Acts 7:9)
- Participle parsing: **Aorist, active, part., nom., masc., plural, ζηλώω**
  - Translation: "The patriarchs, *because they were jealous*, sold Joseph to Egypt"
  - Participle function: **Adverbial - Cause**
10. θεὸς γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ ἐνεργῶν ἐν ὑμῖν (Phil 2:13)
- Participle parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., masc., sing., ἐνεργέω**
  - Translation: "For God is *the one working* in you"
  - Participle function: **Substantival** - Participle has an article but is not in concord with a nearby noun (add "the one who") **ALSO Predicate** – is a nominative participle that follows the equative main verb
11. ἤμαρτον παραδοῦς αἷμα ἀθῶον (Matt 27:4)
- Participle parsing: **Aorist, active, part., nom., masc., sing., παραδίδωμι**
  - Translation: "I sinned by betraying innocent blood"
  - Participle function: **Adverbial – Means** (does not have an article or equative main verb, but there is a main verb. It is not a genitive participle. Contexts suggests means.)
12. ἔσεσθε γὰρ εἰς ἀέρα λαλοῦντες. (1 Cor 14:9)
- Participle parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., masc., plural, λαλέω**
  - Translation: "For *you will be speaking* into the air"
  - Participle function: **Periphrastic - Future** (Future εἰμί and present participle)



13. ζῶν γὰρ ὁ λόγος τοῦ θεοῦ (Heb 4:12)
- Participle parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., masc., sing., ζάω**
  - Translation: “For the word of God [is] *living*”
  - Participle function: **Predicate of verbless structure** - no article, nominative pasrticiple but no equative main verb, there is another nominative noun and no verb → add “is”
14. Μαρία δὲ εἰστήκει πρὸς τῷ μνημείῳ ἔξω κλαίουσα (John 20:11)
- Participle parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., fem., sing., κλαίω**
  - Translation: “But Mary, *weeping*, stood by the tomb, outside”
  - Participle function: **Adjectival** – No article, is in concors with a nearby noun.  
OR: **Adverbial - Manner** OR: **Simultaneous Temp. Action**
15. εὐρήκαμεν τὸν Μεσσίαν, ὃ ἐστὶν μεθερμηνευόμενον χριστός. (John 1:41)
- Participle parsing: **Present, mid/pass., part., nom., neuter, sing., μεθερμηνεύω**
  - Translation: “We have found the Messiah, which *is translated* Christ”
  - Participle function: **Present Periphrastic** (present εἰμί and present participle)
16. γνόντες τὸν θεὸν οὐχ ὡς θεὸν ἐδόξασαν (Rom 1:21)
- Participle parsing: **Aorist, active, part., nom., masc., plural, γινώσκω**
  - Translation: “*Although knowing* God, they did not glorify [him] as God”
  - Participle function: **Adverbial - Concession** (no article, no εἰμί, not genitive - inconvenient action occurring at the same time as main action)

17. ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν· ἐξομολογοῦμαι σοι, πάτερ (Matt 11:25)
- Participle parsing: **Aorist, passive, part., nom., masc., sing., ἀκοκρίνομαι**
  - Translation: **“Answering, Jesus said...” OR: “Jesus answered and said...”**
  - Participle function: **Adverbial – Redundant** (no article, no εἰμί, not genitive. Indicates action related to main verb’s action, but not necessary to translate)
18. πᾶς ὁ πίνων ἐκ τοῦ ὕδατος τούτου διψήσει πάλιν (John 4:13)
- Participle parsing: **Present, active, part., nom., masc., sing., πίνω**
  - Translation: **“Everyone who drinks from this water will thirst again”**
  - Participle function: **Substantival** (Participle with an article but no noun in concord)

#### LEARNING ACTIVITY 5: BIBLE SOFTWARE WORK (2.5– 3.5 HOURS RECOMMENDED)

Τῇ ἐπαύριον πάλιν εἰστήκει ὁ Ἰωάννης καὶ ἐκ τῶν μαθητῶν

**The next day again John was standing with two of his disciples**

αὐτοῦ δύο καὶ (ἐμβλέψας) τῷ Ἰησοῦ (περιπατοῦντι) λέγει· ἴδε ὁ  
**and he looked at Jesus as he walked by and said, “Behold, the**

ἀμνὸς τοῦ θεοῦ. καὶ ἤκουσαν οἱ δύο μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ (λαλοῦντος)  
**Lamb of God!” The two disciples heard him say this,**

καὶ ἠκολούθησαν τῷ Ἰησοῦ. (στραφεὶς) δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς καὶ  
**and they followed Jesus. Jesus turned and**

θεασάμενος αὐτοὺς (ἀκολουθοῦντας) λέγει αὐτοῖς· τί ζητεῖτε; οἱ  
**saw them following and said to them, “What are you seeking?”**

δὲ εἶπαν αὐτῷ· ράββι, ὃ λέγεται (μεθερμηνευόμενον) διδάσκαλε,  
**And they said to him, “Rabbi” (which means Teacher),**

ποῦ μένεις; λέγει αὐτοῖς· {ἔρχεσθε καὶ ὄψεσθε}. ἦλθαν οὖν καὶ  
**where are you staying?” He said to them, “Come and you will see.” So they came and**

εἶδαν ποῦ μένει καὶ παρ’ αὐτῷ ἔμειναν τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην·  
**saw where he was staying, and they stayed with him that day,**

ὥρα ἦν ὡς δεκάτη. Ἦν Ἄνδρέας ὁ ἀδελφὸς Σίμωνος Πέτρου [εἶς  
**for it was about the tenth hour. [...] was Andrew, Simon Peter’s brother**

ἐκ τῶν δύο τῶν ἀκουσάντων παρὰ Ἰωάννου καὶ  
**[One of the two who heard John speak and**

(ἀκολουθησάντων) αὐτῷ·] (John 1:35–40)  
**followed Jesus] (ESV)**

- (1) Underline all verbs and circle the participles in the passage above.
- (2) In the provided lines, provide an exaggerated translation (i.e., work on accurately translating verbs, cases, and participles without worrying about a smooth or terse English style).
- (3) Write out each participle in the passage, parse it, and describe its function.

