Phonological Examination

1. How many individual alphabetical letters are there in the Greek alphabet?
   a. 23 (twenty-three) letters  
   b. 24 (twenty-four) letters  
   c. 25 (twenty-five) letters  
   d. 26 (twenty-six) letters

2. How many individual letters are vowels in the Greek alphabet?
   a. 6 (six)  
   b. 7 (seven)  
   c. 8 (eight)  
   d. 9 (nine)

3. How many individual letters are consonants in the Greek alphabet?
   a. 15 (fifteen)  
   b. 16 (sixteen)  
   c. 17 (seventeen)  
   d. 18 (eighteen)

4. How are all the Greek capital letters formed?
   a. same as their small letters  
   b. uniform in height  
   c. rest on the base line  
   d. answers b and c

5. Which of the Greek alphabetical letter has a final form?
   a. sigma  
   b. bêta  
   c. rhô  
   d. xsî

6. The Greeks largely based their alphabet on what other alphabet?
   a. English  
   b. Eskimo  
   c. Latin  
   d. Phoenician

7. When pronounced, a Greek vowel
   a. never vibrates the vocal cords  
   b. restricts the air flow  
   c. strangles new students  
   d. vibrates the vocal cords
8. When pronounced, a Greek consonant
   a. never vibrates the vocal cords
   b. interrupts the passage of breath
   c. restricts the air flow
   d. answers b and c

9. How is the proper pronunciation of every Greek alphabetical letter learned?
   a. know whether the letter is a vowel or consonant
   b. proper pronunciation of the last letter in the alphabetical name
   c. proper pronunciation of the first letter in the alphabetical name
   d. consult the wisest person you can find on a mountain top

10. Examples of Greek epichorical alphabets are:
   a. Thucydides and Xenophon
   b. Ionia and Euboea
   c. Cyrillic and Gothic
   d. Classical and Koiné

11. At the time of the Classical Period, the Greek alphabet contained how many Greek letters?
   a. twenty-four
   b. twenty
   c. twenty-eight
   d. twenty-seven

12. Which letters became extinct from the Greek alphabet?
   a. alpha and koppa
   b. gamma and delta
   c. stigma and sampi
   d. omikron and digamma

13. How many Greek vowels are always pronounced short?
   a. two
   b. three
   c. four
   d. five
14. Which letter below is pronounced identically to ω?
   a. η                c. ω  
   b. o                d. ϕ  

15. What sounds are the independent and indispensable sounds in speech?
   a. consonants        c. accents marks  
   b. vowels           d. breathing marks  

16. Which one of the following letters is an aspirate consonant?
   a. δ                c. ξ  
   b. P                d. Z  

17. Which one of the following letters is a compound consonant?
   a. δ                c. ξ  
   b. P                d. B  

18. Which example is an illustration of monophthongization?
   a. αυ              c. αι  
   b. ϕ               d. α  

19. Which example is an illustration of an improper diphthong?
   a. αυ              c. αι  
   b. ϕ               d. α  

20. Which example is an illustration of an iōta adscript?
   a. τω = ΤΩι              c. Αχαία  
   b. τιμϕ = TIMA          d. η = ει
21. Which example is an illustration of a proper diphthong?
   a. ωα
   b. αε
   c. υι
   d. ωω

22. When ἀ, η and ω are written as capitals (A, H, Ω) the iota subscript is written where in respect to A, H, Ω?
   a. on the line after it
   b. under the capital letter
   c. on the line before it
   d. none of these

23. A compound consonant is one that is a consonant + _sigma_.
   True     False

24. A Greek aspirated consonant is pronounced with air accompanying or following the consonant.
   True     False

25. Aspiration is usually signaled by the letter “h” in English.
   True     False

26. The four aspirated Greek consonants are Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Φ ϕ, and Χ χ.
   True     False

27. The earliest forms of the Greek letters were the capital letters.
   True     False

28. Minuscule letters came before uncial letters.
   True     False

29. There are no inscriptions of John’s Gospel written with the uncial script.
   True     False

30. Majuscule letters came before the uncial letters.
   True     False

31. The uncial style extended over one thousand years.
   True     False

© 1996 -2014 by William Ramey • Phonological Examination
32. The eight Greek proper diphthongs include:
   a. αι ου εε ηι
   b. οι ηυ ιε υο
   c. ευ ει υι ου
   d. οι ηυ αι αε

33. Which groups of Greek diphthongs are phonetically the same?
   a. αι ιε η
   b. η ι ει
   c. ει η α
   d. ο ω ϑ ϟ

34. 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.

