Greek vocabulary practice

These are words occurring **more than 500 times** in the New Testament. Many you have learned in the lessons, but some you may have to look up. This word list is from Bruce Metzger, *Lexical Aids for Students of New Testament Greek.*

ἄνθρωπος, ου, ὁ

ἀπό with the gen.,

αὐτός

αὐτή

αὐτό

γάρ

γίνομαι

δέ

διά with the gen -

     with the acc-

ἐγώ

εἰμί

εἶπον

εἰς

ἐκ, ἐξ

ἐν

ἐπί

ἔρχομαι

ἔχω

θεός

ἵνα

καί

κατά

κύριος

λέγω

μή

ὁ

ἡ

τό

ὅς

ἥ

ὅ

ὅτι

οὗτος

αὕτη

τοῦτο

οὐ

οὐκ

οὐχ

πᾶς

πᾶσα

πᾶν

ποιέω

πρός

σύ

τίς

τί

τις

τι

ὡς

Greek sentence translation

If you do not recognize a vocabulary form, this is a good opportunity to open the hard copy of Green's Lexicon and practice using it.
You should either know the vocabulary in these sentences or can identify the form sufficiently to look it up in Green's lexicon. Try not to use your electronic resources.

John 1:1-5

After translating it is good practice to identify each form: vb, n, prep, conj.
Give the conjugation or parsing for verbs and nouns below the translation using abbreviations.
In verse 3, ἐγένετο is a 3 singular aorist middle indicative form of γίνομαι.
In verse 5, κατέλαβεν is a 3 singular aorist active indicative form of καταλαμβάνω.

Ἐν   ἀρχῇ   ἦν   ὁ   λόγος,   καὶ   ὁ   λόγος   ἦν   πρὸς

τὸν   θεόν,   καὶ   θεὸς   ἦν   ὁ   λόγος.

2 οὗτος   ἦν   ἐν   ἀρχῇ   πρὸς   τὸν   θεόν.

3 πάντα   δι'   αὐτοῦ   ἐγένετο,   καὶ   χωρὶς   αὐτοῦ

ἐγένετο   οὐδὲ   ἕν   ὃ   γέγονεν

4 ἐν   αὐτῷ   ζωὴ   ἦν,   καὶ   ἡ   ζωὴ   ἦν   τὸ   φῶς

τῶν   ἀνθρώπων·

5 καὶ   τὸ   φῶς   ἐν   τῇ   σκοτίᾳ   φαίνει,   καὶ   ἡ   σκοτία

αὐτὸ   οὐ   κατέλαβεν.

Words occurring 201 to 500 times

ἅγιος

ἀδελφός

ἀκούω

ἀλλά

ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός

ἀποκρίνομαι

γῆ, γῆς

γινώσκω

γυνή, γυναικός

δίδωμι

ἐάν

ἑαυτοῦ

εἰ

εἶδον

εἷς, μία, ἕν

ἐκεῖμος

ἐξέρχομαι

ἤ

ἡμέρα

θέλω

λαλέω

λαμβάνω

λόγος

μαθητής

μετά

οἶδα

ὄνομα, ἅτος

οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν

οὖν

οὐρανός

οὕτως

πατήρ, πατρός

περί

πιστεύω

πίστις

πνεῦμα

πολύς

υἱός

ὑπό

Greek sentence translation

If you do not recognize a vocabulary form, this is a good opportunity to open the hard copy of Green's Lexicon and practice using it.
You should either know the vocabulary in these sentences or can identify the form sufficiently to look it up in Green's lexicon. Use your electronic resources only as a last resort.

1 John 1:1-4

After translating it is good practice to identify each form: vb, n, prep, conj.
Give the conjugation or parsing for verbs and nouns below the translation using abbreviations.
In verse 1, ἀκηκόαμεν and ἑωράκαμεν are perfect tense verbs.
        Person -   Number -   Voice -   Mood -
        What is the vocabulary form and meaning of ἀκηκόαμεν?

        The vocabulary form of ἑωράκαμεν is ὁράω. What does it mean?

In verse 1, ἐθεασάμεθα is an aorist tense verb.
        Person -   Number -   Voice -   Mood -
        The vocabulary form is θεάομαι. What does it mean?

In verse 1, ἐψηλάφησαν is a 3 plural aorist active indicative of ψηλαφάω that means-

In verse 2, ἐφανερώθη is a 3 singular aorist passive indicative of φανερόω that means -

In verse 2, πατέρα is a masculine singular accusative of πατήρ that means -

In verse 3, ἔχητε is a subjunctive (mood) verb. Vocab form -   Meaning -
        Person -   Number -   Tense -   Voice -

In verse 4, ᾖ is a subjunctive (mood) verb.   Vocab form -   Meaning -
        Person -   Number -   Tense -

In verse 4, πεπληρωμένη is a perfect middle/passive participle feminine singular nominative.