1. Participle 1: ἐμβλέψας

- a. parsing: Aorist, active, part., nom., masc., sing., ἐμβλέπω
- b. function: Preceding Temporal Action (Adverbial)

2. Participle 2: περιπατοῦντι

- a. parsing: Present, active, part., dative, masc., sing., περιπατέω

- b. function: **Simultaneous Temporal Action (Adverbial)**
3. Participle 3: **λαλοῦντος**
- a. parsing: **Present, active, part., genitive, masc., sing., λαλέω**
- b. function: **Adjectival** (no article, is in concord with (and modifies) the 3<sup>rd</sup> person personal pronoun. It is only genitive because ἀκούω only takes a genitive direct object (i.e., not a genitive absolute)
4. Participle 4: **στραφεῖς**
- a. parsing: **Aorist, passive, part., nom., masc., sing., στρέφω**
- b. function: **Preceding Temporal Action**
5. Participle 5: **θεασάμεως**
- a. parsing: **Aorist, middle/passive, part., nom., masc., sing, θεάομαι**
- b. function: **Preceding Temporal Action**
6. Participle 6: **ἀκολουθοῦντας**
- a. parsing: **Present, active, part., acc., plural, masc., ἀκολουθέω**
- b. function: **Adjectival** (in concord with (and modifies) the pronoun)
7. Participle 7: **μεθερμηνεούμενον**
- a. parsing: **Present, mid/pass, part, nom, sing, neuter, μεθερμηνεύω**
- b. function: **Simultaneous Temporal Action (Adverbial)**
8. Participle 8: **ἀκουσαντιψν**
- a. parsing: **Aorist, active, part., genitive, masc., plural, ἀκούω**
- b. function: **Adjectival**
9. Participle 9: **ἀκολουθησαντων**
- a. parsing: **Aorist, active, part., genitive, masc., plural, ἀκολουθέω**

b. function: **Adjectival**

10. Read about ἐμβλέπω *and* θεάομαι in Louw-Nida as well as a theological dictionary (NIDNTTE, EDNT, or little Kittel). Both of these words are used in the passage. After reading about these words, describe the significance of the how the words are used in the passage:

**ἐμβλέπω** -- look closely, directly at, gaze at, peer at.

In this particular passage the word is being used to describe John looking at Jesus closely as he (Jesus) walked by. It is a adverbial participle that is preceding the main action.

**θεαομαι** -- this word also means look at (or see, be seen).

This word is describing Jesus seeing those following him. It is an adjectival participle. This word appears to not be as strong of a word, linguistically speaking, as the fist word described above. Both mean 'look at' in similiar ways; however, ἐμβλέπω means to look closely or directly, so it seems to be a stronger word.

Where is the only other place ἐμβλέπω is used in the Gospel of John? **John 1:42**

#### LEARNING ACTIVITY 6: REVIEW (30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

You've just spent a good amount of time learning a lot of new things. Take 30 minutes to do one final read through of the chapter to solidify the knowledge, and make sure you can answer all of the questions in the *Least You Need to Know* section. Use the online flashcards link in the chapter to quiz yourself on the questions.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

The second time around is all about practice in working with participles. Through the exercises, continually focus on how the participle flows through the participle flowchart. You would also do well to try your best to memorize the flowchart and try and recreate it from memory.

**9.6**  
**THE SECOND**  
**TIME AROUND**

#### ADVANCED EXERCISES (CH. 9)

Learning Activity 1: Vocabulary (1 hour)

Learn your assigned vocabulary list from Appendix A. Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new. Knowledge of this new vocabulary is assumed in the translation work.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### **Learning Activity 2: Reading (1 hour)**

Read chapter 9 of the textbook again.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### **Learning Activity 3: Memorize Participle Flowchart (1.5 hours)**

Using the blank flowchart in the practice tables, memorize the participle flowchart by filling it out from memory.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### **Learning Activity 4: Parsing Practice (1.5 hours)**

Drill yourself using either ParseGreek or Paradigms Master Pro

- For ParseGreek, choose any vocabulary range in conjunction with chapter 8 grammar concepts
- For Paradigms Master Pro, work on **All Verbs: Participles**.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### **Learning Activity 5: Translation (4 hours)**

Be ready to parse any participles that appear in the sentences *and identify their functions using the participle flowchart*. The following sentences assume knowledge of all words occurring up to 40 times (chs. 1– 11 and lists 1– 9).

Καὶ ἐλθόντος αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν προσῆλθον αὐτῷ διδάσκοντι οἱ ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι τοῦ λαοῦ λέγοντες· ἐν ποίᾳ (by what) ἐξουσία ταῦτα ποιεῖς; καὶ τίς σοι ἔδωκεν τὴν ἐξουσίαν ταύτην; ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· ἐρωτήσω ὑμᾶς κάγω λόγον ἓνα, ὄν ἐὰν εἴπητέ (if you tell) μοι κάγω ὑμῖν ἐρῶ ἐν ποίᾳ (by what) ἐξουσία ταῦτα ποιῶ· (Matt 21:23–24)

**And when he entered the temple, the chief priests and the elders of the people came up to him as he was teaching, and said, "By what authority are you doing these things, and who gave you this authority?" Jesus answered them, "I also will ask you one question, and if you tell me the answer, then I also will tell you by what authority I do these things (ESV).**

Καὶ καταβαινόντων αὐτῶν ἐκ τοῦ ὄρους ἐνετείλατο (ordered) αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγων· μηδενὶ εἴπητε (tell) τὸ ὄραμα (the vision) ἕως οὗ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐκ νεκρῶν ἐγερθῆ. Καὶ ἐπηρώτησαν αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ λέγοντες· τί οὖν οἱ γραμματεῖς λέγουσιν ὅτι Ἠλίαν (Elijah) δεῖ ἐλθεῖν (must come) πρῶτον; ὁ δὲ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν· Ἠλίας (Elijah) μὲν ἔρχεται καὶ ἀποκαταστήσει (will restore) πάντα· λέγω δὲ ὑμῖν ὅτι Ἠλίας (Elijah) ἤδη ἦλθεν, καὶ οὐκ ἐπέγνωσαν αὐτὸν ἀλλὰ ἐποίησαν ἐν αὐτῷ ὅσα ἠθέλησαν· οὕτως καὶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μέλλει πάσχειν (to suffer) ὑπ' αὐτῶν. (Matt 17:9– 12)

**And as they were coming down the mountain, Jesus commanded them, "Tell no one the vision, until the Son of Man is raised from the dead." And the disciples asked him, "Then why do the scribes say that first Elijah must come?" He answered, "Elijah does come, and he will restore all things. But I tell you that Elijah has already come, and they did not recognize him, but did to him whatever they pleased. So also the Son of Man will certainly suffer at their hands" (ESV).**

οὕτως γὰρ ἠγάπησεν ὁ θεὸς τὸν κόσμον, ὥστε τὸν υἱὸν τὸν μονογενῆ (only begotten) ἔδωκεν, ἵνα πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν μὴ ἀπόληται ἀλλ' ἔχη ζωὴν αἰώνιον. ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτὸν οὐ κρίνεται· ὁ δὲ μὴ πιστεύων ἤδη κέκριται, ὅτι μὴ πεπίστευκεν εἰς τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ μονογενοῦς (only begotten) υἱοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ. αὕτη δέ ἐστιν ἡ κρίσις ὅτι τὸ φῶς ἐλήλυθεν εἰς τὸν κόσμον καὶ ἠγάπησαν οἱ ἄνθρωποι μᾶλλον τὸ σκότος (darkness) ἢ τὸ φῶς· ἦν γὰρ αὐτῶν πονηρὰ τὰ ἔργα. (John 3:16, 18– 19)

