**From:**

<http://www.ntgreek.net/assign12.htm>

**Summary of Lesson 2**

* **TENSE** indicates not only *time* of action, but more especially *kind* of action.
* **VOICE**pertains to the relationship between subject and verb
* **MOOD** can be thought of as the degree of contingency
* In the **Present Active Indicative**, the kind of action is linear, the relationship of the subject to the verb is active, i.e. the subject is performing the action rather than being acted upon, and the degree of contingency is zero, i.e., reality rather than hypothetical activity is in view.
* The **Present Active Indicative** is conjugated by adding personal endings to the stem.
* For the most of the verbs we will learn in this course, the **Future Active Indicative** is formed by adding a σ to end of the present stem prior to adding the personal endings to the stem. Sometimes, this σ is combined with the previous letter to form a new letter, a consonantal blend.
* In both the Present and Future Active Indicative, the third person plural form may have a ν added to the end of the word.

**Lesson 2 Assignment**

**SECTION A-- Identify the *CORRECT* Sentence**

For each English sentence, choose the Greek sentence that correctly represents it.

1. They open.

**A.** ἄγει.
**B.** ἄγουσι.
**C.** ἀνοίγει.
**D.** ἀνοίγουσι.
**E.** ἀνοίγομεν.
2. You (singular) say.

**A.** λέγεις.
**B.** λέγει.
**C.** λέγετε.
**D.** λύεις.
**E.** λύει.
3. You (plural) will send.

**A.** πιστεύεις.
**B.** πιστεύετε.
**C.** πιστεύσετε.
**D.** πέμπετε.
**E.** πέμψετε.
4. We shall teach.

**A.** διδάσκω.
**B.** διδάσκομεν.
**C.** διδάξουσιν.
**D.** διδάσκετε.
**E.** διδάξομεν.
5. I loose.

**A.**λέγω.
**B.** λέγομεν.
**C.**λύομεν.
**D.**λύω.
**E.**λύετε.
6. He preaches.

**A.** κηρύσσει.
**B.** κηρύξει.
**C.** διδάσκουσι.
**D.** κηρύσσουσι.
**E.** διδάσκετε.
7. She is writing.

**A.** γράφετε.
**B.** γράφει.
**C.** γράψει.
**D.** γινωσκετε.
**E.** γινώσκει.
8. They will find.

**A.** εὑρήσουσι.
**B.** εὑρίσκετε.
**C.** εὑρίσκουσι.
**D.** εὑρίσκομεν.
**E.** εὑρήσετε.
9. I know.

**A.** γινώσκομεν.
**B.** γινώσκετε.
**C.** γινώσκουσιν.
**D.** γινώσκουσι.
**E.** γινώσκω.
10. You (singular) teach. We hear.

**A.** διδάσκεις. ἀκούομεν.
**B.** διδάσκετε. ἀκούει.
**C.** διδάσκετε. ἀκούομεν.
**D.** διδάσκεις. ἀκούει.
**E.** διδάξεις. ἀκούομεν.
11. You (singular) will immerse.

