

Intermediate Greek—Final Exam Study Guide

Contingency Moods

1. Know the five key formation elements of the subjunctive mood. Be ready to provide brief explanation of the significance of these five key elements.
2. Describe the patterns of morphological symmetry between indicative and subjunctive forms of contract verbs, especially in active voice.
3. Recognize the verb εἰμί as a present subjunctive.
4. Know the six key formation elements of the optative mood. Be ready to provide brief explanation of the significance of these six key elements.
5. What is the most common optative form of εἰμί in the New Testament? What is the most frequent form of the optative in the New Testament? Be able to locate this form.
6. Know the five key formation elements of the imperative mood. Be ready to provide brief explanation of the significance of these five key elements. Be able to provide the imperative endings.
7. Be able to recognize subjunctive nuances. Compile a list including the grammatical keys to bring with you to the exam.
8. Be able to recognize imperative nuances. Be ready to describe the difference between the present imperative prohibition and the aorist subjunctive prohibition.

Conditional Sentences

1. Be ready to fill out the conditional sentence chart as given in the exercises on p. 352.
2. Be ready to apply the analysis of the chart to conditional sentences in homework exercises, including passages in 1 John.

Infinitives

1. Know the infinitive endings and paradigms of Tables 16.2 and 16.3, p. 358.
2. Explain the meaning of the accusative of general reference and why we have to use this term in the first place.
3. Know that the two main subject uses of the infinitive are with copulative and impersonal verbs.
4. Explain the construction of the infinitive used as a Greek idiom for indirect discourse.
5. Explain the difference between a complementary infinitive and a direct object complement infinitive.
6. Recognize adverbial infinitive constructions. You may bring a summary of these constructions to the exam. However, know that I expect the really good Greek student to know these constructions without written aids simply because they are so distinct and, therefore, easy to remember.

Participles

1. Be able to reproduce the table of suffix patterns, table 17.3, p. 385. Also, be able to reproduce the list of bullet points of morphology hints, p. 384.
2. You may bring a copy of the participle translation flowchart, Table 18.1, p. 411. Be able to summarize the three participle translation hints given in the discussion.
3. Explain what is meant by the “surrogate subject” of the participle and why we have to use this description in the first place.
4. What is the difference in construction between a participle used as a predicate noun and a participle used as a predicate adjective?
5. Be able to describe and explain the two idiomatic participle constructions of the periphrastic participle and the genitive absolute.

6. You may bring with you the adverbial summary of the participle, Table 18.4, p. 432.

MI Verbs

1. Know the four key formation elements of the present active indicative $-\mu\iota$ verb. Be ready to provide brief explanation of these four key elements.
2. Know the five key formation elements of the imperfect active indicative $-\mu\iota$ verb. Be ready to provide brief explanation of these five key elements.
3. Know the three generalizations that reduce the need for memorizing $-\mu\iota$ verb paradigms, p. 455.
4. Explain what is meant by a “kappa aorist” and the three $-\mu\iota$ verbs that show this morphology.

Translation

1. Know your homework.
2. Know 1 John and Lk 2:1–18.

Resources

1. Greek dictionary
2. Summary table of prepositions
3. Subjunctive nuances
4. Adverbial infinitive constructions
5. Participle translation flowchart
6. Adverbial participle summary