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. True

\\( \text{o \ 'agathos \ o \ 'anthropos} \)

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

\\( \text{\'agathos \ estin \ apostolos} \)
\\( \text{o \ apostolos \ 'agathos} \)
\\( \text{o \ apostolos \ estin \ 'agathos} \)
\\( \text{'agathos \ apostolos} \)

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

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ὁ ἀγαθὸς</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ὁ γέλα ἐστὶν ἀγαθὸς</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ἀγαθὸς ἐστὶν ὁ γέλα</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ὁ γέλα ἀγαθὸς</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ὁ γέλα ὁ ἀγαθὸς</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>ποιητὴς ἡ καρδιὰ ἐστὶν</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>τὸ ἀγαθὸν</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνθρώπως</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>ἀπόστολοι οἱ ἐτεροὶ</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>τῶν ἀπόστολῶν τῶν ἀγαθῶν</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>ἀγαθὸς θεὸς</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>θεῷ τῷ ἀγαθῷ</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>οὗ θεοῦ ἐστὶν ἀγαθός</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>πιστὸς ὁ ἐστὶν ἀγαθός</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>οἱ ἀγγελοὶ οἱ ἄγιοι</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>ἡ γῆ ἐστὶν ἀγαθὴ</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>ὁ πρῶτος</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>ὁ υἱὸς ἄγιος καὶ ἡ ἐντολὴ ἀγία</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>τῷ σοφὸν</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>τῇ σοφῇ</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>τῶν παλαιῶν</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>μακάριος εἰ</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>P</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Exercise Three: Multiple Choice. Choose the best answer.

1. How can adjectives be identified as to usage?
   a. function                  c. form
   b. declension               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                  c. absolute
   b. attributive               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                c. predicative
   b. grammatical concord       d. cross-declension dissonance

5. Which of the following phrases is an example of an adjective in the second attributive position?
   a. τῆν ὀραν τῆν πρωτην
   b. οἱ ἁγαθοὶ ἄνθρωποι
   c. εἰρήνην τὴν ἐμὴν
   d. ὁ ἁγαθὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος
6. Which of the following phrases is an example of an adjective functioning substantival?
   a. διδάσκαλε ἀγαθέ
   b. τὸν ἄγιον
   c. ἀγαθὸς ἐστίν 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, -ῆ,-όν
   b. ἀμαρτωλός, -όν
   c. ἐτερός, ὁ
   d. δίκαιος, -αία, ὁ
10. Which of the following is the correct parsing for ἐστέε?
   a. 2\textsuperscript{nd} sg. pres. act. ind. of ἐμί
   b. 2\textsuperscript{nd} pl. pres. act. ind. of ἐμί
   c. 2\textsuperscript{nd} pl. pres. ind. of ἐμί
   d. 3\textsuperscript{rd} pl. imft. ind. of ἐμί

11. Which of the following is the lexical entry for ἐμί?
   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. πιστός 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. Τιμοθεὲς ἀγαπητῷ τέκνῳ 2 Timothy 1:2
   to Timothy, beloved child

4. καλὸς ἐσθι διάκονος Χριστοῦ. 1 Timothy 4:6
   You will be a good servant of Christ

5. ὁ νόμος ἁγιός καὶ ἡ ἐντολὴ ἁγία καὶ δικαία καὶ ἁγαθή. 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 ἐσχαταί εἰσι ποιηραὶ ἡμέραι.
   The last days are evil days

8. ἁγαθὸ καὶ σοφὸ θεῶ
   to [the] good and wise God

9. ἄτερον εὐαγγέλιον Galatians 1:6
   another gospel
10. τὰ πρώτα ἔργα  
   Hebrews 9:15  
   the first works

11. ὁ τοῦ κόσμου σοφὸς  

12. ὁ ἀγρός ἐστιν 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. εἶμι τὸ Ἀλφα καὶ τὸ Ὁ.  
   Revelation 1:8  
   I am the alpha and the omega

15. εἶμι ὁ θεὸς Ἄβραὰμ 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inflected Form</th>
<th>Parsing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. παλαιέ</td>
<td>voc. masc. sg. of παλαιός, a-2a, &quot;[O] old one&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. πρώτω</td>
<td>dat. masc./neut. sg. of πρώτος, a-2a/c, &quot;to first one&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. διδάσκαλον</td>
<td>acc. masc. sg. of διδάσκαλος, n-2a, &quot;teacher&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ἐσῃ</td>
<td>2nd sg. fut. ind. of εἰμί, &quot;you shall be&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. θηρία</td>
<td>nom./acc./voc. neut. pl. of θηρίον, n-2c, &quot;beasts&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ἀβύσσων</td>
<td>gen. fem. pl. of ἀβύσσος, n-2b, &quot;of abysses&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. σοφῆς</td>
<td>gen. fem. sg. of σοφός, a-1b, &quot;of wise&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. εἶ</td>
<td>2nd sg. pres. ind. of εἰμί, &quot;you are&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. ἐσμέν</td>
<td>1st pl. pres. ind. of εἰμί, &quot;we are&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. τόν</td>
<td>acc. masc. sg. of ὁ, &quot;the&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ἐσχατά</td>
<td>nom./acc./voc. neut. pl. of ἐσχατός, a-2c, &quot;last ones&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. πιστῶν</td>
<td>gen. masc./fem./neut. pl of πιστός, a-2a/a-1b/a-2c &quot;of the faithful ones&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. ἀγαπητῆ</td>
<td>dat. fem. sg. of ἀγαπητός, a-1b, &quot;to beloved one&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. δίκαιαι</td>
<td>nom./voc. pl. of δίκαιος, a-1a, &quot;righteous ones&quot;</td>
</tr>
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<td>15. ἀγίου</td>
<td>gen. masc./neut. sg of ἀγίος, a-2a/c, &quot;of holy one&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. ἀμαρτωλός</td>
<td>nom./voc. masc./fem. sg of ἀμαρτωλός, a-2a/b, &quot;sinful one&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. κόσμους</td>
<td>acc. masc. pl. of κόσμος, n-2a, &quot;worlds&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. δῶρα</td>
<td>nom./acc./voc. neut. pl. of δώρον, n-2c, &quot;gifts&quot;</td>
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<td>19. μαθηταί</td>
<td>dat. masc. pl. of μαθητής, n-1f, &quot;to disciples&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. κρίται</td>
<td>nom./voc. masc. pl. of κρίτης, n-1f, &quot;judges&quot;</td>
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