

TEACHER GUIDE

10th–12th Grade

Includes Student
Worksheets

Language
Studies



Weekly Lesson Schedule



Student Worksheets

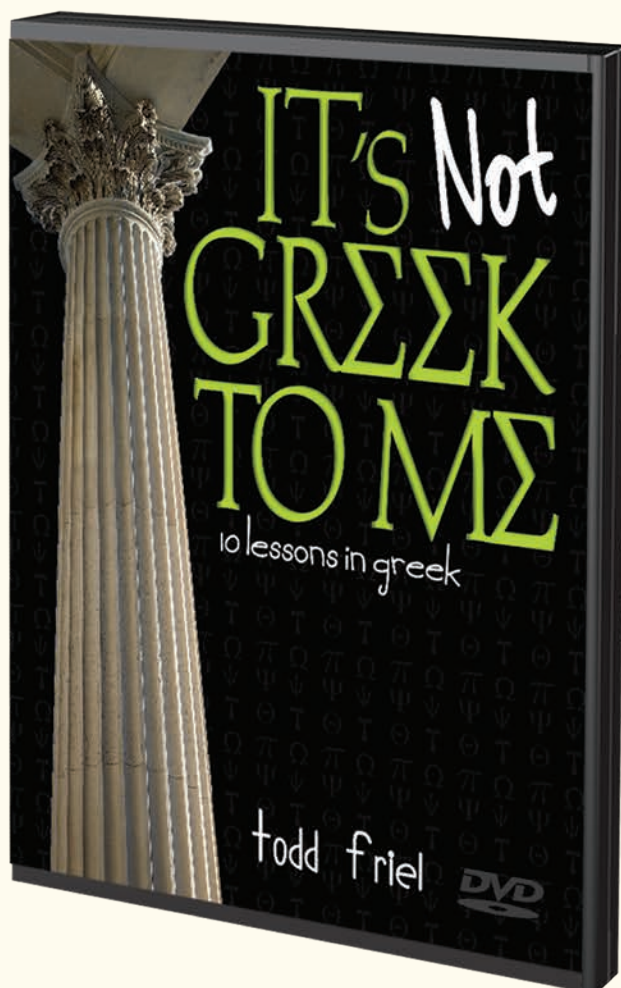


Quizzes



Answer Key

INTRO TO BIBLICAL GREEK



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Weekly Lesson Schedule



Practice Sheets



Quizzes



Answer Key

Intro to Biblical Greek



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MASTERBOOKS
— CURRICULUM —

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Author Bio:

Todd Friel is a fun and engaging speaker with a knack for making things like Greek and hermeneutics easy to understand. His presentations are filled with a mix of humor and a strong Biblical foundation. He is the host of the nationally syndicated Wretched TV and Wretched Radio programs, and author of *Jesus Unmasked*, *Stressed Out*, and *Reset for Parents*. He is also the author and producer of over two dozen Bible study courses. Todd has one wife, three children, and a dog.

Using This Teacher Guide

Features: The suggested weekly schedule enclosed has easy-to-manage lessons that guide the reading, worksheets, and all assessments. The pages of this guide are perforated and three-hole punched so materials are easy to tear out, hand out, grade, and store. Teachers are encouraged to adjust the schedule and materials needed in order to best work within their unique educational program.

Lesson Scheduling: Students are instructed to read the pages in their book and then complete the corresponding section provided by the teacher. Assessments that may include worksheets, activities, quizzes, and tests are given at regular intervals with space to record each grade. Space is provided on the weekly schedule for assignment dates, and flexibility in scheduling is encouraged. Teachers may adapt the scheduled days per each unique student situation. As the student completes each assignment, this can be marked with an “X” in the box.



Approximately 15 to 30 minutes per lesson, three to four days a week



Includes answer keys for worksheets, practice sheets, and quizzes.



Worksheets for each video lesson



Quizzes are included to help reinforce learning and provide assessment opportunities.



