

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 χ 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 *mū* is a labial continuant consonant. True False
27. Whenever *iōta* 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**
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9. There are no cognate consonants in NTGreek. **False**
10. There are no coordinate consonants in NTGreek. **False**
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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 χ approximates the “sh” in the English words, “should”, “sure”, and the “k” in “kept”. **False**
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25. When *gamma* occurs before another palatal stop, there is no effect upon its pronunciation. **False**
26. The nasal *mū* is a labial continuant consonant. **True**
27. Whenever *iōta* precedes a long vowel at the beginning of a word, its phonetic sound is like the “i” in “onion” or “minion”. **True**