

Intermediate Greek—Exam 2 Study Guide

Nominal Grammar

1. Know comparative and superlative inflection patterns for adjectives and adverbs and the three basic methods of comparison.
2. Know the vocabulary and formation patterns of cardinal numbers and the inflections of numbers one through four.
3. Be able to provide a brief description of Codex Vaticanus and its significance for the ending of Mark's Gospel.
4. Know the four pronoun systems, the basic function of each system, and what pronouns are in each system (T9.23). Also, know pronoun vocabulary.
5. Recognize and explain special pronoun usage. For example:
 - (1) Personal. Know the emphatic use of personal pronouns and the two intensive uses of the third personal pronoun. Know the four grammatical levels of indicating the verb subject.
 - (2) Relative. Be able to explain the grammar of the relative pronoun, that is, the relative always is first in its clause yet its case is determined by its function in that clause.
 - (3) Correlative. Recognize and distinguish among the correlative pronouns by their initial patterns (T9.20).
6. Be able to describe the history and parameters surrounding the publication of the first Greek New Testament by Erasmus.

Verb Grammar

Be able to provide a brief overview of the Greek verb by discussing the two conjugations, three voices, four moods, five components, and six principal parts. In addition:

- (1) Indicative. Be sure to be able to explain the indicative as the mood of time, the categorizing of primary and secondary tenses, and the system of primary and secondary endings.
- (2) Deponency. Be sure to be able to provide an in depth discussion of the problem of "deponency" analysis of Greek middle and passive voice, organized around the topics of definition, classification, and principal parts. Include observations from Carl Conrad's article if appropriate.
- (3) Agreement. Explain the two common exceptions to subject/verb agreement.
- (4) Explain the difference between a verb stem and a tense stem.
- (5) List and explain the six morphology slots for the indicative verb.

Present and Imperfect

1. Know the morphology of present and imperfect tenses, including principal parts.
2. Explain the strategy for middle and passive translation, since the morphology is the same. Explain the concept of agency and passive voice and how agency is signaled by prepositions.
3. Summarize how to predict the original contract vowel from contraction results. Know that a few contraction results offer surprises and symmetries in terms of recognizing voice, person, and number (for example, ἐπλήρου, ἡγάπα, πληροῖ, ἡγαπῶ).
4. Know how to analyze and apply present tense nuances (descriptive, durative, historical, aoristic).
5. Know how to analyze and apply imperfect tense nuances (descriptive, durative, inceptive, conative, customary).

Perfect and Pluperfect

1. Know the morphology of perfect and pluperfect tenses, including principal parts. Explain the meaning of “second active.” Explain why “perfect middle volatilization” takes place and the typical result of this process. Explain οἶδα as a “defective” verb. If the New Testament had the future perfect, what would be its morphology?
2. What do contract verbs do in the first principal part? What do they do in all other parts?
3. Summarize the distinction between the English perfect and the Greek perfect. Be able to present a timeline showing the nature of the Greek perfective idea. How does this relate to the important terms “completed” and “intensive” applied to perfective nuance?
4. Know how to analyze and apply perfect tense nuances (completed, intensive, iterative, dramatic).
5. Know how to analyze and apply pluperfect tense nuances (completed, intensive).

Future and Aorist

1. Know the morphology of future and aorist tenses in active and middle voice, including principal parts. Explain why “sigma volatilization” takes place and reproduce a sigma volatilization chart. Explain the concept of a “hidden stem” related to sigma volatilization, and be able to give four present stem patterns that signal hidden stems (double sigma, double lambda, zeta, and sigma kappa).
2. What do contract verbs do in the first principal part? What do they do in all other parts?
3. Give three or four examples of “irregular” futures. Explain a “future lexical middle.”
4. Identify what makes a “liquid” verb and explain the morphology of a “liquid future.” A liquid future winds up looking exactly like what other verb category? The only clue is a liquid consonant in front of what kind of accent?
5. Explain the morphology of a “liquid aorist.” A liquid aorist loses what consonant in the ending pattern?
6. Explain an “aorist lexical middle.”
7. Except for stem, a second aorist clones what other tense morphology?
8. Know the morphology of future and aorist tenses in passive voice, including principal parts. Explain “theta volatilization” with stops and liquids.
9. Explain an “aorist lexical passive.”
10. Know how to analyze and apply future tense nuances (futuristic, imperative, deliberative).
11. Know how to analyze and apply aorist tense nuances (constative, ingressive, culminative, epistolary, dramatic, prophetic).

Translation

1. Know your homework.
2. Know your Gospel passages.

Resources

1. Theme paper (lined paper for discussion questions)
2. Greek dictionary
3. Summary table of prepositions