

EXERCISE ANSWERS

Introduction to Koiné Greek

by Thor F. Carden

**In hopes that you, the student,
may better understand and enjoy
God's Beautiful Bible.**

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Exercise 1.1

Rewrite this list with the correct letters with their name and in the correct order.

A α Alpha

B β Beta

Γ γ Gamma

Exercise 1.2

Match these words to their English meanings:

ακουω – hear, listen, comprehend or understand

γραφω – write, compose, record, send a letter, inscribe, or sign

βιος – life, living, everyday life, sustenance of life, things that make life possible, livelihood, property, or possessions

Exercise 2.1

Complete the following charts:

Capital	Lower Case	Name
A	α	alpha
B	β	beta
Γ	γ	gamma
Δ	δ	delta
E	ε	epsilon
Z	ζ	zeta
H	η	eta
Θ	θ	theta
I	ι	iota

Exercise 2.2

Example Word	Meaning
θεος	God, god
εχω	have, hold, keep
ακουω	hear, listen
Ιησους	Jesus (Joshua)
βιος	life, living
ζωη	life, living thing
ηδη	now, already, soon
δικαιος	righteous, innocent
γραφω	write, compose

Exercise 3

Complete the following charts:

Capital	Lower Case	Name
A	α	alpha
B	β	beta
Γ	γ	gamma
Δ	δ	delta
E	ε	epsilon
Z	ζ	zeta
H	η	eta
Θ	θ	theta
I	ι	iota
K	κ	kappa
Λ	λ	lamda
M	μ	mu
N	ν	nu
Ξ	ξ	xsi
O	ο	omicron

Example Word	Meaning
ακουω <i>a-ku-o</i>	hear, listen
βιος <i>bi-os</i>	life, living
γραφω <i>graf-o</i>	write, compose
δικαιος <i>de-ki-os</i>	righteous, innocent
εχω <i>e-cho</i>	have, hold, keep
ζωη <i>zo-e</i>	life, living thing
ηδη <i>ay-day</i>	now, already, soon
θεος <i>theos</i>	God, god
Ιησους <i>iasoos</i>	Jesus (Joshua)
και <i>kai</i>	and, even, also
λογος <i>logos</i>	word, statement
μαρτυρεω <i>mar-tur-e-o</i>	testify, bear witness
νυν <i>nun</i>	now, the present
ξυλον <i>xulon</i>	wood, tree
οτι <i>ho-tee</i>	because, that

Exercise 4.1

Α α alpha

Β β beta

Γ γ gamma

Δ δ delta

Ε ε epsilon

Ζ ζ zeta

Η η eta

Θ θ theta

Ι ι iota

Κ κ kappa

Λ λ lambda

Μ μ mu

Ν ν nu

Ξ ξ xsi

Ο ο omicron

Π π pi

Ρ ρ rho

Σ σ ς sigma, stigma

Τ τ tau

Υ υ upsilon

Φ φ phi

Exercise 4.2

πατηρ – father, forefather, ancestor

σκοτος – darkness, blackness, sin, evil

τρεις – three

υδωρ – water

φως – light or something that emits light - star, fire, lamp, torch, etc

Exercise 5

Complete the following charts:

Capital	Lower Case	Name
A	α	alpha
B	β	beta
Γ	γ	gamma
Δ	δ	delta
E	ε	epsilon
Z	ζ	zeta
H	η	eta
Θ	θ	theta
I	ι	iota
K	κ	kappa
Λ	λ	lamda
M	μ	mu
N	ν	nu
Ξ	ξ	xsi
O	ο	omicron
Π	π	pi
P	ρ	rho
Σ	σ ς	sigma
T	τ	tau
Y	υ	upsilon
Φ	φ	phi
X	χ	chi
Ψ	ψ	psi
Ω	ω	omega

Example Word	Meaning
ακουω	hear, listen
βιος	life, living
γραφω	write, compose
δικαιος	righteous, innocent
εχω	have, hold, keep
ζωη	life, living thing
ηδη	now, already, soon
θεος	God, god
Ιησους	Jesus (Joshua)
και	and, even, also
λογος	word, statement
μαρτυρεω	testify, bear witness
νυν	now, the present
ξυλον	wood, tree
οτι	because, that
πατηρ	father, ancestor
ρακος	a piece of cloth
σκοτος	darkness, evil
τριες	three
υδωρ	water
φως	light, fire
χριστος	anointed, Christ
ψευδος	lie, falsehood
ως	as, like

Exercise 6.1

- 1) αι – pronounced like ai in **aisle**
- 2) ει – pronounced like ei in **freight**.
- 3) οι - pronounced like oi in **oink**.
- 4) αυ – pronounced like au in **sauerkraut**
- 5) ου – pronounced like ou in **group**
- 6) υι – pronounced like ui in **suite**
- 7) ευ – pronounced like eu in **feud**
- 8) ηυ – pronounced like eu in **feud**
- 9) γγ – pronounced like ng in **angel**

Exercise 6.2

αιωνιος - eternal or everlasting

ειμι - "I am", "I exist" or "I live".

οιδα – see, know, perceive, recognize, notice, inspect, examine, behold or look.

αυτος - he

ου, ουκ, ουχ – no or not

υιος - son, heir or descendant.

αγγελια - message, command or news

Exercise 6.3

	Η	Ι	Η	Η	Ι	Η	Η	Η		Η	Ι
α	ά	α	έ	ή	η	ί	ό	ύ	ω	ώ	ω

Exercise 6.4

Write all the letters of the Greek alphabet in order, upper and lower case.

Αα Ββ Γγ Δδ Εε Ζζ Ηη Θθ Ιι Κκ Λλ Μμ Νν Ξξ Οο Ππ Ρρ Σσς Ττ Υυ Φφ Χχ Ψψ Ωω

Exercise 7.1

Mark the words in I John 1:4-10 according to what part of speech they are.

Noun = N	Adjective = AJ	Article = AT	Preposition = PP
Pronoun = PN	Adverb = AV	Verb = V	Conjunction = C

(4) And these things we write to you, that your joy may be complete.

C PN N PN V PP PN C PN N AV V AJ

(5) This is the message which we have heard from Him, and declare to you,

PN V AT N PN PN V V PP PN C V PP PN

that God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all. (6) If we say

C N V N C PP PN V AV N PP PN C PN V

that we have fellowship with Him, and walk in darkness,

C PN V N PP PN C V PP N

we lie, and do not the truth. (7) But if we walk in the light, as He is in the light,

PN V C V AV AT N C C PN V PP AT N C PN V PP AT N

we have fellowship one with another,

PN V N PN PP PN

and the blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanses us from all sin. (8) If we say

C AT N PP N N PN N V PN PP AJ N C PN V

that we have no sin, we are deceiving ourselves, and the truth is not in us.

C PN V AV N PN V V PN C AT N V AV PP PN

(9) If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive our sins,

C PN V PN N PN V AJ C AJ PP V PN N

and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. (10) If we say that we have not sinned,

C PP V PN PP AJ N C PN V C PN V AV V

we make Him a liar, and His word is not in us.

PN V PN AT N C PN N V AV PP PN

Most of the pronouns above are personal pronouns. *These* in verse 4 and *this* in verse 5 are demonstrative pronouns. *Which* in verse 5 is a relative pronoun. *All* in verse 5 and *another* in verse 7 are indefinite pronouns. *Ourselves* in verse 8 is a reflexive pronoun.

(Verse 9) Perhaps the *to* before *forgive* and the one before *cleanse* are not prepositions but rather parts of the infinitives *to cleanse* and *to forgive*. Some grammars say that the preposition *to* combines with verbs to form infinitives. It is that idea that is being used here. It would also be correct to mark the word *all* in this verse as an indefinite pronoun instead of an adjective.

Exercise 7.2

Write all the letters of the Greek alphabet in order, upper and lower case.

Α α Β β Γ γ Δ δ Ε ε Ζ ζ Η η Θ θ Ι ι Κ κ Λ λ Μ μ Ν ν Ξ ξ Ο ο Π π Ρ ρ Σ σ ς Τ τ Υ υ Φ φ Χ χ Ψ ψ Ω ω

Exercise 7.3

- 1) πατηρ – father, forefather, or ancestor
- 2) φως – light or something that emits light - star, fire, lamp, torch, etc
- 3) τρεις – three
- 4) βιος – life, living, everyday life, sustenance of life, things that make life possible, livelihood, property, or possessions
- 5) λογος – something said, word, saying, message, thought, teaching, doctrine, talk, conversation, question, account, settlement of an account, value, reason, grounds, charge, matter, thing being discussed, idea, or book
- 6) αγγελια – message, announcement, proclamation, news, report, or command
- 7) θεος – God or god
- 8) ζωη – life, alive, animate thing, or living thing
- 9) σκοτος – darkness, blackness, sin, or evil
- 10) ειμι – be, am, are, is, was, were, exist, happen, take place, live, be located in, or remain

Exercise 8.1

Mark these pronouns based on whether they stand for one (Singular) or more than one (Plural)

Pronoun	Singular (one)	Plural (more than one)
he	X	
her	X	
hers	X	
him	X	
his	X	
I	X	
it	X	
its	X	
me	X	
mine	X	
my	X	
our		X
ours		X
she	X	
their		X
theirs		X
them		X
they		X
us		X
we		X
you	X	X
your	X	X
yours	X	X

Exercise 8.2

Mark these pronouns based on who is doing the speaking and listening. 1st Person - the one doing the speaking. 2nd Person - the one doing the listening. 3rd Person - neither the speaker nor the listener.

Pronoun	1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
he			X
her			X
hers			X
him			X
his			X
I	X		
it			X
its			X
me	X		
mine	X		
my	X		
our	X		
ours	X		
she			X
their			X
theirs			X
them			X
they			X
us	X		
we	X		
you		X	
your		X	
yours		X	

Exercise 8.3

Mark these pronouns based on whether they refer to male gender (Masculine), female gender (Feminine), no gender (Neuter), or unknown gender. (Not Specific)

Pronoun	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Not Specific
he	X			
her		X		
hers		X		
him	X			
his	X			
I				X
it			X	
its			X	
me				X
mine				X
my				X
our				X
ours				X
she		X		
their				X
theirs				X
them				X
they				X
us				X
we				X
you				X
your				X
yours				X

Exercise 8.4

Mark these pronouns based on how they may be used in a sentence. As a subject (Subjective), showing ownership or possession (Possessive), or as an direct object, indirect object or object of a preposition (Objective).

Pronoun	Subjective	Possessive	Objective
he	X		
her		X	X
hers		X	
him			X
his		X	
I	X		
it	X		X
its		X	
me			X
mine		X	
my		X	
our		X	
ours		X	
she	X		
their		X	
theirs		X	
them			X
they	X		
us			X
we	X		
you	X		X
your		X	
yours		X	

Exercise 8.5

Write all the letters of the Greek alphabet in order, upper and lower case.

