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Study Guide ANSWER KEY

First Declension Nouns (Module A)

Feminine Nouns

Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 3)

Exercise One: True or False. Select the correct answer. Be care, all of the answer has to be correct in order for it to be true.

1. First declension feminine nouns are inflected differently in the plural.
True **False**
2. First declension nouns are characterized by the vowels *alpha* or *ēta* occurring at the end or near the end of the noun. **True** False
3. The elementary distinction between first declension paradigms (n-1a, n-1b, n-1c) is due to phonetic changes in the singular inflectional forms.
True False
4. The first declension is composed of masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns. True **False**
5. The lexical form of ὥρα is the same as its noun stem except for the accent (ὠρα). **True** False
6. The vocative singular and plural are identical to their nominative forms for first declension feminine nouns. **True** False
7. The first declension feminine genitive singular and accusative plural case forms are inflected identically alike for nouns like ὥρα.
True False
8. Almost all first declension feminine nouns that end with -εα, -ια or -ρα have the same singular declension endings. **True** False
9. Monophthongization does not occur in first declension feminine dative singular nouns. True **False**
10. It is more important to learn every first declension paradigm rather than to memorize the case endings. True **False**

Exercise Two: Multiple choice. Choose the best answer.

1. First declension nouns are of what gender?
 - a. masculine and neuter
 - b. masculine and feminine**
 - c. masculine, feminine, and neuter
 - d. feminine and neuter

2. The feminine article agrees in number and case with what other nouns in the first declension?
 - a. masculine and feminine nouns
 - b. only feminine nouns**
 - c. only masculine nouns
 - d. none of the above

3. Which of the following is correct because of grammatical concord?
 - a. ἡ ἀδελφῆς
 - b. τῆ ἀδελφῆ**
 - c. τῆς ἀδελφῆν
 - d. αἱ ἀδελφῶν

4. Which of the following forms would you expect as the lexical form of a feminine noun belonging to the first declension?
 - a. ζωή
 - b. ὥρα
 - c. καρδία
 - d. all three**

5. Which of the following cases of first declension feminine nouns are identical with each other?
 - a. nominative and vocative**
 - b. accusative and nominative
 - c. genitive and nominative
 - d. genitive and dative

6. The lexical form exhibits what important information?
 - a. nominative singular
 - b. lexical gender
 - c. genitive singular
 - d. all of the above**

7. What determines a first declension noun's function?
- a. sentence order
 - b. lexical form
 - c. case endings and context
 - d. grammatical concord
8. In which case does monophthongization occur?
- a. nominative plural
 - b. dative singular
 - c. genitive plural
 - d. accusative singular
9. Which vowel or vowels typify the stem vowel for first declension feminine nouns?
- a. *omikron*
 - b. *ēta* and *alpha*
 - c. *ōmega*
 - d. *alpha* and *epsilon*
10. Which gender of nouns is not found in the first declension?
- a. masculine
 - b. feminine
 - c. neuter
 - d. masculine and neuter
11. The first declension is often called the _____-declension?
- a. *omikron*
 - b. *ēta*
 - c. *ōmega*
 - d. *alpha*
12. The proper declension-paradigm notation for $\phi\omega\nu\acute{\eta}$ is
- a. n-1a
 - b. n-1b
 - c. n-1c
 - d. none of these

Exercise Three: Fill in the blanks.

1. Supply the appropriate article and case endings for the following words.

a. καρδία (heart)

n-1a		Singular		Plural	
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun
Cases	Nominative	ἡ	καρδία	αἱ	καρδίαι
	Genitive	τῆς	καρδίας	τῶν	καρδιῶν
	Dative	τῇ	καρδίᾳ	ταῖς	καρδίαις
	Accusative	τὴν	καρδίαν	τὰς	καρδίας
	Vocative	ἡ	καρδία	αἱ	καρδίαι

b. ἀγάπη (love)

n-1b		Singular		Plural	
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun
Cases	Nominative	ἡ	ἀγάπη	αἱ	ἀγάπαι
	Genitive	τῆς	ἀγάπης	τῶν	ἀγαπῶν
	Dative	τῇ	ἀγάπῃ	ταῖς	ἀγάπαις
	Accusative	τὴν	ἀγάπην	τὰς	ἀγάπας
	Vocative	ἡ	ἀγάπη	αἱ	ἀγάπαι

c. δόξα (glory) (the final *alpha* in the nominative singular is short)

n-1c		Singular		Plural	
		Article	Noun	Article	Noun
Cases	Nominative	ἡ	δόξα	αἱ	δόξαι
	Genitive	τῆς	δόξης	τῶν	δοξῶν
	Dative	τῇ	δόξῃ	ταῖς	δόξαις
	Accusative	τὴν	δόξαν	τὰς	δόξας
	Vocative	ἡ	δόξα	αἱ	δόξαι

