

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

This quiz covers all the essential elements of Lesson Five.

I. Multiple choice. Choose the best answer.

- Lesson Five completes an introductory five-part study of Greek
 - morphology
 - phonology
 - syllabification
 - syntax
- What are the least stable phonetic sounds among the Greek letters?
 - consonants
 - vowels
 - consonants and vowels
 - consonants and diphthongs
- What are the two editorial Greek diacritical breathing marks?
 - acute and grave
 - comma and period
 - acute and circumflex
 - smooth and rough
- What are the three Greek accents?
 - acute, grave, and circumflex
 - acute, smooth, and rough
 - open, closed, and acute
 - acute, grate, and circumflex
- The NTGreek punctuation marks are
 - comma and period
 - colon and interrogative
 - diacritical marks
 - all the above
- Which two Greek letters always have a rough breathing mark over them when they begin a word?
 - rhō* and *sigma*
 - sigma* and *upsilon*
 - upsilon* and *rhō*
 - epsilon* and *ēta*

7. When an accent and breathing mark appear above the same letter, which comes first?
- a. accent mark
 - b. breathing mark
 - c. circumflex
 - d. it does not matter
8. Every Greek word has as many syllables as what?
- a. sum of vowels and diphthongs
 - b. sum of vowels
 - c. sum of vowels and accents
 - d. vowels and consonants
9. In what manner are double consonants divided?
- a. before the first consonant
 - b. after the second consonant
 - c. between the consonants
 - d. none of the above
10. When dividing syllables, which consonants resist division?
- a. compound consonants
 - b. double consonants
 - c. consonant clusters
 - d. improper consonants
11. How is the last syllable of a Greek word designated?
- a. open
 - b. penult
 - c. antepenult
 - d. ultima
12. How is the next to the last syllable of a Greek word designated?
- a. antepenult
 - b. closed
 - c. penult
 - d. ultima
13. With which of the following are Greek accents associated?
- a. consonants
 - b. vowels and diphthongs
 - c. vowels and consonants
 - d. polysyllabic syllables

14. How many syllables does ὑπομίμησκει contain?

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

15. How many syllables does κακούργος contain?

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

16. How many syllables does ἀπεστράφησαν contain?

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

17. How many syllables does ἐγηγεμένον contain?

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

18. How many syllables does Σπούδασον contain?

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

19. How many syllables does ΜΟΙΧΕΥΟΝΤΑΣ contain?

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

20. How many syllables does ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΙΑΙ contain?

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

II. True and false questions. Choose the best answer.

1. When a vowel begins a Greek word that is also a capital letter, the accent is always placed over the vowel. True False
2. A syllable is considered closed if it terminates either with a vowel or consonant. True False
3. Only the last four syllables of any Greek word are labeled and may be accented. True False
4. Ωι is transliterated into English as “oī”. True False
5. Ηι is transliterated into English as “āi”. True False
6. The Greek letter Ξ ξ is transliterated into English as “ch”. True False
7. When *upsilon* is not part of a diphthong, it is transliterated into English as “y”. True False
8. The combination of στρ is an example of a compound consonant. True False
9. The combination of μν is an example of a double consonant. True False
10. All Greek diacritical markings were common place in NTGreek documents. True False
11. *Omega* is transliterated into English as “o”. True False
12. There are four improper diphthongs in NTGreek. True False
13. The Greek consonant Ξ χ is transliterated into English as “x”. True False
14. A smooth breathing mark over a vowel or diphthong specifies that it has no aspiration. True False
15. Syllable quantity affects accentuation. True False

16. A Greek word with three or more syllables is polysyllabic.
 True False
17. Accent sustention pertains to the accent's ability to carry the syllable or syllables that precede. True False
18. Accents (as well as breathing marks) are not normally used with words written entirely in capital letters. True False
19. The circumflex accent is always written over the appropriate accented syllable. True False
20. When a smooth breathing mark and circumflex accent occur over the same vowel or diphthong, the smooth breathing mark comes first.
 True False

III. Fill-in the blank.

1. Supply the appropriate transliterated value for the following Greek letters and breathing mark. Be sure to include the macron mark where appropriate.

A, α =	Θ, θ =	Ο, ο =	Χ, χ =
B, β =	Ι, ι =	Π, π =	Ψ, ψ =
Γ, γ =	Κ, κ =	Ρ, ρ =	Ω, ω =
Δ, δ =	Λ, λ =	Σ, σ, ς =	ΑΙ, αῖ =
Ε, ε =	Μ, μ =	Τ, τ =	ΗΙ, ηῖ =
Ζ, ζ =	Ν, ν =	Υ, υ =	ΩΙ, ωῖ =
Η, η =	Ξ, ξ =	Φ, φ =	' =

2. There are _____ separate letters in the Greek alphabet.
3. What is it called when a Greek word is divided into its individual syllables? _____