**"For God so loved the world, that he gave his only Son, that whoever believes in him should not perish but have eternal life." Whoever believes in him is not condemned, but whoever does not believe is condemned already, because he has not believed in the name of the only Son of God. And this is the judgment: the light has come into the world, and people loved the darkness rather than the light because their works were evil (ESV).**

ἦλθεν γὰρ Ἰωάννης μήτε (neither) ἐσθίων μήτε (nor) πίνων, καὶ λέγουσιν· δαιμόνιον ἔχει. ἦλθεν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐσθίων καὶ πίνων, καὶ λέγουσιν· ἰδοὺ ἄνθρωπος φάγος (glutton) καὶ οἰνοπότης (drunkard) (Matt 11:18– 19)

**For John came neither eating nor drinking, and they say, 'He has a demon.' The Son of Man came eating and drinking, and they say, 'Look at him! A glutton and a drunkard, a friend of tax collectors and sinners!' Yet wisdom is justified by her deeds (ESV).**

ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν πρὸς αὐτόν· ἄφες ἄρτι (let it be now), οὕτως γὰρ πρέπον (proper) ἐστὶν ἡμῖν πληρῶσαι (to fulfill) πᾶσαν δικαιοσύνην. τότε ἀφίησιν αὐτόν. βαπτισθεὶς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εὐθύς (immediately) ἀνέβη ἀπὸ τοῦ ὕδατος· καὶ ἰδοὺ ἠνεώχθησαν αὐτῷ οἱ οὐρανοί, καὶ εἶδεν τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ θεοῦ καταβαῖνον ὡσεὶ περιστερὰν (like a dove) καὶ ἐρχόμενον ἐπ' αὐτόν· (Matt 3:15–16)

**But Jesus answered him, "Let it be so now, for thus it is fitting for us to fulfill all righteousness." Then he consented. And when Jesus was baptized, immediately he went up from the water, and behold, the heavens were opened to him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and coming to rest on him (ESV).**





## Chapter 10 Exercises

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### LEARNING ACTIVITY 1: VOCABULARY (1 HOUR)

Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 2: SUBJUNCTIVE AND IMPERATIVE (15– 30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

Take some time to become as familiar as possible with the imperative and subjunctive. Sing along with the songs below over and over until you have memorized them.

▲ Recommended for learning about the imperative and subjunctive moods: ▲  
The Singing Grammarian: (1) The Subjunctive Song, (2) The Imperative Song.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 3: CHAPTER READING (30– 60 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

Read through the chapter.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 4: SUBJUNCTIVE AND IMPERATIVE FORMATION (1.5– 2 HOURS RECOMMENDED)

Photocopy the following page. Using just your mind and the textbook, take the following subjunctive and imperative forms of λύω and place them into the table, then check your work. Do it numerous times until you can do it correctly.

There are also several forms that are identical to indicative forms of λύω. Circle the items in the tables below that are identical to indicative forms.

λυθῶμεν, λύου, λυέτω, λύω, λυέσθωσαν, λυθῆ, λύης, λύη, λύθητι, λύωμεν, λύσωσι, λυθῶ, λύητε, λυέτωσαν, λυσάσθω, λυθήτω, λῦσον, λύωσι, λυσάσθωσαν, λυέσθε, λυσάτω, λύωνται, λύσατε, λύσωμεν, λύωμαι, λύσησθε, λῦσαι, λύη, λύηται, λυθῆς, λύησθε, λύσω, λύση, λύσητε, λύσωμαι, λυέσθω, λύση, λύσηται, λυθῆτε, λυσώμεθα, λύετε, λύθητε, λύσονται, λυώμεθα, λυθήτωσαν, λύσασθε, λυθῶσι, λύσης, λῦε, λυσάτωσαν

### Subjunctive

tense and voice		present active	present m/p	aorist active	aorist m/p	aorist passive
Sg	first	(λύω)	λύωμαι	(λύσω)	λύσωμαι	λύθῶ
	second	λύης	(λύη)	λύσης	(λύση)	λύθῆς
	third	(λύη)	λύηται	(λύση)	λύσηται	λύθῆ
Pl	first	λύωμεν	λύωμεθα	λύσωμεν	λύσωμεθα	λύθῶμεν
	second	λύητε	λύησθε	λύσητε	λύσησθε	λύθῆτε
	third	λύωσι	λύωνται	λύωσι	λύσονται	λύθῶσι

### Imperative

tense and voice		present active	present m/p	aorist active	aorist m/p	aorist passive
Sg	second	λύε	λυου	λῦσον	λυσαι	λυθητι
	third	λυέτω	λυέσθω	λυσάτω	λυσασθω	λυθητω
Pl	second	(λύετε)	(λύεσθε)	λύσατε	λυσασθε	λυθητε
	third	λυέτωσαν	λυέσθωσαν	λυσάτωσαν	λυσασθωσαν	λυθητωσαν

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 5: SUBJUNCTIVE AND IMPERATIVE FUNCTION (1– 1.5 HOURS RECOMMENDED)

Identify the functions of the subjunctive and imperative verbs in the following verses.

1. ἄρον τὸν κράβαττόν σου καὶ περιπάτει (John 5:11)

a. Parsing: **Aorist, active, imperative, 2nd person, sing., αἴρω**

- b. Function: **Command**
- c. How do you know this is the function? **A superior (Jesus) is telling an inferior to do something**
2. οἱ μαθηταὶ τῷ Ἰησοῦ λέγοντες· ποῦ θέλεις ἐτοιμάσωμέν σοι φαγεῖν τὸ πάσχα; (Matt 26:17)
- a. Parsing: **Aorist, active, subj., 1st person, plural, ετοιμαζω**
- b. Function: **Deliberative**
- c. How do you know this is the function? **It is asking a question (has ποῦ and a question mark)**
3. ταῦτα δὲ γέγραπται ἵνα πιστεύ[σ]ητε ὅτι Ἰησοῦς ἐστὶν ὁ χριστός (John 20:31)
- a. Parsing: **Aorist, active, subj., 2nd person, plural, πιστεύω**
- b. Function: **Purpose or Result**
- c. How do you know this is the function? **Has ἵνα before the subjunctive**
4. πῶρως ἀπὸ μέρους τῷ Ἰσραὴλ γέγονεν ἄχρι οὗ τὸ πλήρωμα τῶν ἐθνῶν εἰσέλθη (Rom 11:25)
- a. Parsing: **Aorist, active, subj., 3rd person, singular, εἰσέρχομαι**
- b. Function: **Temporal**
- c. How do you know this is the function? **Dependent clause marked with ἄχρι**

