NAME (PLEASE PRINT): ____________________________________________
David Alan Black, It’s Still Greek to Me
WORKSHEET — To Be or Not to Be, The Infinitive — Lesson 10

Matching:

_____ 1. An infinitive can be described as a ______________ ____________ .
_____ 2. When an infinitive is articulated, the article is always in this gender
_____ 3. The infinitive is usually negated with this adverb
_____ 4. When two nouns in the accusative case form an idiomatic expression with an infinitive, the first accusative is usually the ____________
_____ 5. When two nouns in the accusative case form an idiomatic expression with an infinitive, the second accusative is usually the ____________
_____ 6. When an infinitive takes a distinct subject, it is always in this case
_____ 7. Infinitives are thought to have started as nouns formed from verbs in this case

A. Accusative
D. Dative
M. Masculine
μ.
N. Neuter
O. Nominative
P. Object
Q. οù
S. Subject
V. Verbal Noun
W. Verbal Adjective

Fill in the Blank:

8. The Complementary Infinitive completes __________________________________________________________.
9. The Epexegetical Infinitive may further ___________________________________________________________
10. The Infinitive of Indirect Discourse turns __________________________________________________________.
11. The Substantival Infinitive acts as like ____________________________________________________________.
12. The Infinitive of Time follows a ________________ and is normally ______________________________________

13. The Infinitive of Purpose may follow ____________________________________________________________.
14. The Infinitive of Result may follow _______________________________________________________________.
15. The Infinitive of Purpose and the Infinitive of Result may only be distinguished from each other by ________.
16. The Causal Infinitive typically follows ________________ and is translated as ______________________ plus an indicative verb.
17. The Imperatival Infinitive is _____________________ in the New Testament.

Match the following infinitives with their correct uses:

_____ 18. “whoever is able to remove the sword from the stone”
_____ 19. “We did well in Greek, because we learned our vocabulary”
_____ 20. “the plan was to use the whole day to fish”
_____ 21. “look before you leap”
_____ 22. “Yonki shared his bread and cheese, so that we should not go hungry”
_____ 23. “the act of giving is a virtue”

C. Causal Infinitive
D. Complementary Infinitive
E. Epexegetical Infinitive
I. Infinitive of Purpose
J. Infinitive of Result
K. Infinitive of Time
S. Substantival Infinitive