



THS Final Exam

Instructor	Name
Results	Class
Date [Date]	Period

Please choose the correct corresponding letter for the statements below.

1. Koine Greek is ____
 - a. common Greek of the New Testament era.
 - b. Classical Greek.
 - c. the dialect of Greek used in the official documents of Rome.
 - d. modern Greek.
2. There are ____ letters in the Greek alphabet.
 - a. 20
 - b. 26
 - c. 24
3. A Greek period is ____.
 - a. the same as an English period.
 - b. the same as an English semicolon;
 - c. the same as an English question mark?
4. A Greek comma is a ____
 - a. ,
 - b. :
 - c. ?
5. A Greek semicolon is ____
 - a. ·
 - b. ;
 - c. ,





6. A Greek question mark is ____.
- a. ?
 - b. ;
 - c. ‘
7. A soft breathing mark looks like ____.
- a. ‘
 - b. ‘
 - c. ‘
8. A rough breathing mark looks like ____.
- a. ‘
 - b. ‘
 - c. ‘
9. A breathing mark is used ____
- a. over the consonant in any word ending in *tau*.
 - b. over a vowel when it is at the beginning of a word.
 - c. over any vowel.
10. Almost every Greek word has ____
- a. an accent mark.
 - b. a *sigma*.
 - c. a subscript *iota*.
 - d. a water buffalo.
11. An acute accent mark ____
- a. shows that the pitch originally went up on the accented syllable.
 - b. shows that the pitch originally dropped a little on the accented syllable.
 - c. shows that the voice rose and then dropped a little on the accented syllable.
12. An grave accent mark ____.
- a. shows that the pitch originally went up on the accented syllable.
 - b. shows that the pitch originally dropped a little on the accented syllable.





c. shows that the voice rose and then dropped a little on the accented syllable.

13. A circumflex accent ____.

- a. shows that the pitch originally went up on the accented syllable.
- b. shows that the pitch originally dropped a little on the accented syllable.
- c. shows that the voice rose and then dropped a little on the accented syllable.

14. ἡ is a ____

- a. definite article in the first declension (fem) nominative singular case.
- b. definite article in the nominative singular second declension.
- c. definite article in the second declension genitive singular case.

15. To memorize the gender of a third declension noun it is best to ____

- a. find the genitive singular ending and remove it.
- b. memorize its lexical form with the article.
- c. consider its context.

16. To find the stem of the third declension noun ____

- a. find the genitive singular ending and remove it.
- b. memorize its lexical form with the article.
- c. use the process of syllabification.

17. Labial, Velar, and Dental are categories in ____.

- a. the master case ending chart.
- b. the full paradigm of the definite article.
- c. the square of stops in the noun rules.

18. αὐτός can be translated ____.

- a. she.
- b. they.
- c. he.

19. αὐτί can be translated ____.

- a. she.
- b. it.
- c. they.





20. αὐτοί can be translated ____.
- a. it
 - b. they
 - c. her
21. A good translation for ἡ ἐκκλησία αὐτή is ____.
- a. hey get out yourself.
 - b. the people are outside of themselves.
 - c. the church herself.
 - d. the church itself.
22. A relative clause is always ____
- a. independent.
 - b. capable of containing subject and verb.
 - c. dependant.
23. A subscript *iota* is a ____
- a. is a small animal.
 - b. old Jedi from star wars.
 - c. a figment of your imagination.
 - d. small *iota* placed under another letter indicating dative singular case.
 - e. *iota* waiting to mature.

Please answer the following essay questions on a separate sheet of paper where lines or space are not provided.

24. How did the early scholars attempt to define Koine Greek?

25. Why is it important to learn Koine Greek?

26. What are the double consonants?





27. What are the Greek vowels?

28. What vowels are always long?

29. What consonants form a gamma nasal?

30. What is a pronoun? _____

31. How is the case of a pronoun determined? _____

32. What are the forms of the first person pronoun?

33. What are the forms of the second person pronoun?

34. What is the adjectival intensive use of αὐτός? _____

35. What position does an adjective stand in when it is in the intensive use?

36. What is the identical adjective use of the adjective autos?

37. What position does an adjective stand in when it is in the identical use?

38. What are the three uses of autos?

39. What are the demonstrative pronouns in English?

40. How can we distinguish οὗτος from αὐτός?

41. Do demonstrative pronouns stand in the attributive or predicate position?





42. What is the vocative case?

43. List the five Greek noun cases and their function in the sentence:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

44. What are some relative pronouns in English?

45. What does a relative pronoun do?

46. How do we determine the number and gender of a relative pronoun?

47. How do we determine case of a relative pronoun?

48. What are the eight noun rules?

49. What is a diphthong?

50. What are the three uses of αὐτός ?

Translate into English: λέγει, λέγομεν, λέγουσι, λέγετε, λέγεις. εὐρίσκομεν, γράφει, βάλλετε, ἀποθνήσκει, βλέπεις, ἐγείρουσι, κρίνετε, βάλλομεν, ἐσθίω, ἀποστέλλουσι, ἀκούουσι, λαμβάνετε, σώζομεν, μένει.