2. Grammatical Parsing. Parse the following forms.

Word	Case	Gender	Num	Decl	Lexical Form	Definition
ὥρα	nom/voc	feminine	singular	n-1a	ὥρα	hour
φωνῆς	genitive	feminine	singular	n-1b	φωνή	sound/noise/voice
καρδιῶν	genitive	feminine	plural	n-1a	καρδία	heart
ψυχᾶς	dative	feminine	plural	n-1b	ψυχή	soul
συναγωγῆ	dative	feminine	singular	n-1b	συναγωγή	synagogue
παραβολάς	accusative	feminine	plural	n-1b	παραβολή	parable
κεφαλαί	nom/voc	feminine	plural	n-1b	κεφαλή	head
εἰρήνην	accusative	feminine	singular	n-1b	εἰρήνη	peace
ἐντολαῖς	dative	feminine	plural	n-1b	ἐντολή	commandment
γραφῆς	genitive	feminine	singular	n-1b	γραφή	writing, Scripture
ἡμέρας	gen/acc	feminine	sing/plural	n-1a	ἡμέρα	day
Γαλιλαία	nom/voc	feminine	singular	n-1a	Γαλιλαία	Galilee
καρδία	nom/voc.	feminine	singular	n-1a	καρδία	heart
ἐξουσία	dative	feminine	singular	n-1a	ἐξουσία	authority, power
σοφίαν	accusative	feminine	singular	n-1a	σοφία	wisdom
ἀλήθεια	nom/voc	feminine	singular	n-1a	ἀλήθεια	truth
ἀμαρτίαι	nom/voc	feminine	plural	n-1a	ἀμαρτία	sin
βασιλείας	gen/acc	feminine	sing/plural	n-1a	βασιλεία	kingdom

3. 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

4. Supply the correct Greek article before each of the following nouns.

	Article	Noun		Article	Noun
1.	τήν	Γαλιλαίαν	16.	τῇ	ρίζη
2.	τοῦ	σαββάτου	17.	τὸ	δῶρον
3.	τῶν	ώρων	18.	ταῖς	ἀληθείαις
4.	ὁ	ῥυμος	19.	τοῖς	οὐρανοῖς
5.	τῷ	κυρίῳ	20.	τήν	καρδίαν
6.	τῇ	ἀληθείᾳ	21.	ἡ	σοφία
7.	τῆς or τάς	ἐξουσίας	22.	τῇ	βασιλείᾳ
8.	τῇ	ἐντολῇ	23.	τάς	ζώας
9.	τήν	κεφαλὴν	24.	τὸ	ἔργον
10.	τάς	ὁδοὺς	25.	τήν	Γέενναν
11.	τήν	δόξαν	26.	αἱ	θάλασσαι
12.	τήν	ἀλήθειαν	27.	τῷ	εὐαγγελίῳ
13.	αἱ	ὁδοί	28.	ταῖς	βίβλοις
14.	τοῖς	κυρίοις	29.	τὰ	δῶρα
15.	τὸ	θηρίον	30.	οἱ	Χριστιανοί

5. Supply the correct lexical form for the following inflected words.

	Inflected Form	Lexical Form		Inflected Form	Lexical Form
1.	θεοί	θεός	16.	λόγον	λόγος
2.	ψυχῶν	ψυχή	17.	δούλω	δοῦλος
3.	υἱῶ	υἱός	18.	χαρᾶς	χαρά
4.	οἶκος	οἶκος	19.	θρόνον	θρόνος
5.	χαρᾶ	χαρά	20.	σοφία	σοφία
6.	κεφαλῆς	κεφαλή	21.	εἰρήνην	εἰρήνη
7.	ἀγάπη	ἀγάπη	22.	ἀγάπην	ἀγάπη
8.	ἀλήθειαν	ἀλήθεια	23.	φωναῖς	φωνή
9.	παραβολῆ	παραβολή	24.	ὁδούς	ὁδός
10.	ἀνθρώπους	ἄνθρωπος	25.	εὐαγγελίω	εὐαγγελίον
11.	δωρεᾶ	δωρεά	26.	καρδιῶν	καρδία
12.	ἀληθείας	ἀλήθεια	27.	σοφία	σοφία
13.	ἡμέραι	ἡμέρα	28.	ῥας	ῥα
14.	ἀδελφαῖς	ἀδελφή	29.	ἐντολῆ	ἐντολή
15.	Γεέννης	Γεέννη	30.	θάλασσας	θάλασσα

Where to go from here?

Most students have their favorite study aid exercise or exercises. Because of this, very few students actually work through all of them. I think the reason is that we are in a hurry to rush to the next lesson before the material just learned is forgotten. However, this is not the proper approach to language study. After all, how long does it take a child to learn its mother tongue? After much practice and making mistakes, a child develops a language threshold.

The study aids associated with each NTGreek lesson are designed to reinforce the learning process on several levels. Some of the study aids purposely overlap with others to reinforce the learning process. Just

because the same question or questions were asked in an earlier study aid—or because it is too difficult—does not justify skipping a particular study aid.

Learning a language involves repetition. Just because other introductory NTGreek grammars give one or two exercises over the material in a particular lesson is not a true indication that if a student does them successfully that they will learn the grammar of a lesson to the depth needed to progress to the next level or lesson.

After teaching NTGreek for many years, I recommend that those interested in learning NTGreek to do all of the study aids prescribed for a lesson in this grammar. Even these may not be enough for some, however. A solution that has been successful over the years is that students make up their own quizzes and tests. This independent interaction will help the learning process.

If an exercise is particularly difficult, try it again later. All exercises should be done until they are completed without difficulty. Under no situation should an exercise be skipped, especially a difficult one. If a difficult exercise is skipped, gaps of understanding NTGreek will exist upon which future lessons will depend on having knowledge of it. Sometimes, it is more profitable to slow down and learn the material before pressing on to the next lesson. Some portions of NTGreek are more difficult to learn than other aspects, especially if one's mother language is not an inflected language.

So where should one go from here? Begin with the study aids associated with this lesson. The study aids are divided into three levels. These different levels represent an escalating level of difficulty. It is recommended to begin with the least difficult exercises in Level One and proceed through Level Three to receive the maximum benefit.