

Lesson 9: First Declension Nouns (Module B)
Masculine and Contract Nouns
Morphology: The Nominal System (Part 4)
Study Aid Level One: Quiz

Choose whether the statement is true or false.

1. The genitive plural for all first declension nouns is $-\omega\nu$ because of absorption. True False
2. There are nouns that belong to n-1e declension-paradigm that exhibit plural forms in NTGreek. True False
3. All nouns belonging to the first declension, whether feminine or masculine, exhibit the vowel *alpha* or *ēta* at the end or near the end of its nominative singular form. True False
4. The nominative singular is the lexical entry for all first declension nouns, whether feminine or masculine. True False
5. Regardless the manner in which first declension masculine nouns are formed, they all exhibit identical plural case endings, although different from feminine nouns of the same declension. True False
6. The vocative singular of first declension masculine nouns is identical to the nominative singular case forms, just like second declension nouns. True False
7. Masculine nouns make up approximately thirty percent of all first declension nouns. True False
8. Unlike second declension nouns, the *iōta* of first declension masculine dative singulars does not monophthongize under the long vowel. True False
9. The proper name, $\Sigma\alpha\tau\alpha\nu\hat{\alpha}\varsigma$, belongs to the declension-paradigm n-1e. True False
10. A consonant always precedes the vocalic terminal stem of n-1f nouns. True False.

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

ANSWER KEY

1. The genitive plural for all first declension nouns is $-\omega\nu$ because of absorption. False
2. There are nouns that belong to n-1e declension-paradigm that exhibit plural forms in NTGreek. False
3. All nouns belonging to the first declension, whether feminine or masculine, exhibit the vowel *alpha* or *ēta* at the end or near the end of its nominative singular form. True
4. The nominative singular is the lexical entry for all first declension nouns, whether feminine or masculine. True
5. Regardless the manner in which first declension masculine nouns are formed, they all exhibit identical plural case endings, although different from feminine nouns of the same declension. False
6. The vocative singular of first declension masculine nouns is identical to the nominative singular case forms, just like second declension nouns. False
7. Masculine nouns make up approximately thirty percent of all first declension nouns. True
8. Unlike second declension nouns, the *iōta* of first declension masculine dative singulars does not monophthongize under the long vowel. False
9. The proper name, $\Sigma\alpha\tau\alpha\nu\hat{\alpha}\varsigma$, belongs to the declension-paradigm n-1e. True
10. A consonant always precedes the vocalic terminal stem of n-1f nouns. True