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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> mood expresses an action that is not really taking place but is objectively possible.	Subjunctive					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many cases do we have in Greek noun <input type="text"/>	5					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is used to show actions repeated in the past time <input type="text"/>	Interative imperfect					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The number of systems in the first declension of the masculine nouns in Greek language are <input type="text"/>	5 declension system					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What declension is made up of three feminine nouns <input type="text"/>	The first					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The absence of definite article implies the <input type="text"/>	indefinite article					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> mood expresses action which is really taking place.	indicative					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of these Greek cases is used for the direct object in Greek language <input type="text"/>	Accusative case					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The tenses which carry the time of the action and the kind of action are as <input type="text"/>	Present active indicative verbs					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The participle is in the predicate position when it <input type="text"/>	does not carry the article					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> indicates action which has become a state of being.	perfect participle					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The nouns of the third declension that are mostly masculine <input type="text"/>	The u stem					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Only one of these belongs to the four moods identified with the New Testament. <input type="text"/>	imperative					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The declension in Greek language that has mainly masculine and neuter nouns is called <input type="text"/>	Second					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The number of declension in Greek language are <input type="text"/>	3 forms					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the characteristics of the perfect tense of the Greek language is the <input type="text"/> of the stem.	reduplication					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The U stems of the third declension are mostly <input type="text"/>	Mascline					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is the simple future that predicts what will happen <input type="text"/>	Simple predictive future					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The future participle indicates action which is subsequent to the action of the <input type="text"/> .	main verb					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of these is not type of mute consonants <input type="text"/>	Conjuncture					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Participle combines the characteristics of the <input type="text"/>	verb and adjective					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Participle as a verb has <input type="text"/>	tense and voice					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The "u" stem nouns of the third declension in Greek are mostly to be <input type="text"/>	Masculine					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is used in Greek when the subject is being acted by an outside agent <input type="text"/>	Present passive indicative					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many variations has the first declension in Greek language <input type="text"/>	5					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The perfect active stem is the <input type="text"/> principal part in the lexicon	fourth					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is used as case of description to attribute quality to the word it modifies <input type="text"/>	Genitive case					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> mood expresses an action that is subjectively possible	Optative					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The "eu" stem nouns of third declension in Greek are all called <input type="text"/>	Masculine nouns					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What is used as the case of designation or to complete the thought of the subject of the sentence <input type="text"/>	Greek nominative case					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The use of Greek article to point out particular identity in Greek is refers to as <input type="text"/>	Articular use of a noun					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> mood expresses an action that is volitionally possible.	Imperative					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of these is not a stem of noun in the third declension of Greek words <input type="text"/>	Dative stem					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The particle is in the attributive position when it has <input type="text"/> article(s)	definite					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The aorist participle indicates action that is antecedent to the action of the <input type="text"/>	main verb					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many cases has Greek language <input type="text"/>	8					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the affirmation of the relation of action to reality	Mood					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The present participle indicates action that is contemporaneous with the action of the <input type="text"/>	main verb					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The number of system in the first declension of feminine nouns in Greek language are <input type="text"/>	3 declension systems					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When definite article is used in Greek to point out particular identity, it is called <input type="text"/>	Anarthrouse use					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which one of these is not among the four moods in the New Testament? <input type="text"/>	passive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many functions are performed by the imperfect tense in Greek language <input type="text"/>	3					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What declension in Greek has two masculine <input type="text"/>	First					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The noun that functions in Greek language as the indirect object is called <input type="text"/>	Dative case					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The time of action in participles is indicated in the relationship of the action of the participle to the action of the <input type="text"/>	main verb					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another term used to describe interlative perfect tense is <input type="text"/>	Repeated					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The stem that is obtained by adding $\tilde{\text{O}}$ to the verb stem is <input type="text"/>	future stem					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> subjunctive is the use of the first person plural form of the verb to exhort other people to join in an action that is deemed beneficial to all.	hortatory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What case is the subject of the sentence <input type="text"/>	Nominative					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> as an adjective, it has case, gender and number; it may be used substantively	participle					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> absolute appears in a sentence when the subject of the main verb is different from the noun or pronoun used with the participle,	Genitive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many variations are in second declension of Greek noun <input type="text"/>	5					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The imperfect tense that is used to lay emphasis on the beginning of an action in the past time is <input type="text"/>	Inceptive imperfect					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The noun case in Greek which occurs when the person being addressed is called before the statement meant for him is refers to as <input type="text"/>	Vocative case					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of these is not the form of declension in Greek language <input type="text"/>	The fourth					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the participle is in the attributive position, it has to be given a <input type="text"/> translation	relative					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of these functions as the topic of object of the sentence <input type="text"/>	The noun					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The declension in Greek that has all the three genders is called <input type="text"/>	Third					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word used to refer to the various functions that nouns perform in sentence is called <input type="text"/>	Case					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What tense indicates continuous action in the past <input type="text"/>	Imperfect					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The number of systems in the first declension of the masculine nouns in Greek language are_____	3 declension system	5 declension system	2 declension system	4 declension system	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ mood expresses an action that is subjectively possible	Passive	Indicative	Optative	Middle	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The perfect active stem is the _____ principal part in the lexicon	third	first	fourth	second	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When the participle is in the attributive position, it has to be given a _____ translation	relative	absolute	secular	circular	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of these is not among the four moods in the New Testament?	