6 Study Guide Answer Key
Second Declension Nouns (Module A)
Masculine Nouns and the Definite Article
Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 1)

Lesson Six introduced the Greek nominal inflectional system. The questions below cover some of the lesson's basics.

Exercise One: Multiple choice.

1. How many case forms are there for the Greek article?

      a. eighteen   c. twelve

      b. twenty-four   d. twenty

2. What vowel is the predominant stem vowel for the second declension?

      a. α   c. o

      b. υ   d. ω

3. The article always

      a. has a rough breathing   c. has a smooth breathing

      b. precedes the noun   d. begins with a *tau*.

4. When a substantive has the article, the noun is considered

      a. anarthrous   c. articular

      b. a vocative   d. declined

5. How many declensions are there in NTGreek?

      a. one   c. three

      b. two   d. four

_____

6. The cases in NTGreek are

   a. vocative and nominative   d. answers a and b

   b. genitive   e. answers b and c

   c. dative and accusative   f. answers a, b, and c

7. Which declension contains the largest number of Greek nouns?

   a. first declension   c. third declension

   b. second declension   d. fourth declension

8. The great majority of nouns belonging to the second declension are

   a. masculine and neuter   c. masculine and feminine

   b. feminine and neuter   d. masculine, feminine, and neuter

9. The nominative case is primarily used to indicate

   a. the direct object   c. the subject of the sentence

   b. the indirect object   d. the position of the article

10. The article agrees with the substantive it modifies in

   a. gender and number   c. number and case

   b. gender, number, and case   d. gender and case

11. In Greek, a noun's gender is

   a. sexual   c. intuitive

   b. grammatical   d. answers a and c

_____

12. The dative case usually indicates

   a. the direct object of the verb   c. the subject of the sentence

   b. the indirect object of the verb   d. direct address

13. The accusative case usually indicates

   a. the direct object of the verb   c. the subject of the sentence

   b. the indirect object of the verb   d. direct address

14. One use of the genitive case is

   a. the direct object of the verb   c. possession

   b. the indirect object of the verb   d. direct address

15. What are the genders in Greek?

   a. masculine, feminine   c. masculine, feminine, neuter

   b. male, female, neuter   d. masculine, feminine, unisex

16. Grammatical parsing pertains to

   a. the "breaking apart" and identifying the separate grammatical
      components of an inflected word.

   b. citing all the possible different inflectional forms in both the
      singular and plural numbers.

   c. designating the appropriate declension-paradigm nomenclature
      to a substantive.

   d. designate the relationship between second declension nouns and
      their related paradigms to other declensions.

   e. differentiate between the five and eight case system.

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17. The final form of the masculine dative singular is due to

   a. **contraction**   c. absorption

   b. replacement   d. compensation

18. A paradigm is

   a. a noun's declension determined by its stem termination.

   b. **an orderly arrangement of all the possible inflected forms of a word, and serves as the model for all other words that fit the inflectional pattern.**

   c. a word that names or designates a person, thing, or quality.

   d. that which establishes the grammatical function of a substantive to other words, whereas its inflection determines the case.

19. What is the approximate percentage of all NTGreek words that have a case ending?

   a. 40%   c. **60%**

   b. 50%   d. 80%

Exercise Two: Fill in the blank.

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the Greek 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

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2. Fill in the blank with the correct Greek article (if required) before each of the following nouns.

   a. ὁ λόγος   f. τὸν ἄνθρωπον   k. τοὺς κυρίους

   b. τῷ κυρίῳ   g. τῶν ἀποστόλων   l. τοῦ θρόνου

   c. οἱ θεοί   h. τοῖς υἱοῖς   m. τῷ Χριστῷ

   d. τῶν θεῶν   i. X ἄνθρωπε   n. τὸν κόσμον

   e. τοὺς λόγους   j. τοὺς ἀποστόλους   o. τοῦ χοροῦ

3. Transliterate the following words from your vocabulary into English.

a.	ἄγγελος	ángelos	i.	ὕμνος	hýmnos
b.	ἀντίχριστος	antíchristos	j.	θρόνος	thrónos
c.	Χριστιανός	Christianós	k.	ψαλμός	psalmós
d.	Νικόδημος	Nikódēmos	l.	μῦθος	mýthos
e.	ὀρφανός	orphanós	m.	λεπρός	leprós
f.	Πέτρος	Pétros	n.	χορός	chorós
g.	ὀρφανού	orphanóu	o.	ἀδελφός	adelphós
h.	Βάρβαρος	Bárbaros	p.	διάκονος	diákonos

4. In the table below, supply the declensional endings for the second declensional masculine noun, κύριος.

	Singular	Plural
Nominative	κύριος	κύριοι
Genitive	κυριου	κυρίων
Dative	κυρίῳ	κυρίοις
Accusative	κύριον	κυρίους
Vocative	κύριε	κύριοι

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Exercise Three: True or False. Choose whether the statement is true or false.

1. The method of expressing ideas within a language is integrated into its complete linguistic organization.   True

2. Greek nouns inflect for gender as they do for number.   False

3. Greek nouns are classified into one of three declensions.   True

4. An indirect object is a noun or noun phrase that names the person or thing indirectly affected by the action of the verb.   True

5. The nominative singular form is a noun's lexical entry.   True

6. All Greek nouns have gender despite the fact that they do not always indicate sex.   True

7. The Greek nominal system is based on word stems that remain constant when various suffixes modify the word's grammatical function in the sentence.   True

8. Whereas case endings determine a noun's function, the stem carries the basic meaning of the word.   True

9. It was not until Modern Greek that substantives were grouped into one of three declensions according to their similar patters.   False

10.   A noun's declension is determined by its stem termination.   True

11. Ἄνθρωπος follows the n-3a paradigm.   False

12. The genius of case represented by inflection allows word order to be freer in Greek.   True

13. A frequent use of the genitive case is to indicate possession.   True

14. Substantives in the dative case are inflected in both the singular and plural forms.   True

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Exercise Four: Parsing. Parse the following words. As a guide, some of the blanks have been filled in. Include the noun's definition and not its inflected form.

Inflected Word	Case	Gender	Number	Lexical Form	Decl-P	Definition
ἀδελφοῦ	gen.	masc.	singular	ἀδελφός	n-2a	brother
ἄγγελος	nom.	masc.	singular	ἄγγελος	n-2a	angel, messenger
ἀντιχρίστῳ	dat.	masc.	singular	ἀντίχριστος	n-2a	antichrist
διακόνων	gen.	masc.	plural	διάκονος	n-2a	deacon, servant
κόσμοις	dat.	masc.	plural	κόσμος	n-2a	world, cosmos
θεούς	acc.	masc.	plural	θεός	n-2a	God, god, ruler
θρόνε	voc.	masc.	singular	θρόνος	n-2a	throne
δούλῳ	dat.	masc.	singular	δοῦλος	n-2a	slave
ὕμνος	nom.	masc.	singular	ὕμνος	n-2a	hymn
Πέτρου	gen.	masc.	singular	Πέτρος	n-2a	Peter
Χριστόν	acc.	masc.	singular	Χριστός	n-2a	Christ, Messiah
οἶκος	nom.	masc.	singular	οἶκος	n-2a	house