# The Ancient Greek Alphabet

1) For thousands of years, humans wrote without any _____.
2) Instead of letters, they used _____.
3) There could be _____ of these symbols, so it took many years to learn to _____.
4) Where did the first alphabet appear? How do we know?

5) The very early letters were probably brought to the Greeks by the _____. The Greeks added a twist by adding _____ and deciding how each letter should be _____.
6) Where does the word alphabet come from?

7) Eventually, the _____ made some changes to what the Greeks had done.
8) In the earliest societies, writing was simply used for _____. For the Greeks, they loved having a good time. The earliest Greek writing is about _____ and _____ life.
9) Which of the following is NOT something the Greeks wrote?
   a. Names on pottery
   b. Directions on how to build things
   c. Poems and stories
   d. Offerings to the gods
   e. Riddles and jokes
10) The Greek alphabet was originally written (and read) from _____ to _____.
11) By the _____ century BCE, Greek writing settled into the same pattern we use today.
12) Eventually they cut it down from thousands of characters to only about _____.

13) It was originally written with only _____ letters.

14) There were originally different local versions of the Greek alphabet, but eventually the version used in the city-state of _____ became the standard Greek alphabet.

15) What is the first letter in the Greek alphabet?

a. A
c. Ω
b. Φ
d. Π

16) What is the last letter in the Greek alphabet?

a. A
c. Ω
b. Φ
d. Π

17) Which of the following letters does NOT have a Greek equivalent?

a. I
c. U
b. X
d. W

18) Match the name of the given Greek letters with their names:

| | |
|---|---|
| Φ | |
| Τ | |
| Γ | |
| Λ | |
| Δ | |

19) For the following words, and phrases, use the chart to translate them.

a. ΤΥΡΤΛΕ
e. ΧΙΛΔΡΕΝ
b. ΓΑΖΕΛΛΕ
f. ΘΙΝΚ
c. ΡΟΚΕΤΣ
g. ΕΛΕΦΑΝΤ
d. ΛΕΑΡΝΙΝΓ ΙΣ ΠΟΨΕΡ
h. ΣΜΙΛΕ