

NAME (PLEASE PRINT): _____

David Alan Black, *It's Still Greek to Me*

WORKSHEET — Tense Times with Verbs (2) — Lesson 9

1. "Aorist" means _____. The aorist tense reflects a past-tense only when the verb is in the _____ mood.

2. The Aorist Tense has three basic perspectives related to emphasis. Define these three emphases:
 - a. The Ingressive Aorist stresses _____.
 - b. The Effective Aorist stresses _____.
 - c. The Constatative Aorist stresses _____.

3. The Aorist Tense also has three special uses. Define these emphases below:
 - a. The Gnostic Aorist is used to express _____.
 - b. The Epistolary Aorist is used _____.
 - c. The Dramatic Aorist describes _____.

4. The Imperfect Tense views the action as _____. Its' Aktionsart is demonstrated in several ways:
 - a. The Progressive Imperfect emphasizes _____.
 - b. The Iterative Imperfect emphasizes _____.
 - c. The Tendential Imperfect presents _____.
 - d. The Inceptive Imperfect emphasizes _____.

5. The Present Tense in Greek expresses _____ action and has the following uses:

- a. The Descriptive present describes _____.
 - b. The Progressive Present describes _____.
 - c. The Iterative Present depicts _____.
 - d. The Historical Present describes _____.
 - e. The Futuristic Present _____.
 - f. The Aoristic Present _____.
6. The Perfect Tense describes an action as _____ at the time of writing or speaking. An action has occurred in the past whose _____ are _____. The Perfect Tense has three main uses:
- a. The Intensive Perfect expresses _____.
 - b. The Consummative Perfect emphasizes _____.
 - c. The Dramatic Perfect is used to bring a _____.
7. The Future Tense has the following uses:
- a. The Predictive Future _____.
 - b. The Progressive Future _____.
 - c. The Imperative Future _____.
 - d. The Deliberative Future _____.
8. Define Periphrastic Tense _____
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