35. The three Greek compound consonants are
   a. Ζ ζ, Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ
   b. Ξ ξ, Ψ ψ, Υ υ
   c. Ζ ζ, Ξ ξ, Υ υ
   d. Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Φ φ

36. The aspirated Greek consonants include
   a. Θ θ, Η η, Χ χ
   b. Θ θ, Φ φ, Χ χ
   c. Η η, Φ φ, Χ χ
   d. Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Χ χ, Τ τ
37. Which group of corresponding letters is correct?
   a. νικα = ΝΙΚΑ          c. παντι = ΠΑΝΘΙ
   b. λογω = ΛΟΔΙ           d. μυεια = ΜΝΕΗΙ

38. Which of the following belong to the stop consonants?
   a. Γ Υ Θ Π Ρ          c. Φ Φ Κ Κ Λ Λ
   b. Π π Γ Υ Τ Τ          d. Α Α Δ δ Β β

39. Which of the following are the three orders?
   a. voiced, unvoiced, and aspirate          c. palatal, dental, and labial
   b. nasal, sibilant, compound          d. aspirate, sibilant, and voiced

40. *Kappa* belongs to the same unvoiced order and is coordinate with which consonants?
   a. Τ τ Θ θ          c. Δ δ Τ τ
   b. Θ θ Φ φ          d. Π π Τ τ

41. *Thēta* belongs to the same aspirated order and is coordinate with which consonants?
   a. Χ χ Φ φ          c. Δ δ Β β
   b. Τ τ Π π          d. Φ φ Τ τ

42. *Bēta* belongs to the same voiced order and is coordinate with which consonants?
   a. Κ κ Π π          c. Θ θ Τ τ
   b. Γ γ Δ δ          d. Χ χ Φ φ
43. Compound consonants belong to which consonant classification?
   a. liquid  c. nasal
   b. continuants  d. stops

44. What are the three semi-consonants?
   a. ι ι  P ρ  Y ι  c. Γ Υ  Ν ι  Μ ι
   b. χ χ  Θ θ  ϕ ϕ  d. Ξ ξ  Ζ ζ  Ψ ψ

45. The two Greek breathing marks are:
   a. monosyllabic and disyllabic  c. acute and circumflex
   b. crasis and coronis  d. smooth and rough

46. When υπσιλον begins a word, it always has
   a. a smooth breathing mark  c. a rough accent
   b. a rough breathing mark  d. none of the above

47. Every Greek word that begins with a vowel or diphthong must have
   a. an accent  c. a breathing mark and accent
   b. a breathing mark  d. a breathing mark if accented

48. What are the three primary Greek accents?
   a.  ’ ’  ’  c.  ’ ’  ’
   b.  ’ ’  ’  d.  ’ ’  ’

49. How many syllables does ευράκαμεν have?
   a. 3  c. 5
   b. 4  d. 6
50. How many syllables does ἀνεώχθη have?
   a. 3    c. 5
   b. 4    d. 6

51. How many syllables does μιμνήσκομαι have?
   a. 3    c. 5
   b. 4    d. 6

52. How many syllables does ὀρκωμοσία have?
   a. 3    c. 5
   b. 4    d. 6

53. How many syllables does Αἰωνία have?
   a. 3    c. 5
   b. 4    d. 6

54. Which example is a polysyllabic word?
   a. Ἰτα    c. λέοντι
   b. λόγοι    d. πρός

55. Which example is a monosyllabic word?
   a. σύ    c. λέοντι
   b. λόγοι    d. διαγγέλλω
56. When a vowel begins a word which is also a capital letter, the rough breathing mark is placed where?
   a. over the vowel  c. under the vowel
   b. before the vowel  d. after the vowel

57. A smooth breathing mark specifies that there is
   a. aspiration  c. an accent mark over the ultima
   b. no aspiration  d. a vowel in the word

58. Accents are associated with what kind of letters?
   a. consonants  c. semi-vowels
   b. vowels, diphthongs, and rhō  d. vowels and diphthongs

