10 | Study Guide ANSWER KEY
First and Second Declension Noun Accent
The Nominal System (Part 5)

The following exercises will guide the student to grasp the essential elements in this lesson. If you cannot answer a question, take the time now and restudy the material from the lesson. Remember that there are not any time limits in answering these questions.

Exercise One. Fill in the blank.

1. Supply the appropriate form of the article.

	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

2. Supply the correct article and lexical form for the following inflected words.

	Article	**Inflected Form**	**Lexical Form**
1.	οἱ	δοῦλοι	δοῦλος
2.	τῇ	ἀβύσσῳ	ἄβυσσος
3.	τοῦ	Ἰωάννου	Ἰωάννος
4.	τῆς	χαρᾶς	χαρά
5.	τὸν	μαθητήν	μαθητής
6.	ὁ	λόγος	λόγος
7.	τοῖς	ἀποστόλοις	ἀπόστολος
8.	τῶν	ἀδελφῶν	ἀδελφός

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Exercise Two: True or False. Circle the correct answer.

1. An accent is a diacritical mark written over a vowel or consonant to indicate the syllable receiving the greatest stress.   True   <mark>False</mark>

2. A disyllabic word has two or more syllables.   True   <mark>False</mark>

3. The circumflex may stand only over a long vowel.   <mark>True</mark>   False

4. The last syllable of a word is called the penult.   True   <mark>False</mark>

5. A word may be accented on any of its syllables.   True   <mark>False</mark>

6. A syllable's accent is not only dependant on its position, but also upon the quantity of the accented vowel or diphthong.   <mark>True</mark>   False

7. The ultima syllable allows the greatest diversity of accentuation.   <mark>True</mark>   False

8. If the ultima is long (either a long vowel or diphthong), a circumflex cannot stand over the penult.   <mark>True</mark>   False

9. Once the accent of the genitive singular is known, all other inflected forms of the word many be determined.   True   <mark>False</mark>

10. If a word is a first declension noun genitive plural, a circumflex is placed over the ultima syllable, regardless of the lexical accent.   <mark>True</mark>   False

11. If the ultima syllable becomes long because of change of case-number inflection, and the acute accent was over the antepenult syllable in the nominative singular, then the accent MUST MOVE from the antepenult to the penult syllable. This rule affects ALL second declension nouns, regardless of gender.   <mark>True</mark>   False

12. If the nominal singular has an acute accent over its ultima, the acute MUST CHANGE in type to a circumflex accent over the singular and plural inflectional forms of the genitive and dative. This rule affects ALL second declension nouns, regardless of gender. As far as this rule is stated, this affects all second declension nouns.   <mark>True</mark>   False

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13. If a circumflex is over the penult in the nominative singular and the ultima becomes long due to case-number inflection, the circumflex MUST CHANGE in type to an acute accent. True   False

14. The circumflex accent may stand over the antepenult. True   False

15. A Greek-English lexicon cites the position and type of accent for every noun in its nominative singular form. True   False

16. The *alpha* in the ultima of neuter nominative, genitive, and vocative plural nouns is always short.   True   False

17. Nouns with the circumflex accent over the ultima in the nominative singular are rarely encountered in NTGreek.   True   False

Exercise Three: Accented words. Circle the improperly accented words.

θεός	ἀδελφε͂	ὤρα	ἀρχή	ὥρων
λογός	ὄχλω	ἄρχων	μαθὴται	θάλασσαι
κὸσμος	κύριος	ἄποστολος	φωνῶν	μνᾶ
ὄδοῦ	γῆν	δοῦλω	θῆριον	ἀδελφοί
ἱερόν	δὸξας	ἄληθεια	βαπτιστοῦ	νεανία

Exercise Four: Multiple choice. Circle the correct answer.

