NAME (PLEASE PRINT): _____
N. Clayton Croy, *A Primer for Biblical Greek*
WORKSHEET — Contract and Liquid Verbs — Lessons 21 & 22

1. Define “Contract Verb.”

2. Contraction occurs *only* ____ _____ _____ _____ _____, that is, in the present tense in all moods and modes and in the imperfect indicative.

3. How do you determine that a verb is a contract verb?

4. List three contract verbs from the vocabulary list on page 123.

   _____ _____ _____

5. The contract vowel typically _____ before the addition of various tense infixes. α becomes ____; ε _____; and, ο _____.

6. Write out the fourth use of πᾶς on page 127. _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

7. Liquid verbs are those whose stems end in the letters _____, _____, _____, and _____. Liquid verbs form a special group because they do not accept the _____ _____ of the -σ of the future tense or the -σα of the first aorist.

8. The future of liquid verbs is formed by adding an _____ infix to the verb stem prior to the person/number endings.

- Croy127-129, Practice and Review 1-5 (parse all verbs); LXX11; NT 5; and English to Greek 1.
- Croy134-136, Practice and Review 10-14; LXX 11; NT 9; and English to Greek 1.

Created by Robert Lee Foster, rfoster@wbcoll.edu, February 3, 2003