Designed for grades 10 to 12 in a one-year course to earn ½ language credit

Course Objectives: Students completing this course will learn

- ✓ the Greek alphabet
- ✓ punctuation and how it is used
- ✓ nouns, verbs, voice, and moods
- ✓ nominative, genitives, vocatives, accusatives, and datives
- ✓ how to understand many of the Greek references your pastor makes
- ✓ the importance of properly translating the Bible
- ✓ how a concordance and lexicon work.

Course Description

Intro to Biblical Greek is an elective course that lays the groundwork for further study of the language.

The purpose of the course is to simplify many of the basic concepts of biblical Greek and give you an edge should you continue with more advanced studies of the language. This is not structured as a typical language course. It is essentially a “starter kit” that will get you reading and understanding biblical Greek. It will not give you a daily lesson on pronunciation or practicing verb conjugation, but is instead designed to give you a working knowledge of biblical Greek, not a specific mastery of it.

This video-based learning program is a basic introduction to biblical or Koine Greek. Complete a flexible course that includes suggestions for lesson schedules depending on how extensive you want the course to be. Student worksheets, practice sheets, quizzes, answer keys, and suggested ongoing resources and projects to enhance learning are included in this teacher guide.

Developed for use by individuals or families, now in just one semester you can go beyond simple memorization to actually begin to grasp the meaning and message of the Greek texts! An understanding of biblical Greek can help students understand the truths of the New Testament in a deeper way, as well as grasp the fullness of God’s perfect timing, using a vastly known language to communicate the Good News of Jesus Christ throughout the Western world. Be inspired to love the Savior more as you grasp the Bible’s message more clearly!

The course consists of 10 lessons on DVD. Student and parent educators have flexibility in how they wish to use the schedule based on the abilities and interests of each individual learner. The course is flexible enough to be worked into an existing course schedule with little disruption. Advanced students could complete this course in a two-week period if lessons are limited only to the DVDs and memorization of the Greek alphabet — however, enough activities and course materials are included in the student worksheets to last a semester using the suggested daily schedule. Course expansion ideas for students wanting to take their study to a full year are also provided.

Course Expansion: As noted, the course can be a straightforward introduction of biblical Greek, limited to the scope of the DVD lessons, or the course can be expanded in any number of ways that would offer additional hours to earn additional course credit.

Use internet resources and websites to add additional material or practice opportunities (i.e., reading and writing opportunities). There are many great online resources. Here are a few to get you started:

www.ibiblio.org/koine/greek/lessons/

www.chlt.org/FirstGreekBook/JWW_FGB5.html

www.billmounce.com/classes

www.thebereanapproach.com/id9.html

Translation comparisons — choose 5 to 10 verses at the start of the course from no more than three biblical translations. Have the student write their understanding of each before the course begins. Once the DVD lessons are over, the student needs to write each verse in biblical Greek and write their understanding of it in this language. Then, those thoughts can be compared and contrasted with their thoughts on the other translations chosen for verses at the beginning of the course.

Term paper — topics could include how the use of biblical Greek helped to spread Christianity and the early church, how languages like Koine Greek evolve as a “street” language of the people, a comparison of Koine vs. Classical Greek, or what criteria serious Bible students can use to evaluate various commentaries.

Master the use of a lexicon — understand how and why it can be an effective tool for biblical study. Use a lexicon to translate a chapter or book of the Bible.

Google Books has a variety of free ebooks related to the study and understanding of biblical Greek. Reading assignments and other tasks could be based on any of these per the student’s interest and desire to dig deeper into the language.

Grading Options for This Course: It is always the prerogative of an educator to assess student grades however he or she might deem best. The following is only a suggested guideline based on the material presented through this course:

To calculate the percentage of the worksheets, quizzes, and tests, the educator may use the following guide. Divide total number of questions correct (example: 43) by the total number of questions possible (example: 46) to calculate the percentage out of 100 possible. $43/46 = 93$ percent correct.

