

Speak Greek with confidence

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Credits

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Introduction

Welcome to **Speak Greek with confidence**, the all-audio, three-hour course you can use anywhere, anytime.

Modern Greek is a very rewarding language to learn because it gives the learner many insights into English words we use every day – especially in science, medicine, philosophy and the arts.

For the visitor to Greece or Cyprus, having a basic knowledge of the language will immediately open doors and endear you to the locals, especially if you are travelling outside the main cities where fewer people may speak English well.

This user-friendly audio course will give you an easy and useful start to communicating in Greek in typical situations you are likely to find yourself in: meeting people, finding accommodation, eating out, shopping, asking the way, changing money, organizing entertainment, etc. It is ideal for both beginners and those requiring a quick refresher course. It concentrates on building up your listening and speaking skills and confidence.

We are experienced authors of Greek materials, and have been involved in teaching and writing for many years in Greece and the UK. Hundreds of adult students have benefited from Hara's courses at the University of Westminster and the City Literary Institute in London over two decades.

Hara Garoufalia Middle and Howard Middle



Only got a minute?

Greek is a fascinating language, which links ancient history and mythology to the present day. Many English words derive from Greek in medicine (*gynaecology*), the arts (*drama, choir, theatre*), politics, religion and philosophy. The great Greek dramatists and thinkers founded Western civilization, using the power of their language. Today, Greece is one of the most important of the world's tourist destinations, visited by millions of people from all over the world. It is also becoming an important conference centre.

Speak Greek with confidence will help you get the best out of your visit, by helping you communicate in basic Greek without getting bogged down in complex grammar explanations. It covers all the common situations you are likely to find yourself in.



5

Only got five minutes?

Millions of people visit Greece every year to enjoy the unique combination of its perfect summer weather, warm seas, glorious beaches and relaxed holiday lifestyle, with its over four-thousand-year history, breathtaking monuments and important museums. Greece is also becoming a popular international conference location, and is trying hard to develop eco- and agri-tourism; the country has a very varied landscape, from the rocky shores of the Aegean, to the forest-covered mountains of the north and west.

Getting to grips with the Greek language will open up many more opportunities for the visitor to explore Greek history, culture and geography, especially if travelling away from the popular tourist resorts, where English is spoken by most people. Greek hospitality is famous, and a few words of Greek will open doors and bring a welcoming smile from the locals wherever you travel.

Greek-speaking Cyprus has in recent years become a major tourist and retirement destination, with many investing in property there. Being able to communicate in Greek is a distinct advantage in these circumstances.

Speak Greek with confidence concentrates on building up your confidence in understanding and speaking Greek in typical situations: meeting people, shopping, eating out, asking the way, organizing accommodation and entertainment, etc. You are given just the basic grammar you need, and do not need to spend time studying complicated lists of verb or noun endings. There's no need to master the Greek alphabet – all the written material in the accompanying booklet uses a simple version of the Greek dialogues in the English alphabet.

Whether you are a beginner, or need a quick refresher course, **Speak Greek with confidence** will fulfil your needs for a user-friendly, accessible audio course you can use anytime, anywhere.



10 Only got ten minutes?

Greece is undoubtedly one of the world's most popular tourist destinations. Millions of people from all over the world visit Greece every year to enjoy the unique combination of its perfect summer weather, warm seas, glorious beaches and relaxed holiday lifestyle, with its over four-thousand-year history, breathtaking monuments and important museums.

The Olympics in 2004 were considered a great success and produced a significant improvement in Greece's travel facilities – especially the new Athens International Airport, the spotless new underground system in the capital, new motorways and tram line – as well as the upgrading of many of its hotels.

The new Acropolis museum has now opened in Athens, offering breathtaking views of the Parthenon. Whether or not the Elgin Marbles are ever returned, this is one of the most important must-see sights of the city.

Greece is also becoming a popular international conference location and is trying hard to develop eco- and agri-tourism. Few summer visitors know that the country has an extremely varied landscape, from the rocky shores of the Aegean, to the forest-covered mountains of the north and west. You can go walking and mountain climbing in many unspoilt areas of the country, as well as skiing in the winter. An ambitious new motorway is being built across the mountainous north of the country, enabling you to drive from Ioannina to Thessaloniki in less than half the current time, for example. Inward multinational investment is increasing in Greece, with many more entrepreneurs heading there to do business.

For summer tourists, and especially the more adventurous travellers, getting to grips with the Greek language will open up many more opportunities to explore Greek history, culture and geography, especially if travelling away from the popular tourist resorts where English is spoken by most people. Greek hospitality is famous, and a few words

of Greek will open doors and bring a welcoming smile from the locals wherever you travel. Arriving in a mountain village, after a hot hike, and being able to ask in Greek for something to eat and drink or perhaps somewhere to stay, will endear you to everyone you meet.

Greek-speaking Cyprus has in recent years become a major tourist and retirement destination, with many investing in property there. Being able to communicate in Greek is a distinct advantage in these circumstances.

Speak Greek with confidence concentrates on building up your confidence in understanding and speaking Greek in all the typical situations you are likely to encounter: meeting people, shopping, eating out, asking the way, organizing accommodation and entertainment, etc. You are given just the basic grammar you need, but do not need to spend time studying complicated lists of verb or noun endings. There's no need to master the Greek alphabet – all the written material in the accompanying booklet uses a simple version of the Greek dialogues in the English alphabet. In this way you can concentrate on tuning in to the way the language sounds and is spoken.

Whether you are a complete beginner, or need a quick refresher course, **Speak Greek with confidence** will fulfil your needs for a user-friendly, accessible audio course you can use anytime, anywhere. It can get you started and prepare you for more concentrated study of the language if you wish, or it can be your constant companion as you travel around.

Insight

When pronouncing Greek, try always to make the vowel sounds 'pure' – i.e. **a** as in *bat* not *but*; **e** as in *bed*; **i** is always long, like *ee*, not short as in *fit*; **o** as in *hot*, not *hotel*; **u** is always long, like *oo* in *boot*, not short as in *cut*.

Conversation 1

PART 1: INTRODUCTIONS

🔊 CD1, TR 2

Maria Yássas. Egó íme i María. Esís?

Anne Yássas. Íme i Anne.

Costas Ke egó íme o Cóstas. Esís?

Tom Egó íme o Tom.

Maria Íste se thiakopés?

Tom Ne. Esís?

Costas Óxi.

Maria Íste apó tin Anglía?

Anne Ne, ímaste apó tin Oksfórthi.

Costas Stin iyiá sas!

Tom Efxaristó. Stin iyiá sas!

Insight

In Greek there are three genders: masculine, feminine and neuter. This applies to every noun, not just male and female people and animals, and includes cities and countries! To remember the gender, always note the word for *the* that goes with it – e.g. **i Anglia** (*(the) England – fem.*), **o yiatrós** (*the doctor – masc.*), **to pethí** (*the child – neut.*).

PART 2: MORE ABOUT YOURSELF

🔊 CD1, TR 7

Maria Kaliméra, kiría Anne.

Anne Kaliméra, kiría María.

Maria O kírios Tom then íne ethó?

Anne Óxi. O Tom íne stin plaz.

Maria O Cóstas íne mihanikós. O kírios Tom?

Anne O Tom íne yiatrós.

Maria *Hello, I am (the) Maria. You?*

Anne *Hello, I am (the) Anne.*

Costas *And I am (the) Costas. You?*

Tom *I am (the) Tom.*

Maria *Are you on holiday?*

Tom *Yes. You?*

Costas *No.*

Maria *Are you from (the) England?*

Anne *Yes, we are from (the) Oxford.*

Costas *Cheers! (To your health!)*

Tom *Thanks. To your health!*

Maria *Good morning, Mrs Anne.*

Anne *Good morning, Mrs Maria.*

Maria *(The) Mr Tom is not here?*

Anne *No. (The) Tom is at the beach.*

Maria *Costas is (an) engineer. Mr Tom?*

Anne *(The) Tom is (a) doctor.*

Insight

When talking about people's names, always use the word for *the* in front of the name, e.g. **i María** ('*the*' *Maria*) as she is female, and **o Kóstas** for a male. You don't use *the* when you talk to them directly, e.g. **yásoo, María/yásoo, Kósta**. Male names drop the final **-s** in this case.

Conversation 2

PART 1: TALKING ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

🔊 CD1, TR 12

- Maria** Kalispéra, kiría Anne, kírie Tom – ti kánete?
Anne Kalispéra, kiría María, kírie Cóstas – ímaste kalá, esís?
Maria Kalá. Íste ethó móni, i éxete pethiá?
Tom Éxoume thío pethiá, éna yió ke mía kóri. Alá ine stin Anglía, sto sxolío.
Anne Esís, éxete pethiá?
Costas Éxoume tría pethiá, éna yió, ke thío kóres. Then íne ethó. Íne me tin mitéra moo stin ATHína.
Tom O yiós mas íne októ xronón, ke i kóri mas íne théka.
Maria Ta pethiá mas íne pénde, eftá, ke enéa xronón.
Anne Ti ikoyénia éxete!
Costas Efxaristó polí, kiría Anne.
Anne Parakaló!

Insight

Because the endings of verbs in Greek vary according to who is doing the action, you don't need to use pronouns – **egó** (*I*), **emís** (*we*), **esís** (*you*), **aftós/aftí** (*he/she*) – in everyday speech when you know who is being referred to. Use pronouns only for emphasis, or to clarify who you are talking about.

Maria *Good evening, Mrs Anne, Mr Tom – how are you?*
Anne *Good evening, Mrs Maria, Mr Costa – we're fine. You?*
Maria *(I am) well. Are you here alone or have you got children?*
Tom *We have two children: a son and a daughter. But they are in England, at school.*
Anne *You? Have you got children?*
Costas *We have three children: a son and two daughters. They are not here. They are with my mother in Athens.*
Tom *Our son is eight years old and our daughter is ten.*
Maria *Our children are five, seven and nine years old.*
Anne *What a family you've got!*
Costas *Thanks very much, Mrs Anne.*
Anne *(Please.) Don't mention it!*

PART 2: SAYING WHERE YOU LIVE

🔊 CD1, TR 16

- Anne** Yássas, kiría María – ti kánete?
Maria Polí kalá, kiría Anne – esís?
Anne Polí kalá.
Maria Poo íne to spíti sas stin Anglía? Poo ménete?
Anne Ménoome stin Oksfórthi.
Maria Emís ménoome sto kéndro tis ATHínas, me tin mitéra ke ton patéra moo.
Anne Emís then ménoome me toos gonís mas. Alla o athelfós moo méni kondá.

