

# 11

## Study Guide ANSWER KEY

### Review

### First and Second Declension Nouns

The exercises below reflect the most important elements of first and second declension nouns. The exercises will prepare the student for the available unit examination for lessons six through ten. If interested taking this examination, please consult the study aids for this lesson.

**Exercise One: Definitions.** Define the following words. Be clear and precise with your answers.

- 1, Paradigm: an orderly arrangement of all the possible inflected forms of a word, and serves as the model for all other words that are identical to the inflectional pattern.
2. Declension: the way a substantive inflects to indicate number, gender, and case. A substantive's declension is determined by its stem termination. First declension nouns terminate with alpha or *ēta*, second declension nouns with *omikron*, and third declension nouns with a consonant.
3. Case: establishes the grammatical function of a substantive in relation to the verb or to other parts of the sentence. The five cases are, nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, and vocative.
4. Diphthong: a combination of two different vowels pronounced as one in a single syllable.
5. Grammatical concord: the agreement between inflected words in their basic components are case, gender, and number.

**Exercise Two: 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.

Example: τῶν τοῦ τῆς | κυρίου, δούλου, οἴκου

1.	οἱ ταῖς τοῖς	δεσπόταις, ἀνθρώποις, ἔργοις
2.	τούς τάς τά	βίβλους, διαλέκτους, ἀβύσσους
3.	αἱ οἱ τά	ὁδοί, διάλεκτοι, βίβλοι
4.	ὁ τό τά	θηρίον, εὐαγγέλιον, τέκνον
5.	τῶν τάς τά	ὁδῶν, λόγων, μαθητῶν
6.	τούς τό τάς	κόσμους, βαπτιστάς, ἁμαρτωλοῦς
7.	τῷ τῇ τόν	ἄδη, ἑκατοντάρχη, κριτῇ
8.	τούς τάς τά	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 τάς	ρίζαν, δόξαν, θάλασσαν
14.	τῆς τάς τούς	γλῶσσας, ὥρας, ἀληθείας
15.	τήν αἱ ταῖς	φωναί, δόξαι, εἰρήναι
16.	τήν τόν τό	βίβλον, συναγωγήν, ὁδόν
17.	οἱ αἱ τά	σάββατα, ἔργα, τέκνα
18.	τῷ τοῖς τῇ	ὑμνοίς, λόγοις, ἀνθρώποις
19.	τούς τάς αἱ	διαλέκτους, ὁδούς, ἐξόδους
20.	τήν τό τόν	λίθον, θάνατον, κλέπτῃν
21.	τῷ τῇ τάς	εὐαγγελίῳ, λόγῳ, θεῷ
22.	τό ὁ τόν	θηρίον, δαιμόνιον, τέκνον

**Exercise Three: Multiple choice.** Choose the best answer.

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

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

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

- a. ἀρχαί
- b. ἄρχης
- c. ἀρχών
- d. ἀρχᾶις

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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

19. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for ὁδός?
- a. n-1a
  - b. n-1b
  - c. n-2a
  - d. n-2b
20. First declension nouns are of what gender?
- a. masculine and neuter
  - b. feminine and neuter
  - c. feminine and masculine
  - d. feminine
21. What cases in the first declension are identical to each other?
- a. dative and genitive
  - b. nominative and vocative
  - c. nominative and genitive
  - d. nominative and dative
22. What genders have identical case endings in the second declension?
- a. masculine and neuter
  - b. masculine and feminine
  - c. feminine and neuter
  - d. masculine, feminine, neuter
23. The feminine article agrees in number and case with what nouns in the first declension?
- a. masculine nouns
  - b. feminine nouns
  - c. n-1d and n-1e nouns
  - d. n-1e and n-1f nouns
24. What is the stem vowel for second declension nouns?
- a. omikron
  - b. alpha
  - c. eta
  - d. alpha and eta
25. Which lexical form would you expect if it was a feminine noun belonging to the first declension?
- a. Σίλας
  - b. μαθητής
  - c. οἶκος
  - d. παραβολή

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

**Exercise Four: Article concord.** Supply the correct article before each of the following nouns.

	Article	Noun		Article	Noun
1.	τῶ	κυρίῳ	24.	τὰς	ζωάς
2.	τὴν	κεφαλὴν	25.	ἡ	σοφία
3.	αἱ	ὁδοί	26.	ταῖς	ἀληθείαις
4.	τὸ	θηρίον	27.	οἱ	ῥυμοὶ
5.	τὰ	δῶρα	28.	αἱ	ἐξουσίαι
6.	τῇ	βασιλείᾳ	29.	τῇ	ἐντολῇ
7.	τῇ	ρίζῃ	30.	τὴν	δόξαν
8.	τῶν	ὠρῶν	31.	τοῦ	σαββάτου
9.	τὴν	Γαλιλαίαν	32.	ταῖς	βίβλοις
10.	τοῦ	στρατιώτου	33.	οἱ	ψεύσται
11.	τῶν	οἰκοδεσποτῶν	34.	τὸν	προφήτην
12.	τῶ	Βαραββᾶ	35.	τὸν	Θωμᾶν
13.	τὸν	νεανίαν	36.	ὁ	Μεσσίας
14.	τῶν	μαθητῶν	37.	τὰς	δόξας
15.	τῆς	δόξης	38.	αἱ	ἐντολαί
16.	ταῖς	ζωαῖς	39.	τὰς	συναγωγὰς
17.	τῇ	ἀδελφῇ	40.	ἡ	ἀγάπη
18.	ταῖς	ὥραις	41.	τῆς	φωνῆς
19.	τὴν	καρδίαν	42.	τὴν	σοφίαν
20.	αἱ	ἐξουσίαι	43.	τῶν	ἡμερῶν
21.	τὰς	χαράς	44.	τῆς	χαρᾶς
22.	τὰ	ἔργα	45.	τοῖς	τέκνοις
23.	αἱ	ὁδοί	46.	τὸ	ἱερόν

**Exercise Five: Translation.** Translate the following words and phrases.

	<b>Greek Word or Phrase</b>	<b>Translation</b>
1.	τοῦ θεοῦ	of [the] God
2.	ὁ θεὸς τῶν σαββάτων	the God of the Sabbaths
3.	οὐρανοῦ	of heaven
4.	τὸ δῶρον θεοῦ τῷ Πέτρῳ	the gift of God to [the] Peter
5.	ὁ υἱὸς καὶ τὸ τέκνον	the son and the child
6.	τοὺς λόγους τοῦ θανάτου	the words of [the] death
7.	τὸ ἔργον τοῦ ἀποστόλου	the work of the apostle
8.	αἱ ὁδοὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	the ways of the man
9.	ὁ θρόνος τοῦ θεοῦ	the throne of [the] God
10.	ὀρφανούς	orphans
11.	αἱ βίβλοι τῶν ἀποστόλων	the scrolls of the apostles
12.	υἱοί	sons
13.	ψαλμούς	psalms
14.	ἡ βασιλεία τοῦ θεοῦ	the kingdom of [the] God
15.	ἡ ἐκκλησία τῆς Γαλιλαίας	the assembly of [the] Galilee
16.	αἱ ἁμαρτίαι ἀνθρώπων	the sins of men
17.	ἡ ἀγάπη τοῦ θεοῦ	the love of [the] God
18.	ὦ Νικόδημε	O Nicodemus
19.	ὁ κύριος τῆς ζωῆς	the Lord/Master of [the] life
20.	ἡ δόξα τοῦ Χριστοῦ	the glory of [the] Christ/Messiah
21.	τὰ θηρία ταῖς βίβλοις	the wild beasts in the scrolls
22.	ἀδελφούς καὶ ἀδελφάς	brothers and sisters
23.	τῶν δεσποτῶν	of the despots/lords
24.	οἱ εὐαγγελισταί	the evangelists

	Greek Word or Phrase	Translation
25.	ἑκατοντάρχης	centurion
26.	ἡ ἔξοδος	the departure
27.	ἐπιθυμίαν	strong desire/lust
28.	τῆς διδαχῆς	of the teaching/instruction
29.	διαθήκας	covenants/contracts
30.	τῶν ἀγρῶν	of the open fields
31.	ἡ θάλασσα τοῦ θάνατου	the sea of [the] death
32.	ἡ ἡμέρα Χριστοῦ	the day of Christ/Messiah
33.	ἡ καρδιά του λεπροῦ	the heart of the leper
34.	οὐρανὸς καὶ γῆ	heaven and earth
35.	ἡ φωνὴ τοῦ κυρίου	the voice of the Lord
36.	Στεφανᾶς	Stephen
37.	Παύλου	of Paul
38.	οἰκοδεσπότης	master of the house
39.	μῦθους	myths
40.	νόμους καὶ ἐντολάς	laws and commandments
41.	ἢ	or
42.	Ἰησοῦς	Jesus
43.	οἱ λόγοι τοῦ ἀνθρώπου	the words of the man
44.	τοῦ μαργαρίτου	of the pearl
45.	τῶν ψευδοπροφητῶν	of the false prophets
46.	οἱ στρατιῶται	the soldiers

## Where to go from here?

The study aids for Lesson Eleven are designed to review all essential phonological and morphological elements of lessons six through ten. It is recommended to work through all the available study aids before taking the comprehensive [examination](#).

The NTGreek course material is introduced in a progressive manner; an order which will enable the student as quickly as possible to read and understand New Testament Greek sentences of increasing complexity. However, one's ability to read NTGreek will largely depend upon their constant exposure to the material in these lessons. With every lesson completed, the utilization of NTGreek grows and expands.

Knowledge of Greek builds gradually; do not become discouraged. Your knowledge of the different aspects of NTGreek will fill out as exposed to more and more of the language. Would it surprise you that one of the best ways to learn the language thoroughly is to teach it?

Why not form a NTGreek class of your own to work with you? Are there individuals within your circle of friends who would like to learn to read the Greek New Testament? Probably there are, especially given the opportunity and a little encouragement.

There are many advantages of working through an introductory NTGreek course with other people. Below are just a few of them.

1. Help and encourage each other to persevere to the end. Those who work together will more likely press through the hard and the tedious parts where a student who is doing it alone will be tempted to give up.
2. Verify each other's pronunciations of Greek in that, one member of a group will often spot an error that another has made and not noticed.
3. Test each other's memorization of the different declension-paradigm case-number endings; and a co-operative attack on the translation of the Greek sentences which will produce better results than if working alone.