

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

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

WORKSHEET — Infinitives — Lesson 24

1. An infinitive is best defined as a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. As a verb, it has \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (but not \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_). It may have a subject, a \_\_\_\_\_, or an \_\_\_\_\_. It may have \_\_\_\_\_ modifiers. Its function in the sentence may be to express \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.
3. As a noun, it may function as the \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_ or as the \_\_\_\_\_ of a verb. The substantival nature of the infinitive is also seen in the fact that it may take a \_\_\_\_\_ and may even be the \_\_\_\_\_ of a \_\_\_\_\_. In such constructions, the infinitive is treated as a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Tense in the infinitive pertains to \_\_\_\_\_ of action, not \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The subject of an infinitive is in the \_\_\_\_\_ case. It will also take its object in the \_\_\_\_\_ case. If an infinitive has both, only \_\_\_\_\_ will determine which is which. This construction is also called an \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Please reread section 171 "Syntax of the Infinitive" on pages 145-147. If you have already read it please re-read it now and then put a checkmark in the following box.

