Lesson Ten: Noun Accent
First and Second Declension Noun Accent
Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 5)
Study Aid Level Two: Quiz

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

1. Syllable quantity (as long or short) affects accents. True False

2. The basis of a word’s accent is regulated by principles of intonation. True False

3. Stress is indicated by extra loudness on the accented syllable, clearer quality of the vowel, or some slight lengthening. True False

4. An accent is a diacritical mark written over a vowel or the first letter of a diphthong to indicate the syllable receiving the greatest stress in a word. True False

5. A syllable may begin with a consonant, a vowel, or diphthong. True False

6. A word has as many syllables as it has separate vowels or diphthongs, regardless the sum of the consonants. True False

7. There are four Greek accents. True False

8. As in breathing marks, accents are written over the vowel which forms the nucleus of the stressed syllable. True False

9. When a breathing mark and an accent are placed over the same vowel, then the acute or the grave accent is written just after the breathing mark. The circumflex accent is placed over the breathing. True False

10. The last syllable of a word is called the antepenult, the next to the last syllable the penult, and the syllable before the penult is the ultima. True False

11. A Greek word three or less syllables is a polysyllabic word. True False
12. The disyllabic word, λόγος, has an ultima and a penult syllable, but no antepenult. True False

13. The circumflex accent can sustain two syllables; therefore, its accent may stand over either a short or long ultima or penult syllables. True False

14. If the ultima syllable is long (*i.e.*, long vowel or diphthong), an acute accent cannot stand over the antepenult syllable. This rule strongly implies that a long ultima prohibits any accent of the antepenult. True False

15. The acute and grave accents can stand over either a long or a short syllable. These two accents are NOT restricted by syllable quantity. True False

16. The lexical form of any noun establishes both the type and position of accent for the nominative singular. True False

17. If the ultima has an acute accent, the accent will change to a grave accent if a word immediately follows without any intervening punctuation. True False

18. The general rules of accent predict over which syllable an accent must be positioned, or type of accent. There are no exceptions. True False

19. A noun’s accent must be learned as part of the spelling of the noun, regardless of declension or gender of the noun. True False

20. If an ultima syllable has a short vowel in the nominative singular and becomes long because of inflection and the accent began as an acute on the antepenult, the accent MUST CHANGE IN POSITION (from the antepenult to the penult). True False
Part Two: Multiple choice questions. Choose the best answer.

1. Which form is correctly accented for δούλος?
   a. δούλω
   b. δοῦλου
   c. δούλε
   d. δουλων

2. Which form is correctly accented for ἀπόστολος?
   a. ἀπόστολου
   b. ἀποστόλοι
   c. ἀποστόλω
   d. ἀπόστολοις

3. Which form is correctly accented for ὄχλος?
   a. ὄχλου
   b. ὄχλον
   c. ὄχλοι
   d. ὄχλοις

4. Which form is correctly accented for σωτηρία?
   a. σωτηριαν
   b. σωτηρίων
   c. σωτηρίας
   d. σωτηρίασ

5. Which form is correctly accented for ἔρημος?
   a. ἔρημοι
   b. ἔρημον
   c. ἔρημων
   d. ἔρημοι

6. Which form is correctly accented for Ἰησοῦς?
   a. Ἰησοῦ
   b. Ἰησοῦ
   c. Ἰησούν
   d. Ἰήσου
7. Which form is correctly accented for προσευχή?
   a. προσευχής
tab| b. προσεύχαι
c. προσεύχην
d. προσευχών