Αα Ββ Γγ Δδ Εε Ζζ Ηη Θθ Ιι Κκ Λλ Μμ Νν Ξξ Οο Ππ Ρρ Σσς Ττ Υυ Φφ Χχ Ψψ Ωω

Exercise 8.6

- 1) μαρτυρω – bear witness, testify, be a witness, attest, affirm, confirm, speak well of, or approve
- 2) ζωη – life, alive, animate thing, or living thing
- 3) οτι – that, because, for, since, for since, or the fact that
- 4) και – and, also, too, even, both, then, as well, indeed, yet, so, or likewise
- 5) ειμι – be, am, are, is, was, were, exist, happen, take place, live, be located in, or remain
- 6) καθαριζω – cleanse, make pure, make clean, purify, consecrate, or purge
- 7) ψευδος – lie, falsehood, untruth, imitation, or that which is unreal
- 8) τρεις – three
- 9) θεος – God or god
- 10) πιστις – faith, trust, belief, confidence, or conviction

Exercise 9.1

Mark the following chart based on how the Greek case forms are used in a sentence:

Greek Case	Subject	Predicate Nominative	Indicates Possession	Indirect Object	Direct Object	Object of Preposition
Nominative	X	X				
Genitive			X			X
Dative				X		X
Accusative					X	X

Exercise 9.2

Mark the following chart based on how the Greek words may be used in a sentence:

Greek Word	Subject	Predicate Nominative	Indicates Possession	Indirect Object	Direct Object	Object of Preposition
εγω	X	X				
εμε					X	X
εμοι				X		X
εμου			X			X
με					X	X
μοι				X		X
μου			X			X

Exercise 9.3

Mark the following chart based on how the Greek words might be translated:

Greek Word	I	my	mine	me	to me	with me
εγω	X					
εμε				X		
εμοι				X	X	X
εμου		X	X			
με				X		
μοι				X	X	X
μου		X	X			

Exercise 9.4

- 1) δικαιοσ – righteous, innocent, faultless, guiltless, just, proper, fair, or honest
- 2) ειμι – be, am, are, is, was, were, exist, happen, take place, live, be located in, or remain
- 3) υδωρ – water
- 4) εμε, με – me (Accusative, Singular)
- 5) ακουω – hear, listen, comprehend or understand
- 6) πατηρ – father, forefather, or ancestor
- 7) μαρτυρω – bear witness, testify, be a witness, attest, affirm, confirm, speak well of, or approve
- 8) ωσ – as, like, when, how, about, just as, or though
- 9) γραφω – write, compose, record, send a letter, inscribe, or sign
- 10) χριστος – Christ or anointed

Exercise 10.1

- 1) ακουω – hear, listen, comprehend or understand
- 2) ως – as, like, when, how, about, just as, or though
- 3) εμοι, μοι – me (Dative)
- 4) ου, ουκ, ουχ – no, not; never, nothing, none, or without
- 5) ψευδος – lie, falsehood, untruth, imitation, or that which is unreal
- 6) χριστος – Christ or anointed
- 7) οτι – that, because, for, since, for since, or the fact that
- 8) πιστις – faith, trust, belief, confidence, or conviction
- 9) φως – light or something that emits light such as a star, fire, lamp, torch, etc
- 10) αιωνιος – eternal, everlasting, forever, unending, for all time. without a beginning or end

Exercise 10.2

Write all the letters of the Greek alphabet in order, upper and lower case.

Αα Ββ Γγ Δδ Εε Ζζ Ηη Θθ Ιι Κκ Λλ Μμ Νν Ξξ Οο Ππ Ρρ Σσς Ττ Υυ Φφ Χχ Ψψ Ωω

Exercise 11.1

Mark the case of the Greek pronouns

Greek Word	Nominative	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
εμε				x
με				x
σε				x
ήμας				x
ύμας				x
εμοι			x	
μοι			x	
σοι			x	
ήμιν			x	
ύμιν			x	
εμου		x		
μου		x		
σου		x		
ήμων		x		
ύμων		x		
εγω	x			
συ	x			
ήμεις	x			
ύμεις	x			

Exercise 11.2**Mark the person and number of the Greek pronouns**

Greek Word	1 st Person	2 nd Person	Singular	Plural
εγω	X		X	
εμου	X		X	
μου	X		X	
εμοι	X		X	
μοι	X		X	
εμε	X		X	
με	X		X	
συ		X	X	
σου		X	X	
σοι		X	X	
σε		X	X	
ήμεις	X			X
ήμων	X			X
ήμιν	X			X
ήμας	X			X
ύμεις		X		X
ύμων		X		X
ύμιν		X		X
ύμας		X		X

Exercise 11.3

- 1) ήμιν – us (Dative)
- 2) οτι – that, because, for, since, for since, or the fact that
- 3) περι – with Genitive object: concerning, about, regarding, of, for, on behalf of, because of
OR with Accusative object: around, all around, the vicinity of, near, among, against
- 4) αληθεια – truth or reality
- 5) Ιησους – Jesus or Joshua
- 6) και – and, also, too, even, both, then, as well, indeed, yet, so, or likewise
- 7) εμε, με – me (Accusative)
- 8) σοι – you (Dative Singular)
- 9) αγγελια – message, announcement, proclamation, news, report, or command
- 10) γραφω – write, compose, record, send a letter, inscribe, or sign

Exercise 11.4

Complete the charts below:

FIRST PERSON				
Case	Singular		Plural	
	Greek	English	Greek	English
Nom	εγω	I	ἡμεῖς	we
Gen	εμου, μου	my, mine	ἡμων	our, ours
Dat	εμοι, μοι	to me, with me	ἡμιν	to us, with us
Acc	εμε, με	me	ἡμας	us

SECOND PERSON				
Case	Singular		Plural	
	Greek	English	Greek	English
Nom	συ	you (thou)	υ̐μεῖς	you
Gen	σου	your, yours (thy)	υ̐μων	yours
Dat	σοι	to you, to (thee)	υ̐μιν	to you, with you
Acc	σε	you (thee)	υ̐μας	you

Exercise 12.1

- A) All the Third person personal pronouns begin with αυτ.
- B) The Masculine and Neuter are always the same as each other for Genitive and Dative case.
- Γ) The singular Dative always ends in a vowel with an iota subscript.
- Δ) The plural Dative always ends with ις.
- E) In the Neuter Gender the Nominative and Accusative are identical.
- Z) The plural Genitive is identical for all genders.
- H) These pronouns all have the same gender: αυτος, αυτου, αυτω, αυτον, αυτοι, αυτων, αυτοις, αυτους What is their gender? Masculine
- Θ) These pronouns all have the same person: συ, σου, σοι, σε, υμεις, υμων, υμιν, υμας What is their person? 2nd Person
- I) These pronouns all have the same number: ημεις, ημων, ημιν, ημας, υμεις, υμων, υμιν, υμας, αυτοι, αυτων, αυτους, αυται, αυταις, αυτας, αυτοις, αυτα What is their number? Plural
- K) These pronouns all have the same case: ημιν, υμιν, αυτοις, αυταις, αυτοις, εμοι, μοι, σοι, αυτω, αυτη, αυτω What is their case? Dative
- Λ) These pronouns all have the same gender: αυτο, αυτου, αυτω, αυτο, αυτα, αυτων, αυτοις, αυτα What is their gender? Neuter
- M) These pronouns all have the same person: αυτος, αυτου, αυτω, αυτον, αυτοι, αυτων, αυτοις, αυτους, αυτη, αυτης, αυτη, αυτην, αυται, αυτων, αυταις, αυτας, αυτου, αυτο, αυτοις, αυτα What is their person? 3rd Person
- N) These pronouns all have the same number: εγω, εμου, εμοι, εμε, μου, μοι, με, συ, σου, σοι, σε, αυτος, αυτου, αυτω, αυτον, αυτη, αυτης, αυτη, αυτην, αυτο, αυτου, αυτω, αυτο What is their number? Singular
- Ξ) These pronouns all have the same case: ημων, υμων, αυτων, αυτων, αυτων, εμου, μου, σου, αυτου, αυτης, αυτου What is their case? Genitive
- O) These pronouns all have the same gender: αυτη, αυτης, αυτη, αυτην, αυται, αυτων, αυταις, αυτας What is their gender? Feminine
- Π) These pronouns all have the same person: εγω, εμου, εμοι, εμε, μου, μοι, με, ημεις, ημων, ημιν, ημας What is their person? 1st Person
- P) These pronouns all have the same case: ημας, υμας, αυτους, αυτας, αυτα, εμε, με, σε, αυτον, αυτην, αυτο What is their case? Accusative
- Σ) These pronouns all have the same case: ημεις, υμεις, αυτοι, αυται, αυτα, εγω, συ, αυτος, αυτη, αυτο What is their case? Nominative

Exercise 12.2

- 1) Ἰησοῦς – Jesus or Joshua
- 2) καί – and, also, too, even, both, then, as well, indeed, yet, so, or likewise
- 3) μαρτυρεῶ – bear witness, testify, be a witness, attest, affirm, confirm, speak well of, or approve
- 4) ὅτι – that, because, for, since, for since, or the fact that
- 5) οἶδα – see, know, perceive, recognize, notice, inspect, examine, behold, look
- 6) περὶ – with Genitive object: concerning, about, regarding, of, for, on behalf of, because of
OR with Accusative object: around, all around, the vicinity of, near, among, against
- 7) αὐτῇ – her (Dative)
- 8) οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ – no, not; never, nothing, none, or without
- 9) ἀκούω – hear, listen, comprehend or understand
- 10) ἔχω – have, hold, possess, keep, receive, get, regard, consider, think, can, be able, be, experience, obtain, maintain, or own

Exercise 13.1

Complete the following chart using these forms of the Greek article:

ὁ, ἡ, αἰ, οἱ, τῷ, τῇ, τῶ, τᾶ, τᾷ, ταῖς, ταῖς, τῆν, τῆς, το, το, τοῖς, τοῖς, τὸν, τοῦ, τοῦ, τοῦς, τῶν, τῶν, τῶν

Number	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	το	οἱ	αἰ	τα
Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dative	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Accusative	τόν	τῆν	το	τούς	τάς	τά

Exercise 13.2

- 1) θεός – God or god
- 2) ἔχω – have, hold, possess, keep, receive, get, regard, consider, think, can, be able, be, experience, obtain, maintain, or own
- 3) οἶδα – see, know, perceive, recognize, notice, inspect, examine, behold, look
- 4) τὰ – the (Nom or Acc) (Plu Ntr)
- 5) αὐτὰ – they or them (Accusative) (Neuter)
- 6) καί – and, also, too, even, both, then, as well, indeed, yet, so, or likewise
- 7) νῦν – now, present, this time, just now or in this case
- 8) ἡμῶν – our, ours
- 9) σύ – you (Nominative Singular)
- 10) βίος – life, living, everyday life, sustenance of life, things that make life possible, livelihood, property, or possessions

Exercise 14.1

α) The father of the boy throws the woman the ball.

The father has to be the subject because it is nominative. The boy is genitive so he must be the owner of the father. The woman is dative so it is the indirect object of the verb. (The ball is what is being thrown, but the woman receives the action indirectly, since the ball is thrown to her.) The ball could be nominative or accusative but since there is already a subject we choose accusative making it the direct object.

β) The mother of the girl entrusts her to the man.

The mother has to be the subject because it is nominative. The girl is genitive so she must be the owner of mother. "Her" is accusative so it must be the direct object. The man is the indirect recipient of the entrusting because of the dative case.

γ) The dogs are the pets of the boy.

Both the dogs and the pets are nominative because a connecting verb does not have a direct object and they can therefore neither one be accusative. One is the subject and one is the predicate nominative. Either one could be either one. What is normally done when translating Greek in this situation is that the first one you encounter is made the subject and the second the predicate nominative. The boy is genitive making him the owner of the pets.

δ) The daughter of the man pitches the thing to the woman.

The daughter is nominative making her the subject. The man is genitive giving him possession of the daughter. The thing could be nominative or accusative but since the subject job is already done it becomes the direct object. The woman is the indirect recipients of the pitching since they are dative.

ε) The basket is the goal of the game.

The basket and the goal could both be either nominative or accusative. Since the verb is a connecting verb it takes no direct object. That makes them nominative and the subject and predicate nominative respectively. The game is genitive and therefore the owner of the goal.

ζ) The men say the words to the women.

The men is nominative and therefore the subject. The words could be nominative or accusative but since there is already a subject they are accusative and the direct object. The women are the recipients of the words being said making them the indirect object of "say" because they are dative.

η) The son of the man is the boss.

The son is nominative and therefore the subject. The man is genitive showing possession of the son. The boss could be either nominative or accusative but a connecting verb does not take a direct object so it can not be accusative. Since it is nominative it could be the subject or the predicate nominative but we already have a subject so it must be the predicate nominative.

