

**Lesson 9: First Declension Nouns (Module B)**  
**Masculine and Contract Nouns**  
**Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 4)**  
**Study Aid Level Three: Quiz**

This final quiz of Lesson Nine 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 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 Ten. Total quiz points: 114

**Part One: True and false statements. 10 points**

1. All first declension nouns whose nominative singular terminates with  $-\alpha\varsigma$  or  $-\eta\varsigma$  are masculine in gender. True False
2. When determining the paradigm that a first declension masculine noun follows, one must first determine what vowel terminates the masculine nominal stem. True False
3. First declension masculine nouns are divided into five separate paradigms, designated as n-2d, n-2e, n-2f, n-2f, and n-2g. True False
4. Regardless which first declension paradigm a masculine noun follows, the plural case endings are always identical according to case-number. True False
5. N-1d first declension masculine noun stems are identified by removing the nominative singular case ending (*sigma*). True False
6. First declension masculine dative singular case forms is the stem + *iōta*. The *iōta* monophthongizes and written under the long vowel as an *iōta* adscript. True False
7. The final *alpha* of n-1e nouns is always long. True False
8. The nominative masculine singular is the lexical form for all first declension nouns. True False
9. The declension-paradigm notation for δεστόταις is n-1f. True False
10. The declension-paradigm notation for ᾠδην is n-1d. True False

**Part Two: Multiple-choice questions.** 30 points

1. Which of the case form endings is consistent throughout the first declension?
  - a. ου
  - b. ᾱ
  - c. ων
  - d. ην
  
2. Which lexical entry is correct?
  - a. βαπτιστής, -οῦ, ἡ
  - b. ἄδης, -ου, ὁ
  - c. Μανασσῆς, -ῆ, ἡ
  - d. μνᾶ, -ῆς, ἡ
  
3. Which lexical entry is correct?
  - a. Ἑρμῆς, -ῆ, ὁ
  - b. μαθητής, -ῆ, ἡ
  - c. βαπτιστής, -οῦ, ὁ
  - d. μνᾶ, -ῆς, ἡ
  
4. Which lexical entry is correct?
  - a. νεανίας, -ου, ὁ
  - b. Ἡλίας, -ας, ὁ
  - c. Μεσσίας, -ου, ἡ
  - d. Σατανᾶς, -οῦ, ὁ
  
5. Which lexical entry is correct?
  - a. Βαραββᾶς, -ης, ὁ
  - b. Σίλας, -ου, ὁ
  - c. ἑκατοντάρχης, -η, ὁ
  - d. Μανασσῆς, ῆ, ὁ
  
6. Which lexical entry is correct?
  - a. γῆ, γῆς, ἡ
  - b. Ἀπελλῆς, -ῆ, ἡ
  - c. ὁδός, -οῦ, ὁ
  - d. συκῆ, -συκῆς, ὁ

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7. Which gender of nouns is not found in the first declension?
- a. masculine
  - b. feminine
  - c. neuter
  - d. masculine and neuter
8. Which vowel or vowels typify the stem vowel for first declension nouns?
- a. *omikron*
  - b. *ēta* and *alpha*
  - c. *ōmega*
  - d. *alpha* and *epsilon*
9. Which of the following is the genitive singular for the noun φωνή?
- a. φωνᾶς
  - b. φωνάς
  - c. φωνῆς
  - d. φωνήν
10. Which of the following is the dative singular for the noun ἡμέρα?
- a. ἡμέρα
  - b. ἡμέρη
  - c. ἡμέραι
  - d. ἡμερῶν
11. Which of the following properly demonstrates monophthongization?
- a. θεο + ο = θεοῦ
  - b. θεο + ε = θεέ
  - c. θεο + ι = θεῶ
  - d. φωνη + ων = φωνῶν
12. Except for one item, all first declension plural nouns are phonologically inflected identically. What item is this?
- a. accent
  - b. vocalic stem vowel
  - c. final nominative *sigma*
  - d. monophthongization

