

GREEK AND HEBREW ORIENTATION  
Greek Alphabet

File 3 (BC)  
R8110

I. WRITING TECHNIQUES: (NOTE: "·" refers to proper starting point.)

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω

II. ALPHABET: Order, Spelling, and Pronunciation

LETTER	SOUND	LETTER NAME (Greek and English)	PRONUNCIATION	TRANSLITERATION
1. Αα <sup>☆</sup>	ah (father)	άλφα (alpha)	alfah	a
2. Ββ	our B	βητα (bêta)	baytah	b
3. Γγ <sup>1</sup>	our G (never gell)	γάμμα (gamma)	gahmah	g
4. Δδ	our D	δέλτα (delta)	delltah	d
5. Εε <sup>☆2</sup>	eh (met)	έψιλον (epsilon)	eppsiloh	e
6. Ζζ	z	ζητα (zêta)	zaytah	z
7. Ηη <sup>☆2</sup>	ay (way)	ήτα (êta)	aytah	ê
8. Θθ	th (thick) (not the)	θητα (thêta)	thaytah	th
9. Ιι <sup>☆</sup>	ee (machine), y (you)	ιώτα (iôta)	eeohtah	i
10. Κκ	our K	κάππα (kappa)	kahpah	k
11. Λλ	our L	λάμβδα (lambda)	lahmdah	l
12. Μμ	our M	μυ (mu)	mew	m
13. Νν	our N	νυ (nu)	new	n
14. Ξξ	our X	ξι (xi)	ksee	x
15. Οο <sup>☆2</sup>	o (more)	ό μικρον (omicron)	ommicron	o
16. Ππ	our P	πι (pi)	pee	p
17. Ρρ <sup>5</sup>	our R	ρῶ (rhō)	row	r
18. Σσ (ς) <sup>3</sup>	s (house)	σίγμα (sigma)	sigmah	s
19. Ττ	our T	ταυ (tau)	tow (towel)	t
20. Υυ <sup>☆</sup>	say oo/hold lips/say ee	ύ ψιλον (upsilon)	ûpsilon	u
21. Φφ	ph, f	φι (phi)	phee	y ph (f)
22. Χχ <sup>4</sup>	kkkh (nacht)	χι (chi)	kkkhee	ch
23. Ψψ	ps (lips)	ψι (psi)	psee	ps
24. Ωω <sup>☆2</sup>	o (tone)	ώ μεγα (ômega)	ohmegah	ō
25.	(Breathing marks—rough breathing over an initial vowel indicates it is preceded by an "h" sound. Smooth breathing has no effect. Rough breathing (´), smooth breathing (˘).)			h

III. DIPHTHONGS (Combined Vowels—pronounce by sounding vowels together)

1. *ai* as *ai* in aisle
2. *ei* as *ei* in freight
3. *oi* as *oi* in oil
4. *ui* as *ui* in weep
5. *au* as *au* in Faust, cow
6. *ou* as *ou* in group
7. *eu* as *eu* in feud

NOTE: Pronounce *η* and *ει* alike and *ευ* and *ηυ* alike.

Aspiration and accent stand on the second letter of a diphthong.

☆ denotes vowels

<sup>1</sup> sounds like our N before another *γάμμα* (e.g. "angel" from *ἄγγελος* ahngeloss), and rarely before *κ*, *χ*, and *ξ*.

<sup>2</sup> short and long E (*έψιλον* and *ήτα*); short and long O (*ό μικρον* and *ω μεγα*).

<sup>3</sup> σ = ς (only at word end).

<sup>4</sup> drag out a very gentle k sound.

<sup>5</sup> at the beginning of a word, *ρ* bears a rough breathing mark.

Word Study: Thought (2 Cor. 10:5)

INSTRUCTIONS: This assignment will guide you through a simple, limited study on the Greek word translated "thought" in 2 Corinthians 10:5 (KJV).

- 1) Read through the entire study briefly, to get an idea of what you will be doing.
- 2) Then go through the study step-by-step, carefully following the directions in order. Be sure to answer all the questions.

TOOLS: You will use the following books for this assignment:

- 1) KJV Bible; NAS New Testament; Rotherham's New Testament.
- 2) Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible.
- 3) New Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament.
- 4) Kittel's Theological Dictionary of the New Testament (edited by G.W. Bromiley).
- 5) Vincent's Word Studies in the New Testament.
- 6) Robertson's Word Pictures in the New Testament.
- 7) New Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament.
- 8) Index to the Bauer-Arndt-Gingrich Greek Lexicon (Alsop).
- 9) Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament (Bauer-Arndt-Gingrich).
- 10) Vine's Expository Dictionary of New Testament Words.
- 11) The Amplified Bible; The New Testament: An Expanded Translation (Wuest).

