

## Comprehensive Examination

### First and Second Declension Nouns

#### Lessons Six through Ten

This examination tests comprehension of material presented in lessons six through ten. It is a closed-book examination. This means that the student should not refer to any materials that may help to answer a question. A two-hour time limit is suggested for taking this examination. If a question or part of the examination seems too difficult, skip it and come back later.

**Part One: Vocabulary.** Select the English definition in the right-hand column that corresponds to the Greek vocabulary word in the left-hand column and place the letter in the blank provided after the vocabulary word. Each correct answer is worth one point. 60 points.

- |                 |       |                          |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1. διδαχή       | _____ | a. death                 |
| 2. ἔξοδος       | _____ | b. hymn                  |
| 3. καί          | _____ | c. prophet               |
| 4. θάνατος      | _____ | d. salvation             |
| 5. Ζαχαρίας     | _____ | e. departure             |
| 6. εἰρήνη       | _____ | f. Christian             |
| 7. ὕμνος        | _____ | g. crowd, throng         |
| 8. ὥρα          | _____ | h. Sabbath, week         |
| 9. οἰκοδεσπότης | _____ | i. teaching, instruction |
| 10. σάββατον    | _____ | j. peace                 |
| 11. τέκνον      | _____ | k. sound, noise          |
| 12. προφήτης    | _____ | l. wilderness, desert    |
| 13. σωτηρία     | _____ | m. Zachariah             |
| 14. φωνή        | _____ | n. master of the house   |
| 15. Χριστιανός  | _____ | o. glory                 |
| 16. ὄχλος       | _____ | p. and                   |
| 17. δόξα        | _____ | q. hour                  |
| 18. ἔρημος      | _____ | r. child                 |

19. ἑκατοντάρχης	_____	s.	good news, gospel
20. ἐπιθυμία	_____	t.	word, message, statement
21. θεός	_____	u.	leper
22. Ἰησοῦς	_____	v.	thief
23. ἡμέρα	_____	w.	throne
24. εὐαγγέλιον	_____	x.	writing, Scripture
25. ἐξουσία	_____	y.	day
26. Ἰωάννης	_____	z.	covenant, contract
27. ἱερόν	_____	aa.	myth
28. λόγος	_____	bb.	Elijah
29. κλέπτης	_____	cc.	sin
30. λεπρός	_____	dd.	strong desire, lust
31. Μεσσίας	_____	ee.	kingdom
32. θρόνος	_____	ff.	chorus, dancing
33. ἁμαρτία	_____	gg.	joy, delight
34. ἁμαρτωλός	_____	hh.	barbarian
35. βίβλος	_____	ii.	Lord, lord, master
36. βασιλεία	_____	jj.	baptist, one who baptizes
37. ἀρχή	_____	kk.	sinner
38. ἀντίχριστος	_____	ll.	centurion
39. γλῶσσα	_____	mm.	John
40. διαθήκη	_____	nn.	despot, lord
41. γραφή	_____	oo.	Thomas
42. θηρίον	_____	pp.	fig tree
43. Θωμᾶς	_____	qq.	tongue, language
44. χορός	_____	rr.	antichrist
45. μῦθος	_____	ss.	beginning, ruler

46. χαρά	_____	tt.	authority, power
47. συκῆ	_____	uu.	God, god
48. συναγωγή	_____	vv.	temple
49. ἄνθρωπος	_____	ww.	Messiah
50. Ἡλίας	_____	xx.	apostle, delegate
51. βάρβαρος	_____	yy.	Jesus
52. Γέενα	_____	zz.	scroll, document
53. βαπτιστής	_____	aaa.	bread, food
54. ἀπόστολος	_____	bbb.	Gehenna
55. δεσπότης	_____	ccc.	Church, assembly
56. ἄρτος	_____	ddd.	robber
57. καρδία	_____	eee.	heart
58. ληστής	_____	fff.	man, humankind
59. κύριος	_____	ggg.	synagogue, meeting
60. ἐκκλησία	_____	hhh.	(wild) animal, beast

**Part Two: Article.**

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate article. 24 points.

