

**Lesson Eight: First Declension Nouns (Module A)**  
**Feminine Nouns**  
**Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 3)**  
**Study Aid Level Three: Quiz**

This final quiz of Lesson Eight covers all aspects of the material presented. This is not an exercise but a test of your knowledge of first declension feminine nouns. Follow the instructions for each section. It is suggested that the student should not use any notes or refer to material in the lessons during the quiz. At least eighty-five percent accuracy on this quiz is suggested before advancing to Lesson Nine. Total quiz points: 111

**Part One: The Greek article (12 points)**

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

**Part Two: True or false questions (18 points)**

Circle the correct answer. Each correct answer is scored as one point.

1. First declension feminine nouns are inflected differently in the plural in the different declension-paradigms. True False
2. It is more important to learn every first declension paradigm rather than to memorize the case endings. True False
3. The lexical form for ἀδελφή is the same as its noun stem except for the accent (ἀδελφη). True False
4. The first declension is composed of masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns. True False
5. The declension-paradigm notation for ὦρα is n-2a. True False
6. First declension vocative plurals are identical to first declension nominative plural case endings. True False

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7. Nominal stems belonging to the first declension terminate with the vowel *alpha* or *ēta* for feminine nouns, and *omikron* for masculine nouns. True False
  8. Regardless of the nominal stem, all first declension feminine nouns are inflected identically according to their number and case. True False
  9. The Greek article inflects to modify both feminine and masculine first declension nouns according to gender, number and case. True False
  10. The circumflex accent always occurs over the final *ōmega* in the genitive plural forms of ALL first declension nouns. True False
  11. First declension feminine nouns belonging to the declension-paradigm classification of n-1c always terminate with a short *alpha* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular. True False
  12. Except for nine nouns, if the first declension feminine nominative singular ends with an *alpha* (n-1a), and its genitive singular is  $-\alpha\varsigma$ , *alpha* appears in all the cases of the singular. True False
  13. The elementary distinction between first declension feminine paradigms (n-1a, n-1b, and n-1c) is due to phonetic changes in the singular inflectional forms. True False
  14. Monophthongization occurs in first declension feminine dative singular nouns. True False
  15. Although unexpected, there are a few neuter nouns in the first declension. True False
  16. The nominative and vocative singular has no case ending. Their forms are identical to the lexical entry. True False
  17. No first declension feminine nominative singular noun ends with *ēta*. True False
  18. First declension feminine nouns are characterized by the vowels *alpha* or *ēta* occurring at the end or near the end of the noun. True False

**Part Three: Greek-English Vocabulary.** (32 points)

	<b>Vocabulary Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
1.	ἄμαρτία, -ας, ἡ	
2.	Γέεννα, -ης, ἡ	
3.	ἀλήθεια, -ας, ἡ	
4.	βασιλεία, -ας, ἡ	
5.	ρίζα, -ης, ἡ	
6.	συναγωγή, -ῆς, ἡ	
7.	εἰρήνη, ης, ἡ	
8.	ἡμέρα, -ας, ἡ	
9.	θάλασσα, -ης, ἡ	
10.	δωρεά, -ᾶς, ἡ	
11.	γραφή, -ῆς, ἡ	
12.	δαιμόνιον, -ου, τό	
13.	κεφαλή, -ῆς, ἡ	
14.	σοφία, -ας, ἡ	
15.	φωνή, -ῆς, ἡ	
16.	χαρά, ᾶς, ἡ	
17.	ώρα, -ας, ἡ	
18.	ψυχή, -ῆς, ἡ	
19.	δόξα, ης, ἡ	
20.	ἐκκλησία, -ας, ἡ	
21.	ζωή, ῆς, ἡ	
22.	γλῶσσα, -ης, ἡ	
23.	ἀγάπη, -ης, ἡ	
25.	ἀρχή, -ῆς, ἡ	

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	Vocabulary Word	Definition
26.	Γαλιλαία, -ας, ἡ	
27.	ἀδελφή, -ῆς, ἡ	
28.	ἐντολή- ῆς, ἡ	
29.	ἐξουσία, -ας, ἡ	
30.	καρδία, -ας, ἡ	
31.	Παῦλος, -ου, ὁ	
32.	παραβολή, -ῆς, ἡ	

**Part Four: Multiple choice.** Choose the best answer (10 points)

- The lexical form exhibits what important information?
  - nominative singular
  - lexical gender
  - genitive singular
  - all of the above
- What determines a first declension noun's function?
  - sentence order
  - lexical form
  - case endings
  - grammatical concord
- Which gender of nouns is not found in the first declension?
  - masculine
  - feminine
  - neuter
  - masculine and neuter
- Which vowel or vowels typify the stem vowel for first declension nouns?
  - omikron*
  - ēta* and *alpha*
  - ōmega*
  - alpha* and *epsilon*



**Part Five: Grammatical Parsing.** Parse the following words. Please include all viable possibilities. (40 points)

1. ρίζη

2. κεφαλήν

3. ἐξουσίας

4. Γέενναν

5. κυρίῳ

6. ὁδούς

7. δῶρον

8. σαββάτου

9. ὥρῶν

10. καρδίαν

An answer key for this quiz begins on the next page.

## ANSWER KEY

After checking your answers, subtract the incorrect points from the total points (111), and then divide the total points into the correct points to obtain percentage. It is suggested that at least eighty-five percent accuracy on this quiz before advancing to Lesson Nine.

### Part One: The Greek article (12 points)

	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 Two: True or false questions (18 points)

Circle the correct answer. Each correct answer is scored as one point.

