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Study Guide Answer Key

Adjectives

First and Second Declension Adjectives

Exercise One: True or False. Select the correct answer. Be careful, because all has to be correct in order for it to be true.

1. Both in English and Greek, an adjective modifies by describing or limiting as to quality, quantity, or definiteness to nouns, pronouns, or a phrase used as a substantive. True
2. Many adjectives were originally nouns placed near other nouns to describe or otherwise limit their meaning, and gradually grew into a distinct part of speech. True
3. Greek adjectives can come before or follow a copulative verb. True
4. English adjectives that follow nouns and repeat the meaning of the noun in different words are adjective appositives. True
5. The inflectional paradigm for the Greek adjective has inflected forms for each of the three genders: masculine, feminine, and unisex. False
6. Greek adjectives always reflect the same declensional ending as the noun they modify. False
7. When an adjective functions adjectivally, it usually agrees with the substantive it modifies in case, gender, and number. False
8. An adjective in the first attributive position is immediately preceded by the article and both precede the anarthrous substantive. True
9. An adjective in the second attributive position is immediately preceded by the article and both follow the articular substantive. True

10. The following example is an example of the fourth attributive position.
False

ὁ ἄγαθὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος

11. The third attributive position is rarely found in NTGreek. True
12. Attributive adjectives may appear in pre-positive and postpositive positions. True
13. In most instances, the attributive adjective will be articular. True
14. The adjective agrees with the explicit substantive it modifies in case, gender, and number. True
15. An adjective functions predicatively only when it meets the following criteria: (1) the adjective is articular, (2) the presence of an explicit or implicit substantive (with or without the article), and (3) the construction includes a transitive verb. False
16. All the following examples are possible for adjectives in the predicate position. True

ἄγαθὸς ἐστὶν ἀπόστολος
ὁ ἀπόστολος ἄγαθός
ὁ ἀπόστολος ἐστὶν ἄγαθός
ἄγαθὸς ἀπόστολος

17. NTGreek authors typically used the copulative verb with the predicative adjective construction. True
18. Unlike the attributive adjective, the predicative adjective agrees with the substantive it modifies in case, gender, and number. False
19. The predicative adjective construction is more emphatic than the simpler attributive adjective. True
20. Adjectives function substantival when it performs the function of a substantive. True

21. The substantival adjective is usually preceded by the article, although not necessarily immediately. True
22. In Greek, substantival adjectives are considerably more common than in English. True
23. A distinction between an adjective and a substantive is that a substantive's gender remains constant throughout its inflection, whereas the adjective does not. True
24. The primary lexical entry for adjectives is its nominative masculine singular form, and not the nominative singular. True
25. As part of the adjective's lexical entry, its genitive singular form is cited to establish its declension-paradigm. False
26. The article is not part of an adjective's lexical entry. True
27. The lexical entry for an adjective cites the type and position of its accent. True
28. Adjectives that are two-terminal use the masculine-feminine and neuter endings like second declension nouns. True
29. Adjectives that are three-terminal decline feminine adjectives using forms from the first declension hybrid pattern (n-1c). False
30. The stem vowel for two-terminal adjectives is *omikron* and follows inflectional patterns of second declension nouns. True
31. There are not any anarthrous substantival adjectives in NTGreek. False
32. The verb εἰμί is a finite transitive verb. False
33. All the present forms of εἰμί are enclitic. False
34. Verbs belong to conjugations, and nouns declensions. True
35. Mood as it pertains to verbs expresses a relation to reality. True

Exercise Two: Adjective Usage. Choose whether the adjectives are attributive, predicate, or substantive.