**A.** βαπτίζετε.
**B.** βαπτίζεις.
**C.** βαπτίσουσι.
**D.** βαπτίσετε.
**E.** βαπτίσεις.
12. We shall have.

**A.** ἔχομεν.
**B.** ἕξομεν.
**C.** ἔχετε.
**D.** λέγετε.
**E.** λέγομεν.
13. He saves.

**A.** σῴζεις.
**B.** σῴζετε.
**C.** σῴζει.
**D.** σώσεις.
**E.** σώσει.
14. I am loosing.

**A.** λύομεν.
**B.** λέγομεν.
**C.** λύω.
**D.** λύουσιν.
**E.** λύετε.
15. We shall lead..

**A.** ἄξομεν.
**B.** ἄγομεν.
**C.** ἀνοίξομεν.
**D.** ἀνοίγομεν.
**E.** ἄξω.
16. He will save..

**A.** σῴζεις.
**B.** σῴζει.
**C.** σώσουσι.
**D.** σώσεις.
**E.** σώσει.

**From:**

<http://www.ntgreek.net/assign13.htm>

Summary of Lesson 3

* Nouns have number, case, and gender
* These attributes are indicated by noun endings
* A declension is a pattern of such endings
* Most nouns of the 2nd declension are masculine or neuter
* For nouns, the accent mark stays as close to its position in the nominative singular form as the general rules of accent allow.
* For 2nd declension nouns, if the genitive or dative in either number is accented on the ultima, the accent must be a circumflex.
* Parsing order for nouns is: gender, case, number, dictionary form, meaning
* The definite article is declined for number, case, and gender and must agree with the noun it modifies.
* The pres. act. ind. of the verb "to be" is εἰμι, εἶ, ἐστι, ἐσμεν, ἐστε, εἰσι
* An enclitic is a word pronounced so closely with the preceding word that it has no accent of its own
* A proclitic is a word pronounced so closely with the following word that it has no accent of its own.

**Lesson 3 Assignment**

**SECTION A-- Identify the *CORRECT* Sentence**

For each English sentence, choose the Greek sentence that correctly represents it.

1. He opens the heavens.

**A.** ἀνοίγει τοὺς οὐρανούς.
**B.** ἀνοίγει τῷ οὐρανῷ.
**C.** ἀνοίγεις τὸν οὐρανὸν.
**D.** ἀνοίγει τοὺς οὐρανοῖς.
**E.** ἀνοίγετε τοὺς οὐρανούς.
2. You (singular) say words to men.

**A.** λέγεις λόγον ἄνθρωπον.
**B.** λέγεις λόγον ἀνθρώποις.
**C.** λέγεις λόγους ἀνθρώπων.
**D.** λέγεις λόγοις ἀνθρώπους.
**E.** λέγεις λόγους ἀνθρώποις.
3. The law of God will lead a man.

**A.** ὁ νόμος θεοῦ ἄγει ἄνθρωπον.
**B.** ὁ νόμος θεοῦ ἄξει ἄνθρωπον.
**C.** ὁ νόμος θεῷ ἄγει ἄνθρωπον.
**D.** ὁ νόμος θεῷ ἄξει ἄνθρωπον.
**E.** ὁ νόμος θεοῦ ἄξει ἀνθρώπῳ.
4. I teach men the law of the Lord.

**A.** διδάσκω τῷ νόμῷ τοῦ κυρίου ἀνθρώποις.
**B.** διδάσκω τὸν νόμον τῷ κυρίῳ ἀνθρώποις.
**C.** διδάσκω τὸν νόμον τοῦ κυρίου ἀνθρώποις.
**D.** διδάσκει τὸν νόμον τοῦ κυρίου ἀνθρώποις.
**E.** διδάσκετε τὸν νόμον τοῦ κυρίου ἀνθρώποις.
5. The Lord sends apostles.

**A.**ὁ κύριος πέμπει ἀποστόλους.
**B.** οἱ κύριοι πέμπει ἀποστόλους.
**C.**ὁ κύριος πέμψει ἀποστόλους.
**D.**ὁ κύριος πέμπει ἀποστόλοις.
**E.**ὁ κύριος πέμπει ἀποστόλων.
6. The apostles of the Lord are teachers.

**A.** οἱ ἀπόστολοι τοῦ κυρίου διδάσκαλοι.
**B.** οἱ ἀπόστολοι τοῦ κυρίου εἰσὶ διδασκάλοις.
**C.** οἱ ἀπόστολοι τοῦ κυρίου εἰσὶ διδασκάλων.
**D.** οἱ ἀπόστολοι τοῦ κυρίου εἰσὶ διδασκάλους.
**E.** οἱ ἀπόστολοι τῷ κυρίῳ διδάσκαλοι.
7. The apostles preach the word of the lord to men.