The suggested grade values are noted as follows: 90 to 100 percent = A; 80 to 89 percent = B; 70 to 79 percent = C; 60 to 69 percent = D; and 0 to 59 percent = F.

Recommended Resources:

The Basics of Biblical Greek by Dr. William D. Mounce.

Interlinear Bible, *Strong’s Concordance*, lexicon, commentaries (all of these can be found online for free at www.biblehub.com).

Also, another great resource for home Bible study would be a *Word Study Greek-English New Testament*.

Semester Suggested Daily Schedule

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Semester-First Quarter					
Week 1	Day 1	Watch Lesson 1 • <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 2	Greek Lesson 1: Worksheet 1 • Pages 15-16 • Teacher Guide • (TG)			
	Day 3	Greek Lesson 1: Worksheet 2 • Pages 17-18 • (TG)			
	Day 4				
	Day 5				
Week 2	Day 6	Watch Lesson 2 • <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 7	Greek Lesson 2: Worksheet 1 • Page 19 • (TG)			
	Day 8	Greek Lesson 2: Worksheet 2 • Pages 21-22 • (TG)			
	Day 9				
	Day 10				
Week 3	Day 11	Practice Sheet 1 • Page 65 • (TG)			
	Day 12	Practice Sheet 2 • Page 67 • (TG)			
	Day 13	Practice Sheet 3 • Page 69 • (TG)			
	Day 14	Practice Sheet 4 • Page 71 • (TG)			
	Day 15				
Week 4	Day 16	Greek Lesson 2: Worksheet 3 • Page 23 • (TG)			
	Day 17	Practice Sheet 5 • Page 73 • (TG)			
	Day 18	Greek Lesson 2: Worksheet 4 • Page 25 • (TG)			
	Day 19				
	Day 20				
Week 5	Day 21	Watch Lesson 3 • <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 22	Greek Lesson 3: Worksheet 1 • Pages 27-28 • (TG)			
	Day 23	Practice Sheet 6 • Page 75 • (TG)			
	Day 24	Practice Sheet 7 • Page 77 • (TG)			
	Day 25				
Week 6	Day 26	Greek Lesson 3: Worksheet 2 • Page 29 • (TG)			
	Day 27	Greek Lesson 3: Worksheet 3 • Page 31 • (TG)			
	Day 28				
	Day 29	Pre-Quiz Review Day, Lessons 1-3			
	Day 30	Quiz 1 • Lessons 1-3 • Pages 103-104 • (TG)			
Week 7	Day 31	Watch Lesson 4 • <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 32	Greek Lesson 4: Worksheet 1 • Page 33 • (TG)			
	Day 33	Practice Sheet 8 • Page 79 • (TG)			
	Day 34	Greek Lesson 4: Worksheet 2 • Pages 35-36 • (TG)			
	Day 35				

