

Greek Readings
Series C, Fifth Sunday after Epiphany
Luke 5:1-11

• **Verse 1**

- Parse ἐπικεῖσθαι, _____. What does this verb mean? (BDAG 374-375) _____. What does Luke's inclusion of this verb here reveal about Jesus' circumstances? _____. Why would the crowd have pressed so hard "against" Jesus at this time? (Lk. 4:38-40; 4:42-44) _____
- Parse ἔστως, _____. What type of phrase does ἔστως comprise? _____ What tense is it best translated in? _____
- Parse ἀκούειν, _____. Which use of the infinitive makes the most sense here? (Voelz, 100) _____.
- Where was "the Lake Gennesaret" located, and how does this fact provide the backdrop to the ensuing miracle? _____

• **Verse 2**

- Parse ἔστωτα, _____. What is the position and force? (Voelz, 118-121) _____ How would you translate this participle? _____

• **Verse 3**

- Parse ἐμβὰς, _____. What does this verb mean? (BDAG, 321) _____. What is the position and force? (Voelz, 118-121) _____ How would you translate this participle? _____
- Parse ἐπαναγαγεῖν, _____. Notice that this is a technical expression. What does it mean here and in vs. 4? (BDAG, 358) _____
- Parse ἐδίδασκεν, _____. What is the best connotation in which to translate this verb? (Voelz, 60.) _____

• **Verse 4**

- Parse λαλῶν, _____. What is this participle's position and force, in connection with the finite verb ἐπαύσατο? (Voelz, 118-122) _____
- Parse ἐπανάγαγε, _____. Why is this imperative singular, but χαλάσατε is plural? _____
- What does βάθος mean in this context? (BDAG, 162) _____

• **Verse 5**

- Look up ἐπιστάτα in BDAG (381) and compare the word's occurrences in Lk. 8:24,45; 9:33,49; 17:13. What does this word and its case confess about Christ? _____
- Parse κοπιάσαντες, _____. What is the significance of its tense? _____

- **Verse 6**
 - Parse συνέκλεισαν, _____ . What does this verb mean in this context? (BDAG, 952) _____
 - Why does Luke use both *πλῆθος* and *πολύ*? _____ What do details like this add to the miracle? _____
 - Parse διερρήσσετο, _____ . What is this verb's proper aspect? (Voelz, 60) _____ What is the subject of this verb? _____
- **Verse 7**
 - Parse κατένευσαν, _____ . What does the verb mean in this context? (BDAG, 522) _____
 - What does *τοῖς μετόχοις* mean in this context? (BDAG, 643) _____ What does this small detail tell us about the “fishing business” in which Peter was engaged with James and John, the sons of Zebedee? (Lk. 5:10; Mk. 1:19-20) _____
 - Parse βυθίζεσθαι, _____ . According to what aspect should you translate the phrase *ὤστε βυθίζεσθαι*? (Voelz 101) _____ What is the nominative or subject of this phrase? _____
- **Verse 8**
 - Parse *ἰδὼν*, _____ . Why is the tense of this participle so important? _____
 - Why does Peter desire Jesus to “depart from me”? _____
- **Verse 9**
 - Parse *θάμβος*, _____ . How would you explain the response this word describes to a parishioner? (cf. the other places where *θάμβος* occurs in Luke-Acts: Lk. 4:36; Acts 3:10) _____
- **Verse 10**
 - Parse *μὴ φοβοῦ*, _____ . What is the appropriate understanding and translation of this phrase's mood? (Voelz 200-202) _____
 - The above phrase is a key theme in the NT (Lk. 1:13,30; 2:10; 8:50; 12:4,7,32). How does the above information help you better understand Christ's mission as portrayed in this text? _____
 - Parse both *ἔσῃ* and *ζωγρῶν*, _____ . This phrase is theologically significant because it says more than a simple future tense could. What does the tense of the participle contribute to the understanding of this phrase? _____
- **Verse 11**
 - Parse *ἀφέντες*, _____ . What is this participle's position and force? (Voelz, 118-121) _____