θ) The woman gives the son of the man to the man.

The woman is the subject because she is nominative. The son is accusative and therefore the direct object. The man is dative once and genitive once. So he is the indirect recipient of the giving and the father of the son.

Exercise 14.2

- 1) ὕδωρ – water
- 2) αὐτῷ – him, it (Dative)
- 3) ὑμᾶς – you (Accusative Plural)
- 4) αὐτάς – them (Accusative Feminine)
- 5) υἱός – son, descendant, offspring, heir, disciple, or follower
- 6) αὐτοῦ – his, its
- 7) αὐτήν – her (Accusative)
- 8) αὐταί – they (Feminine)
- 9) καί – and, also, too, even, both, then, as well, indeed, yet, so, or likewise
- 10) αὐτοῖς – them (Dative) (Masculine or Neuter)

Exercise 15.1

- A) A Greek pronoun or article has number which is either singular when it means one, or plural when it means more than one.
- B) A Greek pronoun or article has gender which is either masculine when it means male or the gender is unknown, feminine for when it means female, or neuter when it means neither.
- Γ) A Greek pronoun has person which is first when the speaker/writer is being referenced, second when the listener/reader is being referenced or third if it is neither the speaker/writer or listener/reader. The Greek article does not have the attribute of person because it is used only for third person.
- Δ) A Greek pronoun or article has case depending on how it is used in the sentence. If it used with or as a subject or predicate nominative it is Nominative case, to indicate possession it is Genitive case, the indirect object is Dative case, and the direct object is Accusative case. If it is an object of a preposition it might be Genitive, Dative or Accusative depending on which preposition it is and what is meant.

Exercise 15.2

- 1) νῦν – now, present, this time, just now or in this case
- 2) αὐτῇ – her (Dative)
- 3) εἰμι – be, am, are, is, was, were, exist, happen, take place, live, be located in, or remain
- 4) σοῦ – yours (Singular)
- 5) τοῖς – the (Dat Plu) (Msc or Ntr)
- 6) λόγος – something said, word, saying, message, thought, teaching, doctrine, talk, conversation, question, account, settlement of an account, value, reason, grounds, charge, matter, thing being discussed, idea, or book
- 7) ἀγγελία – message, announcement, proclamation, news, report, or command
- 8) υἱός – son, descendant, offspring, heir, disciple, or follower
- 9) ἀληθεια – truth or reality
- 10) οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ – no, not; never, nothing, none, or without

Exercise 16.1

In I John 1:4-10 mark the noun phrases according to whether they are used as a subject - SB, direct object - DO, indirect object - IO, predicate nominative - PN, prepositional phrase acting as an adjectival or adverbial modifier - PP, or address - AD.

(4) And these things we write to you, that your joy may be complete.

| DO | SB | | IO | | SB |

(5) This is the message which we have heard from Him, and declare to you,

SB | | PN | | SB | | IO | | IO |

that God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all. (6) If we say

| SB | | PN | | PP | | PN | PP | SB |

that we have fellowship with Him, and walk in darkness,

| SB | | DO | IO | | PP |

we lie, and do not the truth. (7) But if we walk in the light, as He is in the light,

SB | | DO | SB | | PP | | SB | | PP |

we have fellowship one with another,

SB | | DO | PP |

and the blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanses us from all sin. (8) If we say

| SB | | PP | | DO | PP | | SB |

that we have no sin, we are deceiving ourselves, and the truth is not in us.

| SB | | DO | SB | | DO | | SB | | PP |

(9) If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive our sins,

| SB | | DO | SB | | PN | | DO |

and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. (10) If we say that we have not sinned,

| DO | PP | | SB | | SB |

we make Him a liar, and His word is not in us.

SB | | DO | | SB | | PP |

In verse 7 in the prepositional phrase "of Jesus Christ, His Son," "Jesus" is the object of the preposition and "Christ" and "Son" are in apposition to "Jesus."

In verse 9 the direct object is "him" and "a liar" is in apposition to "him."

Exercise 16.2

1) αὐτός – he

6) πατήρ – father, forefather, or ancestor

2) ἐγώ – I

7) ὑμῖν – you (Dative Singular)

3) τῆς – the (Gen Sng Fem)

8) ἡ – the (Nom Sng Fem)

4) καί – and, also, too, even, both, then, as well, indeed, yet, so, or likewise

9) οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ – no, not; never, nothing, none, or without

5) καθαρίζω – cleanse, purify, or consecrate

10) τοῖς – the (Dat Plu) (Msc or Ntr)

Exercise 17.1

Greek Phrase	English Phrase	Case
ὁ δικαίος λόγος	the good word	nominative
τοῦ δικαίου λόγου	of the good word	genitive
τῷ δικαίῳ λόγῳ	to/with the good word	dative
τὸν δικαίον λόγον	the good word	accusative
οἱ δίκαιοι λόγοι	the good words	nominative
τῶν δικαίων λόγων	of the good words	genitive
τοῖς δικαίοις λόγοις	to/with the good words	dative
τοὺς δικαίους λόγους	the good words	accusative

Exercise 17.2

Greek Phrase	English Phrase	Case
τὸ δικαίον φῶς	the good light	nominative
τοῦ δικαίου φωτός	of the good light	genitive
τῷ δικαίῳ φωτι	to/with the good light	dative
τὸ δικαίον φῶς	the good light	accusative
τὰ δίκαια φῶτα	the good lights	nominative
τῶν δικαίων φωτῶν	of the good lights	genitive
τοῖς δικαίοις φωτοῖς	to/with the good lights	dative
τὰ δίκαια φῶτα	the good lights	accusative

Exercise 17.3

Greek Phrase	English Phrase	Case
ἡ δίκαιη ἀρχὴ	the good beginning	nominative
τῆς δίκαιης ἀρχῆς	of the good beginning	genitive
τῇ δίκαιῃ ἀρχῇ	to/with the good beginning	dative
τὴν δίκαιην ἀρχὴν	the good beginning	accusative
αἱ δίκαιαι ἀρχαί	the good beginnings	nominative
τῶν δικαίων ἀρχῶν	of the good beginnings	genitive
ταῖς δίκαιαῖς ἀρχαῖς	to/with the good beginnings	dative
τὰς δίκαιας ἀρχὰς	the good beginnings	accusative

Exercise 17.4

Greek Phrase	English Phrase	Case
ἡ δίκαιη κοινῶνία	the good fellowship	nominative
τῆς δίκαιης κοινῶνίας	of the good fellowship	genitive
τῇ δίκαιῃ κοινῶνιᾳ	to/with the good fellowship	dative
τὴν δίκαιην κοινῶνιαν	the good fellowship	accusative
αἱ δίκαιαι κοινῶνιαι	the good fellowships	nominative
τῶν δικαίων κοινῶνιῶν	of the good fellowships	genitive
ταῖς δίκαιαῖς κοινῶνιαις	to/with the good fellowships	dative
τὰς δίκαιας κοινῶνιαις	the good fellowships	accusative

Exercise 17.5

- 1) οἱ – the (Nom Plu Msc)
- 2) θεος – God or god
- 3) υἱος – son, descendant, offspring, heir, disciple, or follower
- 4) τας – the (Acc Plu Fem)
- 5) αυτος – he
- 6) ζωη – life, alive, animate thing, or living thing
- 7) ου, ουκ, ουχ – no, not; never, nothing, none, or without
- 8) το – the (Nom or Acc) (Sng Ntr)
- 9) ἡ – the (Nom Sng Fem)
- 10) αυτον – him (Accusative)

Exercise 18.1

- 1) noun a word that denotes a person, place or thing
- 2) adjective a word that modifies or categorizes the noun with which it is associated.
- 3) pronoun a word that stands for a noun
- 4) case can refer to the form of an adjective, article, pronoun or noun or it can refer to the usage of a noun phrase.
- 5) vocative case form in Greek used for direct address.
- 6) accusative case form in Greek. May be used as a direct object or object of certain prepositions.
- 7) nominative case form in Greek. May be used as a subject, predicate nominative, or sometimes direct address (vocative case usage)
- 8) dative case form in Greek. May be used as an indirect object or object of certain prepositions.
- 9) genitive case form in Greek. May be used to denote possession or as object of certain prepositions.
- 10) feminine Gender form of nouns, pronouns and their modifiers. Sometimes refers to the actual female gender of the person or thing named but is usually meaningless for translation except to help identify associated words.
- 11) masculine Gender form of nouns, pronouns and their modifiers. Sometimes refers to the actual male gender of the person or thing named but is usually meaningless for translation except to help identify associated words. Also used for things in general when the gender is mixed or unknown.
- 12) neuter Gender form of nouns, pronouns and their modifiers. Sometimes refers to the actual lack of gender of the thing named but is usually meaningless for translation except to help identify associated words.
- 13) plural grammatical form indicating more than one
- 14) singular grammatical form indicating one
- 15) number how many there are. In Greek as in English there is just one and many, singular and plural. (By the way, some languages have three grammatical numbers, one, two, and many.)
- 16) article in English, "a," "an" or "the." In Greek, "the."
- 17) third person someone other than the speaker or listener
- 18) second person the person being addressed, the listener
- 19) first person the person doing the speaking.
- 20) gender The sex of the noun, if it has any, or, a grammatical form if it does not.

Exercise 18.2

- 1) αυτας – them (Accusative Feminine)
- 2) ταις – the (Dat Plu Fem)
- 3) εγω – I
- 4) τους – the (Acc Plu Msc)
- 5) τον – the (Acc Sng Msc)
- 6) ζωη – life, alive, animate thing, or living thing
- 7) αυταις – them (Dative Feminine)
- 8) κοινωνια – fellowship, close mutual relationship, sharing in partnership, association, community, communion, or joint participation
- 9) ηδη – now, already, this time, this moment, or soon
- 10) αι – the (Nom Plu Fem)

Exercise 19.1

Use the reference materials to complete this chart.

Greek	Lexical Form	Part of Speech	One or two possible English meanings
αἰώνιος	αιωνιος	Adjective	eternal
ἀληθεία	αληθεια	Noun	truth
ἀρχῆς	αρχη	Noun	beginning
αὐτόν	αυτος	Personal Pronoun	him
αὐτοῦ	αυτος	Personal Pronoun	his
αὐτῷ	αυτος	Personal Pronoun	him
γράφω	γραφω	Verb	write
εἰσι	ειμι	Verb	be, is
ἔχει	εχω	Verb	have
ζωῆς	ζωη	Noun	life
ἡ	ο, η, το	Article	the
ἠκούσατε	ακουω	Verb	hear
ἡμῖν	εγω	Personal Pronoun	us
ἡμῶν	εγω	Personal Pronoun	ours
Θεῷ	θεος	Noun	God
Ἰησοῦς	Ιησους	Noun	Jesus
και	και	Conjunction	and

Exercise 19.2

- 1) αἱ – the (Nom Plu Fem)
- 2) καθαρίζω – cleanse, make pure, make clean, purify, consecrate, or purge
- 3) ἡμεῖς – we
- 4) θεός – God or god
- 5) αὐτοῖς – them (Dative) (Masculine or Neuter)
- 6) σκοτός – darkness, blackness, sin, or evil
- 7) ὕδωρ – water
- 8) ἀδικία – unrighteousness, wrongdoing, evil, sin, injustice, iniquity, or doing wrong
- 9) αὐτοῦ – his, its
- 10) τοῦ – the (Gen Sng) (Msc or Ntr)

Exercise 20.1

Use the reference materials to complete this chart.

