Bible Online Learner:
Technical Documentation

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Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

You should read this chapter.

Bible Online Learner (or "Bible OL" for short) is a web-based computer program that supports reading and learning biblical Hebrew and Greek. Bible Online Learner provides these features:

- Users can read the Old Testament in Hebrew and the New Testament in Greek.
- Users can see grammatical information about the words and clauses in the text.
- Teachers of Hebrew and Greek can create exercises based on the biblical texts.
- Students can drill and test themselves using exercises created by teachers.
- Teachers can keep track of how well students do in the exercises.
- Teachers can generate exams for students.

1.1   How To Read This Document

This documents describes how to use Bible Online Learner (Bible OL). The document consists of three parts:

- General information for everyone who wants to use Bible OL.
- Information specifically for students who want to use the exercises provided in Bible OL.
- Information specifically for teachers who want to create exercises in Bible OL.

At the start of most chapters you will find a line indicating if that chapter is relevant for you.
On page 32 you will find an index, which may help you find your way through this document.

Chapter 2

User Interface

You should read this chapter.

You access Bible OL through a web browser using an appropriate URL[1].

When you access the Bible OL main web site using a computer, you will see an introductory page, at the top of which there is a menu. If you are using a smartphone, you will see a small rectangle with three horizontal lines at the top right of the screen. Tap that rectangle to display the menu.

The menu has five items:

- *Home* – Selecting this item, takes you to the main web page.
- *Text and Exercises* – This allows you to view the Hebrew and Greek biblical texts and to run exercises.
- *User Access* – Here you can log in to the system and view the privacy policy.
- *Language* – This lets you select the language of the user interface.
- *Variant* – Here you can select between different variants of the terms and translations used. (See Section XXX.)

If you have a user account (see Section XXX), you can select Login from the User Access menu to access your personal features of the system. Once you have logged, in, a new menu item appears:

- *My Data* – This menu item lets you change your user profile, setup font preferences, enroll in classes, and view how you are doing on the exercises.

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[1]Most users will use `https://bibleol.3bmoodle.dk`.

Chapter 3

Viewing Text

You should read this chapter.

The most basic operation of Bible OL is that of viewing the Hebrew or Greek text of the Bible. From the *Text and Exercises* menu select *Display text.* This will take you to a web page displaying the dialog of Figure 3.1. Under "Corpus" in that dialog, you select the text database you want to use. You have three options:

- *Hebrew (ETCBC4, OT):* This is the Hebrew text of the Old Testament as provided by the ETCBC4 database (see Appendix XXX).
- *Hebrew (ETCBC4, Transliterated, OT):* This is the Hebrew text of the Old Testament as provided by the ETCBC4 database, but written with Latin letters.
- *Greek (Nestle 1904,NT):* This is the Greek text of the New Testament as provided by the Nestle 1904 database (see Appendix XXX).

Section 3.1 shows how to use Bible Online Learner to study a Hebrew text. Section 3.2 shows how to study a Greek text. (You only need to read one of these sections.)

Figure 3.1: Selecting a text to display.

3.1 Viewing a Hebrew Text

To see Genesis 1 : 1-7, fill out the dialog in figure 3.1 thus:

- Corpus: Hebrew (ETCBC4, OT)
- Book: Genesis
- Chapter: 1
- First verse: 1
- Last verse: 7
- Show link icons: Don't mark this. (See Section XXX.)

Finally, click the *Display* button. This will show you Genesis 1 : 1-7 in Hebrew. (See Figure 3.2.)

The small icon to the right of the first verse is a link to the same text at the SHEBANQ website. (See Section XXX.)

3.1.1 Viewing Hebrew Grammar Information

If you are viewing the text on a computer, you will have three ways to display grammar information; if you are using a tablet or a smartphone, you will have two ways to display grammar information. They are:

1. Hovering the mouse over a word or sentence part. (This is not available on tablets or smartphones.)
2. Clicking a word or sentence part.
3. Using the "MyView" selector.

On a computer, you can use your mouse to point to a word in the text.[1] You will then see a so-called *grammar information box.* to the right of the text as in Figure 3.3. In this box you will see detailed information about the word your mouse points to. When you move the mouse, the grammar information box disappears. You may find this inconvenient, so instead you can use the following method:
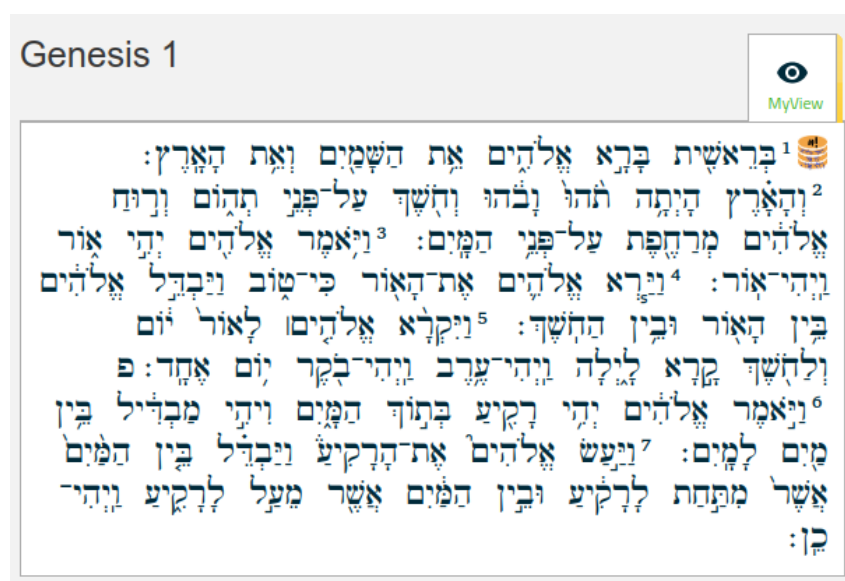
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[1]Known as letting your mouse "hover" over a word.

