

Greek Phonology Comprehensive Examination (NTGreek Lessons 1-5)

This comprehensive examination tests the student over the first five NTGreek lessons. Because of individual differences that exist between NTGreek students, the rate at which they progressed through these lessons, understanding, and receptivity, will be different from that of others. However, all students wish to know at some time if they have retained the necessary material necessary to proceed forward and delve further into NTGreek. This is the purpose of this comprehensive examination.

It is a time-honored tradition that students fear or hate examinations. When a student has such a negative attitude towards being examined, something is wrong. Instead of being feared and hated, an examination should be the appropriate climax for the student who has studied diligently. It should be a satisfying and constructive experience. However, if the student is lazy or for some reason has not adequately prepared himself, then an examination is something to fear and hate!

If you have adequately prepared yourself for this examination by studying the lessons and worked through all respective study guides and aids, then you have nothing to fear! However, if you have prepared and still have a negative attitude toward taking this examination, then this is an indication there is something else wrong that needs to be identified and corrected.

Do not think that just because you do not do well on this examination that you have not made progress. The main purpose for this examination is to identify where you are weak so that you can go back and review the material again so that in the future you will be stronger.

I would suggest that if you are fearful of taking this examination, first take it as “open book”. In this instance, you may use any lesson material (except for the study guides) to help in answering the questions. After a few days, take the examination again “close book”. After all, the purpose of studying NTGreek is to learn how to read the Greek New Testament. So why does it matter how you learn the material? In the end, it does not matter!

This examination should in no way be used to criticize, blame, scold, or shame a student. On the other hand, its purpose is to be an educational device to indicate possible weaknesses that need to be relearned again.

The examination begins on the next page. Are you ready?

All of the questions for this comprehensive examination are multiple choice and true or false questions. Clearly identify the best answer from those given by circling it. Each test question or statement is worth one point.

1. How many individual alphabetical letters are there in the Greek alphabet?
 - a. 23 (twenty-three) letters
 - b. 24 (twenty-four) letters
 - c. 25 (twenty-five) letters
 - d. 26 (twenty-six) letters

2. How many individual letters are vowels in the Greek alphabet?
 - a. 6 (six)
 - b. 7 (seven)
 - c. 8 (eight)
 - d. 9 (nine)

3. How many individual letters are consonants in the Greek alphabet?
 - a. 15 (fifteen)
 - b. 16 (sixteen)
 - c. 17 (seventeen)
 - d. 18 (eighteen)

4. How are all the Greek capital letters formed?
 - a. same as their small letters
 - b. uniform in height
 - c. rest on the base line
 - d. answers b and c

5. Which of the Greek alphabetical letter has a final form?
 - a. *sigma*
 - b. *bēta*
 - c. *rhō*
 - d. *xsī*

6. The Greeks largely based their alphabet on what other alphabet?
 - a. English
 - b. Eskimo
 - c. Latin
 - d. Phoenician

7. When pronounced, a Greek vowel
- a. never vibrates the vocal cords
 - b. restricts the air flow
 - c. strangles new students
 - d. vibrates the vocal cords
8. When pronounced, a Greek consonant
- a. never vibrates the vocal cords
 - b. interrupts the passage of breath
 - c. restricts the air flow
 - d. answers b and c
9. How is the proper pronunciation of every Greek alphabetical letter learned?
- a. know whether the letter is a vowel or consonant
 - b. proper pronunciation of the last letter in the alphabetical name
 - c. proper pronunciation of the first letter in the alphabetical name
 - d. consult the wisest person you can find on a mountain top
10. Examples of Greek epichorical alphabets are:
- a. Thucydides and Xenophon
 - b. Ionia and Euboea
 - c. Cyrillic and Gothic
 - d. Classical and Koiné
11. At the time of the Classical Period, the Greek alphabet contained how many Greek letters?
- a. twenty-four
 - b. twenty
 - c. twenty-eight
 - d. twenty-seven
12. Which letters became extinct from the Greek alphabet?
- a. *alpha* and *koppa*
 - b. *gamma* and *delta*
 - c. *stigma* and *sampi*
 - d. *omikron* and *digamma*

13. How many Greek vowels are always pronounced short?

- a. two
- b. three
- c. four
- d. five

14. Which letter below is pronounced identically to ω ?

- a. η
- b. \omicron
- c. ϖ
- d. α

15. What sounds are the independent and indispensable sounds in speech?

- a. consonants
- b. vowels
- c. accents marks
- d. breathing marks

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

- a. δ
- b. ρ
- c. ξ
- d. ζ

17. Which one of the following letters is a compound consonant?

- a. δ
- b. ρ
- c. ξ
- d. ζ

18. Which example is an illustration of monophthongization?

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

19. Which example is an illustration of an improper diphthong?

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

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32. The eight Greek proper diphthongs include:
- a. α ι α υ ε ε η ι
 - b. ο ι η υ ι ε υ ο
 - c. ε υ ε ι υ ι ο υ
 - d. ο ι η υ α ι α ε
33. Which groups of Greek diphthongs are phonetically the same?
- a. α ι ι ε η
 - b. η η ε ι
 - c. ε ι η α
 - d. ω ω ο
34. 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.
35. The three Greek compound consonants are
- a. Ζ ζ, Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ
 - b. Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ, Υ υ
 - c. Ζ ζ, Ξ ξ, Υ υ
 - d. Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Φ φ
36. The aspirated Greek consonants include
- a. Θ θ, Η η, Χ χ
 - b. Θ θ, Φ φ, Χ χ
 - c. Η η, Φ φ, Χ χ
 - d. Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Χ χ, Τ τ