Greek	Lexical Form	Part of Speech	One or two possible English meanings
μαρτυροῦμεν	μαρτυρεω	Verb	bear witness
νῦν	νυν	Adverb	now
ὁ	ο, η, το	Article	the
οἶδατε	οιδα	Verb	see
ὅτι	οτι	Conjunction	that
οὐκ	ου, ουκ, ουχ	Adverb	no, not
πατήρ	πατηρ	Noun	father
περὶ	περι	Preposition	about, around
τὴν	ο, η, το	Article	the
τὸ	ο, η, το	Article	the
τὸν	ο, η, το	Article	the
τοῦ	ο, η, το	Article	the
υἰόν	υιος	Noun	son
ὕμεῖς	συ	Personal Pronoun	you
ὕμῖν	συ	Personal Pronoun	you
Χριστοῦ	χριστος	Noun	Christ

Exercise 20.2

- 1) αρχη – beginning, commencement, first, elementary, ruler, principality or authority
- 2) τη – the (Dat Sng Fem)
- 3) ως – as, like, when, how, about, just as, or though
- 4) δικαιοσ – righteous, innocent, faultless, guiltless, just, proper, fair, or honest
- 5) φως – light or something that emits light - star, fire, lamp, torch, etc
- 6) εμοι, μοι – to or with me (Dative)
- 7) ειμι – be, am, are, is, was, were, exist, happen, take place, live, be located in, or remain
- 8) αυτο – it (Nominative or Accusative)
- 9) υμων – yours (Plural)
- 10) ου, ουκ, ουχ – no, not; never, nothing, none, or without

Exercise 21.1

Step one - find them in the Parsing Guide

Greek	Lexical Form	Grammar
ψεύστην	ψευστης	Noun Acc Sing Masc
λόγος	λογος	Noun Nom Sing Masc

Step two - find the contents of column 2 in the Lexicon and write down the range of sense

ψευστης – liar, one who breaks faith, one who does not keep his word

λογος – something said, word, saying, message, thought, teaching, doctrine, talk, conversation, question, account, settlement of an account, value, reason, grounds, charge, matter, thing being discussed, idea, book

Step 3 - put them in the sentence.

What are all the possibilities in the lexicon and when combined with the grammar from the parsing guide which one makes the most sense?

1 John 1:10 "If we say that we have not sinned, we make Him a liar

1 John 1:10 "If we say that we have not sinned, we make Him a one who breaks faith

1 John 1:10 "If we say that we have not sinned, we make Him a one who does not keep his word

and His word is not in us."

and His message is not in us."

and His teaching is not in us."

and His doctrine is not in us."

and His idea is not in us."

Something said, saying, thought, talk, conversation, question, account, settlement of an account, value, reason, grounds, charge, matter, thing being discussed, and book would not make sense or be very awkward here.

The lexicon is laid out in such a way that the most often used range of sense is toward the front so when you have multiple choices that make sense you can usually just take the one closest to the front of the list unless you have reason to use a different one.

"If we say that we have not sinned, we make Him a liar and His word is not in us."

Step 4 - compare your result with English translations of the Bible.

"If we say that we have not sinned, we make Him a liar and His word is not in us." (NASB)

"If we say that we have not sinned, we make him a liar, and his word is not in us." (KJV)

"If we say that we have not sinned, we make him a liar, and his word is not in us." (ASV)

"If we say that we have not sinned, we make him a liar, and his word is not in us." (DARBY)

"If we say that we have not sinned, we make Him a liar, and His word is not in us." (NKJV)

"If we say that we have not sinned, we make him a liar, and his word is not in us." (DR)

Looks like we make a good choice!

Exercise 21.2**Step one** - find them in the Parsing Guide

καὶ	και	Conjunction
αἷμα	αιμα	Noun Nom Sing Neut

Step two - find the contents of column 2 in the Lexicon

και - and, also, too, even, both, then, as well, indeed, yet, so, likewise (και ... και - both ... and, not only ... but also)

αιμα - blood (idiom for death or murder)

Step 3 - put them in the sentence. I chose "and blood."**Step 4** - compare your result with English translations of the Bible. KJV, NASB, NIV, HCSB and YLT all say "and blood."**Exercise 21.3**

- 1) αυτης - her, hers
- 2) αμαρτια - sin, error, mistake, excluded, wrong, violation of God's law or missing the mark
- 3) τρεις - three
- 4) ηδη - now, already, this time, this moment, or soon
- 5) κοινωνια - fellowship, close mutual relationship, sharing in partnership, association, community, communion, or joint participation
- 6) αυται - they (Feminine)
- 7) αυτοι - they (Masculine)
- 8) βιος - life, living, everyday life, sustenance of life, things that make life possible, livelihood, property, or possessions
- 9) τας - the (Acc Plu Fem)
- 10) αυτη - she

Exercise 22.1

Complete the frequently appearing preposition chart:

Case:	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
απο, απ, αφ	from		
δια, δι	by, through		for, because
εις			in, into
εκ, εξ	from, of		
εν		in, with	
επι, επ, εφ	on	upon	against
παρα, παρ	from	beside	of
περι	concerning		around
προς	for	at	to, toward, towards
υπο, υπ, υφ	by		under

Exercise 22.2

Complete the following chart:

Case:	Genitive	Dative	Accusative
εις			in, into
εν		in, with	
υπο, υπ, υφ	by		under
δια, δι	by, through		for, because
περι	concerning		around
προσ	for	at	to, toward, towards
απο, απ, αφ	from		
παρα, παρ	from	beside	of
εκ, εξ	from, of		
επι, επ, εφ	on	upon	against

Exercise 22.3

- 1) αμαρτια – sin, error, mistake, excluded, wrong, violation of God's law or missing the mark
- 2) αυτην – her (Accusative)
- 3) παρα with Acc - alongside of, to the side of, beside, by, along, beyond, contrary to, or rather than
- 4) αδικια – unrighteousness, wrongdoing, evil, sin, injustice, iniquity, or doing wrong
- 5) εμου, μου – my, mine
- 6) οτι – that, because, for, since, for since, or the fact that
- 7) χριστος – Christ or anointed
- 8) ημιν – us (Dative)
- 9) αιωνιος – eternal, everlasting, forever, unending, for all time. without a beginning or end
- 10) δια with Gen - through, by means of, with, during, throughout, or among

Exercise 23.1**Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide:**

περι	περι	Preposition
του	ο, η, το	Article Gen Sing Masc/Neut
λόγου	λογος	Noun Gen Sing Masc
πρὸς	προς	Preposition
τὸν	ο, η, το	Article Acc Sing Masc
πατέρα	πατηρ	Noun Acc Sing Masc
μεθ'	μετα	Preposition
ἡμῶν	εγω	Personal Pronoun 1 st Gen Plu

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon:

περι – concerning, about, regarding, of, for, on behalf of, because of (You already know it has a genitive object so none of the other information will be needed.)

ο, η, το – the (You do not need to write down "sometimes translated as a personal or demonstrative pronoun" because you can already see that the article is between a preposition and a noun. It will be "the" since it has a noun to modify. You also need not write down "with infinitive" or "with participle" since it is in a prepositional phrase instead of being in a participial phrase or with an infinitive.)

λογος – something said, word, saying, message, thought, etc. (Neither of the other words are here so the idioms need not be written down. In fact, you need only write down the first four or five words since the translation will probably be found there. By putting an etc. you remind yourself there is a wider range of sense if you do not find it in the first few.)

προς – to, toward, towards, with regard to, pertaining to (You already know it has an accusative object so none of the other information is required.)

ο, η, το – the (See note above)

πατηρ – father, forefather, ancestor (the other information is true for father in English as well so it will not be necessary to write it down.)

μετα – with, together with, among, accompanied by, by, against (You already know it is with a genitive object.)

εγω – us (Pronouns take the objective form in English when they are objects of prepositions regardless of their actual case form in Greek.)

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence. Using the first choice of range of sense we have:

I John 1:1-3 "That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, concerning the word of life; (For the life was manifested, and we have seen it, and bear witness, and shew unto you that eternal life, which was to the father, and was manifested unto us;)" That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us: and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ."

"To the father" sounds a little odd so we look for something in the range of sense that is less awkward. "With the father" sounds better.

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

- "That which was from the beginning, which we have heard, which we have seen with our eyes, which we have looked upon, and our hands have handled, of the Word of life; (For the life was manifested, and we have seen it, and bear witness, and shew unto you that eternal life, which was with the Father, and was manifested unto us;) That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us: and truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ." (KJV)
- "What was from the beginning, what we have heard, what we have seen with our eyes, what we have looked at and touched with our hands, concerning the Word of Life -- and the life was manifested, and we have seen and testify and proclaim to you the eternal life, which was with the Father and was manifested to us -- what we have seen and heard we proclaim to you also, so that you too may have fellowship with us; and indeed our fellowship is with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ." (NASB)

We were in agreement with both translations for the last two phrases and one translation for the first phrase. That is a very satisfactory result.

Exercise 23.2**Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide:**

ἀπ'	απο, απ, αφ	Preposition - takes genitive object
αὐτου	αυτοζ	Personal Pronoun 3 rd Gen Sing Masc/Neut
ἐν	εν	Preposition
αὐτῷ	αυτοζ	Personal Pronoun 3 rd Dat Sing Masc/Neut

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon:

απο, απ, αφ – from, away from, of, out of, since, for, off, since, because of, off, by, at, in, on

αυτοζ – him (It is genitive case but as an object of a preposition needs no helper words)

εν – in, with, on, at, near, by, before, among, within, into, to (when it has a dative object)

αυτοζ – him (It is dative case but as an object of a preposition needs no helper words)

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence. Using the first choice of range of sense we have:

"This then is the message which we have heard from him, and declare unto you, that God is light, and in him is no darkness at all."

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

- "This then is the message which we have heard of him, and declare unto you, that God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." (KJV)
- "This is the message we have heard from Him and announce to you, that God is Light, and in Him there is no darkness at all." (NASB)

We were in agreement with both translations for the last phrase and one translation for the first phrase. That is a very satisfactory result.

Exercise 23.3

Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide:

ἐκ	εκ	Preposition
του	ο, η, το	Article Gen Sing Masc/Neut
πατρός	πατηρ	Noun Gen Sing Masc
εις	εις	Preposition - accusative object
τον	ο, η, το	Article Acc Sing Masc
αιῶνα	αιων	Noun Acc Sing Masc

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon:

εκ – from, out of, of, among, because of, based on, as a result of, out from, away from, etc.

ο, η, το – the (You do not need to write down "sometimes translated as a personal or demonstrative pronoun" because you can already see that the article is between a preposition and a noun. It will be "the" since it has a noun to modify. You also need not write down "with infinitive" or "with participle" since it is in a prepositional phrase instead of being in a participial phrase or with an infinitive.)

πατηρ – father, forefather, ancestor (the other information is true for father in English as well so it will not be necessary to write it down.)

εις – into, to, in, among, unto, for, toward, against, so that, near, concerning, as

ο, η, το – the (See note above)

αιων – forever, age, eternity, long period of time, continued duration, a world order

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence. Using the first choice of range of sense we have:

For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not from the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth into the forever."

"Into the forever" sounds awkward. The idea might be better expressed in English with just the word forever.

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

- "For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof: but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." (KJV)
- "For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh and the lust of the eyes and the boastful pride of life, is not from the Father, but is from the world. The world is passing away, and also its lusts; but the one who does the will of God lives forever." (NASB)

A satisfactory result.

Exercise 23.4**Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide:**

ἐπ'	επι	Preposition
αὐτῷ	αυτος	Personal Pronoun 3 rd Dat Sing Masc/Neut

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon:

επι – upon, on, on the basis of, at, over, before

αυτος – him (the pronoun is in the dative case but when it is the object of a preposition it needs no additional helper words)

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence. Using the first choice of range of sense we have:

- "And every man that hath this hope upon him purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

In English we normally do not hope "upon" something. We usually "hope on" or "hope in" something. Let's choose "hope in him."

