

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">ἀνίστημι 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">ἀνέστη is the _____ form of ἀνίστημι.

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 definitie article, it has been likely used _____.

Answer: *Predicatively*

FBQ12: <p style="text-align:left">ὅτι with the accusative case would mean _____.

Answer: *because of*

FBQ13: ὅπου 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, ἰσχυρὸς ἐστίν, is belived to be _____.

Answer: *Intensive*

FBQ17: _____ are Greek words without accents of their own.

Answer: *Enclitics*

FBQ18: <p style="text-align:left">ἀκούω ἄνευ νοῦ 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 ἄνευ νοῦ has its object in the genitive it means _____ in English.

Answer: *to hear without understanding*

FBQ21: When ἀκούω ἄνευ νοῦ 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: ἰμᾱ́ρ, ἰμᾱ́ρ, ἰμᾱ́ρ ἰμᾱ́ρ ἰμᾱ́ρ means _____ in English.

Answer: *Forever*

FBQ28: ἰμᾱ́ρ, ἰμᾱ́ρ, ἰμᾱ́ρ ἰμᾱ́ρ ἰμᾱ́ρ means _____ in English.

Answer: *forever and ever*

FBQ29: The ἰ... stem nouns of the third declension are mostly _____.

Answer: *Masculine*

FBQ30: The ἡ stem nouns of the third declension are mostly _____.

Answer: *Feminine*

FBQ31: ἀσπίς is an _____ syncopated noun.

Answer: *Irregular*

FBQ32: _____ nouns are characterized by the shifting of regular accents.

Answer: *Syncopated*

FBQ33: ἰσθίμι would be translated _____ in English.

Answer: *I shall be*

FBQ34: When ἢ...ἢ is used twice in a sentence, it would be translated _____ in English.

Answer: *neither...nor*

FBQ35: ἤτοι...ἢ is used as an emphatic negative, ἤτοι...ἢ would be translated _____ in English.

Answer: *not even*

FBQ36: ἤτοι...ἢ is used to mean ἤτοι...ἢ it functions as a(n) _____ connective.

Answer: *Additional*

FBQ37: When ἤτοι...ἢ is used to mean ἤτοι...ἢ it functions as a(n) _____ connective.

Answer: *Simple*

FBQ38: When two nouns occur in the nominative case, one is the subject and the other would be the _____.

Answer: *subject complement*

FBQ39: When ἢ...ἢ is translated ἢ...ἢ, 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: *Constatative*

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 ῖῑ.

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 ἀνέστημι?

Answer: ἤμι

MCQ2: Which of the following words can be translated ὁ γλῶττις?

Answer: ἀνέστημι

MCQ3: Which of the following words can be translated ὁ γλῶττις?

Answer: ἀνέστημι

MCQ4: Which of the following words can be translated ὁ γλῶττις?

Answer: ἀνέστημι

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: ἁπλῶς ὁ θεὸς ἰσχυρὸς, ἁπλῶς, ἰσχυρῶς

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: ἵνα μὴ ἔσθωμεν

MCQ9: ἁπλῶς ἵνα ἔσθωμεν, ἁπλῶς ἵνα ἔσθωμεν, is an example of _____ usage of the adjective.

Answer: predicative

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

Answer: ἁπλῶς ἰσχυρῶς

MCQ11: Which of the following has the same meaning with ἁπλῶς ἵνα ἔσθωμεν?

Answer: ἵνα μὴ ἔσθωμεν

MCQ12: Which usage is indicated when the passive voice uses ἁπλῶς ἵνα ἔσθωμεν?

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: ἵνα μὴ ἔσθωμεν, ἵνα μὴ ἔσθωμεν, ἁπλῶς ἵνα μὴ ἔσθωμεν, would be translated as _____.

Answer: the same apostle

MCQ17: ἵνα μὴ ἔσθωμεν, ἁπλῶς ἵνα μὴ ἔσθωμεν, would be translated as _____.

Answer: the apostle himself

MCQ18: ἵνα μὴ ἔσθωμεν, ἁπλῶς ἵνα μὴ ἔσθωμεν, would be translated as _____.

Answer: the same man

MCQ19: Which form of verb is ἵνα μὴ ἔσθωμεν?

Answer: Simple

MCQ20: ἵνα μὴ ἔσθωμεν would be translated _____ in English.

