

(still noticing some clauses)

--PURPOSE CLAUSES (and some result types) are often introduced with $\zeta\upsilon\acute{\alpha}$ and the subjunctive mood.

--CAUSAL CLAUSES (reason) are often introduced with $\delta\tau\epsilon$ and the indicative mood.

There are many shades of meaning to both of these.

2. A couple of cautionary note:

--Beware of etymology as a means of discovering the true meaning of a word. I do not say it is not useful. I do say it is not the full end of the study.

--In treating words, make use of the usus loquendi...the places where the entity has been spoken or given.

--And if the term is a hapax legomena (spoken only once) there is not a lot you can do in historical research.

--And remember that the most dangerous scholar in the world is one with but one year of Greek and does not know how very little that amounts to.

3. Summary of What I think you should Know:

----Everything possible about the alphabet

----The properties of the verbs with the main ideas of the tenses, the inflectional system, and general information on defining and understanding terms. You should be able to recognize and identify verb forms...and know what to do if you can't.

----You should know the declension of the article and the properties of the Greek noun with an understanding of basic case usage.

----You should be able to pull out and indicate the significance of particles.

----You should be able to identify some of the tools that may be useful in the study of Greek.

----And you should have developed the sort of patience that characterized Job...the sort that only great trials can bring.

4. Get ready for the Greek on the Next Page and keep your Greek notes handy for the final examination.