

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. Α
- b. Φ
- c. Ω
- d. Π

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

- a. Α
- b. Φ
- c. Ω
- d. Π

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

- a. I
- b. X
- c. U
- 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. ΤΥΠΤΑΕ
- b. ΓΑΖΕΛΛΕ
- c. ΠΟΚΕΤΣ
- d. ΛΕΑΡΝΙΝΓ ΙΣ ΠΟΒΕΡ
- e. ΧΙΛΔΡΕΝ
- f. ΘΙΝΚ
- g. ΕΛΕΦΑΝΤ
- h. ΣΜΙΛΕ