Note: These are available in the Library. Numbers 1 and 11 are in the Translations section, number 2 in the Scripture Reference section, numbers 3-10 in the Greek Reference section.

PART ONE: Read 2 Corinthians 10:5 in the KJV.

- 1) Consider the word "thought" in this verse. Suppose you want to do a study on this Greek word so you can better understand this verse. This is often how word studies start.
- 2) First, read all of chapter 10, with a view to comprehending Paul's subject and how verse 5 (especially "thought") fits into it.
- 3) Next, re-read the entire chapter in the NAS translation; then go through it in Rotherham's version.
- 4) When you have satisfied yourself that you are familiar with the context, answer the following questions (using only chapter 10):
  - a) Whose "thoughts" is Paul referring to?
  - b) What is to be done with them?
  - c) Why?

PART TWO: The next step is to find out what the Greek word is for "thought" in 2 Cor. 10:5. For this you will use Strong's concordance.

- 1) Look up the word "thought" in the main body of the concordance. What page is it on?
- 2) Look down the list of verses until you locate 2 Cor. 10:5. What is the number printed at the end of that line?

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- 3) Now look up that number in the Greek Dictionary of the New Testament at the back of the concordance.
- a) The first word you see is the word itself written in Greek letters. Carefully copy it here:
  - b) The second word you see is the transliteration of the word into English letters. Copy it here:

Note: Having it written down here will help you identify the word when you see it in the books.

- c) The third word you see is the probable pronunciation of the word.
- d) Next it gives the number of the root word that this comes from. Look up that number and carefully read that definition. Also, look up any numbers in this article, which trace the word still further back. Then return to your original number and word.
- e) Following the root number, the actual definition of the word is given. Write this down for future reference:

Note: The three words that follow this sign (:-) are the words used to translate this word in the KJV.

PART THREE: Now you must find every place that the Greek word is used in the New Testament. To do this you will need the New Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament.

- 1) Using the number you have written down in the blank of Part Two, section 2, look up the Greek word in the concordance.
  - a) What page is it found on?
  - b) How many times is this Greek word used in the New Testament?

Note: The word in italics is the word that the KJV has selected to translate the Greek word being studied.

- 2) Now look up each one of those Scriptures and ascertain how the word is used in each place.
  - Read the whole chapter for every verse you look up, being careful to follow the flow of the writer's thought.
  - After you read a chapter in the KJV, read it in the NAS, and then in Rotherham.

\* Note: Remember that you are not reading Greek, but the English of the KJV (and NAS and Rotherham). The translators may have made a mistake or (in the case of KJV and Rotherham) may have used a word we don't use anymore or use differently today. Discipline your mind to "X" the word in italics (in the concordance). That is, try to read the context without considering the English translation of the word you are studying. This is extremely difficult, but you must try very hard.

\* Caution: Keep in mind that, although a Greek word will have one primary meaning, it may have to be translated different ways, depending upon how it is used. Do not try to force an artificial uniformity upon your word. Only settle for a meaning

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which fits comfortably into its context. And when you come back to the original passage (2 Cor. 10:5), don't impose all of the meanings that the word is possible of conveying, but only the one which fits most comfortably into its context.

- 3) After having studied all the contexts in which the word is used, there should be a word (or words) in English which best identifies the content of the Greek word, to your mind.
  - a) If you have difficulty settling on a word which best translates the word, use a dictionary of synonyms.
  - b) In the space provided, write the word which you feel best translates the Greek word. If you believe the word has more than one meaning, list the Scriptures where it is used, along with the meaning it has in each place.

PART FOUR: To find out how the word was used outside of the New Testament, we use Kittel's Theological Dictionary of the New Testament.

- 1) Volume X contains the index for the entire set. Since the word "thought" was used by the KJV to translate the word, look up that word in the section called "Index of English Keywords."
  - a) What page is the word "thought" found on?
  - b) Notice that there are several articles listed. Ordinarily, you would have to look all these up, until you came to the one you wanted. But we'll spare you—the one you want is "IV:968-971" (Volume IV, pages 968-971).  
Note: Another route to take would be to look up 2 Cor. 10:5 in the "Biblical References - New Testament" section of volume X.
  - c) Turning to volume IV, page 968, you notice you are in the middle of a long article and the Greek word you want is nowhere to be seen! Don't panic, just turn toward the beginning of the article (p. 948). But turn back slowly because you will see the word you're after located on page 960.
- 2) Read the article on the word being studied (p. 960). Don't worry about long sentences in Greek and obscure abbreviations; you can read around those and still get the gist of the information.
  - a) Notice that the article consists of three main sections, discussing the usage of the word in first, Classical and Hellenistic Greek; second, the New Testament; and third, Christian literature.
  - b) For each of these three areas, summarize what they say about the word's frequency of usage and about the meaning(s) it carries:

Classical and Hellenistic Greek

- Frequency:
- Meaning(s):

New Testament

- Frequency:
- Meaning(s):

(continued)

Christian Literature

- Frequency:
- Meaning(s):

PART FIVE: Next, check to see what Robertson's and Vincent's Greek word studies have to say about the word.

