NAME (PLEASE PRINT): ____________________________________

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

WORKSHEET — Future Active and Middle Indicative — Lesson 12

1. Principal parts are the basic ____________ forms of a verb from which all other forms can be derived. Greek verbs have six principal parts, although not every verb has all six and some verbs may be commonly used in only two or three parts. The first principal part is the ____________ ____________ ____________ with the first person singular ending (except for ____________ verbs, in which case the ____________ form substitutes for the nonexistent active form).

2. The second principal part of a Greek verb is the ____________ ____________ (or deponent) ____________ with the ____________ ____________ ____________ endings.

3. For regular verbs, the future tense is formed by adding a ____________ ( ___ ) to the verb stem and then suffixing the ____________ ____________ endings.

4. Future middle forms will be encountered most often as ____________ futures, in which case they are only ____________ in form and will be translated with ____________ ____________.

5. The future middle is formed by adding ____________ to the stem. Then the ____________ ____________ /__________ endings are added.

6. Labial, palatal and dental stops behave differently when they interact with sigma. Complete the following diagram which describes this interaction.

   - Labial stops: \( \pi \beta \phi + \sigma = \) ______

   - Palatal stops: \( \kappa \gamma \chi + \sigma = \) ______

   - Dental stops: \( \tau \delta \theta + \sigma = \) ______

7. Write the Future Indicative of \( \epsilon i \mu i \).

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- Croy 68-69, Translate: Practice and Review 5-14 (parse all verbs); LXX 2, 3, and 5; NT 1, 2, and 8; and English to Greek 1-3.