

Lesson Seven: The Second Declension (Module B)
Feminine and Neuter Nouns
Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 2)
Study Aid Level Two: Quiz

Part One: Multiple choice. Choose the best answer.

1. Because of grammatical concord, which of the following is correct?
 - a. οἱ ὁδοί
 - b. τὸ θηρίον
 - c. τοὺς διαλέκτους
 - d. ὁ ἄβυσσος
2. Which of the following words belong to the n-2c declension-paradigm?
 - a. ἀρχάγγελος
 - b. ἔργον
 - c. βίβλω
 - d. ὄχλον
3. Which of the following words belong to the n-2b declension-paradigm?
 - a. ἱεροῦ
 - b. οὐρανοῖς
 - c. διαλέκτω
 - d. εὐαγγέλια
4. Which of the following words belong to the n-2a declension-paradigm?
 - a. βίβλον
 - b. ἀβύσσους
 - c. τέκνα
 - d. θανάτω
5. Because of grammatical concord, which of the following is correct?
 - a. τὰς οὐρανοῦς
 - b. τὰ θηρία
 - c. ἡ ἀρχάγγελος
 - d. τὸ εὐαγγέλια
6. Because of grammatical concord, which of the following is correct?
 - a. ὁ λόγοι
 - b. τῶν βίβλων
 - c. τῶ σαββάτοις
 - d. τοῖς ἱερῶ

-
7. Which of the following translates ὁ θεός correctly?
- a. oh God
 - b. O God
 - c. to God
 - d. the God
8. Which of the following translates αἱ βίβλοι τῶν ἀποστόλων correctly?
- a. the scrolls of the prophets
 - b. the scrolls of the men
 - c. the scrolls of the apostles
 - d. the scrolls of the apostle
9. Which of the following translates τὸ ἱερόν τῶν θεῶν correctly?
- a. the temple of gods
 - b. the temples of the gods
 - c. the child of [the] gods
 - d. the temple of the gods
10. To which declension-paradigm does εὐαγγελίῳ belong?
- a. n-2a
 - b. n-2b
 - c. n-2c
 - d. all of the above
11. To which declension-paradigm does ἔργους belong?
- a. n-2a
 - b. n-2b
 - c. n-2c
 - d. n-2d
12. To which declension-paradigm does βίβλοι belong?
- a. n-2a
 - b. n-2b
 - c. n-2c
 - d. all of the above
13. To which declension-paradigm does διάλεκτον belong?
- a. n-2a
 - b. n-2b
 - c. n-2c
 - d. n-2a and n-2b

Part Two: True or false. Choose whether the statement is true or false.

1. The case ending for ἔργα is an example of contraction. True False
2. The case ending for ἔργων is an example of absorption. True False
3. The case ending for θεέ is an example of replacement. True False
4. The case ending for ἔργοις is an example of contraction. True False
5. The case ending for ἀνθρώπους is an example of absorption.
True False
6. The case ending for ἀνθρώπου is an example of contraction.
True False
7. Second declension uncontracted masculine and feminine nouns are declined identically. True False
8. Second declension uncontracted masculine and neuter nouns are declined identically. True False
9. There are seventeen unique forms for the Greek article. True False
10. The lexical form for all nouns is their nominative masculine singular form. True False
11. There are many second declension feminine noun stems that are irregular and do not terminate with *omikron*. True False
12. Translation of case function is independent of a substantive's gender.
True False
13. If a substantive is in the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, or the vocative case, it will be translated the same whether the gender is masculine or feminine. True False
14. The final *alpha* in neuter plural nouns is short. True False

Part Three: Vocabulary. Supply the correct Greek word in the right-hand column that correctly matches the English word in the left-hand column.

	English Translation	Greek Word
1.	O!	
2.	heaven	
3.	(wild) animal, beast	
4.	child	
5.	dialect, language	
6.	apostle, delegate	
7.	man, mankind	
8.	brother	
9.	archangel	
10.	gift	
11.	work, deed, action	
12.	death	
13.	good news, gospel	
14.	abyss	
15.	scroll, document	
16.	temple	
17.	road, way, journey, conduct	
18.	crowd, throng	
19.	Sabbath, week	
20.	lord, Lord, master	

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

ANSWER KEY

Part One: Multiple choice. Choose the best answer.