1) Vincent's Word Studies in the New Testament.

- a) You want volume III of the black set ("Pauline Epistles").
- b) Go to the "Index of English Words" in the back of volume III.
- c) Since you now know that the Greek word is sometimes translated "mind" in the KJV, look up that word.
  - What page is it found on?
  - You see there are eight different places in this volume where he discusses "mind (noun)".
  - If you look them up you will find that none of them deals with the particular Greek word we are studying.
- d) Look up every Scripture where the Greek word is used (using your list from Englishman's).
- e) In the space provided, list each Scripture, along with what Vincent says about that word there.

2) Robertson's Word Pictures in the New Testament.

- a) You want volume IV - Epistles of Paul.
- b) Since Robertson's has no index in the back, you must look up each individual passage where the word is used.
- c) Summarize Thayer's definition, by listing the New Testament passages along with his definitions:

PART SIX: This step involves looking up the definitions of the Greek word in two of the better Greek-English lexicons.

1) New Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament.

- a) This is a white paperback book. Like the New Englishman's Greek Concordance, this work is keyed numerically to Strong's concordance.
- b) Again, look up the number assigned to the Greek word in Strong's (you wrote it in the blank in Part Two, section 2). What page is it on in New Thayer's?
- c) Summarize Thayer's definitions, by listing the New Testament passages along with his definitions:

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2) A Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament by Bauer-Arndt-Gingrich.

a) You were able to use Thayer's lexicon, even though the words were listed in Greek, because the New Thayer's was keyed to the numbers in Strong's. Likewise, though B-A-G lexicon is listed by the Greek, you can still use it—by going first to the Index to Bauer-Arndt-Gingrich Greek Lexicon by John R. Alsup.

b) Take a minute to leaf through Alsup's index; you see that it is set up in the order of the New Testament books, Matthew to Revelation.

- Using your list from Englishman's Greek concordance, you can look up any of those Scriptures in this index, and it will tell you which page the B-A-G lexicon defines our Greek word on.

- Look up 2 Cor. 2:11 (the first place this Greek word is used in the New Testament) in the index.

- What page did you find it on in the index?

- The verse looked something like this in the index:

11	AGNOEW 1	BE IGNORANT 1
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1B

NOEMA 1	DESIGN	54
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3A

etc.

etc.

- Of course, the second word listed is the word you want. "Design" is Alsup's suggested translation of the word in this verse. "543A" means that the Greek word is defined on page 543 of the B-A-G lexicon, on the upper left-hand quarter of the page.

c) Using this information, find the word in the B-A-G lexicon.

- Hint: It is actually the part of the definition that contains 2 Cor. 2:11 (the Scripture you looked up in the index) that is found on p. 543; the definition itself starts at the bottom of p. 542.

- Read the definition carefully and summarize it in the space below:

PART SEVEN: You are now ready to correlate your information and draw some conclusions as to the meaning of the word.

1) In order to collate all the facts, it might be helpful to list them on a separate piece of paper.

- One good method is to list the Scriptures where the word is used down the left-hand side of the paper, and then list the names of the tools you used across the top of the paper. Fill in the chart with brief summaries of the definitions and meanings given. It is extremely helpful to see all of your research at a glance—it makes comparisons much easier.

2) With your findings listed in front of you, go back and look at every Scripture that used the word, and see if you agree with their opinions

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as to what it means in these contexts.

- At this point, you will take out the Amplified Bible and Wuest's Expanded Translation, and look up all the passages in these translations. Often you will find the concepts discussed in the word studies and lexicons brought out in the renderings of these expanded translations.
- What word(s) did the Amplified Bible use to translate this word?

- What word(s) did Wuest use to translate this word?

3) Final Questions:

- a) What have you found to be the primary meaning of this Greek word?
  
- b) List each place it is used in the New Testament and how you think it should be translated each time.
  
- c) Does your understanding of the Greek word either change or add to your comprehension of 2 Cor. 10:5? If so, in what way?
  
- d) Does it alter or add to your understanding of any of the other passages in which it was used? How?

GREEK AND HEBREW ORIENTATION  
Assignment: Word Study in James

File 16 (BC) R8110  
(H-BC-GH016)

WORD STUDY IN JAMES

Using the Greek reference works available, study the following words in James, chapter 1. Build your own word studies of each, drawing pertinent data from any or all the Greek reference works we have studied in this class.

