

**Lesson Three: Sight and Sounds of Words (Module A)**  
**Consonants, Vowels, and Diphthongs**  
**Study Aid Level Three: Quiz**

This is a “closed book” quiz. Be careful, there may be more than one answer correct for each question or statement. The suggested time limit for this exercise is thirty minutes.

- Which are the two short Greek vowels?
  - A α H η
  - A α E ε
  - H η Ω ω
  - E ε O ο
- What are the ten phonetic equivalent Greek-English consonants?
  - β γ δ η κ λ μ ν π τ
  - β γ δ κ λ μ ν ρ σ/ς τ
  - β γ δ κ λ μ ν π σ/ς τ
  - δ κ λ μ ν ρ σ/ς τ φ ω
- What are the six phonetic corresponding Greek-English consonants that have a different form than English, although the same sound?
  - γ λ μ ν π σ/ς
  - β γ μ ν π τ
  - δ λ ρ τ φ ω
  - κ λ μ ν π φ
- What are the seven Greek vowels?
  - A α E ε H η I ι O ο P ρ Ω ω
  - A α E ε I ι O ο Y υ Π π Ω ω
  - A α E ε H η I ι O ο Y υ Ω ω
  - A α E ε H η I ι O ο Ψ υ Ω ω
- True or False. E ε and O ο are always pronounced short.
- True or False. H η and A α are always pronounced short.
- True or False. A α and Y υ are always pronounced short.

8. Which group is classified as the Greek open vowels?
- a. Α α Ι ι Ο ο Ω ω      c. Α α Ε ε Ι ι Ο ο Ω ω  
b. Ε ε Ο ο Η η Φ φ      d. Α α Ε ε Ο ο Η η Ω ω
9. Which group is classified as the Greek close vowels?
- a. Α α Ι ι Ο ο      c. Ι ι Ο ο Υ υ  
b. Ι ι Ο ο      d. Ι ι Υ υ
10. True or False. A Greek proper diphthong is a combination of two open vowels.
11. The eight Greek proper diphthongs include:
- a. αι αυ εε ηι      c. ευ ει υι ου  
b. οι ηυ ιε υο      d. οι ηυ αι αυ
12. Which groups of Greek diphthongs are phonetically the same?
- a. αι ιε ηι      c. ει ηι ρι  
b. ηι ηι ει      d. ω ω ο
13. A dieresis is
- a. two dots placed over the second of two consecutive vowels that usually constitute a diphthong, indicating that the second vowel is to be pronounced in a separate syllable.  
b. two dots placed over the first of two consecutive vowels that usually constitute a diphthong, indicating that the second vowel is to be pronounced in a separate syllable.  
c. two dots at the end of a sentence to indicate a period.  
d. two dots written on the line to indicate that the proper diphthong is really an improper diphthong.

14. True or False. The *iōta* subscript is written on the line when α, η and ω are written as capitals (ΑΙ, ΗΙ, ΩΙ, respectively).
15. The three Greek compound consonants are
- a. Ζ ζ, Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ                      c. Ζ ζ, Ξ ξ, Υ υ
- b. Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ, Υ υ                        d. Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Φ φ
16. The aspirated Greek consonants include
- a. Θ θ, Η η, Χ χ                        c. Η η, Φ φ, Χ χ
- b. Θ θ, Φ φ, Χ χ                        d. Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Χ χ, Τ τ
17. The Greek proper diphthong, αι, is pronounced like
- a. the “i” as in “bike”                    c. the “i” as in “kite”
- b. the “ai” as in “bait”                d. the “a” as in “take”
18. The Greek proper diphthong, αυ, is pronounced like
- a. the “ow” as in “owl”                c. the “ow” as in “cow”
- b. the “ou” as in “doubt”              d. the “ow” as in “towel”
19. The three Greek improper diphthongs are
- a. α, η, ω                                  c. α, η, ε
- b. α, η, ρ                                  d. none of these
20. Which group of corresponding letters is correct?
- a. νικα = ΝΙΚΑ                            c. παντη = ΠΑΝΤΗ
- b. λογω = ΛΟΔΙ                        d. μνεια = ΜΝΕΙΗ



## ANSWER KEY

- Which are the two short Greek vowels?
  - A α Η η
  - A α Ε ε
  - Η η Ω ω
  - E ε Ο ο
- What are the ten phonetic equivalent Greek-English consonants?
  - β γ δ η κ λ μ ν π τ
  - β γ δ κ λ μ ν ρ σ/ς τ
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  - δ κ λ μ ν ρ σ/ς τ φ ω
- What are the six phonetic corresponding Greek-English consonants that have a different form than English, although the same sound?
  - γ λ μ ν π σ/ς
  - β γ μ ν π τ
  - δ λ ρ τ φ ω
  - κ λ μ ν π φ
- What are the seven Greek vowels?
  - A α Ε ε Η η Ι ι Ο ο Ρ ρ Ω ω
  - A α Ε ε Ι ι Ο ο Υ υ Π π Ω ω
  - A α Ε ε Η η Ι ι Ο ο Υ υ Ω ω
  - A α Ε ε Η η Ι ι Ο ο Ψ ψ Ω ω
- True** or False. Ε ε and Ο ο are always pronounced short.
- True or **False**. Η η and Α α are always pronounced short.
- True or **False**. Α α and Υ υ are always pronounced short.

