

IDENTIFICATION

For all words, give the **dictionary entry form** of the word (ποιέω, ἀγαθός, etc.).

For all words, completely identify the **form** of the word:

Nouns, adjectives, pron., art.: case, number gender

Verbs: person and number (if applicable—not for infin.)
tense (present, imperfect, future, aorist)
mood (indicative, imperative, subjunctive, infinitive)

Participles: tense, case, number, gender

Adverbs and prepositions come in only one form, so do not require identification.

EXPLANATION

Finally, **explain the form used**. This means

for nouns, pronouns: explain the case used (subject, genitive of time within which, indirect object, indirect discourse, χαίρω + dative, object of ἐν, etc.)

for adverbs: these are usually used to modify verbs (**νῦν** ὁρῶ), adjectives (**μάλα** πλούσιός ἐστιν), or other adverbs (λέγεις **μᾶλλον** σοφῶς ἢ ὁ ἀδελφός μου)... in these cases say what word the adverb modifies

may occasionally be used attributively (οἱ **νῦν** ἄνδρες)

for adjectives, article: say what the adjective modifies & is in agreement with (this may mean naming a Greek word, but sometimes it means saying something like “agrees with the fem. pl. nom. subject of ποιοῦσιν)

for participles: say what the participle is in agreement with (as any other adjective), and also identify it as **circumstantial** or **attributive**

for verbs: if infinitive, explain why the infinitive is called for (βούλομαι takes infinitive, indirect discourse after νομίζω, etc.)

indicative & imperative verbs require no explanation

if subjunctive (*probably won't arise at this point, so consider this as foreshadowing of Lesson 35*), explain why the subjunctive is called for (e.g. “general condition with ὅταν” as explained on p. 72)