1:6—wavering; wave; tossed  
1:8—double-minded; unstable  
1:21—lay apart; filthiness; superfluity of naughtiness; engrafted  
1:22—deceivings



Glossary

- ABLATIVE CASE: the case denoting point of departure in a thought of removal or derivation.
- ACCENT: the prominence of a syllable in a word, in terms of loudness, pitch, or length, or a combination of these.
- ACCUSATIVE CASE: the case indicating the direction, extent, or end of action.
- ACTIVE VOICE: the voice of a verb expressing an action performed by its subject.
- ADJECTIVE: a word used to modify a noun or pronoun.
- ADVERB: a word used to modify a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
- ALPHABET: The basic elements of a language from which words are constructed.
- AORIST TENSE: the most prevalent of Greek tenses, denoting action simply as occurring, without reference to its progress - (indefinite as to time).
- BREATHING MARK: the two types of marks occurring over vowels which begin words - eg. (´)rough, (˘) smooth.
- CASES: the relationships nouns have with other words in the sentence.
- CLAUSE: a group of words which has a finite verb, but is only part of a complete sentence.
- CONJUGATION: the classification of verb forms according to their spelling changes based on tense, person, etc.
- CONJUNCTION: a word that joins words or groups of words.
- CONSONANT: those letters pronounced with obstructed breath, compared to vowels pronounced with unobstructed breath.
- DATIVE CASE: the case expressing the person or object more indirectly concerned (i.e. - indirect object) - eg. toss the ball to Bill.
- DECLENSION: the classification of noun forms according to their changes in spelling based on case.
- DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN: a pronoun which points out a particular person or thing - eg. these, those houses; this, that house.
- DIPHTHONGS: two vowels connected and blended into a single sound - in Greek they are: *αι, αυ, ει, οι, ου, ευ, ηυ, υι*
- FEMININE: the gender designating words referring to females or things regarded as female.
- FUTURE TENSE: the tense used to express an action or make a statement about something that will occur in the future.

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**GENDER:** the classification of a word, according to its sex.

**GENITIVE CASE:** the case defining or describing another noun- e.g. heart of unbelief.

**IMPERFECT TENSE:** the tense denoting an incomplete action, one that is in its course but is not yet accomplished.

**IMPERATIVE MOOD:** the mood used to express a request or command.

**INDEFINITE PRONOUN:** a pronoun referring generally, rather than specifically, to persons, places, or things- e.g. somebody, anything, others.

**INDICATIVE MOOD:** the mood used to make statements of fact.

**INFINITIVE:** a verb form (usually preceded by 'to' in English) that is used as a noun or a modifier.

**INSTRUMENTAL CASE:** the case denoting the means or instrument by which an action is done.

**INTENSIVE PRONOUN:** a pronoun emphasizing identity- e.g. the same spirit, the Spirit Himself ( *αὐτός* only one in Gk.).

**INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN:** a pronoun used in questions- e.g. who, whom, which, what, whose.

**IRREGULAR VERBS:** those verbs which present variations in the structure of the verb stem when conjugated- e.g. is-was, run-ran.

**KOINE GREEK:** the common vernacular of ancient Greek-the type of Greek used in writing the New Testament.

**LOCATIVE CASE:** the case denoting point of location.

**MASCULINE:** the gender designating words referring to males or things regarded as male.

**MIDDLE VOICE:** the voice of a verb which describes the subject as participating in the results of the action- e.g. . . .for himself. . .

**MOOD:** the property of a verb showing how the action is standing in relation to reality.

**NEUTER:** the gender designating words which refer to things not regarded as female or male.

**NOMINATIVE CASE:** the case expressing the subject of a finite verb (the doer of the action)

**NUMBER:** the property of a word showing whether one or more than one person or thing is involved- i.e. singular or plural.

**OPTATIVE MOOD:** the mood used to make statements of possibility- e.g. he may run.

**PAPYRI:** an ancient writing material, made from the papyrus reed, an Egyptian water plant.

- PARADIGMS: an example of a declension or conjugation.
- PARTICIPLE: a word that is formed from a verb, and used as an adjective.
- PARTICLES: the classification of all Greek words which cannot be put into any other groups such as noun, verb, etc.
- PASSIVE VOICE: the voice of a verb expressing action performed upon its subject (or when subject is result of action).
- PERFECT TENSE: the tense of completed action.
- PERSONAL PRONOUNS: those pronouns expressing person- e.g. he, she, it.
- PERSON: the relation of the person writing or speaking to the action or assertion of the verb written or spoken.
- PLUPERFECT TENSE: the tense representing action as complete and the results of action in existence at same point in past time.
- POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS: those pronouns denoting possession- e.g. my book, his car, our house.
- PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES: a group of words beginning with a preposition and usually ending with a noun or a pronoun- e.g. on the roof, for him.
- PREPOSITIONS: those words used to show relationship of a noun or pronoun to some other word in the sentence- e.g. the house of God.
- PRESENT TENSE: the tense which expresses an action that is occurring at the present time.
- PRONOUNS: a word which is a substitute for a noun- it is used to avoid repetition of the noun itself.
- RECIPROCAL PRONOUN: a pronoun which as a plural subject is affected by the interchange of action of the verb- e.g. we love one another.
- REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS: a pronoun to which the action expressed by the verb is 'reflected back- e.g. do thyself no harm.
- REGULAR VERBS: those verbs which retain the same verb stem when conjugated.
- RELATIVE PRONOUNS: those pronouns used to introduce subordinate clauses- e.g. that, who, whom, whose, which.
- SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: the mood expressing a thought or wish, rather than an actual fact.
- SYNTAX: the classifying of words according to their relationships with other words in a sentence.
- TENSE: the property of a verb which shows its time and kind of action (kind of action is the main idea involved in the Gk.)
- TENSE STEM: the form of the verb employed to distinguish the tense- e.g. *ἀγο* (verb stem), *ἀγαγ* (aorist stem).