37. Which group of corresponding letters is correct?
- a. νικα = ΝΙΚΑ c. παντη = ΠΑΝΤΗΙ
b. λογω = ΛΟΔΙ d. μνεια = ΜΝΕΙΗΙ
38. Which of the following belong to the stop consonants?
- a. Γ γ Θ θ Ρ ρ c. Φ φ Κ κ Λ λ
b. Π π Γ γ Τ τ d. Α α Δ δ Β β
39. Which of the following are the three orders?
- a. voiced, unvoiced, and aspirate c. palatal, dental, and labial
b. nasal, sibilant, compound d. aspirate, sibilant, and voiced
40. *Kappa* belongs to the same unvoiced order and is coordinate with which consonants?
- a. Τ τ Θ θ c. Δ δ Τ τ
b. Θ θ Φ φ d. Π π Τ τ
41. *Thēta* belongs to the same aspirated order and is coordinate with which consonants?
- a. Χ χ Φ φ c. Δ δ Β β
b. Τ τ Π π d. Φ φ Τ τ
42. *Bēta* belongs to the same voiced order and is coordinate with which consonants?
- a. Κ κ Π π c. Θ θ Γ γ
b. Γ γ Δ δ d. Χ χ Φ φ

43. Compound consonants belong to which consonant classification?

- a. liquid
- b. continuants
- c. nasal
- d. stops

44. What are the three semi-liquid continuant consonants?

- a. Ι ι Ρ ρ Υ υ
- b. Χ χ Θ θ Φ φ
- c. Γ γ Ν ν Μ μ
- d. Ξ ξ Ζ ζ Ψ ψ

45. The two Greek breathing marks are:

- a. monosyllabic and disyllabic
- b. crasis and coronis
- c. acute and circumflex
- d. smooth and rough

46. When $\hat{\upsilon}$ ψιλόν (Υ υ) begins a word, it always has

- a. a smooth breathing mark
- b. a rough breathing mark
- c. a rough accent
- d. none of the above

47. Every Greek word that begins with a vowel or diphthong must have

- a. an accent
- b. a breathing mark
- c. a breathing mark and accent
- d. a breathing mark if accented

48. What are the three primary Greek accents?

- a. ´ ˘ ˆ
- b. ˙ ˘ ˆ
- c. ´ ˘ ˆ
- d. ´ ˘ ˆ

49. How many syllables does ἔωράκαμεν have?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

50. How many syllables does ἀνεώχθη have?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

51. How many syllables does μιμνήσκομαι have?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

52. How many syllables does ὄρκωμοσία have?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

53. How many syllables does Αἰωνία have?

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

54. Which example is a polysyllabic word?

- a. ἦτα
- b. λόγοι
- c. λέοντι
- d. πρὸς

61. Every word has as many syllables as it has separate
- a. consonants
 - b. vowels and diphthongs
 - c. semi-vowels
 - d. total number of consonants
62. As far as syllabification is concerned, two consecutive vowels which do not form a diphthong are
- a. divided into syllables
 - b. marked breathing
 - c. pronounced together
 - d. never divided
63. A single consonant surrounded by vowels normally
- a. are omitted
 - b. are not pronounced
 - c. begins a new syllable
 - d. never occurs
64. The two liquid voiced continuants are *lambda* and *rho*.
True False
65. The three labial stop consonants are *beta*, *pi*, and *theta*.
True False
66. *Gamma* belongs to the same voiced order and is coordinate with the stop consonants *delta* and *beta*. True False
67. The palatal consonant stops belong to the same class because they are formed in back of the throat by the closure of the tongue near or touching the hard palate in the oral cavity. True False
68. *Gamma* may be either a voiced consonant stop, or a nasal continuant.
True False
69. Two or more consonants together within a word begin a new syllable if they can begin a word. True False
70. A word that has three or more syllables is called monosyllabic.
True False

71. The penult syllable of λόγος is λό. True False
72. If a syllable contains a long vowel (Η η, Ω ω) or diphthong, its quantity is undefined. True False
73. An inseparable grouping of consonants is called a consonant cluster. True False
74. Syllables are not usually divided between double consonants. True False
75. When a syllable is said to be “closed”, it means that the syllable ends with a vowel or diphthong. True False
76. Accent sustention pertains to the accent’s ability to carry the syllable or syllables that follow. True False
77. What are the least stable phonetic sounds among the Greek letters?
- a. consonants
 - b. vowels
 - c. consonants and vowels
 - d. consonants and diphthongs
78. How is the last syllable of a Greek word designated?
- a. open
 - b. penult
 - c. antepenult
 - d. ultima
79. How is the next to the last syllable of a Greek word designated?
- a. antepenult
 - b. closed
 - c. penult
 - d. ultima
80. How many syllables does ἀπεστράφησαν contain?
- a. 3
 - b. 4
 - c. 5
 - d. 6

92. All Greek diacritical markings were common place in NTGreek documents. True False
93. *Ōmega* is transliterated into English as “o”. True False
94. There are four improper diphthongs in NTGreek. True False
95. The Greek consonant χ χ is transliterated into English as “x”.
True False
96. A smooth breathing mark over a vowel or diphthong specifies that it has no aspiration. True False
97. Syllable quantity affects accentuation. True False
98. Accent sustention pertains to the accent’s ability to carry the syllable or syllables that comes before. True False
99. When a smooth breathing mark and circumflex accent occur over the same vowel or diphthong, the smooth breathing mark comes first.
True False
100. When a vowel begins a Greek word that is also a capital letter, the accent is always placed over the vowel. True False

You may check your answers by using the examination [answer key](#).