

# 10

## Study Guide ANSWER KEY

### First and Second Declension Noun Accent The Nominal System (Part 5)

The following exercises will guide the student to grasp the essential elements in this lesson. If you cannot answer a question, take the time now and restudy the material from the lesson. Remember that there are not any time limits in answering these questions.

#### Exercise One. Fill in the blank.

1. Supply the appropriate form of the article.

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative	ὁ	ἡ	τό	οἱ	αἱ	τά
Genitive	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
Dative	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
Accusative	τόν	τήν	τό	τούς	τάς	τά

2. Supply the correct article and lexical form for the following inflected words.

	Article	Inflected Form	Lexical Form
1.	οἱ	δοῦλοι	δοῦλος
2.	τῇ	ἄβυσσῳ	ἄβυσσος
3.	τοῦ	Ἰωάννου	Ἰωάννος
4.	τῆς	χαρᾶς	χαρά
5.	τόν	μαθητήν	μαθητής
6.	ὁ	λόγος	λόγος
7.	τοῖς	ἀποστόλοις	ἀπόστολος
8.	τῶν	ἀδελφῶν	ἀδελφός

**Exercise Two: True or False.** Circle the correct answer.

1. An accent is a diacritical mark written over a vowel or consonant to indicate the syllable receiving the greatest stress. True **False**
2. A disyllabic word has two or more syllables. True **False**
3. The circumflex may stand only over a long vowel. **True** False
4. The last syllable of a word is called the penult. True **False**
5. A word may be accented on any of its syllables. True **False**
6. A syllable's accent is not only dependant on its position, but also upon the quantity of the accented vowel or diphthong. **True** False
7. The ultima syllable allows the greatest diversity of accentuation. **True** False
8. If the ultima is long (either a long vowel or diphthong), a circumflex cannot stand over the penult. **True** False
9. Once the accent of the genitive singular is known, all other inflected forms of the word may be determined. True **False**
10. If a word is a first declension noun genitive plural, a circumflex is placed over the ultima syllable, regardless of the lexical accent. **True** False
11. If the ultima syllable becomes long because of change of case-number inflection, and the acute accent was over the antepenult syllable in the nominative singular, then the accent **MUST MOVE** from the antepenult to the penult syllable. This rule affects **ALL** second declension nouns, regardless of gender. **True** False
12. If the nominal singular has an acute accent over its ultima, the acute **MUST CHANGE** in type to a circumflex accent over the singular and plural inflectional forms of the genitive and dative. This rule affects **ALL** second declension nouns, regardless of gender. As far as this rule is stated, this affects all second declension nouns. **True** False

13. If a circumflex is over the penult in the nominative singular and the ultima becomes long due to case-number inflection, the circumflex MUST CHANGE in type to an acute accent. **True** False
14. The circumflex accent may stand over the antepenult. True **False**
15. A Greek-English lexicon cites the position and type of accent for every noun in its nominative singular form. **True** False
16. The *alpha* in the ultima of neuter nominative, genitive, and vocative plural nouns is always short. True **False**
17. Nouns with the circumflex accent over the ultima in the nominative singular are rarely encountered in NTGreek. **True** False

**Exercise Three: Accented words.** Circle the improperly accented words.

θεός	ἀδελφῆ	ώρα	ἀρχή	ῶρων
λογός	ὄχλω	ἄρχων	μαθηται	θάλασσα
κόσμος	κύριος	ἄποστολος	φωνῶν	μνᾶ
ὄδοῦ	γῆν	δοῦλω	θηριον	ἀδελφοί
ἱερόν	δόξας	ἄληθεια	βαπτιστοῦ	νεανία

**Exercise Four: Multiple choice.** Circle the correct answer.

1. The acute accent may stand over which syllables?
- a. monosyllabic                      c. disyllabic
- b. ultima, penult, antepenult**                      d. polysyllabic
2. The grave accent is associated with which syllable(s)?
- a. ultima**                      c. penult
- b. ultima and penult                      d. antepenult