59. Breathing marks are associated with what kind of letters?
   a. consonants  c. semi-vowels
   b. vowels and diphthongs  d. vowels, diphthongs, and rhō

60. Which of the following pair of words are correctly transliterated?
   a. ραπιζω  rhapizo  c. ραπιζω  rhapizō
   b. ραπιζω  hrapizō  d. ραπιζω  rapizō

61. Every word has as many syllables as it has separate
   a. consonants  c. semi-vowels
   b. vowels and diphthongs  d. total number of consonants
62. As far as syllabification is concerned, two consecutive vowels which do not form a diphthong are
   a. divided into syllables   c. pronounced together
   b. marked breathing   d. never divided

63. A single consonant surrounded by vowels normally
   a. are omitted   c. begins a new syllable
   b. are not pronounced   d. never occurs

64. The two liquid voiced continuants are lambda and rhō.  
   True  False

65. The three labial stop consonants are bēta, pī, and thēta.  
   True  False

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

67. The palatal consonant stops 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

68. Gamma may be either a voiced consonant stop, or a nasal continuant.  
   True  False

69. Two or more consonants together within a word begin a new syllable if they can begin a word.  
   True  False

70. A word that has three or more syllables is called monosyllabic.  
   True  False

71. The penult syllable of λόγος is λό.  
   True  False

72. If a syllable contains a long vowel (H η, Ω ω) or diphthong, its quantity is undefined.  
   True  False
73. An inseparable grouping of consonants is called a consonant cluster. 
   True    False

74. Syllables are not usually divided between double consonants.
   True    False

75. When a syllable is said to be “closed”, it means that the syllable ends with a vowel or diphthong.  True    False

76. Accent sustention pertains to the accent’s ability to carry the syllable or syllables that follow. True    False

77. What are the least stable phonetic sounds among the Greek letters?
   a. consonants        c. consonants and vowels
   b. vowels            d. consonants and diphthongs

78. How is the last syllable of a Greek word designated?
   a. open              c. antepenult
   b. penult            d. ultima

79. How is the next to the last syllable of a Greek word designated?
   a. antepenult        c. penult
   b. closed            d. ultima

80. How many syllables does \( \alpha\pi\varepsilon\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\phi\eta\sigma\alpha\nu \) contain?
   a. 3                 c. 5
   b. 4                 d. 6

81. How many syllables does \( \varepsilon\gamma\eta\gamma\varepsilon\rho\mu\varepsilon\nu\nu \) contain?
   a. 3                 c. 5
   b. 4                 d. 6
82. How many syllables does Σποῦδαςων contain?
   a. 3  c. 5
   b. 4  d. 6

83. How many syllables does ΜΟΙΧΕΥΟΝΤΑΣ contain?
   a. 3  c. 5
   b. 4  d. 6

84. How many syllables does ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΙΑΙ contain?
   a. 3  c. 5
   b. 4  d. 6

85. Only the last four syllables of any Greek word are labeled and may be accented.  True  False

86. Ωι is transliterated into English as “οι”.  True  False

87. Ηι is transliterated into English as “αι”.  True  False

88. The Greek letter Ξζ is transliterated into English as “ch”.  True  False

89. When υpsilon is not part of a diphthong, it is transliterated into English as “y”.  True  False

90. The combination of στρ is an example of a compound consonant.  True  False

91. The combination of μν is an example of a double consonant.  True  False

92. All Greek diacritical markings were common place in NTGreek documents.  True  False

93. Ωmega is transliterated into English as “ο”.  True  False
94. There are four improper diphthongs in NTGreek. True False

95. The Greek consonant \( \chi \) is transliterated into English as “x”. True False

96. A smooth breathing mark over a vowel or diphthong specifies that it has no aspiration. True False

97. Syllable quantity affects accentuation. True False

98. Accent sustention pertains to the accent’s ability to carry the syllable or syllables that comes before. True False

99. When a smooth breathing mark and circumflex accent occur over the same vowel or diphthong, the smooth breathing mark comes first. True False

100. When a vowel begins a Greek word that is also a capital letter, the accent is always placed over the vowel. True False
ANSWER KEY