Conversation 3

PART 1: ARRANGING A HOTEL ROOM

🔊 CD1, TR 20

- Tom** Signómi. Éxete éna thomátio yía pénde méres?
Clerk Ne, kírie. To ksenothoxío then íne yemáto.
Anne Póso íne?
Clerk Éna thomátio yia thío íne ekató evró me proinó.
Tom Kalá.
Clerk THélete éna megálo kreváti, i thío krevátia?
Tom THéloome éna megálo kreváti, parakaló.
Clerk THélete to thomátio símera?
Anne Óxi, apó ávrio.
Clerk To onomá sas, parakaló?

Insight

In Greek there are no auxiliary verbs as there are in English to form questions and negatives. In English we use *do*, e.g. *Do you want a coffee?* or make negative statements such as *He didn't go to Greece last year*. In Greek you just use the main verb, literally *Want you a coffee?* and *He not went to Greece*.

Anne *Hello, Mrs Maria – how are you?*
Maria *(I am) very well, Mrs Anne – you?*
Anne *Very well.*
Maria *Where is your house in England? Where do you live?*
Anne *We live in Oxford.*
Maria *We live in the centre of Athens, with my mother and my father.*
Anne *We don't live with our parents. But my brother lives near.*

Tom *Excuse me. Have you got a room for five days?*
Clerk *Yes, sir. The hotel isn't full.*
Anne *How much is it?*
Clerk *A room for two is 100 euros with breakfast.*
Tom *Fine.*
Clerk *Do you want a large (double) bed or two (twin) beds?*
Tom *We want a large bed, please.*
Clerk *Do you want the room today?*
Anne *No, from tomorrow.*
Clerk *Your name, please?*

PART 2: ORDERING A GREEK COFFEE

🔊 CD1, TR 24

- Anne** THélo éna kafé. To ksenothoxío éxi bar?
Clerk Ne, kiría – ekí.
Tom Endáksi. Signómi, THéloome thío kaféthes, parakaló.
Waitress Ti kafé THElete – elinikó?
Anne Ne – egó THélo éna métrio, ke aftós THéli éna skéto.
Tom Póso íne?
Waitress Pénde evró, kírie.

Conversation 4

PART 1: ASKING THE WAY

🔊 CD1, TR 28

- Tom** Signómi. Éxi éna soopermárket ethó kondá?
Clerk Ne, kírie. Deksiá apó ethó, ke aristerá metá apó penínda métra.
Tom Efxaristó. Ti óra févyi to leoforío yía tin plaz?
Clerk Févyi stis enéa, ke stis théka ke misí. Éxi mia stási kondá sto soopermárket.
Tom Then katalavéno. Pió sigá, parakaló.
Clerk Févyi stis enéa, ke stis théka ke misí. Éxi mia stási kondá sto soopermárket.
Anne Efxaristó. Éxi taksí ethó kondá?
Clerk Ne, aristerá apó to ksenothoxío, ke metá efTHía ekató métra.
Tom Efxaristó.

Insight

When telling the time in Greek, we say **sti mía** for *one o'clock* – literally *at the one* – and for *two o'clock* onwards, we say **stis thío, stis tris**. **I óra** (*the hour*) is feminine. *Half past* is **ke misí** – literally *and half*.

Anne *I want a coffee. Has the hotel got a bar?*
Clerk *Yes, madam – there.*
Tom *OK. Excuse me, we want two coffees, please.*
Waitress *What coffee do you want – Greek?*
Anne *Yes – I want a medium sweet (coffee) and he wants one without sugar.*
Tom *How much are they?*
Waitress *Five euros, sir.*

Tom *Excuse me. Is there a supermarket near here?*
Clerk *Yes, sir. Right from here, and left after 50 metres.*
Tom *Thanks. What time does the bus leave for the beach?*
Clerk *It leaves at 9 and at 10.30. There is a bus stop near the supermarket.*
Tom *I don't understand. More slowly, please.*
Clerk *It leaves at 9 and at 10.30. There is a bus stop near the supermarket.*
Anne *Thanks. Is there a taxi (stand) near here?*
Clerk *Yes. Left from the hotel and then go straight on 100 metres.*
Tom *Thanks.*

PART 2: CHECKING DIRECTIONS

🔊 CD1, TR 32

- Tom** Signómi. Poo íne to soopermárket, parakaló?
Passer-by Apénanti apó to sinemá.
Tom Efxaristó.
(*Shortly afterwards.*)
Tom Signómi, aftó to leoforío piyéni stin plaz?
Driver Óxi aftó. Ekíno to leoforío ekí – ariTHmós ikosipénde.
Tom Efxaristó.
-

Conversation 5

PART 1: EATING OUT

🔊 CD2, TR 1

- Costas** Signómi – THéloome éna trapézi yia téseris.
Waiter Endáksi, kírie. Aftó to trapézi íne kaló.
Maria Efxaristó. Ton katálogo, parakaló. Anne, Tom, ti sas arési? Kréas? Psári?
Anne Mas arési polí to psári. Alá íne akrivó.
Maria Féрте mas mía kalamarákia, mía xoriátiki saláta, ke thío patátes tiganités.
Waiter Ti THa pyíte?
Tom Moo arési i retsína. Íne endáksi yiá sas?
Maria Then moo arési i retsína. THélo bíra.
Anne Endáksi – féрте mas misó kiló retsína, ke thío bíres.

Insight

To say *I like* or *don't like* something in Greek, we have to say literally *it pleases/doesn't please me* – **moo arési/then moo arési**. If the item liked or not liked is plural, we have to use the plural form of the verb: **moo arésoon ta kalamarákia**.

Tom *Excuse me. Where is the supermarket, please?*
Passer-by *Opposite the cinema.*
Tom *Thanks.*
(Shortly afterwards.)
Tom *Excuse me, does this bus go to the beach?*
Driver *Not this one. That bus there – number 25.*
Tom *Thanks.*

Costas *Excuse me – we want a table for four.*
Waiter *OK, sir. This table is good.*
Maria *Thanks. The menu, please. Anne, Tom, what do you like? Meat? Fish?*
Anne *We like fish very much. But it's expensive.*
Maria *Bring us one portion of little squid, one Greek salad and two portions of chips.*
Waiter *What will you drink?*
Tom *I like retsina. Is it OK for you?*
Maria *I don't like retsina. I want beer.*
Anne *OK – bring us half a kilo of retsina and two beers.*

PART 2: ORDERING DESSERT AND PAYING THE BILL

🔊 CD2, TR 5

Maria	Ti THélete – glikó i fróoto?
Tom	Moo arésoon ta gliká, alá apópse THélo fróoto.
Costas	Férte mas mía karpóozi ke mía pepóni.
Waiter	Ne, kírie.
Anne	Ke ton logariasmó, parakaló.
Tom	Póso íne?
Anne	Penínda evró.
Costas	Endáksi – ikosipénde evró káThe zevgári.

Conversation 6

PART 1: SHOPPING AND MONEY

🔊 CD2, TR 9

Maria	Ti THélis apó to soopermárket, Anne?
Anne	THélo psómi, tirí ke domátes. THélo káti yía to mesiméri stin plaz.
Maria	Egó THélo meriká prágmata yía to taksíthi mas stin ATHína.
Anne	Pos íne aftó to tirí? Íne kaló?
Maria	An soo arési i féta, ne.
Anne	Endáksi. THélo misó kiló apó aftó to tirí. Ekíno to psomí íne kaló?
Assistant	Ne, íne polí frésko.
Anne	Signómi. Ekínes i domátes – pos íne? Íne kalés?
Assistant	Ne, kiría. Íne fréskes.
Anne	Endáksi. THélo misó kiló. Póso íne óla mazi?
Assistant	Théka evró ke saránda leptá.
Anne	Oríste – éntheka evró.
Assistant	Ta résta sas, kiría – eksínda leptá.

Maria *What do you want – sweet or fruit?*
Tom *I like sweets but tonight I want fruit.*
Costas *Bring us one portion of watermelon and one of melon.*
Waiter *Yes, sir.*
Anne *And the bill, please.*
Tom *How much is it?*
Anne *Fifty euros.*
Costas *OK – 25 euros each couple.*

Maria *What do you want from the supermarket, Anne?*
Anne *I want bread, cheese and tomatoes. I want something for midday at the beach.*
Maria *I want some things for our trip to Athens.*
Anne *What's this cheese like? Is it good?*
Maria *If you like feta, yes.*
Anne *OK. I want half a kilo of this cheese. Is that bread good?*
Assistant *Yes, it's very fresh.*
Anne *Excuse me. Those tomatoes – what are they like? Are they good?*
Assistant *Yes, madam. They're fresh.*
Anne *OK. I want half a kilo. How much is it altogether?*
Assistant *Ten euros and 40 cents.*
Anne *Here you are – 11 euros.*
Assistant *Your change, madam – 60 cents.*

Insight

There are two pronoun and verb forms for *you* in Greek: for a single child, relative or friend, you use **esí** and its singular verb form. For a single person you don't know, or for more than one person (children, friends or strangers) you use **esís** and the plural verb form.

PART 2: MORE SHOPPING

CD2, TR 13

- Anne** Ti THélis esí, María?
María THélo neró, biskóta, ke káti yía to taksíthi.
Signómi.
Assistant Ne, kiría.
María Thóste moo ena bookáli neró, thío pakéta biskóta, ke tris kríes kóles.
Anne Éxoome óla. THélis éna kafé?
María Yiatí óxi?

Conversation 7

PART 1: SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES

CD2, TR 17

- Tom** THélo meriká bloozákia, Cósta.
Costas Ti nómero íse?
Tom Then kséro. Íme saránda thío stin Anglía. Stin Elátha, ti nómero íne to saránda thío?
Costas Íne penínda thío.
Tom Moo arési aftó to bloozáki se ble. Signómi, éxete aftó se ble, nómero penínda thío?
Assistant Óxi, kírie. To éxoome móno se kókinio se aftó to nómero.
Costas To kókinio xróma íne kalítero.
Tom Endáksi. To péno. Póso íne?
Assistant Thekapénde evró. THélete káti álo, kírie?
Tom Ne. THélo éna zevgári áspra papóotsia spor. Íme nómero októmisi stin Anglía.
Assistant Aftó to nómero íne saránda tría stin Elátha.