3. What is the basis for a word's accent?
- a. a lucky guess
  - b. how you feel in the morning
  - c. principles of intonation
  - d. if the ultima is long
4. Stress on a syllable is indicated by which of the following?
- a. extra loudness on the accented syllable
  - b. clearer quality of the vowel or diphthong
  - c. some slight lengthening of the vowel
  - d. all of the above
5. An accent is written over which vowel of a proper diphthong?
- a. the first vowel
  - b. the second vowel
  - c. third vowel
  - d. diphthongs are not accented
6. When a breathing mark and an accent are placed over the same vowel, which comes first?
- a. the accent
  - b. if acute, accent first
  - c. the breathing
  - d. if smooth, breathing first
7. Which of the following diphthongs are considered short for the purposes of accent when they appear at the end of a word?
- a.  $\alpha\eta$ ,  $\eta\omega$
  - b.  $οι$ ,  $αι$
  - c.  $ου$ ,  $αι$ ,  $ει$
  - d.  $οι$ ,  $ηυ$

8. If the ultima is long, an acute accent cannot stand over the antepenult syllable. What does this imply?
- a. Fourth of July is coming earlier this year.
  - b. a long ultima prohibits the acute to stand over the antepenult
  - c. the acute must shift to a circumflex accent on the penult syllable
  - d. the lexical form is incorrect
9. The lexical form of any noun cites what important information?
- a. the article (thus the gender of the noun)
  - b. the type and position of the accent
  - c. the genitive singular form
  - d. all of the above
10. If the position and type of accent is not known for the nominative singular, what is impossible to know how to do?
- a. decline the noun
  - b. accent other case-number forms of the same noun
  - c. spell properly the nominative singular
  - d. determine the gender of the noun
11. Which of the following nouns is accented properly?
- a. ἀδελφός -- ἀδελφού, ἀδελφῶ, ἀδελφόν
  - b. ὁδός -- ὁδοῦ, ὁδῶ, ὁδόν, ὁδέ
  - c. κόσμος -- κοσμού, κοσμῶ, κόσμόν, κοσμέ
  - d. δῶρον -- δωροῦ, δωρῶ, δωρὸν, δωρῶν

12. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for ἄβυσσος?

- a. n-2a c. n-2b  
 b, n-1a d. n-1b

13. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for ὄχλος?

- a. n-2a c. n-2b  
 b. n-1a d. n-2c

14. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for γλῶσσα?

- a. n-1a c. n-1c  
 b. n-1b d. n-1d

**Exercise Five: Correct accent.** Supply the correct accent for the following nouns. The accent for the nominative singular (the lexical form) is cited. As a further aid, sections numbers are given for review (if necessary) for the proper accent on the words.

- a. Review §10.3.2(1) before accenting the following words.

	n-2a	Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative	ἄπόστολος	ἄπόστολοι
	Genitive	ἄποστόλου	ἄποστόλων
	Dative	ἄποστόλῳ	ἄποστόλοις
	Accusative	ἄπόστολον	ἄποστόλους
	Vocative	ἄπόστολε	ἄπόστολοι

		n-2a	Singular	Plural
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		κύριος	κύριοι
	<b>Genitive</b>		κυρίου	κυρίων
	<b>Dative</b>		κυρίῳ	κυρίοις
	<b>Accusative</b>		κύριον	κυρίους
	<b>Vocative</b>		κύριε	κύριοι

		n-2b	Singular	Plural
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		ἄβυσσος	ἄβυσσοι
	<b>Genitive</b>		ἀβύσσου	ἀβύσσων
	<b>Dative</b>		ἀβύσσῳ	ἀβύσσοις
	<b>Accusative</b>		ἄβυσσον	ἀβύσσους
	<b>Vocative</b>		ἄβυσσε	ἄβυσσοι

		n-1c	Singular	Plural
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		θάλασσα	θάλασσαι
	<b>Genitive</b>		θαλάσσης	θαλασσῶν
	<b>Dative</b>		θαλάσση	θαλάσσαις
	<b>Accusative</b>		θάλασσαν	θάλασσας
	<b>Vocative</b>		θάλασσα	θάλασσαι

b. Review §10.3.2(2) before accenting the following words.