**A.** οἱ ἀπόστολοι κηρύσσουσι λόγον τοῦ κυρίου ἄνθρωπον.
**B.** οἱ ἀπόστολοι κηρύσσουσι τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου ἀνθρώποις.
**C.** οἱ ἀπόστολοι κηρύσσουσι τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου ἀνθρώπων.
**D.** οἱ ἀπόστολοι κηρύσσουσι τὸν λόγον τῷ κυρίῳ ἀνθρώποις.
**E.** οἱ ἀπόστολοι κηρύξουσι τὸν λόγον τοῦ κυρίου ἀνθρώποις.
8. The Lord hears children and will send angels.

**A.** ὁ κύριος ἀκούσει τέκνα καὶ πέμψει ἀγγέλους.
**B.** ὁ κύριος ἀκούει τέκνα καὶ πέμπει ἀγγέλους.
**C.** ὁ κύριος ἀκούει τέκνον καὶ πέμψει ἀγγέλους.
**D.** ὁ κύριος ἀκούει τέκνα καὶ πέμψει ἄγγελον.
**E.** ὁ κύριος ἀκούει τέκνα καὶ πέμψει ἀγγέλους.

From:

<http://www.ntgreek.net/assign14.htm>

**Lesson 4 Assignment**

**SECTION A-- Identify the *CORRECT* Sentence**

For each English sentence, choose the Greek sentence that correctly represents it.

1. The good teacher says good things.

**A.** τὸ ἀγαθὸς διδάσκαλος λέγει ἀγαθά.
**B.** ὁ ἀγαθὸς διδάσκαλος λέγει ἀγαθά.
**C.** ὁ ἀγαθὸς διδάσκαλος λέγεις ἀγαθούς.
**D.** οἱ ἀγαθὸς διδάσκαλος λέγει ἀγαθά.
**E.** ὁ ἀγαθὸς διδάσκαλος λέγει ἀγαθῷ.
2. The good teacher will lead the sons of men.

**A.** ὁ ἀγαθὸς διδάσκαλος ἄγει τοὺς υἱοὺς ἀνθρώπου.
**B.** ὁ ἀγαθὸς διδάσκαλος ἄξει τοὺς υἱοὺς ἀνθρώπου.
**C.** ὁ ἀγαθὸς διδάσκαλος ἄξει τῷ υἱοὺς ἀνθρώπων.
**D.** ὁ ἀγαθὸς διδάσκαλος ἄξει τοὺς υἱοὺς ἀνθρώπων.
**E.** ὁ ἀγαθὸς διδάσκαλος ἄξει τοὺς υἱοὺς ἀνθρώπους.
3. A man says a word to a child.

**A.** ἄνθρωπον λέγει λόγον τέκνῳ.
**B.** ἄνθρωπος λέξει λόγον τέκνῳ.
**C.** ἄνθρωπος λέγει λόγον τέκνου.
**D.** ἄνθρωπος λέγει λόγον τέκνῳ.
**E.** ἄνθρωπος λέγω λόγον τέκνα.
4. The child hears the word.

**A.** ὁ τέκνος ἀκούει τὸν λόγον.
**B.** τὸ τέκνον ἀκούει τὸν λόγον.
**C.** τὸ τέκνον ἀκούει τῷ λόγῳ.
**D.** τὸ τέκνον ἀκούει τὸν λόγούς.
**E.** τὸ τέκνον ἀκούετε τὸν λόγον.
5. He says the word to a brother.

**A.**λέγει τῷ λόγῳ ἀδελφόν.
**B.** λέγει τὸν λόγον ἀδελφῷ.
**C.**λέγουσι τὸν λόγον ἀδελφῷ.
**D.**λέγει τὸν λόγον ἀδελφέ.
**E.**λέγει ὁ λόγος ἀδελφῷ.
6. The brother will write the word.

**A.** ὁ ἀδελφὸς γράψετε τὸν λόγον.
**B.** ὁ ἀδελφὸς γράψουσι τὸν λόγον.
**C.** ὁ ἀδελφὸς γράψει τὸν λόγον.
**D.** ὁ ἀδελφὸς γράφει τὸν λόγον.
**E.** ὁ ἀδελφὸς γράψομεν τὸν λόγον.
7. The Son of God opens the heavens for the good men.

