IDENTIFICATION

For all words, give the dictionary entry form of the word (ποιέω, ἀγαθός, etc.).

For all words, completely identify the form of the word:

Nouns, adjectives, pron., art.: case, number gender

Verbs: person and number (if applicable—not for infin.)

tense (present, imperfect, future, aorist)

mood (indicative, imperative, subjunctive, infinitive)

Participles: tense, case, number, gender

Adverbs and prepositions come in only one form, so do not require identification.

EXPLANATION

Finally, explain the form used. This means

for nouns, pronouns: explain the case used (subject, genitive of time within which, indirect object, indirect discourse, χαίρω + dative, object of ἐν, etc.)

for adverbs: these are usually used to modify verbs (νῦν ὁρῶ), adjectives (μάλα πλούσιός ἐστιν), or other adverbs (λέγεις μᾶλλον σοφῶς ἢ ὁ ἀδελφός μου)... in these cases say what word the adverb modifies

may occasionally be used attributively (οἱ νῦν ἄνδρες)

for adjectives, article: say what the adjective modifies & is in agreement with (this may mean naming a Greek word, but sometimes it means saying something like “agrees with the fem. pl. nom. subject of ποιοῦσιν)

for participles: say what the participle is in agreement with (as any other adjective), and also identify it as circumstantial or attributive

for verbs: if infinitive, explain why the infinitive is called for (βούλομαι takes infinitive, indirect discourse after νομίζω, etc.)

indicative & imperative verbs require no explanation

if subjunctive (probably won’t arise at this point, so consider this as foreshadowing of Lesson 35), explain why the subjunctive is called for (e.g. “general condition with ὅταν” as explained on p. 72)