

Lesson Seven: The Second Declension (Module B)
 Feminine and Neuter Nouns
 Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 2)
 Study Aid Level Three: Quiz

Part One: Greek-English Vocabulary. Supply the correct article, lexical form, declension-paradigm notation, and lexical definition for the following vocabulary words.

	Article	Inflected Noun	Lexical Form	D-P	Definition
1.		οὐρανοῦ			
2.		ἄβύσσους			
3.		δώροις			
4.		βίβλων			
5.		ὁδῶ			
6.		σάββατον			
7.		θηρία			
8.		τέκνου			
9.		εὐαγγελίοις			
10.		δῶρον			
11.		διαλέκτω			
12.		ὁδῶ			
13.		ἔργον			
14.		ἀρχάγγελοι			
15.		θανάτους			
16.		οὐρανέ			
17.		ἄβυσσοι			
18.		ὄχλον			
19.		εὐαγγέλια			
20.		βίβλω			

Part Two: The Greek article. Supply the appropriate form of the article in the spaces provided in the table below.

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

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

1. The lexical form for all second declension feminine nouns is always the nominative singular form of the noun. True False
2. The lexical form for all second declension neuter nouns is always the nominative singular form of the noun. True False
3. The reason why second declension feminine and neuter nouns are placed in this declension is because their nominal stems terminate with *omikron*. True False
4. There are more second declension feminine nouns than second declension masculine nouns. True False
5. The article is always inflected to agree with the noun it modifies in gender, number, and case. True False
6. Second declension neuter nominative and accusative singular case endings are identical. True False
7. Second declension neuter nominative and accusative plural case endings are identical. True False
8. The final *alpha* of second declension neuter nouns is pronounced short. True False

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9. The lexical gender determines the gender of a noun in the second declension. True False
 10. Second declension genitive singular case ending for all three genders is *omikron*. However, because of contraction, the case ending becomes -ou. True False
 11. A “substantive” is an all-inclusive term for any part of speech that functions as a noun. True False
 12. The Greek article usually agrees with its noun because of grammatical concord. True False
 13. The recommended method to learn the gender of a Greek noun is to compare its gender with English nouns. True False
 14. The article ὁ agrees with ὁδός in gender, number, and case. True False
 15. The article τὰς agrees with βίβλους in gender, number, and case. True False
 16. The article τοὺς agrees with οὐρανοὺς in gender, number, and case. True False
 17. The article τῆς agrees with διαλέκτου in gender, number, and case. True False
 18. The correct declension-paradigm notation for εὐαγγελίου is n-2b. True False
 19. The correct declension-paradigm notation for ἀρχαγγέλον is n-2c. True False
 20. The correct declension-paradigm notation for ὁδοί is n-2a. True False

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

ANSWER KEY

Part One: Greek-English Vocabulary. Supply the correct article, lexical form, declension-paradigm notation, and lexical definition for the following vocabulary words.

	Article	Inflected Noun	Lexical Form	D-P	Definition
1.	τοῦ	οὐρανοῦ	οὐρανός	n-2a	heaven
2.	τὰς	ἄβυσσους	ἄβυσσος	n-2b	abyss
3.	τοῖς	δώροις	δῶρον	n-2c	gift
4.	τῶν	βίβλων	βίβλος	n-2b	scroll, document
5.	τῇ	ὁδῶ	ὁδός	n-2b	road, way, etc.
6.	τὸ	σάββατον	σάββατον	n-2c	Sabbath, week
7.	τὰ	θηρία	θηρίον	n-2c	beast, animal
8.	τοῦ	τέκνου	τέκνον	n-2c	child
9.	τοῖς	εὐαγγελίοις	εὐαγγέλιον	n-2c	good news
10.	τὸ	δῶρον	δῶρον	n-2c	gift
11.	τῇ	διαλέκτῳ	διάλεκτος	n-2b	language, dialect
12.	τῇ	ὁδῶ	ὁδός	n-2b	road, way, etc.
13.	τὸ	ἔργον	ἔργον	n-2c	work, deed, etc.
14.	οἱ	ἀρχάγγελοι	ἀρχάγγελος	n-2a	archangel
15.	τοὺς	θανάτους	θάνατος	n-2a	death
16.	Χ	οὐρανέ	οὐρανός	n-2a	heaven
17.	αἱ	ἄβυσσοι	ἄβυσσος	n-2b	abyss
18.	τὸν	ὄχλον	ὄχλος	n-2a	crowd, throng
19.	τὰ	εὐαγγέλια	εὐαγγέλιον	n-2c	good news, etc.
20.	τῇ	βίβλῳ	βίβλος	n-2b	scroll, document

Part Two: The Greek article. Supply the appropriate form of the article in the spaces provided in the table below.

	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

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

1. The lexical form for all second declension feminine nouns is always the nominative singular form of the noun. **True** False
2. The lexical form for all second declension neuter nouns is always the nominative singular form of the noun. **True** False
3. The reason why second declension feminine and neuter nouns are placed in this declension is because their nominal stems terminate with *omikron*. **True** False
4. There are more second declension feminine nouns than second declension masculine nouns. True **False**
5. The article is always inflected to agree with the noun it modifies in gender, number, and case. **True** False
6. Second declension neuter nominative and accusative singular case endings are identical. **True** False
7. Second declension neuter nominative and accusative plural case endings are identical. **True** False
8. The final *alpha* of second declension neuter nouns is pronounced short. **True** False

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9. The lexical gender determines the gender of a noun in the second declension. **True** False
 10. Second declension genitive singular case ending for all three genders is *omikron*. However, because of contraction, the case ending becomes -ou. **True** False
 11. A “substantive” is an all-inclusive term for any part of speech that functions as a noun. **True** False
 12. The Greek article usually agrees with its noun because of grammatical concord. True **False**
 13. The recommended method to learn the gender of a Greek noun is to compare its gender with English nouns. True **False**
 14. The article \acute{o} agrees with $\acute{o}\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$ in gender, number, and case. True **False**
 15. The article $\tau\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ agrees with $\beta\acute{\iota}\beta\lambda\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ in gender, number, and case. **True** False
 16. The article $\tau\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$ agrees with $\omicron\upsilon\rho\alpha\nu\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$ in gender, number, and case. **True** False
 17. The article $\tau\eta\hat{\varsigma}$ agrees with $\delta\iota\alpha\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\omicron\upsilon$ in gender, number, and case. **True** False
 18. The correct declension-paradigm notation for $\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\iota}\omicron\upsilon$ is n-2b. True **False**
 19. The correct declension-paradigm notation for $\acute{\alpha}\rho\chi\alpha\gamma\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\omicron\nu$ is n-2c. True **False**
 20. The correct declension-paradigm notation for $\acute{o}\delta\acute{o}\acute{\iota}$ is n-2a. True **False**