

Lesson 60: Adverbial Clauses/Comparative and Temporal Clauses

A. Underline the subordinator and the verb in the following *temporal* clauses (§§866, 868-872) and indicate in the blanks whether the clauses are definite or indefinite on the basis of the mood of the verb (§868.2). Translate the sentences on the lines under each one:

*def. or  
indef.*

1. καὶ ὅθι [§459] ἐκεῖ ἕως ἄν εἶπω σοι (Mt 2:13) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. ...τί ἐποίησεν Δαυίδ, ὅτε χρεῖαν ἔσχευ (Mk 2:25) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Ὡς οὖν ἔγνω ὁ Ἰησοῦς...ἀφῆκεν τὴν Ἰουδαίαν  
(Jn 4:1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. ὅταν ἔλθῃ ἐκεῖνος, ἀναγγελεῖ ἡμῖν ἅπαντα (Jn 4:25) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. ὅτε οὖν ἦλθεν εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν, ἐδέξαντο αὐτὸν  
οἱ Γαλιλαῖοι (Jn 4:45) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. μὴ...τι κρίνετε, ἕως ἄν ἔλθῃ ὁ κύριος (1 Cor 4:5) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ ὡς ἄν ἔλθω διατάξομαι (1 Cor 11:34) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

B. Translate the following *comparative* clauses (§§865, 867):

1. οὐκ ἔδει καὶ σὲ ἐλεῆσαι τὸν σύνδουλόν σου,  
ὡς κἀγὼ σὲ ἠλέησα; \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Mt 10:33

2. ἦν γὰρ διδάσκων αὐτοὺς ὡς ἐξουσίαν ἔχων Mk 1:22

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3. ἀλλὰ καθὼς ἐδίδαξέν με ὁ πατήρ ταῦτα λαλῶ Jn 8:28

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C. Prepare selection #28, *Heb 2:10-18*, for class translation.

*Notes*

2:10 Ἔπρεπεν γὰρ αὐτῷ...τελειῶσαι: the word cluster headed by the infinitive τελειῶσαι is serving as the subject of the impersonal verb ἔπρεπεν (§832); the "subject" of the infinitive is in the dative case in this instance (§832.3): *It was fitting for him [=God] to finish/make perfect...*

δι' ὃν τὰ πάντα καὶ δι' οὗ τὰ πάντα: two embedded nominal sentences in which the relative pronouns refer to αὐτῷ; διὰ with the accusative is causal (§836.2) and with the genitive it indicates origin [Bl-D §223(2)]: *because of whom [are] all things and from whom [are] all things.*

ἀγαγόντα: a circumstantial participle, probably expressing purpose (§846.5) with an ingressive nuance: *in order to begin leading (many sons to glory).*

2:11 οὐκ ἐπαισχύνεται ἀδελφοὺς αὐτοὺς καλεῖν: an S-V with a verb chain.

2:13 ἔσομαι πεποιθὼς: a rare future perfect formed periphrastically with the future of εἰμί and the perfect participle of πείθω.

Ἴδοὺ ἐγὼ καὶ τὰ παιδία: a compound subject with no predicate.

2:14 μετέσχεν τῶν αὐτῶν: a genitive object of the thing following μετ-έχω; with the article, αὐτῶν in is serving as a pronominal adjective of identity (§720): *he shared the same (things).*

τοῦτ' ἔστιν: an explanatory phrase with οὗτος: *i.e.*

2:15 φόβῳ θανάτου: a dative of means (§892.3): *by fear of death.*

διὰ παντὸς τοῦ ζῆν: an articular infinitive with a modifier in first predicate position following the preposition in a temporal phrase (§836.1; B1-D §§398, 403): *through all their lives*.

ἔνοχοι...δουλείας: a divided word cluster.

2:16 ἀγγέλων...στέρωματος: genitive objects.

2:17 κατὰ πάντα: a common expression meaning *in all respects* (Bauer, s.v. κατὰ II.6).

τὰ πρὸς τὸν θεόν: an accusative of respect (B1-D §160): *with respect to the (things) which concern God*.

εἰς τὸ ἰλάσκεσθαι: the accusative of the articular infinitive following εἰς in a purpose clause (§833.2).

2:18 ἐν ᾧ: ἐν with the instrumental dative introducing a causal clause [B1-D §219(2)]: *because*.

πεπρασθεῖς: Burton §443 interprets this as a circumstantial participle of means (§846.3); in light of the main clause, it might also be considered a supplementary participle.