Anne *What do you want, Maria?*
Maria *I want water, biscuits and something for the trip.
Excuse me.*
Assistant *Yes, madam.*
Maria *Give me a bottle of water, two packets of biscuits and
three cold colas.*
Anne *We've got everything. Do you want a coffee?*
Maria *Why not?*

Tom *I want some t-shirts, Costas.*
Costas *What size are you?*
Tom *I don't know. I'm 42 in England. In Greece, what size is
42?*
Costas *It's 52.*
Tom *I like that t-shirt in blue. Excuse me, have you got this
t-shirt in blue, size 52?*
Assistant *No, sir. We've only got it in red in this size.*
Costas *The red colour is better.*
Tom *OK. I'll take it. How much is it?*
Assistant *Fifteen euros. Do you want anything else, sir?*
Tom *Yes. I want a pair of white trainers. I'm size eight and a
half in England.*
Assistant *This is size 43 in Greece.*

PART 2: BUYING A PRESENT

🔊 CD2, TR 21

- Tom** Cōsta – THélo meriká thóra yía toos fíloos mas stin Anglía.
Costas Yiatí then pérnis meriká CD me elinikí moosikí?
Tom Ti soo arési?
Costas Then moo arési i modérna moosikí. Moo arésoon ta eliniká tragóothia. Íne pió oréa.
Tom Endáksi. Péno ekíno to CD.

Conversation 8

PART 1: MONEY MATTERS

🔊 CD2, TR 25

- Tom** María – boróome na aláksoome leftá ethó kondá?
Maria I éTHniki trápeza íne apénanti. Éxi mixaní análipsis.
Anne Endáksi.
Maria Boríte na párete leftá me tin kárta sas.
Tom Alá then éxoome tin sostí kartá mazí mas.
Clerk Parakaló, kiría?
Anne Boró na alákso thiakósies anglikés líres se evró?
Clerk Málista, kiría. Íne akrivós trikósia evró.
Tom Endáksi. Boró na páro leftá me tin pistotikí kárta moo?
Clerk Kanéna próvlima, kírie. Pósa evró THélete?
Tom Thiakósia evró. Poo vázo to PIN moo?
Clerk Ethó, kírie.

Insight

After verbs like **THélo** (*I want*) and **boró** (*I can*) we put the little word **na**, followed by the action verb. This verb has to take the ending of the person doing the action, thus **THélo na páro** (*I want to take*), is literally *I want na I take*. There is no *to* form in Greek.

Tom *Costas – I want some presents for our friends in England.*

Costas *Why don't you take some CDs of Greek music?*

Tom *What do you like?*

Costas *I don't like modern music. I like Greek songs. They're nicer.*

Tom *OK. I take that CD.*

Tom *Maria – can we change money near here?*

Maria *The national bank is opposite. It has a cash machine.*

Anne *OK.*

Maria *You can take money (out) with your card.*

Tom *But we haven't got the correct card with us.*

Clerk *Yes, madam?*

Anne *Can I change 200 English pounds into euros?*

Clerk *Certainly, madam. It's exactly 300 euros.*

Tom *OK. Can I take money (out) with my credit card?*

Clerk *No problem, sir. How many euros do you want?*

Tom *Two hundred euros. Where do I put my PIN?*

Clerk *Here, sir.*

PART 2: MORE MONEY MATTERS

🔊 CD2, TR 29

- Maria** Έxis arketá leftá, Anne. Borís na agorásis to thaktilíthi poo soo arési!
- Anne** Akrivós! Ta xrisafiká stin Elátha then íne akrivá, ke moo arésoon polí! Poo íne to magazí?
- Maria** Íne kondá. Páme mazí?
- Anne** Ne, páme.

Conversation 9

PART 1: ENTERTAINMENT

🔊 CD2, TR 33

- Assistant** Kaliméra, kírie. Ti THélete?
- Tom** Ti óra arxízi to érgo apópse?
- Assistant** Arxízi stis októmisi, ke telióni stis éntheka pára tétarto.
- Anne** Póso íne to isitírio?
- Assistant** Íne eftá evró ke penínda leptá.
- Tom** Prépi na klísoume THésis?
- Assistant** Óxi, kírie. Then klínete THésis sto sinemá stin Elátha.
- Tom** Ti óra klínoun ta magazía símera?
- Assistant** Símera íne tetárti – klínoun stis thío kai misí.

PART 2: TICKETS FOR THE BEACH

🔊 CD2, TR 37

- Anne** Thío isitíria, parakaló.
- Employee** Théka evró. Yía mia ombréla ke thío ksaplóstres.
- Anne** Ti óra klíni i plaz?
- Employee** Anígi stis eftá to proí, ke klíni stis eftá to vráthi.
- Anne** Oréa – boróome na mínoome stin plaz óli tin méra.

Maria *You've got enough money, Anne. You can buy the ring that you like.*
Anne *Exactly! Jewellery in Greece isn't expensive and I like it very much! Where is the shop?*
Maria *It's near. Shall we go together?*
Anne *Yes, let's go.*

Assistant *Good morning, sir. What do you want?*
Tom *What time does the film start this evening?*
Assistant *It starts at 8.30 and finishes at a quarter to eleven.*
Anne *How much is the ticket?*
Assistant *It's seven euros and 50 cents.*
Tom *Do we have to reserve seats?*
Assistant *No, sir. You don't reserve seats at the cinema in Greece.*
Tom *What time do the shops close today?*
Assistant *Today is Wednesday – they close at 2.30.*

Anne *Two tickets, please.*
Employee *Ten euros. For one sunshade and two sunbeds.*
Anne *What time does the beach close?*
Employee *It opens at 7 in the morning and closes at 7 in the evening.*
Anne *Great – we can stay at the beach all day.*

Conversation 10

PART 1: AT THE CHEMIST'S

🎧 CD2, TR 41

- Anne** Signómi. THéloome káti yia éngavma ilíou.
Pharmacist Prépi na válete aftín tin kréma káThe thío óres.
Tom To stomáxi moo me ponái. Ti prépi na páro?
Pharmacist Prépi na párete aftó to fármako me polí neró.
Anne Ti éxete yia koonóopia?
Pharmacist Prépi na válete aftó to spreí.
Tom Efxaristó polí. Póso íne óla aftá?
Pharmacist Íkosi éksi evró.
Anne Oríste. I thiakopés mas íne pió akrivés káThe méra!

Insight

To say *must* or *have to do* something in Greek we use the phrase **prépi na**. Unlike the verb **boró** (*I can*), which changes according to who is speaking, the word **prépi** stays the same, regardless of who is referred to. Verbs often change spelling after **na**.

PART 2: GOING ON AN EXCURSION

🎧 CD2, TR 45

- Anne** Ti boróome na kánoome símera? Then prépi na páme stin plaz.
Hotel clerk Boríte na páte mía ekthromí símera. Éxi poolman poo piyéni sto moosío stin póli.
Tom Apó poo prépi na pároome to poolman?
Hotel clerk Apó ethó se mía óra. THélete lígo fagitó yía tin ekthromí?
Anne Ne, efxaristó.
Hotel clerk Málista, kiría. Kaló taksíthi!

Anne *Excuse me. We want something for sunburn.*
Pharmacist *You should put on this cream every two hours.*
Tom *My stomach hurts. What should I take?*
Pharmacist *You should take this medicine with lots of water.*
Anne *What have you got for mosquitoes?*
Pharmacist *You should put (on) this spray.*
Tom *Thanks very much. How much is all this?*
Pharmacist *Twenty-six euros.*
Anne *Here you are. Our holidays are more expensive every day!*

Anne *What can we do today? We shouldn't go to the beach.*
Hotel clerk *You can go on an excursion today. There's a coach that goes to the museum in the town.*
Tom *Where should we take the coach from?*
Hotel clerk *From here, in one hour. Do you want some food for the excursion?*
Anne *Yes, thanks.*
Hotel clerk *Certainly, madam. Good journey!*

Conversation 3/1

PART 1: INTRODUCTIONS

🔊 CD3, TR 2

- Tom** Yásas. Egó íme o Tom Robinson.
Pavlos To onomá moo íne Pávlos Papás. Héro polí.
Tom Héro polí. Ethó íne i yinéka moo, i Anne.
Pavlos Héro polí. I yinéka moo íne i Eleni.
Eleni Yásas. Íste ethó se thiakopés?
Anne Ne – ímaste ethó yia théka méres. Esís?
Pavlos Éxoome thoulia ethó – íme arxitéktonas. Kánoome spítia ethó.
Tom Apó poo íste?
Eleni Ímaste apó tin THessaloníki.
Anne Emís, ímaste apó tin Oksfórthi, stin Angλία.

PART 2: JOBS

🔊 CD3, TR 3

arxeológos, othondíatros, ielectrológos, texnikós, idravlikós, taksidzís

Conversation 3/2

PART 1: TALKING ABOUT YOUR FAMILY

🔊 CD3, TR 4

- Tom** Ta pethiá mas íne stin Angλία, sto sxolío. Éxete pethiá esís?
Eleni Ne, éxoome thío pethiá stin Elátha, ke éna pethí stin Mathríti. Spootházi ispaniká ke méni se mía ikoyénia. Too arési polí i ispanikí glóssa.
Anne Póso xronón íne ta pethiá sas?
Pavlos I kóres mas íne éntheka ke thekatría, ke o yiós mas stin Ispanía íne théka eftá.
Tom I gonís sas ménoon stin THessaloníki?

Tom *Hello, I am Tom Robinson.*
Pavlos *My name is Pavlos Pappas. How do you do?*
Tom *How do you do? This is my wife, Anne.*
Pavlos *How do you do? My wife is Eleni.*
Eleni *Hello. Are you here on holiday?*
Anne *Yes, we are here for ten days. You?*
Pavlos *We have work here – I'm an architect. We make (build) houses.*
Tom *Where are you from?*
Eleni *We are from Thessaloniki.*
Anne *We are from Oxford, in England.*

archaeologist, dentist, electrician, technician, plumber, taxi driver

Tom *Our children are in England, at school. Do you have children?*
Eleni *Yes, we have two children in Greece, and one child in Madrid. He is studying Spanish, and lives in a family. He likes the Spanish language very much.*
Anne *How old are your children?*
Pavlos *Our daughters are 11 and 13, and our son in Spain is 17.*
Tom *Do your parents live in Thessaloniki?*

- Eleni** Óxi, ménoon ékso apó tin póli, stin Halkithikí. Éxoone ena spíti kondá sti THálassa, stin Kasánda.
- Anne** I mitéra moo ke o patéras moo ménoon sto Lonthíno. I gonís too Tom éxoone éna spíti stin Skotía, thío xiliómetra ékso apó to Ethimvóorgo.

PART 2: AIRPORT ANNOUNCEMENTS

🔊 CD3, TR 5

- Announcer** Anaxórisi ptísis téssera éna thío yia Parísi – éksothos pénde.
Anaxórisi ptísis éksi tría tría yía Lonthíno – éksothos éntheka.
Anaxórisi ptísis mithén pénde éfta yía Néa Yórki – éksothos víta thekatría.
Anaxórisi ptísis éna októ enéa yía Verolíno – éksothos álfa tría.

