N. Clayton Croy, *A Primer for Biblical Greek*  
WORKSHEET — Idioms, Idiosyncrasies, and Idiot Savants — Lesson 32

1. List three things that may be implied by the articulated proper noun:

A. _________________________________________________________________________________________

B. _________________________________________________________________________________________

C. _________________________________________________________________________________________

2. The optative mood might be called the "_________ ____________". It is a sort of weakened ____________. In biblical Greek it is relatively rare, occurring mostly in stereotyped phrases with certain verbs. Most optative forms can be identified by the morpheme _____ or ______. The most common use of the optative in the biblical Greek is to express a _____________. Two specific words that are among the most common occurrences of the optative are ____________ and ____________, the aorist optative of ____________ and the present optative of ____________ respectively.

3. The Greek definite article has the power to make a ____________ out of almost any part of speech. The article may also be used in ____________ and ____________ constructions with ____________ ____________, expressions involving the ____________, and even _____________. If one remembers that the article makes a ____________ of whatever ____________ ____, then it is no longer necessary for a noun to appear in that position. ____________ will determine what ____________, if any, needs to be supplied in the translation.