1. The acute accent may stand over which syllables?

    a. monosyllabic   c. disyllabic

    b. ultima, penult, antepenult   d. polysyllabic

2. The grave accent is associated with which syllable(s)?

    a. ultima   c. penult

    b. ultima and penult   d. antepenult

3. What is the basis for a word's accent?

     a. a lucky guess   c. principles of intonation

     b. how you feel in the morning   d. if the ultima is long

4. Stress on a syllable is indicated by which of the following?

     a. extra loudness on the accented syllable

     b. clearer quality of the vowel or diphthong

     c. some slight lengthening of the vowel

     d. all of the above

5. An accent is written over which vowel of a proper diphthong?

     a. the first vowel   c. third vowel

     b. the second vowel   d. diphthongs are not accented

6.   When a breathing mark and an accent are placed over the same
     vowel, which comes first?

     a. the accent   c. the breathing

     b. if acute, accent first   d. if smooth, breathing first

7. Which of the following diphthongs are considered short for the
    purposes of accent when they appear at the end of a word?

     a. ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ   c. ου, αι, ει

     b. οι, αι   d. οι, ηυ

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8.   If the ultima is long, an acute accent cannot stand over the antepenult
       syllable. What does this imply?

   a. Fourth of July is coming earlier this year.

   b. <mark>a long ultima prohibits the acute to stand over the antepenult</mark>

   c. the acute must shift to a circumflex accent on the penult syllable

   d. the lexical form is incorrect

9.   The lexical form of any noun cites what important information?

   a. the article (thus the gender of the noun)

   b. the type and position of the accent

   c. the genitive singular form

   d. <mark>all of the above</mark>

10.   If the position and type of accent is not known for the nominative
       singular, what is impossible to know how to do?

   a. decline the noun

   b. <mark>accent other case-number forms of the same noun</mark>

   c. spell properly the nominative singular

   d. determine the gender of the noun

11.   Which of the following nouns is accented properly?

   a. ἀδελφός -- ἀδελφού, ἀδελφῷ, ἀδελφόν

   b. <mark>ὁδός -- ὁδοῦ, ὁδῷ, ὁδόν, ὁδέ</mark>

   c. κόσμος -- κοσμόυ, κοσμῷ, κόσμόν, κοσμέ

   d. δῶρον -- δωροῦ, δωρῷ, δωρὸν, δωρὸν

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12. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for ἄβυσσος?

    a. n-2a   c. n-2b

    b, n-1a   d. n-1b

13. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for ὄχλος?

    a. n-2a   c. n-2b

    b. n-1a   d. n-2c

14. What is the correct declension-paradigm notation for γλῶσσα?

    a. n-1a   c. n-1c

    b. n-1b   d. n-1d

Exercise Five: Correct accent. Supply the correct accent for the following nouns. The accent for the nominative singular (the lexical form) is cited. As a further aid, sections numbers are given for review (if necessary) for the proper accent on the words.

        a. Review §10.3.2(1) before accenting the following words.

n-2a		Singular	Plural
CASE	Nominative	ἀπόστολος	ἀπόστολοι
	Genitive	ἀποστόλου	ἀποστόλων
	Dative	ἀποστόλῳ	ἀποστόλοις
	Accusative	ἀπόστολον	ἀποστόλους
	Vocative	ἀπόστολε	ἀπόστολοι

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n-2a		Singular	Plural
CASE	**Nominative**	κύριος	κύριοι
	Genitive	κυρίου	κυρίων
	Dative	κυρίῳ	κυρίοις
	Accusative	κύριον	κυρίους
	Vocative	κύριε	κύριοι

n-2b		Singular	Plural
CASE	**Nominative**	ἄβυσσος	ἄβυσσοι
	Genitive	ἀβύσσου	ἀβύσσων
	Dative	ἀβύσσῳ	ἀβύσσοις
	Accusative	ἄβυσσον	ἀβύσσους
	Vocative	ἄβυσσε	ἄβυσσοι

n-1c		Singular	Plural
CASE	**Nominative**	θάλασσα	θάλασσαι
	Genitive	θαλάσσης	θαλασσῶν
	Dative	θαλάσσῃ	θαλάσσαις
	Accusative	θάλασσαν	θαλάσσας
	Vocative	θάλασσα	θάλασσαι

b. Review §10.3.2(2) before accenting the following words.