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Week 8	Day 36	Practice Sheet 9 • Page 81 • (TG)			
	Day 37	Greek Lesson 4: Worksheet 3 • Pages 37-38 • (TG)			
	Day 38	Practice Sheet 10 • Page 83 • (TG)			
	Day 39				
	Day 40				
Week 9	Day 41	Watch Lesson 5 • <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 42	Greek Lesson 5: Worksheet 1 • Pages 39-40 • (TG)			
	Day 43	Greek Lesson 5: Worksheet 2 • Page 41 • (TG)			
	Day 44				
	Day 45	Pre-Quiz Review Day, Lessons 4–5			
Semester-Second Quarter					
Week 1	Day 46	Quiz 2 • Lessons 4–5 • Page 105 • (TG)			
	Day 47				
	Day 48	Watch Lesson 6 • <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 49	Greek Lesson 6: Worksheet 1 • Pages 43-44 • (TG)			
	Day 50	Practice Sheet 11 • Page 85 • (TG)			
Week 2	Day 51	Greek Lesson 6: Worksheet 2 • Pages 45-46 • (TG)			
	Day 52	Practice Sheet 12 • Page 87 • (TG)			
	Day 53	Watch Lesson 7 • <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 54	Greek Lesson 7: Worksheet 1 • Page 47 • (TG)			
	Day 55				
Week 3	Day 56	Practice Sheet 13 • Page 89 • (TG)			
	Day 57	Practice Sheet 14 • Pages 91-92 • (TG)			
	Day 58	Greek Lesson 7: Worksheet 2 • Pages 49-50 • (TG)			
	Day 59	Practice Sheet 15 • Page 93 • (TG)			
	Day 60				
Week 4	Day 61	Pre-Quiz Review Day, Lessons 6–7			
	Day 62	Quiz 3 • Lessons 6–7 • Pages 107-108 • (TG)			
	Day 63				
	Day 64	Watch Lesson 8 • <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 65	Greek Lesson 8: Worksheet 1 • Page 51 • (TG)			
Week 5	Day 66	Greek Lesson 8: Worksheet 2 • Pages 53-54 • (TG)			
	Day 67	Practice Sheet 16 • Page 95 • (TG)			
	Day 68	Greek Lesson 8: Worksheet 3 • Pages 55-56 • (TG)			
	Day 69				
	Day 70				

Date	Day	Assignment	Due Date	✓	Grade
Week 6	Day 71	Watch Lesson 9 • <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 72	Greek Lesson 9: Worksheet 1 • Pages 57-58 • (TG)			
	Day 73				
	Day 74	Greek Lesson 9: Worksheet 2 • Pages 59-60 • (TG)			
	Day 75	Practice Sheet 17 • Pages 97-98 • (TG)			
Week 7	Day 76	Practice Sheet 18 • Pages 99-100 • (TG)			
	Day 77				
	Day 78	Watch Lesson 10 • <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 79	Greek Lesson 10: Worksheet 1 • Pages 61-62 • (TG)			
	Day 80				
Week 8	Day 81	Pre-Quiz Review Day, Lessons 8–10			
	Day 82	Quiz 4 • Lessons 8–10 • Pages 109-110 • (TG)			
	Day 83				
	Day 84	Review Lessons 1–3: <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 85				
Week 9	Day 86	Review Lessons 4–5: <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 87				
	Day 88	Review Lessons 6–7: <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
	Day 89				
	Day 90	Review Lessons 8–10: <i>It's Not Greek to Me</i> DVD			
		Final Grade			

Greek Alphabet Chart

Case		English Name	Transliteration
Upper	Lower		
A	α	alpha	a
B	β	beta	b
Γ	γ	gamma	g ¹
Δ	δ	delta	d
E	ε	epsilon	e
Z	ζ	zeta	z
H	η	eta	ê or e
Θ	θ	theta	th
I	ι	iota	i
K	κ	kappa	k
Λ	λ	lambda	l
M	μ	mu	m
N	ν	nu	n
E	ξ	xi	x
O	ο	omicron	o
Π	π	pi	p
P	ρ	rho	r
Σ	ς or σ	sigma	s
T	τ	tau	t
Υ	υ	upsilon	u or y
Φ	φ	phi	ph
X	χ	chi	ch
Ψ	ψ	psi	ps
Ω	ω	omega	ô or o

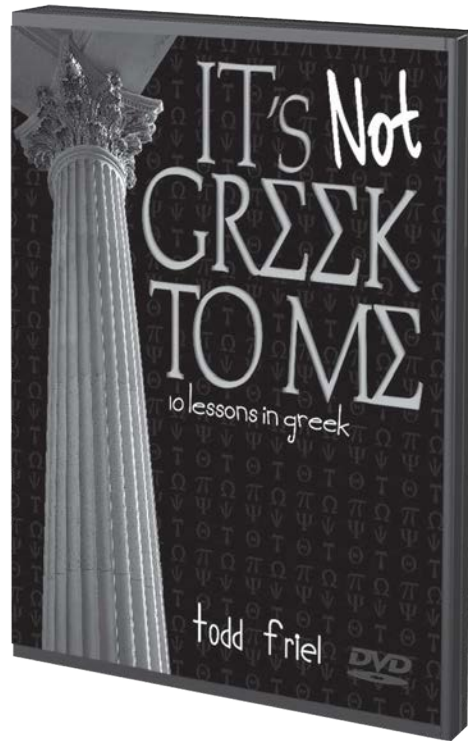
¹ Gamma. When gamma is found in combination with another consonant, it may be transliterated as an "n"; γγ = ng; γκ = nk; γξ = nx; γχ = nch (gutenberg.org/wiki/Gutenberg:Greek_How-To). Follow the gutenberg.org link for additional information on transliteration.