13. Which declension-paradigm(s) exhibits identical case endings for the nominative singular and accusative plural?
- a. n-1d, n-1f  
 b. n-1f, n-1g, n-1h  
 c. n-1g  
 d. n-1d, n-1e
14. What is the primary distinction between n-1f and n-1d nouns?
- a. substitution of *ēta* for *alpha* as the vocalic stem vowel in the nominative, dative, and accusative singular  
 b. no difference – they are declined identically  
 c. short *alpha* rather than a long *alpha* in the vocative singular  
 d. both a and c
15. Which declension-paradigm contains contracted nouns?
- a. n-1e  
 b. n-1h  
 c. n-1g  
 d. n-1f
16. Which of the following properly demonstrates monophthongization?
- a. θεο + ο = θεοῦ  
 b. θεο + ε = θεέ  
 c. θεο + ι = θεῶ  
 d. φωνη + ων = φωνῶν

**Part Three: The Greek article (24 points)**

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

**Part Four: Greek-English Vocabulary.** (20 points)

Give the English definition and declension-paradigm for the following words.

	Vocabulary Word	Definition	D-P
EX.	Ἅδης	Hades	n-1f
1.	ἑκατοντάρχης		
2.	Ζαχαρίας		
3.	κλέπτης		
4.	μνᾶ		
5.	νεανίας		
6.	κριτής		
7.	Ἰωάννης		
8.	Θωμᾶς		
9.	ζηλωτής		
10.	ἦ		
11.	ληστής		
12.	μαθητής		
13.	εὐαγγελιστής		
14.	Βαραββᾶς		
15.	Ἀγρίππας		
16.	προφήτης		
17.	Σατανᾶς		
18.	ψευδοπροφήτης		
19.	ψεύστης		
20.	οἰκοδεσπότης		

**Part Five: Grammatical Parsing.** Parse the following words. Please include all viable possibilities. (30 points)

1. Μεσσίαν -

2. Σίλα -

3. ἄδη

4. ζηλωταί

5. κυρίω

6. ὁδούς

7. δῶρον

8. μαθητάς

9. προφήτου

10. Σατανᾶ

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 (114), 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 Ten.

### Part One: True and false statements. 10 points

1. All first declension nouns whose nominative singular terminates with  $-\alpha\varsigma$  or  $-\eta\varsigma$  are masculine in gender. True
2. When determining the paradigm that a first declension masculine noun follows, one must first determine what vowel terminates the masculine nominal stem. True
3. First declension masculine nouns are divided into five separate paradigms, designated as n-2d, n-2e, n-2f, n-2f, and n-2g. False
4. Regardless which first declension paradigm a masculine noun follows, the plural case endings are always identical according to case-number. True
5. N-1d first declension masculine noun stems are identified by removing the nominative singular case ending (*sigma*). True
6. First declension masculine dative singular case forms is the stem + *iōta*. The *iōta* monophthongizes and written under the long vowel as an *iōta* adscript. False
7. The final *alpha* of n-1e nouns is always long. True
8. The nominative masculine singular is the lexical form for all first declension nouns. False
9. The declension-paradigm notation for δεστόταις is n-1f. True
10. The declension-paradigm notation for ᾠδην is n-1d. False

**Part Two: Multiple-choice questions.** 30 points

1. Which of the case form endings is consistent throughout the first declension?

- a. ου
- b. ᾱ
- c. ων
- d. ην

2. Which lexical entry is correct?

- a. βαππιστής, -οῦ, ἡ
- b. ᾄδης, -ου, ὁ
- c. Μανασσῆς, -ῆ, ἡ
- d. μνᾶ, -ῆς, ἡ

3. Which lexical entry is correct?

- a. Ἑρμῆς, -ῆ, ὁ
- b. μαθητής, -ῆ, ἡ
- c. βαππιστής, -οῦ, ὁ
- d. μνᾶ, -ῆς, ἡ

4. Which lexical entry is correct?

- a. νεανίας, -ου, ὁ
- b. Ἡλίας, -ας, ὁ
- c. Μεσσίας, -ου, ἡ
- d. Σατανᾶς, -οῦ, ὁ

5. Which lexical entry is correct?

- a. Βαραββᾶς, -ης, ὁ
- b. Σίλας, -ου, ὁ
- c. ἑκατοντάρχης, -η, ὁ
- d. Μανασσῆς, ῆ, ὁ