1. Because of grammatical concord, which of the following is correct?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| a. οἱ ὁδοί | c. τοὺς διαλέκτους |
| b. τὸ θηρίον | d. ὁ ἄβυσσος |

2. Which of the following words belong to the n-2c declension-paradigm?

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| a. ἀρχάγγελος | c. βίβλω |
| b. ἔργον | d. ὄχλον |

3. Which of the following words belong to the n-2b declension-paradigm?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. ἱεροῦ | c. διαλέκτω |
| b. οὐρανοῖς | d. εὐαγγέλια |

4. Which of the following words belong to the n-2a declension-paradigm?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. βίβλον | c. τέκνα |
| b. ἀβύσσους | d. θανάτω |

5. Because of grammatical concord, which of the following is correct?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. τὰς οὐρανοῦς | c. ἡ ἀρχάγγελος |
| b. τὰ θηρία | d. τὸ εὐαγγέλια |

6. Because of grammatical concord, which of the following is correct?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a. ὁ λόγοι | c. τῶ σαββάτοις |
| b. τῶν βίβλων | d. τοῖς ἱερῶ |

7. Which of the following translates ὁ θεός correctly?
- a. oh God
 - b. O God
 - c. to God
 - d. the God
8. Which of the following translates αἱ βίβλοι τῶν ἀποστόλων correctly?
- a. the scrolls of the prophets
 - b. the scrolls of the men
 - c. the scrolls of the apostles
 - d. the scrolls of the apostle
9. Which of the following translates τὸ ἱερόν τῶν θεῶν correctly?
- a. the temple of gods
 - b. the temples of the gods
 - c. the child of [the] gods
 - d. the temple of the gods
10. To which declension-paradigm does εὐαγγελίῳ belong?
- a. n-2a
 - b. n-2b
 - c. n-2c
 - d. all of the above
11. To which declension-paradigm does ἔργους belong?
- a. n-2a
 - b. n-2b
 - c. n-2c
 - d. n-2d
12. To which declension-paradigm does βίβλοι belong?
- a. n-2a
 - b. n-2b
 - c. n-2c
 - d. all of the above
13. To which declension-paradigm does διάλεκτον belong?
- a. n-2a
 - b. n-2b
 - c. n-2c
 - d. n-2a and n-2b

Part Two: True or false. Choose whether the statement is true or false.

1. The case ending for ἔργα is an example of contraction. True **False**
2. The case ending for ἔργων is an example of absorption. **True** False
3. The case ending for θεῆ is an example of replacement. **True** False
4. The case ending for ἔργοις is an example of contraction. True **False**
5. The case ending for ἀνθρώπους is an example of absorption.
True **False**
6. The case ending for ἀνθρώπου is an example of contraction.
True False
7. Second declension uncontracted masculine and feminine nouns are declined identically. **True** False
8. Second declension uncontracted masculine and neuter nouns are declined identically. True **False**
9. There are seventeen unique forms for the Greek article. **True** False
10. The lexical form for all nouns is their nominative masculine singular form. True **False**
11. There are many second declension feminine noun stems that are irregular and do not terminate with *omikron*. True **False**
12. Translation of case function is independent of a substantive's gender.
True False
13. If a substantive is in the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, or the vocative case, it will be translated the same whether the gender is masculine or feminine. **True** False
14. The final *alpha* in neuter plural nouns is short. **True** False

Part Three: Vocabulary. Supply the correct Greek word in the right-hand column that correctly matches the English word in the left-hand column.

	English Translation	Greek Word
21.	O!	ὦ
22.	heaven	οὐρανός
23.	(wild) animal, beast	θηρίον
24.	child	τέκνον
25.	dialect, language	διάλεκτος
26.	apostle, delegate	ἀπόστολος
27.	man, mankind	ἄνθρωπος
28.	brother	ἀδελφός
29.	archangel	ἀρχάγγελος
30.	gift	δῶρον
31.	work, deed, action	ἔργον
32.	death	θάνατος
33.	good news, gospel	εὐαγγέλιον
34.	abyss	ἄβυσσος
35.	scroll, document	βίβλος
36.	temple	ἱερόν
37.	road, way, journey, conduct	ὁδός
38.	crowd, throng	ὄχλος
39.	Sabbath, week	σάββατον
40.	lord, Lord, master	κύριος