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4. When Greek words are divided into syllables, two consecutive vowels which do not form a diphthong are _____.
 5. Two or more consonants together within a word begin a syllable if they can begin a word. This inseparable grouping of consonants is called a _____.
 6. Any consonant (except for Λ λ and _____) plus M μ and N ν accompanies the following vowel or diphthong when its syllable is divided.
 7. Similar to breathing marks, Greek accents are associated with vowels and diphthongs, but never with _____.
 8. Just like breathing marks, all accents are written over the vowel which forms the nucleus of the stressed syllable. In instances of a diphthong, however, the accent is written over the _____ vowel, unless that vowel is an *iōta* subscript.
 9. The _____ accent can stand only over long vowels.
 10. When determining which accent can stand over what vowel or diphthong, the two principal determiners are the syllable's _____ and the accent's _____.
 11. The _____ accent and the _____ accent are not restricted by a syllable's quantity.
 12. There are _____ vowels and _____ consonants in NTGreek.
 13. What are the three Greek compound consonants?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

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

ANSWER KEY

I. Multiple choice. Choose the best answer.

- Lesson Five completes an introductory five-part study of Greek
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 - syllabification
 - syntax
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10. When dividing syllables, which consonants resist division?
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 - b. double consonants
 - c. consonant clusters
 - d. improper consonants
11. How is the last syllable of a Greek word designated?
- a. open
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 - c. antepenult
 - d. ultima
12. How is the next to the last syllable of a Greek word designated?
- a. antepenult
 - b. closed
 - c. penult
 - d. ultima
13. With which of the following are Greek accents associated?
- a. consonants
 - b. vowels and diphthongs
 - c. vowels and consonants
 - d. polysyllabic syllables

14. How many syllables does ὑπομίμησκει contain?

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19. How many syllables does ΜΟΙΧΕΥΟΝΤΑΣ contain?

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20. How many syllables does ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΙΑΙ contain?

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

II. True and false questions. Choose the best answer.

1. When a vowel begins a Greek word that is also a capital letter, the accent is always placed over the vowel. False
2. A syllable is considered closed if it terminates either with a vowel or consonant. False
3. Only the last four syllables of any Greek word are labeled and may be accented. False
4. Ωι is transliterated into English as “oī”. False
5. Ηι is transliterated into English as “āi”. False
6. The Greek letter Ξ ξ is transliterated into English as “ch”. False
7. When *upsilon* is not part of a diphthong, it is transliterated into English as “y”. True
8. The combination of στρ is an example of a compound consonant. False
9. The combination of μν is an example of a double consonant. False
10. All Greek diacritical markings were common place in NTGreek documents. False
11. *Omega* is transliterated into English as “o”. False
12. There are four improper diphthongs in NTGreek. False
13. The Greek consonant Χ χ is transliterated into English as “x”. False
14. A smooth breathing mark over a vowel or diphthong specifies that it has no aspiration. True
15. Syllable quantity affects accentuation. True
16. A Greek word with three or more syllables is polysyllabic. True

17. Accent sustention pertains to the accent's ability to carry the syllable or syllables that precede. False
18. Accents (as well as breathing marks) are not normally used with words written entirely in capital letters. True
19. The circumflex accent is always written over the appropriate accented syllable. False -- precedes capital letters!
20. When a smooth breathing mark and circumflex accent occur over the same vowel or diphthong, the smooth breathing mark comes first. False

III. Fill-in the blank.

1. Supply the appropriate transliterated value for the following Greek letters and breathing mark. Be sure to include the macron mark where appropriate.

A, α = A, a	Θ, θ = Th, th	O, ο = O, o	Χ, χ = Ch, ch
B, β = B, b	I, ι = I, i	Π, π = P, p	Ψ, ψ = Ps, ps
Γ, γ = G, g	K, κ = K, k	Ρ, ρ = R, r	Ω, ω = Ō, ō
Δ, δ = D, d	Λ, λ = L, l	Σ, σ, ς = S, s, s	ΑΙ, αῖ = Āi, āi
Ε, ε = E, e	Μ, μ = M, m	Τ, τ = T, t	ΗΙ, ηῖ = Ēi, ēi
Ζ, ζ = Z, z	Ν, ν = N, n	Υ, υ = U, u or Y, y	ΩΙ, ωῖ = Ōi, ōi
Η, η = Ē, ē	Ξ, ξ = X, x	Φ, φ = Ph, ph	´ = H, h

2. There are twenty-four separate letters in the Greek alphabet.
3. What is it called when a Greek word is divided into its individual syllables? syllabification
4. When Greek words are divided into syllables, two consecutive vowels which do not form a diphthong are divided.

-
5. Two or more consonants together within a word begin a syllable if they can begin a word. This inseparable grouping of consonants is called a consonant cluster.
 6. Any consonant (except for Λ λ and P ρ) plus M μ and N ν accompanies the following vowel or diphthong when its syllable is divided.
 7. Similar to breathing marks, Greek accents are associated with vowels and diphthongs, but never with *rhō*.
 8. Just like breathing marks, all accents are written over the vowel which forms the nucleus of the stressed syllable. In instances of a diphthong, however, the accent is written over the second vowel, unless that vowel is an *iōta* subscript.
 9. The circumflex accent can stand only over long vowels.
 10. When determining which accent can stand over what vowel or diphthong, the two principal determiners are the syllable's quantity and the accent's sustension.
 11. The acute accent and the grave accent are not restricted by a syllable's quantity.
 12. There are seven vowels and seventeen consonants in NTGreek.
 13. What are the three Greek compound consonants?
 - a. Ξ ξ
 - b. Z ζ
 - c. Ψ ψ