

**Lesson Six: Second Declension Nouns (Module A)**  
**Masculine Nouns and the Article**  
**The Nominal System (Part 1)**  
**Study Aid Level Three: Quiz**

This quiz covers all aspects of Lesson Six. Follow the instructions for each section. The student is not to use any notes or refer to material in the lessons during the quiz. Total quiz points: 150 points.

**Part One: Vocabulary (Greek – English).** 15 points

**Instructions.** Give the correct definition in English after the Greek word. Each correct answer is scored as one point.

1. θεός
2. ἀπόστολος
3. καί
4. μῦθος
5. ὕμνος
6. ψαλμός
7. Χριστιανός
8. ἀδελφός
9. δοῦλος
10. λόγος
11. κόσμος
12. Νικόδημος
13. χορός
14. κύριος
15. ἄγγελος

**Part Two: Vocabulary (English – Greek).** 11 points

**Instructions.** Give the correct Greek vocabulary word after the English word. Both accent and breathing marks are necessary for the word to be counted as correct. Each correct answer is scored as one point.

1. antichrist
2. apostle
3. barbarian
4. servant
5. throne
6. leper
7. law, Law
8. house
9. orphan
10. Peter
11. Christ

**Part Three: The Greek article.** 24 points

**Instructions.** Fill in the chart below with the appropriate Greek article. All appropriate accent and breathing marks are necessary for the article to be counted correct. Each correct answer is scored as one point.

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

**Part Four: True and false questions.** (15 points)

**Instructions.** Circle the correct answer.

1. In most instances, changing English sentence order to reflect the exact Greek sentence order would be catastrophic. True False
2. The subject follows the verb in a typical Greek sentence. True False
3. A declarative sentence asks a question. True False
4. Greek nouns inflect for gender as they do for number. True False
5. A Greek noun's gender is physiological. True False
6. The three genders in Greek are masculine, feminine and neuter.  
True False
7. Greek nouns indicate a change in a word's number by different suffixes.  
True False
8. The genitive singular form is the noun's lexical form. True False
9. The article ALWAYS agrees with its substantive in gender, number and case. True False
10. In the case of proper names, when the article accompanies the name, the article is normally translated as "the". True False
11. The *omikron* is the predominant stem vowel for the second declension.  
True False
12. The Greek genitive case is used for the direct object of the verb.  
True False
13. The majority of nouns belonging to the second declension are masculine and feminine. True False
14. The article ALWAYS precedes the substantive it modifies. True False
15. Nouns are categorized into one of three declensions. True False

**Part Five: Grammatical parsing.** (84 points)

Parse the following words. Use the chart as a guide to fill in the required information. Each piece of information is worth 1 point.

Inflected Word	Case	Gender	Number	Decl.	Lexical Form	Translation
νόμῳ						
οἴκοις						
ψαλμῶν						
Νικόδημος						
Πέτρε						
θεοί						
κύριον						
τούς						
Χριστῷ						
κόσμου						
ἀπόστολον						
ἀδελφοῖς						
δούλοι						
θρόνων						

An answer key is provided for this quiz on the next page.

## ANSWER KEY

### Part One: Vocabulary (Greek – English). 15 points

**Instructions.** Give the correct definition in English after the Greek word. Each correct answer is scored as one point.

1. θεός                      God, god
2. ἀπόστολος            apostle, delegate
3. καί                        and
4. μῦθος                 myth
5. ὕμνος                    hymn
6. ψαλμός                 psalm
7. Χριστιανός            Christian
8. ἀδελφός                brother
9. δούλος                 slave, bond-servant
10. λόγος                  word, message, statement
11. κόσμος                 world, cosmos
12. Νικόδημος            Nicodemus
13. χορός                  chorus, dancing
14. κύριος                 Lord, lord, master
15. ἄγγελος                angel, messenger

**Part Two: Vocabulary (English – Greek).** 11 points

**Instructions.** Give the correct Greek vocabulary word after the English word. Both accent and breathing marks are necessary for the word to be counted as correct. Each correct answer is scored as one point.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. antichrist | ἀντίχριστος |
| 2. apostle    | ἀπόστολος   |
| 3. barbarian  | βάρβαρος    |
| 4. servant    | διάκονος    |
| 5. throne     | θρόνος      |
| 6. leper      | λεπρός      |
| 7. law, Law   | νόμος       |
| 8. house      | οἶκος       |
| 9. orphan     | ὀρφανός     |
| 10. Peter     | Πέτρος      |
| 11. Christ    | Χριστός     |

**Part Three: The Greek article.** 24 points

**Instructions.** Fill in the chart below with the appropriate Greek article. All appropriate accent and breathing marks are necessary for the article to be counted correct. Each correct answer is scored as one point.

listen	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

**Part Four: True and False Questions** (15 points)

**Instructions.** Circle the correct answer.

1. In most instances, changing English sentence order to reflect the exact Greek sentence order would be catastrophic. True
2. The subject follows the verb in a typical Greek sentence. True
3. A declarative sentence asks a question. False
4. Greek nouns inflect for gender as they do for number. False
5. A Greek noun's gender is physiological. False
6. The three genders in Greek are masculine, feminine and neuter. True
7. Greek nouns indicate a change in a word's number by different suffixes. True
8. The genitive singular form is the noun's lexical form. False
9. The article ALWAYS agrees with its substantive in gender, number and case. True
10. In the case of proper names, when the article accompanies the name, the article is normally translated as "the". False
11. The *omikron* is the predominant stem vowel for the second declension. True
12. The Greek genitive case is used for the direct object of the verb. False
13. The majority of nouns belonging to the second declension are masculine and feminine. False
14. The article ALWAYS precedes the substantive it modifies. True
15. Nouns are categorized into one of three declensions. True

**Part Five: Grammatical Parsing.** (84 points)

**Instructions.** Parse the following words. Use the chart as a guide to fill in the required information. Each piece of information is worth 1 point.

Inflected Word	Case	Gender	Number	Decl.	Lexical Form	Translation
νόμος	dative	masc.	singular	n-2a	νόμος	to law
οἴκοις	dative	masc.	plural	n-2a	οἶκος	to houses
ψαλμῶν	genitive	masc.	plural	n-2a	ψαλμός	of psalms
Νικόδημος	nominative	masc.	singular	n-2a	Νικόδημος	Nicodemus
Πέτρε	vocative	masc.	singular	n-2a	Πέτρος	Peter
θεοί	nominative	masc.	plural	n-2a	θεός	gods
κύριον	accusative	masc.	singular	n-2a	κύριος	Lord, lord, master
τούς	accusative	masc.	plural	-----	ὁ	the
Χριστῷ	dative	masc.	singular	n-2a	Χριστός	to Christ
κόσμου	genitive	masc.	singular	n-2a	κόσμος	of world
ἀπόστολον	accusative	masc.	singular	n-2a	ἀπόστολος	apostle
ἀδελφοῖς	dative	masc.	plural	n-2a	ἀδελφός	to brothers
δούλοι	nominative	masc.	plural	n-2a	δούλος	slaves, bond-servants
θρόνων	genitive	masc.	plural	n-2a	θρόνος	of thrones