1. How many individual alphabetical letters are there in the Greek alphabet?
   a. 23 (twenty-three) letters  
   b. 24 (twenty-four) letters  
   c. 25 (twenty-five) letters  
   d. 26 (twenty-six) letters

2. How many individual letters are vowels in the Greek alphabet?
   a. 6 (six)  
   b. 7 (seven)  
   c. 8 (eight)  
   d. 9 (nine)

3. How many individual letters are consonants in the Greek alphabet?
   a. 15 (fifteen)  
   b. 16 (sixteen)  
   c. 17 (seventeen)  
   d. 18 (eighteen)

4. How are all the Greek capital letters formed?
   a. same as their small letters  
   b. uniform in height  
   c. rest on the base line  
   d. answers b and c

5. Which of the Greek alphabetical letter has a final form?
   a. sigma  
   b. bêta  
   c. rhō  
   d. xsī

6. The Greeks largely based their alphabet on what other alphabet?
   a. English  
   b. Eskimo  
   c. Latin  
   d. Phoenician
7. When pronounced, a Greek vowel
   a. never vibrates the vocal cords
   b. restricts the air flow
   c. strangles new students
   d. vibrates the vocal cords

8. When pronounced, a Greek consonant
   a. never vibrates the vocal cords
   b. interrupts the passage of breath
   c. restricts the air flow
   d. answers b and c

9. How is the proper pronunciation of every Greek alphabetical letter learned?
   a. know whether the letter is a vowel or consonant
   b. proper pronunciation of the last letter of the alphabetical name
   c. proper pronunciation of the first letter of the alphabetical name
   d. consult the wisest person you can find on a mountain top

10. Examples of Greek epichorical alphabets are:
    a. Thucydides and Xenophon
    b. Ionia and Euboea
    c. Cyrillic and Gothic
    d. Classical and Koiné

11. At the time of the Classical Period, the Greek alphabet contained how many Greek letters?
    a. twenty-four
    b. twenty
    c. twenty-eight
    d. twenty-seven

12. Which letters became extinct from the Greek alphabet?
    a. alpha and kappa
    b. gamma and delta
    c. stigma and sampi
    d. omikron and digamma
13. How many Greek vowels are always pronounced short?
   a. two  c. four
   b. three d. five

14. Which letter below is pronounced identically to ω?
   a. η  c. ω
   b. ω d. φ

15. What sounds are the independent and indispensable sounds in speech?
   a. consonants  c. accents marks
   b. vowels d. breathing marks

16. Which one of the following letters is an aspirate consonant?
   a. δ  c. ξ
   b. P d. Z

17. Which one of the following letters is a compound consonant?
   a. δ  c. ξ
   b. Π d. B

18. Which example is an illustration of monophthongization?
   a. αυ  c. αι
   b. α d. α

19. Which example is an illustration of an improper diphthong?
   a. αυ  c. αι
   b. α d. α
20. Which example is an illustration of an iota adscript?

   a. τω = ΤΩι
   b. τιμα = ΤΙΜΑ
   c. Αχια
   d. η = ει

21. Which example is an illustration of a proper diphthong?

   a. οα
   b. αε
   c. υι
   d. οο

22. When α, η, and ω are written as capitals (Α, Η, Ω) the iota subscript is written where in respect to Α, Η, Ω?

   a. on the line after it
   b. under the capital letter
   c. on the line before it
   d. none of these

23. A compound consonant is one that is a consonant + sigma.  True

24. A Greek aspirated consonant is pronounced with air accompanying or following the consonant. True

25. Aspiration is usually signaled by the letter “h” in English.  True

26. The four aspirated Greek consonants are Θ θ, Ρ ρ, Φ φ, and Χ χ. True

27. The earliest forms of the Greek letters were the capital letters. True

28. Minuscule letters came before uncial letters. False

29. There are no inscriptions of John’s Gospel written with the uncial script. False

30. Majuscule letters came before the uncial letters. True

31. The uncial style extended over one thousand years. True
32. The eight Greek proper diphthongs include:
   a. αι  ου  ει  ηι  
   b. οι  ηυ  ιε  υο  
   c. ει  ιι  υι  ου  
   d. οι  ηυ  αι  αε

33. Which groups of Greek diphthongs are phonetically the same?
   a. αι  ιε  ηι  
   b. ηι  αι  
   c. ει  ηι  αι  
   d. ω ω o

34. 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.