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TRANSITIVENESS IN VERBS: the property determining whether or not a verb expresses action upon an object (transitive), or not (intransitive).

VERB STEM: the simple form of the verb which constitutes the basis for all other spelling inflections during conjugation.

VOCATIVE CASE: the case expressing the noun as being directly addressed- e.g. "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"

VOICE: the property of a verb which indicates how the subject is related to the action- e.g. I threw the ball (active voice).

GREEK AND HEBREW ORIENTATION  
Assignment: 2 Timothy 2:15

File 28 (BC) R8110  
(H-BC-GH028)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Corrector \_\_\_\_\_  
Score \_\_\_\_\_

REFERENCE MATERIALS: Vincent's Greek Word Studies, Vine's Dictionary,  
Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Find the phrase "rightly dividing" in the KJV in 2 Timothy 2:15, then locate the same phrase and read the article in Vincent's Greek Word Studies.
2. Locate the article on "rightly dividing" in Vine's Dictionary.
3. Find Thayer's definition of this Greek word.
4. With this information, answer the following questions.

QUESTIONS:

1. How many words in the original Greek verse are represented by "rightly dividing" in 2 Timothy 2:15? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What two Greek words are combined as orthotomeo?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the literal English of this word orthotomeo? (Combine the literal meaning of the two Greek words in question 2 above.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How many times does this word appear in the Greek New Testament?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What is Vincent's abbreviation for: "the word or phrase appears in the New Testament only here"? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What is Vincent's abbreviation to show that orthotomeo does not appear in classical Greek? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What symbols do Vine and Thayer use to show that all the New Testament occurrences of the Greek word are mentioned in the article?  
Vine's: \_\_\_\_\_ Thayer's: \_\_\_\_\_
8. What part of speech does Vine put orthotomeo under?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What is the R.V. (Revised Version) translation for orthotomeo according to Vine? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What two verses in the Greek translation of the Old Testament do have orthotomeo? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Putting together the information you gained from Vincent, Vine, and Thayer, how would you define this word? What is the admonition of 2 Timothy 2:15 in light of this word?

GREEK ORIENTATION  
Review Final

File 33 (BC) R804  
(H-BC-GOR33)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Corrector \_\_\_\_\_

100 points possible

PART I — MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one best answer per question. (2 pts. each)

1. How does Englishman's Greek Concordance list its entries?
  - a. By English word, with a literal Greek translation of each usage of the word.
  - b. By English word, with King James translation of each usage of the word.
  - c. By English word, with New American Standard translation of each usage of the word.
  - d. By Greek word, with a literal Greek translation of each usage of the word.
  - e. By Greek word, with King James translation of each usage of the word.
2. What does Vincent's Greek Word Studies contain?
  - a. A listing of all the Greek words in the New Testament.
  - b. A study of all the Greek words in the New Testament.
  - c. A study of each verse in the New Testament, with many of the Greek words discussed.
  - d. A study of all the verbs in the New Testament.
  - e. A listing of all the English words in the New Testament.
3. Which of the following is found in the Analytical Greek Lexicon?
  - a. A Scripture index.
  - b. An English to Greek index.
  - c. A grammatical analysis of every Greek word in the New Testament.
  - d. A grammatical analysis of every English word in the New Testament.
  - e. A listing of every Greek word in its transliterated form (capitalized).
4. Which of the following is found in the body of Vine's Greek Dictionary?
  - a. English word entries keyed to the Greek entries by a system of reference numbers.
  - b. English word entries subdivided into parts of speech and Greek words used for each English word.
  - c. Greek word entries with English word subdivisions.
  - d. Greek word entries subdivided into parts of speech and related Greek words.
5. What translation appears in the small margin of the Kingdom Interlinear Translation?
  - a. Wuest's Expanded translation.
  - b. New American Standard Version.
  - c. Rotherham's Emphasized translation.
  - d. New World translation.
  - e. Young's Literal translation.