8. Which form is correctly accented for λίθος?
   a. λίθου
tab| b. λιθῶν
c. λιθοῖ
d. λιθόν

9. Which form is correctly accented for διαθήκη?
   a. διαθήκαι
tab| b. διαθηκῆ
c. διαθήκαι
d. διαθηκῆς

10. Which form is correctly accented for ἐπιθυμία?
    a. ἐπιθυμίας
tab| b. ἐπιθυμιῶν
c. ἐπίθυμιαν
d. ἐπιθύμια

11. Which form is correctly accented for δίδαχι?
    a. διδαχῆ
tab| b. διδάχων
c. διδάχην
d. δίδαχαι

12. Which form is correctly accented for ἐπιστολή?
    a. ἐπιστολῆν
tab| b. ἐπιστόλης
c. ἐπιστολαῖ
d. ἐπιστολαῖς

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

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

1. Syllable quantity (as long or short) affects accents. True

2. The basis of a word’s accent is regulated by principles of intonation. True

3. Stress is indicated by extra loudness on the accented syllable, clearer quality of the vowel, or some slight lengthening. True

4. An accent is a diacritical mark written over a vowel or the first letter of a diphthong to indicate the syllable receiving the greatest stress in a word. False

5. A syllable may begin with a consonant, a vowel, or diphthong. True

6. A word has as many syllables as it has separate vowels or diphthongs, regardless the sum of the consonants. True

7. There are four Greek accents. False

8. As in breathing marks, accents are written over the vowel which forms the nucleus of the stressed syllable. True

9. When a breathing mark and an accent are placed over the same vowel, then the acute or the grave accent is written just after the breathing mark. The circumflex accent is placed over the breathing. True

10. The last syllable of a word is called the antepenult, the next to the last syllable the penult, and the syllable before the penult is the ultima. False

11. A Greek word three or less syllables is a polysyllabic word. False

12. The disyllabic word, λόγος, has an ultima and a penult syllable, but no antepenult. True

13. The circumflex accent can sustain two syllables; therefore, its accent may stand over either a short or long ultima or penult syllables. False
14. If the ultima syllable is long (i.e., long vowel or diphthong), an acute accent cannot stand over the antepenult. This rule strongly implies that a long ultima prohibits any accent of the antepenult. True

15. The acute and grave accents can stand over either a long or a short syllable. These two accents are NOT restricted by syllable quantity. True

16. The lexical form of any noun establishes both the type and position of accent for the nominative singular. True

17. If the ultima has an acute accent, the accent will change to a grave accent if a word immediately follows without any intervening punctuation. True

18. The general rules of accent predict over which syllable an accent must be positioned, or type of accent. There are no exceptions. False

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Part Two: Multiple choice questions. Choose the best answer.

1. Which form is correctly accented for δούλος?
   \( \alpha \). δόλω
   \( \beta \). δοῦλου
   \( \gamma \). δούλε
   \( \delta \). δουλών

2. Which form is correctly accented for ἀπόστολος?
   \( \alpha \). ἀπόστολος
   \( \beta \). ἀποστόλοι
   \( \gamma \). ἀποστόλω
   \( \delta \). ἀπόστολοι

3. Which form is correctly accented for ὄχλος?
   \( \alpha \). όχλου
   \( \beta \). όχλον
   \( \gamma \). όχλοι
   \( \delta \). όχλοις

4. Which form is correctly accented for σωτηρία?
   \( \alpha \). σωτηρίαν
   \( \beta \). σωτηρίω
   \( \gamma \). σωτηρίας
   \( \delta \). σωτηρία

5. Which form is correctly accented for ἐρήμως?
   \( \alpha \). ἐρήμων
   \( \beta \). ἐρήμου
   \( \gamma \). ἐρήμων
   \( \delta \). ἐρήμοι

6. Which form is correctly accented for Ἰησοῦ?
   \( \alpha \). Ἰησού
   \( \beta \). Ἰησοῦν
   \( \gamma \). Ἰησούν
   \( \delta \). Ἰησοῦ
7. Which form is correctly accented for προσευχή?
   α. προσευχής   γ. προσεύχην
   β. προσεύχαι   δ. προσευχών

8. Which form is correctly accented for λίθος?
   α. λίθου   γ. λιθοῖ
   β. λιθῶν   δ. λιθόν

9. Which form is correctly accented for διαθήκη?
   α. διαθήκαι   γ. διαθήκαι
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10. Which form is correctly accented for ἐπιθυμία?
    α. ἐπιθυμιας   γ. ἐπίθυμιαν
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