

Lesson One: The Greek Alphabet  
Sight and Sounds of Greek Letters (Module A)  
Study Aid Level Three: Quiz

Answer the questions below. This is an “open book” quiz. This means you may look at the material presented in Lesson One while taking the quiz. A suggested time limit to answer these questions is thirty minutes.

**1. How many letters does the Greek Alphabet contain?**

- a. 22 (twenty-two) letters
- b. 23 (twenty-three) letters
- c. 24 (twenty-four) letters
- d. 25 (twenty-five) letters

**2. How is the pronunciation of every Greek alphabetical letter learned?**

- a. proper pronunciation of first letter in its alphabetical name
- b. proper pronunciation of last letter in its alphabetical name
- c. know whether it is a vowel or consonant
- d. an educated guess

**3. How many vowels and consonants does the Greek alphabet contain?**

- a. 8 (eight) vowels and 16 (sixteen) consonants
- b. 7 (seven) vowels and 18 (eighteen) consonants
- c. 7 (seven) vowels and 17 (seventeen) consonants
- d. 8 (eight) vowels and 17 (seventeen) consonants

**4. A Greek alphabetical character may be both:**

- a. a vowel and a consonant
- b. written and spoken
- c. small and a capital letter
- d. all the above

**5. All of the Greek capital letters are:**

- a. uniform in height
- b. same as their small letters
- c. rest on the base line
- d. a and c

**6. All of the Greek small letters are:**

- a. uniform in height
- b. rest on the base line
- c. twice as small as their capital letters
- d. none of the above

**7. How many of the Greek small letters extend below the line and are approximately as wide as they are high?**

- a. 11 (eleven)
- b. 8 (eight)
- c. 3 (three)
- d. 7 (seven)

**8. Which of the Greek consonants has a final form?**

- a. *bēta* (Β β)
- b. *rhō* (Ρ ρ)
- c. *sigma* (Σ σ)
- d. *kappa* (Κ κ)

**9. The Greeks largely based their alphabet on what other alphabet?**

- a. Latin
- b. Phoenician
- c. English
- d. Hebrew

**10. When pronounced, a Greek vowel:**

- a. vibrates the vocal cords
- b. does not vibrate the vocal cords
- c. slurs into the next letter
- d. restricts the air flow

**11. When pronounced, a Greek consonant:**

- a. interrupts the passage of breath
- b. does not vibrate the vocal cords
- c. restricts the air flow
- d. a and c

**12. Which alphabetical sequence is correct?**

- a. γ δ Ε Ζ η
- b. Τ Φ Υ Ψ Ω
- c. θ Κ ι Μ Ν
- d. Ρ Ϛ Ψ χ Φ

**13. Which alphabetical sequence is correct?**

- a. Λ Μ Ν Π Ξ      c. Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ  
b. Θ Λ Κ Μ Ξ      d. Υ Φ Χ Ω Ψ

**14. Which alphabetical sequence is correct?**

- a. ε ζ η κ ι      c. ρ σ τ χ φ  
b. κ λ ν μ ξ      d. μ ν ξ ο π

**15. Which alphabetical sequence is correct? (be careful!)**

- a. η δ Λ Π Υ      c. Κ Λ Μ Ξ Ν  
b. Η Θ Κ Ο Φ      d. Π Ρ Σ Τ Φ Υ

**16. Which alphabetical sequence is correct? (be careful!)**

- a. Α γ Δ Ζ Ε      c. Β γ Θ ξ Σ  
b. Η Ι Λ Κ Μ      d. Θ Ι Λ Κ Μ

**17. Which alphabetical sequence is correct? (be careful!)**

- a. Ε Ζ Θ Η ν      c. Λ Μ ν ξ Τ  
b. Ν Μ Ο Ρ Σ      d. Η Θ Κ Φ Υ

**18. The Greek word for “alphabet” is derived from which two Greek letters?**

- a. the first and second letters      c. the first and third letters  
b. the first and last letters      d. the first and fourth letters

**19. Η η sounds like the**

- a. “e” as in “net”
- b. “e” as in “obey”
- c. “e” as in “gaze”
- d. “h” as in “how”

**20. Ο ο sounds like the**

- a. “o” as in “note”
- b. “o” as in “or”
- c. “ough” as in “ought”
- d. “o” as in “phone”

**21. Ω ω sounds like the**

- a. “o” as in “note”
- b. “o” as in “not”
- c. “ough” as in “ought”
- d. “w” as in “work”

**22. Ν ν sounds like the**

- a. “v” as in “view”
- b. “v” as in “voice”
- c. “v” as in “vote”
- d. “n” as in “new”

**23. Φ φ sounds like the**

- a. “ph” as in “phone”
- b. “th” as in “this”
- c. “ps” as in “lips”
- d. “z” as in “gaze”

**24. Δ δ sounds like the**

- a. “b” as in “ball”
- b. “p” as in “party”
- c. “d” as in “dog”
- d. “ph” as in “phone”

An answer key follows on the next page.

## ANSWER KEY

1. How many letters does the Greek Alphabet contain?  
c. 24 (twenty-four) letters
2. How is the pronunciation of every Greek alphabetical letter learned?  
a. proper pronunciation of the first letter in its alphabetical name
3. How many vowels and consonants does the Greek alphabet contain?  
c. 7 (seven) vowels and 17 (seventeen) consonants
4. A Greek alphabetical character may be both:  
b. written and spoken
5. All of the Greek capital letters are:  
d. uniform in height and rest on the base line
6. All of the Greek small letters are:  
d. none of the above
7. How many of the Greek small letters extend below the line and are approximately as wide as they are high?  
a. 11 (eleven)
8. Which of the Greek consonants has a final form?  
c. *sigma* ( $\Sigma$   $\sigma$ ) -- *s*
9. The Greeks largely based their alphabet on what other alphabet?  
b. Phoenician
10. When pronounced, a Greek vowel:  
a. vibrates the vocal cords

11. When pronounced, a Greek consonant:

d. interrupts the passage of breath and restricts the air flow

12. Which alphabetical sequence is correct?

a.  $\gamma$   $\delta$   $\epsilon$   $\zeta$   $\eta$

13. Which alphabetical sequence is correct?

c.  $\omicron$   $\pi$   $\rho$   $\sigma$   $\tau$

14. Which alphabetical sequence is correct?

d.  $\mu$   $\nu$   $\xi$   $\omicron$   $\pi$

15. Which alphabetical sequence is correct? (be careful!)

b.  $\text{H}$   $\Theta$   $\text{K}$   $\text{O}$   $\Phi$  (these letters are in proper sequence although there are some letters missing in between)

16. Which alphabetical sequence is correct? (be careful!)

c.  $\text{B}$   $\gamma$   $\Theta$   $\xi$   $\Sigma$  (these letters are in proper sequence although there are some letters missing in between)

17. Which alphabetical sequence is correct? (be careful!)

c.  $\Lambda$   $\text{M}$   $\nu$   $\xi$   $\text{T}$  (these letters are in proper sequence although there are some letters missing in between)

18. The Greek word for “alphabet” is derived from which two Greek letters?

a. the first and second letters (alpha and beta)

19.  $\text{H}$   $\eta$  sounds like the

b. “e” as in “obey”

20.  $\text{O o}$  sounds like the

c. "ough" as in "ought"

21.  $\text{\Omega \omega}$  sounds like the

a. "o" as in "note"

22.  $\text{N \nu}$  sounds like the

d. "n" as in "new"

23.  $\text{\Phi \phi}$  sounds like the

a. "ph" as in "phone"

24.  $\text{\Delta \delta}$  sounds like the

c. "d" as in "dog"