A. Read §§100-115 and answer the following questions:

1. The *inflection* of nouns is called _______________; that of verbs is called _______________ (§100).

2. What three factors are involved in the inflection of Greek nouns (§§0103-1051)?

3. What are the *oblique* cases (§1053)? _______________

4. In English the grammatical function of words is more or less dependent on position in the sentence. What determines the grammatical function of words in a Greek sentence (§106)? _______________

5. List the four distinct case-forms in Greek (§1052):

6. What are the eight Indo-European cases which are reflected in these four case-forms (§§1052, 110-114)?

   _______________ _______________
B. Four different endings are used to form Greek nominative (and vocative) plural nouns: -ας, -ος, -ες, -α (§1041). Copy one example each of words with these four endings from 1 Jn 2:12-13. (Ignore ἀφέωνται, διά and δνομα in 2:12.)

C. Read aloud 1 Jn 2:12-14 as a litany. If read in class, one half should read the sentences beginning with γράψω/ἔγραψα and the other half the responses beginning with ὅτι:

Γράψω ὑμῖν, τεκνία,
ὅτι ἀφέωνται ὑμῖν αἱ ἀμαρτίαι διὰ τοῦ δνομα αὐτοῦ.

γράψω ὑμῖν, πατέρες,
ὅτι ἐγνώκατε τὸν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς.

γράψω ὑμῖν, νεανίσκοι,
ὅτι νενικήκατε τὸν πονηρὸν.

ἔγραψα ὑμῖν, παιδία,
ὅτι ἐγνώκατε τὸν πατέρα.

ἔγραψα ὑμῖν, πατέρες,
ὅτι ἐγνώκατε τὸν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς.

ἔγραψα ὑμῖν, νεανίσκοι,
ὅτι λοχυρό ἐστε
καὶ νενικήκατε τὸν πονηρὸν.