Conversation 3/3

PART 1: BOOKING A HOTEL

🔊 CD3, TR 6

- Tom** Kaliméra. THélo na klíso thío thomátia yía éksi méres.
Clerk Málista, kírie. Ti thomátia THélete?
Tom THélo éna thíklino yía thío fíloos moo, ke éna monóklino yía tin kóri toos.
Clerk Polí kalá. Apó póte THélete ta thomátia?
Tom Apó ávrio, tetárti vráthi. Póso íne ta thomátia?
- Clerk** To thíklino kostízi ekatón íkosi evró ti níxta me proinó. To monóklino íne enenínda evro.
Tom Endáksi. Ta onómata íne: Kírios ke kiría Brown, ke i kóri toos, Carol Brown.
Clerk Efxaristó, kírie. Ta thomátia íne klisména yía ávrio méxri tin tríti.

Eleni *No, they live outside the city, in Halkithiki. They have a house near the sea, in Kasandra.*

Anne *My mother and father live in London. Tom's parents have a house in Scotland, two kilometres outside Edinburgh.*

Announcer *Departure of flight 412 for Paris – Gate 5.*

Departure of flight 633 for London – Gate 11.

Departure of flight 057 for New York – Gate B13.

Departure of flight 189 for Berlin – Gate A3.

Tom *Good morning. I want to book two rooms for six days.*

Clerk *Of course, sir. What kind of rooms do you want?*

Tom *I want a double room for my friends, and a single room for their daughter.*

Clerk *Very well. From when do you want the rooms?*

Tom *From tomorrow, Wednesday evening. How much are the rooms?*

Clerk *The double room costs 120 euros the night with breakfast. The single room is 90 euros.*

Tom *OK. The names are: Mr and Mrs Brown, and their daughter Carol Brown.*

Clerk *Thank you, sir. The rooms are booked for tomorrow until Tuesday.*

PART 2: BAR AND HOTEL PRICES

🔊 **CD3, TR 7**

Voice Kafés métrios – thiómisi evró.
Mikrí bíra: tría evró ke íkosi leptá; megáli bíra: éksi evró.
Proinó – kafés í tsai, psomí me marmelátha: eftá evró.
Avgá me béikon, tost me marmelátha: théka evró ke penínda leptá.
éna thíklino apénanti apó tin plaz: ekatón saránda evró.
Yiá eftá víxtes: ekatón íkosi pénde.
Éna monóklino me balkóni kondá stin pisína: ekatón théka evró.

Conversation 3/4

PART 1: ASKING THE WAY

🔊 **CD3, TR 8**

Tom Signómi. Poo íne i eTHnikí trápeza tis eláthos?
Passer-by 1 Then xséro akrivós.
Tom Signómi – ksérete poo íne I eTHnikí trápeza? Íne kondá?
Passer-by 2 Ne. EfTHía apó ethó penínda métra, ke metá strípste theksiá. Íne apénanti apó to sinemá.
Anne Efharistó. Signómi – éxi énan staTHmó taksí ethó kondá?
Passer-by 3 Óxi – íne lígo makriá. Strípste aristerá, ke metá efTHía ekatón penínda métra. Íne thípla sto soopermárket.
Tom Efharistó. Poo íne to farmakío?
Passer-by 3 Se aftón ton thrómo.
Anne Ekí íne. Efxaristó.

Voice *Medium sweet coffee – two and a half euros.
Small beer: 3 euros 20 cents; large beer: 6 euros.
Breakfast – coffee or tea, bread with jam: 7 euros.
Eggs with bacon, toast with jam: 10 euros
50 cents.
A double room opposite the beach: 140 euros.
For seven nights: 125 euros.
A single room with balcony near the pool: 110 euros.*

Tom *Excuse me. Where is the National Bank of Greece?*

Passer-by 1 *I don't know exactly.*

Tom *Excuse me – do you know where the National Bank of Greece is? Is it far?*

Passer-by 2 *Yes, straight on from here 50 metres, then after that turn right. It's opposite the cinema.*

Anne *Thanks. Excuse me – is there a taxi stand near here?*

Passer-by 3 *No, it's a little far. Turn left, and after that straight on 150 metres. It's next to the supermarket.*

Tom *Thanks. Where is the chemist's?*

Passer-by 3 *In this street.*

Anne *There it is. Thanks.*

PART 2: TELLING THE TIME

🔊 **CD3, TR 9**

Voice To leoforío févyi stis enéa ke misí.
To proinó íne apó tis eftá méxri tis théka.
To mats arxízi stis októ pára tétarto.
O yíós moo piyéni sto sxolío stis eftá ke misí káThe proí.

Conversation 3/5

PART 1: EATING OUT

🔊 **CD3, TR 10**

Anne Kalispéra. THéloome éna trapézi kondá stin THálassa.
Waiter Málista, kiría – ekíno to trapézi ine étimo.
Anne Oréa. Ton katálogo, parakaló.
Waiter Oríste. Ti THa pyíte?
Tom Féрте mas thío óoza, éna bookáli retsína, ke lígo neró.
Anne Ti éxete símera?
Waiter Éxoomo polí oréo psári, ke xtapóthi.
Anne Then mas arési to xtapóthi.
Tom Póso íne to psári?
Waiter Íne penínda evró to kiló – alá íne polí frésko.
Anne Endáksi – féрте mas misó kiló psári. Stin arxí THéloome mía tzatzíki, mía taramosaláta ke mía saláta xoriátiki. Ke mía patátes tiganités mazí me to psári.
Waiter Amésos, kiría. Miláte eliniká polí kalá.
Anne Efxaristó polí.

Voice *The bus leaves at 9.30.
Breakfast is from 7.00 until 10.00.
The match starts at a quarter to eight.
My son goes to school at 7.30 every morning.*

Anne *Good evening. We want a table near the sea.*
Waiter *Of course, madam – that table is ready.*
Anne *Great. The menu, please.*
Waiter *Here it is. What will you drink?*
Tom *Bring us two ouzos, a bottle of retsina, and some
water.*
Anne *What do you have today?*
Waiter *We have very nice fish and octopus.*
Anne *We don't like octopus.*
Tom *How much is the fish?*
Waiter *It's 50 euros the kilo – but it is very fresh.*
Anne *OK – bring us half a kilo of fish. To start, we want one
tzatziki, one taramasalata, and one Greek salad, And
one (portion of) chips with the fish.*
Waiter *Straight away, madam. You speak Greek very well.*
Anne *Thanks very much.*

PART 2: LIKES AND DISLIKES

🔊 CD3, TR 11

Voice Moo arési i retsína.
Then mas arési to óozo.
Tis Anne, then tis arésoon ta gliká.
Too Tom, then too arésoon ta avgá.
Tis kóris toos, then tis arési to psári.
Too yióo toos, too arési polí to kréas.

Conversation 3/6

PART 1: SHOPPING AT THE STREET MARKET

🔊 CD3, TR 12

Anne Kaliméra. THélo fróota. Éna kiló míla ke éna kiló banánes. Póso íne?
Trader 1 Ta míla íne polí gliká. Thío evró to kiló. I banánes íne polí kalés – tría evró to kiló.
Anne Endáksi. Tóra saláta. Poo íne i domátes ke ta ála prágmata yia saláta?
Trader 1 Apénanti, kiría.
Tom Pos íne ‘cucumber’ sta eliniká?
Trader 2 Angóori, kirie.
Anne Endáksi – THélo éna angóori, éna kiló domátes, ke misó kiló eliés.
Trader 2 Amésos. THélete aftés tis mávres eliés apó tin Kalamáta, í ekínes tis prásines eliés?
Anne Tis mávres eliés, parakaló.
Trader 2 Málista. Íne októ evró ke penínda leptá.
Anne Oríste.

Voice *I like retsina.
We don't like ouzo.
Anne doesn't like sweets.
Tom doesn't like eggs.
Their daughter doesn't like fish.
Their son likes meat very much.*

Anne *Good morning. I want (some) fruit. A kilo of apples and a kilo of bananas. How much are they?*

Trader 1 *The apples are very sweet. Two euros the kilo. The bananas are very good – three euros the kilo.*

Anne *OK. Now salad. Where are the tomatoes and the other things for salad?*

Trader 1 *Opposite, madam.*

Tom *What is 'cucumber' in Greek?*

Trader 2 *Angouri, sir.*

Anne *OK – I want a cucumber, a kilo of tomatoes, and half a kilo of olives.*

Trader 2 *Straight away. Do you want these black olives from Kalamata, or those green olives?*

Anne *The black olives, please.*

Trader 2 *Of course. It's eight euros 50 cents.*

Anne *Here you are.*

PART 2: MARKET PRICES

🔊 CD3, TR 13

- Voice** Tirí fêta, téssera evró ke eksínda leptá to kiló.
Voice Mávres eliés apó tin Kalamáta – tría evró to kiló.
Voice Frésko psári – íkosi evró to kiló.
Voice Psomí xoriátiko: éna psomí, éna evró ke evthomínda.
Thío psomiá – tría evró.
Voice Retsína se bookáli. Éna bookáli pénde evró, thío bookália enéa evró.
-

Conversation 3/7

PART 1: SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES

🔊 CD3, TR 14

- Anne** To nóomeró moo stin Anglía íne thótheka. Ti íne stin Elátha?
Assistant Íne saránda téssera, nomízo, kiría. Ti THélete? Éna bloozáki, éna fôrema?
Anne THélo éna áspro bloozáki ke éna kondó pantalonáki.
Assistant Málista – áspro bloozáki ke sorts, nóomero saránda téssera. Oríste. To thokimastírio íne ekí.
Anne Efxaristó.
Tom Ke egó THélo na páro éna zevgári santhália – to nóomeró moo íne saránda tría stin Elátha.
Assistant Endáksi. Éxoome ekína ta santhália ekí – piá sas arésoon?
Tom Moo arésoon aftá ta thermátina santhália. Póso ine?
Assistant Íne eksínda pénde evró, kírie.

