

GREEK WORD STUDIES

File #1 (BC)

R772

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

Total points: 44

FILL IN. One point per blank. 7 pts. total.

1. The specific name of the Greek of the New Testament is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Attached to many nouns and verbs in Greek we find \_\_\_\_\_.  
When attached, compound words are formed, which now impart important emphasis.
3. The two Greek words translated crown in the New Testament are \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_; one of these words, \_\_\_\_\_ means victor's wreath,  
the other, \_\_\_\_\_ is the symbol of the power to rule.
4. The base idea of the Greek word \_\_\_\_\_ is that if you agree to work  
for a wage, you will receive that wage.

MATCHING. One point per match. No letter used twice. 26 pts. total.

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____ PANĒGURIS | A. called out ones        |
| _____ SUNAGŌGĒ     | B. circle and dot         |
| _____ EKKLĒSIA     | C. solemn assembly        |
| _____ KALEŌ        | D. any gathering          |
| _____ PERIOUSIOS   | E. tabernacle of dwelling |
|                    | F. call                   |
| 2. _____ DIABOLOS  | A. What do I get?         |
| _____ HUPOMONĒ     | B. locative of sphere     |
| _____ ERITHEIA     | C. dwell, remain          |
| _____ MENO         | D. patience               |
| _____ EN           | E. Satan's name           |
|                    | F. cast through           |
| 3. _____ SUN       | A. upon                   |
| _____ EK           | B. through                |
| _____ PERI         | C. out of                 |
| _____ EPI          | D. into                   |
| _____ DIA          | E. around                 |
|                    | F. together with          |
| 4. _____ XENOS     | A. dwelling near          |
| _____ PAROIKOS     | B. groweth, to increase   |
| _____ HAGIOS       | C. one's house            |
| _____ OIKEIOS      | D. fellow countryman      |
| _____ AUXANŌ       | E. holy ones              |
|                    | F. alien                  |

(over)

- |          |             |                           |
|----------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 5. _____ | MAKROTHUMIA | A. mending                |
| _____    | SARKOS      | B. tied to bondage        |
| _____    | KATARTIZO   | C. depraved nature        |
| _____    | ELEUTHERIA  | D. wipe away              |
| _____    | ZUGOS       | E. long temper            |
| _____    | EXALEIPHO   | F. stand firm             |
|          |             | G. freedom from restraint |

SHORT ANSWER. Point value given in margin. 11 pts. total.

- 1 pt. 1. EPISUNAGOGĒ is used in reference to one very important coming event. What event is this? Give the actual name of this event.
- 3 pts. 2. In Titus 2:14, the people of God are described as peculiar. The Greek word here used conveys a pictorial concept. Draw this picture and then tell what each part of this illustration is representing. Be specific as to what was given in class.
- 1 pt. 3. The full meaning of one of the Greek words studied is "to riddle one with accusations." What Greek word is this?
- 1 pt. 4. There is one spiritual concept to the word MENO that stands above all others. What is this concept?
- 1 pt. 5. HUPOMONĒ is invariably translated by one word in the KJV. What word is used?
- 1 pt. 6. Between CHIAZEIN and EXALEIPHO there is a significant difference. Explain the difference briefly.
- 1 pt. 7. The ARRABŌN is a specific object in the New Testament. Name this object; it is what the word is used in reference to.
- 1 pt. 8. In Galatians 5:16, PERIPATEO carries an important concept. What is this concept? Take the word's literal meaning and expound upon it, and then tie it into Gal. 5:16,17.

GREEK WORD STUDIES

file 2 (BC)

R772

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Quiz on Love

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

(Minus points subtracted from 20.)

Matching: One point each and no letter used more than once. 10 points total.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Agapē     | A. Sensual, sex love  |
| _____ 2. Phileō    | B. Love of kindred, family love                             |
| _____ 3. Thelō     | C. Intestines - moved with tender mercies                   |
| _____ 4. Pathos    | D. To love and desire wisdom - strong craving for knowledge |
| _____ 5. Splanchna | E. No kindred love  |
| _____ 6. Storgos   | F. Tender affection because of object's value               |
| _____ 7. Oikteiro  | G. Highest love   |
| _____ 8. Erōs      | H. To pity with feeling, compassion                         |
| _____ 9. Eleos     | I. The act of mercy from or prompted by compassion          |
| _____ 10. Astorgos | J. Passionate desire with emotional affects                 |
|                    | K. Love of desire, what will wishes                         |

Short Answer: Point value in margin. 10 points total.