	Singular			Plural		
	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter	Masculine	Feminine	Neuter
Nominative						
Genitive						
Dative						
Accusative						

2. Article concord. Supply the correct article before each of the following inflected nouns. 46 points.

	Article	Noun		Article	Noun
1.		κυρίῳ	24.		ζωάς
2.		κεφαλῆν	25.		σοφία
3.		ὁδοί	26.		ἀληθείαις
4.		θηρίον	27.		ῥῆμοι
5.		δῶρα	28.		ἐξουσίαι
6.		βασιλεία	29.		ἐντολῆ
7.		ρίζη	30.		δόξαν
8.		ὥρων	31.		σαββάτου
9.		Γαλιλαίαν	32.		βίβλοις
10.		στρατιώτου	33.		ψεύσται
11.		οἰκοδεσποτῶν	34.		προφήτην
12.		Βαραββᾶ	35.		Θωμᾶν
13.		νεανίαν	36.		Μεσσίας
14.		μαθητῶν	37.		δόξας
15.		δόξης	38.		ἐντολαί
16.		ζωαῖς	39.		συναγωγάς
17.		ἀδελφῆ	40.		ἀγάπη
18.		ὥραις	41.		φωνῆς
19.		καρδίαν	42.		σοφίαν
20.		ἐξουσίαι	43.		ἡμερῶν
21.		χαράς	44.		χαρᾶς
22.		ἔργα	45.		τέκνοις
23.		ὁδοί	46.		ἱερόν

3. Grammatical concord. Choose the correct form of the article from the left-hand column that properly modifies the inflected nouns in the right-hand column. Only one article is correct. 22 points.

Example: τῶν τοῦ τῆς | κυρίου, δούλου, οἴκου

1.	οἱ ταῖς τοῖς	δεσπόταις, ἀνθρώποις, ἔργοις
2.	τούς τὰς τὰ	βίβλους, διαλέκτους, ἀβύσσους
3.	αἱ οἱ τὰ	ὁδοί, διάλεκτοι, βίβλοι
4.	ὁ τό τὰ	θηρίον, εὐαγγέλιον, τέκνον
5.	τῶν τὰς τὰ	ὁδῶν, λόγων, μαθητῶν
6.	τούς τό τὰς	κόσμους, βαπτιστάς, ἀμαρτωλούς
7.	τῷ τῇ τόν	ἄδη, ἑκατοντάρχη, κριτῇ
8.	τούς τὰς τὰ	νεανίας, μαθητάς, εὐαγγελιστάς
9.	ὁ ἡ τό	ὁδός, βίβλος, ἄβυσσος
10.	τοῦ τῶν τόν	ἀρχαγγέλου, ἀποστόλου, ἀνθρώπου
11.	ὁ ἡ τό	λόγος, μαθητῆς, κόσμος
12.	τόν τήν τό	δαιμόνιον, ἔργον, δῶρον
13.	τήν τόν τὰς	ρίζαν, δόξαν, θάλασσαν
14.	τῆς τὰς τούς	γλῶσσας, ὥρας, ἀληθείας
15.	τήν αἱ ταῖς	φωναί, δόξαι, εἰρήναι
16.	τήν τόν τό	βίβλον, συναγωγῆν, ὁδόν
17.	οἱ αἱ τὰ	σάββατα, ἔργα, τέκνα
18.	τῷ τοῖς τῇ	ὑμνοίς, λόγοις, ἀνθρώποις
19.	τούς τὰς αἱ	διαλέκτους, ὁδούς, ἐξόδους
20.	τήν τό τόν	λίθον, θάνατον, κλέπτῃν
21.	τῷ τῇ τὰς	εὐαγγελίῳ, λόγῳ, θεῷ
22.	τό ὁ τόν	θηρίον, δαιμόνιον, τέκνον

**Part Three: Lexical form.** Supply the lexical form for the inflected words below. All diacritical markings count as part of the answer. 44 points.

	Inflected Form	Lexical Form		Inflected Form	Lexical Form
1.	ἐξόδω		23.	λίθων	
2.	διδασχάις		24.	ἁμαρτωλῶ	
3.	ἐπιστολή		25.	ἔργοις	
4.	ὀργῶν		26.	λόγου	
5.	συναγωγαί		27.	Θεέ	
6.	νεανίου		28.	κυρίους	
7.	Μεσσία		29.	χριστοί	
8.	εὐαγγέλιον		30.	μναίς	
9.	δεσπότην		31.	παραβολῆς	
10.	ἔργοις		32.	ἐντολάς	
11.	θηρία		33.	ζωήν	
12.	ψαλμῶν		34.	κεφαλῶν	
13.	κυρίω		35.	ψυχῆ	
14.	ὁδοῖς		36.	ῥας	
15.	Σατανᾶν		37.	κόσμοις	
16.	βαπτισταί		38.	διακόνου	
17.	Ἰησοῦς		39.	οἶκω	
18.	ἐρήμων		40.	Νικόδημον	
19.	διδασχῆς		41.	νόμους	
20.	ἄρτω		42.	Πέτρε	
21.	ἐπιθυμίαις		43.	χοροῖς	
22.	διαθήκαι		44.	δώρω	

**Part Four: Translation.** Translate the following words and phrases.  
Translate literally, including all articles. 98 points.

	Greek Word or Phrase	Translation
1.	τοῦ θεοῦ	
2.	ὁ θεὸς τῶν σαββάτων	
3.	οὐρανοῦ	
4.	τὸ δῶρον θεοῦ τῷ Πέτρῳ	
5.	ὁ υἱὸς καὶ τὸ τέκνον	
6.	τοὺς λόγους τοῦ θανάτου	
7.	τὸ ἔργον τοῦ ἀποστόλου	
8.	αἱ ὁδοὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	
9.	ὁ θρόνος τοῦ θεοῦ	
10.	ὀρφανούς	
11.	αἱ βίβλοι τῶν ἀποστόλων	
12.	υἱοί	
13.	ψαλμούς	
14.	ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ	
15.	ἡ ἐκκλησία τῆς Γαλιλαίας	
16.	αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ἀνθρώπων	
17.	ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ θεοῦ	
18.	ὦ Νικόδημο	
19.	ὁ κύριος τῆς ζωῆς	
20.	ἡ δόξα τοῦ Χριστοῦ	
21.	τὰ θηρία ταῖς βίβλοις	
22.	ἀδελφούς καὶ ἀδελφάς	
23.	τῶν δεσποτῶν	
24.	οἱ εὐαγγελισταί	

	Greek Word or Phrase	Translation
25.	ἑκατοντάρχης	
26.	ἡ ἕξοδος	
27.	ἐπιθυμίαν	
28.	τῆς διδαχῆς	
29.	διαθήκας	
30.	τῶν ἀγρῶν	
31.	ἡ θάλασσα τοῦ θάνατου	
32.	ἡ ἡμέρα Χριστοῦ	
33.	ἡ καρδιά του λεπρού	
34.	οὐρανὸς καὶ γῆ	
35.	ἡ φωνὴ τοῦ κυρίου	
36.	Στεφανᾶς	
37.	Παύλου	
38.	οἰκοδεσπότης	
39.	μῦθους	
40.	νόμους καὶ ἐντολάς	
41.	ἡ	
42.	Ἰησοῦ	
43.	οἱ λόγοι τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	
44.	τοῦ μαργαρίτου	
45.	τῶν ψευδοπροφητῶν	
46.	οἱ στρατιῶται	
47.	ἀντιχριστου	
48.	τῆς βασιλείας	
49.	τὰ δαιμόνια καὶ οἱ ἄγγελοι	

**Part Five: Multiple choice.** Choose the best answer. 48 points

1. Which form is properly accented if the accented nominative singular form is κύριος?

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. κυριῶν | c. κυρίων |
| b. κύριω  | d. κυριῶ  |

2. Which form is properly accented if the accented nominative singular form is ἀρχή?

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| a. ἀρχαί | c. ἀρχών  |
| b. ἀρχης | d. ἀρχᾶις |

3. Which form is properly accented if the accented nominative singular form is Γαλιλαία?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. Γαλίλαιας | c. Γαλιλαία  |
| b. Γαλιλαιάς | d. Γαλίλαιαν |

4. Which form is properly accented if the accented nominative singular form is λόγος?

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| a. λογοῦ | c. λογῶ   |
| b. λόγον | d. λογούς |