n-2a		Singular	Plural
CASE	**Nominative**	δοῦλος	δοῦλοι
	Genitive	δούλου	δούλων
	Dative	δούλῳ	δούλοις
	Accusative	δοῦλον	δούλους
	Vocative	δοῦλε	δοῦλοι

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n-2a		Singular	Plural
	Nominative	δῶρον	δῶρα
	Genitive	δώρου	δώρων
CASE	Dative	δώρῳ	δώροις
	Accusative	δῶρον	δῶρα
	Vocative	δῶρον	δῶρα

n-1c		Singular	Plural
	Nominative	γλῶσσα	γλῶσσαι
	Genitive	γλώσσης	γλωσσῶν
CASE	Dative	γλώσσῃ	γλώσσαις
	Accusative	γλῶσσαν	γλῶσσας
	Vocative	γλῶσσα	γλῶσσαι

c. Review §10.3.21 before accenting the following words.

n-2a		Singular	Plural
	Nominative	ὄχλος	ὄχλοι
	Genitive	ὄχλου	ὄχλων
CASE	Dative	ὄχλῳ	ὄχλοις
	Accusative	ὄχλον	ὄχλους
	Vocative	ὄχλε	ὄχλοι

n-2c		Singular	Plural
	Nominative	θηρίον	θηρία
	Genitive	θηρίου	θηρίων
CASE	Dative	θηρίῳ	θηρίοις
	Accusative	θηρίον	θηρία
	Vocative	θηρίον	θηρία

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d. Review §10.3.3 before accenting the following words.

n-1b	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ἀρχή	ἀρχαί
Genitive	ἀρχῆς	ἀρχῶν
Dative	ἀρχῇ	ἀρχαῖς
Accusative	ἀρχήν	ἀρχάς
Vocative	ἀρχή	ἀρχαί

n-2a	Singular	Plural
Nominative	ψαλμός	ψαλμοί
Genitive	ψαλμοῦ	ψαλμῶν
Dative	ψαλμῷ	ψαλμοῖς
Accusative	ψαλμόν	ψαλμούς
Vocative	ψαλμέ	ψαλμοί

e. Review §10.3.4 before accenting the following words.

n-1h	Singular	Singular
Nominative	γῆ	Ἑρμῆς
Genitive	γῆς	Ἑρμοῦ
Dative	γῇ	Ἑρμῇ
Accusative	γῆν	Ἑρμῆν
Vocative	γῆ	Ἑρμῆ

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Exercise Six: Grammatical parsing. Parse the following words.

Word	Case	Gender	Num	Decl	Lexical Form	Definition
τήν	accusative	feminine	singular	----	ὁ	the
ἀλήθειαν	accusative	feminine	singular	n-1a	ἀλήθεια	truth
Ἰωάννου	genitive	masculine	singular	n-1f	Ἰωάννης	John
θάλασσαι	nom./voc.	feminine	plural	n-1c	θάλασσα	sea
ᾅδης	nominative	masculine	singular	n-1f	ᾅδης	Hades
κριτοῦ	genitive	masculine	singular	n-1f	κριτής	judge
τῷ Ἰησοῦ	dative	masculine	singular	n-3g(1)	Ἰησοῦς	Jesus/Joshua
ὀργῆς	genitive	feminine	singular	n-1b	ὀργή	anger, wrath
σωτηρίας	nom./voc.	feminine	singular	n-1a	σωτηρία	salvation
διαθηκῶν	genitive	feminine	plural	n-1b	διαθήκη	covenant
ἔρημος	nom./voc.	feminine	singular	n-2b	ἔρημος	wilderness
ὁδοί	nom./voc.	feminine	plural	n-2b	ὁδός	road, way
φωνῶν	genitive	feminine	plural	n-1b	φωνή	voice, sound
ψεύστῃ	dative	masculine	singular	n-1f	ψεύστης	lair
γῆν	accusative	feminine	singular	n-1h	γῆ	earth, ground
δόξαν	accusative	feminine	singular	n-1c	δόξα	glory
μαθητοῦ	genitive	masculine	singular	n-1f	μαθητής	disciple
θηρίον	nom./voc.	neuter	singular	n-2c	θηρίον	(wild) animal