



**NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA, LAGOS**  
**91 Cadastral Zone, Nnamdi Azikwe Express Way, Jabi-Abuja**

**FACULTY OF ARTS**  
**March/April Examination 2017**

**COURSE CODE: CTH823**  
**COURSE TITLE: FURTHER GREEK**  
**TIME ALLOWED: 3HOURS**  
**INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**1. a) What are the difference between the Greek aorist and imperfect? (4 marks).**

**b) Mention the three kinds of aorist as presented in the self-learning material (2 marks)**

The time of action of aorist is expressed in the past and as a kind of action that would appear as *simply performed*. This is the major difference between the imperfect and the aorist. The imperfect indicates continuous action in the past (for example: I was loosing) but the aorist indicates a finished action in the past (for example: I loosed). The Greek aorist would correspond more to the simple past tense and the perfect tense of the English language.

**b) Mention the three kinds of aorist as presented in the self-learning material (2 marks)**

The three kinds of Aorist: constative, ingressive and culminative aorist

**c) Describe the nature of the aorists (4 marks)**

Constative Aorist

Though the action may take a considerable time to be completed, it is presented in its entirety as a single act that occurred at a moment.

Ingressive Aorist

The action is viewed from its inception, that is, the point of initiation

Culminative Aorist

The culminative aorist views the action as having occurred but emphasizes the end of the action or the state of being, resulting from the action.

**2. a) List the five major cases associated with Greek noun (5 marks).**

**b) Briefly describe their respective functions (5 marks)**

(a) Nominative (1 mark), vocative (1 mark), accusative (1 mark), genitive (1 mark), and dative (1 mark).

b) Briefly describe their respective functions (**5 marks**)

**i. The Nominative Case**

Subject or topic of the sentence. It is the case of designation. As a complement subject, and sometimes used in apposition. The main subject is mostly associated with definite article (**1 mark**)

**ii. The Accusative Case**

The accusative case is usually used for the direct object. The direct object receives the action of the verb in the sentence. It marks the limit or the end of an action. (**1 mark**)

**iii. The Dative Case**

The dative case is the noun of indirect object. It is often associated with the idea of the person or thing to whom and or for whom something is done. It is the case of interest. Sometimes the locative and the instrumental cases are associated with the dative case. (**1 mark**)

**iv. The Genitive Case**

Genitive indicates the ownership of a particular thing. It is used as a case of description, and to attribute quality to the word it modifies. It also serves for the ablative case, which is the case of separation. (**1 mark**)

**v. The Vocative Case**

The vocative case is the case of address. (**1 mark**)

**3. State the (a) verbal (6 marks), (b) adjectival (2 marks) and (c) adverbial (2 marks) functions of the participle.**

a) Verbal

Only four Greek tenses, namely: present, aorist, future and perfect has participles.

i. The present participle indicates action that is contemporaneous with the action of the main verb.

ii. The aorist participle indicates action that is antecedent to the action of the main verb.

iii. The future participle indicates action which is subsequent to the action of the main verb.

iv. The perfect participle indicates action which has become a state of being.

b) Adjectival

It modifies the main verb and informs the reader when, how, why, on what condition, by what means, or under what circumstances an action took place.

c) Adverbial

It qualifies a noun, and should agree with the noun it is modifying in gender, number and case. It can be used substantively but with the relative translation. It can also have woman who is saying these things

4. a) Identify the following Greek nouns in the passage below: “elder,” “lady,” “children,” “truth,” “age” (3 marks)  
 b) Which of the nouns occur more than once in the passage? (1 mark)  
 c) State clearly their respective genders (3 marks)  
 d) Identify the different cases of the nouns. (3 marks)

2 John 1:1-2: Ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐκλεκτῇ κυρίᾳ καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις αὐτῆς, οὓς ἐγὼ ἀγαπῶ ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, καὶ οὐκ ἐγὼ μόνος ἀλλὰ καὶ πάντες οἱ ἐγνωκότες τὴν ἀλήθειαν <sup>2</sup> διὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τὴν μένουσαν ἐν ἡμῖν καὶ μεθ’ ἡμῶν ἔσται εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.

