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: