

**Lesson Five: Sight and Sounds of Words (Module C)
Consonants, Vowels, and Diphthongs
Phonology (Part 5)
Study Aid Level Two: Quiz**

Instructions. Circle the answer that best completes the statement or question.

1. The two Greek breathing marks are
 - a. monosyllabic and disyllabic
 - b. crasis and coronis
 - c. acute and circumflex
 - d. smooth and rough

2. The two Greek breathing marks
 - a. regulate the aspiration of every initial consonant
 - b. regulate the aspiration of every initial vowel, diphthong, and *rhō*.
 - c. regulate the aspiration of the crasis and coronis
 - d. regulate the aspiration of every initial vowel, diphthong, and *sigma*.

3. The breathing mark which indicates aspiration is the
 - a. smooth
 - b. acute
 - c. rough
 - d. circumflex

4. When *upsilon* begins a word, it always has
 - a. a smooth breathing mark
 - b. acute
 - c. a rough breathing mark
 - d. circumflex

5. Greek breathing marks are
 - a. diacritical and editorial
 - b. over vowels and diphthongs
 - c. markings specifying aspiration
 - d. all of the above

6. The best example of a rough breathing mark is over
 - a. φύσιν
 - b. υἰός
 - c. υἰός
 - d. υἰός

7. The best example of a smooth breathing mark is over
- a. ἄνθρωπος
 - b. υἰός
 - c. υἰός
 - d. ἄνθρωπος
8. Always when breathing marks and accents occur together
- a. the breathing occurs first
 - b. the accent occurs first
 - c. breathing is over the accent
 - d. none of the above
9. When a word begins with a capital vowel, the breathing mark
- a. goes over the letter
 - b. goes after the letter
 - c. goes before the letter
 - d. if accented, above the letter
10. Which bisected letter of the Greek alphabet represents the breathing marks after it had lost its original aspiration ca. VII A.D.?
- a. Ψ
 - b. Ω
 - c. Η
 - d. Π
11. Every Greek word that begins with a vowel or diphthong must have
- a. only an accent
 - b. a breathing mark
 - c. a breathing mark and accent
 - d. a breathing mark if accented
12. The rough breathing mark is associated with
- a. the consonant *rhō*
 - b. vowels and *sigma*
 - c. a and b
 - d. none of the above
13. A word accented must also have a breathing mark. True False
14. The rough breathing mark is ̑ and the smooth is ̒ . True False
15. Punctuation was in the original NTGreek documents. True False
16. Greek accents may differentiate between words. True False
17. Xs̄ is transliterated as “ch” in English. True False

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18. *Thēta* is transliterated as “th” in English. True False
19. When *gamma* occurs before another *gamma*, the first *gamma* is transliterated as “n”, resulting in the entire transliteration as “ng”. True False
20. The improper diphthongs, $\alpha\iota$, $\eta\iota$, and $\omega\iota$ are transliterated as “ai”, “ei”, and “oi” respectively. True False
21. When *ēta* and *ōmega* are transliterated into English (both small and capital letters), they must be marked long with the macron to differentiate between their corresponding short vowels $E\varepsilon$ and Oo . True False
22. Classical Greek used elision to a greater degree than NTGreek. True False
23. Because of crasis, $\alpha\lambda\phi\alpha$ is always pronounced long. True False
24. Three of the seven Greek vowels cannot be distinguished by their form whether to be pronounced short or long. True False
25. The diacritical mark to represent coronis is identical to the smooth breathing mark, but functions differently. True False
26. When a circumflex occurs over an *iōta*, the vowel is always pronounced short. True False
27. The final *alpha* in all alphabetical names is long. True False
28. Greek was highly conscious of hiatus, which is the open clash of vowels between words. True False
29. The number of syllables in a word is the sum of its vowels and diphthongs. True False
30. Syllabification is important because
- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| a. it aids in correct word pronunciation | c. original texts had them |
| b. some words are polysyllabic | d. a and b |

31. Which word is polysyllabic?

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. ἀληθής | c. οἶκος |
| b. διά | d. ἐπί |

32. Which word is disyllabic?

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a. ἔλαιον | c. εὐρίσκω |
| b. βλέπουσιν | d. οἶκος |

33. Which word is monosyllabic?

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a. ἦχθην | c. διά |
| b. τοῦ | d. παρά |

34. Which word has the smooth breathing and circumflex accent marks?

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| a. ἦδη | c. οἶκος |
| b. υἰός | d. Ἐφεφος |

35. What are the three Greek accents?

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

36. Which word is divided properly into its syllables?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. ε-ὺ-αγ-γέ-λι-ον | c. εὺ-αγ-γέ-λιον |
| b. εὺ-αγ-γέλ-ιον | d. εὺ-αγ-γέ-λι-ον |

37. Which word is divided properly into its syllables?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| a. ἄ-κη-κό-α-μεν | c. ἄκ-ηκ-ό-α-μεν |
| b. ἄκ-η-κό-α-μεν | d. ἄ-κη-κόα-μεν |

38. Apostle Paul used accents when he wrote his epistles. True False

ANSWER KEY

- The two Greek breathing marks are
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 - crasis and coronis
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 - smooth and rough
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 - regulate the aspiration of every initial consonant
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- When *upsilon* begins a word, it always has
 - a smooth breathing mark
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- Greek breathing marks are
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 - over vowels and diphthongs
 - markings specifying aspiration
 - all of the above
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16. Greek accents may differentiate between words. **True**
17. Xs̄ is transliterated as “ch” in English. **False**

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18. *Thēta* is transliterated as “th” in English. True
 19. When *gamma* occurs before another *gamma*, the first *gamma* is transliterated as “n”, resulting in the entire transliteration as “ng”. True
 20. The improper diphthongs, α, η, and ω are transliterated as “ai”, “ei”, and “oi” respectively. False
 21. When *ēta* and *ōmega* are transliterated into English (both small and capital letters), they must be marked long with the macron to differentiate between their corresponding short vowels Εε and Οο. True
 22. Classical Greek used elision to a greater degree than NTGreek. True
 23. Because of crasis, ἄλφα is always pronounced long. True
 24. Three of the seven Greek vowels cannot be distinguished by their form whether to be pronounced short or long. True
 25. The diacritical mark to represent coronis is identical to the smooth breathing mark, but functions differently. True
 26. When a circumflex occurs over an *iōta*, the vowel is always pronounced short. False
 27. The final *alpha* in all alphabetical names is long. True
 28. Greek was highly conscious of hiatus, which is the open clash of vowels between words. True
 29. The number of syllables in a word is the sum of its vowels and diphthongs. True
 30. Syllabification is important because
 - a. it aids in correct word pronunciation
 - b. some words are polysyllabic
 - c. original texts had them
 - d. a and b

31. Which word is polysyllabic?

a. ἀληθής

b. διά

c. οἶκος

d. ἐπί

32. Which word is disyllabic?

a. ἔλαιον

b. βλέπουσιν

c. εὐρίσκω

d. οἶκος

33. Which word is monosyllabic?

a. ἦχθην

b. τοῦ

c. διά

d. παρά

34. Which word has the smooth breathing and circumflex accent marks?

a. ἦδη

b. υἰός

c. οἶκος

d. Ἐφεφος

35. What are the three Greek accents?

a. ´ ˘ ˆ

b. ˙ ˑ ˆ

c. ´ ˘ ˆ

d. ´ ˘ ˆ

36. Which word is divided properly into its syllables?

a. ε-ὺ-αγ-γέ-λι-ον

b. εὺ-αγ-γέλ-ιον

c. εὺ-αγ-γέ-λιον

d. εὺ-αγ-γέ-λι-ον

37. Which word is divided properly into its syllables?

a. ἄ-κη-κό-α-μεν

b. ἄκ-η-κό-α-μεν

c. ἄκ-ηκ-ό-α-μεν

d. ἄ-κη-κόα-μεν

38. Apostle Paul used accents when he wrote his epistles. False

39. Apostle John used breathing marks when he wrote his Gospel. False

40. How many syllables does φυλάσσεσθε have?

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

41. How many syllables does ἔωράκαμεν have?

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

42. What are the names for the Greek accents?

- a. circumflex, smooth, and rough
- b. circumflex, grave, and acute**
- c. circumflex, grate, and acute
- d. circumflex, grave, and rough

43. Which of the following is an example of a double consonant?

- a. ββ
- b. Ξ
- c. ΔΔ
- d. a and c**

44. Which of the following is an example of a consonant cluster?

- a. στρ
- b. θλ
- c. μν
- d. all of the above**

45. Which one of the following Greek words is properly transliterated?

- a. οἶκει - hoikei
- b. ῥῶ - hrō
- c. ῥῆγμα - rhēgma**
- d. πάλαι - palaī