- a) Identify the following Greek nouns in the passage below: “elder,” “lady,” “children,” “truth,” “age”

κυρία = lady; τέκνοις = children; ἀληθείᾳ, ἀλήθειαν, ἀλήθειαν = truth; αἰῶνα = age. **Note:** Each correctly identified noun = ½ mark

- b) Which of the nouns occur more than once in the passage? (1 mark)  
 ἀληθείᾳ, ἀλήθειαν, ἀλήθειαν = truth

- c) State clearly their respective genders (3 marks)

| Feminine                    | Neuter  |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| κυρία                       | τέκνοις |
| ἀληθείᾳ, ἀλήθειαν, ἀλήθειαν |         |
| αἰῶνα                       |         |

- d) Identify the different cases of the nouns. (3 marks)

| Accusative | Dative   |
|------------|----------|
| ἀλήθειαν,  | τέκνοις  |
| ἀλήθειαν   | ἀληθείᾳ, |
| αἰῶνα      | κυρία    |

5. Give word-for-word English translation of the passage from 2 John 1-3 (15 marks)

Ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐκλεκτῇ κυρίᾳ καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις αὐτῆς, οὓς ἐγὼ ἀγαπῶ ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, καὶ οὐκ ἐγὼ μόνος ἀλλὰ καὶ πάντες οἱ ἐγνωκότες τὴν ἀλήθειαν, <sup>2</sup> διὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τὴν μένουσαν ἐν ἡμῖν καὶ μεθ’ ἡμῶν ἔσται εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. <sup>3</sup> ἔσται μεθ’ ἡμῶν

χάρις ἔλεος εἰρήνη παρὰ θεοῦ πατρὸς καὶ παρὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ  
τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐν ἀληθείᾳ καὶ ἀγάπῃ.

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| <sup>1</sup> Ὁ πρεσβύτερος ἐκλεκτῇ κυρία καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις αὐτῆς, |
| The elder to [the] chosen lady and to the children of her        |
| οὓς ἐγὼ ἀγαπῶ ἐν ἀληθείᾳ, καὶ οὐκ ἐγὼ μόνος ἀλλὰ καὶ πάντες      |
| Whom I love in truth and not I alone but also all                |
| οἱ ἐγνωκότες τὴν ἀλήθειαν,                                       |
| The having known the truth                                       |
| <sup>2</sup> διὰ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τὴν μένουσαν ἐν ἡμῖν               |
| Because the truth the remaining in us                            |
| καὶ μεθ' ἡμῶν ἔσται εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.                               |
| And with us will be in the age                                   |
| <sup>3</sup> ἔσται μεθ' ἡμῶν χάρις ἔλεος εἰρήνη παρὰ θεοῦ πατρὸς |
| Will be with us grace mercy peace from God Father                |
| καὶ παρὰ Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐν ἀληθείᾳ καὶ ἀγάπῃ. |
| and from Jesus Christ the Son of the Father in truth and love    |

**6. Give word-for-word English translation of the passage from John 1:1-5 (15 marks)**

Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος. οὗτος ἦν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρὸς τὸν θεόν. <sup>3</sup> πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο, καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν. ὃ γέγονεν <sup>4</sup> ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἦν, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων. <sup>5</sup> καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει, καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν.

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| Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν,             |
| In beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God          |
| καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.  |
| And God was the Word  |
| <sup>2</sup> οὗτος ἦν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρὸς τὸν θεόν.                  |
| This [s/he] was in beginning with the God                     |
| <sup>3</sup> πάντα δι' αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο,                         |
| all through him became  |
| καὶ χωρὶς αὐτοῦ ἐγένετο οὐδὲ ἓν. ὃ γέγονεν                    |
| And without him became not one [thing] which has become       |
| <sup>4</sup> ἐν αὐτῷ ζωὴ ἦν, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων |
| In him life was, and the life was the light of the men        |
| <sup>5</sup> καὶ τὸ φῶς ἐν τῇ σκοτίᾳ φαίνει,                  |
| And the light in the darkness shines                          |
| καὶ ἡ σκοτία αὐτὸ οὐ κατέλαβεν.                               |
| And the darkness it not overtook                              |