Voice *Feta cheese, 4 euros and 60 cents the kilo.*
Voice *Black olives from Kalamata – three euros the kilo.*
Voice *Fresh fish – 20 euros the kilo.*
Voice *Country bread: one loaf one euro 70 cents, two loaves 3 euros.*
Voice *Retsina in (a) bottle. One bottle 5 euros; two bottles 9 euros.*

Anne *My size in England is 12. What is it in Greece?*

Assistant *It's 44, I think, madam. What do you want? A blouse, a dress?*

Anne *I want a white blouse and a (pair of) short trousers.*

Assistant *Of course – a white blouse and (a pair of) shorts, size 44. The changing room is there.*

Anne *Thanks.*

Tom *And I want to take a pair of sandals – my size is 43 in Greece.*

Assistant *OK. We have those sandals there – which do you like?*

Tom *I like these leather sandals. How much are they?*

Assistant *They are 65 euros, sir.*

PART 2: COLOURS AND CLOTHES

🔊 CD3, TR 15

Voice Άσπρα santhália
 Μάβρο dzin
 Κόκino bloozáki
 Πράsino fórema
 Καφέ papóotsia
 Ble pantalóni

Conversation 3/8

PART 1: AT THE BANK

🔊 CD3, TR 16

Tom Kaliméra. Boró na alákso triakósies líres se evró?
Clerk Málista, kírie. Íne tetrakósia triánda evró. Pos THélete ta leftá?
Tom THélo éksi xartonomísmata se penínda evró, pénde se íkosi evró, ke ta ála triánda se théka evró.
Clerk Oríste, kírie.
Anne THélo na páro leftá me tin pistotikí kárta moo.
Clerk Signómi, kiría. Then pérnoome aftín tin kárta. Éxete áli kárta?
Anne Ne – éxo aftín. THélo na páro pendakósia evró.
Clerk Endáksi. Prépi na válete to PIN sas ethó, ke metá piéste 'enter'.
Anne Signómi. To próvlima íne – then kséro to PIN moo.

Voice *White sandals*
Black jeans
Red blouse
Green dress
Brown shoes
Blue trousers

Tom *Good morning. Can I change £300 into euros?*
Clerk *Of course, sir. It's 430 euros. How do you want the money?*

Tom *I want six 50-euro notes, fifty 20-euro (notes) and the other thirty in 20-euro (notes).*

Clerk *Here you are, sir.*

Anne *I want to take money with my credit card.*

Clerk *Sorry, madam. We don't take this card. Do you have another card?*

Anne *Yes, I have this one. I want to take 500 euros.*

Clerk *OK. You must put your PIN here, and then press 'enter'.*

Anne *Sorry. The problem is – I don't know my PIN.*

PART 2: CAN DO, CAN'T DO, MUST DO, MUSTN'T DO

🔊 CD3, TR 17

- Voice** Emís boróome na páme stin Akrópoli símera
Voice Esís then boríte na aláksete leftá ethó
Voice O Tom then prépi na pyí retsína ke óozo mazí
Voice I Anne prepi na agorási thóra yia toos filoos tis stin Anglia
-

Conversation 3/9

PART 1: ENTERTAINMENT

🔊 CD3, TR 18

- Tom** Ti boróome na kánoome apópse?
Receptionist Lipón. An sas arési i elinikí moosikí, boríte na páte sto bar thípla, poo éxi orxístra káThe vráthi.
Anne Hmm. Ti pézi sto sinemá?
Receptionist Then íme sígoori – mia komothía, nomízo.
Tom Then mas arésoon i komothías. Éxi THéatro stin póli?
Receptionist Ne – ipárxi káti me klasikí moosikí – arxízi stis enéa. Thélete na klíso isitíria yía sas? Boro na telefoníso tóra.
Anne Yiatí óxi – ti óra telióni?
Receptionist Stis éntheka. Tóra íne eftá i óra – prepi na párete éna taksí stis októ ke tétarto – íne íkosi leptá méxri to THéatro.
Tom Efcharistó polí.

Voice *We can go to the Acropolis today.*
Voice *We can't change money here.*
Voice *Tom mustn't drink retsina and ouzo together.*
Voice *Anne has to buy presents for her friends in England.*

Tom *What can we do tonight?*
Receptionist *Well. If you like Greek music you can go to the bar next door where there is an orchestra every evening.*
Anne *Hmm. What's on (playing) at the cinema?*
Receptionist *I'm not sure – a comedy, I think.*
Tom *We don't like comedies. Is there a theatre in the town?*
Receptionist *Yes – there's something with classical music – it starts at nine. Do you want me to book tickets for you? I can telephone now.*
Anne *Why not – what time does it finish?*
Receptionist *At 11. It's now 7. You must take a taxi at 8.15 – it's 20 minutes to the theatre.*
Tom *Thanks very much.*

PART 2: A TRIP TO AN ANCIENT SITE

🔊 CD3, TR 19

Voice Ekthromí yia tin Akrópoli, theftéra ke paraskeví.
To leoforío févyi stis októmisi akrivós to proí, stin póрта too ksenothoxíoo.
Boríte na thíte tin Akrópoli apó kondá, na páte sto moosío, ke na párete fotografíes.
To leoforío yirízi sto ksenothoxío stis eftá ke tétarto to vráthi.

Conversation 3/10

PART 1: AT THE CHEMIST'S

🔊 CD3, TR 20

Anne Signómi. To kefáli moo ponái pára poli. Óozo ke bíra mazí then íne kaló. Ti prépi na páro?

Chemist Éxo aspiríni, ke káti pió thinató poo to léne depón. Pió THélete?

Anne Thóste moo to depón, parakaló.

Chemist Káti álo?

Anne Ne. O ándras moo THéli mia kréma andiliakí. Íne ólos kókinos, ke ponái arketá.

Chemist Oríste. Aftí í kréma íne kalí – alá o ándras sas then prépi na méní ston ílio polí óra. Móno mía óra símera ke ávrio, metá apó tis pénde. O ílios íne oréos, alá íne polí thinatós.

Anne Efxaristó. Emís í tooristes then to katalavénoome aftó kalá, to kséro.

Chemist Then pirázi – o ilios, i plaz, i THálassa – íne ta pió oréa prágmata stin Elátha. I thiakopés ethó íne i kalíteres ston kósμο.

Anne Simfonó, kiría – efxaristó yia tin voiTHiá sas. Yásas.

Voice *Excursion to the Acropolis, Monday and Friday.
The bus leaves at 8.30 exactly in the morning, at the
door of the hotel.
You can see the Acropolis from close (by), go to the
museum and take photographs.
The bus returns to the hotel at 7.15 in the evening.*

Anne *Excuse me. My head aches very much. Ouzo and beer
together isn't good. What should I take?*

Chemist *I have aspirin, and something stronger called Depon.
Which do you want?*

Anne *Give me the Depon, please.*

Chemist *Anything else?*

Anne *Yes, my husband wants a sun cream. He is all red and
hurts quite a lot.*

Chemist *Here you are. This cream is good – but your husband
mustn't stay in the sun a long time. Only one hour
today and tomorrow, after 5 o'clock. The sun is lovely,
but it is very strong.*

Anne *Thanks. We tourists don't understand this well,
I know.*

Chemist *That's OK – the sun, the beach, the sea – they are the
nicest things in Greece. Holidays here are the best in
the world!*

Anne *I agree, madam – thanks for your help. Goodbye.*

PART 2: SAYING GOODBYE

🔊 CD3, TR 21

- Anne** Lipon, María ke Costa. Tora févgoome apó tin Elátha.
María Lipómaste, Anne ke Tom, poo févyete. Théka méres then íne arketés yia thiakopés.
Tom Ímaste polí efxaristiméni poo íste i fíli mas ethó.
Costas Ke í María ke egó ímaste efxaristiméni, tóra poo éxoomo angloos fíloos.
Anne Prépi na érTHete yia thiakopés sto spíti mas stin Oksfórthi. Íne móno tris óres ke misí me aeropláno, ke metá mia óra me to tréno apó to aerotrómio.
María Efxaristó pára polí, Anne. To móno próvlima íne óti o Kóstas ke egó, then miláme angliká.
Tom Then pirázi – miláme eliniká mazí polí kalá.
Costas Adío, ke kaló taksíthi.
Anne/Tom Adío.

- Anne** *Well, Maria and Costas. We're leaving Greece.*
- Maria** *We're sorry, Anne and Tom, that you're leaving. Ten days aren't enough for holidays.*
- Tom** *We're very happy that you are our friends here.*
- Costas** *And Maria and I are happy, now that we have English friends.*
- Anne** *You must come for holidays to our house in Oxford. It's only three and a half hours by plane, and after that an hour by train from the airport.*
- Maria** *Thanks very much, Anne. The only problem is that Costas and I don't speak English.*
- Tom** *Don't worry – we speak Greek very well together.*
- Costas** *Goodbye, and bon voyage.*
- Anne/Tom** *Goodbye.*

Cultural information

GREETINGS AND FAREWELLS

‘Yássas’ is the all-purpose way to say either ‘hello’ or ‘goodbye’ in Greek to a person you don’t know or to more than one person. ‘Yássou’ is the form you use with a friend, relative or child. There are many forms of greeting in Greek – you’ve met ‘kaliméra’ (*good morning*), ‘kalispéra’ (*good evening*); there’s also ‘kaliníxta’ – *good night*. You may also hear ‘xérete’, literally meaning *be happy*, for a more formal greeting.

POLITENESS AND DIRECTNESS

In Greek, it is not usual always to say ‘please’ every time you ask for something and to use polite language as we do in English. ‘Could I please have a medium coffee?’ would not be normal in Greek – just ‘give me a ...’ would be fine and is not considered rude. Greeks are very direct and can be quite physical in their relationships with people; they tend not to stand in orderly queues, will push and shove a bit on buses and trolley buses, talk loudly in public, get up close to you and not feel any embarrassment in so doing. They are hospitable and generous to foreigners, especially on the islands and outside the big cities. Having a few words of Greek will open doors and make people very welcoming towards you.

DAILY ROUTINES

Routines used to be based around the hot weather, so it was typical for people to start work very early in the morning and finish by around 2.30, then go home for lunch and a sleep when it was very hot. They got going again around 7 p.m. with a coffee and then ate quite late in the evening. Modern city life, however, is more 9 to 5, but these cultural habits die hard. Shops and banks close in the afternoons on certain days – although most shops stay open all day on islands and in holiday resorts. It’s a good idea to check with your hotel about banking times if you are doing business in town.

On holiday you will find the atmosphere very relaxed. You can eat or drink whenever you like. Greeks tend not to plan ahead that much, so

are quite spontaneous with their social gatherings and activities. They will stay out late in the evening, but then get up early the next day to start work. Advance booking for restaurants is rare – just turn up and wait, or move on if the place is full.

COFFEE

Greek coffee is famously served in three basic varieties: ‘**skéto**’ (*without sugar*), ‘**métrio**’ (*medium sweet*) and ‘**glíko**’ (*sweet*). It is boiled in small copper pots and served in small cups to sip. Watch out for the coffee grounds that stay in the bottom half of the cup! In the summer, most Greeks drink iced coffee in a wide variety of styles. The global coffee culture of latte and espresso is now very popular, with familiar branded coffee shops opening up. The traditional coffee shop (‘**kafeníon**’) is often a male preserve, with (usually) elderly men playing cards and talking politics.