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

- "And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure." (KJV)
 - "And everyone who has this hope fixed on Him purifies himself, just as He is pure." (NASB)
- We did well.

Exercise 23.5

Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide:

ὑπέρ	υπερ	Preposition, Adverb
ἡμῶν	εγω	Personal Pronoun 1 st Gen Plu
ὑπέρ	υπερ	Preposition, Adverb
τῶν	ο, η, το	Article Gen Plu
ἀδελφῶν	αδελφος	Noun Gen Plu Masc

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon:

υπερ – for, in behalf of, for the sake of, instead of, about, concerning, with regard to (We can be pretty sure it is a preposition rather than an adverb because it is followed by a noun phrase in the genitive case and not next to a verb, adjective or another adverb that it might be modifying. Of course since this is an exercise on prepositions that is a big clue as well.

When actually translating from Greek into English we would always need to be aware that it might turn out to be an adverb and be ready to examine that possibility if our results started turning out awkwardly.)

εγω – us (the pronoun is in the genitive case but when it is the object of a preposition it needs no additional helper words)

υπερ – for, in behalf of, for the sake of, instead of, about, concerning, with regard to (See note above)

ο, η, το – the (You do not need to write down "sometimes translated as a personal or demonstrative pronoun" because you can already see that the article is between a preposition and a noun. It will be "the" since it has a noun to modify. You also need not write down "with infinitive" or "with participle" since it is in a prepositional phrase instead of being in a participial phrase or with an infinitive.)

αδελφος – brother, fellow believer, member of the same family, tribe, trade or nation

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence. Using the first choice of range of sense we have:

"Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life for us: and we ought to lay down our lives for the brothers."

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

- "Hereby perceive we the love of God, because he laid down his life for us: and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren." (KJV)
- "We know love by this, that He laid down His life for us; and we ought to lay down our lives for the brethren." (NASB)

There is no difference in the meaning of "brethren" and "brothers." We did fine.

Exercise 23.6**Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide:**

δι'	δια	Preposition
αὐτοῦ	αυτοϋ	Personal Pronoun 3 rd Gen Sing Masc/Neut

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon:

δια – through, by means of, with, during, throughout, among

αυτοϋ – him (the pronoun is in the genitive case but when it is the object of a preposition it needs no additional helper words)

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence. Using the first choice of range of sense we have:

"In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him."

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

- "By this the love of God was manifested in us, that God has sent His only begotten Son into the world so that we might live through Him." (NASB)
- "In this was manifested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him." (KJV)

Can not get better than that.

Exercise 23.7 (Challenge Exercise)**Step 1: Look up the words in the Parsing Guide:**

κατὰ	κατα	Preposition
τὸ	ο, η, το	Article Nom/Acc Sing Neut
θέλημα	θελημα	Noun Acc Sing Neut
αὐτοῦ	αυτος	Personal Pronoun 3 rd Gen Sing Masc/Neut
ἀπ'	απο, απ, αφ	Preposition - takes genitive object
αὐτοῦ	αυτος	Personal Pronoun 3 rd Gen Sing Masc/Neut
παρ'	παρα	Preposition
αὐτοῦ	αυτος	Personal Pronoun 3 rd Gen Sing Masc/Neut

Step 2: Look the words up in the Lexicon:

κατα – with accusative - according to, in accordance with, throughout, during, along, about
with genitive - after, against, down from, down

ο, η, το – the (You do not need to write down "sometimes translated as a personal or demonstrative pronoun" because you can already see that the article is between a preposition and a noun. It will be "the" since it has a noun to modify. You also need not write down "with infinitive" or "with participle" since it is in a prepositional phrase instead of being in a participial phrase or with an infinitive.)

θελημα – will, pleasure, desire i.e. what one wants or desires to have happen

αυτος – "him" if it is the object of the preposition, "of him" or "his" if it is not.

απο, απ, αφ - from, away from, of, out of, since, for, off, since, because of, off, by, at, in, on

αυτος – him (the pronoun is in the genitive case but when it is the object of a preposition it needs no additional helper words)

παρα - from, of, by, with

αυτος – him (the pronoun is in the genitive case but when it is the object of a preposition it needs no additional helper words)

Step 3 - Put them in the sentence.

Here we have something we have not seen before. There is both a noun and a pronoun that could be the object of the preposition κατα. The preposition will mean one thing if it is the noun in the accusative case or if it is the pronoun in the genitive case. "According to the will of him" makes sense while "after the will him" makes no sense. Using the first choice of range of sense we have: "And this is the confidence that we have in him, that, if we ask any thing according to his will, he heareth us: And if we know that he hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired from him." First choice for either preposition is "from."

Step 4 - Compare them with credible English translations:

- "And this is the confidence that we have in him, that, if we ask any thing according to his will, he heareth us: And if we know that he hear us, whatsoever we ask, we know that we have the petitions that we desired of him." (KJV)
- "This is the confidence which we have before Him, that, if we ask anything according to His will, He hears us. And if we know that He hears us in whatever we ask, we know that we have the requests which we have asked from Him." (NASB)

It is interesting that the textual difference does not make any difference in the meaning of the verse. Most textual difference are like this in that they end up making no difference at all, or so little difference that they do not have an impact on the doctrinal import of the passage.

Exercise 23.8

- 1) ὑμῖν – you (Dative Singular)
- 2) αὐτο – it (Nominative or Accusative)
- 3) ἐκ – out of, from or of
- 4) ὁ – the (Nom Sng Msc)
- 5) ἀπο, ἀπ, ἀφ – from
- 6) σοι – you (Dative Singular)
- 7) τοῦ – the (Gen Sng) (Msc or Ntr)
- 8) ὑμᾶς – your (Accusative Singular)
- 9) σὺ – you (Nominative Singular)
- 10) τοὺς – the (Acc Plu Msc)

Exercise 24.1

Use the "Those Pesky Little Words" chart to finish translating this:

1 John 2:1-10 My little children, these things write I unto you, that ye sin not. and if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous: (2) And he is the propitiation for our sins: but not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world. (3) and hereby we do know that we know him, if we keep his commandments. (4) He that saith, I know him, and keepeth not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him. (5) But who does keep his word, in him verily is the love of God perfected: hereby know we that we are in him. (6) He that saith he abideth in him ought himself also so to walk, in the manner he walked. (7) Brethren, I write no new commandment unto you, but an old commandment which ye had from the beginning. The old commandment is the word which ye have heard from the beginning. (8) Again, a new commandment I write unto you, which thing is true in him and in you: because the darkness is past, and the true light now shineth. (9) He that saith he is in the light, and hateth his brother, is in darkness even until now. (10) He that loveth his brother abideth in the light, and there is not an occasion of stumbling in him.

Exercise 24.2

- 1) τῆ – the (Dat Sng Fem)
- 2) αὐτοὺς – them (Accusative Masculine)
- 3) σε – your (Accusative Singular)
- 4) χριστός – Christ or anointed
- 5) ἀδικία – unrighteousness, wrongdoing, evil, sin, injustice, iniquity, or doing wrong
- 6) σκοτός – darkness, blackness, sin, or evil
- 7) ἀπο, ἀπ, ἀφ – from
- 8) αὐτῶν – their, theirs
- 9) ἐκ – out of, from or of
- 10) ἀρχῆ – beginning, commencement, first, elementary, ruler, principality or authority

Exercise 25.1 - Answers are found in the Lexicon

Exercise 25.2

1. αδικια – unrighteousness, wrongdoing, evil, sin, injustice, iniquity, doing wrong
2. αιμα – blood
3. αιωνιος – eternal, everlasting, forever, unending, for all time. without a beginning or end
4. ακουω – hear, listen, comprehend or understand
5. αληθεια – truth or reality
6. αμαρτια – sin, error, mistake, excluded, wrong, violation of God's law or missing the mark
7. απο, απ, αφ – from
8. αρχη – beginning, commencement, first, elementary, ruler, principality or authority
9. γραφω – write, compose, record, send a letter, inscribe, or sign
10. δια with Acc. – for, because of, on account of, for the sake of, since, or by
11. εαν – if, though, even if
12. εις – in or into
13. ειμι – be, am, are, is, was, were, exist, happen, take place, live, be located in, or remain
14. εκ – out of, from or of
15. εν – in or with
16. εχω – have, hold, possess, keep, receive, get, regard, consider, think, can, be able, be, experience, obtain, maintain, or own
17. ζωη – life, alive, animate, living thing
18. θεος – God or god
19. Ιησους – Jesus or Joshua
20. ινα – that, in order that, or so that
21. και – and, also, too, even, both, then, as well, indeed, yet, so, or likewise
22. κοινωνια – fellowship, close mutual relationship, sharing in partnership, association, community, communion, or joint participation
23. μη – not
24. οιδα – see, know, perceive, recognize, notice, inspect, examine, behold, look
25. ος – who, which, what, that, this, another, whatever, whoever, whichever, or whose
26. οτι – that, because, for, since, for since, or the fact that
27. ου, ουκ, ουχ – no, not; never, nothing, none, or without
28. πας – all, everyone, everything, everybody, some of all types, any, all things, entire, whole, each, every, every kind of, full, absolute, or greatest
29. παρα with Gen – from, of, by or with
30. πατηρ – father, forefather, or ancestor
31. περι with Gen. – concerning, about, regarding, of, for, on behalf of, because of
32. προς – to, toward, towards, at, or for
33. υιος – son, descendant, offspring, heir, disciple, or follower
34. χριστος – Christ or anointed one
- 35. ψευδος – lie, falsehood, untruth, imitation, or that which is unreal**

Exercise 26.1 - Answers are found in the Lexicon

Exercise 26.2

Match these terms with these definitions: Intransitive verb, Linking verb, Transitive verb:

Transitive Verb - the action of the verb describes what the subject did to the object.

Intransitive Verb - the action of the verb is completed by the subject without the necessity for there to be some object to receive the action.

Linking Verb - connects the subject to another noun or an adjective which describes or classifies the subject.

Match with definitions: Indicative Mood, Imperative Mood, Optative Mood, Subjunctive Mood.

Indicative Mood - the speaker is saying it is true.

Subjunctive Mood - indicates that it might be true or it is the speaker's intention.

Optative Mood - shows the speaker hopes that it is true.

Imperative Mood - the speaker demands that it is true.

Match with definitions: Active Voice, Middle Voice, Passive Voice.

Active Voice - the subject performs the action.

Middle Voice - the subject participates in the action.

Passive Voice - the subject receives the action.

Match with definitions: Combined Aspect, Linear Aspect, Punctiliar Aspect.

Punctiliar Aspect - it happens at some particular point in time.

Linear Aspect - it happens over a period of time.

Combined Aspect - it happens at some particular point in time and continues for some period of time.

Exercise 26.3

- 1) οτι – that, because, for, since, for since, or the fact that
- 2) μη – not
- 3) ινα – that, in order that, or so that
- 4) πας – all, everyone, everything, everybody, some of all types, any, all things, entire, whole, each, every, every kind of, full, absolute, or greatest
- 5) μενω – abide, remain, stay, dwell, continue, tarry, endure, last, await, or wait
- 6) υμεις – you (Nominative Singular)
- 7) της – the (Gen Sng Fem)
- 8) απο, απ, αφ – from
- 9) εκ – out of, from or of
- 10) ηδη – now, already, this time, this moment, or soon

Exercise 27.1 - Answers are found in the Lexicon

Exercise 27.2

In John 2:1-10 below mark the verb phrases according to whether they are used as a transitive verb TR, intransitive verb IT, or linking verb LV. If it is a transitive verb underline the direct object.

