

NAME (PLEASE PRINT): _____

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

WORKSHEET — Imperatives — Lesson 26

1. The imperative mood is used positively for _____ and negatively for _____.

It chiefly uses the present and aorist tenses. The present imperative is constructed on the _____

_____ part, the aorist active and middle imperatives on the _____

part, and the aorist passive imperative on the _____.

2. The negative particle used with the imperative mood is _____.

3. Tense in the imperative mood does *not* pertain to _____, but rather to _____ of action. A present imperative usually implies that the action called for is to be _____ or _____, while the aorist does not carry this implication.