FOOD AND DRINK

Greeks are not big on breakfast, preferring a mid-morning snack, a fairly substantial lunch later than usual in the UK, around 2.30–3.00, then snacks and appetizers later in the evening, around 10 p.m. Tourists may eat and drink at any time, especially in resorts and on the islands. And, surely, everyone knows Greek ‘**mezéthes**’ – the big variety of hot and cold snacks that you can eat instead of a main course or share in a group.

Most ‘**tavérnes**’ or restaurants (‘**estiatória**’) have two kinds of menu – one kind lists ready-cooked food that you can choose and be served with immediately. This might be stews or stuffed vegetables, for example. The other kind is ‘**tis óras**’ – in other words, cooked at the time. This would be fresh fish, grilled meat, etc.

Fresh fish is priced by the kilo and is expensive. It is always best, and quite usual, to go into the kitchen and inspect the raw fish for size and freshness and ask for your selection to be weighed and priced before it is cooked, otherwise you could get a nasty shock when the bill arrived!

SMOKING

Greeks of all ages and both sexes are habitual smokers from quite an early age. Under new legislation, hotels and restaurants, as well as all public enclosed spaces, have a ban on smoking inside their premises, unless the enclosed space is less than 70 m² in size. However, non-smokers have to be quite insistent in hotel breakfast rooms, for example, to find a no-smoking area. Fortunately, in the six months from May to October, you can eat outdoors in the open air, so people smoking near you will be less of a problem. Nevertheless, do not expect smokers to be that sympathetic if you complain or, for that matter, the hotel or restaurant management to fully comply with the law.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND TAXIS

Greece has a good system of buses throughout the country, so they would be first choice over trains, which can be slow and infrequent. Athens has a wonderfully modern, efficient and clean new metro system with built-in archaeological remains. There are also electric trolley buses and a new tram service from the centre of Athens to the coast. Tickets for all forms of public transport are very cheap.

Taxis are cheaper than in other European countries, but have their own eccentric way of working. Taxi drivers will take more than one passenger if they are going broadly in the same direction and each will pay an individual fare. You have to shout through the front passenger window to say where you are going – it takes some practice and a bit of confidence! However, radio taxis are more plentiful now and you can book them in advance – they are more expensive in that case.

Pronunciation

Greek is written in a different alphabet from English. In this course, however, we have used the English alphabet to give an approximate guide to pronunciation.

STRESS

All Greek words with more than one syllable have a single stress – this is marked with an accent. For example, the word for *thank you* – ‘*efxaristó*’ – has the stress on the last syllable.

VOWELS

Greek vowels are pronounced as follows:

a as in *at*

e as in *set*

i as in *feet*

o as in *hot*

oo as in *soon*

CONSONANTS

These are pronounced the same as in English, with these differences:

th is pronounced as in *then* – e.g. **thomátio** (*room*)

TH is pronounced as in *thin* – e.g. **ATHína** (*Athens*)

x is pronounced as the *ch* in (Scottish) *loch* – e.g. **efxaristó** (*thank you*)

Grammar reference

GENDERS: HOW TO SAY THE AND A

the	masculine	feminine	neuter
<i>singular</i>			
subject of the sentence	o	i	to
not subject of the sentence	ton	tin	to
<i>plural</i>			
subject of the sentence	i	i	ta
not subject of the sentence	toos	tis	ta
a	masculine	feminine	neuter
subject of the sentence	éнас	mia	éна
not subject of the sentence	éнан	mia	éна

MY, YOUR, THEIR, ETC.

my	moo
your (sing.)	soo
his	too
her	tis
its	too
our	mas
your (pl.)	sas
their	toos

ADJECTIVES AND NOUNS

In Greek, adjectives have to agree with the nouns they qualify:

	masculine	feminine	neuter
singular	o megálos athelfós	i megáli yinéka	to megálo kreváti
plural	i megáli athelfí	i megáles yinékes	ta megála krevátia

VERB ENDINGS

		to be	to have	to do	can, to be able
egó	I	íme	éxo	káno	boró
esí	you (sing. informal)	íse	éxis	kánis	borís
aftós/aftí/aftó	he/she/it	íne	éxi	káni	borí
emís	we	ímaste	éxoome	kánoome	boróome
esís	you (pl. formal)	íste	éxete	kánete	boríte
aftí/aftés/aftá	they	íne	éxoon	kánoon	boróon

SAYING YOU IN GREEK

As in many other European languages, there is a formal/polite and a familiar form of the word for *you* in Greek.

When talking to an adult you don't know or someone in authority etc., use the plural form **esís**, plus the appropriate form of the verb – see Table. When talking or referring to more than one adult, this is also used as the plural form.

When talking to a friend, relative or child, use the familiar form **esí** and the appropriate form of the verb. For more than one friend, relative or child, use the formal, plural form.

Take your cue from Greeks you meet and use what they use when they are talking to you. Young people of the same age are likely to use the familiar form, even if they don't know each other. Older adults may be more formal.

Listening skills: Survival phrases

Can we ...?

Can we change money?

Do you speak English?

excuse me/sorry

Help!

How long?

How much is it/are they?

I don't know.

I don't speak Greek (well).

I don't understand.

it doesn't matter

more slowly

no, thank you

OK

Where are the toilets?

Where is ...?

Where is the ... hotel?

yes, please

Boróome na ...?

Boróome na aláksoome leftá?

Miláte angliká?

signómi

VoíTHia!

Pósi óra?

Póso íne?

Then kséro.

Then miláo eliniká (kalá).

Then katalavéno.

then pirázi

pió sigá

óxi, efxaristó

endáksi

Poo íne i tooalétes?

Poo íne ...?

Poo íne to ksenothoxío ...?

ne, parakaló

Greek–English glossary

Numbers in **bold** indicate the conversation in which the word first appears. For conversations on the third CD the conversation numbers are prefixed with 3:, e.g. 3:1 indicates CD3, Conversation 1.

The plural form is usually given after the singular, for example **bíra**, **bíres**.

aeropláno (*neut.*) **3:10** *aeroplane*

aftós, aftí **3** *he, she*

aftós, aftí, aftó **4** *this*

agorázo **8** *I buy*

akrivós **8** *exactly*

akrivós, -i, -ó **5** *expensive*

alá **2** *but*

alákso **8** *I change*

álfa **3:1** *a, A (alphabet)*

álos -i -o **3:7** *other*

amésos **3:5** *immediately*

anaxórisi (*fem.*) **3:2** *departure*

Anglía (*fem.*) **1** *England*

angoóri (*neut.*) **3:6** *cucumber*

anígi **9** *it opens*

apénandi **3:3** *opposite*

apó **1** *from*

apóψε **5** *tonight, this evening*

ariTHmós/ariTHmó **4** *number*

arketá **8** *enough*

arxeológos (*masc.*) **3:1** *archaeologist*

arxí (*fem.*) **3:5** *start, beginning*

arxitéktonas (*masc.*) **3:1** *architect*

arxízi **9** *it starts*

áspro **7** *white*

athelfós, athelfó (*masc.*) **2** *brother*

avgó, avgá (*neut.*) **3:3** *egg, eggs*

ávrio **3** *tomorrow*

balkóni (*neut.*) **3:3** *balcony*

banana, bananes (*fem.*) **3:6** *banana, bananas*

beíkon (*neut.*) **3:3** *bacon*

bíra, bíres (*fem.*) **5** *beer, beers*

biskóto, biskóta **6** *biscuit, biscuits*

ble **7** *blue*

bloozáki, bloozákia (*neut.*) **7** *t-shirt, t-shirts*

bookáli, bookália (*neut.*) **6** *bottle, bottles*

boró **8** *I can*

domáta, domátes **6** *tomato, tomatoes*

dzin (*neut.*) **3:7** *jeans*

eTHía **3:4** *straight on*

efxaristiménos -i -o **3:10** *happy*

egó **1** *I*

ekí **3** *there*

ekínos, -i, -o **4** *that*

ékso **3:2** *outside*

éksothos (*masc.*) **3:2** *exit, gate (airport)*

ekthromí (*neut.*) **10** *excursion*

Elátha (*fem.*) **7** *Greece*

eliá, eliés (*fem.*) **3:6** *olive, olives*

eliniká (*neut. pl.*) **3:5** *Greek*

elinikí moosikí (*fem.*) **7** *Greek music*

elinikós, -i, -ó **3** *Greek*

éngavma iliou (*neut.*) **10** *sunburn*

érgo (*neut.*) **9** *film (cinema)*

érxomai 3:10 *I come*
esí, esís 1 *you*
eTHnikós -í -ó 3:4 *national*
ethó 1 *here*
étimos -i -o 3:5 *ready*
evró (neut.) 3 *euro, euros*
éxo 2 *I have*
fagitó (neut.) 10 *food*
farmakío (neut.) 10 *chemist's*
fármako (neut.) 10 *medicine*
férte mas 5 *bring us*
févgo 4 *I leave*
filos (masc.), fili (fem.), fili (pl.) 7 *friend, friends*
fórema (neut.) 3:7 *dress*
fréskos, -i, -o 6 *fresh*
glikó, gliká 5 *sweet, sweets*
glóssa (fem.) 3:2 *language*
gonís (masc. pl.) 2 *parents*
í 2 *or*
idravlikós (masc.) 3:1 *plumber*
ikoyénia (fem.) 2 *family*
ilectrológos (masc.) 3:1 *electrician*
ílios (masc.) 3:10 *sun*
ímaste 1 *we are*
íme 1 *am*
íne 1 *is, are*
ipárxi 3:9 *there is*
isitírio, isitíria (neut.) 9 *ticket, tickets*
ispanía (fem.) 3:2 *Spain*
ispaniká (neut. pl.) 3:2 *Spanish*
kafés/kafé, kaféthes (masc.) 3 *coffee, coffees*
kalá 2 *well, fine*
kalítero 7 *better*
kalós, -í, -ó 5 *good*
káno 3:1 *I make, do*
karpóozi 5 *watermelon*
kárta (fem.) 8 *card*
katálogos/katálogo (masc.) 5 *menu*

