

NAME (PLEASE PRINT): \_\_\_\_\_

N. Clayton Croy, *A Primer for Biblical Greek*

WORKSHEET — Future Active and Middle Indicative — Lesson 12

1. Principal parts are the basic \_\_\_\_\_ forms of a verb from which all other forms can be derived. Greek verbs have six principal parts, although not every verb has all six and some verbs may be commonly used in only two or three parts. The first principal part is the \_\_\_\_\_ with the first person singular ending (except for \_\_\_\_\_ verbs, in which case the \_\_\_\_\_ form substitutes for the nonexistent active form).
2. The second principal part of a Greek verb is the \_\_\_\_\_ (or deponent) \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_ endings.
3. For regular verbs, the future tense is formed by adding a \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_ ) to the verb stem and then suffixing the \_\_\_\_\_ endings.
4. Future middle forms will be encountered most often as \_\_\_\_\_ futures, in which case they are only \_\_\_\_\_ *in form* and will be translated with \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. The future middle is formed by adding \_\_\_\_\_ to the stem. Then the \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ endings are added.
6. Labial, palatal and dental stops behave differently when they interact with sigma. Complete the following diagram which describes this interaction.

Labial stops π β φ + σ = \_\_\_\_\_

Palatal stops κ γ χ + σ = \_\_\_\_\_

Dental stops τ δ θ + σ = \_\_\_\_\_

7. Write the Future Indicative of εἰμί.

- Croy 68-69, Translate: Practice and Review 5-14 (parse all verbs); LXX 2, 3, and 5; NT 1, 2, and 8; and English to Greek 1-3.