

Lesson Three: Sight and Sounds of Words (Module A)
Consonants, Vowels, and Diphthongs
Study Aid Level Three: Quiz

This is a “closed book” quiz. Be careful because there may be more than one correct answer for each question or statement. The suggested time limit for this exercise is thirty minutes.

- Which are the two short Greek vowels?
 - A α H η
 - A α E ε
 - H η Ω ω
 - E ε O ο
- What are the ten phonetic equivalent Greek-English consonants?
 - β γ δ η κ λ μ ν π τ
 - β γ δ κ λ μ ν ρ σ/ς τ
 - β γ δ κ λ μ ν π σ/ς τ
 - δ κ λ μ ν ρ σ/ς τ φ ω
- What are the six phonetic corresponding Greek-English consonants that have a different form than English, although the same sound?
 - γ λ μ ν π σ/ς
 - β γ μ ν π τ
 - δ λ ρ τ φ ω
 - κ λ μ ν π φ
- What are the seven Greek vowels?
 - A α E ε H η I ι O ο P ρ Ω ω
 - A α E ε I ι O ο Y υ Π π Ω ω
 - A α E ε H η I ι O ο Y υ Ω ω
 - A α E ε H η I ι O ο Ψ υ Ω ω
- E ε and O ο are always pronounced short. True False
- H η and A α are always pronounced short. True False
- A α and Y υ are always pronounced short. True False

8. Which group is classified as the Greek open vowels?
- a. Α α Ι ι Ο ο Ω ω c. Α α Ε ε Ι ι Ο ο Ω ω
- b. Ε ε Ο ο Η η Φ φ d. Α α Ε ε Ο ο Η η Ω ω
9. Which group is classified as the Greek close vowels?
- a. Α α Ι ι Ο ο c. Ι ι Ο ο Υ υ
- b. Ι ι Ο ο d. Ι ι Υ υ
10. A Greek proper diphthong is a combination of two open vowels.
True False
11. The eight Greek proper diphthongs include:
- a. αι αυ εε ηι c. ευ ει υι ου
- b. οι ηυ ιε υο d. οι ηυ αι αυ
12. Which groups of Greek diphthongs are phonetically the same?
- a. αι ιε ηι c. ει ηι ρι
- b. ηι ηι ει d. ω ω ο
13. A diaeresis 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.

14. The *iōta* adscript is written on the line when α, η and ω are written as capitals (AI, HI, ΩI, respectively). True False
15. 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
16. The aspirated Greek consonants include
- a. Θ θ, Η η, Χ χ c. Η η, Φ φ, Ξ ξ
b. Θ θ, Φ φ, Χ χ d. Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Χ χ, Τ τ
17. The Greek proper diphthong, αι, is pronounced like
- a. the “i” as in “bike” c. the “i” as in “kite”
b. the “ai” as in “bait” d. the “a” as in “take”
18. The Greek proper diphthong, αυ, is pronounced like
- a. the “ow” as in “owl” c. the “ow” as in “cow”
b. the “ou” as in “doubt” d. the “ow” as in “towel”
19. The three Greek improper diphthongs are
- a. α, η, ω c. α, η, ε
b. α, η, ρ d. none of these
20. Which group of corresponding letters is correct?
- a. νικα = NIKA c. παντη = ΠANTHI
b. λογω = ΛΟΔΙ d. μνεια = ΜΝΕΙΗΙ

21. Which one of the following letters is an aspirate consonant?
- a. δ
 - b. ρ
 - c. ξ
 - d. ζ
22. Which example is an illustration of monophthongization?
- a. $\alpha\upsilon$
 - b. α
 - c. $\alpha\iota$
 - d. α
23. When α , η and ω are written as capitals (Α , Η , Ω) the iota subscript is written where in respect to the letter?
- a. on the line
 - b. under the capital letter
 - c. before the capital letter
 - d. none of these
24. Modern Greek contains how many alphabetical letters?
- a. twenty-four
 - b. twenty-eight
 - c. twenty-seven
 - d. twenty-one
25. Which alphabet is the first known phonetic alphabet?
- a. Phoenician
 - b. Greek
 - c. Cyrillic
 - d. Hebrew
26. Which one of the following Greek letters sounds like the “p” in “party”?
- a. ϕ
 - b. π
 - c. ρ
 - d. θ
27. Which letter below is pronounced identically to ω ?
- a. η
 - b. \omicron
 - c. ω
 - d. α

ANSWER KEY

- Which are the two short Greek vowels?
 - A α H η
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 - H η Ω ω
 - E ε O ο
- What are the ten phonetic equivalent Greek-English consonants?
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 - A α E ε I ι O ο Y υ Π π Ω ω
 - A α E ε H η I ι O ο Y υ Ω ω
 - A α E ε H η I ι O ο Ψ υ Ω ω
- E ε and O ο are always pronounced short. **True**
- H η and A α are always pronounced short. **False**
- A α and Y υ are always pronounced short. **False**

8. Which group is classified as the Greek open vowels?

- a. Α α Ι ι Ο ο Ω ω c. Α α Ε ε Ι ι Ο ο Ω ω
b. Ε ε Ο ο Η η Φ φ d. Α α Ε ε Ο ο Η η Ω ω

9. Which group is classified as the Greek close vowels?

- a. Α α Ι ι Ο ο c. Ι ι Ο ο Υ υ
b. Ι ι Ο ο d. Ι ι Υ υ

10. A Greek proper diphthong is a combination of two open vowels.

False

11. The eight Greek proper diphthongs include:

- a. αι αυ εε ηι c. ευ ει υι ου
b. οι ηυ ιε υο d. οι ηυ αι αυ

12. Which groups of Greek diphthongs are phonetically the same?

- a. αι ιε ηι c. ει ηι ρι
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14. The *iōta adscript* is written on the line when α , η and ω are written as capitals (AI, HI, Ω I, respectively). **True**
15. The three Greek compound consonants are
- a. $\Sigma \zeta$, $\Xi \xi$, $\Psi \psi$ c. $\Sigma \zeta$, $\Xi \xi$, $\Upsilon \upsilon$
- b. $\Xi \xi$, $\Psi \psi$, $\Upsilon \upsilon$ d. $\Theta \theta$, ρ , $\Phi \phi$
16. The aspirated Greek consonants include
- a. $\Theta \theta$, η , χ c. η , $\Phi \phi$, χ
- b. $\Theta \theta$, $\Phi \phi$, χ d. $\Theta \theta$, ρ , χ , τ
17. The Greek proper diphthong, $\alpha\iota$, is pronounced like
- a. the “i” as in “bike” c. the “i” as in “kite”
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19. The three Greek improper diphthongs are
- a. α , η , ω c. α , η , ξ
- b. α , η , ρ d. none of these
20. Which group of corresponding letters is correct?
- a. $\nu\iota\kappa\alpha$ = NIKA c. $\pi\alpha\nu\tau\eta$ = ΠANTHI
- b. $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omega$ = ΛΟΔΙ d. $\mu\nu\epsilon\iota\alpha$ = MNEIHI

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

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- c. ξ
- d. ζ

22. Which example is an illustration of monophthongization?

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- c. $\alpha\iota$
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