6. Which lexical entry is correct?

- a. γῆ, γῆς, ἡ
- b. Ἀπελλῆς, -ῆ, ἡ
- c. ὁδός, -οῦ, ὁ
- d. συκῆ, -συκῆς, ὁ

7. Which gender of nouns is not found in the first declension?
- a. masculine
  - b. feminine
  - c. neuter
  - d. masculine and neuter
8. Which vowel or vowels typify the stem vowel for first declension nouns?
- a. *omikron*
  - b. *ēta and alpha*
  - c. *ōmega*
  - d. *alpha and epsilon*
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- a. φωνᾶς
  - b. φωνάς
  - c. φωνῆς
  - d. φωνήν
10. Which of the following is the dative singular for the noun ἡμέρα?
- a. ἡμέρα
  - b. ἡμέρη
  - c. ἡμέραι
  - d. ἡμερῶν
11. Which of the following properly demonstrates monophthongization?
- a. θεο + ο = θεοῦ
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- a. accent
  - b. vocalic stem vowel
  - c. final nominative *sigma*
  - d. monophthongization

13. Which declension-paradigm(s) exhibits identical case endings for the nominative singular and accusative plural?

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

14. What is the primary distinction between n-1f and n-1d nouns?

- a. substitution of *ēta* for *alpha* as the vocalic stem vowel in the nominative, dative, and accusative singular
- b. no difference – they are declined identically
- c. short *alpha* rather than a long *alpha* in the vocative singular
- d. both a and c

15. Which declension-paradigm contains contracted nouns?

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

16. Which of the following properly demonstrates monophthongization?

- a. θεο + ο = θεοῦ
- b. θεο + ε = θεέ
- c. θεο + ι = θεῶ
- d. φωνη + ων = φωνῶν

**Part Three: The Greek article (24 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 Four: Greek-English Vocabulary.** (40 points)

Give the English definition and declension-paradigm for the following words.

	Vocabulary Word	Definition	D-P
EX.	ᾠδης	Hades	n-1f
1.	ἑκατοντάρχης	centurion	n-1f
2.	Ζαχαρίας	Zachariah	n-1d
3.	κλέπτης	thief	n-1f
4.	μνᾶ	mina	n-1h
5.	νεανίας	youth, young man	n-1d
6.	κριτής	judge	n-1f
7.	Ἰωάννης	John	n-1f
8.	Θωμᾶς	Thomas	n-1e
9.	ζηλωτής	zealot	n-1f
10.	ἢ	or	X
11.	ληστής	robber	n-1f
12.	μαθητής	disciple	n-1f
13.	εὐαγγελιστής	evangelist	n-1f
14.	Βαραββᾶς	Barabbas	n-1e
15.	Ἄγρίππας	Agrippa	n-1e
16.	προφήτης	prophet	n-1f
17.	Σατανᾶς	Satan	n-1e
18.	ψευδοπροφήτης	false prophet	n-1f
19.	ψεύστης	liar	n-1f
20.	οἰκοδεσπότης	master of the house	n-1f

**Part Five: Grammatical Parsing.** Parse the following words. Please include all viable possibilities. Give the lexical definition of the inflected word and not its inflected meaning (40 points)

1. Μεσσίαν - accusative, masculine, singular, Μεσσίας, n-1d, Messiah
2. Σίλα - genitive, masculine, singular, Σίλας, n-1e, Silas
3. ἄδη - dative, masculine, singular, ἄδης, n-1f, Hades
4. ζηλωταί - nominative/vocative, masculine, plural, ζηλωτής, n-1f, zealot
5. κυρίῳ - dative, masculine, singular, κύριος, n-2a, lord, Lord, master
6. ὁδούς - accusative, feminine, plural, ὁδός, n-2b, road, way, journey, conduct
7. δῶρον - nominative/accusative, neuter, singular, δῶρον, n-2c, gift
8. μαθητάς - accusative, masculine, plural, μαθητής, n-1f, disciple
9. προφήτου - genitive, masculine, singular, προφήτης, n-1f, prophet
10. Σατανᾶ - vocative, masculine, singular, Σατανᾶς, n-1e, Satan