Answer: I passed

MCQ21: Which of the following would you use to depict a repeated action?

Answer: ἵνα μὴ ἔσθωμεν

MCQ22: Which of the following is an infinitive verb?

Answer: $a^{1/4} \square \hat{I}^{3/4} \hat{I} - \hat{I}^2 \hat{I} \pm \hat{I} \gg \hat{I} \gg \hat{I} \zeta \hat{I}^{1/2}$

MCQ23: Which of the following is a post positive?

Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$

MCQ24: How would you translate $\hat{\rho}^{\pm \frac{1}{2}}$ in the construction: $\hat{\rho}^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{Z}^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\rho}^{\frac{1}{2}} \dots \hat{\rho}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

[illegible]

Answer: and

MCQ25: How would you translate $\hat{\rho}^{\pm\frac{1}{2}}$ in the construction: $\hat{\rho}^{\pm\frac{1}{2}} \hat{A} \hat{\rho}^{\pm\frac{1}{2}}$?

$$a^{1/4} \square \hat{I}^3 a^{1/2 1/4} \hat{I}^3 \hat{I}^1 \hat{I}^{1/2} \ddot{Z} \ddot{f} \hat{I}^0 i_{\infty}?$$

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 *if* as a connective

MCQ28: Which of the following does $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$?

$\frac{1}{4} \square \in \mathbb{Z}$, f — $\frac{1}{4}\mu^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 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: $\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$

MCQ31: Which of the following is a liquid stem?

Answer: $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$ ☐

MCQ32: Which of the following would be translated "daughter"™?

Answer: $f \in L^1 \cap L^\infty \subseteq L^2$.

MCQ33: What letter does $\hat{I}^2$ produced when added to $\hat{I}f\hat{I}^1$?

Answer: $\hat{I}^{3/4} \hat{I}^1$

MCQ34: What is the root word for $\hat{a}^{1/4}\hat{\alpha}^{1/2}\hat{\mu}^3\hat{o}^{\pm}$?

Answer: $\hat{I}^3 \hat{I}^1 \hat{I}^{1/2} \ddot{Z} \ddot{I} f \hat{I}^0 \%$

MCQ35: What is the root word for $\hat{a}_{1/4} \hat{\alpha}^{\hat{3}} \hat{\pm}^{\hat{3}} \hat{\zeta} \hat{l}_{1/2}$?

Answer: $\hat{I} \gg \hat{I}^3$

MCQ36: Îĉá½□ Î³Î¼½Žİfİ°İ% İ„Îĉáĉİ„Îĉ, Îĉá½□Îĥ- Î³Î¼½Žİfİ°İµÎİ, Î±á½□İ„İĖ is best translated as _____.

Answer: I know this and you know that

MCQ37: Î çá½□ÎÎ- Îçá¼± ì€ì □Îçî†âç†ï„Î±¹ î²»Î-Î€ÎçÌ... ïfî¹½ Ì„á½, Î½ Îîµì€Î½ is best translated as _____.

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

MCQ38: $\hat{L}_z \hat{a}_{1/2} \square \hat{I}^- \hat{L}_z \hat{a}_{1/4} \square \hat{I}_+ \hat{L}_z \hat{a}_{1/2} \square \hat{I}^- \hat{L}_z \hat{a}_{1/4} \square \hat{I}_+ \hat{L}_z \hat{a}_{1/2} \square \hat{I}^- \hat{L}_z \hat{a}_{1/4} \square \hat{I}_+$ shows _____ use of $\hat{L}_z \hat{a}_{1/2} \square \hat{I}^-$.

Answer: simple negative

MCQ39: $\hat{\rho} \pm \hat{a}^{1/2} \eta$ $\mid \hat{\zeta} \hat{a}^{1/4} \pm \hat{\mathbb{I}} \gg \mid \hat{\mathbb{C}} \hat{\mathbb{I}} \hat{\zeta} \hat{\mathbb{I}} \hat{\rho} \pm \hat{a}^{1/2} \eta$ $\hat{\mathbb{I}} \pm \hat{a}^{1/4} \pm \hat{\mathbb{I}} \hat{\zeta} \hat{\mathbb{I}} \hat{\rho} \pm \hat{a}^{1/2} \eta$ $\hat{\mathbb{I}}, \hat{a} \hat{\eta} \hat{\mathbb{I}}^{1/2}$ $\hat{\mathbb{I}} \hat{\zeta} \hat{\mathbb{I}} \hat{\rho} \pm \hat{a}^{1/2} \eta$ $\hat{a}^{1/4}$ $\hat{\rho} \hat{\zeta} \hat{\mathbb{I}} \hat{\rho} \hat{\mathbb{I}}^{1/2} \hat{\mathbb{I}}, \hat{\zeta}$ shows the _____ use of $\hat{\rho} \pm \hat{a}^{1/2} \eta$.

