

NAME (PLEASE PRINT): _____

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

WORKSHEET — It's a Small Word after All, Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Participles — Lesson 12

1. Adverbs typically add specific information about _____, _____, or _____ to the meaning of verbs in whole clauses. Adverbs are always optional elements of clauses: if you omit an adverb, you get less _____, but the clause still makes _____ without it.
2. The most common adverbial suffix in the New Testament is _____.
3. Write out the four rules for interpreting adverbs:
 1. _____.
 2. _____.
 3. _____.
 4. _____.
4. The conjunction is that part of speech that _____.
5. A _____ conjunction is one that joins two _____ elements—two nouns, two verbs, two phrases, or two clauses, neither of which is dependent on the other.
6. A _____ conjunction is one that joins a _____ element to the principle element of the sentence.
7. What does "postpositive" mean? _____.
8. If it's a small word and you don't know what to call it, call it a _____.

Match the following particles with their uses:

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| _____ 9. a Hebrew verbal adjective that means "to be firm" | ὅν |
| _____ 10. a negative particle used with the indicative mood | ἀμήν |
| _____ 11. emphasizes the word with which it is used and may be translated "at least", "indeed", "even", or "in fact" | γε |
| _____ 12. a stereotyped particle in the NT and means "see" or "here is" | ἴδε |
| _____ 13. implies uncertainty or vagueness and generally imparts the meaning "-ever" | μέν |
| _____ 14. a strong emphatic particle with the significance of "indeed" or "certainly" | μή |
| _____ 15. a negative particle used outside of the indicative mood | ναί |
| _____ 16. an affirmative, adversative, or emphatic particle | οὐ |