Example: ἡ ἀγαθή A P **S**

1.	ὁ ἀγαθός	A	P	S
2.	ὁ υἱὸς ἐστὶν ἀγαθός	A	P	S
3.	ἀγαθὸς ἐστὶν ὁ υἱός	A	P	S
4.	ὁ υἱὸς ἀγαθός	A	P	S
5.	ὁ υἱὸς ὁ ἀγαθός	A	P	S
6.	πονηρὰ ἡ καρδία ἐστίν	A	P	S
7.	τὸ ἀγαθόν	A	P	S
8.	ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος	A	P	S
9.	ἀπόστολοι οἱ ἕτεροι	A	P	S
10.	τῶν ἀποστόλων τῶν ἀγαθῶν	A	P	S
11.	ἀγαθὸς θεός	A	P	S
12.	θεῶ τῷ ἀγαθῷ	A	P	S
13.	ὁ θεὸς ἐστὶν ἀγαθός	A	P	S
14.	πιστὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος	A	P	S
15.	οἱ ἄγγελοι οἱ ἅγιοι	A	P	S
16.	ἡ γῆ ἐστὶν ἀγαθή	A	P	S
17.	ὁ πρῶτος	A	P	S
18.	ὁ νόμος ἅγιος καὶ ἡ ἐντολὴ ἅγια	A	P	S
19.	τὸ σοφόν	A	P	S
20.	τῇ σοφῇ	A	P	S
21.	τῶν παλαιῶν	A	P	S
22.	τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ	A	P	S
23.	μακάριος εἶ	A	P	S

Exercise Three: Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer.

1. How can adjectives be identified as to usage?
 - a. **function**
 - b. declension
 - c. form
 - d. conjugation

2. What are the three degrees of comparison for English adjectives?
 - a. ultima, penult, and antepenult
 - b. acute, grave, and circumflex
 - c. **positive, comparative, and superlative**
 - d. masculine, feminine, and neuter

3. What kind of adjectives does not permit comparison?
 - a. predicate
 - b. attributive
 - c. **absolute**
 - d. substantive

4. What is it called when an adjective that functions adjectivally agrees with the substantive it modifies in case, gender, and number?
 - a. inflection
 - b. **grammatical concord**
 - c. predicative
 - d. cross-declension dissonance

5. Which of the following phrases is an example of an adjective in the second attributive position?
 - a. **τὴν ὥραν τὴν πρώτην**
 - b. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἄνθρωποι
 - c. εἰρήνην τὴν ἐμὴν
 - d. ὁ ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος

6. Which of the following phrases is an example of an adjective functioning substantival?
- a. διδάσκαλε ἀγαθέ
 - b. τὸν ἅγιον
 - c. ἀγαθὸς ἐστὶν ὁ ἀπόστολος
 - d. ὁ ἀγαθὸς λόγος
7. The lexical entry for a two-terminal adjective is which of the following?
- a. nominative singular
 - b. nominative masculine singular
 - c. nominative plural
 - d. nominative masculine plural
8. The lexical entry for adjectives includes which of the following?
- a. genitive singular form and the article
 - b. the article and the nominative feminine singular form
 - c. nominative masculine singular form and the article
 - d. nominative masculine singular form
9. The proper lexical entry for a three-terminal adjective is which of the following?
- a. ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν
 - b. ἁμαρτωλός, -όν
 - c. ἕτερος, ὁ
 - d. δίκαιος, -αία, ὁ

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10. Which of the following is the correct parsing for ἔστέ?
- a. 2nd sg. pres. act. ind. of εἶμί
 - b. 2nd pl. pres. act. ind. of εἶμί
 - c. 2nd pl. pres. ind. of εἶμί
 - d. 3rd pl. imft. ind. of εἶμί
11. Which of the following is the lexical entry for εἶμί?
- a. first person singular, present indicative
 - b. first person singular, present active indicative
 - c. masculine nominative singular
 - d. first person singular, imperfect active indicative
12. Which of the following is the normal sentence order for a predicate compliment?
- a. subject, verb, compliment
 - b. verb, subject, compliment
 - c. compliment, subject, verb
 - d. subject, compliment, verb
13. Which aspect of the Greek verb expresses a combination of dimensions of verbal meaning?
- a. number
 - b. number and voice
 - c. mood
 - d. tense
14. How does the alpha privative prefix affect words?
- a. negates
 - b. makes it more private
 - c. makes an adjective a noun
 - d. makes a noun an adjective

Exercise Four: Translation. Translate the following phrases and sentences.