káThe 4 *each, every*
káti 6 *something*
káti álo 7 *something else*
ke 1 *and*
kefáli (neut.) 3:10 *head*
kéndro (neut.) 2 *centre*
kiló (neut.) 5 *kilo*
kiría (fem.) 1 *Mrs*
kírios/kírie (masc.) 1 *Mr*
klíno 9 *I close, I reserve*
klisménos -i -o 3:3 *reserved, closed*
kókino 7 *red*
kóla, kóles (fem.) 6 *cola, colas*
komothía (fem.) 3:9 *comedy*
kondá 2 *near*
kondós -i -ó 3:7 *short*
koonóopi, koonoóopia (neut.) 10 *mosquito, mosquitoes*
kóri, kóres (fem.) 2 *daughter, daughters*
kósmos (masc.) 3:10 *world*
kostízi 3:3 *it costs*
kréma (fem.) 10 *cream*
kréma andiliakí (fem.) 3:10 *sun cream*
kreváti, krevátia (neut.) 3 *bed, beds*
kríos, kría, krío 6 *cold*
ksaplóstra, ksaplóstres (fem.) 9 *sunbed*
ksenothoxío (neut.) 3 *hotel*
kséro 3:4 *I know*
leftá (neut. pl.) 8 *money*
leoforio (neut.) 4 *bus*
leptó, leptá (neut.) 6 *cent, cents; minute, minutes*
lígo, líga 5 *a little, some*
lipáme 3:10 *I am sorry*
líra, líres (fem.) 8 *pound, pounds (sterling)*
logariasmós/logariasmó (masc.) 5 *bill*
Lonthíno (neut.) 3:2 *London*
magazí, magazía (neut.) 8 *shop, shops*

makriá 3:4 *far*
málista 3:3 *certainly*
marmelátha (*fem.*) 3:3 *jam*
mas 2 *our*
mats (*neut.*) 3:4 *match (football)*
mazí 8 *with*
me 3 *with*
megálos, -i, -o 3 *large*
méno 2 *I live/stay*
méra, méres (*fem.*) 3 *day, days*
merikí, -és, -á 6 *some, several*
mesiméri (*fem.*) 6 *noon, early afternoon*
metá 3:10 *after*
métrios, -i, -o 3 *medium (sweet)*
métro, métra (*neut.*) 4 *metre, metres*
méxri 3:3 *until*
mikros -í -ó 3:3 *small*
miláo 3:5 *I speak*
mílo, míla (*neut.*) 3:6 *apple, apples*
misí, misó 4 *half*
misó kiló 5 *half a kilo*
mitéra (*fem.*) 2 *mother*
mixaní análpisis (*fem.*) 8 *cash machine/ATM*
mixanikós (*masc.*) 1 *engineer*
móno 7 *only*
monóklino (*neut.*) 3:3 *single room*
mónos, -i, -o 2 *alone*
moo 2 *my*
moosío (*neut.*) 10 *museum*
ne 1 *yes*
Néa Yórki (*fem.*) 3:2 *New York*
neró (*neut.*) 3:5 *water*
níxta, níxtes (*fem.*) 3:3 *night, nights*
nomízo 3:7 *I think*
nómero (*neut.*) 7 *size (clothes)*
óli, óles, óla 6 *all*
ombréla (*fem.*) 9 *sunshade, umbrella*
ónoma, onómata (*neut.*) 3 *name, names*

óra, óres (*fem.*) 5 *hour, hours*
oréa 9 *great!*
oréos, -a, -o 7 *nice*
oríste 3:5 *here you are/here it is*
othondiátrós (*masc.*) 3:1 *dentist*
óxi 1 *no*
pakéto, pakéta (*neut.*) 6 *packet*
pantalóni (*neut.*) 3:7 *trousers*
papóotsia spor (*neut. pl.*) 7 *trainers*
Parísi (*neut.*) 3:2 *Paris*
patéra (*masc.*) 2 *father*
pepóni 5 *melon*
pérno 7 *I take*
pethí, pethiá (*neut.*) 2 *child, children*
pézo 3:7 *I play*
piézo 3:8 *I push, press*
piño 3:5 *I drink*
pió 7 *more*
pisína (*fem.*) 3:3 *swimming pool*
pistotikí kárta (*fem.*) 8 *credit card*
piyéno 4 *I go*
plaz (*fem.*) 1 *beach*
polí 2 *very*
póli (*fem.*) 10 *town, city*
ponái 10 *it hurts*
poo 2 *where*
poolman (*neut.*) 10 *coach*
póso ine 3:5 *how much is (it)*
póso xronón 3:1 *how old?*
póte 3:3 *when?*
prágma, prágmata (*neut.*) 6 *thing, things*
prépi na 9 *should, must, have to*
proí (*neut.*) 9 *morning*
proinó (*neut.*) 3 *breakfast*
próvlíma, provlímata (*neut.*) 3:8 *problem, problems*
ptísi (*fem.*) 3:2 *flight*
résta (*neut. pl.*) 6 *change (money)*

retsína (*fem.*) **5** *retsina*
santhália (*neut. pl.*) **3:7** *sandals*
sas **2** *your*
se **1** *in, to*
sígooros -i -o **3:9** *sure*
símera **3** *today*
simfonó **3:10** *I agree*
sinemá (*neut.*) **4** *cinema*
skétos, -i, -o **3** *plain, without sugar*
sostós, -í, -ó **8** *correct*
spíti, spítia (*neut.*) **2** *house, houses*
spotházo **3:1** *I study*
sprei (*neut.*) **10** *spray*
stási (*fem.*) **4** *bus stop*
staTHmós (*masc.*) **3:4** *station*
stomáxi (*neut.*) **10** *stomach*
strípste **3:4** *turn*
sxolío (*neut.*) **2** *school*
taksi (*neut.*) **3:4** *taxi*
taksidzís (*masc.*) **3:1** *taxi driver*
taksíthi (*neut.*) **6** *trip, journey*
telióni **9** *it finishes*
texnikós (*masc.*) **3:1** *technician*
thaktílithi (*neut.*) **8** *ring (jewellery)*
THálassa (*fem.*) **3:2** *sea*
theksiá **3:4** *right (direction)*
THélo **3** *I want*
then **1** *not*
thermátinos -i -o **3:7** *leather*
THési, THésis (*fem.*) **9** *seat, seats*
thiakopés (*fem. pl.*) **1** *holidays*
thíklino (*neut.*) **3:3** *double room*
thinatós -í -ó **3:10** *strong*

thiómisi **3:3** *two and a half*
thípla **3:4** *next to*
thokimastirio (*neut.*) **3:7** *changing room*
thomátio, thomátia **3** (*neut.*) *room, rooms*
thóro, thóra (*neut.*) **7** *present, presents*
thóste moo **6** *give me*
thouliá (*fem.*) **3:1** *work*
thrómos (*masc.*) **3:4** *road, street*
tilefonízo **3:9** *I telephone*
timí (*fem.*) **9** *price*
tirí féta (*neut.*) **3:6** *feta cheese*
tost (*neut.*) **3:3** *toast*
tragóothi, tragóothia (*neut.*) **7** *song, songs*
trápeza (*fem.*) **8** *bank (money)*
trapézi (*neut.*) **5** *table*
vázo **8** *I put*
Verolíno (*neut.*) **3:2** *Berlin*
víta **3:2** *b, B (alphabet)*
voíTHia (*fem.*) **3:10** *help*
vráthi (*neut.*) **9** *evening*
xartonómsma, xartonomísmata (*neut.*) **3:8**
banknote, banknotes
xiliómetro (*neut.*), **xiliómetra** **3:2** *kilometre, kilometres*
xrisafiká (*neut. pl.*) **8** *jewellery*
xróma **7** *colour*
yemátos, -i, -o **3** *full*
yiá **3** *for*
yiatí **6** *why*
yiatrós (*masc.*) **1** *doctor*
yinéka (*fem.*), **yinékes** **3:1** *wife, woman*
yiós/yiό (*masc.*) **2** *son*
yirízo **3:9** *I return*
zevgári (*neut.*) **5** *couple, pair*

English–Greek glossary

NB: Verbs are given in the ‘I’ form.

a, A (alphabet) **álfa**

aeroplane **aeropláno**

after **metá**

(I) agree **simfonó**

all **óli, óles, óla**

alone **mónos, -i, -o**

(I) am **(egó) ime**

and **ke**

apple, apples **mílo, míla**

archaeologist **arxeológos**

architect **arxitéktonas**

(they) are **(afti) íne**

(we) are **(emis) ímaste**

(you) are **(esí) íse, (esís) íste**

at **se**

at the **sto, stin**

at (of time) **stis**

at 5 o'clock **stis pénde**

b, B (alphabet) **víta**

bacon **beikon**

balcony **balkóni**

banana, bananas **banana, bananes**

bank (money) **trápeza**

banknote, banknotes **xartonómsma, xartonomísmata**

bath **bánio**

beach **plaz**

bed, beds **kreváti, krevátia**

beer **bíra**

Berlin **Verolíno**

better **kalítero**

bill **logariasmós**

biscuit, biscuits **biskóto, biskóta**

blue **ble**

bottle **bookáli**

breakfast **proino**

(I) bring **férno**

bring us **férte mas**

brother **athelfós**

bus **leoforío**

bus stop **stási**

but **alá**

(I) buy **agorázo**

(I) can **boró na**

card **kárta**

cash machine/ATM **mixaní análipsis**

cent, cents **leptó, leptá**

centre **kéndro**

certainly **málista**

(I) change **alákso**

change (money) **résta**

changing room **thokimastírio**

chemist's **farmakío**

child, children **pethí, pethiá**

cinema **sinemá**

(I) close **klíno**

coach **póolman**

coffee **kafés/kafé**

coffees **kaféthes**

cola **kóla**

cold **kríos, kría, krío**

colour **xróma**

(I) come **érxomai**

comedy **komothía**

correct **sostós, -í, -ó**
(it) costs **kostízi**
couple **zevgári**
cream **kréma**
credit card **pistotikí kárta**
daughter, daughters **kóri, kóres**
day, days **méra, méres**
dentist **othondiátrós**
departure **anaxórisi**
doctor **yiátrós**
double room **thiklino**
dress **fórema**
(I) drink **píno**
each, every **káTHE**
egg, eggs **avgó, avgá**
electrician **ilectrológos**
engineer **mixanikós**
England **Anglía**
enough **arketá**
euro, euros **evró**
evening **vráthi**
exactly **akrivós**
excursion **ekthromí**
exit, gate (airport) **éksothos**
expensive **akrivós, -í, -ó**
family **ikoyénia**
far **makriá**
father **patéras**
feta cheese **tirí féta**
film (cinema) **érgo**
fine **kalá**
(it) finishes **telióni**
fish **psári**
flight **ptísi**
food **fagitó**
for **yiá**
fresh **fréskos, -i, -o**
friend **filos (masc.), fili (fem.)**

friends **fili**
from **apó**
full **yemátos, -i, -o**
(I) give **díno**
give me **thóste moo**
(I) go **piyéno**
good **kalós, -í, -ó**
great! **oréa**
Greece **Elátha**
Greek **elinikós, -í, -ó**
Greek (language) **eliniká**
Greek music **elinikí moosikí**
half **misí, misó**
happy **efxaristiménos -i -o**
(I) have **éxo**
he **aftós**
head **kefáli**
help **voíTHia**
here **ethó**
here you are/here it is **oríste**
holidays **thiakopés**
hotel **ksenothoxío**
hour, hours **óra, óres**
house, houses **spíti, spítia**
how much is (it) **póso íne**
how old? **póso xronón**
(it) hurts **ponáí**
I **egó**
immediately **amésos**
in **se**
is **íne**
(he) is **aftós íne**
(she) is **aftí íne**
it **aftó**
jam **marmelátha**
jeans **dzin**
jewellery **xrisafiká**
kilo **kiló**

