

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

Answer the questions below. This is a “closed book” quiz, which means that you may not look at the material presented in Lesson Three while taking the quiz. Be careful, there may be more than one answer correct for each question or statement. The time limit to answer all of these questions is twenty minutes.

1. The two major phonetic classifications of Greek consonants are:
 - a. stops and dentals
 - b. stops and continuants
 - c. stops and orders
 - d. stops and cognates
2. The three major classes of the stop consonants are:
 - a. palatal, dentals and labials
 - b. cognates, dentals and labials
 - c. guttural, dentals and labials
 - d. voiced, unvoiced and aspirated
3. The three orders of the stop consonants are:
 - a. voiced, unvoiced and aspirated
 - b. aspirate, cognate and dental
 - c. classes, cognate and aspirate
 - d. guttural, dental and labial
4. The stop consonants belonging to the same class are considered:
 - a. cognate
 - b. coordinate
 - c. voiced and aspirate
 - d. none of the above
5. The arrangement of the nine stops in Lesson Four is commonly called:
 - a. the circle of fire
 - b. the square of stops
 - c. the circle of nines
 - d. the circle of stops
6. The nine stops are subdivided into:
 - a. three orders and three classes
 - b. voiced, orders and nasals
 - c. two orders and two classes
 - d. voiced, unvoiced and liquids

7. A stop consonant produced with the aid of the vocal cords is called:
- a. voiced
 - b. unvoiced
 - c. aspirate
 - d. all of the above
8. A stop consonant produced without the aid of the vocal cords is called:
- a. voiced
 - b. unvoiced
 - c. aspirate
 - d. none of the above
9. A stop consonant produced with a strong emission of breath is called:
- a. voiced
 - b. unvoiced
 - c. aspirate
 - d. bad breath
10. The palatal stops are:
- a. Δ δ, Τ τ, Θ θ
 - b. Γ γ, Μ μ, Ν ν
 - c. Β β, Π π, Φ φ
 - d. Κ κ, Χ χ
11. The dental stops are:
- a. Δ δ, Τ τ, Θ θ
 - b. Γ γ, Μ μ, Ν ν
 - c. Β β, Π π, Φ φ
 - d. Κ κ, Χ χ
12. The labial stops are:
- a. Δ δ, Τ τ, Θ θ
 - b. Γ γ, Μ μ, Ν ν
 - c. Β β, Π π, Φ φ
 - d. Κ κ, Χ χ
13. The continuant consonants are subdivided into:
- a. sibilants, compounds, nasals, and throat lozenges
 - b. compound, labials, discs, liquids, and semi-consonants
 - c. sibilant, compound, nasal, liquid, and semi-consonants
 - d. North America, South America, Africa, Asia, and Antarctica

14. If a continuant consonant is released through the nose, it is a:
- a. nasal
 - b. compound
 - c. liquid
 - d. none of the above
15. A compound consonant is:
- a. two single consonants in a row
 - b. a single consonant with a compound phonetic sound
 - c. two or more consonants in a row
 - d. two identical consonants in a row
16. The liquid continuant consonants are:
- a. Γ γ, Μ μ, Ν ν
 - b. Λ λ, Ρ ρ
 - c. Ι ι, Π π, Υ υ
 - d. Ζ ζ, Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ
17. The compound consonants are:
- a. Γ γ, Μ μ, Ν ν
 - b. Λ λ, Ρ ρ
 - c. Ι ι, Π π, Υ υ
 - d. Ζ ζ, Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ
18. True or False. The liquid continuant consonants are always voiced.
19. True or False. The compound continuant consonants are always voiced.
20. True or False. *Sigma* is the only “pure” sibilant consonant.
21. True or False. *Sigma* is sometimes voiced and sometimes unvoiced.
22. True or False. *Zeta* is sometimes voiced and sometimes unvoiced.
23. True or False. The nasal continuants are always voiced.

ANSWER KEY

1. The two major phonetic classifications of Greek consonants are:
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 - b. stops and continuants
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 - d. stops and cognates
2. The three major classes of the stop consonants are:
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 - b. cognates, dentals and labials
 - c. gutturals, dentals and labials
 - d. voiced, unvoiced and aspirated
3. The three orders of the stop consonants are:
 - a. voiced, unvoiced and aspirated
 - b. aspirate, cognate and dental
 - c. classes, cognate and aspirate
 - d. guttural, dental and labial
4. The stop consonants belonging to the same class are considered:
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 - b. coordinate
 - c. voiced and aspirate
 - d. none of the above
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 - a. voiced
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 - c. aspirate
 - d. all of the above

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- a. voiced
- b. unvoiced
- c. aspirate
- d. none of the above

9. A stop consonant produced with a strong emission of breath is called:

- a. voiced
- b. unvoiced
- c. aspirate
- d. bad breath

10. The palatal stops are:

- a. Δ δ, Τ τ, Θ θ
- b. Γ γ, Μ μ, Ν ν
- c. Β β, Π π, Φ φ
- d. Γ γ, Κ κ, Χ χ

11. The dental stops are:

- a. Δ δ, Τ τ, Θ θ
- b. Γ γ, Μ μ, Ν ν
- c. Β β, Π π, Φ φ
- d. Γ γ, Κ κ, Χ χ

12. The labial stops are:

- a. Δ δ, Τ τ, Θ θ
- b. Γ γ, Μ μ, Ν ν
- c. Β β, Π π, Φ φ
- d. Γ γ, Κ κ, Χ χ

13. The continuant consonants are subdivided into:

- a. sibilants, compounds, nasals, and throat lozenges
- b. compound, labials, discs, liquids, and semi-consonants
- c. sibilant, compound, nasal, liquid, and semi-consonants
- d. North America, South America, Africa, Asia, and Antarctica

14. If a continuant consonant is released through the nose, it is a:

- a. nasal
- b. compound
- c. liquid
- d. none of the above

15. A compound consonant is:

- a. two single consonants in a row
- b. a single consonant with a compound phonetic sound
- c. two or more consonants in a row
- d. two identical consonants in a row

16. The liquid continuant consonants are:

- a. Γ γ, Μ μ, Ν ν
- b. Λ λ, Ρ ρ
- c. Ι ι, Π π, Υ υ
- d. Ζ ζ, Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ

17. The compound consonants are:

- a. Γ γ, Μ μ, Ν ν
- b. Λ λ, Ρ ρ
- c. Ι ι, Π π, Υ υ
- d. Ζ ζ, Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ

18. **True** or False. The liquid continuant consonants are always voiced.

19. True or **False**. The compound continuant consonants are always voiced.

20. **True** or False. *Sigma* is the only “pure” sibilant consonant.

21. **True** or False. *Sigma* is sometimes voiced and sometimes unvoiced.

22. **True** or False. *Zēta* is sometimes voiced and sometimes unvoiced.

23. **True** or False. The nasal continuants are always voiced.