Lesson 4: Sight and Sounds of Words (Module B)  
Consonants, Vowels, and Diphthongs  
Study Level One: Consonant Quiz

The following quiz tests over general knowledge concerning the different classifications of consonants studied in Lesson Four.

1. A combination of the throat, teeth, and lips are used when pronouncing the different Greek consonants.  True  False

2. The dental consonants are consonants that primarily rely upon the lips for pronunciation.  True  False

3. The two broad classification divisions between consonants are “stops” and “continuants”.  True  False

4. The three semi-consonants are $iōta$, $rhō$, and $upsilon$.  True  False

5. The three dental stop consonants are $delta$, $tau$, and $kappa$.  True  False

6. A stop consonant pronounced without the aid of the vocal cords is called unvoiced.  True  False

7. A stop consonant pronounced with a strong emission of breath is called an aspirate consonant.  True  False

8. Gamma belongs to the same voiced order and is coordinate with the consonants $delta$ and $bēta$.  True  False

9. There are no cognate consonants in NTGreek.  True  False

10. There are no coordinate consonants in NTGreek.  True  False

11. Gamma, kappa, and $chī$ are palatal consonant stops and all 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  False

12. There are only eight stop consonants in NTGreek.  True  False

13. Gamma may be either a voiced stop consonant or a nasal continuant.  True  False
14. The phonetic sound of $\chi$ approximates the “sh” in the English words, “should”, “sure”, and the “k” in “kept”. True False

15. A consonant’s name is formed with the help of a vowel. True False

16. A consonant’s phonetic value does not include a vowel sound. True False

17. The three stop consonant orders are palatal, dental, and labial. True False

18. The three stop consonant classes are voiced, unvoiced, and aspirate. True False

19. A continuant consonant is a consonant wherein the passage of air is completely stopped. True False

20. Continuant consonants are sometimes called “factors.” True False

21. Continuant consonants are subdivided into the sibilant, compound, nasal and liquid, and semi-consonants. True False

22. The sound of nasal continuants is forced up toward the nasal cavity. True False

23. Semi-consonants may serve at times as a vowel or a consonant. True False

24. A compound consonant is a single consonant with a compound phonetic sound. True False

25. When $\gamma$ occurs before another palatal stop, there is no effect upon its pronunciation. True False

26. The nasal $\mu$ is a labial continuant consonant. True False

27. Whenever $\iota$ precedes a long vowel at the beginning of a word, its phonetic sound is like the “i” in “onion” or “minion”. True False
ANSWER KEY

1. A combination of the throat, teeth, and lips are used when pronouncing the different Greek consonants.  True

2. The dental consonants are consonants that primarily rely upon the lips for pronunciation.  False

3. The two broad classification divisions between consonants are “stops” and “continuants”.  True

4. The three semi-consonants are iōta, rhō, and upsīlon.  True

5. The three dental stop consonants are delta, tau, and kappa.  False

6. A stop consonant pronounced without the aid of the vocal cords is called unvoiced.  True

7. A stop consonant pronounced with a strong emission of breath is called an aspirate consonant.  True

8. Gamma belongs to the same voiced order and is coordinate with the consonants delta and bēta.  True

9. There are no cognate consonants in NTGreek.  False

10. There are no coordinate consonants in NTGreek.  False

11. Gamma, kappa, and chī are palatal consonant stops and all 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

12. There are only eight stop consonants in NTGreek.  False

13. Gamma may be either a voiced stop consonant or a nasal continuant.  True
14. The phonetic sound of $\chi\chi$ approximates the “sh” in the English words, “should”, “sure”, and the “k” in “kept”. False

15. A consonant’s name is formed with the help of a vowel. True

16. A consonant’s phonetic value does not include a vowel sound. True

17. The three stop consonant orders are palatal, dental, and labial. False

18. The three stop consonant classes are voiced, unvoiced, and aspirate. False

19. A continuant consonant is a consonant wherein the passage of air is completely stopped. False

20. Continuant consonants are sometimes called “factors.” False

21. Continuant consonants are subdivided into the sibilant, compound, nasal and liquid, and semi-consonants. True

22. The sound of nasal continuants is forced up toward the nasal cavity. True

23. Semi-consonants may serve at times as a vowel or a consonant. True

24. A compound consonant is a single consonant with a compound phonetic sound. True

25. When gamma occurs before another palatal stop, there is no effect upon its pronunciation. False

26. The nasal $m\ddot{u}$ is a labial continuant consonant. True

27. Whenever iota precedes a long vowel at the beginning of a word, its phonetic sound is like the “i” in “onion” or “minion”. True