What is transliteration?

When you write letters from one alphabet into corresponding letters from another alphabet, it is called transliteration. It is an important concept to know because often it is used rather than the original alphabet of the language for easier understanding.

What about pronunciations?

If you are interested in learning more about pronunciation of biblical Greek, the following link explains some of the challenges and pronunciations that you can explore: www.biblicalgreek.org/grammar/pronunciation



Greek Language Worksheets

for Use with

It's Not Greek to Me

DVD Learning Program



Welcome to “It’s Not Greek to Me: Knowing Enough to Be Dangerous.”

Your teacher has an inferiority complex and prefers to be called Mr. _____.

This course is for you if:

1. You are a layperson who wants to _____.
2. You plan on studying first-year Greek in order to _____.

What you will not learn:

1. How to _____.

To translate means what?

To interpret means what?

2. Vocables = _____.

3. Endings

Activity

Look up the word “declension.” What does it mean? Does the dictionary you used have an example? If so, write it down.



What you will learn:

1. How to _____ Greek.

2. How to _____ Greek.

3. How the language works. Nike says, "Just Do It!" We say, "Just _____ It!"

4. How to utilize a _____.

5. How to use a _____.

6. Your English will get "gooder" (or more correctly _____)!

7. You will recognize Greek roots in many English words:
>Ergon = _____.

>Adelphos = _____.

8. Can check the Scriptures yourself to discern true from _____ teaching.

9. Get more out of _____.

10. Understand your _____ when he makes Greek language references.

11. You will see the brilliance of God in using the Greek language to get the Good News to all nations. Classical Greek: 8th century B.C. Homer to Plato in 4th. Very precise and nuanced, far more than Hebrew, and far less messy. In the fourth century, Phillip of Macedonia conquered Athens. His son, Alexander the Great, studied under Aristotle and learned Greek. It was Alexander's desire to Hellenize the world and the Greek language was a part of it. But this sophisticated language soon started getting mingled with other languages and the result was Koine = street (or common) Greek. This is the language the New Testament was written in. **Give an example of a word from a language other than English that has been widely adopted.**

Why did God choose this language? Give three examples. Why was this important?

12. You will love your _____ more.

Study the following example. Take a ruler or piece of paper and cover all but the top line. Then reveal the second, then the third.

John 1:1

έν	ἀρχῆ	ἦν	ὁ	λόγος	καὶ	ὁ	λόγος	ἦν	πρὸς	τὸν	θεόν
en	archē	ēn	o	logos	kai	o	logos	ēn	pros	ton	theon
In	beginning	was	the	word	and	the	word	was	with	the	God

It is important to understand how letters form the words that form the text in both Greek and English.

Special Activity

Read Philippians 2:5–11, then note your first impressions of the text and what you believe was meant by Paul when he first wrote this to the church at Philippi. You will read this same passage at the end of the course in Lesson Ten with your new tools for understanding Scripture!



Bad news: not everyone pronounces Koine Greek the same way.

Good news: You can goof and blame it on your teacher.

We get the word *alphabet* from the first two letters in Greek: _____.

Greek used to be written with all capital letters. Now, capital letters are only used in proper names, cities/states, and at the beginning of a sentence.