		n-2a	Singular	Plural
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		δοῦλος	δοῦλοι
	<b>Genitive</b>		δούλου	δούλων
	<b>Dative</b>		δούλῳ	δούλοις
	<b>Accusative</b>		δοῦλον	δούλους
	<b>Vocative</b>		δοῦλε	δοῦλοι

		n-2a	Singular	Plural
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		δῶρον	δῶρα
	<b>Genitive</b>		δώρου	δώρων
	<b>Dative</b>		δώρῳ	δώροις
	<b>Accusative</b>		δῶρον	δῶρα
	<b>Vocative</b>		δῶρον	δῶρα

		n-1c	Singular	Plural
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		γλῶσσα	γλῶσσαι
	<b>Genitive</b>		γλώσσης	γλωσσῶν
	<b>Dative</b>		γλώσσει	γλώσσαις
	<b>Accusative</b>		γλῶσσαν	γλῶσσας
	<b>Vocative</b>		γλῶσσα	γλῶσσαι

c. Review §10.3.21 before accenting the following words.

		n-2a	Singular	Plural
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		ὄχλος	ὄχλοι
	<b>Genitive</b>		ὄχλου	ὄχλων
	<b>Dative</b>		ὄχλῳ	ὄχλοις
	<b>Accusative</b>		ὄχλον	ὄχλους
	<b>Vocative</b>		ὄχλε	ὄχλοι

		n-2c	Singular	Plural
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		θηρίον	θηρία
	<b>Genitive</b>		θηρίου	θηρίων
	<b>Dative</b>		θηρίῳ	θηρίοις
	<b>Accusative</b>		θηρίον	θηρία
	<b>Vocative</b>		θηρίον	θηρία

d. Review §10.3.3 before accenting the following words.

		n-1b	Singular	Plural
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		ἀρχή	ἀρχαί
	<b>Genitive</b>		ἀρχῆς	ἀρχῶν
	<b>Dative</b>		ἀρχῇ	ἀρχαῖς
	<b>Accusative</b>		ἀρχήν	ἀρχάς
	<b>Vocative</b>		ἀρχή	ἀρχαί

		n-2a	Singular	Plural
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		ψαλμός	ψαλμοί
	<b>Genitive</b>		ψαλμοῦ	ψαλμῶν
	<b>Dative</b>		ψαλμῶ	ψαλμοῖς
	<b>Accusative</b>		ψαλμόν	ψαλμούς
	<b>Vocative</b>		ψαλμέ	ψαλμοί

e. Review §10.3.4 before accenting the following words.

		n-1h	Singular	Singular
<b>CASE</b>	<b>Nominative</b>		γῆ	Ἑρμῆς
	<b>Genitive</b>		γῆς	Ἑρμοῦ
	<b>Dative</b>		γῆ	Ἑρμῇ
	<b>Accusative</b>		γῆν	Ἑρμῆν
	<b>Vocative</b>		γῆ	Ἑρμῆ

**Exercise Six: Grammatical parsing.** Parse the following words.

Word	Case	Gender	Num	Decl	Lexical Form	Definition
τήν	accusative	feminine	singular	----	ὅ	the
ἀλήθειαν	accusative	feminine	singular	n-1a	ἀλήθεια	truth
Ἰωάννου	genitive	masculine	singular	n-1f	Ἰωάννης	John
θάλασσαι	nom./voc.	feminine	plural	n-1c	θάλασσα	sea
ἄδης	nominative	masculine	singular	n-1f	ἄδης	Hades
κριτοῦ	genitive	masculine	singular	n-1f	κριτής	judge
τῷ Ἰησοῦ	dative	masculine	singular	n-3g(1)	Ἰησοῦς	Jesus/Joshua
ὀργῆς	genitive	feminine	singular	n-1b	ὀργή	anger, wrath
σωτηρίας	nom./voc.	feminine	singular	n-1a	σωτηρία	salvation
διαθηκῶν	genitive	feminine	plural	n-1b	διαθήκη	covenant
ἔρημος	nom./voc.	feminine	singular	n-2b	ἔρημος	wilderness
ὁδοί	nom./voc.	feminine	plural	n-2b	ὁδός	road, way
φωνῶν	genitive	feminine	plural	n-1b	φωνή	voice, sound
ψεύστη	dative	masculine	singular	n-1f	ψεύστης	lair
γῆν	accusative	feminine	singular	n-1h	γῆ	earth, ground
δόξαν	accusative	feminine	singular	n-1c	δόξα	glory
μαθητοῦ	genitive	masculine	singular	n-1f	μαθητής	disciple
θηρίον	nom./voc.	neuter	singular	n-2c	θηρίον	(wild) animal