- 2 pts. 1. Of the ten Greek words above in the matching section, two are not found in the New Testament. Which two words are these?
- A.  
B.
- 1 pt. 2. Peter was confronted by Christ in John 21 as to the kind of love he had for Him. What kind of love do we find that Peter had? Simply give the proper Greek word.
- 1 pt. 3. In Matthew 26:48 Judas was to kiss Christ so as to identify him to the Jewish authorities. The KJV reads "shall kiss." What Greek word for love is used here? Realize that the action of Judas portrays the heart of the word, but in actuality, his entire deed was hypocritical.
- 1 pt. 4. In Luke 7:5, the Greek word AGAPĒ is used for "loveth." The Jews came to Jesus and described a particular centurion who "loveth our nation, and he hath built us a synagogue." These Jews had a certain concept of the word AGAPĒ that they were expressing here. What was this concept? This allows us to see an important aspect involved in this Greek word for love.

(over)

5 pts. 5. In our studies, we classified AGAPĒ love in seven specific categories.  
List five of these below.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.
- E.

GREEK WORD STUDIES

File 3 (BC)

R772

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

(Minus points subtracted from 20.)

Matching: One point each and no letter used more than once. 16 points total.

- |          |             |  |
|----------|-------------|--|
| 1. _____ | PARAKOĒ     | A. Wickedness                                |
| _____    | HAMARTIA    | B. A willing stepping to one side of the law |
| _____    | PARAPTOMA   | C. Failing to hear, refusing to listen       |
| _____    | PARABASIS   | D. Lawlessness                               |
| _____    | ANOMIA      | E. Unpremeditated fall beside                |
|          |             | F. Missing the mark                          |
| 2. _____ | PONĒRIA     | A. Going beyond limits of the law            |
| _____    | PARERCHOMAI | B. Coming short of one's duty                |
| _____    | AGNOĒMA     | C. Wandering away                            |
| _____    | PARANOMIA   | D. Sin through ignorance                     |
| _____    | HĒTĒMA      | E. Pass over line of what is expected        |
|          |             | F. Wickedness                                |
| 3. _____ | HAMARTĒMA   | A. Out of step, unruly                       |
| _____    | APEITHEIA   | B. To over-reach between mine and yours      |
| _____    | ATAKTOS     | C. Sin in disobedience to a divine law       |
| _____    | PLANĒ       | D. Unpersuadable                             |
| _____    | AITION      | E. Legal ground for punishment               |
| _____    | ADIKIA      | F. Forsaking the right path                  |
|          |             | G. Unrighteousness                           |

Multiple Choice: One point and one answer per question.

1. ATAKTOS is a term used in one particular field. Identify the proper field in which it is used.
- Athletic.
  - Political.
  - Military.
  - Family.
  - Business.

(over)

2. In the classical Greek, the word HAMARTIA carried certain figurative, literal, and moral meanings. Which one of the following is not to be included in these meanings?
  - a. Describing an artist who seeks results beyond his ability.
  - b. A fearful or grave mistake.
  - c. Portraying an athlete competing in an event not suited to his capabilities.
  - d. Shows one who does not go in the proper direction.
  - e. A complete failure to attain.
  
3. The word ANOMIA is combined with ANARCHIA in the classical Greek. This is done to emphasize a certain situation. Which of the below correctly describes this situation?
  - a. The state of the people without government.
  - b. Soldiers giving full allegiance to their commander.
  - c. A business being run with the full cooperation of its every member.
  - d. Children in direct rebellion to their parents.
  - e. All authority being recognized and submitted to.
  
4. There is a certain Greek word which means, "impiety and ungodliness." It is a perverted attitude toward the very person of God. Which of the following words is being described?
  - a. EUSEBEIA.
  - b. DIKAIOSUNĒ.
  - c. ASEBEIA.
  - d. HUPERBAINŌ.
  - e. BLASPHEMĒŌ.

GREEK WORD STUDIES

File 4 (BC)

R774

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_

(Subtract minus points from 42.)

Matching: One point per blank. Letter only used once if at all. 26 total points.