(continued)

6. What does the fully capitalized YOU show in the Kingdom Interlinear Translation?
- Singular verb.
  - Plural verb.
  - Adjective phrase.
  - Singular pronoun.
  - Plural pronoun.
7. If you looked up "sit" (Luke 22:69) in Vine's Dictionary and found that there were eleven different Greek words, how could you find the right Greek word faster than by reading each paragraph?
- Go to the index.
  - Go to Thayer's Lexicon.
  - Go to the Analytical Greek Lexicon.
  - Go to Young's Concordance.
  - Go to Dana and Mantey's index.
8. If you found the verb "look up" (Luke 21:28) in Vincent's Greek Word Studies but his discussion was limited and you wanted to know more about the tense, mood, and voice of this verb, what books should you go to?
- Analytical Greek Lexicon and Dana and Mantey's Grammar.
  - Young's Concordance, Vine's Dictionary, and Thayer's Lexicon.
  - Young's Concordance and Dana and Mantey's Grammar.
  - Analytical Greek Lexicon and Englishman's Greek Concordance.
  - Englishman's Greek Concordance, Vine's Dictionary, and Dana and Mantey's Grammar.
9. If you found the word "servants" (Luke 15:22) in Vincent's Greek Word Studies but Vincent did not give the Greek word at all, where would you go to find it as quickly and easily as possible?
- Thayer's Lexicon.
  - Englishman's Concordance.
  - Analytical Greek Lexicon.
  - Vine's Greek Dictionary.
  - Young's Concordance.
10. If you found the word "alone" (Luke 4:4) in the King James Version and you wanted to quickly find every other place in the New Testament where the Greek word for "alone" appeared, where would you look?
- Young's Concordance with Englishman's Greek Concordance.
  - Young's Concordance with Thayer's Lexicon.
  - Young's Concordance.
  - Englishman's Greek Concordance.
  - Analytical Greek Lexicon.
11. Which reference work lists all the references using one English word in the New Testament under one heading?
- Young's Concordance.
  - Englishman's Greek Concordance.
  - Strong's Concordance.
  - Vine's Dictionary.
  - Vincent's Greek Word Studies.

(continued)

12. When using the Analytical Greek Lexicon, how do you the grammatical analysis of a Greek word?
- It is given in each column, to the right of the Greek word.
  - It is found at the definition of the word.
  - It is given on the left side of each column in parentheses following each listed word.
  - It is found by locating the section number given in the main entry in the table of contents.
  - It is located by the index at the back of the book.
13. What is the best place to find the section number for the discussion of a particular Greek tense in Dana and Mantey's Greek Grammar?
- The Greek index in back.
  - The English index in back.
  - The Table of Contents in front.
  - The Scripture index in back.
  - The paradigms in back.
14. Which two reference works studied in class have a Greek to English index like Young's Concordance, but without the number of times each word is used in the New Testament?
- Thayer's Greek Lexicon and Vincent's Greek Word Studies.
  - Analytical Greek Lexicon and Dana and Mantey's Grammar.
  - Vincent's Greek Word Studies and Englishman's Greek Concordance.
  - Vine's Dictionary and Thayer's Greek Lexicon.
  - Vine's Dictionary and Englishman's Greek Concordance.
15. To move directly from Vincent's Greek Word Studies to the Analytical Greek Lexicon to study the grammatical analysis of a Greek word, what piece of information is most needed?
- The King James word.
  - The part of speech.
  - The Greek word in its dictionary form.
  - The Greek word as in the text.
  - The literal meaning.
16. To move directly from the grammatical analysis of a Greek word in the Analytical Greek Lexicon to the definition in Thayer's Greek Lexicon, what piece of information is most needed?
- The page number in the Analytical Greek Lexicon.
  - The part of speech.
  - The dictionary form of the word.
  - The grammatical analysis.
  - The English definition.

(continued)