**A.** ὁ υἱὸς θεοῦ ἀνοίξει τοὺς οὐρανοὺς τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
**B.** ὁ υἱὸς θεοῦ ἀνοίγει τοὺς οὐρανοὺς τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους.
**C.** ὁ υἱὸς θεοῦ ἀνοίγει τοὺς οὐρανοὺς τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
**D.** ὁ υἱὸς θεοῦ ἀνοίγει τὸν οὐρανοὺς τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
**E.** ὁ υἱὸς θεοῦ ἀνοίγετε τοὺς οὐρανοὺς ἀγαθοῖς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
8. I am teaching children holy words and they shall hear the law of God.

**A.** διδάσκω τέκνους ἅγιοι λόγους καὶ ἀκούσετε τὸν νὸμον τοῦ θεοῦ.
**B.** διδάσκω τέκνοις ἁγίους λόγους καὶ ἀκούσουσι τὸν νὸμον τοῦ θεοῦ.
**C.** διδάσκω τέκνοις ἁγίους λόγους καὶ ἀκούσουσι τὰ νὸμα τοῦ θεοῦ.
**D.** διδάσκω τέκνοι ἁγίους λόγους καὶ ἀκούσετε τὸν νὸμον τοῦ θεοῦ.
**E.** διδάσκω τέκνοι ἁγίους λόγους καὶ ἀκούσετε τοὺς νὸμους τοῦ θεοῦ.

**SECTION B -- Identify the *INCORRECT* Sentence**

For each English sentence, choose the Greek sentence that does **not** correctly represent it.

1. The children are beautiful.

**A.** τὰ τέκνα ἐστὶ καλά.
**B.** τὰ τέκνα καλά.
**C.** καλὰ τὰ τέκνα.
**D.** τὰ τέκνα εἰσὶ καλά.
**E.** τὰ τέκνα ἐσμὲν καλά.
2. We shall find a good law

**A.** εὑρήσομεν ἀγαθόν νόμον.
**B.** εὑρήσομεν νόμον ἀγαθόν.
**C.** νόμον ἀγαθόν εὑρήσομεν.
**D.** νόμον ἀγαθόν εὑρίσκομεν.
**E.** ἀγαθόν νόμον εὑρήσομεν.
3. The law of God is good.

**A.** ὁ νόμος θεοῦ ἐστιν ἀγαθός.
**B.** ὁ νόμος θεοῦ ἀγαθός.
**C.** ἀγαθὸς ὁ νόμος θεοῦ.
**D.** ὁ θεοῦ νόμος ἀγαθός.
**E.** νόμος ὁ θεοῦ ἀγαθός.

[**http://www.ntgreek.net/assign16.htm**](http://www.ntgreek.net/assign16.htm)

**Lesson 6 Assignment**

**SECTION A-- Identify the *CORRECT* Sentence**

For each English sentence, choose the Greek sentence that correctly represents it.

1. The same land has beautiful things and dead things.

**A.** αὐτὴ ἡ γῆ ἔχει καλὰ καὶ νεκρά.
**B.** ἡ γῆ αὐτὴ ἔχει καλὰ καὶ νεκρά.
**C.** ἡ αὐτὴ γῆ ἔχει καλὰ καὶ νεκρά.
2. The child itself knows the truth.

**A.** τὸ αὐτὸ τέκνον γινώσκει τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
**B.** τὸ τέκνον αὐτὸ γινώσκει τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
**C.** τὸ τέκνον τὸ αὐτὸ γινώσκει τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
3. You women yourselves hear the voice.

**A.** αὐταὶ ἀκούετε τὴν φωνήν.
**B.** ὑμεῖς ἀκούετε τὴν φωνήν.
**C.** ὑμεῖς ἀκούετε τῆς φωνῆς.
4. We ourselves say the same words.

**A.** αὐτοὶ λέγομεν τοὺς αὐτοὺς λόγους.
**B.** ἡμεῖς λέγομεν τοὺς αὐτοὺς λόγους.
**C.** οἱ αὐτοὶ λέγομεν αὐτοὺς τοὺς λόγους.
5. The words of the same man teach truth.