There are 24 letters in the Greek alphabet and you need to memorize them. You must be able to recognize, pronounce, and write the letters. **On page 11 of the study guide, there is a removable alphabet chart to assist you with this.** In addition, you will find an excellent online memorization resource for learning the alphabet at <http://memorize.com/greek-alphabet>. For pronunciation practice, please review the video.

Part 1: Alpha – Mu

Memorize Alpha – Mu. When you become proficient in recognizing, pronouncing, and writing the letters move on to Part 2.

Case		English Name
Upper	Lower	
A	α	alpha
B	β	beta
Γ	γ	gamma
Δ	δ	delta
E	ε	epsilon
Z	ζ	zeta
H	η	eta
Θ	θ	theta
I	ι	iota
K	κ	kappa
Λ	λ	lambda
M	μ	mu

Part 2: Nu – Omega

Memorize Nu – Omega. When you become proficient in recognizing, pronouncing, and writing the letters, move on to Part 3 on Lesson 2, Worksheet 2.

Case		English Name
Upper	Lower	
N	ν	nu
Ξ	ξ	xi
O	ο	omicron
Π	π	pi
P	ρ	rho
Σ	ς or σ	sigma
T	τ	tau
Υ	υ	upsilon
Φ	φ	phi
X	χ	chi
Ψ	ψ	psi
Ω	ω	omega

**Part 3: Vowels and Diphthongs**

Memorize the Greek vowels and diphthongs. You want to be able to recognize, pronounce, and write them from memory.

There are seven vowels in the Greek alphabet, and they will have either a long or short sound.

Greek Vowels	
Short	Long
α (alpha) – as in father	α (alpha) – same only held longer
ε (epsilon) – as in sled	η (eta) – as in play
ο (omicron) – as in Ontario	ω (omega) – as in boat
ι (iota) – as in fish	ι (iota) – as in police
υ (upsilon) – as in flute	υ (upsilon) – same only held longer

Four of the vowels are considered “open” and three are “closed.” Say “a” as in adoption and you will notice your throat feels open. Say the letter “i” as in dipstick and you will notice your throat feels closed or constricted.

The **open vowels** are α, ε, η, ο, ω.

The **closed vowels** are ι, υ.

Vowel combinations are called diphthongs. Diphthongs are two vowels combined to make one new sound.

There are no silent letters in Greek pronunciation. Every letter sound is pronounced except vowel combinations (diphthongs). It is important to memorize the diphthongs because not every vowel combination is a diphthong. Sometimes you have to pronounce the two vowels separately.

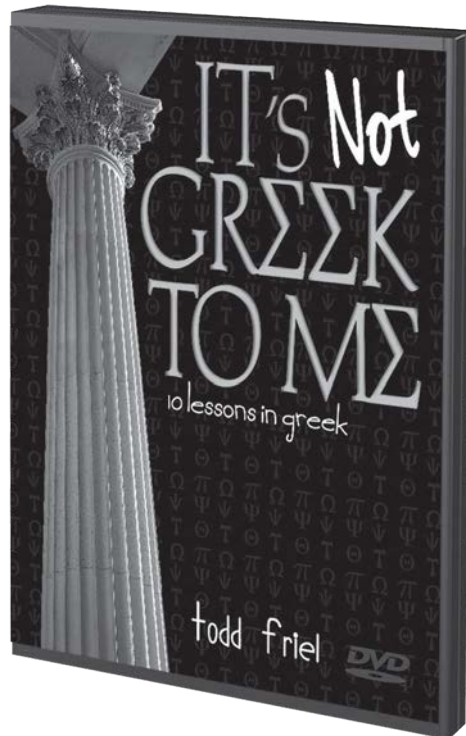
Example: οι is a diphthong, but ιο is not. (Compare the **oi** in **Illinois** with the **io** in **Ohio**. The **oi** in **Illinois** makes one vowel sound, whereas the **i** and **o** in **Ohio** are clearly two distinct sounds).