Answer: correlative connective

MCQ40: Identify the future verb in this sentence: $\hat{a}_{\frac{1}{2}} \square \hat{I} \hat{S} \hat{I} \square \hat{I} \hat{I} f \hat{I}, \hat{a}_{\frac{1}{2}}, \hat{I}, \hat{a}_{\frac{1}{4}}, \hat{I}^{\frac{3}{4}} \hat{\mu} \hat{I}^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $\hat{I}, \hat{I} \hat{\zeta} \hat{a}_{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{O}, \hat{I}^{\frac{1}{4}} \hat{\pm} \hat{I} \cdot \hat{I}, \hat{a}_{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{O}, \hat{I} \hat{\pm} \hat{I} \square \hat{I}, \hat{I} \hat{\zeta} \hat{a}_{\zeta} \hat{I} \hat{\mu} \hat{a}_{\frac{1}{4}} \hat{O}, \hat{I}, \hat{a}_{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{I}^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{a}_{\frac{1}{2}} \square \hat{I} \hat{I} \hat{\zeta} \hat{I}^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{I}, \hat{a}_{\zeta} \hat{I} \hat{I}, \hat{a}_{\frac{1}{4}} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{I}^{\frac{3}{4}} \hat{I} \hat{\epsilon} \hat{I} \cdot \hat{I},$
 Answer: $\hat{I}^{\frac{1}{4}} \hat{\pm} \hat{I} \cdot \hat{I}, \hat{a}_{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{O},$

MCQ41: Translate á¼¶â°¿¿...ïfÎ± into English.

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

MCQ42: Translate $\frac{1}{4} \text{ } \mu\text{m}^{\frac{1}{4}} \hat{I}^{\pm}$ into English.

Answer: I told

MCQ43: Translate $\frac{1}{4} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{100}} \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{100}}$ into English.

Answer: I preached

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

$$\hat{I}^{\dagger}\hat{I}^{1\frac{3}{4}}\hat{I}^{\frac{1}{2}}\hat{I}^{1\frac{3}{4}}\hat{I}, \quad \hat{I}^{1\frac{1}{4}}\square\in\mathbb{I}_{,,}\ddot{Z}\nmid\hat{I}\mu\dots\dot{f}\hat{I}\mu$$

Answer: Cohortative

MCQ45: Which of the following captures the use of the aorist in this sentence: Ἰδὼν αὐτὸν ἠγάπησεν.

$$\mathbb{I} \in \square \hat{a}_{\hat{c}} \mathbb{I} \hat{c} \hat{1}_{1/2} \hat{1} \gg \mathbb{I} \in \hat{3} \hat{c} \hat{1}_{1/2} \hat{a}_{1/4} \square \mathbb{I} \in \hat{c} \hat{1} \hat{1} \cdot \mathbb{I} f \hat{1} - \hat{1}_{1/4} \hat{1} \cdot \hat{1}_{1/2}$$

Answer: Cohortative

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

Figure 10. Which of the following captures the use of $\hat{a}^{1/4} \square \hat{I}^2 \hat{I} - \hat{I} \hat{E} \hat{I}$, $\hat{I}^1 \hat{f} \hat{I}$, $\hat{I} \mu \hat{I}$, $\hat{I} \hat{\zeta} \hat{a}^{1/2} \hat{O} \hat{I}$, $\hat{a}^{1/4} \hat{E} \hat{I}^{1/2} \hat{I} \square \hat{I} \hat{Z} \hat{I} \hat{E} \hat{\zeta} \hat{I} \dots \hat{I}$.

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 ἵστημι 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: ἡμισὺν is a noun of the third declension.

Answer: Disyllabic