Figure 3.2: Displaying Genesis 1.

Genesis 1

MyView

בְּרֵאשִׁ֖ית בָּרָ֣א אֱלֹהִ֑ים אֵ֥ת הַשָּׁמַ֖יִם וְאֵ֥ת הָאָֽרֶץ׃ ¹
וְהָאָ֗רֶץ הָיְתָ֥ה תֹ֙הוּ֙ וָבֹ֔הוּ וְחֹ֖שֶׁךְ עַל־פְּנֵ֣י תְה֑וֹם וְר֣וּחַ ²
אֱלֹהִ֔ים מְרַחֶ֖פֶת עַל־פְּנֵ֥י הַמָּֽיִם׃ ³ וַיֹּ֥אמֶר אֱלֹהִ֖ים יְהִ֣י א֑וֹר
וַֽיְהִי־אֽוֹר׃ ⁴ וַיַּ֧רְא אֱלֹהִ֛ים אֶת־הָא֖וֹר כִּי־ט֑וֹב וַיַּבְדֵּ֣ל
אֱלֹהִ֔ים בֵּ֥ין הָא֖וֹר וּבֵ֥ין הַחֹֽשֶׁךְ׃ ⁵ וַיִּקְרָ֨א אֱלֹהִ֤ים ׀ לָאוֹר֙
י֔וֹם וְלַחֹ֖שֶׁךְ קָ֣רָא לָ֑יְלָה וַֽיְהִי־עֶ֥רֶב וַֽיְהִי־בֹ֖קֶר י֥וֹם אֶחָֽד׃ פ
וַיֹּ֣אמֶר אֱלֹהִ֔ים יְהִ֥י רָקִ֖יעַ בְּת֣וֹךְ הַמָּ֑יִם וִיהִ֣י מַבְדִּ֔יל בֵּ֥ין ⁶
מַ֖יִם לָמָֽיִם׃ ⁷ וַיַּ֣עַשׂ אֱלֹהִים֮ אֶת־הָרָקִיעַ֒ וַיַּבְדֵּ֗ל בֵּ֤ין הַמַּ֙יִם֙
אֲשֶׁר֙ מִתַּ֣חַת לָרָקִ֔יעַ וּבֵ֣ין הַמַּ֔יִם אֲשֶׁ֖ר מֵעַ֣ל לָרָקִ֑יעַ וַֽיְהִי־
כֵֽן׃

	Word
Text	הָיְתָה
Transliteration	hāyᵊtāʰ
Form in text:	
Lexical stem	הָי
Root formation	-
Preformative	-
Verbal ending	תָה
Nominal ending	-
Pronominal suffix	-
Univalent final	-
Qere	-
Lexeme:	
Lexeme (with variant)	היה
Lexeme (transliterated)	HYH
Occurrences	3561
Frequency rank	16
Part of speech	Verb
Phrase dependent part of speech	Verb
Lexical set	Copulative verb
Verb class	I guttural, III he
Link	-
Morphology:	
Stem	Qal
Tense	Qatal (Perf)
State	None
Person, gender, number	3FSg
Suffix: Person, gender, number	---
Glosses:	
Danish	være, blive til, forekomme
English	be, happen, become, occur
German	sein, werden, geschehen
Dutch	zijn, worden, gebeuren, ontstaan
Spanish	ocurrir, ser, llegar a ser, suceder, acontecer
Amharic	ሆነ
Swahili	mlimtia, kuw, ikawa, kuwa, itakuwa, alikuwa

Figure 3.3: Displaying the grammar information box on a computer.

On a computer, table, or smartphone, you can click or tap on a word. In that case, a dialog box will appear containing the grammar information box. (You can click the × at the top of the dialog box or the Close button at the bottom of the box to close the dialog. Alternatively, press the "Esc" key on your keyboard.)

A third way to display grammar information is to use the "MyView" selector as described in the following section.

3.1.2 The "MyView" Selector

Above the Hebrew text you see an "eye" labelled "MyView". If you click the eye icon labelled *grammar selection box*. At the same time the eye icon turns into a × icon. The grammar selection box looks as shown in Figure 3.4.

The Hebrew grammar selection box contains four buttons, identifying the four levels of the grammar hierarchy used by the Hebrew text: The text contains *sentences,* which contain *clauses,* which contain *phrases,* which contain *words.* You can click on each of these to display relevant grammar information.

