

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 ἐστί, 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 μετὰ 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 $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ stem nouns of the third declension are mostly _____.

Answer: *Masculine*

FBQ30: The $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ stem nouns of the third declension are mostly _____.

Answer: *Feminine*

FBQ31: $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ is an _____ syncopated noun.

Answer: *Irregular*

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

Answer: *Syncopated*

FBQ33: $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ would be translated _____ in English.

Answer: *I shall be*

FBQ34: When $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ is used twice in a sentence, it would be translated _____ in English.

Answer: *neither ... nor*

FBQ35: When used as an emphatic negative, $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ would be translated _____ in English.

Answer: *not even*

FBQ36: When $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ is used to mean "also" it functions as a(n) _____ connective.

Answer: *Additional*

FBQ37: When $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ is used to mean "even" 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 $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\omicron$ 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 ῖς.

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 ἀνθρώπος?

Answer: ἄνθρωπος

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

Answer: ἀνθρώπος

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

Answer: ἀνθρώπος

MCQ4: Which of the following words can be translated ἡ θάνατος?

Answer: ἡ 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: $a^{1/2} \square a^{1/4} \in \mathbb{I}^3 \pm \mathbb{I}, a^{1/2}, \mathbb{I} \gg \mathbb{I} \in \mathbb{I}^3 \setminus \mathbb{I}$,

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: $\hat{I} \gg \hat{I} \square \hat{I}_{\zeta} \hat{I}^{1/4} \hat{\mu} \hat{I}^{1/2}$

MCQ9: $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ is an example of ____ usage of the adjective.

Answer: predicative

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

Answer: $\hat{a}^{\dagger}_{1/4} \square \hat{I}^{\dagger}_{1/4} \hat{I}_{\pm} \square \hat{I}_{\pm} \hat{I}^{\dagger}_{1/4}$

MCQ11: Which of the following has the same meaning with $\hat{A}^{\frac{1}{4}}, \hat{A}^{\frac{1}{2}}, \hat{A}^{\frac{3}{4}}, \hat{A}$?

Answer: $\frac{1}{4}$; $\frac{1}{2}$ \square \square ,

MCQ12: Which usage is indicated when the passive voice uses á½□İ€¿?

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: $\hat{I}_z |l\rangle = \hbar l |l\rangle$, $\hat{I}_z |l\rangle = \hbar l |l\rangle$, $\hat{I}_z |l\rangle = \hbar l |l\rangle$, would be translated as _____.

Answer: the same apostle

MCQ17: $\hat{I} \pm \frac{1}{2} [\hat{J}_x, \hat{J}_y], \frac{1}{2} [\hat{J}_x, \hat{J}_z]$, would be translated as _____.

Answer: the apostle himself

MCQ18: $\hat{\lambda} : \alpha_{1/2} - \hat{\lambda} : \alpha_{1/2} \square \alpha'_{1/2} \hat{\lambda} : \hat{\lambda} \square \hat{\lambda} : \hat{\lambda}$, would be translated as _____.

Answer: the same man

MCQ19: Which form of verb is $\acute{a}\frac{1}{4}\in\hat{1}\frac{1}{2}\hat{1}\pm\hat{1}^3\hat{1}\frac{1}{2}\check{I}\check{f}\hat{1}^0\%_0$?

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

MCQ20: á¼€½±³¹½žĴfĴö% 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: $\langle \mu \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \mu_B$

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 $\hat{1}^0 \pm \hat{1}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ in the construction: $\hat{1}^3 \hat{1}^1 \hat{1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{Z} \hat{1}^0 \hat{1}^0 \hat{1}^0 \dots \hat{1}^0 \hat{1}^1$

[illegible]

Answer: and

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

$$a^{1/4} \square i^3 a^{1/2} i^{1/4} \hat{i}^3 \hat{i}^1 \hat{i}^{1/2} \ddot{z} \ddot{f} \hat{i}^0 i^0_{00}?$$

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 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = 1$?

á¼□ï€¿!â·f!¬!¼!µ!½ 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: $\hat{I} \pm i\hat{Q} \hat{I}^-$,

MCQ31: Which of the following is a liquid stem?

Answer: $i \in \hat{I}_{\pm}, \hat{I}^{\circ}$ \square

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

Answer: $f \in L^1(\mathbb{R})$ if and only if $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx = 0$.

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

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

MCQ34: What is the root word for á¼¤½µ³º±?

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

MCQ35: What is the root word for $\hat{a}^{\frac{1}{4}}\hat{x}^{\frac{3}{4}}\hat{z}^{\frac{1}{4}}\hat{t}^{\frac{1}{2}}$?

Answer: $\frac{1}{3}$

MCQ36: Î á½ □ Î³Î¼½ŽİfÎ°İ% İ„Î áçİ„Î ç, Î á½ □ÎÎ- Î³Î¼½ŽİfÎµİİ, Î±½ □İ„İœ is best translated as _____.

Answer: I know this and you know that

MCQ37: ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν, ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν... ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν is best translated as _____.

Answer: Both prophets see God

MCQ38: ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν, ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν... ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν shows _____ use of ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες.

Answer: simple negative

MCQ39: ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν, ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν... ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν shows the _____ use of ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες.

Answer: correlative connective

MCQ40: Identify the future verb in this sentence: ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν, ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν... ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν.

Answer: ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες

MCQ41: Translate ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν into English.

Answer: I knew

MCQ42: Translate ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν into English.

Answer: I told

MCQ43: Translate ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν into English.

Answer: I preached

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

ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν, ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν... ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν

Answer: Cohortative

MCQ45: Which of the following captures the use of the aorist in this sentence: ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν, ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν... ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν

ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν, ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν... ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν

Answer: Cohortative

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

ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν, ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν... ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν

Answer: Cohortative

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

Answer: Function

MCQ48: Which aorist form did ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν not have?

Answer: First

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

Answer: Both are spelt the same way

MCQ50: ἵδοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες ἡμῶν τὸν θεόν is a _____ noun of the third declension.

Answer: Disyllabic