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

This final quiz for Lesson Nine covers all aspects of the material presented. This is not an exercise but a test of your knowledge of first declension feminine nouns. Follow the instructions for each section. It is suggested that the student not use any notes or refer to material in the lessons during the quiz. At least eighty-five percent accuracy on this quiz is suggested before advancing to Lesson Ten. Total quiz points: 114

Part One: True and false statements. 10 points

1. All first declension nouns whose nominative singular terminates with -ας or -ης are masculine in gender. True False

2. When determining the paradigm that a first declension masculine noun follows, one must first determine what vowel terminates the masculine nominal stem. True False

3. First declension masculine nouns are divided into five separate paradigms, designated as n-2d, n-2e, n-2f, n-2f, and n-2g. True False

4. Regardless which first declension paradigm a masculine noun follows, the plural case endings are always identical according to case-number. True False

5. N-1d first declension masculine noun stems are identified by removing the nominative singular case ending (σιγμα). True False

6. First declension masculine dative singular case forms is the stem + iōta. The iōta monophthongizes and written under the long vowel as an iōta adscript. True False

7. The final alpha of n-1e nouns is always long. True False

8. The nominative masculine singular is the lexical form for all first declension nouns. True False

9. The declension-paradigm notation for δεστόταις is n-1f. True False

10. The declension-paradigm notation for ὀδην is n-1d. True False
Part Two: Multiple-choice questions.  30 points

1. Which of the case form endings is consistent throughout the first declension?
   a. ου
   b. ἀ
   c. ὦν
   d. ην

2. Which lexical entry is correct?
   a. βαπτιστής, -ου, ή
   b. άδης, -ου, ο
   c. Μανασσῆς, -ῆς, ή
   d. μνᾶ, -ῆς, ή

3. Which lexical entry is correct?
   a. Ἐρμῆς, -ῆ, ο
   b. μαθητῆς, -ῆ, ή
   c. βαπτιστής, -ου, ο
   d. μνᾶ, -ῆς, ή

4. Which lexical entry is correct?
   a. νεανίας, -ου, ο
   b. Ἡλίας, -ας, ο
   c. Μεσσίας, -ου, ή
   d. Σατανᾶς, -ου, ο

5. Which lexical entry is correct?
   a. Βαραββᾶς, -ης, ο
   b. Σίλας, -ου, ο
   c. ἐκατοντάρχης, -η, ο
   d. Μανασσῆς, ή, ο

6. Which lexical entry is correct?
   a. γῆ, γῆς, ή
   b. Ἀπελλῆς, -ῆ, ή
   c. ὁδὸς, -ου, ο
   d. συκῆ, -συκῆς, ο
7. Which gender of nouns is not found in the first declension?
   a. masculine       c. neuter
   b. feminine        d. masculine and neuter

8. Which vowel or vowels typify the stem vowel for first declension nouns?
   a. omikron         c. omega
   b. eta and alpha   d. alpha and epsilon

9. Which of the following is the genitive singular for the noun φωνή?
   a. φωνᾶς             c. φωνῆς
   b. φωνᾶς             d. φωνήν

10. Which of the following is the dative singular for the noun ημέρα?
    a. ημέρα              c. ημέραι
    b. ημέρη              d. ημερῶν

11. Which of the following properly demonstrates monophthongization?
    a. θεο + o = θεού       c. θεο + ι = θεο’
    b. θεο + ε = θεε’       d. φωνή + ων = φωνῶν

12. Except for one item, all first declension plural nouns are phonologically inflected identically. What item is this?
    a. accent             c. final nominative sigma
    b. vocalic stem vowel d. monophthongization
13. Which declension-paradigm(s) exhibits identical case endings for the nominative singular and accusative plural?
   a. n-1d, n-1f
   b. n-1f, n-1g, n-1h
   c. n-1g
   d. n-1d, n-1e

14. What is the primary distinction between n-1f and n-1d nouns?
   a. substitution of ēta for alpha as the vocalic stem vowel in the nominative, dative, and accusative singular
   b. no difference – they are declined identically
   c. short alpha rather than a long alpha in the vocative singular
   d. both a and c

15. Which declension-paradigm contains contracted nouns?
   a. n-1e
   b. n-1h
   c. n-1g
   d. n-1f

16. Which of the following properly demonstrates monophthongization?
   a. Θεο + o = Θεο ϊ
   b. Θεο + ε = Θεε
   c. Θεο + i = Θεε φ
   d. φωτη + ων = φωνεϊν

Part Three: The Greek article (24 points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masculine</td>
<td>Feminine</td>
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<td>Dative</td>
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<td>Accusative</td>
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Part Four: Greek-English Vocabulary. (20 points)

Give the English definition and declension-paradigm for the following words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>D-P</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ἡδης</td>
<td>Hades</td>
<td>n-1f</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἐκατοντάρχης</td>
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<td>Ἑκαστόρις</td>
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<td>εὐσαγελιστής</td>
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<td>Βαραββᾶς</td>
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<td>Ἀγρίππας</td>
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<td>προφήτης</td>
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<td>Σατανᾶς</td>
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<td>ψευδοπροφήτης</td>
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<td>ψεύστης</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>οἰκοδεσπότης</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Part Five: Grammatical Parsing. Parse the following words. Please include all viable possibilities. (30 points)