Proper Greek Diphthongs

αι is pronounced ai	as in Thailand or aisle
ει is pronounced ei	as in eight or freight
οι is pronounced oi	as in Illinois or oil
αυ is pronounced ow	as in cow or bow
ευ is pronounced eu	as in feud or fuel
ηυ is pronounced the same as ευ	as in feud or fuel
ου is pronounced ou	as in soup or food
υι is pronounced uee	as in queen

Improper Greek diphthongs are: α, η, and ω. These improper diphthongs contain an iota subscript that serves as the second vowel. What is an ι (iota) subscript? When a small ι appears underneath either one of these letters, it is called an improper diphthong or iota subscript (because it is UNDER a letter). While the ι is not pronounced, it can change the meaning of the word, so it should not be ignored.

Do NOT move forward until you have your alphabet and diphthongs memorized! There will be a quiz. No, I am not kidding. You have to learn this. Don't make me turn this lesson around!



Greek Practice Sheets
for Use with
It's Not Greek To Me
DVD Learning Program



Fill in the missing Greek upper and lower case letters in the chart below.

Case		English Name	Transliteration
Upper	Lower		
		alpha	a
		beta	b
		gamma	g ¹
		delta	d
		epsilon	e
		zeta	z
		eta	ê or e
		theta	th
		iota	i
		kappa	k
		lambda	l
		mu	m
Ν	ν	nu	n
Ξ	ξ	xi	x
Ο	ο	omicron	o
Π	π	pi	p
Ρ	ρ	rho	r
Σ	ς or σ	sigma	s
Τ	τ	tau	t
Υ	υ	upsilon	u or y
Φ	φ	phi	ph
Χ	χ	chi	ch
Ψ	ψ	psi	ps
Ω	ω	omega	ô or o

Quizzes



True or False: (5 Points Each Question)

1. Greek is always written in capital letters.

True False

2. There are 24 letters in the Greek alphabet just like the English alphabet.

True False

3. Koine Greek was the "street" language of New Testament times.

True False

4. There are seven vowels in the Greek alphabet.

True False

5. There are always silent letters in Greek pronunciation.

True False

6. Vowel combinations are called diphthongs.

True False

7. There are two open vowels and four closed vowels in New Testament Greek.

True False

8. Instead of A to Z, the Greek alphabet is alpha to omega.

True False

9. Greek punctuation marks resemble English punctuation.

True False

10. There are five Greek accent marks.

True False

11. There are eight rules of syllabification.

True False

12. Circumflex is a Greek accent mark.

True False

13. Two Greek accent marks are called breathing marks.

True False

14. Grave, accute, and circumflex are the Greek accent marks that indicate emphasis when you pronounce a word.

True False

15. Diphthongs need to be identified before proper pronuciation can be done.

True False

List the five steps to pronouncing a Greek word (each correct answer is worth 5 points):

1. ex. First, count the number of vowels

2.

3.

4.

5.

Answer Keys
for
Worksheets, Practice Sheets,
and Quizzes

***It's Not Greek to Me* — Worksheet Answer Keys**

Lesson One: Worksheet 1: Don't Memorize, Just Get It!

Welcome to "It's Not Greek to Me: Knowing Enough to Be Dangerous."

Your teacher has an inferiority complex and prefers to be called Mr. **Friel**.

This course is for you if:

1. You are a layperson who wants to **go deeper in studying the Word**.
2. You plan on studying first-year Greek in order to **translate it**.

Page 1 of Todd's Greek textbook: "Declensions: There are three declensions in Greek, instead of five as in Latin. To these, because of their general uniformity, the o-stems serve as a good introduction. In nouns of the o-declension an acute ' on the ultima in the nominative is changed to a circumflex in the genitive and dative of both numbers."

That will make sense when we are done.

What you will not learn:

1. How to **translate**.

To translate means **to express one language into another language**.

To interpret means **to explain the meaning of the original language**.

2. Vocables = **vocabulary**
3. Endings

Look up the word "declension." What does it mean? **Answer will vary.**

Lesson One: Worksheet 2: Don't Memorize, Just Get It!

