

FBQ1: <p style="text-align:left">The Attic Greek was a branch of the \_\_\_\_\_ Greek.

Answer: \*Ionic\*

FBQ2: The New Testament was written in \_\_\_\_\_ Greek form.

Answer: \*Koine\*

FBQ3: <p style="text-align:left">ἐγείρω means \_\_\_\_\_ in English.

Answer: \*I raise up\*

FBQ4: <p style="text-align:left">νόμος means \_\_\_\_\_ in English.

Answer: \*Law\*

FBQ5: <p style="text-align:left">ὄχλος means \_\_\_\_\_ in English.

Answer: \*Crowd\*

FBQ6: <p style="text-align:left">The \_\_\_\_\_ case is used for people being addressed.

Answer: \*Vocative\*

FBQ7: <p style="text-align:left">ἀδελφοί is the \_\_\_\_\_ form of ἀδελφός.

Answer: \*Plural\*

FBQ8: The Greek verb always carries the \_\_\_\_\_ sentence.

Answer: \*Subject\*

FBQ9: <p style="text-align:left">When adjectives attribute qualities to nouns, they are used \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: \*Attributively\*

FBQ10: <p style="text-align:left">When adjectives are used as nouns, they are used \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: \*Substantively\*

FBQ11: When an adjective did not carry the definite article, it has been likely used \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: \*Predicatively\*

FBQ12: <p style="text-align:left">δίᾳ with the accusative case would mean \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: \*because of\*

FBQ13: κατά with the accusative case would mean \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: \*Along\*

FBQ14: <p style="text-align:left">The \_\_\_\_\_ middle is the nearest to the basic idea of the middle voice.

Answer: \*Reflexive\*

FBQ15: <p style="text-align:left">The \_\_\_\_\_ middle stresses the agent producing the action rather than participation in the action.

Answer: \*Intensive\*

FBQ16: <p style="text-align:left">In the predicative position, αὐτός is believed to be \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: \*Intensive\*

FBQ17: \_\_\_\_\_ are Greek words without accents of their own.

Answer: \*Enclitics\*

FBQ18: <p style="text-align:left">ἀποκρίνομαι means \_\_\_\_\_ in English.

Answer: \*I answer\*

FBQ19: \_\_\_\_\_. verbs are passive in form but active in function.  
Answer: \*Deponent\*

FBQ20: <p style="text-align:left">When ἀκούω has its object in the genitive it means \_\_\_\_\_. in English.  
Answer: \*to hear without understanding\*

FBQ21: When ἀκούω has its object in the accusative it means \_\_\_\_\_ in English.  
Answer: \*to hear with understanding\*

FBQ22: \_\_\_\_\_ are verbal nouns.  
Answer: \*Infinitives\*

FBQ23: \_\_\_\_\_. tenses in Greek usually have augments.  
Answer: \*Secondary\*

FBQ24: \_\_\_\_\_. augment occurs with words beginning with a consonant.  
Answer: \*Syllabic\*

FBQ25: \_\_\_\_\_ augment occurs with words beginning with a vowel.  
Answer: \*Temporal\*

FBQ26: \_\_\_\_\_. tenses indicates continuous action in the past time.  
Answer: \*Imperfect\*

FBQ27: εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα means \_\_\_\_\_. in English.  
Answer: \*Forever\*

FBQ28: εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας means \_\_\_\_\_ in English.  
Answer: \*forever and ever\*

FBQ29: The υ stem nouns of the third declension are mostly \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: \*Masculine\*

FBQ30: The ι stem nouns of the third declension are mostly \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: \*Feminine\*

FBQ31: ἀνὴρ is an \_\_\_\_\_ syncopated noun.  
Answer: \*Irregular\*

FBQ32: \_\_\_\_\_. nouns are characterized by the shifting of regular accents.  
Answer: \*Syncopated\*

FBQ33: ἔσομαι would be translated \_\_\_\_\_. in English.  
Answer: \*I shall be\*

FBQ34: When οὐδε is used twice in a sentence, it would be translated \_\_\_\_\_. in English.  
Answer: \*neither ... nor \*

FBQ35: <p style="text-align:left">When used as an emphatic negative, οὐδε would be translated \_\_\_\_\_. in English.  
Answer: \*not even\*

FBQ36: <p style="text-align:left">When καὶ is used to mean 'also' it functions as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. connective.  
Answer: \*Additional\*

FBQ37: When καὶ is used to mean 'even' it functions as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_. connective.

Answer: \*Simple\*

FBQ38: <p style="text-align:left">When two nouns occur in the nominative case, one is the subject and the other would be the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: \*subject complement\*

FBQ39: When οὐδέ is translated "and not", it is used as a \_\_\_\_\_ connection.

Answer: \*simple negative\*

FBQ40: The future tense is recognizable by the addition of consonant \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: \*Sigma\*

FBQ41: When the future tense is used to give a command, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ future.

Answer: \*Imperative future\*

FBQ42: When the future is used to ask a rhetorical question, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ future.

Answer: \*Deliberative\*

FBQ43: When the aorist is used to look at an action in its entirety, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ aorist.

Answer: \*Constative\*

FBQ44: When the aorist emphasizes the initiation of an action, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ aorist.

Answer: \*Ingressive\*

FBQ45: When the aorist emphasizes the result of an action, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ aorist.

Answer: \*Culminative\*

FBQ46: The \_\_\_\_\_ declension has to end with σι.

Answer: \*Third\*

FBQ47: The article ἡ indicates that the following noun is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: \*Feminine\*

FBQ48: <p style="text-align:left">The possessive noun is indicated by \_\_\_\_\_ case in Greek language.

