

17. (1) Where did the Sabæans live? (2) What ancient authors testify to their being men of stature?
18. (1) What country is meant by Sinim, Is. 49: 12? (2) Give reasons in support of your answer.

GREEK TESTAMENT.

EPISTLES TO EPHESIANS AND PHILIPPIANS.

1. Answer the objections of De Wette and the Tubingen school to the genuineness of the epistle to the Ephesians.
2. State the peculiarities of the epistle to the Philippians? Its date? Why is it supposed to be the latest of the Pauline epistles?
3. Translate (1) Eph. I. 10, 14, (2) IV. 14, 15, (3) V. 13, (4) VI. 19, (5) Phil. I. 3, 27, (6) II. 15, 13, (7) III. 12, (8) IV. 10.
4. Analyze (1) ἀπηλλοτριωτες, (2) σβῆσαι.
5. Derive (1) καταργεω, (2) ἀνεξεχγνιστος, (3) κνβεια, (4) εὐωδία, (5) ἁσωτια, (6) εἰλημενης, (7) ἀποκαταδοκία.
6. Correct the textus receptus (1) Eph. III. 9, 14, (2) V. 9, 21, 30, (3) VI. 12, (4) Phil. III. 3, 16, (5) IV. 23.
7. Correct the authorized version (1) Phil. I. 13, (2) III. 20.
8. Explain the syntax of ὁμεις, Eph. I. 13.
9. Why is φωτος anarthrous, Eph. V. 8.
10. Ἐπεμψα Phil. II. 28. What is the first aorist called here? Why is a past tense used?
11. What is the force of the first και Phil. IV. 16?
12. Why does το λοιπον occur Phil. III. 1, so far from the end of the epistle?
13. Explain (1) ἐσφραγισθητε τῷ Πνεύματι Eph. I. 13, (2) Eph. II. 15, (3) the mystery to which Paul refers Eph. III. 4, (4) Eph. III. 19, (5) τὰ πνευματικά, κ.τ.λ. Eph. VI. 12, (6) Eph. VI. 15, (7) Phil. I 10.
14. Reconcile Phil. II. 20, 21 with I. 14, 17 and IV. 20, 21.