- 
5. Ἐν τῷ μεταξύ ἡρώτων αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ λέγοντες· ῥαββί, φάγε.  
(John 4:31)
- Parsing: **Aorist, active, imperative, 2nd person, sing., εσθίω**
  - Function: **Request**
  - How do you know this is the function? **Inferior requesting a superior to do something**
6. μακάριος ἀνὴρ οὐ οὐ μὴ λογίσηται κύριος ἀμαρτίαν (Rom 4:8)
- Parsing: **Aorist, middle, subj., 3rd person, sing., λογίζομαι**
  - Function: **Emphatic Negation**
  - How do you know this is the function? **Aorist with οὐ μὴ**
7. Μὴ ἀγαπᾶτε τὸν κόσμον μηδὲ τὰ ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ. (1 John 2:15)
- Parsing: **Present, active, imperative, 2nd person, plural, ἀγαπάω**
  - Function: **Prohibitive**
  - How do you know this is the function? **Cue word: μη**
8. ὃς ἐὰν οὖν λύσῃ μίαν τῶν ἐντολῶν τούτων τῶν ἐλαχίστων . . . (Matt 5:19)
- Parsing: **Aorist, active, subj., 3rd person, sing., λύω**
  - Function: **Indefinite Relative**

- c. How do you know this is the function? Has the relative pronoun ὅς + ἐάν = “whoever”
9. μὴ σφραγίσῃς τοὺς λόγους τῆς προφητείας τοῦ βιβλίου τούτου (Rev 22:10)
- a. Parsing: Aorist, active, subj., 2nd person, sing., σφραγίζω
- b. Function: Prohibitive
- c. How do you know this is the function? Cue word: μὴ

#### LEARNING ACTIVITY 6: BIBLE SOFTWARE WORK (3– 3.5 HOURS RECOMMENDED)

In the provided lines, provide an exaggerated translation (i.e., work on accurately translating verbs, cases, and participles without worrying about a smooth or economical English style).

Μὴ ταρασσέσθω ὑμῶν ἡ καρδία· πιστεύετε εἰς τὸν θεὸν καὶ εἰς  
**“Let not your hearts be troubled. Believe in God; believe also in**

ἐμὲ πιστεύετε. ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ πατρὸς μου μοναὶ πολλαὶ εἰσιν·  
**me. In my Father’s house are many rooms.**

εἰ δὲ μή, εἶπον ἂν ὑμῖν ὅτι πορεύομαι {ἐτοιμάσαι} τόπον ὑμῖν;  
**If it were not so, would I have told you that I go to prepare a place for you?**

καὶ ἐὰν πορευθῶ καὶ ἐτοιμάσω τόπον ὑμῖν, πάλιν ἔρχομαι καὶ  
**And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and**

παραλήμψομαι ὑμᾶς πρὸς ἐμαυτόν, ἵνα ὅπου εἰμὶ ἐγὼ καὶ  
**will take you to myself, that where I am**

ὁμοῖς ἦτε. καὶ ὅπου [ἐγὼ] ὑπάγω οἴδατε τὴν ὁδόν. (John 14:1– 4)  
**you may be *also*. And you know the way to where I am going.”**

Using your Bible software, identify all subjunctive and imperative verbs in the above section to fill the lists below. In the “function” line, also describe why you know that is the function. After you are done, create a translation above.

1. nonindicative verb 1: ταρασσέσθω
  - a. parsing: Present, mid./pass., imperative, 3rd, sing., παράσσω
  - b. function: Prohibitive – imperative with μη
  
2. nonindicative verb 2: πιστεύετε (x2)
  - a. parsing: Present, active, imperative, 2nd, plur., πιστεύω
  - b. function: Command – superior to inferior
  
3. nonindicative verb 3: πορευθῶ
  - a. parsing: Aorist, passive, subj., 1st, sing., πορεύομαι
  - b. function: Conditional – subjunctive with ἐάν
  
4. nonindicative verb 3: ἐτοιμάσω
  - a. parsing: Aorist, active, subj., 1st, sing., ἐτοιμάζω
  - b. function: Conditional – subjunctive with ἐάν
  
5. nonindicative verb 4: ἦτε
  - a. parsing: Present, active, subj., 2nd, plural, εἰμί
  - b. function: Result – subjunctive with ἵνα at the beginning of the dependant clause

6. Word Study: Read about ταραάσω in Louw-Nida and a theological dictionary.
- Using your Bible software, find where else this occurs in the NT:  
**Matt. 2:3, 14:26; Mark 6:50; Luke 1:12, 24:38; John 5:7, 11:33, 12:27, 13:21, 14:1 and 27; Acts 15:24, 17:8 and 13; Gal. 1:7, 5:10; and 1 Peter 3:14**
  - Which Gospel uses this word the most? **John**
  - Take a few minutes to look at how this word is used in John.
  - Given your reading of the lexicon and theological dictionary, as well as how it is used in John, describe the significance of this word in the Gospel of John, and our passage in particular:

**ταράσω - to cause movement, usually as a result of shaking or stirring.**

**In John, it appears to be used mostly in a spiritual sense. In John 14, Christ twice uses it. He says: "let not your hearts be troubled." In rest of John it appears to be used negatively, but in John 14 it is used in a more positive way. Also, note that after the early references in John, these are used to describe Jesus' anguish in relation to his impending passion. After Jesus is emboldened, the word is used to describe the anguish the disciples may experience over Jesus' absence. Is this the same anguish? Messianic Suffering? The usage is quite suggestive of how to understand the association.**

#### LEARNING ACTIVITY 7: REVIEW (30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

You've just spent a good amount of time learning a lot of new things. Take 30 minutes to do one final read through of the chapter to solidify the knowledge, and make sure you can answer all of the questions in the *Least You Need to Know* section. Use the online flashcards link in the chapter to quiz yourself on the questions.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

- 10.8** Second time around students should focus on the formation tables  
**THE SECOND TIME AROUND** so that the λύω subjunctive and imperative paradigms can be created from memory. The optative is so infrequent that you do not need to focus on it, even in the second time around.



**ADVANCED EXERCISES (CH. 10)****Learning Activity 1: Vocabulary (1 hour)**

Learn your assigned vocabulary list from Appendix A. Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new. Knowledge of this new vocabulary is assumed in the translation work.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 2: Reading (1 hour)**

Read chapter 10 of the textbook again.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 3: Memorize Paradigms (30 minutes)**

Memorize the subjunctive and imperative paradigms using *The Singing Grammarian* songs. Practice filling in the paradigms from memory using the practice tables.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 4: Parsing Practice (1.5 hours)**

Drill yourself using either ParseGreek or Paradigms Master Pro

- For ParseGreek, choose any vocabulary range in conjunction with chapter 10 grammar concepts
- For Paradigms Master Pro,  
**Verbs by moods: All verbs– Subjunctives and Imperatives**

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 5 Parsing Work (1.5 hours)**

1. γένηται **Aorist, Middle, Subj., 3rd, sing., γίνομαι, it might happen**
2. ἦ **Present, Subj., 3rd, sing., εἴμι, he might be**
3. εἴτη **Aorist, Active, Subj., 3rd, sing., λεγω, he/she/it might say**

