NAME (PLEASE PRINT): \_\_\_\_\_\_ N. Clayton Croy, *A Primer for Biblical Greek* WORKSHEET — Perfect Indicative — Lesson 15

- 1. The fourth principal part of a Greek verb is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the first person singular ending ( \_\_\_\_\_\_\_). This principal part serves as the basis for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms in all moods and modes. The fifth principle part is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ with the first person singular ending ( \_\_\_\_\_\_\_). This principal part serves as the basis for \_\_\_\_\_\_ with the first person singular ending ( \_\_\_\_\_\_\_). This principal part serves as the basis for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the first person singular ending ( \_\_\_\_\_\_\_).
- The Greek perfect tense denotes an action \_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ time with an effect that \_\_\_\_\_\_ into the \_\_\_\_\_\_. The tense thus has two foci a \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  action and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. The perfect *passive* of certain Greek verbs may sometimes be translated by a present tense for of "to be" followed by a participle. Thus, one may translate γέγραπτι, not only as "\_\_\_\_\_\_," but as "\_\_\_\_\_\_."
- 4. Write the forms and translations of the perfect active indicative:
- 5. Two characteristics distinguish the prefect active: (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_, and (2) the tense suffix \_\_\_\_\_. Reduplication is a prefix consisting of the first consonant of the verb followed by the letter \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6. Write the forms and translations of the perfect middle/passive/deponent indicative:
- 7. The perfect active infinitive is \_\_\_\_\_\_, "\_\_\_\_\_." The perfect middle/passive/ deponent infinitive is \_\_\_\_\_\_, "\_\_\_\_\_."
- 8. Verbs beginning with a vowel or diphthong are reduplicated by lengthening the vowel or diphthong. For example, <sup>ετοιμά</sup>ζω becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- Verbs beginning with aspirated consonants (φ, θ, χ) are reduplicated with the corresponding unaspirated consonants (π, τ, κ). For example, θεραπεύω becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 10. Verbs beginning with a double consonant ( $\psi$ ,  $\zeta$ ,  $\xi$ ) or with two consonants (unless the second consonant is  $\lambda$  or  $\rho$ ) are reduplicated with an \_\_\_\_\_\_. For example,  $\zeta\eta\tau$  is becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- 11. Irregular verbs: a number of verbs form the perfect in a wholly unpredictable way. For example, ἔρχομαι becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_ and ἀκούω becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- Croy 87-89, Translate: Practice and Review 5-14; LXX 8-10; NT 9-11 (parse all verbs); and English to Greek 2-3.