Question QFB1 : The use of the article to point out particular identity is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: Articular  
  
Question QFB2 : When no article is used in the Greek construction, it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ use.  
Answer: Anarthrous  
  
Question QFB3 : The middle voice that uses the plural subject is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ middle.  
Answer: Reciprocal  
  
Question QFB4 : The middle voice that stresses the agent rather than the action is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ middle.  
Answer: Intensive  
  
Question QFB5 : When the imperfect gives a vivid representation of past events it is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: Descriptive imperfect  
  
Question QFB6 : The Greek construction used to depict habit or repeated action is \_\_\_\_ imperative.  
Answer: Repeated  
  
Question QFB7 : The change in a vowel that can lengthen e to h is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: Temporal augment  
  
Question QFB8 : The change from ἀκούω to ἤκουον is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: Temporal augment  
  
Question QFB9 : The aspect of the future used for asking rhetorical questions is the \_\_\_\_\_ future.  
Answer: Deliberative  
  
Question QFB10 : ἔσομαι is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ form of εἰμί.  
Answer: Future  
  
Question QFB11 : The aorist is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tense and thus requires an augment.  
Answer: Secondary  
  
Question QFB12 : The future passive is built on the same stem as the \_\_\_\_\_\_ passive.  
Answer: Aorist  
  
Question QFB13 : ὤν is the present active \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of ἐίμι  
Answer: Participle  
  
Question QFB14 : When the participle modifies a verb, it functions as an \_\_\_\_\_ modifier.  
Answer: Adverbial  
  
Question QFB15 : In its function as an adjective, the participle can be used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: Substantively  
  
Question QFB16 : The \_\_\_\_\_ tense is the Greek tense of completed action with a resultant state of being.  
Answer: Perfect  
  
Question QFB17 : The Greek \_\_\_\_\_\_ is better seen in the passive voice than in the active voice.  
Answer: Perfect  
  
Question QFB18 : \_\_\_\_\_ mood expresses an action that is not really taking place but is objectively possible.  
Answer: Subjunctive  
  
Question QFB19 : \_\_\_\_\_\_ mood expresses an action that is subjectively possible.  
Answer: Optative  
  
Question QFB20 : \_\_\_\_\_\_ mood expresses an action that is volitionally possible.  
Answer: Imperative  
  
Question QFB21 : The \_\_\_\_\_\_ subjunctive is used to forbid the commencement of an action.  
Answer: Prohibitive  
  
Question QFB22 : The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mood in the New Testament occurs only in the present and aorist tenses.  
Answer: Imperative  
  
Question QFB23 : The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mood is not available in the first person.  
Answer: Imperative  
  
Question QFB24 : The \_\_\_\_\_\_ mood is used purposely to prohibit the continuance of an action that is already in progress.  
Answer: Imperative  
  
Question QFB25 : ὅστις is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relative pronoun.  
Answer: Indefinite  
  
Question QFB26 : The \_\_\_\_\_\_ pronoun is that pronoun that shows mutual relationship.  
Answer: Reciprocal  
  
Question QFB27 : The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pronoun is that noun that describes an action taken by the subject in such a way that the action affects the subject.  
Answer: Reflexive  
  
Question QFB28 : μηδείς can be translated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: no one  
  
Question QFB29 : When ὥστε is followed by an infinitive it is used to express \_\_\_\_\_ of the main verb.  
Answer: Result  
  
Question QFB30 : The infinitive used with διὰ τό is used to express \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: Cause  
  
Question QFB31 : καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν ὁ θεὸς was translated “and the Word was the God” by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: Sabellianism  
  
Question QFB32 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ translates Yahweh as ἐγώ εἰμι.  
Answer: Septuagint  
  
Question QFB33 : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are verbal nouns.  
Answer: Infinitives  
  
Question QFB34 : τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν can be translated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: the Lord of us  
  
Question QFB35 : The forms of the imperfect middle and passive voice are \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer: Identical  
  
Question QMC1 : Which of these cases can come up twice in a sentence?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC2 : How would you identify the subject complement if two nouns occur in the nominative case?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC3 : How would you identify the subject complement if two nouns occur in the nominative case?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC4 : Which form of the verb stresses the agent producing an action rather than the agent’s participation in the action?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC5 : Which of the following tenses would indicate a continuous action in the past time?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC6 : Which of the following is a future active tense?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC7 : The active present form of λήμψομαι is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC8 : Identify the future tense in this sentence: Ἰδοὺ ἔρχεται μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν, καὶ ὄψεται αὐτὸν πᾶς ὀφθαλμὸς καὶ οἵτινες αὐτὸν  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC9 : The Greek aorist is similar to the \_\_\_\_\_\_ tense of English.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC10 : What is the difference in the form of the first and second aorist?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC11 : What is the difference in form between the first aorist passive and the second aorist passive?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC12 : ἠγγέλθην is the first aorist form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC13 : Which of the following tenses does not have participles?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC14 : The \_\_\_\_\_\_ participle indicates action that is antecedent to the action of the main verb.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC15 : The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ participle indicates action that is contemporaneous with the action of the main verb.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC16 : The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ participle indicates action which is subsequent to the action of the main verb.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC17 : When the participle is in the predicate position, that is, it does not carry the article, it is given a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ translation.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC18 : What is the reason behind the absence of the augment in participles, infinitives and subjunctives?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC19 : Which of the following does NOT translate εἰπὼν ταῦτα ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC20 : Which of the following tenses reduplicate the stem?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC21 : The verbs that does not have κ in the perfects are called \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC22 : The perfect tense is a primary tense and its uses \_\_\_\_\_\_ personal endings.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC23 : Locate the verb in perfect tense in the sentence: τὰ γεγραμμένα ἐν τῶ βιβλίῳ τοῦ νόμου ἐστὶν ἀγαθά.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC24 : Locate the verb in perfect tense in the sentence: ἀκηκόαμεν τὴν ἀλήθειαν καὶ ἐγνώκαμεν ὅτι ἀπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐστίν.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC25 : In adjectives, when the substantive carries the definite article it depicts the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usage.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC26 : In adjectives, when the adjective carries the definite article it depicts the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usage.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC27 : When the adjective is made to function as the noun, the construction is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ usage.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC28 : Which of the following construction would read “every city”?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC29 : In the comparative degree, ἰσχυρός would be written as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC30 : In the superlative degree, ἰσχυρός would be written as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC31 : Which of the following is formed by substituting the σ of the genitive plural with ν?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC32 : What is another name for μι conjugation verbs?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC33 : Which of the following is NOT a characteristics of the μι conjugation verbs?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC34 : Which of the following is NOT the use of καὶ in Greek?  
Answer:  
  
Question QMC35 : Which of the following is NOT a verbal quality of the infinitive?  
Answer: