

Greek Phonology Comprehensive Examination
(NTGreek Lessons 1-5)
ANSWER KEY

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)
 - c. 17 (seventeen)**
 - b. 16 (sixteen)
 - d. 18 (eighteen)

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

5. Which of the Greek alphabetical letter has a final form?
 - a. sigma**
 - c. rho
 - b. beta
 - d. xi

6. The Greeks largely based their alphabet on what other alphabet?
 - a. English
 - c. Latin
 - b. Eskimo
 - 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 of the alphabetical name
 - c. proper pronunciation of the first letter of 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. ω
- 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

20. Which example is an illustration of an *iōta* adscript?

a. τω = ΤΩΙ

c. Αχάϊα

b. τιμᾶ = ΤΙΜΑ

d. ἦ = εἶ

21. Which example is an illustration of a proper diphthong?

a. οα

c. υι

b. αε

d. οο

22. When α, η and ω are written as capitals (Α, Η, Ω) the *iota* subscript is written where in respect to Α, Η, Ω?

a. on the line after it

c. on the line before it

b. under the capital letter

d. none of these

23. A compound consonant is one that is a consonant + *sigma*. True

24. A Greek aspirated consonant is pronounced with air accompanying or following the consonant. True

25. Aspiration is usually signaled by the letter “h” in English. True

26. The four aspirated Greek consonants are Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Φ φ, and Χ χ. True

27. The earliest forms of the Greek letters were the capital letters. True

28. Minuscule letters came before uncial letters. False

29. There are no inscriptions of John’s Gospel written with the uncial script. False

30. Majuscule letters came before the uncial letters. True

31. The uncial style extended over one thousand years. True

32. The eight Greek proper diphthongs include:

- a. α ι α υ ε ε η ι c. ε υ ε ι υ ι ο υ
b. ο ι η υ ι ε υ ο 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 c. ε ι η α
b. η η ε ι 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 c. Ζ ζ, Ξ ξ, Υ υ
b. Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ, Υ υ d. Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Φ φ

36. 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

37. Which group of corresponding letters is correct?

- a. νικα = ΝΙΚΑ c. παντη = ΠΑΝΤΗ
b. λογω = ΛΟΔΙ d. μνεια = ΜΝΕΙΗ

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**

55. Which example is a monosyllabic word?

- a. σύ
b. λόγοι
c. λέοντι
d. διαγγέλλω

56. When a vowel begins a word which is also a capital letter, the rough breathing mark is placed where?

- a. over the vowel
b. before the vowel
c. under the vowel
d. after the vowel

57. A smooth breathing mark specifies that there is

- a. aspiration
b. no aspiration
c. an accent mark over the ultima
d. a vowel in the word

58. Accents are associated with what kind of letters?

- a. consonants
b. vowels, diphthongs, and *rhō*
c. semi-vowels
d. vowels and diphthongs

59. Breathing marks are associated with what kind of letters?

- a. consonants
b. vowels and diphthongs
c. semi-vowels
d. vowels, diphthongs, and *rhō*

60. Which of the following pair of words are correctly transliterated?

- a. ῥαπιζω rhapizo
b. ῥαπιζω hrapizō
c. ῥαπιζω rhapizō
d. ῥαπιζω rapizō

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
65. The three labial stop consonants are *beta*, *pi*, and *theta*. False
66. *Gamma* belongs to the same voiced order and is coordinate with the stop consonants *delta* and *beta*. True
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
68. *Gamma* may be either a voiced consonant stop, or a nasal continuant. True
69. Two or more consonants together within a word begin a new syllable if they can begin a word. True
70. A word that has three or more syllables is called monosyllabic. False
71. The penult syllable of *λογος* is *λο*. True

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

82. How many syllables does Σπούδασον contain?

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

83. How many syllables does ΜΟΙΧΕΥΟΝΤΑΣ contain?

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

84. How many syllables does ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΙΑΙ contain?

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

85. Only the last four syllables of any Greek word are labeled and may be accented. False

86. ΩΙ is transliterated into English as “oī”. False

87. ΗΙ is transliterated into English as “āi”. False

88. The Greek letter Ξ ξ is transliterated into English as “ch”.
False

89. When *upsilon* is not part of a diphthong, it is transliterated into English as “y”. True

90. The combination of στρ is an example of a compound consonant.
False

91. The combination of μν is an example of a double consonant. False

92. All Greek diacritical markings were common place in NTGreek documents. False

93. *Ōmega* is transliterated into English as “o”. False

94. There are four improper diphthongs in NTGreek. False

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95. The Greek consonant X χ is transliterated into English as “x”. False
96. A smooth breathing mark over a vowel or diphthong specifies that it has no aspiration. True
97. Syllable quantity affects accentuation. True
98. Accent sustention pertains to the accent’s ability to carry the syllable or syllables that come before.. False
99. When a smooth breathing mark and circumflex accent occur over the same vowel or diphthong, the smooth breathing mark comes first. False
100. When a vowel begins a Greek word that is also a capital letter, the accent is always placed over the vowel. False

Examination Evaluation

Total possible points: 100

Subtract the incorrect answers from the total possible points. The result is your percentage of correct answers. If the percentage falls below 85%, it is suggest you review the lessons again and retake the examination before going on to Lesson Six.