Greek Alphabet Chart with Letterforms, Names and Tracing Rows

Original tasks 1, 2 / complete keys

Task 1

Produce the chart row for the first five Greek letters (alpha through epsilon): give each uppercase and lowercase form, its name, and an approximate pronunciation tied to one named reference.

Answer: Alpha (A, α) — 'AL-fah'; beta (B, β) — state the chosen convention, e.g. 'VEE-tah' under a modern-Greek reference; gamma (Γ, γ) — 'GAM-mah'; delta (Δ, δ) — 'DEL-tah'; epsilon (E, ε) — 'EP-si-lon'. Each pronunciation is labeled approximate and attributed to the single named reference chosen before publication.

Reason: The core deliverable is a complete reference chart, so at least one task must build actual chart content rather than only meta-rules. Naming one reference makes the approximate labels checkable.

Check: All five letters appear in both cases with a name and an approximate pronunciation; every pronunciation cites the same named reference; no label is presented as universal.

Task 2

Plan a tracing row for a letter whose descender is confirmed in the chosen model, and state the guide-line layout you use.

Answer: Show the model letter once at the start of the row, with the descender clearly below the baseline, then leave space for copies on the same guide lines. State the layout explicitly: baseline and midline are always shown; a top line is included only if the chart's resolved decision includes one, and the same choice applies to the blank recall rows.

Reason: The descender must be visible and consistent with the model form, and the row must not assume an unresolved top-line decision.

Check: The row matches the model form, the descender sits below the baseline, and the stated guide-line layout matches the chart's resolved decision and the blank recall rows.

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Original tasks 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 3

State how the chart should handle beta pronunciation, and name the reference you would use.

Answer: State one approximate pronunciation convention and name the reference used, without presenting it as universal. For example, choose a modern-Greek reference that gives a v sound and write 'approximate, per [named reference]' beside beta.

Reason: Beta is described with different sounds depending on the reference, so a single named source makes the label checkable.

Check: The chart names one convention and one reference, and labels the pronunciation approximate rather than universal.

Task 4

Design a self-check for a tracing row of lowercase omicron in the chosen model, using a rubric rather than an exact answer.

Answer: A learner compares the copied omicron to the model form, checks that its height matches the chosen model (omicron is typically a short letter with no descender, but the model governs), checks that the copy sits on the same guide lines, and checks that the shape is round and closed as the model shows. Multiple valid round shapes are accepted.

Reason: Letterform copying has multiple valid outcomes, so a rubric is more accurate than a single correct answer; naming the letter and model makes the check concrete.

Check: The self-check lists specific criteria for the named letter and model, and does not claim one exact correct shape.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Each letter appears in uppercase and lowercase.
- [ ] The chart names one printed model form and judges lowercase heights against it.
- [ ] Pronunciation is labeled approximate and tied to a named reference.
- [ ] Top-line inclusion is decided and stated consistently.
- [ ] Descenders are shown only where the chosen model has them.
- [ ] Tracing rows and blank recall rows use identical guide-line layouts.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?