

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

Multiple choice. Choose the best answer.

- Which of the following properly demonstrates monophthongization?
 - $\theta\epsilon\omicron + \omicron = \theta\epsilon\hat{\omicron}$
 - $\theta\epsilon\omicron + \epsilon = \theta\epsilon\acute{\epsilon}$
 - $\theta\epsilon\omicron + \iota = \theta\epsilon\hat{\omega}$
 - $\phi\omega\nu\eta + \omega\nu = \phi\omega\nu\hat{\omega}\nu$
- Which of the following declension-paradigms contain the most first declension masculine nouns?
 - n-1d
 - n-1e
 - n-1f
 - n-1g
- Which two of the uncontracted first declension masculine paradigms exhibit no plural forms in NTGreek?
 - n-1d, n-1e
 - n-1e, n-1f
 - n-1f, n-1g
 - n-1e, n-1g
- Which of the following declension-paradigm(s) have identical nominative and vocative singular case forms?
 - n-1f
 - n-1f, n-1h
 - n-1e, n-1f
 - n-1h
- Which of the following nouns may be parsed as genitive singular?
 - προφήτης
 - στρατιώτης
 - όδοῦ
 - ψευδοπροφήτης
- Which of the following nouns may be parsed as feminine plural?
 - βαπτιστά
 - ώρων
 - φωνῆς
 - δεσποτών

7. Which of the following declension-paradigm(s) contain first declension contracted masculine and feminine nouns?
- a. n-1h
 - b. n-1g, n-1h
 - c. n-1d, n-1f
 - d. n-1g
8. What does the kind and position of accent on ἀλήθεια indicate?
- a. the last *alpha* is long
 - b. the last *alpha* is short
 - c. n-1c noun
 - d. n-2b noun
9. 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. short *alpha* rather than a long *alpha* in the vocative singular
 - c. no difference – they are declined identically.
 - d. both a and b
10. 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
11. 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

12. Which of the following is a n-1f paradigm?

a.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	νεανία ς	νεανία ι
Genitive	νεανίου	νεανιῶ ν
Dative	νεανία $\grave{\alpha}$	νεανία $\iota\varsigma$
Accusative	νεανία ν	νεανία ς
Vocative	νεανία	νεανία ι

b.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Μεσσία ς	X
Genitive	τοῦ Μεσσί $\acute{\omicron}\upsilon$	
Dative	τῷ Μεσσία $\grave{\alpha}$	
Accusative	τὸν Μεσσία ν	
Vocative	Μεσσία	

c.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ εὐαγγελιστή ς	οἱ εὐαγγελισταί
Genitive	τοῦ εὐαγγελιστοῦ	τῶν εὐαγγελιστῶ ν
Dative	τῷ εὐαγγελιστῇ	τοῖς εὐαγγελισταί ς
Accusative	τὸν εὐαγγελιστή ν	τοὺς εὐαγγελιστά ς
Vocative	εὐαγγελιστά	εὐαγγελισταί

d. none of the above

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

ANSWER KEY

1. Which of the following properly demonstrates monophthongization?

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

2. Which of the following declension-paradigms contain the most first declension masculine nouns?

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

3. Which two of the uncontracted first declension masculine paradigms exhibit no plural forms in NTGreek?

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

4. Which of the following declension-paradigm(s) have identical nominative and vocative singular case forms?

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

5. Which of the following nouns may be parsed as genitive singular?

- a. προφήτης
b. στρατιώτης
c. ὄδοῦ
d. ψευδοπροφήτης

6. Which of the following nouns may be parsed as feminine plural?

- a. βαπτιστά
b. ἁρώων
c. φωνῆς
d. δεσποτών

7. Which of the following declension-paradigm(s) contain first declension contracted masculine and feminine nouns?

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

8. What does the kind and position of accent on ἀλήθεια indicate?

- a. the last *alpha* is long
- b. the last *alpha* is short
- c. n-1c noun
- d. n-2b noun

9. 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. short *alpha* rather than a long *alpha* in the vocative singular
- c. no difference – they are declined identically.

d. both a and b

10. 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

11. 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

12. Which of the following is a n-1f paradigm?

a.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	νεανία ς	νεανία ι
Genitive	νεανίου	νεανιῶ ν
Dative	νεανία $\grave{\alpha}$	νεανία $\iota\varsigma$
Accusative	νεανία ν	νεανία ς
Vocative	νεανία	νεανία ι

b.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ Μεσσία ς	X
Genitive	τοῦ Μεσσί $\acute{\omicron}\upsilon$	
Dative	τῷ Μεσσία $\grave{\alpha}$	
Accusative	τὸν Μεσσία ν	
Vocative	Μεσσία	

c.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ὁ εὐαγγελιστή ς	οἱ εὐαγγελιστά $\acute{\iota}$
Genitive	τοῦ εὐαγγελιστοῦ	τῶ ν εὐαγγελιστῶ ν
Dative	τῷ εὐαγγελιστῇ	τοῖ ς εὐαγγελιστά $\grave{\iota}\varsigma$
Accusative	τὸν εὐαγγελιστή ν	τοὺ ς εὐαγγελιστά ς
Vocative	εὐαγγελιστά $\acute{\alpha}$	εὐαγγελιστά $\acute{\iota}$

d. none of the above