Ὅ   ἦν   ἀπ'   ἀρχῆς,   ὃ   ἀκηκόαμεν,   ὃ   ἑωράκαμεν τοῖς

ὀφθαλμοῖς ἡμῶν,   ὃ   ἐθεασάμεθα   καὶ   αἱ   χεῖρες   ἡμῶν

ἐψηλάφησαν   περὶ   τοῦ   λόγου   τῆς   ζωῆς   2 καὶ   ἡ   ζωὴ

ἐφανερώθη,   καὶ   ἑωράκαμεν   καὶ   μαρτυροῦμεν   καὶ

ἀπαγγέλλομεν   ὑμῖν   τὴν   ζωὴν   τὴν   αἰώνιον   ἥτις   ἦν   πρὸς

τὸν   πατέρα   καὶ   ἐφανερώθη   ἡμῖν   3 ὃ   ἑωράκαμεν

καὶ   ἀκηκόαμεν,   ἀπαγγέλλομεν   καὶ   ὑμῖν,   ἵνα   καὶ   ὑμεῖς

κοινωνίαν ἔχητε μεθ᾽ ἡμῶν. καὶ ἡ κοινωνία δὲ ἡ ἡμετέρα μετὰ τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ μετὰ τοῦ υἱοῦ αὐτοῦ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. [4] καὶ ταῦτα γράφομεν ἡμεῖς, ἵνα ἡ χαρὰ ἡμῶν ᾖ πεπληρωμένη.

Greek vocabulary practice

These are words occurring **151 to 200 times** in the New Testament. Many you have learned in the lessons, but some you may have to look up. This word list is from Bruce Metzger, *Lexical Aids for Students of New Testament Greek.*

υἱός

ὑπό

ἄγγελος

ἁμαρτία

ἄν

Βασιλεία

γράφω

δόξα, δόξης

ἔθνος, ἔθνους

εἰσέρχομαι

ἔργον

ἐσθίω

εὑρίσκω

ἰδού

ἵστημι

καθώς

καρδία

κόσμος

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα

μέν

νεκρός

νόμος

ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι

ὄχλος

παρά

πόλις, -εως

πορεύομαι

τε

τότε

ὑπέρ

χάρις, χάριτος

χείρ, χειρός

If you do not recognize a vocabulary form, this is a good opportunity to open the hard copy of Green's Lexicon and practice using it.
This lesson will involve several vocabulary and forms we have not seen. I've tried to give you enough information to help you come to a translation. Use Green's lexicon if possible for translation of words we have not included in our lessons. Use your electronic resources only as a last resort.

In verse 2, φέρον is present active participle accusative singular from φέρω. We translate it "bearing," like the simple present indicative verb. The participle is acting as a circumstantial modifier for κλῆμα.

φέρη is the present subjunctive form. The subjunctive can be translated "it **might** bear."

λελάληκα is the perfect active indicative form of λαλέω. The perfect adds the sense of "I **have** spok**en.**" It sees it as something He has already done but it has a result that continues.

In verse 4, μείνατε is a aorist imperative form of μένω. The imperative imposes one person's desire upon another's. The aorist imperative frequently has a sense of urgency, "Get on it NOW!"
          Person -   Number -   Voice -   Mood -

ἐὰν ("if" a conditional particle) μὴ (not) is normally translated "except" or "unless."

μένη is a present active subjunctive 3 singular of μένω. With the ἐὰν conditional particle it stresses possibility but that it is not happening at that moment.

μένητε is the present active subjunctive of μένω. Identify the person and number.

In verse 5, μένων is the present active participles nominative singular of μένω. We translate it, "the one abiding."

ἐβλήθη is an aorist passive indicative form of βάλλω. How would we translate the passive?

ἐξηράνθη is an aorist passive indicative form of ξηραίνω. Define this verb and translate to represent the passive voice.

Ἐγώ εἰμι ἡ ἄμπελος ἡ ἀληθινὴ καὶ ὁ πατήρ μου ὁ γεωργός ἐστιν. [2] πᾶν κλῆμα ἐν ἐμοὶ μὴ φέρον καρπὸν αἴρει αὐτό, καὶ πᾶν τὸ καρπὸν φέρον καθαίρει αὐτὸ ἵνα καρπὸν πλείονα φέρῃ. [3] ἤδη ὑμεῖς καθαροί ἐστε διὰ τὸν λόγον ὃν λελάληκα ὑμῖν· [4] μείνατε ἐν ἐμοί, κἀγὼ ἐν ὑμῖν. καθὼς τὸ κλῆμα οὐ δύναται καρπὸν φέρειν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἐὰν μὴ μένῃ ἐν τῇ ἀμπέλῳ, οὕτως οὐδὲ ὑμεῖς ἐὰν μὴ ἐν ἐμοὶ μένητε. [5] ἐγώ εἰμι ἡ ἄμπελος, ὑμεῖς τὰ κλήματα. ὁ μένων ἐν ἐμοὶ κἀγὼ ἐν αὐτῷ οὗτος φέρει καρπὸν πολύν, ὅτι χωρὶς ἐμοῦ οὐ δύνασθε ποιεῖν οὐδέν. [6] ἐὰν μή τις μένῃ ἐν ἐμοί, ἐβλήθη ἔξω ὡς τὸ κλῆμα καὶ ἐξηράνθη καὶ συνάγουσιν αὐτὰ καὶ εἰς τὸ πῦρ βάλλουσιν καὶ καίεται.