If, for example, you click the *Word* button and then the *Lexeme* button, the grammar selection box looks as shown in Figure 3.5. If you now click the *Part of speech* button, the Hebrew text changes to look
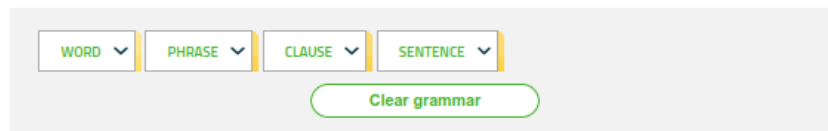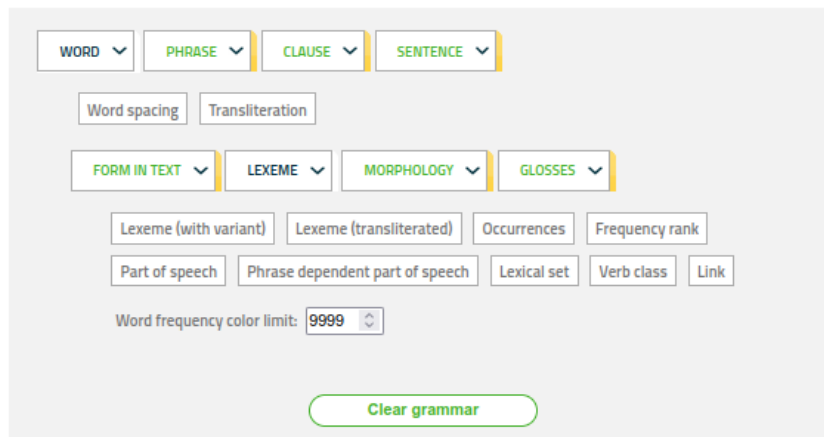
Figure 3.4: Hebrew grammar selection box.

Figure 3.5: Hebrew grammar selection box after clicking Word and Lexeme.

Figure 3.6: Genesis 1 with part-of-speech information.

as in Figure 3.6, where you can see the part of speech of each word of the text. You can add additional information by clicking the relevant buttons in the grammar selection box.

You can use the *Clear grammar* all the selected grammar information, and you can use the × icon to hide the grammar selection box.

The grammar selection box also allows you to see borders between phrases, clauses, or sentences, as well as grammatical information about each of these. If, for example, you click *Clause*, and then select *Show border*, you will see the borders of each clause.

By pointing your mouse to the word "Clause" on the border of a particular Clause (or, alternatively, clicking the word "Clause"), a grammar information box for the particular clause will be shown. (See Figure 3.7.)

Sometimes clauses (or other parts of a sentence) can contain other clauses inside them. An example of this is seen in Genesis 1 : 7 (Figure 3.8). Here, you can see how the clause וַיַּבְדֵּל בֵּין הַמַּיִם וּבֵין הַמַּיִם

Figure 3.7: Showing grammar information for the second clause of Genesis 1.

Figure 3.8: A split clause in Genesis 1 : 7.

is split in two and contains the clause אֲשֶׁר֙ מִתַּ֣חַת לָרָקִ֔יעַ inside it. The split clause is marked by its missing left and right borders.

The different items you can select in the grammar selection box are detailed in section XXX, but a few items are worth mentioning here:

In the grammar selection box, under *Word* and *Lexeme* you can enter a "Word frequency color limit". Setting this value to, for example, 50, means that the 50 most common Hebrew or Aramaic words in the Old Testament will be displayed in black, whereas rarer words will be display in blue. (See Figure 3.9.) If you are learning Hebrew, you may find this feature useful when deciding if a word is worth memorizing. When determining how common words are, different morphological forms of the same word are counted as one. For more information about word frequency, see section XXX.

In most cases, the information you find in the grammar information box will be the same as what is shown between the lines using the "MyView" selector; but for glosses this is not the case. For example, in the grammar information box of Figure 3.3 you can see that the lexeme היה is translated into English as "be, happen, become, occur". But if you open the "MyView" selector and choose *Word* and *Glosses* and *English*, only the first gloss, "be", will be shown between the lines of Hebrew text.

Figure 3.9: The 50 most common words are black, rarer words are blue.

3.2 Viewing a Greek Text

To see Luke 2 : 1-5, fill out the dialog in figure 3.1 thus:

- Corpus: Greek (Nestle 1904, NT)
- Book: Luke
- Chapter: 2
- First verse: 1
- Last verse: 5
- Show link icons: Don't mark this. (See Section XXX.)

Finally, click the *Display* button. This will show you Luke 2 : 1-5 in Greek. (See Figure 3.10.)

Figure 3.10: Displaying Luke 2.

Figure 3.11: Displaying the grammar information box on a computer.

3.2.1 Viewing Greek Grammar Information

If you are viewing the text on a computer, you will have three ways to display grammar information; if you are using a tablet or a smartphone, you will have two ways to display grammar information. They are:

1. Hovering the mouse over a word or sentence part. (This is not available on tablets or smartphones.)
2. Clicking a word or sentence part.
3. Using the "MyView" selector.

On a computer, you can use your mouse to point to a word in the text.[2] You will then see a so-called *grammar information box.* to the right of the text as in Figure 3.11. In this box you will see detailed information about the word your mouse points to. When you move the mouse, the grammar information box disappears. You may find this inconvenient, so instead you can use the following method:

On a computer, table, or smartphone, you can click or tap on a word. In that case, a dialog box will appear containing the grammar information box. (You can click the × at the top of the dialog box or the Close button at the bottom of the box to close the dialog. Alternatively, press the "Esc" key on your keyboard.)