4. ὕπαγε Present, Active, Imperative, 2nd, sing., ὕπαγω, you go away
5. ποιήσω Aorist, Active, Subj., 1st, sing., ποιέω, I might do/make
6. γίνεσθε Present, Middle, Imperative, 2nd, plural, γινομαι, γ'all be(came)
7. ἔχητε Present, Active, Subj., 2nd, plural, εχω, γ'all might have
8. εἴπωμεν Aorist, Active, Subj., 1st, plural, λεγω, I might say
9. ποιείτε Present, Active, Imperative, 2nd, plural, ποιέω, γ'all do/make
10. ἀκούσωσιν Aorist, Active, Subj., 3rd, plural, ἀκούω, he might hear
11. εἰδῆτε Perfect, Active, Subj., 2nd, plural, οἶδα, γ'all might see
12. πορεύου Present, Middle, Imperative, 2nd, sing., πορευομαι, go
13. εἰδότες Perfect, Active, Ptp., Nom., Masc., Plu., οἶδα, γ'all see
14. παραδοῖ Aorist, Active, Subj., 3rd, sing., παραδιδωμαι, to allow, to permit
15. ἄφες Aorist, Active, Imperative, 2nd, sing., αφημι, you forgive
16. εἰσέλθη Aorist, Active, Subj., 3rd, sing., εισερχομαι, he might come in

17. δῶμεν Aorist, Active, Subj., 1st, plu., δίδωμι, I might give
18. γράψον Aorist, Active, Imperative, 2nd, sing., γράφω, you write
19. πληρωθῆ Aorist, Passive, Subj., 3rd, sing., πλρώω, he might fulfill
20. εἴπατε Aorist, Active, Imperative, 2nd, plural, λεγω, y'all say
21. ἀποθάνη Aorist, Active, Subj., 3rd, sing., αποθνησκω, to die
22. γένοιτο Aorist, Middle, Optative, 3rd, sing., γινομαι, it could possibly happen

### Learning Activity 6: Translation (3.5 hours)

Translate the following sentences. Be ready to parse any nonindicative verbs that appear in the sentences and identify their functions. The following sentences assume knowledge of all words occurring up to 37 times (chs. 1– 11 and lists 1– 10). For difficult forms, consult the morphological information in Logos Bible Software.

Καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ εἶναι αὐτὸν (while he was) ἐν τόπῳ τινὶ προσευχόμενον, ὡς ἐπαύσατο (he had finished), εἶπέν τις τῶν μαθητῶν αὐτοῦ πρὸς αὐτόν· κύριε, δίδαξον ἡμᾶς προσεύχεσθαι (to pray), καθὼς καὶ Ἰωάννης ἐδίδαξεν τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ. εἶπεν δὲ αὐτοῖς· ὅταν προσεύχησθε λέγετε·

Πάτερ, ἁγιασθήτω (hallowed) τὸ ὄνομά σου·

ἐλθέτω ἡ βασιλεία σου· τὸν ἄρτον ἡμῶν

τὸν ἐπιούσιον (daily) δίδου ἡμῖν τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν·

καὶ ἄφες ἡμῖν τὰς ἁμαρτίας ἡμῶν,

καὶ γὰρ αὐτοὶ ἀφίομεν παντὶ ὀφείλοντι (indebted) ἡμῖν·

καὶ μὴ εἰσενέγκης (bring) ἡμᾶς εἰς πειρασμόν (temptation). (Luke 11:1– 4)

**Now Jesus was praying in a certain place, and when he finished, one of his disciples said to him, "Lord, teach us to pray, as John taught his disciples." And he said to them, "When you pray, say:**

**Father, hallowed be your name. Your kingdom come. Give us each day our daily bread, and forgive us our sins, for we ourselves forgive everyone who is indebted to us. And lead us not into temptation" (ESV)**

Ἐγόγγυζον (complained) οὖν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι περὶ αὐτοῦ ὅτι εἶπεν· ἐγὼ εἰμι ὁ ἄρτος ὁ καταβάς ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, καὶ ἔλεγον· οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν Ἰησοῦς ὁ υἱὸς Ἰωσήφ (Joseph), οὗ ἡμεῖς οἶδαμεν τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὴν μητέρα; πῶς νῦν λέγει ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καταβέβηκα; ἀπεκρίθη Ἰησοῦς καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· μὴ γογγύζετε (complain) μετ' ἀλλήλων. (John 6:41– 43)

**So the Jews grumbled about him, because he said, "I am the bread that came down from heaven." They said, "Is not this Jesus, the son of Joseph, whose father and mother we know? How does he now say, 'I have come down from heaven'?" Jesus answered them, "Do not grumble among yourselves... (ESV).**

οὕτως ὀφείλουσιν (ought) καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες ἀγαπᾶν (to love) τὰς ἑαυτῶν γυναῖκας ὡς τὰ ἑαυτῶν σώματα. ὁ ἀγαπῶν τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα ἑαυτὸν ἀγαπᾷ. Οὐδεὶς γάρ ποτε (ever) τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σάρκα ἐμίσησεν ἀλλὰ ἐκτρέφει (he nourishes) καὶ θάλπει (cares) αὐτήν, καθὼς καὶ ὁ Χριστὸς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, ὅτι μέλη (members) ἐσμὲν τοῦ σώματος αὐτοῦ. ἀντὶ τούτου (for this reason) καταλείψει (will leave) ἄνθρωπος [τὸν] πατέρα καὶ [τὴν] μητέρα καὶ προσκολληθήσεται (will be joined) πρὸς τὴν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἔσονται οἱ δύο εἰς σάρκα μίαν. τὸ μυστήριον (mystery) τοῦτο μέγα ἐστίν· ἐγὼ δὲ λέγω εἰς Χριστὸν καὶ εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν. πλὴν (however) καὶ ὑμεῖς οἱ καθ' ἓνα, ἕκαστος τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα οὕτως ἀγαπάτω ὡς ἑαυτόν, ἡ δὲ γυνὴ ἵνα φοβῆται τὸν ἄνδρα. (Eph 5:28– 33)

**In the same way husbands should love their wives as their own bodies. He who loves his wife loves himself. For no one ever hated his own flesh, but nourishes and cherishes it, just as Christ does the church, because we are members of his body. "Therefore a man shall leave his father and mother and hold fast to his wife, and the two shall become one flesh." This mystery is profound, and I am saying the it refers to Christ and the church. However, let each one of you love his wife as himself, and let the wife see that she respects her husband (ESV).**



## Chapter 11 Exercises

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### LEARNING ACTIVITY 1: VOCABULARY (1 HOUR)

Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 2: INFINITIVE (15 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)** Take some time to become as familiar as possible with infinitive formation. Sing along with the song below over and over until you have memorized it.

▲ Recommended for learning about the infinitive: ▲  
The Singing Grammarian: The Infinitives Song.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 3: CHAPTER READING (30– 60 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

Read through the chapter.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

### LEARNING ACTIVITY 4: INFINITIVE FORMATION (30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)

Photocopy this page. Take the following forms of λύω and place them into the proper place in the infinitive paradigm table. Do it over and over until you can do it correctly and check your work with the textbook.

