1. Adverbs typically add specific information about ____________________, ____________________, or ____________________ to the meaning of verbs in whole clauses. Adverbs are always optional elements of clauses: if you omit an adverb, you get less ____________________, but the clause still makes ____________________ without it.

2. The most common adverbial suffix in the New Testament is ________.

3. Write out the four rules for interpreting adverbs:
   1. _________________________________________________________________________________________.
   2. _________________________________________________________________________________________.
   3. _________________________________________________________________________________________.
   4. _________________________________________________________________________________________.

4. The conjunction is that part of speech that _________________________________________________________
   ____________________________________________________________________________________________

5. A ________________ conjunction is one that joins two ________________ elements—two nouns, two verbs, two phrases, or two clauses, neither of which is dependent on the other.

6. A ________________ conjunction is one that joins a ________________ element to the principle element of the sentence.

7. What does “postpositive” mean? _________________________________________________________________

8. If it’s a small word and you don’t know what to call it, call it a ________________.

Match the following particles with their uses:

________ 9. a Hebrew verbal adjective that means “to be firm” .......................... 
           vν̄   
________ 10. a negative particle used with the indicative mood .......................... 
           ὄμην   
________ 11. emphasizes the word with which it is used and may be translated “at least”, “indeed”, “even”, or “in fact” .......................... 
           γέ   
           ἵδε   
________ 12. a stereotyped particle in the NT and means “see” or “here is” .......................... 
           μέν   
________ 13. implies uncertainty or vagueness and generally imparts the meaning “-ever” .......................... 
           μή   
           ναί   
________ 14. a strong emphatic particle with the significance of “indeed” or “certainly” .......................... 
           οὐ   
________ 15. a negative particle used outside of the indicative mood .......................... 
________ 16. an affirmative, adversative, or emphatic particle .......................... 

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