1 John 2:3-10 (Verses 1 and 2 were already done for you.)

(3) and by this we know that we do know him, if we keep his

| IT | | TR | | TR |

commandments. (4) He that says, I know him, and does not keep his

| IT | | TR | | TR |

commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him. (5) But

| LV | | LV |

whoever does keep his word, in him indeed is perfected the love

| TR | | TR |

of God: by this we know that we are in him. (6) He that says

| IT | | LV | | IT |

he abides in him ought himself also to walk, in the manner

| IT |

he walked. (7) Brethren, I write no new commandment unto you,

| IT | | TR |

but an old commandment which you had from the beginning. The old

| IT |

commandment is the word which you have heard from the beginning.

| LV | | IT |

(8) Again, I write a new commandment unto you, which thing is true

| TR | | LV |

in him and in you: because the darkness is past,

| LV |

and the true light now shines. (9) He that says he is in the light,

| IT | | IT | | LV |

and hates his brother, is in darkness even until now.

| TR | | LV |

(10) He that loves his brother abides in the light,

| TR | | IT |

and there is no occasion of stumbling in him.

| LV |

Notice that "know" is transitive once and intransitive once in verse 3. Similarly, notice that write is intransitive in verse 1 and transitive in verses 7 and 8. It is the presence and absence of a direct object that determines if the verb is transitive or intransitive. There are some verbs that are always one or the other in any context. "Abides" for instance is always intransitive.

Exercise 27.3

- 1) των – the (Gen Plu)
- 2) αμαρτια – sin, error, mistake, excluded, wrong, violation of God's law or missing the mark
- 3) εαν – if, though, even if
- 4) Ιησους – Jesus or Joshua
- 5) ημεις – we
- 6) γινωσκω – know, perceive, recognize, understand, comprehend, is aware, learn, or discern
- 7) πας – all, everyone, everything, everybody, some of all types, any, all things, entire, whole, each, every, every kind of, full, absolute, or greatest
- 8) μη – not
- 9) ο – the (Nom Sng Msc)
- 10) μενω – abide, remain, stay, dwell, continue, tarry, endure, last, await, or wait

Exercise 28.1 - Answers are found in the Lexicon

Exercise 28.2

For each sentence identify the action and who is doing the action.

Who is doing action	Action	Sentence
I	write	I write unto you
Man	eats	The apple was eaten by the man.
Bell	rang	The bell rang.
Boy	rode	The boy rode the bicycle.
Cat	washes	The cat washes himself.
Cattle	stampeded	The cattle stampeded.
Customer	opened	The door was opened by a customer.
Man	sits	The man sits himself down.
We	have looked	We have looked.

Exercise 28.3

Match these terms with the definitions below: Active Voice, Middle Voice, and Passive Voice.

Active Voice - The subject performs the action.

Passive Voice - The subject receives the action.

Middle Voice - The subject participates in the action.

Exercise 28.4

- 1) εχω – have, hold, possess, keep, receive, get, regard, consider, think, can, be able, be, experience, obtain, maintain, or own
- 2) γινωσκω – know, perceive, recognize, understand, comprehend, is aware, learn, or discern
- 3) αλλα, αλλ – but, nevertheless, however, rather, on the other hand, on the contrary, or yet
- 4) μη – not
- 5) προς – to, toward, towards, at, or for
- 6) αγαπαω – love, show love, prove love, long for, desire, or have affection for
- 7) τω – the (Dat Sng) (Msc or Ntr)
- 8) εαν – if, though, even if
- 9) ινα – that, in order that, or so that
- 10) τα – the (Nom or Acc) (Plu Ntr)

Exercise 29.1 - Answers are found in the Lexicon

Exercise 29.2 - Use these moods to match the definitions below:

Indicative Mood, Subjunctive Mood, Optative Mood, Imperative Mood

1. Imperative Mood - Statements of command or request.
2. Indicative Mood - Statements or questions of fact.
3. Optative Mood - Statements of desire.
4. Subjunctive Mood - Statements that might be a fact or statements of intention.

Exercise 29.3 - Use these moods to match the sentences below:

Indicative Mood, Subjunctive Mood, Optative Mood, Imperative Mood

1. Imperative Mood - "Do not smoke here."
2. Optative Mood - "God forbid!"
3. Indicative Mood - "I am flying by flapping my arms."
4. Indicative Mood - "I am hungry."
5. Optative Mood - "I hope so."
6. Subjunctive Mood - "I may buy it."
7. Subjunctive Mood - "If I had time then ..."
8. Subjunctive Mood - "If I were rich then..."
9. Subjunctive Mood - "It might be raining."
10. Indicative Mood - "Jewelry costs too much."
11. Imperative Mood - "Please come."
12. Subjunctive Mood - "When summer comes ..."
13. Indicative Mood - "Why are you late?"

Exercise 29.4

- 1) μη – not
- 2) αίμα – blood
- 3) πιστευω – believe, trust, entrust, have confidence, or have faith
- 4) αυτον – him (Accusative)
- 5) γενναω – to bring forth, beget, bear, give birth, conceive, produce, deliver, lead to, cause, or to become a parent
- 6) ινα – that, in order that, or so that
- 7) μενω – abide, remain, stay, dwell, continue, tarry, endure, last, await, or wait
- 8) αλλα, αλλ – but, nevertheless, however, rather, on the other hand, on the contrary, or yet
- 9) δε – but, to the contrary, rather, and, now, then, so, even, however, on the other hand, or, yet, though, nevertheless, or moreover
- 10) εν – in or with

Exercise 30.1 - Participle or infinitive?

- 1) to run - infinitive
- 2) to buy - infinitive
- 3) walking - participle
- 4) running - participle
- 5) to look - infinitive
- 6) looking - participle
- 7) going - participle
- 8) to walk - infinitive
- 9) to go - infinitive
- 10) buying - participle

Exercise 30.2

- 1) αγαπη – love, affection, goodwill, charity, benevolence, beloved, loved one, or concern
- 2) παρα with Dat - beside, by the side of, in the presence of, with ,before, at, together with, in the judgement of, near, or for
- 3) αμαρτια – sin, error, mistake, excluded, wrong, violation of God's law or missing the mark
- 4) ου, ουκ, ουχ – no, not; never, nothing, none, or without
- 5) οτι – that, because, for, since, for since, or the fact that
- 6) εν – in or with
- 7) μη – not
- 8) ος – who, which, what, that, this, another, whatever, whoever, whichever, or whose
- 9) πιστευω – believe, trust, entrust, have confidence, or have faith
- 10) πας – all, everyone, everything, everybody, some of all types, any, all things, entire, whole, each, every, every kind of, full, absolute, or greatest

Exercise 31.1 - Answers are found in the Lexicon**Exercise 31.2 - Aspect**

Match with definitions: Combined Aspect, Linear Aspect, Punctiliar Aspect.

Punctiliar Aspect - it happens at some particular point in time.

Linear Aspect - it happens over a period of time.

Combined Aspect - it happens at some particular point in time and continues for some period of time.

Exercise 31.3 - Time

Match time with Greek tense: past, present, future.

Aorist - past

Future - future

Future Perfect - future

Imperfect - past

Perfect - present

Pluperfect - past

Present- present

Exercise 31.4

- 1) ταις – the (Dat Plu Fem)
- 2) θεος – God or god
- 3) γενναω – to bring forth, beget, bear, give birth, conceive, produce, deliver, lead to, cause, or to become a parent
- 4) περι – with Genitive object: concerning, about, regarding, of, for, on behalf of, because of
OR with Accusative object: around, all around, the vicinity of, near, among, against
- 5) αδελφος – brother, fellow believer, member of the same family, tribe, trade or nation
- 6) αυτα – they or them (Accusative) (Neuter)
- 7) ος – who, which, what, that, this, another, whatever, whoever, whichever, or whose
- 8) δια with Acc - for, because of, on account of, for the sake of, or since
- 9) μενω – abide, remain, stay, dwell, continue, tarry, endure, last, await, or wait
- 10) εντολη – command, commandment, requirement, injunction, rule, instruction, or order

Exercise 32.1 - Answers are found in the Lexicon**Exercise 32.2** - Implied person and number in the verb

Use these words to complete the following chart:

he, I, it, she, they, thou (optional), we, ya'll (optional), you

If a verb has

this person	and this number	this nominative case pronoun is the implied subject.
1 st Person	Singular	I
2 nd Person	Singular	you (thou)
3 rd Person	Singular	he, she or it
1 st Person	Plural	we
2 nd Person	Plural	you (ya'll)
3 rd Person	Plural	they

Exercise 32.3 - Some terminology

Use these terms to complete the blanks below:

- conjugation; declension; Lexicon; movable νυ; Parsing Guide; three ; Ω and Μι
- T) A reference that allows you to look up the meanings of Greek words is called a Lexicon.
- Y) A ν at the end of a Greek word that is sometimes included and sometimes not depending on the first letter of the next word is called a movable νυ.
- Φ) A pattern of different forms for a verb that distinguishes tense, voice, mood, person and number is called a conjugation.
- X) There are three conjugations in Greek - the regular of which are called Ω and Μι.
- Ψ) The reference that allows you to look up Greek words and discover the grammatical significance of the their form is called a Parsing Guide.
- Ω) A pattern of different forms that distinguishes case, number and gender is a declension.

Exercise 32.4

- 1) αμαρτια – sin, error, mistake, excluded, wrong, violation of God's law or missing the mark
- 2) καθως – as, even as, just as, according as, in as much as, in so far as, since, or because
- 3) εντολη – command, commandment, requirement, injunction, rule, instruction, or order
- 4) ος – who, which, what, that, this, another, whatever, whoever, whichever, or whose
- 5) γινωσκω – know, perceive, recognize, understand, comprehend, is aware, learn, or discern
- 6) πνευμα – Spirit, spirit, self, disposition, being, power, wind, breath, or ghost
- 7) υμεις – we (Nominative Plural)
- 8) αδελφος – brother, fellow believer, member of the same family, tribe, trade or nation
- 9) αυταις – them (Dative Feminine)
- 10) μενω – abide, remain, stay, dwell, continue, tarry, endure, last, await, or wait

Exercise 33.1 - 2 Corinthians 1:13

- (KJV) For we write none other things unto you,..."
- (ASV) For we write no other things unto you,..."
- (DARBY) For we do not write other things to you ..."
- (NASB) For we write nothing else to you ..."
- (YLT) "for no other things do we write to you, ..."

Exercise 33.2

- 1) αλλα, αλλ – but, nevertheless, however, rather, on the other hand, on the contrary, or yet
- 2) αδελφος – brother, fellow believer, member of the same family, tribe, trade or nation
- 3) εντολη – command, commandment, requirement, injunction, rule, instruction, or order
- 4) εμου, μου – my, mine
- 5) ος – who, which, what, that, this, another, whatever, whoever, whichever, or whose
- 6) ινα – that, in order that, or so that
- 7) μενω – abide, remain, stay, dwell, continue, tarry, endure, last, await, or wait
- 8) πνευμα – Spirit, spirit, self, disposition, being, power, wind, breath, or ghost
- 9) εκ – out of, from or of
- 10) ερχομαι – come, go, appear, follow, fall, turn

Exercise 34.1 - John 17:17

- (KJV) "Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth."
- (ASV) "Sanctify them in the truth: thy word is truth."
- (DARBY) "Sanctify them by the truth: thy word is truth."
- (NASB) "Sanctify them in the truth; Your word is truth."
- (YLT) "sanctify them in Thy truth, Thy word is truth;"

Exercise 34.2

- 1) αγαπαω – love, show love, prove love, long for, desire, or have affection for
- 2) τις – indefinite pronoun - someone, something etc. or
interrogative pronoun - what?, who?, why? etc.
- 3) οι – the (Nom Plu Msc)
- 4) κοσμος – world, mankind, entire collection, universe, adornment, world system, or planet
- 5) δια with Gen - through, by means of, with, during, throughout, or among
- 6) ος – who, which, what, that, this, another, whatever, whoever, whichever, or whose
- 7) αλλα, αλλ – but, nevertheless, however, rather, on the other hand, on the contrary, or yet
- 8) μενω – abide, remain, stay, dwell, continue, tarry, endure, last, await, or wait
- 9) οτι – that, because, for, since, for since, or the fact that
- 10) εκ – out of, from or of

Exercise 35

- 1) τις – indefinite pronoun - someone, something etc.
or interrogative pronoun - what?, who?, why? etc.
- 2) εαν – if, though, even if
- 3) αγαπαω – love, show love, prove love, long for, desire, or have affection for
- 4) αλλα, αλλ – but, nevertheless, however, rather, on the other hand, on the contrary, or yet
- 5) παρα with Gen - from, of, by or with
- 6) γενναω – to bring forth, beget, bear, give birth, conceive, produce, deliver, lead to, cause, or
to become a parent
- 7) πιστευω – believe, trust, entrust, have confidence, or have faith
- 8) πας – all, everyone, everything, everybody, some of all types, any, all things, entire, whole,
each, every, every kind of, full, absolute, or greatest
- 9) κοσμος – world, mankind, entire collection, universe, adornment, world system, or planet
- 10) δια with Acc - for, because of, on account of, for the sake of, or since

Exercise 36.1 - I Thessalonians 4:12 That ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and that **ἐχῆτε** lack of nothing.

