

Lesson Six: Second Declension Nouns (Module A)
Masculine Nouns and the Article
The Nominal System (Part 1)
Study Aid Level One: Quiz

Part One: True or false. Choose the best answer.

1. There are five cases in NTGreek. True False
2. The masculine dative singular article is τοῖς. True False
3. Λόγοι is the masculine nominative plural of λόγῳ. True False
4. Case establishes the function of a word in relation to the verb or to other parts of the sentence, and inflection determines the case.
True False
5. Almost sixty percent of all words in NTGreek use case endings.
True False
6. Vocabulary is an integral part of learning NTGreek. True False
7. The abbreviation “sg.” is short-hand for “singular”. True False
8. To decline a substantive is to cite all the possible different inflectional forms in both the singular and plural numbers. True False
9. Grammatical parsing pertains to the “breaking apart” and identifying the separate grammatical components of an inflected word. True False
10. The Greek article always agrees in gender, number and case with the substantive it modifies. True False
11. When a noun lacks the article, the noun is articular. True False
12. The vocative case indicates the indirect object of the sentence. True False
13. The Greek language is one of the most highly inflected languages in the world. True False
14. Grammatical concord refers to the agreement between inflected words in their basic components: case, gender, and number. True False
15. The article appears frequently before Greek proper names. True False

Part Two: Multiple choice. Choose the best answer or answers!

1. Which of the following is the article in grammatical concord with its substantive?
 - a. ὁ ἀποστόλοι
 - b. οἱ υἱοί
 - c. τὸν Πέτρον
 - d. τοὺς ἀποστόλοις
 - e. τοῦ κυρίων
 - f. ὁ χορός
 - g. τὸν ἄνθρωπον
 - h. τῶν θεοῖς
 - i. τοὺς κυρίω
2. How does the Greek inflected word ἄνθρωπον function in a Greek sentence?
 - a. subject
 - b. possession
 - c. indirect object
 - d. direct object
3. How does the Greek inflected word ἀπόστολοι function in a Greek sentence?
 - a. subject
 - b. possession
 - c. indirect object
 - d. direct object
4. Which of the following was a number in addition to the singular and plural but died out before NTGreek times?
 - a. singular
 - b. dual
 - c. plural
 - d. neuter
5. Greek nouns are inflected for number and case, but not for
 - a. indirect object
 - b. genitive plural
 - c. paradigm
 - d. gender

6. The declension-paradigm notation for second declension masculine nouns is
- a. n-2a
 - b. a-2a
 - c. n-2b
 - d. n-2c
7. How many case functions do some commentaries and grammars insist in using based upon usage, and not form?
- a. 5 (five)
 - b. 6 (six)
 - c. 7 (seven)
 - d. 8 (eight)
8. The genius of case represented by inflection allows Greek authors to do which of the following?
- a. change a noun's gender
 - b. freer word order in sentences
 - c. change grammatical concord
 - d. chew gum and love it
9. What does the Greek noun *θρόνος* mean?
- a. God or god
 - b. slave or bond-servant
 - c. throne
 - d. world, cosmos

Part Three: Fill-in the blank. Supply the appropriate form of the article in the spaces provided.

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

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

ANSWER KEY

Part One: True or false. Choose the best answer.

1. There are five cases in NTGreek. **True**
2. The masculine dative singular article is τοῖς. **False**
3. Λόγοι is the masculine nominative plural of λόγῳ. **False**
4. Case establishes the function of a word in relation to the verb or to other parts of the sentence, and inflection determines the case. **True**
5. Almost sixty percent of all words in NTGreek use case endings. **True**
6. Vocabulary is an integral part of learning NTGreek. **True**
7. The abbreviation “sg.” is short-hand for “singular”. **True**
8. To decline a substantive is to cite all the possible different inflectional forms in both the singular and plural numbers. **True**
9. Grammatical parsing pertains to the “breaking apart” and identifying the separate grammatical components of an inflected word. **True**
10. The Greek article always agrees in gender, number, and case with the substantive it modifies. **True**
11. When a noun lacks the article, the noun is articular. **False**
12. The vocative case indicates the indirect object of the sentence. **False**
13. The Greek language is one of the most highly inflected languages in the world. **True**
14. Grammatical concord refers to the agreement between inflected words in their basic components: case, gender, and number. **True**
15. The article appears frequently before Greek proper names. **True**

Part Two: Multiple choice. Choose the best answer.

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 - οἱ υἱοί
 - τὸν Πέτρον
 - τοὺς ἀποστόλοις
 - τοῦ κυρίων
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Part Three: Fill-in the blank. Supply the appropriate form of the article in the spaces provided.

	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