17. To move directly from Thayer's Greek Lexicon to the main body of Englishman's Greek Concordance in researching a word, what piece of information is most needed?
- The English word from the King James Version.
  - The Greek word from Thayer's Greek Lexicon.
  - The definition from Thayer's Greek Lexicon.
  - The part of speech from Thayer's Greek Lexicon.
  - The list of references in which the Greek word appears in the New Testament.
18. To move directly from one Greek word in Vine's Dictionary to the same Greek word in the body of Englishman's Greek Concordance, what piece of information is most needed?
- The King James word.
  - The part of speech.
  - The Greek word.
  - The English definition.
  - The number of times the Greek word appears in the New Testament.
19. To move directly from the English to Greek index in the back of Englishman's Greek Concordance into the body of the same concordance in researching a word, what piece of information is most needed?
- The English word.
  - The part of speech.
  - The English word and its page number.
  - The Greek word and its page number.
  - The Scripture reference.
20. To move directly from Analytical Greek Lexicon to Dana and Mantey's Grammar in researching a word, what piece of information is most needed?
- The page number in Analytical Greek Lexicon.
  - The part of speech and related grammatical analysis.
  - The English word.
  - The Greek word in its dictionary form.
  - The Greek word as in the text.
21. Which chain of references would you follow in order to most quickly find the number of times the Greek word for "hope" in I Corinthians 13:13 appears in the New Testament?
- Vincent's Greek Word Studies—Young's Concordance—Vine's Dictionary—Thayer's Lexicon.
  - Young's Concordance—Englishman's Greek Concordance.
  - Kingdom Interlinear—Analytical Greek Lexicon.
  - Vine's Dictionary—Strong's Concordance.
  - Vine's Dictionary—Englishman's Greek Concordance.
22. Which of the following reference works has an appendix of variant textual readings of the text of the New Testament?
- Vincent's Greek Word Studies.
  - Englishman's Greek Concordance.
  - Dana and Mantey's Grammar.
  - Young's Concordance.
  - Analytical Greek Lexicon.

(continued)

23. Which of the following facts is given by the Greek to English Index in Young's Concordance?
- The Greek word in capitalized Greek letters.
  - The Greek word in a capitalized transliteration.
  - The Greek words alphabetized according to the Greek alphabet.
  - The page number on which each English word may be found in the concordance.
  - The synonymous Greek words that are translated as the one English word.
24. What information is gained about a word by using the Analytical Greek Lexicon that cannot be found in any of the other works studied in class?
- The Greek spelling in the text.
  - The Scriptures where the word appears.
  - The number of times the word appears in the New Testament.
  - The definition of the word.
  - The grammatical analysis of the word.
25. In which section of Dana and Mantey's Grammar would you look to find information on Greek tenses?
- Accidence.
  - Syntax.
  - Appendix.
  - Paradigms.
  - Clauses.
26. What is found in the back of each of the four volumes of Vincent's Greek Word Studies that is very helpful in making full use of this reference work?
- An index of both English and Greek words used.
  - An index of Greek words used.
  - An index of English words used.
  - A concordance of proper names.
  - A short Greek to English dictionary of the words used.

PART II — Comparison of Young's and Strong's Concordances. Place a "Y" in the blank beside each statement which applies to Young's Concordance. Place an "S" before the statements that apply to Strong's. (1 point each).

27. \_\_\_ Defines Greek and Hebrew words briefly in the main body of the concordance.
28. \_\_\_ Has both Hebrew and Greek dictionaries at the back.
29. \_\_\_ Lists English words strictly according to how they are spelled in the King James Version.
30. \_\_\_ Often lists several forms of an English word under one heading.
31. \_\_\_ Contains historical information about Bible characters and places in the main body.
32. \_\_\_ Has symbols in the main body that indicate words which were translated differently in the Revised Version.
33. \_\_\_ Has a Greek-English index telling how many times each Greek word has been translated by each English word or words.
34. \_\_\_ Gives numbers in the main body which indicate the conjugation of Hebrew verbs.

PART III — TRANSLITERATION.

35. Write and transliterate the Greek alphabet: (24 pts.)

36. Transliterate the following Greek words, making sure to watch for breath marks and indicate long vowels: (2 pts. each.)

- a. ἀγάπη
- b. ἄνω
- c. ἁμαρτία
- d. ἄρπαξω
- e. γλώσσα
- f. φιλέω
- g. χάρις
- h. ὥρα

PART I

1. Look up John 21:15-17 in the King James Version.
2. How many total times do "lovest" and "love" appear in these verses?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Consult Young's Concordance under "to love." What are the two Greek words translated as "lovest" and "love" in these verses?  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
4. Look up these same verses in Strong's Concordance under "lovest" and "love," and find the Greek word in the back which corresponds to the number in the main concordance. Does Strong's Concordance agree with Young's? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Now read the Greek interlinear for these verses in John 21.  
Was Young's correct? \_\_\_\_\_  
Was Strong's correct? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Consult Vine's Dictionary on the meaning of these two words especially in John 21:15-17. What does Vine say about the meaning of these two words in John 21:15-17?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. What does Vincent's Greek Word Studies say about the meaning of these words in John 21:15-17?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Does Vincent agree with Vine? (Compare carefully, and explain.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What does Thayer's Lexicon give as the basic definitions of these two verbs? (Consult Young's Concordance again for Greek spellings, if necessary.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

PART II

1. Look up 1 Corinthians 1:10 in the King James Version.

(continued)

