

### 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 (pref. in this order): person and number (if applicable—not for infin.)

tense (present, imperfect, future, aorist, etc.)

voice (active, middle, or passive)

mood (indic., imperative, subjunctive, opt.) or “infinitive”

Participles: tense, case, number, gender

*Adverbs and prepositions come in only one form, so they 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.).

Note if a noun is being used in predicate position.

for adverbs: These are usually used to modify verbs (νῦν ὀρώ), adjectives (μάλα πλούσιός ἐστιν), or other adverbs (λέγεις μᾶλλον σοφῶς ἢ ὁ ἀδελφός μου); adverbs may also occasionally be used attributively (οἱ νῦν ἄνδρες). In either case, say what word the adverb modifies.

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 “fem. pl. nom., agrees with the fem. pl. nom. subject of ποιοῦσιν”).

Note if an adjective is being used in predicate position.

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

When there is something specific in the Greek that determines what kind of circumstantial ppl. we have, point it out. Specifically note (A) *purpose* use of future ppl., (B) that ppl. negated by μή must be *conditional*.

for verbs:

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

Indicative & imperative verbs generally require no explanation. However, do explain contrafactual uses of imperfect/aorist indicative + ἄν. Also, point out that ὥστε + indicative (as opposed to infin.) denotes *actual* result.

Any use of the subjunctive or optative requires explanation (you should know the name of each use: hortatory, potential, etc.). If the presence of ἄν with a form is significant, this should also be noted (e.g., “subj. + ἄν in protasis of fut. more vivid”). For conditions, be sure to mention both the type of condition and protasis/apodosis, e.g. “apodosis of past general.”