

GREEK WEEK

DIAGNOSTIC EXAMINATION

Name _____

I. TRANSLITERATION—4 pts

- Ναῦ εὖρ ἴν ᾿Ωρλάνδω, Φλόριδα!
- Γρῆκ κόνσοναντζ κὰν μῆκ εὐ εὐζ εὖρ λίψ!
- ᾿Αππι βίρθδη, φρένδ!
- Σῶ, ἴζ θίς φύν?

II. DECLINING NOUNS—10 points

- What is the nominative plural of ἀπόστολος?
- What is the genitive singular of θεός?
- Λόγοις is the accusative plural of λόγος: True or False?
- Give the genitive plural ending for the 2nd decl. masc. Is it ων, ον, ου, or οὔμεν?
- Adjectives match the nouns they modify in gender, number, and _____ .

III. CONJUGATING VERBS—12 points

- What ending would you add to the stem of ποιέω for the 2nd person plural?
- Write “We see” in Greek.
- Write “I am writing” in Greek.
- What is the meaning of γινώσκετε?
- How many syllables are there in the 1st person plural of βαπτίζω?
- Which of the following are non-existent forms?
λύουστε ἀκούετε εὐρίσκῶ ἔχεις βλασφημέω

IV. PREPOSITIONS—10 points

- Which 2 cases does μετά take?
- When διά takes the accusative, what does it mean?
- Name one preposition that can take 3 cases.
- What preposition is the “opposite” of ὑπέρ?
- Name the “opposite” of εἰς, and what case does it always take?

V. TO BE ABLE & TO BE—8 points

- What is the meaning of δυνάμεθα?
- How do you say “we are” in Greek?
- Which of the following is *not* a plural form? εἶσιν δύνανται εἰμί ἔστε
- Which form of *to be able* would go with the preposition ἐγώ?

VI. ARTICLES—12 points

- Which form of the definite article would go with λόγῳ?
- What are the 3 nominative plural definite articles (in any order)?
- Write out *all* the neuter definite articles, indicating their cases. (Do not include the vocative.)

VII. MISCELLANEOUS—14 points

- Which of the following sounds rhymes with “ἦ”? εἰ αἰ οἰ
- Which of the following is another way to express καί? δέ γάρ ἀλλά
- What letter follows N in the alphabet? Write it in capital and small letters.
- Technically speaking, what is *missing* from the following verb? σώζω
- Where in John do we read Ἦν δὲ ἄνθρωπος ἐκ τῶν Φαρισαίων, Νικόδημος ὄνομα αὐτῷ”?
- Why does John, in his first epistle, talk so much about φῶς, αἷμα, χρίσμα, and ἄρμαρτία? (A one-sentence explanation will be enough.)
- Translate: “God’s angels write laws for us, and the devils are the enemies of the people of the world”?

VIII. TRANSLATION—30 points

¹ Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. ² οὗτος ἦν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρὸς τὸν θεόν. ³ πάντα δι’ αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν ὃ γέγονεν ⁴ ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἦν, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων. ⁵ καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει, καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν.

Key:

¹ ἀρχῇ = dative singular of ἡ ἀρχή (beginning)

¹ ἦν = 3rd person singular imperfect (past tense) of ἔστιν

² οὗτος = this one, he

³ πάντα = all things, everything. Neuter plural of πᾶς, πάση, πᾶν (all).

³ ἐγένετο = became, came to be, happened

³ χωρὶς = without, apart from. Takes genitive.

³ οὐδέ = and not, nor

³ ἓν = one, one thing

³ ὃ γέγονεν = which came to be (see ἐγένετο above), perfect tense.

⁵ σκοτία = dative singular of σκοτία (darkness)

⁵ φαίνει = from φαίνω (shine). This is a regular verb, like λύω.

⁵ αὐτό = 3rd person singular pronoun (“it”).

⁵ κατέλαβεν = 2nd aorist of καταλαμβάνω (seize, overtake, understand, overpower). Translate as a past tense (not continuous, but at a point in time).

IX. EXTRA CREDIT—2 points each

- What is the meaning of ἄνωθεν?
- How do you write “Jesus” in Greek?
- What is the meaning of κύκλω?
- What is the meaning of μαθητής?
- How do you say *yes* and *no* in Koine Greek?
- How does οὐ/οὐκ change when it comes before an aspirated (hard breathing) vowel?
- What are the 5 words (in Greek) of the acronym “ΙΧΘΥΣ”?