**A.**οἱ λόγοι οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀνθρώπῳ διδάσκουσιν ἀλήθειαν.
**B.** οἱ λόγοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀνθρώπου διδάσκουσιν ἀλήθειαν.
**C.**οἱ λόγοι οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀνθρώπου διδάσκουσιν ἀλήθειαν.
6. The same God writes both the law and the other words.

**A.** ὁ αὐτὸς θεὸς γράφει τὸν νόμον τοὺς ἄλλους λόγους.
**B.** αὐτὸς ὁ θεὸς γράφει καὶ τὸν νόμον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους λόγους.
**C.** ὁ αὐτὸς θεὸς γράφει καὶ τὸν νόμον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους λόγους.
**D.** ὁ αὐτὸς θεὸς γράφει καὶ τὸν νόμον καὶ ἄλλους τοὺς λόγους.
7. A man teaches the word of God and another man hears it.

**A.** ἄνθρωπος διδάσκει τὸν θεῷ λόγον καὶ ἀκούει αὐτόν.
**B.** ἄνθρωπος διδάσκει τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ λόγον καὶ ἄλλος ἀκούει αὐτόν.
**C.** ἄνθρωπος διδάσκει τὸν λόγον καὶ ἄλλος ἀκούει τὸν αὐτόν λόγον.

**Lesson 7 (Relative Pronouns:**[**Paradigm**](http://ntgreek.net/lesson17.htm#paradigm)**,**[**Gender and Number**](http://ntgreek.net/lesson17.htm#gendernumber)**,**[**Case**](http://ntgreek.net/lesson17.htm#case)**,**[**Attraction**](http://ntgreek.net/lesson17.htm#attraction)**,**[**Inverse Attraction**](http://ntgreek.net/lesson17.htm#inverseattraction))

**SECTION A-- Choose the *CORRECT* answer**

1. **In which of the following is the antecedent of the relative pronoun highlighted?**

**A.** ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὃς ἀκούει τὸν λόγον τοῦ προφήτου πιστεύει τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

**B.** ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὃς ἀκούει τὸν λόγον τοῦ προφήτου πιστεύει τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

**C.** ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὃς ἀκούει τὸν λόγον τοῦ προφήτου πιστεύει τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

**D.** ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὃς ἀκούει τὸν λόγον τοῦ προφήτου πιστεύει τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
2. **In which of the following is the entire relative clause and only the relative clause highlighted?**

**A.** ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὃς ἀκούει τὸν λόγον τοῦ προφήτου πιστεύει τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

**B.** ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὃς ἀκούει τὸν λόγον τοῦ προφήτου πιστεύει τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

**C.** ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὃς ἀκούει τὸν λόγον τοῦ προφήτου πιστεύει τὴν ἀλήθειαν.

**D.** ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὃς ἀκούει τὸν λόγον τοῦ προφήτου πιστεύει τὴν ἀλήθειαν.
3. **In the sentence,** τὰ τέκνα πιστεύουσιν ἃ ὁ προφήτης λέγει,**the relative pronoun functions in its own clause as a...**

**A.** subject
**B.** direct object
**C.** verb
4. **In the sentence,** τὰ τέκνα αὐτὰ διδάσκουσι ἄλλοις τήν ἀλήθειαν οἳ οὐ πιστεύουσιν,**the relative pronoun functions in its own clause as a...**

**A.** subject
**B.** direct object
**C.** indirect object
5. **In the sentence,**ἣ βλέπει τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἡ γινώσκει τὸν κύριον, **the relative pronoun is feminine in order to agree with...**

**A.**τήν
**B.** ἀλήθειαν
**C.**ἡ

**SECTION B -- Identify the *INCORRECT* Response**

1. **Which of the following does not correctly represent the English sentence,** "The children believe the things which the prophet says."