1. First declension feminine nouns are inflected differently in the plural in the different declension-paradigms. True **False**
2. It is more important to learn every first declension paradigm rather than to memorize the case endings. True **False**
3. The lexical form for ἀδελφή is the same as its noun stem except for the accent (ἀδελφη). **True** False
4. The first declension is composed of masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns. True **False**
5. The declension-paradigm notation for ὥρα is n-2a. True **False**
6. First declension vocative plurals are identical to first declension nominative plural case endings. **True** False

7. Nominal stems belonging to the first declension terminate with the vowel *alpha* or *ēta* for feminine nouns, and *omikron* for masculine nouns. True **False**
8. Regardless of the nominal stem, all first declension feminine nouns are inflected identically according to their number and case. **True** False
9. The Greek article inflects to modify both feminine and masculine first declension nouns according to gender, number and case. **True** False
10. The circumflex accent always occurs over the final *ōmega* in the genitive plural forms of ALL first declension nouns. **True** False
11. First declension feminine nouns belonging to the declension-paradigm classification of n-1c always terminate with a short *alpha* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular. **True** False
12. Except for nine nouns, if the first declension feminine nominative singular ends with an *alpha* (n-1a), and its genitive singular is  $-\alpha\varsigma$ , *alpha* appears in all the cases of the singular. **True** False
13. The elementary distinction between first declension feminine paradigms (n-1a, n-1b, and n-1c) is due to phonetic changes in the singular inflectional forms. **True** False
14. Monophthongization occurs in first declension feminine dative singular nouns. **True** False
15. Although unexpected, there are a few neuter nouns in the first declension. True **False**
16. The nominative and vocative singular has no case ending. Their forms are identical to the lexical entry. **True** False
17. No first declension feminine nominative singular noun ends with *ēta*. True **False**
18. First declension feminine nouns are characterized by the vowels *alpha* or *ēta* occurring at the end or near the end of the noun. **True** False

**Part Three: Greek-English vocabulary (31 points)**

	<b>Vocabulary Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
1.	ἁμαρτία, -ας, ἡ	sin
2.	Γέεννα, -ης, ἡ	Gehenna
3.	ἀλήθεια, -ας, ἡ	truth
4.	βασιλεία, -ας, ἡ	kingdom
5.	ρίζα, -ης, ἡ	root, shoot
6.	συναγωγή, -ῆς, ἡ	synagogue
7.	εἰρήνη, ης, ἡ	peace
8.	ἡμέρα, -ας, ἡ	day
9.	θάλασσα, -ης, ἡ	sea, lake
10.	δωρεά, -ᾶς, ἡ	gift
11.	γραφή, -ῆς, ἡ	writing, Scripture
12.	δαιμόνιον, -ου, τό	demon
13.	κεφαλή, -ῆς, ἡ	head
14.	σοφία, -ας, ἡ	wisdom
15.	φωνή, -ῆς, ἡ	sound, noise, voice
16.	χαρά, ᾶς, ἡ	joy, delight
17.	ώρα, -ας, ἡ	hour
18.	ψυχή, -ῆς, ἡ	soul
19.	δόξα, ης, ἡ	glory
20.	ἐκκλησία, -ας, ἡ	Church, assembly
21.	ζωή, ῆς, ἡ	life
22.	γλῶσσα, -ης, ἡ	tongue, language
23.	ἀγάπη, -ης, ἡ	love
25.	ἀρχή, -ῆς, ἡ	beginning, ruler

	Vocabulary Word	Definition
26.	Γαλιλαία, -ας, ἡ	Galilee
27.	ἀδελφή, -ῆς, ἡ	sister
28.	ἐντολή- ῆς, ἡ	commandment
29.	ἐξουσία, -ας, ἡ	authority, power
30.	καρδία, -ας, ἡ	heart
31.	Παῦλος, -ου, ὁ	Paul
32.	παραβολή, -ῆς, ἡ	parable

**Part Four: Multiple choice.** Choose the best answer (10 points)

- The lexical form exhibits what important information?
  - nominative singular
  - lexical gender
  - genitive singular
  - d. all of the above**
- What determines a first declension noun's function?
  - sentence order
  - lexical form
  - c. case endings**
  - grammatical concord
- Which gender of nouns is not found in the first declension?
  - masculine
  - feminine
  - c. neuter**
  - masculine and neuter
- Which vowel or vowels typify the stem vowel for first declension nouns?
  - omikron*
  - b. ēta and alpha**
  - ōmega*
  - alpha and epsilon*



**V. Grammatical Parsing.** Parse the following forms. Please include all viable possibilities (40 points)

1. ῥίζῃ - dative feminine singular of ῥίζα, n-1c, "root, shoot"
2. κεφαλῆν - accusative feminine singular of κεφαλή, n-1b, "head"
3. ἐξουσίας - genitive feminine singular or accusative plural of ἐξουσία, n-1a, "authority, power"
4. Γέενναν - accusative feminine singular of Γέεννα, n-1c, "Gehenna"
5. κυρίῳ - dative masculine singular of κύριος, n-2a, "Lord, lord, master"
6. ὁδούς - accusative feminine plural of ὁδός, n-2b, "road, way, journey, conduct"
7. δῶρον - nominative/accusative neuter singular of δῶρον, n-2c, "gift"
8. σαββάτου - genitive neuter singular of σάββατον, n-2c, "Sabbath, week"
9. ὥρων - genitive feminine plural of ὥρα, n-1a, "hour"
10. καρδίαν - accusative feminine singular of καρδιά, n-1a "heart"