A third way to display grammar information is to use the "MyView" selector as described in the following section.

3.2.2 The "MyView" Selector

Above the Greek text you see an "eye" labelled "MyView". If you click the eye icon labelled *grammar selection box*. At the same time the eye icon turns into a × icon. The grammar selection box looks as shown in Figure 3.12.

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[2]Known as letting your mouse "hover" over a word.
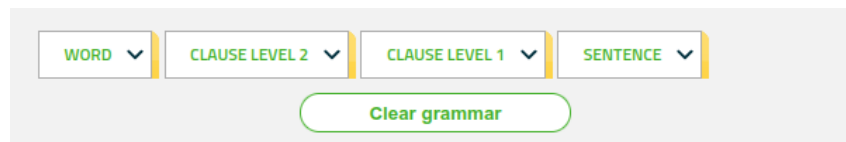
Figure 3.12: *Greek grammar selection box.*

Figure 3.13: *Greek grammar selection box after clicking* Word *and* Lexeme.

Figure 3.14: *Luke 2 with part-of-speech information.*

The Greek grammar selection box contains four buttons, identifying the four levels of the grammar hierarchy used by the Greek text: The text contains *sentences,* which contain *level 2 clauses,* which contain *level 1 clauses,* which contain *words.* You can click on each of these to display relevant grammar information.

If, for example, you click the *Word* button and then the *Lexeme* button, the grammar selection box looks as shown in Figure 3.13. If you now click the *Part of speech* button, the Hebrew text changes to look as in Figure 3.14, where you can see the part of speech of each word of the text. You can add additional information by clicking the relevant buttons in the grammar selection box.

You can use the *Clear grammar* all the selected grammar information, and you can use the × icon to hide the grammar selection box.

Figure 3.15: Showing grammar information for the second clause of Luke 2.

The grammar selection box also allows you to see borders between clauses or sentences, as well as grammatical information about each of these. If, for example, you click *Clause level 1*, and then select *Show border*, you will see the borders of each clause.

By pointing your mouse to the word "Clause1" on the border of a particular Clause (or, alternatively, clicking the word "Clause1"), a grammar information box for the particular clause will be shown. (See Figure 3.15.)

Some words may not belong to a particular clause, and a clause may be split into parts. In Figure 3.15 the word καὶ at the start of verse 3 is not a member of a clause; and the clause in verse 1, the clause is split into two pars around the word δὲ, which is not part of the clause. The split clause is marked by its missing left and right borders.

The different items you can select in the grammar selection box are detailed in section XXX, but one item is worth mentioning here:

In the grammar selection box, under *Word* and *Lexeme* you can enter a "Word frequency color limit". Setting this value to, for example, 50, means that the 50 most common Greek words in the New Testament will be displayed in black, whereas rarer words will be display in blue. (See Figure 3.16.) If you are learning Greek, you may find this feature useful when deciding if a word is worth memorizing. When determining how common words are, different morphological forms of the same word are counted as one. For more information about word frequency, see section XXX.

[1] Ἐγένετο δὲ ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις ἐξῆλθεν δόγμα παρὰ Καίσαρος Αὐγούστου ἀπογράφεσθαι πᾶσαν τὴν οἰκουμένην. [2] αὕτη ἀπογραφὴ πρώτη ἐγένετο ἡγεμονεύοντος τῆς Συρίας Κυρηνίου. [3] καὶ ἐπορεύοντο πάντες ἀπογράφεσθαι, ἕκαστος εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ πόλιν. [4] Ἀνέβη δὲ καὶ Ἰωσὴφ ἀπὸ τῆς Γαλιλαίας ἐκ πόλεως Ναζαρὲθ εἰς τὴν Ἰουδαίαν εἰς πόλιν Δαυεὶδ ἥτις καλεῖται Βηθλεέμ, διὰ τὸ εἶναι αὐτὸν ἐξ οἴκου καὶ πατριᾶς Δαυείδ, [5] ἀπογράψασθαι σὺν Μαριὰμ τῇ ἐμνηστευμένῃ αὐτῷ, οὔσῃ ἐγκύῳ.

Figure 3.16: *The 50 most common words are black, rarer words are blue.*

Chapter 4

Logging In

You should read this chapter.

You can use Bible OL to display biblical text and run some exercises without logging in to the system. But if you want to customize the way text is displayed and if you want to take full advantage of the system, you should have an account and log in when you use Bible OL.

4.1 Creating An Account

You can create an account yourself, or you can have your teacher create an account for you.

To create an account yourself, select *Login* from the *User Access* menu. This brings up the login page, where you can select *Create a new account*, or – if allowed by your installation – you can use an existing Google or Facebook account to log in.

4.2 Advantages of Having An Account

When you are logged in using an account, you get a number of extra possibilities:

- You can customize the fonts used for displaying text.
- You can join classes set up by your teacher and access exercises that anonymous users cannot access.
- When you take an exercise, your progress can be recorded and you and your teacher can monitor and grade your progress.