**A.** τὰ τέκνα πιστεύουσιν ἃ ὁ προφήτης λέγει.
**B.** τὰ τέκνα πιστεύουσιν οἷς ὁ προφήτης λέγει.
**C.** τὰ τέκνα πιστεύουσιν οἷς λέγει ὁ προφήτης.
**D.** τὰ τέκνα πιστεύουσιν ἃ λέγει ὁ προφήτης.
**E.** τὰ τέκνα πιστεύουσιν οἱ ὁ προφήτης λέγει.
2. **ἡ αὐτὴ διδάσκει τὰ ἴδια τέκνα ἣ γινώσκει τὸν κύριον.**

**A.** αὐτή is a 3rd person pronoun used in the attributive position to mean "same".
**B.** ἣ is nominative to agree with its antecedent.
**C.** Because ἡ αὐτή is a feminine substantive, we can assume the subject is female.
**D.** τὰ ἴδια τέκνα could be accusative or nominative, but we understand it to be accusative because ἡ αὐτή must be the subject.

**Lesson 8 (**[**Demonstrative Pronouns**](http://ntgreek.net/lesson18.htm#demonstrative)**,**[**Reflexive Pronoun**](http://ntgreek.net/lesson18.htm#reflexive))

**SECTION A-- For each Greek sentence, choose the English sentence that most accurately translates it.**

1. λέγομεν τούτους τοὺς λόγους ὑμῖν καὶ αὐτοὶ λέγετε αὐτοὺς ἄλλοις.

**A.** We say these words to you and you yourselves say them to others.
**B.** We say these words are to you and you say them to yourselves.
**C.** We say these words are to you and you say the same words to others.
2. αὐτὴ γράφει τοὺς λόγους ἐκείνους ἑαυτῇ.

**A.** This woman writes the words to them.
**B.** She herself writes the same words to them.
**C.** She herself writes those words to herself.
3. ὁ ἄνθρωπος βλέπει ἑαυτὸν ὅτε βλέπει τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ.

**A.** The man sees him whom his son sees.
**B.** The man sees himself when he sees his son.
**C.** The man himself sees the things his son sees.
4. ἐκεῖνος οὐ γινώσκει ἐτι ταῦτα.

**A.** That man does not know he is these things.
**B.** That man does not know them himself.
**C.** That man does not yet know these things.
5. αὕτη ἡ φωνὴ λέγει οἷς πιστεύω.

**A.**She herself is the voice who says that I believe.
**B.** This voice says what things I believe.
**C.** This is the voice who says I believe.
6. τοῦτο δὲ λέγω ὑμῖν.

**A.**But I say this to you.
**B.** But this man says it to you.
**C.**But this man speaks to you.

Lesson 9 ([**Prepositions**](http://ntgreek.net/lesson19.htm#prepositions)**,**[**Compound Verbs**](http://ntgreek.net/lesson19.htm#compounds)**,** [ὅτι](http://ntgreek.net/lesson19.htm#hoti))

**SECTION A-- Prepositions used with only one case

Choose the *CORRECT* answer**

1. **In which of the following phrases is the preposition followed by a noun in the appropriate case?**

**A.** ἐν λόγου
**B.** ἐν λόγῳ
**C.** ἐν λόγον
2. **In which of the following phrases is the preposition followed by a noun in the appropriate case?**

**A.** εἰς οἴκου
**B.** εἰς οἴκῳ
**C.** εἰς οἶκον
3. **In which of the following phrases is the preposition followed by a noun in the appropriate case?**

**A.** ἐξ ὄχλου
**B.** ἐξ ὄχλῳ
**C.** ἐξ ὄχλον
4. **In which of the following phrases is the preposition followed by a noun in the appropriate case?**

**A.** ἀπὸ ἁμαρτίας
**B.** ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίᾳ
**C.** ἀπὸ ἀμαρτίαν
5. **In which of the following phrases is the preposition followed by a noun in the appropriate case?**

**A.**σὺν μαθητοῦ
**B.** σὺν μαθητῇ
**C.**σὺν μαθητήν

**SECTION B -- Prepositions with different meanings for different cases

Each sentence below contains a preposition. Choose the English word or phrase that accurately represents the meaning of the Greek preposition as used in the given sentence.**

1. ὁ ἀπόστολος λέγει τοὺς λόγους τούτους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκκλησίας.