Answer: \*Genitive\*

FBQ49: <p style="text-align:left">When two nouns occur in the nominative case, one is the subject and the other would be the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: \*subject complement\*

FBQ50: Mood is the element of a verb that indicates the relation of the action to \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: \*Reality\*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

MCQ1: Which syllable is the penult in the word ἀπολαμβάνομεν?

Answer: vo

MCQ2: Which of the following words can be translated 'tongue'?

Answer: ἁγία

MCQ3: Which of the following words can be translated 'tongue'?

Answer: ἁγία

MCQ4: Which of the following words can be translated 'death'?

Answer: θάνατος

MCQ5: In translating, which of the following do you look out for first?  
Answer: verb

MCQ6: In which of the following is the adjective used substantively?  
Answer: ὁ ἀγαθὸς λόγος

MCQ7: Which of the following carries two aspects of the verb?  
Answer: voice

MCQ8: Which of the following would be translated as "are we losing?" ?  
Answer: λύομεν

MCQ9: ὁ λόγος ὁ ἀγαθός is an example of \_\_\_\_ usage of the adjective.  
Answer: predicative

MCQ10: Which of the following is a noun of the first declension?  
Answer: ἁμαρτία

MCQ11: Which of the following has the same meaning with ἄλλος?  
Answer: μόνος

MCQ12: Which usage is indicated when the passive voice uses ὑπο?  
Answer: indirect agent is indicated

MCQ13: Which usage is indicated when the passive voice uses dative case?  
Answer: direct agent is indicated

MCQ14: Which of the following middle voices uses the plural subject?  
Answer: reciprocal middle

MCQ15: Which of the following middle voices pictures the result of the action directly on the agent?  
Answer: reflexive middle

MCQ16: ὁ ἀπόστολος ὁ αὐτός would be translated as \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: the same apostle

MCQ17: αὐτὸς ὁ ἀπόστολος would be translated as \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: the apostle himself

MCQ18: οὗτος ὁ ἄνθρωπος would be translated as \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: the same man

MCQ19: Which form of verb is ἀναγινώσκω?  
Answer: <p style="text-align:left">Simple

MCQ20: ἀναγινώσκω would be translated \_\_\_\_\_ in English.  
Answer: <p style="text-align:left">I passed

MCQ21: Which of the following would you use to depict a repeated action?  
Answer: <p style="text-align:left">λέγοντες

MCQ22: Which of the following is an infinitive verb?  
Answer: ἐξέβαλλον

MCQ23: Which of the following is a post positive?  
Answer: <p style="text-align:left">οὐκ

MCQ24: How would you translate καὶ in the construction: γινώσκουσι καὶ ἁμαρτωλοὶ τὸν νόμον?  
Answer: and

MCQ25: How would you translate καὶ in the construction: τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ἐγὼ

γινώσκω?

Answer: and

MCQ26: Which of the following is used to construct a rhetorical question?

Answer: simple predictive future

MCQ27: What is the most obvious difference between the aorist and the future tense?

Answer: <p style="text-align:left">the use of σ as a connective

MCQ28: Which of the following does τὸν πρῶτον λόγον ἐποησάμεν exemplify?

Answer: constative aorist

MCQ29: Which of the following is the major difference between first and second aorist?

Answer: <p style="text-align:left">the absence of augments

MCQ30: Which of the following is a liquid stem?

Answer: χάρις

MCQ31: Which of the following is a liquid stem?

Answer: πατήρ

MCQ32: Which of the following would be translated 'daughter'?

Answer: σαρκός

MCQ33: What letter does β produced when added to σι?

Answer: ξι

MCQ34: What is the root word for ἦνεγκα?

Answer: γινώσκω

MCQ35: What is the root word for ἤγαγον?

Answer: <p style="text-align:left">λέγω

MCQ36: οὐ γινώσκω τοῦτο, οὐδέ γινώσκεις αὐτό is best translated as \_\_\_\_.

Answer: I know this and you know that

MCQ37: οὐδέ οἱ προφηταὶ βλέπουσιν τὸν Θεόν is best translated as \_\_\_\_.

Answer: <p style="text-align:left">Both prophets see God

MCQ38: οὐδέ οἱ μαθηταὶ γινώσκουσι τοῦτο οὐδέ οἱ προφηταὶ shows \_\_\_\_ use of οὐδέ.

Answer: simple negative

MCQ39: καὶ οἱ λόγοι καὶ αἱ γραφαὶ τῶν προφητῶν ἠκούοντο shows the \_\_\_\_ use of καὶ.

Answer: correlative connective

MCQ40: Identify the future verb in this sentence: ὁ Χριστὸς ἄξει τοὺς μαθητὰς αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ἀγάπης.

Answer: μαθητὰς

MCQ41: Translate ἤκουσα into English.

Answer: <p style="text-align:left">I knew

MCQ42: Translate ἔπεμψα into English.

Answer: I told

MCQ43: Translate ἔσωσα into English.

Answer: I preached

MCQ44: Which of the following captures the use of the aorist in this sentence:

δι' ὑμᾶς ἐπώχευσε

Answer: Cohortative

MCQ45: Which of the following captures the use of the aorist in this sentence:  
τὸν πρῶτον λόγον ἐποίησάμην

Answer: Cohortative

MCQ46: Which of the following captures the use of the aorist in this sentence:  
ἐβάπτιστε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους

Answer: Cohortative

MCQ47: Which of the following represents the best difference between first and second aorist?

Answer: <p style="text-align:left">Function

MCQ48: Which aorist form did λύω not have?

Answer: <p style="text-align:left">First

MCQ49: The basic difference between the future and aorist passive in form is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: <p style="text-align:left">Both are spelt the same way

MCQ50: νύξ is a \_\_\_\_\_ noun of the third declension.

Answer: Disyllabic