5. Which form is properly accented if the accented nominative singular form is δόξα?

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| a. δοξῶν | c. δόξων |
| b. δοξαί | d. δοξή  |

6. What is the basis for a noun's accent?

- |                          |                                |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. the genitive singular | c. vowel quality of the ultima |
| b. gender of the noun    | d. principles of intonation    |

7. The lexical entry of any noun cites what important information?
- a. the article (thus the gender of the noun)
  - b. the genitive singular form
  - c. type and position of accent
  - d. all of the above
8. An accent is written over which vowel of a proper diphthong?
- a. the first vowel
  - b. the second vowel
  - c. diphthongs are not accented
  - d. depends upon gender
9. When a breathing mark and an accent are placed over the same vowel, which comes first?
- a. the accent
  - b. the breathing
  - c. if acute, accent first
  - d. if grave, accent first
10. The acute accent may stand over which syllables?
- a. monosyllabic
  - b. disyllabic
  - c. antepenult and penult
  - d. ultima, penult, antepenult
11. The grave accent is associated with which syllable(s)?
- a. antepenult
  - b. penult
  - c. ultima
  - d. ultima and penult
12. The circumflex accent is associated with which syllable(s)?
- a. antepenult
  - b. antepenult and penult
  - c. antepenult and ultima
  - d. ultima and penult

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

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

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

- a. n-1e
- b. n-1f
- c. n-1g
- d. none of the above

15. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for καρδιά?

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

16. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for τέκνον?

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

16. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for ρίζα?

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

17. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for Σατανᾶς?

- a. n-1d
- b. n-1e
- c. n-1f
- d. n-1g

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

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



- 
26. Which lexical form would you expect if it was a masculine noun belonging to the first declension?
- a. φωνή  
b. Χριστιανός  
c. ψεύστης  
d. σάββατον
27. Which lexical form would you expect if it was a masculine noun belonging to the second declension?
- a. νόμος  
b. προφήτης  
c. χαρά  
d. ἔρημος
28. Which lexical form would you expect if it was a feminine noun belonging to the second declension?
- a. θεός  
b. ἱερόν  
c. ληστής  
d. ἕξοδος
29. Which lexical form would you expect if it was a neuter noun belonging to the second declension?
- a. ὁδός  
b. ἐκκλησία  
c. δῶρον  
d. δωρεά
30. In which case does monophthongization always occur in the first and second declensions?
- a. dative singular  
b. dative plural  
c. genitive singular  
d. genitive plural
31. Which case form in the second declension is a result of *epsilon* replacing the vowel stem?
- a. genitive singular  
b. accusative plural  
c. vocative singular  
d. vocative plural

32. Which cases in the second declension do masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns share corresponding case endings?
- a. genitive and dative singulars
  - b. genitive and vocative plurals
  - c. nominative and vocative plural
  - d. genitive and vocative singular
33. Second declension neuter plural nouns cannot be differentiated in which cases because of form?
- a. nominative, genitive, and dative
  - b. nominative, accusative, and vocative
  - c. genitive and dative
  - d. nominative, genitive, and vocative
34. Second declension neuter singular nouns cannot be differentiated in which cases because of form?
- a. nominative, genitive, and dative
  - b. nominative, accusative, and vocative
  - c. genitive and dative
  - d. nominative, genitive, and vocative
35. Which case form is the result of contraction?
- a. λόγος
  - b. λόγου
  - c. λόγους
  - d. λόγε
36. Which case form is the result of compensatory lengthening?
- a. λόγω
  - b. λόγους
  - c. λόγων
  - d. λόγος

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37. A Greek-English lexicon does NOT cite which piece of information as part of its lexical entry?
- a. article
  - b. genitive singular
  - c. nominative singular
  - d. declension-paradigm
38. Which case determines the inflectional pattern of a noun in its declension?
- a. nominative
  - b. genitive
  - c. dative
  - d. accusative
39. Which diacritical marking indicates aspiration?
- a. smooth breathing mark
  - b. rough breathing mark
  - c. circumflex accent
  - d. acute accent
40. Which case-number form in the first declension is always accented with a circumflex irrespective how the nominative singular is accented?
- a. genitive singular
  - b. genitive plural
  - c. nominative plural
  - d. accusative plural
41. Which declension-paradigm represents about 30% of all second declension nouns?
- a. n-2a
  - b. n-2b
  - c. n-2c
  - d. n-2d
42. The stem for every first and second declension noun is derived from which form?
- a. nominative
  - b. genitive
  - c. dative
  - d. accusative