What you will learn:

1. How to **read** Greek.
2. How to **speak** Greek.
3. How the language works. Nike says, "Just Do It!" We say, "Just **Get It!**"
4. How to utilize a **concordance**.
5. How to use a **lexicon**.
6. Your English will get "gooder." (Or more correctly, **better!**)
7. You will recognize Greek roots in many English words:
 - >Ergon = **work**.
 - >Adelphos = **brother**
8. Can check the Scriptures yourself to discern true from **false** teaching.
9. Get more out of **commentaries**.
10. Understand your **pastor** when he makes Greek language references.

11. Answers will vary.

Why did God choose this language?

1. **Specific** and **precise**;
2. All could understand;
3. **Global**.

12. You will love your *Savior* more.

Lesson Two: Worksheet 1: The Alphabet

We get the word *alphabet* from the first two letters in Greek: **alpha beta**

Lesson Two: Worksheet 3: The Alphabet

Upper Case	Lower Case	English Name
A	α	alpha
B	β	beta
Γ	γ	gamma
Δ	δ	delta
E	ε	epsilon
Z	ζ	zeta
H	η	eta
Θ	θ	theta
I	ι	iota
K	κ	kappa
Λ	λ	lambda
M	μ	mu
N	ν	nu
Ξ	ξ	xi
O	ο	omicron
Π	π	pi
P	ρ	rho
Σ	ς or σ	sigma
T	τ	tau
Υ	υ	upsilon
Φ	φ	phi
X	χ	chi
Ψ	ψ	psi
Ω	ω	omega

Lesson Two: Worksheet 4: The Alphabet

1. Proper diphthongs:
 1. αι , 2. ει, 3. οι, 4. αυ, 5. ευ, 6. ον, 7. Νι
2. Improper diphthongs:
 1. ρ, η, φ
3. Greek vowels:
 - α, ε, η, ο, ω, ι, υ
4. Open vowels:
 - α, ε, η, ο, ω

Lesson Three: Worksheet 1: Punctuation and Practice

1. , = comma
2. . = period
3. • = semicolon
4. : = question mark
5. ‘ = apostrophe if letter drops out

Rough

Soft

Grave (´)

Acute (ˆ)

Circumflex (˘)

Lesson Three: Worksheet 2: Punctuation and Practice

- 3 vowels; ο, ῶ, ο
- 1 diphthong; οῶ
- 2 vowel sounds; οῶ , ο and therefore, 2 syllables
- (οῶ)
- (u'-tos)

Lesson Three: Worksheet 3: Punctuation and Practice

1. Five punctuation marks:
 1. , = comma
 2. . = period
 3. • = semicolon
 4. : = question mark
 5. ‘ = apostrophe if letter drops out

It's Not Greek to Me 🗝️ Quiz Answer Keys

Quiz 1: Lessons 1–3:

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. F
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. T
10. T
11. F
12. T
13. T
14. T
15. T

4. T
5. F
6. F
7. T
8. T
9. F
10. T
11. F
12. T
13. T
14. T
15. T
16. T
17. F
18. F
19. T
20. T

List 5 of 6 steps to pronouncing a Greek word (each correct answer is worth 5 points):

1. ex. First, count the number of vowels.
2. Then, where there are two or more vowels in succession, identify pairs of vowels that form diphthongs.
3. Next, counting each diphthong as one vowel sound, and every other vowel as a vowel sound, count the total number of vowel sounds. This is the number of syllables in the word.
4. Pronounce the syllables, syllable by syllable.
5. Identify the syllable that has an accent mark indicating that syllable should be stressed.
6. Pronounce the whole word, stressing the accented syllable.

Quiz 2: Lessons 4–5:

1. F
2. T
3. T

Quiz 3: Lessons 6–7:

1. T
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. T
10. F
11. T
12. T
13. T
14. T
15. T
16. T
17. F