When you are logged in, an extra menu item appears on the Bible OL website: "My Data". This menu has these items:

- *Font preferences* – Use this to change the fonts used to display Hebrew or Greek.
- *Profile* – Here you can change your name, e-mail address, preferred interface language, and password. (If you are logged in via Google or Facebook, you can only change your preferred interface language.)
- *Enroll/unenroll in class* – Use this to join or leave a class. Classes are described in detail in Chapter XXX.
- *My performance* – See how you are doing solving the exercises.

To log out, select *Logout* from the *User Access* menu.

4.3 Special Account Privileges

A system administrator may assign special privileges to your account. The special privileges are:

- Facilitator
- Translator
- Sysadmin

The facilitator and translator privileges are independent of each other. A user may have either or both sets of privileges.

A sysadmin has all the privileges of both facilitators and translators plus additional privileges.

4.3.1 Facilitator

As a facilitator (or teacher) you have the following additional rights on the system:

- Add, modify, or delete user accounts (except for facilitator, translator, or sysadmin accounts).
- Create and manage exercises.
- Create and manage exams.
- Create and manage classes.
- Monitor how the students in your classes are doing in the exercises.
- Assign or remove facilitator privileges to other accounts.

When you are logged in with facilitator privileges, additional items appears in the "My Data" menu:

- *Students' performance* – See how your students are doing solving the exercises.
- *Grade Quizzes* – Grade students' quizzes.
- *Grade Exams* – Grade students' quizzes.

Additionally, you will see a new menu item "Administration" with these items:

- *Users* – Manage user accounts.
- *Classes* – Manage classes.
- *Manage exercises.*
- *Manage exams.*

4.3.2 Translator

As a translator you have the right to modify the translation of

- The user interface.
- The names for Hebrew and Greek grammatical terms.
- The Hebrew and Greek lexicons.
- Add new languages to the set of available languages.

When you are logged in with translator privileges, you will see a new menu item "Administration" with these items:

- *Translate interface* – Translate the user interface.
- *Translate grammar items* – Translate the names for Hebrew and Greek grammatical terms.
- *Translate lexicon* – Translate the Hebrew and Greek lexicons.
- *Download lexicon* – Download a translation of a Hebrew or Greek lexicon.
- *Available translations* – View the available translations and add new languages.

4.3.3   Sysadmin

As a sysadmin (or system administrator) you have all the privileges of facilitators and translators plus these additional rights:

- Add, modify, or delete user accounts (including facilitator, translator, or sysadmin accounts).
- Manage gloss links (see Section XXX).
- Change ownership of exercises.
- Manage exercises created by other facilitators.
- Manage exams created by other facilitators.
- Manage classes created by other facilitators.

The "Administration" menu will have one additional item:

- *Gloss links* – See Section XXX.

Chapter 5

Running Exercises

Read this chapter if you want to run or create exercises.

In this section we will look at how you run an exercise. We will go through a couple of examples that you can try out on the system.

NOTE: You need not be logged in to try the code in this example, but you may see some warnings if you are not logged in.

Exercises are located in folders in much the same way files on a computer are located in folders. You can access the exercises by selecting *Exercises* from the *Text and exercises* menu. You will then see a list of folders that are found within the top level folder (Figure 5.1). The contents of some folders are available to all students, but you will see that some of the folders here are marked "Restricted". These are folders that are only available to students that are enrolled in certain classes. Students' access to folders is controlled by teachers as described in section XXX.

Section 5.1 gives examples of how to run a Hewbrew exercise. Section 5.2 gives examples of how to run a Greek exercise. (You only need to read one of these sections.)
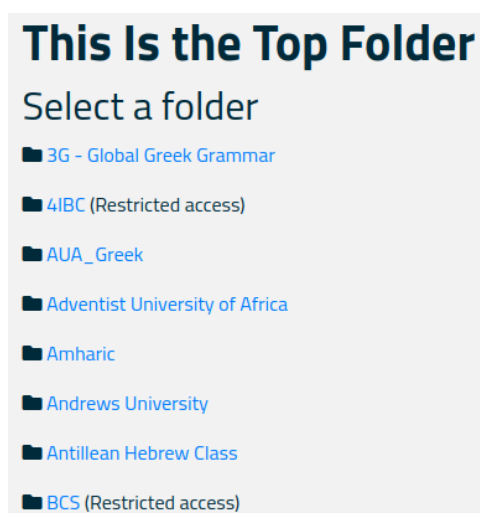

Figure 5.1: *The top level exercise folder.*

5.1 Hebrew Exercises

5.1.1 Example: First Hebrew Exercise

(For a corresponding Greek exercise, see Section 5.2.1.)

Find the folder named "ETCBC4" and click on that. Within that folder, you will find another folder called "demo". If you click on that, you will see a list of all the exercises found within that folder (Figure 5.2).

We will now focus on the exercise called "demo1". The person who created this exercise will have configured it with a set of Bible passages that should be used for this exercises. If you click on one of the numbers 5, 10, or 25 under the heading "Select number of questions using preset passages", you will start an exercise with 5, 10, or 25 questions take from the pre-configured Bible passages. If instead you click on one of the numbers 5, 10, or 25 under the heading "Select number of questions and specify your own passages", you will be allowed to specify the Bible passages yourself.