Step 1 - Parsing Guide

ἐχῆτε	εχω	Verb 2 nd Per Plu Present Act Subj
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Step 2 - Lexicon εχω have, hold, possess, keep, receive, get, regard, consider.

Step 3 - Fit it into the sentence. There is no subject so the verb must provide it. It is second person plural which means "you," or "ye" in King James English (ya'll here in the South). It is subjunctive mood so it is "may, might, if, etc." It is present in time and linear in aspect.

1. "That ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and that ye may ____ lack of nothing."
2. "That ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and that ye might ____ lack of nothing."
3. "That ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and that if ye ____ lack of nothing."

Filling in these three with all the lexicon entries would give us 24 possibilities. In this situation I go with the first one that makes excellent sense in the verse and then test it against the passage. (i.e. I read some verses before and after it and see if it still make sense.) I came up with, "That ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and that ye may have lack of nothing," is the first I try and it seems to make excellent sense in the verse and in the passage.

Step 4 - Compare with credible English translations

- (KJV) "That ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and that ye may have lack of nothing."
 - (ASV) "that ye may walk becomingly toward them that are without, and may have need of nothing."
 - (DARBY) "that ye may walk reputably towards those without, and may have need of no one."
 - (NASB) "so that you will behave properly toward outsiders and not be in any need."
 - (YLT) "that ye may walk becomingly unto those without, and may have lack of nothing."
- Hooray! It is always satisfying when ~~your guess~~, (oops, I mean), your scholarly work, agrees with that of the professional translators.

Exercise 36.2

- 1) απο, απ, αφ – from
- 2) των – the (Gen Plu)
- 3) εν – in or with
- 4) προς – to, toward, towards, at, or for
- 5) εαν – if, though, even if
- 6) περιπατεω – walk, behave, go, go about, walk around, conduct oneself, live, or prowl
- 7) αγαπη – love, affection, goodwill, charity, benevolence, beloved, loved one, or concern
- 8) λογος – something said, word, saying, message, thought, teaching, doctrine, talk, conversation, question, account, settlement of an account, value, reason, grounds, charge, matter, thing being discussed, idea, or book
- 9) τις – indefinite pronoun - someone, something etc. or interrogative pronoun - what?, who?, why? etc.
- 10) καθως – as, even as, just as, according as, in as much as, in so far as, since, or because

Exercise 37.1

John 1:14 "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and **εθεασαμεθα** his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth."

Step 1 - Parsing Guide

εθεασαμεθα	θεαομαι	Verb 1 st Per Plu Aorist Mid Ind
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Step 2 - Lexicon θεαομαι look, see, notice, observe, visit

Step 3 - Fit it into the sentence. There is no subject so the verb must provide it. It is first person plural so that means it is, "we." Aorist tense means Past time, Punctiliar aspect. It is middle voice so the subject participates in the action. You may need to review the Middle Voice discussion in lesson 28. Past tense with the lexicon entries gives us looked, saw, noticed, observed, and visited. That gives us many possibilities. Let's take them one at a time until we find one. I came up with, "...and we ourselves saw his glory, ..." which makes sense in the verse and in the passage.

Step 4 - Compare it with credible English translations.

- (KJV) "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us, (and we beheld his glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father,) full of grace and truth."
- (ASV) "And the Word became flesh, and dwelt among us (and we beheld his glory, glory as of the only begotten from the Father), full of grace and truth."
- (DARBY) "And the Word became flesh, and dwelt among us (and we have contemplated his glory, a glory as of an only-begotten with a father), full of grace and truth;"
- (NASB) "And the Word became flesh, and dwelt among us, and we saw His glory, glory as of the only begotten from the Father, full of grace and truth."
- (YLT) "And the Word became flesh, and did tabernacle among us, and we beheld his glory, glory as of an only begotten of a father, full of grace and truth."

We did not even have "behold" as a lexicon choice but "saw" does fit within the idea of "beheld." The NASB also chose "saw." None of the versions attempted to convey the sense of the middle voice as we did with the Reflexive Pronoun "ourselves." Again, I am not unhappy with this result.

Exercise 37.2

- 1) θεαομαι – look, see, notice, observe, visit, watch, or look upon
- 2) αδελφος – brother, fellow believer, member of the same family, tribe, trade or nation
- 3) δε – but, to the contrary, rather, and, now, then, so, even, however, on the other hand, or, yet, though, nevertheless, or moreover
- 4) εντολη – command, commandment, requirement, injunction, rule, instruction, or order
- 5) αγαπη – love, affection, goodwill, charity, benevolence, beloved, loved one, or concern
- 6) το – the (Nom or Acc) (Sng Ntr)
- 7) τις – indefinite pronoun - someone, something etc. or interrogative pronoun - what?, who?, why? etc.
- 8) ειμι – be, am, are, is, was, were, exist, happen, take place, live, be located in, or remain
- 9) αυτης – her, hers
- 10) ποιεω – make, do, cause, bring about, form, accomplish, perform

Exercise 38.1

John 16:24 Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy
πεπληρωμενη.

Step 1 - Parsing Guide

πεπληρωμένη	πληρωω	Verb Participle Nom Sng Fem Perfect Pass
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Step 2 - Lexicon πληρωω fulfill, make full, make come true, bring about

Step 3 - Fit it into the sentence. This is a participle so it is going to be used as a noun or modifier, but the clause "that your joy _____" is begging for a verb so you need to supply it. The participle is Nominative Singular Feminine and right next to "joy" so clearly this participle modifies joy. To make this make sense in English we can add the verb "be" in the blank to use "joy" as the subject and the participle as a Predicate Adjective. The participle is perfect tense giving it the time of the present and the aspect of both punctiliar and linear.

"... that your joy be fulfilled and stay fulfilled."

"... that your joy be made full and keep full."

"... that your joy become true and always be true."

"... that your joy be brought about and remain."

I like them all!

Step 4 - Compare it with credible English translations.

- (KJV) "Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."
- (ASV) Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be made full."
- (DARBY) Hitherto ye have asked nothing in my name: ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."
- (NASB) "Until now you have asked for nothing in My name; ask and you will receive, so that your joy may be made full."
- (YLT) "till now ye did ask nothing in my name; ask, and ye shall receive, that your joy may be full."

I think that if I translated a Bible it would end up being about twice as long as the original. I seem to prefer wordy translations over the kind that usually end up in the bookstores. But I love the idea of the aspect being fully expressed.

Exercise 38.2

- 1) ινα – that, in order that, or so that
- 2) αυτη – she
- 3) αμαρτανω – sin, trespass, offend
- 4) καθως – as, even as, just as, according as, in as much as, in so far as, since, or because
- 5) πας – all, everyone, everything, everybody, some of all types, any, all things, entire, whole, each, every, every kind of, full, absolute, or greatest
- 6) περιπατεω – walk, behave, go, go about, walk around, conduct oneself, live, or prowl
- 7) φανερωω – make manifest, make known, reveal, appear, show, make evident, declare, make clear, display, disclose, make plain, or make visible
- 8) κοσμος – world, mankind, entire collection, universe, adornment, world system, or planet
- 9) δε – but, to the contrary, rather, and, now, then, so, even, however, on the other hand, or, yet, though, nevertheless, or moreover
- 10) δικαιοσ – righteous, innocent, faultless, guiltless, just, proper, fair, or honest

Exercise 39.1

IP/C	Verb was	DO or PN
Subj The same		IO or PA in the beginning with God

Exercise 39.2

- 1) καθως – as, even as, just as, according as, in as much as, in so far as, since, or because
- 2) λεγω – say, speak, tell, call, affirm, direct, advise, claim, state, name, maintain, assert, declare, mean, intend, think, command, order, answer, or ask
- 3) ποιω – make, do, cause, bring about, form, accomplish, perform
- 4) εις – in or into
- 5) περιπατω – walk, behave, go, go about, walk around, conduct oneself, live, or prowl
- 6) Ιησους – Jesus or Joshua
- 7) πληρω – fulfill, make full, make come true, bring about, complete, accomplish, or fill up
- 8) φανερω – make manifest, make known, reveal, appear, show, make evident, declare
- 9) ημας – us (Accusative)
- 10) θεαομαι – look, see, notice, observe, visit, watch, or look upon

Exercise 40

- 1) πας – all, everyone, everything, everybody, some of all types, any, all things, entire, whole, each, every, every kind of, full, absolute, or greatest
- 2) ερχομαι – come, go, appear, follow, fall, turn
- 3) απο, απ, αφ – from
- 4) αμαρτανω – sin, trespass, offend
- 5) αδελφος – brother, fellow believer, member of the same family, tribe, trade or nation
- 6) αυτους – them (Accusative Masculine)
- 7) λεγω – say, speak, tell, call, affirm, direct, advise, claim, state, name, maintain, assert, declare, mean, intend, think, command, order, answer, or ask
- 8) πιστις – faith, trust, belief, confidence, or conviction
- 9) εαν – if, though, even if
- 10) κοσμος – world, mankind, entire collection, universe, adornment, world system, or planet

Exercise 41.1

IP/C For	Verb was given by Moses	DO or PN
Subj the law		IO or PA
IP/C but	Verb came by Jesus Christ	DO or PN
Subj grace and truth		IO or PA

"Was given," and "came" are both intransitive verbs so there are no objects. "by Moses" modifies the verb, "was given" and "by Jesus Christ" modifies the verb "came."

Exercise 41.2

This verse has three clauses, "No man hath seen God at any time," "the only begotten Son, he hath declared him," and "which is in the bosom of the Father." This last clause is connected to the rest of the sentence by the relative pronoun, "which." This pronoun "which" connects the subordinate clause to "him" in the main clause and serves as the subject of the subordinate clause. Like this:

	Verb	DO God
Subj No man	hath seen at any time	

	Verb	DO him
Subj the only begotten Son, he	hath declared	

	Verb	
Subj which	is	PA in the bosom of the Father

This diagramming system because of its simplicity does not have a way of showing the relationship between clauses. In English you can tell that "which" connects to "Son" by word order. In the Greek you will also be able to tell. The relative pronoun will be close, perhaps even next to the noun, and will agree with it in case, gender and number. Its easier than it sounds.

Notice that when you read the verse back out in order the clauses and phrases have been somewhat juggled. "No man hath seen at any time, God, the only begotten Son, he hath declared him, which is in the bosom of the Father." This sounds a little awkward in English but the meaning is clear. If you were translating from the Greek you should feel free to change the order to make the English less awkward as long as you can do so without changing the meaning.

