

1. Translate accurately into idiomatic English.

2. Parse the highlighted verbs, giving the root, stem [qal, etc.] and form, and [as relevant] person, number, gender; object or possessive suffix. Comment on any oddities of form.

3. Discuss any unusual features of the Hebrew syntax in this passage.
DAY TWO:
II. Biblical Greek. No tools allowed. Time: 6 hours.

A. The Language of the Septuagint

Joshua 2:12-16:
12 καὶ νῦν ὀμόσατε μοι κύριον τὸν θεόν ὅτι ποιῶ ὑμῖν ἔλεος καὶ ποιήσετε καὶ ὑμεῖς ἔλεος ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ τοῦ πατρὸς μου
13 καὶ ζωγρήσετε τὸν οἶκον τοῦ πατρὸς μου καὶ τὴν μητέρα μου καὶ τοὺς ἄδελφοὺς μου καὶ πάντα τὸν οἶκον μου καὶ πάντα ὡσα ἔστην αὐτοίς καὶ ἔξελεισθε τὴν ψυχὴν μου ἐκ θανάτου
14 καὶ εἶπαν αὐτῇ οἱ ἄνδρες ἡ ψυχὴ ἡμῶν ἀνθ᾽ ὑμῶν εἰς θάνατον καὶ αὐτή εἶπεν ὡς ἀν παραδώ κύριος ὑμῖν τὴν πόλιν ποιῆσαι εἰς ἐμὲ ἔλεος καὶ ἀλῆθεαν
15 καὶ κατεχάλασαν αὐτούς διὰ τῆς θυρίδος
16 καὶ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς εἰς τὴν ὁρεινὴν ἄπλεσθε μὴ συναντήσωσιν ὑμῖν οἱ καταδιώκοντες καὶ κρυμβήσασθε ἐκεῖ τρεῖς ἡμέρας καί ἄν ἀποστρέψωσιν οἱ καταδιώκοντες ὑπὸ εἰς ὑμῶν καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἀπελεύσασθε εἰς τὴν οἶκον ὑμῶν

1. Translate accurately into idiomatic English.
2. Identify the underlined forms fully, including their dictionary forms and all their principal parts.
3. Grammatical questions:
   a. Why is κύριον τὸν θεόν in v. 12 accusative?
   b. What does the hendiadys ἔλεος καὶ ἀλῆθεαν in v. 14 mean?

B. The Language of the New Testament

Hebrews 12:1-5:

GNT Hebrews 12:1 Τοιαραίον καὶ ἡμεῖς τοσοῦτον ἔχοντες περικείμενον ἡμῖν νέφος μαρτύρων, ὄγκον ἀποθέμενον πάντα καὶ τὴν εὐπεριστάταν ἀμαρτίαν, δι᾽ ὑπομονῆς τρέχομε τὸν προκείμενον ἡμῶν άγωνα
2 ἀφορμῆς εἰς τὸν τῆς πίστεως ἀρχηγὸν καὶ τελειωτὴν Ἰησοῦν, ὡς ἀντὶ τῆς προκειμένης αὐτῶ χαρᾶς ὑπεμείναν οὐαρών αἰσχύνης καταφρονήσας ἐν δεξιᾷ τοῦ θρόνου τοῦ θεοῦ κεκαθήκεν.
3 ἀναλογίσασθε γὰρ τὸν τοιαύτην ὑπομενονκότα ὑπὸ τῶν ἁμαρτωλῶν εἰς οὕτων ἀντιλογίαν, ἢν μὴ κάμητε ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἡμῶν ἐκλύσθωσιν.
4 Οὕτω μέχρις αἴματος ἀντικατάστησε πρὸς τὴν ἁμαρτίαν ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι.
5 καὶ ἐκλέησε τῆς παρακλήσεως ἦτο ὑμῖν ὡς ὑοῖς διαλέγεται, Υἱὲ μου, μὴ ὀλιγώρει παιδείας κυρίου μηδὲ ἐκλύσοι ὑπ᾽ αὐτοῦ ἐλεχόμενος.
1. Translate accurately into idiomatic English.

2. Identify the underlined forms fully, including their dictionary forms and all principal parts.

3. Grammatical and textual questions.
   a. Why does the adjective ἐὑπερίστατον in v. 1 not have a distinct feminine ending?
   b. Why is τρέχωμεν in v. 1 subjunctive?
   c. Why is the indefinite relative ἦτες used in v. 5 instead of the definite relative ἦ?
   d. For ἐστὶν in v. 3 attested in A P 104 326 1241 Ῥ Π c a vg ε cl, aὐτὸν is read in Dς Ψ 1739c 1881 and the Majority text, and aὐτοὺς in P13.46 Ες Ψς 33 81 1739ς Ῥ Π lat sy b o. Which reading do you prefer and why?