Click on the number 5 under "...preset passages" and the exercise will start. The system will show you a random sentence from the specified Bible passages, for example, the one you see in Figure 5.3. At the top of the exercise you see a short description – in this case "Please indicate the gender and number of these nouns and pronouns." If you click the button labelled "Locate", you will learn that this sentence is found in Genesis 1 : 6. As described in Section 3.1.1, you can see more information about each word by pointing to it with your mouse (if you are using an ordinary computer), by clicking on it, or by using the "MyView" selector.

In this example, the system has highlighted three nouns or pronouns in purple. Your task is to identify the grammatical gender and number of each of these words.

Below the text you see a green bar. This will show your progress through the five sentences of this exercise. Below the bar is a box in which you should provide your answers. This answer box provides some information about the noun: In this case it its the actual text and the English translation of the word. These items are known as the "Display features" (see Figure 5.4). Below the display features is the information that you are expected to provide: In this case it is the gender and number of the word. These items are known as the "Request features".

The first noun, רָקִיעַ, is shown in the top line of the answer box, and you must identify its gender by clicking either "Masculine", "Feminine", or "Other value",[1] and its number by clicking either "Singular", "Plural", "Dual", or "Other value".

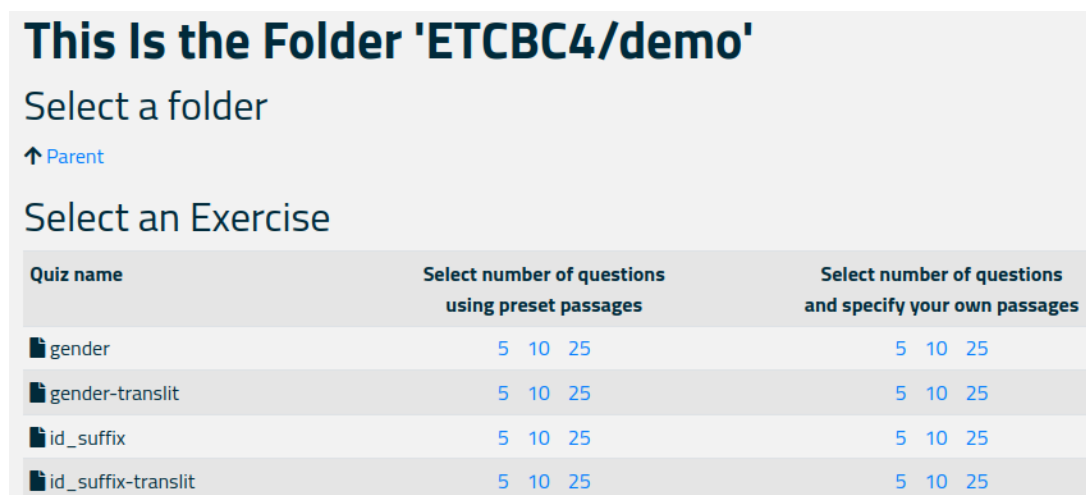[1] "Other value" is not relevant in this exercise.

This Is the Folder 'ETCBC4/demo'

Select a folder

↑ Parent

Select an Exercise

Quiz name	Select number of questions using preset passages			Select number of questions and specify your own passages		
gender	5	10	25	5	10	25
gender-translit	5	10	25	5	10	25
id_suffix	5	10	25	5	10	25
id_suffix-translit	5	10	25	5	10	25

Figure 5.2: The ETCBC4/demo exercise folder.

Figure 5.3: The first sentence of a Hebrew exercise.

After making your choices, you may then check your answer by clicking "Check answer". Figure 5.5 shows you what a correct and a wrong answer looks like. If you don't know the answer, clicking the "Show answer" button will display the correct answer.

In this sentence there are three nouns. We can move on to the next noun, תּוֹךְ, by clicking the ❯ symbol at the right side of the answer box. A ❮ symbol will then appear at the left side of the answer box, allowing you to move back to the previous word.

When the last word in the sentence, מָיִם, is shown (Figure 5.6), three buttons appear below the answer box. Use the "Next" button to move to the next sentence. When there are no more sentences, or if you want to terminate the exercise prematurely, you can click either "GRADE task" or "SAVE outcome". Both of these terminate the exercise. If you are not logged in, no further action is taken, regardless of which of the two buttons you press. But if you *are* logged in, "GRADE task" causes the system to stores your result internally and indicates to the teacher that your result may be used for grading your progress. "SAVE outcome" also stores your result internally, but indicates that you do not want your result to be used for grading.

Figure 5.4: Display features and request features.

Figure 5.5: A correct and a wrong answer to a Hebrew exercise.

Text	מַיִם
English	water, waters
> Gender	Masculine · Feminine · Other value
Number	Singular · Plural · Dual · Other value

Check answer   Show answer

Next   GRADE task   SAVE outcome

Figure 5.6: Showing the last word of the exercise question.

5.1.2 Example: Second Hebrew Exercise

(For a corresponding Greek exercise, see Section 5.2.2.)

We will now look at the exercise called "demo2" in the "ETCBC4/demo" folder. Click on the number 5 under "...preset passages" for that exercise. The system will show you a random sentence from the specified Bible passages, for example, the one you see in Figure 5.7.

Here, we have a sentence from Genesis 3 : 14. You will immediately notice an important difference from the previous example: Some of the words have been replaced by a number in parentheses. The reason is that in this case Bible Online Learner asks the user to provide a word that is actually part of the text; therefore the word must not be shown in the window. The system has therefore replaced the interesting words with numbers.

