

Chapter 5: Answer Key

I. Understanding the chapter:

- 1) The two new cases are the *genitive* and *dative*.
- 2) The genitive case may be used to show *possession* and as the *object of certain prepositions*; the dative case may be used as the *indirect object* and as the *object of certain prepositions*.
- 3) The noun *ἄνθρωπος* in the singular may refer to an individual and be translated “man” or “person” or it may mean “man” as “mankind.” In the plural it is translated as “men” or “people.”
- 4) *ὀφθαλμός* would follow the *υἱός* pattern, *λίβανος* would follow the *κύριος* pattern, *λύχνος* would follow the *λόγος* pattern, and *κῶμος* would follow the *δούλος* pattern.

5) καρπός	καρποί	διδάσκαλος	διδάσκαλοι
καρποῦ	καρπῶν	διδασκάλου	διδασκάλων
καρπῶ	καρποῖς	διδασκάλῳ	διδασκάλοις
καρπόν	καρπούς	διδάσκαλον	διδασκάλους

νόμος	νόμοι	οἶκος	οἴκοι
νόμου	νόμων	οἴκου	οἴκων
νόμῳ	νόμοις	οἴκῳ	οἴκοις
νόμον	νόμους	οἶκον	οἴκους

II. Prepositional phrases:

- 1) from, out of the laws
- 2) with the teachers
- 3) in the treasury
- 4) from, away from the world

III. Translation and substitution:

- 1) We are healing our (the) friends. (direct object: τὸν λαόν, τοὺς δούλους, τὸν διάκονον)
- 2) I was / they were sending my / their (the) son away from the house. (object of the preposition: τοῦ θησαυροῦ, τῶν ἀνθρώπων, τοῦ κόσμου)
- 3) You (s.) are buying wine for your (the) slaves. (indirect object: τῷ κυρίῳ, τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς, τῷ φίλῳ)
- 4) You (pl.) were guarding the Lord's house. (genitive of possession: τῶν υἱῶν, τοῦ θεοῦ, τοῦ διδασκάλου)
- 5) He/she is speaking to his / her (the) friend. (indirect object: τῷ υἱῷ, τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, τοῖς δούλοις)

6) The servants were buying bread. (subject: οἱ φίλοι, οἱ δούλοι, οἱ ἀδελφοὶ)

III. Translation and form / use identification:

- 1) The slaves do not have wine. (accusative singular / direct object) [Once again, be careful not to jump on the first noun in the sentence and call it the subject. “Wine” (οἶνον) is in the accusative case and therefore must be the direct object.]
- 2) Jesus saves the world.
- 3) The brothers used to eat and drink with their (the) friends. (nominative plural / subject // dative plural / object of the preposition)
- 4) Therefore the slave began proclaiming the word of God to his (the) brother. (genitive singular / possession // dative singular / indirect object) [Very quickly we reach the point where you may have four or five nouns in a given sentence. Even though you think you can figure out the translation based on logic, go through the process of identifying each one by case and number and then making sure you translate each in a way which is permitted for that form. / Note the placement of the possessive genitive τοῦ θεοῦ between the article and the noun which it modifies.]
- 5) The master is sending his (the) servant out of the house. (nominative singular / subject // genitive singular / object of the preposition)
- 6) For the teachers were speaking to the slaves. (dative plural / indirect object)
[Remember that the dative following λέγω is the indirect object. The word “to” is added to the English sentence to indicate this; it is not a preposition in the Greek.]
- 7) Therefore we kept glorifying the Son of Man.
- 8) God heals and teaches his (the) people. (accusative plural / direct object)
- 9) You (pl.) were listening to the words of the Lord.
- 10) The people were not hoping / putting their hope in God.