- |          |                 |                                   |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ | PERISSOS        | A. Inherent power                 |
| _____    | HUPOGRAMMOS     | B. Supernatural power             |
| _____    | DUNAMIS         | C. Intensifies abundance          |
| _____    | ENERGEIA        | D. Christ...top line              |
| _____    | HUPEREKPERISSOU | E. Parallel lines                 |
|          |                 | F. Spiritual richness             |
| 2. _____ | TUPHOŌ          | A. Lifted up with pride           |
| _____    | PHOBOS          | B. Flight                         |
| _____    | THERAPŌN        | C. Tender and freer service       |
| _____    | AGAPĒ           | D. That which is blown cold       |
| _____    | PSUCHŌ          | E. Spiritual energy blighted      |
|          |                 | F. Household slave                |
| 3. _____ | HUIOTHESIA      | A. Permanent relation             |
| _____    | KOLASIS         | B. Key to ministry                |
| _____    | DOULOS          | C. Sweetness of life              |
| _____    | SUNECHŌ         | D. Release                        |
| _____    | CHARIS          | E. Pruning, lopping off           |
|          |                 | F. Full privilege                 |
| 4. _____ | APOLUTRŌSIS     | A. That which works within        |
| _____    | ENERGEO         | B. Household slave                |
| _____    | OIKETĒS         | C. Ransom                         |
| _____    | LUTRON          | D. Released away from fully       |
| _____    | OIKTEIRO        | E. Slave's activity               |
|          |                 | F. Compassion which prompts mercy |
| 5. _____ | ANOMIA          | A. Miss mark                      |
| _____    | HAMARTIA        | B. Sin through ignorance          |
| _____    | PONĒRIA         | C. Lawlessness                    |
| _____    | AGNOĒMA         | D. Refuse to hear                 |
| _____    | PARAKOĒ         | E. Fall beside (not desired)      |
| _____    | PLANĒ           | F. Wickedness                     |
|          |                 | G. Wandering away                 |

(over)

Short Answer: Point value is given in the margin. 11 points total.

- 2 pts. 1. The normal, common usage of HUPOGRAMMOS involved the Greek primary education system. Explain exactly what it was used to teach (one word) and how this was accomplished.
  
- 1 pt. 2. AGAPĒ in the LXX did not have its full meaning. There is one reason why this is so. What is this reason?
  
- 1 pt. 3. The LUTRON is specifically one thing in the New Testament. What is this one thing?
  
- 1 pt. 4. The New Testament shows forth a two-word key meaning for the word CHARIS. What are these two words?
  
- 3 pts. 5. Two different words for love are used in the famous dialogue between Jesus and Peter in John 21:15-17. First, give these two words, and then explain the key difference between them. Be specific in the way you explain the difference.
  
- 1 pt. 6. In using Granville Sharp's rule we find out something marvelous concerning the words God, Father, Jesus, Lord, and Savior. What is this marvelous something?
  
- 2 pts. 7. The Greek word HUIOTHESIA is found five times in the New Testament; in three of the five usages, it is translated by a single English word. In the other two cases, this same English word is used in a phrase that is meant to translate HUIOTHESIA. First, tell me what is this single English word, and then explain very simply and briefly why this translation is not acceptable (the reason is not because of the literal rendering of the Greek word in question). There is only one specific reason.



Multiple Choice: One point and one answer per question. 5 points total.

1. DIAKONOS is a word for slave that is best described by one of the points below. Which one of the following gives the best description?
  - a. slave bound by birth
  - b. slave in his duties
  - c. slave bound by love
  - d. slave now made free
  - e. slave in official position
  
2. In II Corinthians 5:14 Paul says that he is constrained by God's love. A better translation of constrained would be "held together with." Which one of the following is the Greek word we are speaking of here?
  - a. DOULOS
  - b. OIKTEIRO
  - c. ADIKIA
  - d. ATTION
  - e. SUNECHŌ
  
3. Of the following words for love, there is one that is not found in the New Testament. Which one is the one not appearing in the New Testament?
  - a. ELEOS
  - b. THELŌ
  - c. PATHOS
  - d. STORGOS
  - e. SPLANCHNA
  
4. The word DUNAMIS conveys a number of important meanings. Of those listed below which one does not apply to this word?
  - a. the power of performing miracles
  - b. moral power
  - c. the effective power of God Himself
  - d. power in armies
  - e. the power of a word as to its meaning
  
5. Granville Sharp's rule of Greek grammar is very important. One of the things listed below in regard to this rule is incorrect. Which one is wrong?
  - a. The second noun has no article.
  - b. The two nouns must be in the same case.
  - c. There cannot be any other words between KAI and the second noun.
  - d. The definite article must precede the first noun.
  - e. The two nouns must be connected by KAI.