In this example, the answer box contains five lines labelled "Item number", "Lexeme (with variant)", "Gender", "Number", and "State". The item number refers to the number in parentheses in the sentence. In this case we have moved through the words to the third word. The lexeme is the dictionary form of the word in question, and the number, gender, and state should help you create the word form that is actually in the text.

Your task is to type the word form that is found in the text, but without the Hebrew cantillation marks (which you rarely need to know in detail). Below the empty field for the text, you will see a few buttons labelled with Hebrew characters. You can use these buttons to spell the correct word form, which in this case is יְמֵי. The key marked → is a backspace key that deletes the last character you entered. The small characters in the upper right corner can be used to type the Hebrew character on you computer keyboard, if you prefer to do so rather than to click with your mouse. (More about this in Section XXX.)

When you have entered your answer, you can use the "Check answer" button to verify that your answer is correct.

Figure 5.7: A sentence from the exercise "ETCBC4/demo2".

5.2 Greek Exercises

5.2.1 Example: First Greek Exercise

(For a corresponding Hebrew exercise, see Section 5.1.1.)

Find the folder named "Nestle 1904" and click on that. Within that folder, you will find another folder called "demo". If you click on that, you will see a list of all the exercises found within that folder (Figure 5.8).

We will now focus on the exercise called "demo1". The person who created this exercise will have configured it with a set of Bible passages that should be used for this exercises. If you click on one of the numbers 5, 10, or 25 under the heading "Select number of questions using preset passages", you will start an exercise with 5, 10, or 25 questions take from the pre-configured Bible passages. If instead you click on one of the numbers 5, 10, or 25 under the heading "Select number of questions and specify your own passages", you will be allowed to specify the Bible passages yourself.

Click on the number 5 under "...preset passages" and the exercise will start. The system will show you a random sentence from the specified Bible passages, for example, the one you see in Figure 5.9. At the top of the exercise you see a short description – in this case "Please indicate the gender and number of these nouns and pronouns." If you click the button labelled "Locate", you will learn that this sentence is found in Matthew 8 : 26. As described in Section 3.2.1, you can see more information about each word by pointing to it with your mouse (if you are using an ordinary computer), by clicking on it, or by using the "MyView" selector.

In this example, the system has highlighted three nouns or pronouns in purple. Your task is to identify the grammatical gender and number of each of these words.

Below the text you see a green bar. This will show your progress through the five sentences of this exercise. Below the bar is a box in which you should provide your answers. This answer box provides some information about the noun: In this case it its the actual text and the English translation of the word. These items are known as the "Display features" (see Figure 5.10). Below the display features is the information that you are expected to provide: In this case it is the gender and number of the word. These items are known as the "Request features".

The first noun, ἀνέμοις, is shown in the top line of the answer box, and you must identify its gender by clicking either "N/A",[2] "Masculine", "Feminine", or "Neuter". and its number by clicking either "N/A", "Singular", or "Plural".

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[2]That is, "Not applicable". This means that the word has no gender, which is the case for pronouns such as "I" and "you".
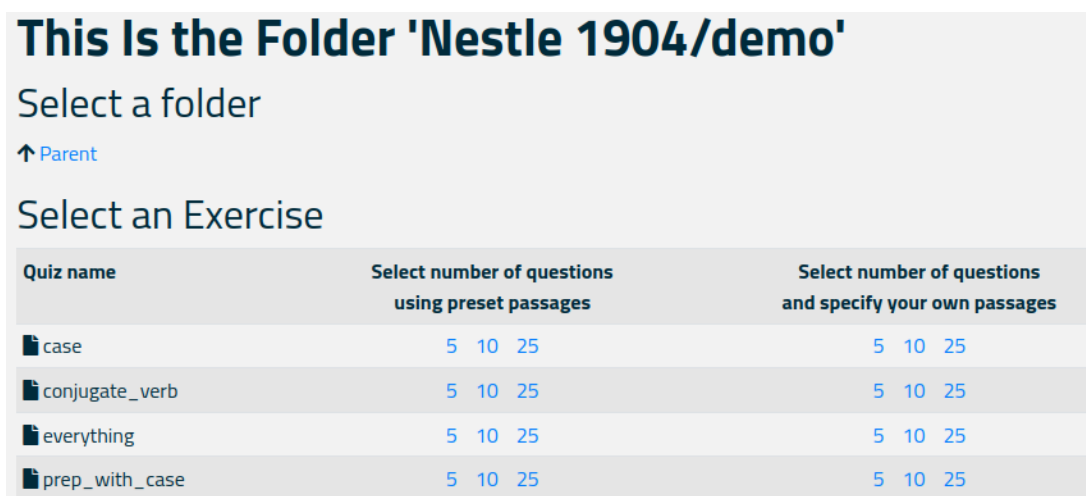
This Is the Folder 'Nestle 1904/demo'

Select a folder

↑ Parent

Select an Exercise

Quiz name	Select number of questions using preset passages	Select number of questions and specify your own passages
case	5 10 25	5 10 25
conjugate_verb	5 10 25	5 10 25
everything	5 10 25	5 10 25
prep_with_case	5 10 25	5 10 25

Figure 5.8: The Nestle 1904/demo exercise folder.