<i>kilometre</i> xiliómetro	<i>olive, olives</i> eliá, eliés
<i>(I) know</i> kséro	<i>only</i> móno
<i>language</i> glóssa	<i>(I) open</i> anígo
<i>large</i> megálos, -i, -o	<i>opposite</i> apénandi
<i>leather</i> thermátinós -i -o	<i>or</i> í
<i>(I) leave</i> févgo	<i>other</i> álos -i -o
<i>(a) little</i> lígo	<i>our</i> mas
<i>(I) live/stay</i> méno	<i>outside</i> ékso
<i>London</i> Lonthínio	<i>packet</i> pakéto
<i>(I) make, do</i> káno	<i>parents</i> gonís
<i>match (football)</i> mats	<i>Paris</i> Parísi
<i>medicine</i> fármako	<i>plain (without sugar)</i> skétos, -i, -o
<i>medium (sweet)</i> métrios, -i, -o	<i>(I) play</i> pézo
<i>melon</i> pepóni	<i>plumber</i> idravlikós
<i>menu</i> katálogos	<i>pound, pounds (sterling)</i> líra, líres
<i>metre, metres</i> métro, métra	<i>present, presents</i> thóro, thóra
<i>minute, minutes</i> leptó, leptá	<i>price</i> timí
<i>money</i> leftá	<i>problem, problems</i> próvlíma, próvlímata
<i>more</i> pió	<i>(I) push, press</i> piézo
<i>morning</i> proí	<i>(I) put</i> vázo
<i>mosquito</i> koonóopi	<i>red</i> kókinó
<i>mother</i> mitéra	<i>(I) reserve</i> klíno
<i>Mr</i> kírios/kírie	<i>reserved, closed</i> klisménos -i -o
<i>Mrs</i> kiría	<i>retsina</i> retsína
<i>museum</i> moosío	<i>(I) return</i> yirízo
<i>must</i> prépi na	<i>right (direction)</i> theksiá
<i>my</i> moo	<i>ring (finger)</i> thaktíliθi
<i>name, names</i> ónoma, onómata	<i>road, street</i> thrómos
<i>national</i> eTHnikós -í -ó	<i>room, rooms</i> thomátio, thomátia
<i>near</i> kondá	<i>sandals</i> santhália
<i>New York</i> Néa Yórki	<i>school</i> sxolío
<i>next to</i> thípla	<i>sea</i> Thálassa
<i>nice</i> oréos, -a, -o	<i>seat, seats</i> THési, THésis
<i>night, nights</i> níxta, níxtes	<i>she</i> aftí
<i>no</i> óxi	<i>shop, shops</i> magazí, magaziá
<i>noon (early afternoon)</i> mesiméri	<i>short</i> kondós -í -ó
<i>not</i> then	<i>single room</i> monóklino
<i>number</i> ariTHmós	<i>size (clothes)</i> nóomero

small **mikros** -í -ó
some **líga**
some, several **merikí, -és, -á**
something **káti**
something else **káti álo**
son **yiós**
song, songs **tragóothi, tragóothia**
(I am) sorry **lipáme**
Spain **ispanía**
Spanish **ispaniká**
(I) speak **miláo**
spray **sprei**
start, beginning **arxí**
(I) start **arxízo**
station **staTHmós**
stomach **stomáxi**
straight on **efTHía**
(I) study **spootházo**
sun **ílios**
sun cream **kréma andiliakí**
sunbed **ksaplóstra**
sunburn **éngavma ilíou**
sunshade, umbrella **ombréla**
sure **sígooros -i -o**
sweet, sweets **glikó, gliká**
swimming pool **pisína**
table **trapézi**
(I) take **pérno**
taxi **taksí**
taxi driver **taksidízis**
technician **texnikós**
(I) telephone **telefonízo**
that **ekínos, -i, -o**
there **ekí**
there is **ipárxi**

they **aftí**
thing, things **prágma, prágmata**
(I) think **nomízo**
this **aftós, aftí, aftó**
ticket **isitírio**
to se
toast **tost**
today **símera**
tomato, tomatoes **domáta, domátes**
tomorrow **ávrio**
tonight, this evening **apópse**
town, city **póli**
trainers **papóotsia spor**
trip **taksíthi**
trousers **pantalóni**
t-shirt **bloozáki**
turn **strípste**
two and a half **thiómisi**
until **méxri**
very **polí**
(I) want **THélo**
water **neró**
watermelon **karpóozi**
well **kalá**
when **póte**
where **poo**
white **áspro**
why **yiati**
wife, woman **yinéka**
with **mazí, me**
world **kósmos**
work **thouliá**
yes **ne**
you **esí, esís**
your **sas**

Essential vocabulary

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday **theftéra**

Tuesday **tríti**

Wednesday **tetárti**

Thursday **péempti**

Friday **paraskeví**

Saturday **sávato**

Sunday **kiriakí**

40 **saránda**

50 **penínda**

60 **eksínda**

70 **evthomínda**

80 **ogthónda**

90 **enenínda**

100 **ekató**

200 **thiakósia**

NUMBERS

0 **mithén**

1 **éna, mía, éna**

2 **thío**

3 **tría, tris**

4 **téssera, tésseris**

5 **pénde**

6 **éksi**

7 **eftá**

8 **októ**

9 **enéa**

10 **théka**

11 **éntheka**

12 **thótheka**

13 **thekatría**

14 **thekatéssera**

15 **thekapénde**

16 **théka éksi**

17 **théka eftá**

18 **théka októ**

19 **théka enéa**

20 **íkosi**

25 **íkosi pénde**

30 **triánda**

GREETINGS AND OTHER PHRASES

all together **óla mazi**

cheers, to your health **stin iyiá sas**

good evening **kalispéra**

good morning **kalinéra**

good night **kaliníxta**

hello/goodbye **yássas**

here you are **oríste**

How are you? **Ti kánete?**

How do you do? **Xéro polí?**

let's go **páme**

(I) like ... **Moo arési/arésoon ...**

(We) like ... **Mas arési/arésoon ...**

My name is ... **Me léne ..., To onomá moo íne ...**

no problem **kanéna próvlima**

OK, all right **endáksi**

please, don't mention it, you're welcome

parakaló

thank you (very much) **efxaristó (polí)**

What's it like? **Pos íne?**

What's your name? **Pos sas léne?**

FOOD AND DRINK

beer, beers **bíra, bíres**
biscuit(s) **biskóto, biskóta**
bread **psomí**
cheese **tirí**
chips **patátes tiganités**
coffee **kafés, kafé**
feta cheese **tirí féta**
fish **psári**
fruit **fróoto**
Greek salad **xoriátiki saláta**
little squid **kalamarákia**
meat **kréas**
melon **pepóni**
octopus **xtapóthi**
sweet, sweets **glikó, gliká**
tea **tsái**
tomato(es) **domáta, domátes**
watermelon **karpóози**
water **neró**
wine **krasí**
wine, red **kókinu krasí**
wine, white **áspro krasí**

COLOURS

black **mávro**
blue **ble**
brown **kafé**
colour **xróma**
green **prásino**
grey **gri**
pink **roz**
red **kókinu**
yellow **kítrino**
white **áspro**

DIRECTIONS

after **metá apó**
before **prin**
left **aristerá**
next to **thípla se**
opposite **apénanti apó**
right **theksiá**
straight on **efthía**

TELLING THE TIME

at (5) o'clock **stis (pénde)**
half past (5) **(pénde) ke misí**
quarter past (5) **(pénde) ke tétarto**
quarter to (5) **(pénde) pára tétarto**
what time? **ti óra?**

“Global scale” of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages: learning, teaching, assessment (CEFR)

Proficient User:	TY Level 6 CEFR LEVEL C2	Can understand with ease virtually everything heard or read. Can summarise information from different spoken and written sources, reconstructing arguments and accounts in a coherent presentation. Can express him/herself spontaneously, very fluently and precisely, differentiating finer shades of meaning even in more complex situations.
	TY Level 5 CEFR LEVEL C1	Can understand a wide range of demanding, longer texts, and recognise implicit meaning. Can express him/herself fluently and spontaneously without much obvious searching for expressions. Can use language flexibly and effectively for social, academic and professional purposes. Can produce clear, well-structured, detailed text on complex subjects, showing controlled use of organisational patterns, connectors and cohesive devices.
Independent User	TY Level 4 CEFR LEVEL B2 (A Level)	Can understand the main ideas of complex text on both concrete and abstract topics, including technical discussions in his/her field of specialisation. Can interact with a degree of fluency and spontaneity that makes regular interaction with native speakers quite possible without strain for either party. Can produce clear, detailed text on a wide range of subjects and explain a viewpoint on a topical issue giving the advantages and disadvantages of various options.
	TY Level 3 CEFR LEVEL B1 (Higher GCSE)	Can understand the main points of clear standard input on familiar matters regularly encountered in work, school, leisure, etc. Can deal with most situations likely to arise whilst travelling in an area where the language is spoken. Can produce simple connected text on topics which are familiar or of personal interest. Can describe experiences and events, dreams, hopes and ambitions and briefly give reasons and explanations for opinions and plans.
Basic User	TY Level 2 CEFR LEVEL A2: (Foundation GCSE)	Can understand sentences and frequently used expressions related to areas of most immediate relevance (e.g. very basic personal and family information, shopping, local geography, employment). Can communicate in simple and routine tasks requiring a simple and direct exchange of information on familiar and routine matters. Can describe in simple terms aspects of his/her background, immediate environment and matters in areas of immediate need.
	TY Level 1 CEFR LEVEL A1	Can understand and use familiar everyday expressions and very basic phrases aimed at the satisfaction of needs of a concrete type. Can introduce him/herself and others and can ask and answer questions about personal details such as where he/she lives, people he/she knows and things he/she has. Can interact in a simple way provided the other person talks slowly and clearly and is prepared to help.