43. Whereas case-number inflected forms determine a noun's function in a sentence, what carries the basic meaning of a noun throughout all forms?
- a. stem
  - b. declension
  - c. gender
  - d. inflection
44. What can be determined once a noun's unaccented nominative and genitive singular inflected forms are known?
- a. accent
  - b. gender
  - c. declension
  - d. article
45. Nouns are not inflected for which of the following?
- a. gender
  - b. number
  - c. case
  - d. case and number
46. Which diacritical marking indicates the lack of aspiration when a vowel or diphthong begins a word?
- a. rough breathing mark
  - b. circumflex accent
  - c. smooth breathing mark
  - d. quotation mark
47. Which case ending is the same for all first and second declension nouns?
- a. dative singular
  - b. genitive singular
  - c. nominative plural
  - d. genitive plural
48. Which declension(s) have contract nouns?
- a. first
  - b. second
  - c. first and second
  - d. none of the above

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**Part Six: Parse.** Parse the words listed. Use the space provided below each word to cite all necessary information, including the lexical form and definition. 72 points (1/2 point for each element).

Example: εὐαγγελίον - genitive neuter singular, εὐαγγελίον, n-2c,  
“good news, gospel”

1. σωτηρίαν -
2. ἐπιθυμιῶν -
3. διαθήκαι -
4. λίθους -
5. Παύλου -
6. ἐρήμων -
7. ἁμαρτωλόν -
8. φωνῆ -
9. ὄργαι -
10. ἀγάπη -
11. προσευχή -

12. προφήται -

13. γῆ -

14. μαργαρίταις -

15. κλέπτας -

16. τόν -

17. χορούς -

18. ἀδελφῆ -

19. γλῶσσαν -

20. ἐκκλησίαις -

21. δεσπότης -

22. ἀληθειῶν -

23. ὥρας -

24. κύριε -

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**Part Seven: True or false questions.** Circle the correct answer. All of the answer has to be correct in order for it to be true. 23 points.

1. First declension feminine nouns are inflected differently in the plural.  
True False
2. Monophthongization does NOT occur in first declension masculine dative singular nouns. True False
3. There are NOT any neuter nouns in the first declension. True False
4. There are more masculine nouns in the first declension than feminine nouns. True False
5. There are NOT any contract nouns in the first declension. True False
6. It is NOT important to memorize the genitive singular for first declension nouns. True False
7. The correct declension-paradigm notation for Μεσσίας is n-2d.  
True False
8. The correct declension-paradigm notation for μαθητής is n-1f.  
True False
9. The correct declension-paradigm notation for βαπτιστής is n-1f.  
True False
10. The first declension is called the *alpha*-declension.  
True False
11. Monophthongization always occurs in first declension feminine dative singular nouns. True False
12. Monophthongization always occurs in first declension masculine dative singular nouns. True False
13. There are less different paradigms in the first declension than in the second declension. True False

14. A substantive's declension is determined by its stem termination, whether with a vowel (first and second declension) or a consonant (third declension). True False
15. All word stems ending with the vowel *alpha* belong to the second declension. True False
16. The great majority of second declension nouns are masculine and feminine. True False
17. Feminine nouns are inflected in the same way that masculine nouns are in the second declension. True False
18. The lexical form of second declension feminine nouns is the genitive singular form. True False
19. When the article modifies second declension feminine nouns, they can be either feminine or masculine. True False
20. The neuter nominative and accusative plurals are identical in their inflection. True False
21. It is possible to know the case of ἔργον apart from knowing any context. True False
22. The stem of a noun remains constant and what remains after any case endings are removed. True False
23. The genitive singular in all three genders of second declension nouns is actually *omikron* that contracts with the stem vowel *omikron* to form the genitive case ending *ou*. True False

### Examination Evaluation

Total possible points: 437. Divide possible points by points of correct answers to find percentage. If percentage falls below 85%, it is suggested to review the lessons again and retake this examination.

For the answer key to this examination, go [here](#).