6. Look up this word in Vine's Expository Dictionary. From what two Greek words does Vine say this word is formed?

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

What is his literal translation of the phrase in which this word appears?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Look up this same phrase in the Kingdom Interlinear Translation. How is it translated under the Greek text there?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. In light of the context of this verse, to what truth is the Holy Spirit pointing?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Does Thayer's Greek Lexicon define this word as accurately as Vine's does? \_\_\_\_\_

GREEK AND HEBREW ORIENTATION  
Assignment: Mtt. 5:41; John 6:31; & Jas. 2:9

File 35 (BC) R8110  
(H-BC-GH035)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

PART I

1. Read Matthew 5:41 in the King James Version.
2. Look up "compel" in Young's Concordance, and give the Greek word.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Examine Vincent's Greek Word Studies for this passage. What truth is shown by the use of this word?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What further information does Vine's add to your understanding?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What does Strong's Concordance give as another definition?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Does this shed light on this verse that is not seen in the English of the King James Version? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Describe the meaning of this verse in light of this information.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

PART II

1. In John 6:31, what is the Greek word for "bread" according to the Kingdom Interlinear Translation? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Look up "bread" in Strong's Concordance, and find the Greek word in the dictionary at the back. \_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the difference between the spelling of the word in Strong's and in the Interlinear? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Look up the word in John 6:31 (as the interlinear spells it) in the Analytical Greek Lexicon; and find the dictionary spelling, across the column from the other spelling.
5. What is the reason for the alternate spelling, according to the information in the Analytical Greek Lexicon?  
\_\_\_\_\_

(continued)

PART III

1. Look up James 2:9 in the King James Version.
2. Look up this verse in Kingdom Interlinear, and find the Greek word for "respect of persons." \_\_\_\_\_
3. Locate this word in the Analytical Greek Lexicon, and notice the slight difference in spelling. What does Vine's Dictionary give as the reason for the difference?

\_\_\_\_\_

How is this word grammatically related to its dictionary form, according to the Analytical?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Locate the definition of this verb in the Analytical. What is it?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The Analytical lists two nouns that are directly related to this verb. What are the nouns and their definitions?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What information is found on a related word in Vincent's Greek Word Studies?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. Using Strong's Concordance, find the Greek word for "born" in John 3:3. What is it? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The Greek word for "again" in the phrase "born again" in John 3:3 is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. According to Strong, what is the meaning of this word?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  - b. According to Englishman's Greek Concordance, how many times is this word found in the New Testament? \_\_\_\_\_
3. According to the Analytical Greek Lexicon, what is the voice of this verb for "born" as it is formed in John 3:3? (Use the Interlinear to locate the spelling.) \_\_\_\_\_
4. In a brief sentence, how do Dana and Mantey define this particular voice?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. According to Strong's Concordance, what is the Greek word for "born again" in 1 Peter 1:23? \_\_\_\_\_  
Use Strong's number system to describe the roots of this verb.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Look up this Greek word in Englishman's Greek Concordance. What other New Testament reference uses the word? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Using the Interlinear along with the Analytical Greek Lexicon, find the grammatical analysis of this word as it appears in these two verses; then write the Scripture references, the Greek words, and the grammatical information on the lines below. Be sure to write out the terms which are abbreviated in the Analytical. (NOTE: In this case, "p." means perfect, not person.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Why do you think the voice of the verb form is different in these two passages?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. The verbs in both of these passages are a particular kind of verb form. What is that form?  
\_\_\_\_\_

(continued)



10. Read Dana and Mantey, section 202, particularly numbers 1, 2, and 3, concerning the tense of participles. What do they say about the tense of the participle found in 1 Peter 1:23?

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How is this participle translated under the Greek in the Interlinear?

11. Some cults teach that being born again is an experience which occurs after this life, not during it. In light of the tense of the participle in 1 Peter 1:23 and what you have learned about it, can you find any information that would refute such a position?

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GREEK AND HEBREW ORIENTATION  
Quiz: Greek Noun Cases and Verb Tenses

File 37 (BC) R8110  
(H-BC-GH037)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Corrector \_\_\_\_\_

20 pts. possible

(1 pt. per blank)

1. How many noun cases are there in Greek? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What case would the subject of a sentence be found in? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What case would a direct object be found in? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What Greek case takes the same form as the Genitive case?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What three Greek cases all take the same form?  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
6. Which case shows a source or point of departure? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Which case shows the sphere or position of an object or action?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Which case shows that one noun indicates the possessor, character, kind, or quality of another? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Which case shows that an action or thing is viewed with reference to a particular noun? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Which case is used to show that a certain noun is the means by which something is done? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Which case might be used when addressing a person? \_\_\_\_\_
12. How many verb tenses are there in Greek? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Greek tenses indicate not just time of action, but \_\_\_\_\_ of action.
14. Which two Greek tenses normally signify continuing action?  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
15. Which two Greek tenses signify completed action?  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
16. Which two Greek tenses normally signify indefinite action, regarded as a point or a unit?  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_