ARAMAIC.

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- 1. Daniel iii. 13. Translate. Parse לחיתיה and ביתיו and ביתיו .
- 2. Daniel iv 2. Translate. Parse מְבְרְנְנֵי and יבְרְלְנֵנִי Express the genitival relation in another way than it occurs in ראשי
- 3. Daniel v. 14. Translate. Analyze ושמעת. Explain the
- 4. Daniel vii, 2. Translate. Parse כניתן . Render into
- 5 Write a note on the personal inflection of the Aramaic participle. State a few of the leading peculiarities in which Aramaic differs from Hebrew.

THE SEPTUAGINT.

- Translate Ps. ii. 6-9. Why ποιμανείς for דרעם?
- 2. In Ps. ii. 12, בישקרבר has been translated Δράξασθε παιδείας. Remark upon the rendering.
- 3. Ps. x. 4 and 5. Translate. In rendering אירוילן by βεβηλοῦνται, what root must have been mistaken for דול or דול ?
- 4. Ps. viii. 3 6. Translate. Can βραχύ τι be taken in a temporal sense? How may אל היים have been rendered by παρ' αγγέλους?
- 5. Ps. xviii. 7 9. Translate. Parse ἐσαλεύθη, ἐταράχθησαν, ωργίσθη and κατεφλόγισεν.

HATCH ON BIBLICAL GREEK -FIRST ESSAY.

- 1. Explain the statement that differences between the language of Athens in the fourth century before Christ, and the language of the New Testament may be roughly described as differences of time and differences of country.
- 2. Regarding the Septuagint merely as a Greek book, show how it would be very serviceable in New Testament Exegesis
- 3 How does the Septuagint as a translation of an extant original furnish special aid in Biblical philology?
- 4. Name other Greek translations of which only fragments have been preserved, and show how they may contribute to the vocabulary of Biblical Greek.
- 5. How do these Greek versions corroborate the inferences which are drawn from the relation of the LXX to the Hebrew?
- 6. From the several groups of facts stated in the Essay, draw some general inferences, and frame some general rules for the investigation of the meanings of words in the New Testament.