1. πιστὸς ὁ θεός. 1 Corinthians 1:9

[the] God is faithful

2. πιστός ἔστιν καὶ δίκαιος. 1 John 1:9

He is faithful and righteous

3. Τιμοθέω ἀγαπητῶ τέκνω 2 Timothy 1:2

to Timothy, beloved child

4. καλὸς ἔση διάκονος Χριστοῦ. 1 Timothy 4:6

You will be a good servant of Christ

5. ὁ νόμος ἅγιος καὶ ἡ ἐντολὴ ἁγία καὶ δικαία καὶ ἀγαθή.
Romans 7:12

The law is holy and the commandment is holy and righteous and good.

6. εἶ ὁ διδάσκαλος τοῦ Ἰσραήλ. John 3:10

You are the teacher of Israel

7. αἱ ἡμέραι αἱ ἔσχαταί εἰσι πονηραὶ ἡμέραι.

The last days are evil days

8. ἀγαθῶ καὶ σοφῶ θεῶ

to [the] good and wise God

9. ἕτερον εὐαγγέλιον Galatians 1:6

another gospel

10. τὰ πρῶτα ἔργα Hebrews 9:15

the first works

11. ὁ τοῦ κόσμου σοφός

the wise of the world

12. ὁ ἀγρός ἐστὶν ὁ κόσμος. Matthew 13:38

the field is the world (Sentence order dictates which noun is the subject and which noun is the predicate compliment.)

13. καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. John 1:1

and the word was God

14. εἰμι τὸ Ἄλφα καὶ τὸ Ὠ. Revelation 1:8

I am the *alpha* and the *omega*

15. εἰμι ὁ θεὸς Ἀβραάμ καὶ ὁ θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ καὶ ὁ θεὸς Ἰακώβ. Matthew 22:32

I am the God of Abraham and the God of Isaac and the God of Jacob

16. μακάριοί ἐστε. Matthew 5:11

You are blessed

17. τέκνα θεοῦ ἐσμέν. 1 John 3:2

We are children of God

Exercise Five: Parsing. Parse the following inflected forms. Include all essential information, including a proper translation of the inflected form.

	Inflected Form	Parsing
1.	παλαιέ	voc. masc. sg. of παλαιός, a-2a, "[O] old one"
2.	πρώτῳ	dat. masc./neut. sg. of πρώτος, a-2a/c, "to first one"
3.	διδάσκαλον	acc. masc. sg. of διδάσκαλος, n-2a, "teacher"
4.	ἔσῃ	2 nd sg. fut. ind. of εἶμί, "you shall be"
5.	θηρία	nom./acc./voc. neut. pl. of θηρίον, n-2c, "beasts"
6.	ἄβυσσων	gen. fem. pl. of ἄβυσσος, n-2b, "of abysses"
7.	σοφῆς	gen. fem. sg. of σοφός, a-1b, "of wise"
8.	εἶ	2 nd sg. pres. ind. of εἶμί, "you are"
9.	ἐσμέν	1 st pl. pres. ind. of εἶμί, "we are"
10.	τόν	acc. masc. sg. of ὁ, "the"
11.	ἔσχατα	nom./acc./voc. neut. pl. of ἔσχατος, a-2c, "last ones"
12.	πιστῶν	gen. masc./fem./neut. pl. of πιστός, a-2a/a-1b/a-2c "of the faithful ones"
13.	ἀγαπητῇ	dat. fem. sg. of ἀγαπητός, a-1b, "to beloved one"
14.	δίκαιαι	nom./voc. pl. of δίκαιος, a-1a, "righteous ones"
15.	ἁγίου	gen. masc./neut. sg. of ἅγιος, a-2a/c, "of holy one"
16.	ἁμαρτωλός	nom./voc. masc./fem. sg. of ἁμαρτωλός, a-2a/b, "sinful one"
17.	κόσμους	acc. masc. pl. of κόσμος, n-2a, "worlds"
18.	δῶρα	nom./acc./voc. neut. pl. of δῶρον, n-2c, "gifts"
19.	μαθηταῖς	dat. masc. pl. of μαθητής, n-1f, "to disciples"
20.	κριταί	nom./voc. masc. pl. of κριτής, n-1f, "judges"