35. The three Greek compound consonants are
   a. ζζ, εε, ψψ  
   b. εε, ψψ, ιι  
   c. ζζ, εε, Y u  
   d. θθ, ιι, φφ

36. The aspirated Greek consonants include
   a. θθ, ηη, χχ  
   b. θθ, φφ, χχ  
   c. ηη, φφ, χχ  
   d. θθ, ρρ, χχ, T τ
37. Which group of corresponding letters is correct?
   a. νικα = ΝΙΚΑ          c. πανθι = ΠΑΝΘΗΙ
   b. λογω = ΛΟΔΙ          d. μυεια = ΜΝΕΙΗΙ

38. Which of the following belong to the stop consonants?
   a. Γ γ Θ θ Ρ ρ          c. Φ φ Κ κ Λ λ
   b. Π π Γ γ Τ τ          d. Α α Δ δ Β β

39. Which of the following are the three orders?
   a. voiced, unvoiced, and aspirate
   b. nasal, sibilant, compound
   c. palatal, dental, and labial
   d. aspirate, sibilant, and voiced

40. *Kappa* belongs to the same unvoiced order and is coordinate with
    which consonants?
   a. Τ τ Θ θ
   b. Θ θ Φ φ
   c. Δ δ Τ τ
   d. Π π Τ τ

41. *Thēta* belongs to the same aspirated order and is coordinate with
    which consonants?
   a. Χ χ Φ φ
   b. Τ τ Π π
   c. Δ δ Β β
   d. Φ φ Τ τ

42. *Bēta* belongs to the same voiced order and is coordinate with which
    consonants?
   a. Κ κ Π π
   b. Γ γ Δ δ
   c. Θ θ Γ γ
   d. Χ χ Φ φ
43. Compound consonants belong to which consonant classification?
   a. liquid  
   b. continuants  
   c. nasal  
   d. stops

44. What are the three semi-consonants?
   a. ꝲ ꝱ Ꝺ Ꝼ  c. ꟁ Ɤ ꟍ ꟎  
   b. ꝰ ꝱ ꝲ ꝳ  d. Ꟑ ꟑ ꟒ ꟓ  

45. The two Greek breathing marks are:
   a. monosyllabic and disyllabic  c. acute and circumflex  
   b. crasis and coronis  d. smooth and rough

46. When ὑ ψιλόν (Ὑ υ) begins a word, it always has
   a. a smooth breathing mark  c. a rough accent  
   b. a rough breathing mark  d. none of the above

47. Every Greek word that begins with a vowel or diphthong must have
   a. an accent  c. a breathing mark and accent  
   b. a breathing mark  d. a breathing mark if accented

48. What are the three primary Greek accents?
   a. �塄塄塄  c. ᥪ OpenGL AD                                      
   b. ᥬ蓇 ᥬ蓇 ᥬ蓇  
   d. ᥬ蓇 ᥬ蓇 ᥬ蓇
49. How many syllables does ἐωράκαμεν have?
   a. 3   c. 5
   b. 4   d. 6

50. How many syllables does ἀνεωγχθη have?
   a. 3   c. 5
   b. 4   d. 6

51. How many syllables does μιμνήσκομαι have?
   a. 3   c. 5
   b. 4   d. 6

52. How many syllables does ὀρκωμοσία have?
   a. 3   c. 5
   b. 4   d. 6

53. How many syllables does Αἰωνία have?
   a. 3   c. 5
   b. 4   d. 6

54. Which example is a polysyllabic word?
   a. ὅτα   c. λέοντι
   b. λόγοι   d. πρός
55. Which example is a monosyllabic word?
   a. σύ  c. λέντι
   b. λόγοι  d. δίσγγέλλω

56. When a vowel begins a word which is also a capital letter, the rough breathing mark is placed where?
   a. over the vowel  c. under the vowel
   b. before the vowel  d. after the vowel

57. A smooth breathing mark specifies that there is
   a. aspiration  c. an accent mark over the ultima
   b. no aspiration  d. a vowel in the word

58. Accents are associated with what kind of letters?
   a. consonants  c. semi-vowels
   b. vowels, diphthongs, and rhō  d. vowels and diphthongs