indicative	passive	subjunctive	optative	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ mood expresses action which is really taking place.	active	middle	indicative	passive	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Participle combines the characteristics of the _____	verb and adjective	verb and noun	verb and conjunction	verb and pronoun	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Only one of these belongs to the four moods identified with the New Testament	active	imperative	middle	passive	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The aorist participle indicates action that is antecedent to the action of the _____	auxiliary verb	subsidiary verb	parallel verb	main verb	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The particle is in the attributive position when it has _____ article(s)	indefinite	no	definite	some	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The participle is in the predicate position when it _____	does not carry the article	does carry the article	does not carry the verb	does carry the verb	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not type of mute consonants _____	Palatal	Labial	Dental	Conjuncture	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the affirmation of the relation of action to reality	Mood	Voice	Tense	Gender	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The number of declension in Greek language are _____	2 forms	4 forms	5 forms	3 forms	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The number of system in the first declension of feminine nouns in Greek language are _____	3 declension systems	5 declension systems	2 declension systems	4 declension system	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The nouns of the third declension that are mostly masculine _____	The a stem	The o stem	The u stem	The b stem	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The "eu" stem nouns of third declension in Greek are all called _____	Feminine nouns	Masculine nouns	Neutre nouns	Second declension nouns	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The "u" stem nouns of the third declension in Greek are mostly to be _____	Neutre	Genitive	Masculine	Dative	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The use of Greek article to point out particular identity in Greek is refers to as _____	Articular use of a noun	Anarthrous use of a noun	Definite use of a noun	Particular use of a noun	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When definite article is used in Greek to point out particular identity, it is called _____	Genitive use	Nominative use	Accusative use	Anarthrouse use	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many variations are in second declension of Greek noun _____	3	2	5	4	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The tenses which carry the time of the action and the kind of action are as _____	Present active indicative verbs	Present passive indicative verbs	Indirect verbs	Impersonal verbs	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The declension in Greek that has all the three genders is called _____	Third	Seconnd	First	Fourth	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is used in Greek when the subject is being acted by an outside agent _____	Direct indicative	Present passive indicative	Indirect passive voice	Direct agent	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What tense indicates continuous action in the past _____	Perfect	Decriptive perfect	Imperfect	Iterative imperfect	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another term used to describe iterative perfect tense is _____	Repeated	Indicative	Descriptive	Passive	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is used to show actions repeated in the past time _____	Descriptive perfect	Iterative imperfect	Inceptive imperfect	Imperfect indicative	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many functions are performed by the imperfect tense in Greek language _____	2	4	6	3	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The imperfect tense that is used to lay emphasis on the beginning of an action in the past time is _____	Descriptive perfect	Repeated	Inceptive imperfect	Passive indicative	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The stem that is obtained by adding Ō to the verb stem is _____	Future stem	Past stem	Present stem	Passive stem	A	eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ mood expresses an action that is volitionally possible.	Subjunctive	Indicative	middle	Imperative	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the simple future that predicts what will happen _____	Simple predictive future	Perfect predictive future	Imperfect future	Imperfect predictive future	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ as an adjective, it has case, gender and number; it may be used substantively	aorist	participle	infinitive	subjunctive	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not a stem of noun in the third declension of Greek words _____	Liquid stem	Mute stem	Syncopated stem	Dative stem	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The U stems of the third declension are mostly _____	Femarine	Mascline	Gender	Plural	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The future participle indicates action which is subsequent to the action of the _____.	main verb	parallel verb	subsidiary verb	auxiliary verb	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Participle as a verb has _____	voice and person	tense and voice	tense and person	person only	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not the form of declension in Greek language _____	The first	The second	The fourth	The third	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many variations has the first declension in Greek language _____	5	3	4	2	A	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ indicates action which has become a state of being.	imperfect	perfect participle	infinitive	subjective	B	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What declension in Greek has two masculine _____	Second	Five	Three	First	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many cases do we have in Greek noun _____	3	2	5	4	C	<a href="#">eExam</a>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ mood expresses an action that is not really taking place but is objectively possible.	Indicative	Passive	Middle	Subjunctive	D	<a href="#">eExam</a>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ absolute appears in a sentence when the subject of the main verb is different from the noun or pronoun used with the participle,	Dative	Genitive	Nominative	Accusative	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The absence of definite article implies the _____	Indefinite article	Neuter	Case	Mascline	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ subjunctive is the use of the first person plural form of the verb to exhort other people to join in an action that is deemed beneficial to all.	prohibitive	hortatory	deliberative	emphatic Negation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The present participle indicates action that is contemporaneous with the action of the _____	main verb	auxiliary verb	subsidiary verb	parallel verb	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What declension is made up of three feminine nouns _____	The second	The third	The first	The fourth	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The declension in Greek language that has mainly masculine and neuter nouns is called _____	First	Second	Fourth	Third	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the characteristics of the perfect tense of the Greek language is the _____ of the stem.	defrabrication	frabrication	deduplication	reduplication	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The word used to refer to the various functions that nouns perform in sentence is called _____	Verb	Case	Clause	Abjectives	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many cases has Greek language _____	4	3	5	8	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What case is the subject of the sentence _____	Clause	Nominative	Metaphor	Conjunction	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these functions as the topic of object of the sentence _____	The noun	The verb	The case	The abjective	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is used as the case of designation or to complete the thought of the subject of the sentence _____	Greek Accusative case	Greek nominative case	Greek Dative case	Greek Genitive case	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these Greek cases is used for the direct object in Greek language _____	Dative case	Normative case	Accusative case	Genitive case	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The noun that functions in Greek language as the indirect object is called _____	Accusative case	Genitive case	Nominative case	Dative case	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The time of action in participles is indicated in the relationship of the action of the participle to the action of the _____	auxiliary verb	parallel verb	main verb	subsidiary verb	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is used as case of description to attribute quality to the word it modifies _____	Vocative case	Genitive case	Nominative case	Dative case	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The noun case in Greek which occurs when the person being addressed is called before the statement meant for him is refers to as _____	Noun declensions	Dative	Vocative case	Genitive case	C	eExam

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