λύεσθαι, λελυκέναι, λύειν, λῦσαι, λυθῆναι, λελύσθαι, λύσασθαι

Present		Aorist			Perfect	
<i>active</i>	<i>mid/pass</i>	<i>active</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>passive</i>	<i>active</i>	<i>mid/pass</i>
λύειν	λυεσθαι	λῦσαι	λύσασθαι	λυθῆναι	λελυκεναι	λελύσθαι

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 5: INFINITIVE FUNCTION**

**(1– 1.5 HOURS RECOMMENDED)**

The following 14 verses each have an infinitive functioning in a particular way. All of these functions are represented on the Infinitive Flowchart. For each verse, you will provide a translation, parsing of the infinitive (use the software as needed), and decide which function the infinitive is performing. In the line in which you declare infinitive function, *explain the steps through the flowchart that brings you to that decision*— and don't be afraid to use English translations to help you decide.

(1) subject, (2) indirect discourse, (3) complementary infinitive, (4) adverbial/purpose or result, (5) adverbial/purpose, (6) adverbial/ cause, (7) adverbial/antecedent, (8) adverbial/simultaneous, (9) adverbial/ subsequent.

1. ἔρχονται Σαδδουκαῖοι πρὸς αὐτόν, οἳτινες λέγουσιν ἀνάστασιν μὴ εἶναι  
(Mark 12:18)

- a. Translation: **"And Sadducees came to him, who say there is no resurrection"**
- b. Infinitive parsing: **Present, infinitive, εἰμί**
- c. Infinitive function: **Indirect discourse - no article, so context is required: infinitive follows a verb of communication**

2. ἔπλησαν ἀμφότερα τὰ πλοῖα ὥστε βυθίζεσθαι αὐτά (Luke 5:7)

- a. Translation: **"They filled both boats so that/with the result that they began to sink"**
- b. Infinitive parsing: **Present, middle/passive, infinitive, βυθίζω**
- c. Infinitive function: **Adverbial - Result - No article, so context is required: follows "ὥστε"**

3. ἀλλ' ὁ πέμψας με βαπτίζειν ἐν ὕδατι (John 1:33)
  - a. Translation: **"but he who sent me to baptize with water..."**
  - b. Infinitive parsing: **Present, active, Infinitive, βαπτίζω**
  - c. Infinitive function: **Adverbial - Purpose - no article, so context is required**
  
4. ἀπ' ἄρτι λέγω ὑμῖν πρὸ τοῦ γενέσθαι (John 13:19)
  - a. Translation: **"I am telling you this now, before it takes place."**
  - b. Infinitive parsing: **Aorist, middle, infinitive, γίνομαι**
  - c. Infinitive function: **Adverbial – Time: Subsequent\* - Article with the preposition πρὸ in front of it → translate: "before" (p. 249) - \*note, there is an error in the Infinitive Flowchart (Table 72, p. 251), which labels this construction as "time: antecedent"**
  
5. γινώσκεις δὲ ὑμᾶς βούλομαι, ἀδελφοί, ὅτι . . . (Phil 1:12)
  - a. Translation: **"But I want you to know, brothers, that..."**
  - b. Infinitive parsing: **Present, active, infinitive, γινώσκω**
  - c. Infinitive function: **Complementary - no article and completes the verb βούλομαι**
  
6. Ἰησοῦς οὐκ ἐπίστευεν αὐτὸν αὐτοῖς διὰ τὸ αὐτὸν γινώσκειν πάντας (John 2:24)
  - a. Translation: **"Jesus did not entrust himself to them, because he knew all [people]."**



- b. Infinitive parsing: **Present, active, infinitive, γινώσκω**
- c. Infinitive function: **Cause – δια τό + infinitive**
7. καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ σπείρειν ὃ μὲν ἔπεσεν παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν (Mark 4:4)
- a. Translation: **"And it was, as he sowed, some [seed] fell along the path"**
- b. Infinitive parsing: **Present, active, infinitive, σπείρω**
- c. Infinitive function: **Adverbial – Time: Simultaneous - ἐν τῷ + infinitive**
8. μετὰ δὲ τὸ παραδοθῆναι τὸν Ἰωάννην ἦλθεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν (Mark 1:14)
- a. Translation: **"and after John was arrested, Jesus came into Galilee"**
- b. Infinitive parsing: **Aorist, passive, infinitive, παραδιδωμι**
- c. Infinitive function: **Adverbial – Time: Subsequent – μετὰ τὸ + infinitive**
9. ὁ Πέτρος λέγει τῷ Ἰησοῦ· ραββί, καλὸν ἐστὶν ἡμᾶς ὧδε εἶναι (Mark 9:5)
- a. Translation: **"Peter said to Jesus, "Rabbi, [for] us to be here is good"**
- b. Infinitive parsing: **Present, infinitive, εἶμι**
- c. Infinitive function: **Subject – no article, no preposition, context is required**

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 6: BIBLE SOFTWARE WORK (4.5– 5.5 HOURS RECOMMENDED)**

(See instructions below.)

Ἦν δὲ ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τῶν Φαρισαίων, Νικόδημος ὄνομα αὐτῷ,

**Now there was a man of the Pharisees named Nicodemus,**

ἀρχων τῶν Ἰουδαίων· οὗτος ἦλθεν πρὸς αὐτὸν νυκτὸς καὶ  
**a ruler of the Jews. This man came to Jesus by night and**

εἶπεν αὐτῷ· ῥαββί, οἶδαμεν ὅτι ἀπὸ θεοῦ ἐλήλυθας  
**said to him, “Rabbi, we know that you are a teacher come from God,**

διδάσκαλος· οὐδεὶς γὰρ δύναται ταῦτα τὰ σημεῖα ποιεῖν ἃ σὺ  
**for no one can do these signs that you**

ποιεῖς, ἐὰν μὴ ᾔ ὁ θεὸς μετ’ αὐτοῦ. ἀπεκρίθη Ἰησοῦς καὶ εἶπεν  
**do unless God is with him.” Jesus answered**

αὐτῷ· ἀμὴν ἀμὴν λέγω σοι, ἐὰν μὴ τις γεννηθῆ ἄνωθεν, οὐ  
**him, “Truly, truly, I say to you, unless one is born again he cannot**

δύναται ἰδεῖν τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ. λέγει πρὸς αὐτὸν [ὁ]  
**see the kingdom of God.” Nicodemus said to him,**

Νικόδημος· πῶς δύναται ἄνθρωπος γεννηθῆναι γέροντων ὧν; μὴ  
**How can a man be born when he is old?**

δύναται εἰς τὴν κοιλίαν τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ δεύτερον εἰσελθεῖν  
**Can he enter a second time into his mother’s womb**

καὶ γεννηθῆναι; ἀπεκρίθη Ἰησοῦς· ἀμὴν ἀμὴν λέγω σοι, ἐὰν  
**and be born?” Jesus answered, “Truly, truly, I say to you, unless**

μή τις γεννηθῆ ἐξ ὕδατος καὶ πνεύματος, οὐ δύναται εἰσελθεῖν  
**one is born of water and the Spirit, he cannot enter**

εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ θεοῦ. τὸ γεγεννημένον ἐκ τῆς σαρκὸς  
**the kingdom of God. That which is born of the flesh**

σὰρξ ἐστίν, καὶ τὸ γεγεννημένον ἐκ τοῦ πνεύματος πνεῦμά  
**is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit.”**

ἐστίν. (John 3:1–6)

Fill in the information for the underlined verbs (which are either infinitives, subjunctives, or participles). In the “function” line, describe how you came to that decision.

