1. Adjectives have three degrees: ________________, ________________, and ________________. (1) The ________________ degree of an adjective is its ________________, ________________ form, such as ________________ or ________________. (2) The ________________, formed in English with -er or the word “more,” has in Greek either the suffix ________________, ________________, ________________, declined according to the first and second declension, or the suffix ________________, ________________, ________________, declined according to the third declension. (3) The ________________, formed in English with -est or the word “most,” has in Greek either the suffix ________________, ________________, ________________, or the suffix ________________, ________________, ________________, both declined according to the first and second declensions.

2. The tendency in biblical Greek is to make one of the degrees do duty for two. The superlative degree, for example, is rare in biblical Greek and the ________________ often substitutes for it.

3. In Greek, adverbs are generally formed by adding ________________ to the stem of an adjective but adverbs are formed in a variety of ways, some of them ________________.

4. In contrary to fact conditions, an ________________ circumstance is assumed in the protasis. The apodosis expresses what ________________ ________________ occurred if that circumstance had truly existed. The protasis of a contrary to fact condition is introduced with the particle ________________. The apodosis usually contains ________________, though it is sometimes omitted. Both clauses use past tense verbs of the ________________ mood.

5. List all of the adjectives in the vocabulary for Lesson 31 below.