

<br/><br/>Question QFB1 : The use of the article to point out particular identity is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
<br/>Answer: Articular

<br/><br/>Question QFB2 : When no article is used in the Greek construction, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ use.  
<br/>Answer: Anarthrous

<br/><br/>Question QFB3 : The middle voice that uses the plural subject is the \_\_\_\_\_ middle.  
<br/>Answer: Reciprocal

<br/><br/>Question QFB4 : The middle voice that stresses the agent rather than the action is called \_\_\_\_\_ middle.  
<br/>Answer: Intensive

<br/><br/>Question QFB5 : When the imperfect gives a vivid representation of past events it is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
<br/>Answer: Descriptive imperfect

<br/><br/>Question QFB6 : The Greek construction used to depict habit or repeated action is \_\_\_\_\_ imperative.  
<br/>Answer: Repeated

<br/><br/>Question QFB7 : The change in a vowel that can lengthen e to h is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
<br/>Answer: Temporal augment

<br/><br/>Question QFB8 : The change from ἀκούω to ἤκουον is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
<br/>Answer: Temporal augment

<br/><br/>Question QFB9 : The aspect of the future used for asking rhetorical questions is the \_\_\_\_\_ future.  
<br/>Answer: Deliberative

<br/><br/>Question QFB10 : ἔσομαι is the \_\_\_\_\_ form of εἰμί.  
<br/>Answer: Future

<br/><br/>Question QFB11 : The aorist is a \_\_\_\_\_ tense and thus requires an augment.  
<br/>Answer: Secondary

<br/><br/>Question QFB12 : The future passive is built on the same stem as the \_\_\_\_\_ passive.  
<br/>Answer: Aorist

<br/><br/>Question QFB13 : ὢν is the present active \_\_\_\_\_ of εἰμί  
<br/>Answer: Participle

<br/><br/>Question QFB14 : When the participle modifies a verb, it functions as an \_\_\_\_\_ modifier.  
<br/>Answer: Adverbial

<br/><br/>Question QFB15 : In its function as an adjective, the participle can be used \_\_\_\_\_.  
<br/>Answer: Substantively

<br/><br/>Question QFB16 : The \_\_\_\_\_ tense is the Greek tense of completed action with a resultant state of being.  
<br/>Answer: Perfect

<br/><br/>Question QFB17 : The Greek \_\_\_\_\_ is better seen in the passive voice than in the active voice.  
<br/>Answer: Perfect

<br/><br/>Question QFB18 : \_\_\_\_\_ mood expresses an action that is not really taking place but is objectively possible.  
<br/>Answer: Subjunctive

<br/><br/>Question QFB19 : \_\_\_\_\_ mood expresses an action that is subjectively possible.  
<br/>Answer: Optative

<br/><br/>Question QFB20 : \_\_\_\_\_ mood expresses an action that is volitionally possible.  
<br/>Answer: Imperative

<br/><br/>Question QFB21 : The \_\_\_\_\_ subjunctive is used to forbid the commencement of an action.  
<br/>Answer: Prohibitive

<br/><br/>Question QFB22 : The \_\_\_\_\_ mood in the New Testament occurs only in the present and aorist tenses.  
<br/>Answer: Imperative

<br/><br/>Question QFB23 : The \_\_\_\_\_ mood is not available in the first person.  
<br/>Answer: Imperative

<br/><br/>Question QFB24 : The \_\_\_\_\_ mood is used purposely to prohibit the continuance of an action that is already in progress.  
<br/>Answer: Imperative

<br/><br/>Question QFB25 : ὅστις is the \_\_\_\_\_ relative pronoun.  
<br/>Answer: Indefinite

<br/><br/>Question QFB26 : The \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun is that pronoun that shows mutual relationship.  
<br/>Answer: Reciprocal

<br/><br/>Question QFB27 : The \_\_\_\_\_ pronoun is that noun that describes an action taken by the subject in such a way that the action affects the subject.  
<br/>Answer: Reflexive

<br/><br/>Question QFB28 : μηδείς can be translated \_\_\_\_\_.  
<br/>Answer: no one

<br/><br/>Question QFB29 : When ὥστε is followed by an infinitive it is used to express \_\_\_\_\_ of the main verb.  
<br/>Answer: Result