1. verb 1: ποιεῖν

- a. parsing: **Present, active, infinitive, ποιέω**
- b. function: **Complementary - no article and complements δύναμαι**

2. verb 2: ἦ

- a. parsing: **Present, active, subj., 3rd person, sing., εἰμί**
- b. function: **Conditional – the subjunctive follows ἐάν**

3. verb 3: γεννηθῆ

- a. parsing: **Aorist, passive, subj., 3rd person, sing., γεννάω**
- b. function: **Conditional – the subjunctive follows ἐάν**

4. verb 4: ιδεῖν
  - a. parsing: **Aorist, active, infinitive, ὀράω**
  - b. function: **Complementary – follows δύναμαι**
  
5. verb 5: γεννηθῆναι
  - a. parsing: **Aorist, passive, infinitive, γεννάω**
  - b. function: **Complementary – follows δύναμαι**
  
6. verb 6: ὢν
  - a. parsing: **present, active, part., nom., masc., sing., εἰμί**
  - b. function: **Adjectival – no article but is in concord with the nearby noun γέρω**
  
7. verb 7: εἰσελθεῖν
  - a. parsing: **Aorist, active, infinitive, εἰσέρχομαι**
  - b. function: **Complementary – follows δύναμαι**
  
8. verb 8: γεννηθῆναι
  - a. parsing: **Aorist, passive, infinitive, γεννάω**
  - b. function: **Complementary – follows δύναμαι**
  
9. verb 9: γεννηθῆ
  - a. parsing: **Aorist, passive, subj., 3rd person, sing., γεννάω**

b. function: **Conditional – the subjunctive follows ἐάν**

10. verb 10: **εἰσελθεῖν**

a. parsing: **Aorist, active, infinitive, εἰσέρχομαι**

b. function: **Complementary – follows δύναμαι**

11. verb 11: **γεγεννημένον**

a. parsing: **Perfect, mid/passive, part., nom., neuter, sing., γεννάω**

b. function: **Substantival – has an article but is not in concord with a noun**

12. verb 12: **γεγεννημένον**

a. parsing: **Perfect, passive, part., nom., neuter, sing., γεννάω**

b. function: **Substantival – has an article but is not in concord with a noun**

13. Provide an exaggerated translation in the lines above. Focus on properly translating verb aspect and case/infinitive/participle/ subjunctive usage, even if it means clunky english.

14. Most of us are familiar with the idea of being “born again.” What you might not know is that some translations do not translate John 3:3 this way. Find out what word is translated “again” and read its entry in the *LALGNT* or *DBL Greek* lexicon.

a. Open the Information Pane. How do other English versions translate this?

**NRSV, LEB, YLT - 'born from above'**

**RSV - 'anew'**

**ESV, KJV, NIV, NLT - 'born again'**

Search for the word in the Greek NT. Pay particular attention to how it is used in the Gospel of John.

- b. In light of all of this, and considering the context of the passage, how do you prefer to translate this phrase? Explain why.

**Particularly in the Gospel of John ἄνωθεν is usually translated as 'from above' or just 'above'. Considering this, I agree with the NRSV, YLT, and LEB and therefore think it should be translated as 'from above' not 'again'. The reason I believe this is because it seems that 'above' is a better translation than 'again' in light of the original Greek and how it is translated elsewhere. Further, now that I know this, saying 'born from above' makes more sense in context.**

15. Right-click on οἶδαμεν in John 3:2 (or if you have the information pane open, click on it). Notice that Logos indicates the likely Louw-Nida semantic domain (28.1). Read the Louw-Nida 28.1 entry. What are the implications for this passage?

**The Pharisees say to Jesus that they (the Pharisees) know He comes from God. They knew but did not follow.**

16. The verb γεννάω is used 5 times in this passage. Read about the word in *NIDNNT*, *EDNT*, or *Little Kittel*. (1) Describe briefly the use of the word in the scriptures and (2) in view of what you read, what light does it shed on the current passage:

**'Begetting' of the Father and as the bearing of the mother. Used throughout scripture also to produce without birth - such as a new birth. As regards John 3, it is clear that this word is being used with reference to a new birth that differs from a physical birth of a child. Rabbis were privy to this idea for quite some time and it was used when someone became a Jew. So in John, it is being used to signify a 'new birth' as a follower of Jesus (i.e., a Christian).**

**LEARNING ACTIVITY 7: REVIEW (30 MINUTES RECOMMENDED)**

You’ve just spent a good amount of time learning a lot of new things. Take 30 minutes to do one final read through of the chapter to solidify the knowledge, and make sure you can answer all of the questions in the *Least You Need to Know* section. Use the online flashcards link in the chapter to quiz yourself on the questions.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

There are not many infinitive endings, so be sure the second time around that you have them memorized and can create a λύω table from memory. In addition, focus on the infinitive flowchart and analyze every infinitive you come across in exercises. Do your best to memorize the infinitive flowchart and practice creating it from memory.

**11.8**  
**THE SECOND**  
**TIME AROUND**

**ADVANCED EXERCISES (CH. 11)**

**Learning Activity 1: Vocabulary (1 hour)**

Learn your assigned vocabulary list from Appendix A. Be sure to review previous vocabulary as well as learn the new. Knowledge of this new vocabulary is assumed in the translation work.

**\*\*note\*\*** Learning List 12 (the final list of new vocabulary) and Learning List 13 (Frequently used irregular forms) is highly recommended and will prepare you to read Greek using only your UBS Reader’s Greek New Testament.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 2: Reading (1 hour)**

Read chapter 11 of the textbook again.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

**Learning Activity 3: Memorize Infinitive Paradigms (15 minutes)**

Memorize the infinitive paradigm, using *The Singing Grammarian* as help. Practice filling in the paradigms from memory using the practice tables.