In the middle clause "Son", with its modifiers, and "he" are appositives. That means they are two or more substantives put together that mean the same thing. For example, in the phrase, "Jesus Christ, the Son of God," "Jesus," "Christ," and "Son," would be in apposition to each other. Do not worry about it. It is just terminology. You will soon recognize it in Greek as you do in English, use it, and perhaps even forget the term for it.

Exercise 41.3

- 1) θεαομαι – look, see, notice, observe, visit, watch, or look upon
- 2) αδελφος – brother, fellow believer, member of the same family, tribe, trade or nation
- 3) δια with Gen - through, by means of, with, during, throughout, or among
- 4) αμαρτανω – sin, trespass, offend
- 5) ημας – us (Accusative)
- 6) αυτω – him, it (Dative)
- 7) ποιεω – make, do, cause, bring about, form, accomplish, perform
- 8) εαν – if, though, even if
- 9) αγαπαω – love, show love, prove love, long for, desire, or have affection for
- 10) κοσμος – world, mankind, entire collection, universe, adornment, world system, or planet

Exercise 42:1

The result looks just like the chart in the next exercise except only the first column is completed.

Exercise 42:2

I filled out the case, number and gender of words after articles even when they were the same but you need not do that. Correct your chart based on the below and save it for the next lesson.

Greek	Lexical Form	Range of Sense	Parsing
ὁ	ος		Rel Pron Nom/Acc Sng Ntr
ἦν	ειμι		Verb 3 rd Sng Imperfect Act Ind
ἀπ'	απο, απ, αφ		Preposition - takes genitive obj
ἀρχῆς	αρχη		Noun Gen Sng Fem
ὁ	ος		Rel Pron Nom/Acc Sng Ntr
ἀκηκόαμεν	ακουω		Verb 1st Plu Perfect Act Ind
ὁ	ος		Rel Pron Nom/Acc Sng Ntr
ἐώρακαμεν	οραω		Verb 1st Plu Perfect Act Ind
τοῖς	ο, η, το		Article Dat Plu Msc/Ntr
ὀφθαλμοῖς	οφθαλμος		Noun Dat Plu Msc
ἡμῶν	εγω		Prsnl Pron 1 st Gen Plu
ὁ	ος		Rel Pron Nom/Acc Sng Ntr
ἐθεασάμεθα	θεαομαι		Verb 1st Plu Aorist Mid Ind
καὶ	και		Conjunction
αἱ	ο, η, το		Article Nom Plu Fem
χειρες	χειρ		Noun Nom Plu Fem
ἡμῶν	εγω		Prsnl Pron 1 st Gen Plu
ἐψηλάφησαν	ψηλαφαω		Verb 3rd Plu Aorist Act Ind
περὶ	περι		Preposition
τοῦ	ο, η, το		Article Gen Sng Msc/Ntr
λόγου	λογος		Noun Gen Sng Msc
τῆς	ο, η, το		Article Gen Sng Fem
ζωῆς	ζωη		Noun Gen Sng Fem

Exercise 42.3

- 1) αδελφος – brother, fellow believer, member of the same family, tribe, trade or nation
- 2) ημων – our, ours
- 3) αυτων – their, theirs
- 4) εις – in or into
- 5) αγαπαω – love, show love, prove love, long for, desire, or have affection for
- 6) αμαρτανω – sin, trespass, offend
- 7) αλλα, αλλ – but, nevertheless, however, rather, on the other hand, on the contrary, or yet
- 8) ινα – that, in order that, or so that
- 9) φανερωω – make manifest, make known, reveal, appear, show, make evident, declare, make clear, display, disclose, make plain, or make visible
- 10) πληρωω – fulfill, make full, make come true, bring about, complete, accomplish, or fill up

Exercise 43:1

Your answers do not have to agree with mine exactly as long as they have the same general idea.

Greek	Lexical Form	Range of Sense	Parsing
1 John 1:1			
ὅ	ος	which, what, that, this	Rel Pron Nom/Acc Sng Ntr
ἦν	ειμι	was being	Verb 3 rd Sng Imperfect Act Ind
ἀπ'	απο, απ, αφ	from, away from, of, out of	Preposition - takes genitive obj
ἀρχῆς	αρχη	beginning, elementary, ruler	Noun Gen Sng Fem
ὅ	ος	which, what, that, this	Rel Pron Nom/Acc Sng Ntr
ἀκηκόαμεν	ακουω	are hearing, are listening	Verb 1st Plu Perfect Act Ind
ὅ	ος	which, what, that, this	Rel Pron Nom/Acc Sng Ntr
ἐώρακαμεν	οραω	are seeing, are observing	Verb 1st Plu Perfect Act Ind
τοῖς	ο, η, το	the	Article Dat Plu Msc/Ntr
ὀφθαλμοῖς	οφθαλμος	eyes, sights, mind's eyes	Noun Dat Plu Msc
ἡμῶν	εγω	our, ours	Prsnl Pron 1 st Gen Plu
ὅ	ος	which, what, that, this	Rel Pron Nom/Acc Sng Ntr
ἐθεασάμεθα	θεαομαι	looked, saw, noticed, visited	Verb 1st Plu Aorist Mid Ind
καὶ	και	and, also, too, even, both, then	Conjunction
αἱ	ο, η, το	the	Article Nom Plu Fem
χεῖρες	χειρ	hands, powers, might, grasps	Noun Nom Plu Fem
ἡμῶν	εγω	our, ours	Prsnl Pron 1 st Gen Plu
ἐψηλάφησαν	ψηλαφω	touched, felt, handled	Verb 3rd Plu Aorist Act Ind
περὶ	περι	concerning, about, regarding	Preposition
τοῦ	ο, η, το	the	Article Gen Sng Msc/Ntr
λόγου	λογος	something said, word, saying	Noun Gen Sng Msc
τῆς	ο, η, το	the	Article Gen Sng Fem
ζωῆς	ζωη	life, alive, living thing	Noun Gen Sng Fem

Make any necessary corrections and save your chart for the next lesson.

Exercise 43.2

- 1) αμαρτανω – sin, trespass, offend
- 2) τον – the (Acc Sng Msc)
- 3) ινα – that, in order that, or so that
- 4) αγαπαω – love, show love, prove love, long for, desire, or have affection for
- 5) πνευμα – Spirit, spirit, self, disposition, being, power, wind, breath, or ghost
- 6) εν – in or with
- 7) τις – indefinite pronoun - someone, something etc. or interrogative pronoun - what?, who?, why? etc.
- 8) αγαπη – love, affection, goodwill, charity, benevolence, beloved, loved one, or concern
- 9) σε – your (Accusative Singular)
- 10) πληρωω – fulfill, make full, make come true, bring about, complete, accomplish, or fill up

Exercise 44.1

Greek	Lexical Form	Range of Sense	Parsing
ὅ	ος	which, what, that, this	Rel Pron Nom/Acc Sng Ntr
ἦν	ειμι	was being	Verb 3 rd Sng Imperfect Act Ind
ἀπ'	απο, απ, αφ	from, away from, of, out of	Preposition - takes genitive obj
ἀρχῆς	αρχη	beginning, elementary, ruler	Noun Gen Sng Fem

By Rule 3. Rule 1 and Rule 4 almost always apply so they are usually only referenced when there is an exception to them.

ὄ	ος	which, what, that, this	Rel Pron Nom/Acc Sng Ntr
ἀκηκόαμεν	ακουω	are hearing, are listening	Verb 1st Plu Perfect Act Ind

By Rule 3

ὄ	ος	which, what, that, this	Rel Pron Nom/Acc Sng Ntr
ἐώρακαμεν	οραω	are seeing, are observing	Verb 1st Plu Perfect Act Ind
τοῖς	ο, η, το	the	Article Dat Plu Msc/Ntr
ὀφθαλμοῖς	οφθαλμος	eyes, sights, mind's eyes	Noun Dat Plu Msc
ἡμῶν	εγω	our, ours	Prsnl Pron 1 st Gen Plu

By Rule 3

ὄ	ος	which, what, that, this	Rel Pron Nom/Acc Sng Ntr
ἐθεασάμεθα	θεαομαι	looked, saw, noticed, visited	Verb 1st Plu Aorist Mid Ind

By Rule 5

καὶ	και	and, also, too, even, both, then	Conjunction
αἱ	ο, η, το	the	Article Nom Plu Fem
χεῖρες	χειρ	hands, powers, might, grasps	Noun Nom Plu Fem
ἡμῶν	εγω	our, ours	Prsnl Pron 1 st Gen Plu
ἐψηλάφησαν	ψηλαφω	touched, felt, handled	Verb 3rd Plu Aorist Act Ind
περὶ	περι	concerning, about, regarding	Preposition
τοῦ	ο, η, το	the	Article Gen Sng Msc/Ntr
λόγου	λογος	something said, word, saying	Noun Gen Sng Msc
τῆς	ο, η, το	the	Article Gen Sng Fem
ζωῆς	ζωη	life, alive, living thing	Noun Gen Sng Fem

Make any necessary corrections to your chart and save it for the next lesson.

Exercise 44.2

- 1) παρα with Acc - alongside of, to the side of, beside, by, along, beyond, contrary to, or rather than
- 2) σου - yours (Singular)
- 3) περιπατεω - walk, behave, go, go about, walk around, conduct oneself, live, or prowl
- 4) γινωσκω - know, perceive, recognize, understand, comprehend, is aware, learn, or discern
- 5) ερχομαι - come, go, appear, follow, fall, turn
- 6) πνευμα - Spirit, spirit, self, disposition, being, power, wind, breath, or ghost
- 7) μη - not
- 8) αγαπη - love, affection, goodwill, charity, benevolence, beloved, loved one, or concern
- 9) τω - the (Dat Sng) (Msc or Ntr)
- 10) πληρωω - fulfill, make full, make come true, bring about, complete, accomplish, or fill up

Exercise 45.1 - You can see these answers shown under Chapter 1, Verse 1 of the Translation Guide.

Exercise 45.2

- 1) υμων - yours (Singular)
- 2) δε - but, to the contrary, rather, and, now, then, so, even, however, on the other hand, or yet
- 3) ερχομαι - come, go, appear, follow, fall, turn
- 4) κοσμος - world, mankind, entire collection, universe, adornment, world system, or planet
- 5) ος - who, which, what, that, this, another, whatever, whoever, whichever, or whose
- 6) κοινωνια - fellowship, close mutual relationship, sharing in partnership, association, community, communion, or joint participation
- 7) προς - to, toward, towards, at, or for
- 8) δια with Acc - for, because of, on account of, for the sake of, or since
- 9) λεγω - say, speak, tell, call, affirm, direct, advise, claim, state, name, maintain, assert, declare, mean, intend, think, command, order, answer, or ask
- 10) γινωσκω - know, perceive, recognize, understand, comprehend, is aware, learn, or discern

Exercise 46.1 - You can see these answers shown under Chapter 1, Verse 1 of the Translation Guide.

Exercise 46.2

- 1) αἷμα – blood
- 2) παρὰ with Dat - beside, by the side of, in the presence of, with ,before, at, together with, in the judgement of, near, or for
- 3) γινώσκω – know, perceive, recognize, understand, comprehend, is aware, learn, or discern
- 4) πιστεύω – believe, trust, entrust, have confidence, or have faith
- 5) εἰν – if, though, even if
- 6) κόσμος – world, mankind, entire collection, universe, adornment, world system, or planet
- 7) αὐτοί – they (Masculine)
- 8) ὅς – who, which, what, that, this, another, whatever, whoever, whichever, or whose
- 9) ἐρχομαι – come, go, appear, follow, fall, turn
- 10) λέγω – say, speak, tell, call, affirm, direct, advise, claim, state, name, maintain, assert, declare, mean, intend, think, command, order, answer, or ask

Congratulations! That is the last exercise in the book. Starting with the next lesson we will be using the *Translation Hints* and the *Translation Guide* booklets instead of this *Exercise Answers* booklet to check your work.

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