**A.** **over**
**B.** **on behalf of**
2. ἡ γὴ περὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καλή.

**A.** **around**
**B.** **concerning**
3. διὰ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου αἱ ἐκκλησίαι ἀκούουσι τούτους τοὺς λόγους.

**A.** **on account of**
**B.** **through**

**SECTION C -- Uses of ὅτι.**

**In each example below, identify the function of the highlighted ὅτι as introducing either cause, an object clause, or direct discourse.**

1. γινώσκομεν ὅτι ὁ διδάσκαλος ἐκεῖνος διδάσκει τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι λέγει ὅτι εἰμὶ ἀπὸ θεοῦ.
**A. cause**
**B.** **object clause**
**C. direct discourse**
2. γινώσκομεν ὅτι ὁ διδάσκαλος ἐκεῖνος διδάσκει τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι λέγει ὅτι εἰμὶ ἀπὸ θεοῦ.
**A. cause**
**B.** **object clause**
**C. direct discourse**
3. γινώσκομεν ὅτι ὁ διδάσκαλος ἐκεῖνος διδάσκει τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὅτι λέγει ὅτι εἰμὶ ἀπὸ θεοῦ.
**A. cause**
**B.** **object clause**
**C. direct discourse**

**SECTION D -- Reading Comprehension**

**Read each paragraph below and then for each question pertaining to that paragraph, choose the *CORRECT* answer.**

ὅτε οἱ δοῦλοί εἰσιν ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ, ὁ κύριος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἔστιν ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ. διὰ τούτο, οἱ δοῦλοι οὐ βλέπουσι τὸν κύριον αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ. ἀλλ' εἰ οἱ δοῦλοι βλέπουσιν ἐξω τοῦ οἴκου, βλέπουσιν αὐτὸν, ὅτι ἐστὶν ἔξω τοῦ οἴκου.

1. Who does not see whom?

**A.** The servants do not see the their lord.
**B.** The lord does not see his servants.
2. Why is this so?

**A.** The servants can't see outside the house.
**B.** The lord can't see outside the house.
**C.** The lord is not in the house when his servants are.
**D.** The servants can't see inside the house.
**E.** The lord can't see inside the house.
**F.** The lord is in the closet.
3. When the servants are in the house, what do they have to do to see the lord?

**A.** Go out of the house.
**B.** Send servants to get him.
**C.** Look in the closet.
**D.** Look outside of the house.

αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ πρώτη ἡμέρα ἐν ᾗ ὁ μαθητὴς οὐ ἀκούει τὰς φωνὰς τέκνων ἔξω τοῦ οἴκου αὐτοῦ. οὐκ ἀκούει αὐτῶν ὅτι τὰ τέκνα ἐστὶν ἐν ἄλλῳ οἴκῳ. ἀλλ' ἄλλος ἄνθρωπος τὰ τέκνα ἀκούει καὶ ἄξει αὐτὰ πρὸς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ μαθητοῦ καὶ τότε ὁ μαθητῆς αὐτὸς ἀκούσει τὰς φωνὰς αὐτῶν. τότε βλέψει καὶ τὰ πρόσωπα αὐτῶν.

1. What does the disciple not hear?

**A.** The sounds of the first day.
**B.** The woman.
**C.** The voices of children.
2. Is this unusual?

**A.** Yes.
**B.** No.
3. Why does the disciple not hear this?

**A.** Because the woman is not in his house.
**B.** Because the man led the children away from his house.
**C.** Because the children are in another house.
4. Who hears what the disciple does not hear?

**A.** A woman.
**B.** The children.
**C.** Another man.
**D.** Another disciple.
5. The disciple will hear what he does not hear when

**A.** the children go out of his house.
**B.** he sees a man's face.
**C.** he sees a woman's face.
**D.** another man leads the children to his house.