59. Breathing marks are associated with what kind of letters?
   a. consonants  c. semi-vowels
   b. vowels and diphthongs  d. vowels, diphthongs, and rhō

60. Which of the following pair of words are correctly transliterated?
   a. ῥαπίζω  rhapizo  c. ῥαπίζο rhapizō
   b. ῥαπίζω  hrapizō  d. ῥαπίζω rapizō
61. Every word has as many syllables as it has separate
   a. consonants  
   b. vowels and diphthongs  
   c. semi-vowels  
   d. total number of consonants

62. As far as syllabification is concerned, two consecutive vowels which
do not form a diphthong are
   a. divided into syllables  
   b. marked breathing  
   c. pronounced together  
   d. never divided

63. A single consonant surrounded by vowels normally
   a. are omitted  
   b. are not pronounced  
   c. begins a new syllable  
   d. never occurs

64. The two liquid voiced continuants are lambda and rhō. True

65. The three labial stop consonants are bēta, pī, and thēta. False

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

67. The palatal consonant stops 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

68. Gamma may be either a voiced consonant stop, or a nasal continuant. True

69. Two or more consonants together within a word begin a new syllable if
they can begin a word. True

70. A word that has three or more syllables is called monosyllabic. False

71. The penult syllable of λόγος is λό. True
Phonological Examination
Phonology: Lessons 1-5

72. If a syllable contains a long vowel (Η η, Ω ω) or diphthong, its quantity is undefined.  False

73. An inseparable grouping of consonants is called a consonant cluster.  True

74. Syllables are not usually divided between double consonants.  False

75. When a syllable is said to be “closed”, it means that the syllable ends with a vowel or diphthong.  False

76. Accent sustention pertains to the accent’s ability to carry the syllable or syllables that follow.  True

77. What are the least stable phonetic sounds among the Greek letters?
   a. consonants    c. consonants and vowels
   b. vowels        d. consonants and diphthongs

78. How is the last syllable of a Greek word designated?
   a. open            c. antepenult
   b. penult          d. ultima

79. How is the next to the last syllable of a Greek word designated?
   a. antepenult      c. penult
   b. closed          d. ultima

80. How many syllables does ἀπεστράφησαν contain?
   a. 3              c. 5
   b. 4              d. 6

81. How many syllables does ἐγγυερμένον contain?
   a. 3              c. 5
   b. 4              d. 6
82. How many syllables does Σπούδασον contain?
   a. 3  
   b. 4  
   c. 5  
   d. 6

83. How many syllables does ΜΟΙΧΕΥΟΝΤΑΣ contain?
   a. 3  
   b. 4  
   c. 5  
   d. 6

84. How many syllables does ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΙΑΙ contain?
   a. 3  
   b. 4  
   c. 5  
   d. 6

85. Only the last four syllables of any Greek word are labeled and may be accented. False

86. ΩΙ is transliterated into English as “οÏ”. False

87. ΗΙ is transliterated into English as “αÏ”. False

88. The Greek letter Ξ ζ is transliterated into English as “ch”. False

89. When upsilon is not part of a diphthong, it is transliterated into English as “y”. True

90. The combination of στρ is an example of a compound consonant. False

91. The combination of μν is an example of a double consonant. False

92. All Greek diacritical markings were common place in NTGreek documents. False

93. Ωmega is transliterated into English as “o”. False

94. There are four improper diphthongs in NTGreek. False
95. The Greek consonant Χ χ is transliterated into English as “x”.  False

96. A smooth breathing mark over a vowel or diphthong specifies that it has no aspiration.  True

97. Syllable quantity affects accentuation.  True

98. Accent sustention pertains to the accent’s ability to carry the syllable or syllables that come before.  False

99. When a smooth breathing mark and circumflex accent occur over the same vowel or diphthong, the smooth breathing mark comes first.  False

100. When a vowel begins a Greek word that is also a capital letter, the accent is always placed over the vowel.  False

**Examination Evaluation**

Total possible points: 100 (each question is worth 1 point)

Subtract the incorrect answers from the total possible points. The result is your percentage of correct answers. If the percentage falls below 85%, it is suggested that you review the lessons again and retake the examination before proceeding to Lesson Six.