

GREEK PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

When you are asked to parse a form in this examination,

- For finite verbs, give the tense, voice (if applicable), mood, person, number, and lexical form (e.g., present active indicative 1st person singular from λύω)
- For participles, give the tense, voice (if applicable), participial status, gender, case, number, and lexical form (e.g., present active participle in the masculine nominative singular from λύω).
- For infinitives, give the tense, voice (if applicable), infinitival status, and lexical form (e.g., present active infinitive from λύω).
- For nouns and adjectives, give the gender, case, number, and lexical form (e.g., masculine nominative singular from λόγος).

When you are asked to identify a word's "syntactic force," you are *not* simply being asked to restate its translation. Instead, you are being asked to identify the word's function in its context. For such questions, detailed knowledge of the syntactic categories Daniel Wallace discusses in his *Beyond the Basics* grammar will prove helpful.

For example, you might translate κατά with an accusative object as "according to," but the syntactic force of κατά with an accusative object in its context might be to communicate the "standard" against which something is evaluated. Or you might translate ἡμέρας as "of a day," but the syntactic force of ἡμέρας might be a "genitive of time."