

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

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

WORKSHEET — Idioms, Idiosyncrasies, and Idiot Savants — Lesson 32

1. List three things that may be implied by the articulated proper noun:

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_

2. The optative mood might be called the “\_\_\_\_\_.” It is a sort of weakened \_\_\_\_\_ . In biblical Greek it is Relatively rare, occurring mostly in stereotyped phrases with certain verbs. Most optative forms can be identified by the morpheme \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. The most common use of the optative in the biblical Greek is to express a \_\_\_\_\_. Two specific words that are among the most common occurrences of the optative are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, the aorist optative of \_\_\_\_\_ and the present optative of \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.

3. The Greek definite article has the power to make a \_\_\_\_\_ out of almost any part of speech. The article may also be used in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ constructions with \_\_\_\_\_, expressions involving the \_\_\_\_\_, and even \_\_\_\_\_. If one remembers that the article makes a \_\_\_\_\_ of whatever \_\_\_\_\_, then it is no longer necessary for a noun to appear in that position. \_\_\_\_\_ will determine what \_\_\_\_\_, if any, needs to be supplied in the translation.