8. Which group is classified as the Greek open vowels?

- a. Α α Ι ι Ο ο Ω ω      c. Α α Ε ε Ι ι Ο ο Ω ω  
b. Ε ε Ο ο Η η Φ φ      d. Α α Ε ε Ο ο Η η Ω ω

9. Which group is classified as the Greek close vowels?

- a. Α α Ι ι Ο ο      c. Ι ι Ο ο Υ υ  
b. Ι ι Ο ο      d. Ι ι Υ υ

10. True or **False**. A Greek proper diphthong is a combination of two open vowels.

11. The eight Greek proper diphthongs include:

- a. α ι α υ ε ε η ι      c. ε υ ε ι υ ι ου  
b. ο ι η υ ι ε υ ο      d. ο ι η υ α ι α υ

12. Which groups of Greek diphthongs are phonetically the same?

- a. α ι ι ε η      c. ε ι η α  
b. η η ε ι      d. ω ω ο

13. A dieresis is

- a. two dots placed over the second of two consecutive vowels that usually constitute a diphthong, indicating that the second vowel is to be pronounced in a separate syllable.  
b. two dots placed over the first of two consecutive vowels that usually constitute a diphthong, indicating that the second vowel is to be pronounced in a separate syllable.  
c. two dots at the end of a sentence to indicate a period.  
d. two dots written on the line to indicate that the proper diphthong is really an improper diphthong.

14. **True** or False. The *iōta adscript* is written on the line when  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$  and  $\omega$  are written as capitals (AI, HI,  $\Omega$ I, respectively).
15. The three Greek compound consonants are
- a. **Z ζ, Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ**                      c. Z ζ, Ξ ξ, Υ υ  
b. Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ, Υ υ                      d. Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Φ φ
16. The aspirated Greek consonants include
- a. Θ θ, Η η, Χ χ                      c. Η η, Φ φ, Χ χ  
b. **Θ θ, Φ φ, Χ χ**                      d. Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Χ χ, Τ τ
17. The Greek proper diphthong,  $\alpha\iota$ , is pronounced like
- a. the “i” as in “bike”                      c. **the “i” as in “kite”**  
b. the “ai” as in “bait”                      d. the “a” as in “take”
18. The Greek proper diphthong,  $\alpha\upsilon$ , is pronounced like
- a. **the “ow” as in “owl”**                      c. **the “ow” as in “cow”**  
b. **the “ou” as in “doubt”**                      d. **the “ow” as in “towel”**
19. The three Greek improper diphthongs are
- a.  **$\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\omega$**                       c.  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\xi$   
b.  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\rho$                       d. none of these
20. Which group of corresponding letters is correct?
- a. νικα = NIKA                      c. **παντη = ΠANTHI**  
b. λογω = ΛΟΔΙ                      d. μνεια = ΜΝΕΙΗΙ

21. Which one of the following letters is an aspirate consonant?

- a.  $\delta$
- b.  $\rho$
- c.  $\xi$
- d.  $\zeta$

22. Which example is an illustration of monophthongization?

- a.  $\alpha\upsilon$
- b.  $\alpha\iota$
- c.  $\alpha\iota$
- d.  $\alpha$

23. When  $\alpha$ ,  $\eta$  and  $\omega$  are written as capitals ( $\text{A}$ ,  $\text{H}$ ,  $\text{\Omega}$ ) the iota subscript is written where in respect to the letter?

- a. on the line
- b. under the capital letter
- c. before the capital letter
- d. none of these

24. Modern Greek contains how many alphabetical letters?

- a. twenty-four
- b. twenty-eight
- c. twenty-seven
- d. twenty-one

25. Which alphabet is the first known phonetic alphabet?

- a. Phoenician
- b. Greek
- c. Cyrillic
- d. Hebrew

26. Which one of the following Greek letters sounds like the “p” in “party”?

- a.  $\phi$
- b.  $\pi$
- c.  $\rho$
- d.  $\theta$

27. Which letter below is pronounced identically to  $\omega$ ?

- a.  $\eta$
- b.  $\omicron$
- c.  $\omega$
- d.  $\alpha$