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:

1. καὶ ἔσθι [§459] ἐκεῖ ἐως ἀν εἴπω σοι (Mt 2:13) __________

2. ...τί ἐποίησεν Δαυίδ, διε χρείαν ἔσχεν (Mk 2:25) __________

3. ὡς οὖν ἔγνω ὁ Ἰησοῦς ...Ἀφήκεν τῇν Ἰουδαίαν (Jn 4:1) __________

4. διάν ἔλθῃ ἐκεῖνος, ἀναγγέλει ἡμῖν ἄπαντα (Jn 4:25) __________

5. διε οὖν ἠλθεν εἰς τῇν Γαλιλαίαν, ἐδέξαντο αὐτὸν οἳ Γαλιλαῖοι (Jn 4:45) __________

6. μὴ...τι κρίνετε, ἐως ἀν ἔλθῃ ὁ κύριος (1 Cor 4:5) __________

7. Τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ ὡς ἀν ἔλθω διατάξομαι (1 Cor 11:34) __________

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

1. οὖν ἔδει καὶ σὲ ἐλεησαι τὸν σύνδουλόν σου, ὡς κἀγὼ σὲ ἥλεησα; Mt 10:33
2. ἐν γὰρ διδάσκων αὐτὸς ὥς ἔξουσιαν ἔχων    Mk 1:22

3. ἄλλα καθὼς ἔδιδαξέν με ὁ πατὴρ ταῦτα λαλῶ    Jn 8:28

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

Notes

2:10 Ἐπρέπεν γὰρ αὐτῷ...τελειώσας: the word cluster headed by the infinitive τελειώσας is serving as the subject of the impersonal verb ἐπρέπεν (§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' ὅν τὰ πάντα καὶ δι' ὅδ τὰ πάντα: two embedded nominal sentences in which the relative pronouns refer to αὐτῷ; διά 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.

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

2:11 οὐκ ἐπαλειφόνεται ἅδελφος αὐτὸς καλεῖν: an S-V with a verb chain.

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

Ἰδοὺ ἔγω καὶ τὰ παιδία: a compound subject with no predicate.

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

tοῦτ' ἔστιν: an explanatory phrase with οὗτος: i.e.

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

ξυνοχοι...δουλείας: a divided word cluster.

2:16 ἀγγέλων...στέρματος: 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 (Bl-D §160): with respect to the (things) which concern God.

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

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

πείρασθείσι: 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.