Figure 5.9: The first sentence of a Greek exercise.

After making your choices, you may then check your answer by clicking "Check answer". Figure 5.11 shows you what a correct and a wrong answer looks like. If you don't know the answer, clicking the "Show answer" button will display the correct answer.

In this sentence there are three nouns. We can move on to the next noun, θαλάσσῃ, by clicking the ❯ symbol at the right side of the answer box. A ❮ symbol will then appear at the left side of the answer box, allowing you to move back to the previous word.

When the last word in the sentence, γαλήνη, is shown (Figure 5.12), three buttons appear below the answer box. Use the "Next" button to move to the next sentence. When there are no more sentences, or if you want to terminate the exercise prematurely, you can click either "GRADE task" or "SAVE outcome". Both of these terminate the exercise. If you are not logged in, no further action is taken, regardless of which of the two buttons you press. But if you *are* logged in, "GRADE task" causes the system to stores your result internally and indicates to the teacher that your result may be used for grading your progress. "SAVE outcome" also stores your result internally, but indicates that you do not want your result to be used for grading.

Figure 5.10: Display features and request features.

Figure 5.11: A correct and a wrong answer to a Greek exercise.

Figure 5.12: Showing the last word of the exercise question.

5.2.2 Example: Second Greek Exercise

(For a corresponding Hebrew exercise, see Section 5.1.2.)

We will now look at the exercise called "demo2" in the "Nestle 1904/demo" folder. Click on the number 5 under "...preset passages" for that exercise. The system will show you a random sentence from the specified Bible passages, for example, the one you see in Figure 5.13.

Here, we have a sentence from Luke 8 : 17. You will immediately notice an important difference from the previous example: Some of the words have been replaced by a number in parentheses. The reason is that in this case Bible Online Learner asks the user to provide a word that is actually part of the text; therefore the word must not be shown in the window. The system has therefore replaced the interesting words with numbers.

In this example, the answer box contains five lines labelled "Item number", "Lexeme", "Tense", "Mood", "Voice", "Person", and "Number". The item number refers to the number in parentheses in the sentence. The lexeme is the dictionary form of the word in question, and the voice, mood, person, number, and tense should help you create the word form that is actually in the text.

Your task is to type the word form that is found in the text in lower case without accents.[3] Below the empty field for the text, you will see a few buttons labelled with Greek characters. You can use these buttons to spell the correct word form, which in this case is εστιν. The key marked ← is a backspace key that deletes the last character you entered. The small characters in the upper left corner can be used to type the Greek character on you computer keyboard, if you prefer to do so rather than to click with your mouse. (More about this in Section XXX.)

When you have entered your answer, you can use the "Check answer" button to verify that your answer is correct.

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[3]The label "Normalized" refers to a version of the text without punctuation and certain accents.

Figure 5.13: A sentence from the exercise "Nestle 1904/demo2".

5.3 Variations to Exercises

The exercises presented in the previous sections illustrate how most exercises work. However, a teacher can vary certain details about the way exercises look to the student. These details are listed in the following sections.

5.3.1 Fixed Exercises

Normally, the sentences for exercises are chosen at random from a set of Bible passages. This means that every time you run an exercise, you may see new sentences.

However, an exercise may be constructed to display a fixed set of questions in a fixed order. If that is the case, you will always see the same sentences every time you run the exercise.

Furthermore, the student can normally choose between seeing 5, 10, or 25 questions in an exercise; but a teach may restrict this number so that only a fixed number of questions can be shown.

If either the order of questions or the number of questions is fixed, the students cannot themselves choose the Bible passages for the exercise.

5.3.2 Sentence Context

Normally, an exercise will show you one sentence at a time. However, an exercise may be constructed to display a few sentences surrounding the sentence in question. For example, Figure 5.14 shows one sentence in grey before and after the sentence that the exercise is concerned with.

Figure 5.14: Context around the sentence being considered is shown in grey. The sentence in question in shown in black and purple.

Figure 5.15: An ambiguous word form with a hint.

5.3.3   Disabling "Locate"

A teacher may disable the "Locate" button in an exercise.

5.3.4   Hints

Sometimes a Hebrew word form, taken on its own, may have multiple interpretations. For example, the word form תֶּחֱזֶה can be both 2nd person masculine and 3rd person feminine. A teacher may configure an exercise to provide hints to the correct interpretation. Figure 5.15 shows a sentence where the student is asked to provide the gender for this particular word. A hint tells the student that we are dealing with a 2nd person form, which aids the student in selecting the correct gender, masculine.

5.3.5   Hidden Information

When viewing text outside an exercise, you have access to a considerable amount of grammatical information. When doing an exercise, some of that information may be inaccessible, either because the

Figure 5.16: "Person, gender, number" disabled.

information would give away the correct answer, or because the teacher has deliberately hidden some information.

As an example, consider the Hebrew exercise *demo1* presented in section 5.1.1, in which you are required to provide the gender of a Hebrew noun. Gender information in normally available via the "MyView" selector, but as Figure 5.16 shows, the "person, gender, number" button has been disabled. Also, hovering the mouse a word or clicking a word, will not display gender information.

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Page numbers in italics are used to indicate the main references for an entry. A page number may appear both in italics and in upright letters if a term is used twice on a page.