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

#### **Learning Activity 4: Parsing Practice (1.5 hours)**

Drill yourself using either ParseGreek or Paradigms Master Pro

- For ParseGreek, choose any vocabulary range in conjunction with ch.11 grammar concepts
- For Paradigms Master Pro, work on  
**Verbs by moods: All verbs; Infinitives**

Completed: \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

#### **Learning Activity 5: Parsing Work (1.5 hours)**

1. εἶναι **Present, Active, Infinitive, εμμι, to be**
2. ποιῆσαι **Aorist, Active, Infinitive, ποιεω, to make**
3. ἐλθεῖν **Aorist, Active, Infinitive, ερχομαι, to come**
4. ἰδεῖν **Aorist, Active, Infinitive, ὁράω, to see**
5. γενέσθαι **Aorist, Middle, Infinitive, γινομαι, to be, become**
6. φαγεῖν **Aorist, Active, Infinitive, ἐσθίω, to eat**
7. δοῦναι **Aorist, Active, Infinitive, διδωμι, to give**
8. ποιεῖν **Present, Active, Infinitive, ποιέω, I make**
9. λαβεῖν **Aorist, Active, Infinitive, λαμβανω, to take**
10. λαλεῖν **Present, Active, Infinitive, λαλεω, I make sound**



11. λαλήσαι Aorist, Active, Infinitive, λαλεω, I made sound
12. πορεύεσθαι Aorist/Present, Middle/M/P, Infinitive, πορευομαι, to leave, to depart
13. ἀποθανεῖν Aorist, Active, Infinitive, ἀποθνήσκω, I died
14. ἀποκτεῖναι Aorist, Active, Infinitive, ἀποκτείνω, to kill
15. γνῶναι Aorist, Active, Infinitive, γινώσκω, to know
16. σῶσαι Aorist, Active, Infinitive, σωζω, to save
17. ζῆν Present, Active, Infinitive, ζάω, to live
18. παθεῖν Aorist, Active, Infinitive, πασχω, to suffer
19. εἰδέναι Aorist, Active, Infinitive, ὁράω, to see
20. ἔρχεσθαι Present, M/P, Infinitive, ερχομαι, to come

### Learning Activity 6: Translation (3.5– 4 hours)

Translate the following sentences. Be ready to parse any infinitives that appear in the sentences and *identify their functions*. The following sentences assume knowledge of all words occurring up to 33 times (chs. 1– 11 and lists 1–11 ). For difficult forms, consult the morphological information in Logos Bible Software.

Ἦσαν δὲ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ ἀναβαίνοντες εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, καὶ ἦν προάγων (going before) αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, καὶ ἐθαμβοῦντο (they were amazed), οἱ δὲ ἀκολουθοῦντες ἐφοβοῦντο. καὶ παραλαβῶν (lex = παραλαμβάνω) πάλιν τοὺς δώδεκα ἤρξατο αὐτοῖς λέγειν τὰ μέλλοντα αὐτῷ συμβαίνειν (to happen) ὅτι ἰδοὺ ἀναβαίνομεν εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, καὶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου παραδοθήσεται τοῖς ἀρχιερεῦσιν καὶ τοῖς γραμματεῦσιν, καὶ κατακρινούσιν (will condemn) αὐτὸν θανάτῳ καὶ παραδώσουσιν αὐτὸν τοῖς ἔθνεσιν καὶ ἐμπαίξουσιν (will mock) αὐτῷ καὶ ἐμπτύσουσιν (will spit) αὐτῷ καὶ μαστιγώσουσιν (will flog) αὐτὸν καὶ ἀποκτενοῦσιν, καὶ μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας ἀναστήσεται. (Mark 10:32– 34)

**And they were on the road, going up to Jerusalem, and Jesus was walking ahead of them. And they were amazed, and those who followed were afraid. And taking the twelve again, he began totell them what was to happen to him, saying, "See, we are going up to Jerusalem, and the Son of Man will be delivered over to the chief priests and the scribes, and they will condemn him to death and deliver him over to the Gentiles... (ESV).**

Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν σαββάτῳ διαπορεύεσθαι αὐτὸν (he was going through) διὰ σπορίμων (the grainfields), καὶ ἐτιλλοῦ (plucked) οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἤσθιον τοὺς στάχυας (heads of grain) ψύχοντες (rubbed) ταῖς χερσίν. τινὲς δὲ τῶν Φαρισαίων εἶπαν· τί ποιεῖτε ὃ οὐκ ἔξεστιν (lawful) τοῖς σάββασι; καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς πρὸς αὐτοὺς εἶπεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς· οὐδὲ τοῦτο ἀνέγνωτε (read) ὃ ἐποίησεν Δαυὶδ ὅτε ἐπείνασεν (hungry) αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ὄντες, ὡς εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ τοὺς ἄρτους τῆς προθέσεως (of the presence) λαβὼν ἔφαγεν καὶ ἔδωκεν τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ, οὓς οὐκ ἔξεστιν (lawful) φαγεῖν εἰ μὴ μόνους τοὺς ἱερεῖς (the priests); (Luke 6:1–4)

**On a Sabbath, while he was going through the grainfields, his disciples plucked and ate some heads of hrain, rubbing them in their heads. But some of the Pharisees said, "Why are you doing what is not lawful to do on the Sabbath?" And Jesus answered them, "Have you not read what David did when he was hungry, he and those wh were with him: how he entered the house of God and took and ate the bread of the Presence, which is not lawful for any but the priests to eat, and also gave it to those with him?" (ESV).**

Ἐγώ εἰμι ὁ ποιμὴν (shepherd) ὁ καλὸς καὶ γινώσκω τὰ ἐμὰ καὶ γινώσκουσί με τὰ ἐμὰ, καθὼς γινώσκει με ὁ πατήρ· κἀγὼ γινώσκω τὸν πατέρα, καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν μου τίθημι ὑπὲρ τῶν προβάτων. καὶ ἄλλα πρόβατα ἔχω ἃ οὐκ ἔστιν ἐκ τῆς ἀλύτης (fold) ταύτης· κάκεῖνα δεῖ με ἀγαγεῖν καὶ τῆς φωνῆς μου ἀκούσουσιν, καὶ γενήσονται μία ποιμνὴ (flock), εἷς ποιμὴν (shepherd). διὰ τοῦτο με ὁ πατήρ ἀγαπᾷ ὅτι ἐγὼ τίθημι τὴν ψυχὴν μου, ἵνα πάλιν λάβω αὐτήν. οὐδεὶς αἴρει αὐτὴν ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ τίθημι αὐτὴν ἀπ' ἐμαυτοῦ. ἐξουσίαν ἔχω θεῖναι αὐτήν, καὶ ἐξουσίαν ἔχω πάλιν λαβεῖν αὐτήν· ταύτην τὴν ἐντολὴν ἔλαβον παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς μου. (John 10:14– 18)

**"I am the good shepherd. I know my own and my own know me, just as the Father knows me and I know the Father; and I lay down my life for the sheep. And I have other sheep that are not of this fold. I must bring them also, and they will listen to my voice. So these will be one flock, one shepherd. For this reason the Father loves me, because I lay down my life that I may take it up again. No one takes it from me, but I lay it down of my own accord. I have authority to lay it down, and I have authority to take it up again. This charge I have received from my Father" (ESV).**