NAME (PLEASE PRINT): ____________________________________

N. Clayton Croy, A Primer for Biblical Greek

WORKSHEET — Perfect Indicative — Lesson 15

1. The fourth principal part of a Greek verb is the ________________ with the first person singular ending ( ________________). This principal part serves as the basis for the ________________ forms in all moods and modes. The fifth principle part is the ________________ with the first person singular ending ( ________________). This principal part serves as the basis for ________________ and ________________ forms in all moods and modes.

2. The Greek perfect tense denotes an action ________________ in ________________ time with an effect that _________________. The tense thus has two foci a ________________ action and a _________________.

3. The perfect passive of certain Greek verbs may sometimes be translated by a present tense for of “to be” followed by a participle. Thus, one may translate γύραπτε, not only as “________________________,” but as “________________________.”

4. Write the forms and translations of the perfect active indicative:

5. Two characteristics distinguish the perfect active: (1) ________________, and (2) the tense suffix _______. Reduplication is a prefix consisting of the first consonant of the verb followed by the letter _________________.

6. Write the forms and translations of the perfect middle/passive/deponent indicative:

7. The perfect active infinitive is ________________, “________________________.” The perfect middle/passive/deponent infinitive is ________________, “________________________.”

8. Verbs beginning with a vowel or diphthong are reduplicated by lengthening the vowel or diphthong. For example, ἔτωμαζω becomes _________________.

9. Verbs beginning with aspirated consonants (φ, θ, χ) are reduplicated with the corresponding unaspirated consonants (π, τ, κ). For example, θεραπέω becomes _________________.

10. Verbs beginning with a double consonant (ψ, ζ, ξ) or with two consonants (unless the second consonant is λ or ρ) are reduplicated with an _________________. For example, ζητέω becomes _________________.

11. Irregular verbs: a number of verbs form the perfect in a wholly unpredictable way. For example, ἔρχομαι becomes ________________ and ἀκούω becomes _________________.

• Croy 87-89, Translate: Practice and Review 5-14; LXX 8-10; NT 9-11 (parse all verbs); and English to Greek 2-3.