

NAME (PLEASE PRINT): _____

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

WORKSHEET — Present Active Participles — Lesson 18

1. A participle is a _____. As such, it has characteristics of both verbs and adjectives. Like a _____, a participle express an _____ (or a _____) and has tense and voice. Like an _____, a participle is related to a _____ or _____, with which it agrees in case, number, and gender.
2. The participle's nature as a verbal adjective is also seen in its many functions. Sometimes its function is primarily _____, in which case the participle denotes _____ that is some way related to the _____ of another verb. But a participle's function may also be primarily _____, in which case it gives information about the noun or pronoun with which it agrees.
3. The Present Active Participle is formed in the masculine and neuter genders using the following construction pattern: Present Tense Verb Stem + οντ + 3 declension masculine or neuter endings. And in the feminine gender: Present Tense Verb Stem + ουσ + 1 declension feminine endings. Write the Present Active Participle of λύω:

SINGULAR			
	3 MASCULINE	1 FEMININE	3 NEUTER
NOMINATIVE			
GENITIVE			
DATIVE			
ACCUSATIVE			
PLURAL			
	3 MASCULINE	1 FEMININE	3 NEUTER
NOMINATIVE			
GENITIVE			
DATIVE			
ACCUSATIVE			

4. The present middle/passive/deponent participle is formed using the following construction pattern: Present Tense Verb Stem + μεν + 2-1-2 declension endings. Write the forms of the present M/P/D participle of λύω:

SINGULAR			
	2 MASCULINE	1 FEMININE	2 NEUTER
NOMINATIVE			
GENITIVE			
DATIVE			
ACCUSATIVE			
PLURAL			
	2 MASCULINE	1 FEMININE	2 NEUTER
NOMINATIVE			
GENITIVE			
DATIVE			
ACCUSATIVE			

5. A participle may occur in the _____, _____, or _____ positions. The presence (or absence) and position of the definite article will usually make it clear which construction is being used. A participle in an _____ or a _____ construction (indicated by a preceding definite article) will have an _____ function in the sentence. A participle in a predicate construction (lacking the definite article) will usually have an _____ function in the sentence.
6. ADJECTIVAL PARTICIPLES. A participle in the _____ position will identify or describe the noun or pronoun with which it agrees in case, number, and gender. Another adjectival use of the participle is the _____ use. Here the participle does not modify a noun, but stands in the place of a noun.
7. ADVERBIAL PARTICIPLES. A participle in the _____ position will agree with the noun it modifies in

case, number, and gender, but its chief function is to modify another _____ in the sentences, usually the _____.

8. The tense of a participle has nothing to do with the time of the action, but only with the “_____” of action. It denotes linear or ongoing action. In actual practice, present participles *usually* denote action _____ with that of the main verb.
9. Please note the Present Participle of εἶμι on page 105 of Croy. How might these forms assist you in learning the forms of the Present Active Participle?

- Croy 106-108, Practice and Review 1-14 (translate the odd numbered sentences, parse all the participles, and note whether the participle is adjectival or adverbial); LXX 1-5; and NT 8-11.