

**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. 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. δούλου
  - c. δούλε
  - d. δουλών
  
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. ὄχλω
  - b. ὄχλον
  - c. ὄχλοι
  - d. ὄχλοις
  
4. Which form is correctly accented for σωτηρία?
  - a. σώτηριαν
  - b. σωτηρίων
  - c. σωτηρίαίς
  - d. σωτηριάς
  
5. Which form is correctly accented for ἔρημος?
  - a. ἐρήμοι
  - b. ἔρημου
  - c. ἐρήμων
  - d. ἐρήμοι
  
6. Which form is correctly accented for Ἰησοῦς?
  - a. Ἰησοῦ
  - b. Ἰησοῦ
  - c. Ἰησοῦν
  - d. Ἰήσου

7. Which form is correctly accented for προσευχή?
- a. προσευχῆς                      c. προσεύχην  
b. προσεύχαι                      d. προσευχών
8. Which form is correctly accented for λίθος?
- a. λίθου                              c. λιθοῖ  
b. λιθῶν                              d. λιθόν
9. Which form is correctly accented for διαθήκη?
- a. διαθήκαι                          c. διαθήκαι  
b. διαθηκῆ                          d. διαθηκῆς
10. Which form is correctly accented for ἐπιθυμία?
- a. ἔπιθυμιας                          c. ἐπίθυμιαν  
b. ἐπιθυμιῶν                          d. ἐπιθύμια
11. Which form is correctly accented for διδαχή?
- a. διδαχῆ                              c. διδάχην  
b. διδάχων                              d. δίδαχαι
12. Which form is correctly accented for ἐπιστολή?
- α. ἐπιστολήν                          γ. ἔπιστολαι  
β. ἐπιστόλης                          δ. ἐπιστολαίς

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
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
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

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

1. Which form is correctly accented for δούλος?

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γ. δούλε  
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- α. ἀπόστολου  
β. ἀποστόλοι  
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4. Which form is correctly accented for σωτηρία?

- α. σώτηριαν  
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9. Which form is correctly accented for διαθήκη?

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- α. ἐπιθυμιας                      γ. ἐπίθυμιαν  
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- α. ἐπιστολήν                      γ. ἔπιστολαι  
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