1. Μεσσιαν -

2. Σίλα -

3. ἀδη

4. ζηλωτάι

5. κυρίω

6. ὁδούς

7. δῶρον

8. μαθητάς

9. προφήτου

10. Σατανᾶ

An answer key for this quiz begins on the next page.
ANSWER KEY

After checking your answers, subtract the incorrect points from the total points (114), and then divide the total points into the correct points to obtain percentage. It is suggested that at least eighty-five percent accuracy on this quiz before advancing to Lesson Ten.

**Part One: True and false statements.**  10 points

1. All first declension nouns whose nominative singular terminates with -ας or -ης are masculine in gender. **True**

2. When determining the paradigm that a first declension masculine noun follows, one must first determine what vowel terminates the masculine nominal stem. **True**

3. First declension masculine nouns are divided into five separate paradigms, designated as n-2d, n-2e, n-2f, n-2f, and n-2g. **False**

4. Regardless which first declension paradigm a masculine noun follows, the plural case endings are always identical according to case-number. **True**

5. N-1d first declension masculine noun stems are identified by removing the nominative singular case ending (sigma). **True**

6. First declension masculine dative singular case forms is the stem + iōta. The iōta monophthongizes and written under the long vowel as an iōta adscript. **False**

7. The final alpha of n-1e nouns is always long. **True**

8. The nominative masculine singular is the lexical form for all first declension nouns. **False**

9. The declension-paradigm notation for δεστότας is n-1f. **True**

10. The declension-paradigm notation for ζην is n-1d. **False**
Lesson 9: First Declension Nouns (Module B)

Masculine and Contract Nouns

Part Two: Multiple-choice questions. 30 points

1. Which of the case form endings is consistent throughout the first declension?
   a. οὐ
   b. ἓ
   c. οὐν
   d. ην

2. Which lexical entry is correct?
   a. βαπτιστής, -οῦ, ἦ
   b. ἐδής, -ου, ὁ
   c. Μανασσῆς, -ῆ, ἦ
   d. μνᾶ, -ῆς, ἦ

3. Which lexical entry is correct?
   a. Ἐρμῆς, -ῆ, ὁ
   b. μαθητής, -ῆ, ἦ
   c. βαπτιστής, -οῦ, ὁ
   d. μνᾶ, -ῆς, ἦ

4. Which lexical entry is correct?
   a. νεανίας, -ου, ὁ
   b. Ἡλίας, -ας, ὁ
   c. Μεσσίας, -ου, ἦ
   d. Σατανᾶς, -οῦ, ὁ

5. Which lexical entry is correct?
   a. Βαραββᾶς, -ης, ὁ
   b. Σίλας, -ου, ὁ
   c. Ἐκατοντάρχης, -ῆ, ὁ
   d. Μανασσῆς, ἦ, ὁ

6. Which lexical entry is correct?
   a. γῆ, γῆς, ἦ
   b. Ἀπελλῆς, -ῆ, ἦ
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   b. φωνάς  
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    b. ημέρη  
    c. ημέραι  
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    a. θεο + ο = θεοῦ  
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    d. φωνη + ων = φωνῶν

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   b. n-1f, n-1g, n-1h
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### Part Four: Greek-English Vocabulary. (40 points)

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<tr>
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<td>αδής</td>
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<td>Zachariah</td>
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<td>μνά</td>
<td>mina</td>
<td>n-1h</td>
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<td>youth, young man</td>
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<td>Satan</td>
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<td>false prophet</td>
<td>n-1f</td>
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<td>ψευστής</td>
<td>liar</td>
<td>n-1f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>οίκοδεσπότης</td>
<td>master of the house</td>
<td>n-1f</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part Five: Grammatical Parsing. Parse the following words. Please include all viable possibilities. Give the lexical definition of the inflected word and not its inflected meaning (40 points)

1. Μεσσίαν - accusative, masculine, singular, Μεσσίας, n-1d, Messiah

2. Σίλα - genitive, masculine, singular, Σίλας, n-1e, Silas

3. ὁ δῆ - dative, masculine, singular, ὁ δῆς, n-1f, Hades

4. ζηλωταί - nominative/vocative, masculine, plural, ζηλωτῆς, n-1f, zealot

5. κυρίω - dative, masculine, singular, κυρίος, n-2a, lord, Lord, master

6. ὁδούς - accusative, feminine, plural, ὁδοῦς, n-2b, road, way, journey, conduct

7. δῶρον - nominative/accusative, neuter, singular, δῶρον, n-2c, gift

8. μαθητὰς - accusative, masculine, plural, μαθητῆς, n-1f, disciple

9. προφητου - genitive, masculine, singular, προφητῆς, n-1f, prophet

10. Σατάνα - vocative, masculine, singular, Σατᾶνᾶς, n-1e, Satan