<br/><br/>Question QFB30 : The infinitive used with διὰ τό is used to express \_\_\_\_\_.  
<br/>Answer: Cause

<br/><br/>Question QFB31 : καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν ὁ θεὸς was translated "and the Word was the God" by \_\_\_\_\_.  
<br/>Answer: Sabellianism

<br/><br/>Question QFB32 : \_\_\_\_\_ translates Yahweh as ἐγώ εἰμι.  
<br/>Answer: Septuagint

<br/><br/>Question QFB33 : \_\_\_\_\_ are verbal nouns.  
<br/>Answer: Infinitives

<br/><br/>Question QFB34 : τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν can be translated \_\_\_\_\_.  
<br/>Answer: the Lord of us

<br/><br/>Question QFB35 : The forms of the imperfect middle and passive voice are \_\_\_\_\_.

<br/>Answer: Identical

<br/><br/>Question QMC1 : Which of these cases can come up twice in a sentence?

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC2 : How would you identify the subject complement if two nouns occur in the nominative case?

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC3 : How would you identify the subject complement if two nouns occur in the nominative case?

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC4 : Which form of the verb stresses the agent producing an action rather than the agent's participation in the action?

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC5 : Which of the following tenses would indicate a continuous action in the past time?

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC6 : Which of the following is a future active tense?

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC7 : The active present form of λήψομαι is \_\_\_\_\_.

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC8 : Identify the future tense in this sentence: Ἴδου ἔρχεται μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν, καὶ ὄψεται αὐτὸν πᾶς ὀφθαλμὸς καὶ οἵτινες αὐτὸν

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC9 : The Greek aorist is similar to the \_\_\_\_\_ tense of English.

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC10 : What is the difference in the form of the first and second aorist?

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC11 : What is the difference in form between the first aorist passive and the second aorist passive?

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC12 : ἡγγέλθην is the first aorist form of \_\_\_\_\_.

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC13 : Which of the following tenses does not have participles?

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC14 : The \_\_\_\_\_ participle indicates action that is antecedent to the action of the main verb.

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC15 : The \_\_\_\_\_ participle indicates action that is contemporaneous with the action of the main verb.

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC16 : The \_\_\_\_\_ participle indicates action which is subsequent to the action of the main verb.

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC17 : When the participle is in the predicate position, that is, it does not carry the article, it is given a \_\_\_\_\_ translation.  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC18 : What is the reason behind the absence of the augment in participles, infinitives and subjunctives?  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC19 : Which of the following does NOT translate εἰπὼν ταῦτα ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου.  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC20 : Which of the following tenses reduplicate the stem?  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC21 : The verbs that does not have κ in the perfects are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC22 : The perfect tense is a primary tense and its uses \_\_\_\_\_ personal endings.  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC23 : Locate the verb in perfect tense in the sentence: τὰ γεγραμμένα ἐν τῷ βιβλίῳ τοῦ νόμου ἐστὶν ἀγαθὰ.  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC24 : Locate the verb in perfect tense in the sentence: ἀκηκόαμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ ἐγνώκαμεν ὅτι ἀπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστὶν.  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC25 : In adjectives, when the substantive carries the definite article it depicts the \_\_\_\_\_ usage.  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC26 : In adjectives, when the adjective carries the definite article it depicts the \_\_\_\_\_ usage.  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC27 : When the adjective is made to function as the noun, the construction is called \_\_\_\_\_ usage.  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC28 : Which of the following construction would read "every city"?  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC29 : In the comparative degree, ἰσχυρός would be written as \_\_\_\_\_.  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC30 : In the superlative degree, ἰσχυρός would be written as \_\_\_\_\_.  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC31 : Which of the following is formed by substituting the σ of the genitive plural with ν?  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC32 : What is another name for μι conjugation verbs?  
<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC33 : Which of the following is NOT a characteristics of the μι conjugation verbs?

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC34 : Which of the following is NOT the use of καὶ in Greek?

<br/>Answer:

<br/><br/>Question QMC35 : Which of the following is NOT a verbal quality of the infinitive?

<br/>Answer: