

# teach yourself 

## greek

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let's have a glass of ouzo!
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count from 11-20
ka入ń ópe६ŋ! bon appetit!
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Special thanks for this new edition go to Rebecca Green, Ginny Catmur and Sue Hart, my editors at Hodder \& Stoughton; also to my students in New York City, Athens, and now in Berlin who have shown me over the years what is important and fun when learning Modern Greek.

## Welcome to Teach Yourself Greek!

This is a course designed for learners with no previous knowledge of Greek; it can also be used by students with some previous knowledge of Greek to revise and consolidate their language skills. Whatever your aims in using this book, you can learn at your own pace and to the level you need. By the end of the course you should be able to communicate in most everyday situations, while visiting Greece.
The language you will learn in this book is that of everyday life in Greece, so you can familiarize yourself with Greek people, their customs, the climate and the country.
The emphasis is on the communicative aspect of the language; first just try to get the gist of the dialogues, bearing in mind the name of the unit. There are many phrases in the first four units (designed as a 'survival package' - a basic introduction to the language you need in Greece) which are best learned as phrases. You will meet the grammar explaining the structure of the phrases in later units.
This book will teach you the standard spoken language used today in Greece. It's called demotic meaning 'popular' or 'everyday' language, as opposed to katharevousa, a form of Modern Greek, which is almost extinct. For a fuller explanation of the history of the Greek language, turn to page 273.

## You already know a lot of Greek

According to Aristides Konstantinides' book Greek Words in the English Language there are 45,729 Greek words in English!

As you work through this course, you will become increasingly aware of Greek loan words in English although sometimes, you
have to stretch your imagination and bend the odd pronunciation rule to spot them. Here are some first examples of loan words: problem, music, politics, idea, programme, system. Have a go at the Similar or different exercises in the Practice section of each unit. There are at least ten words in these exercises throughout this book that test your ability to make associations between what you already know and what you are learning. These associations can sometimes be
 (metre) and $\pi \varepsilon \rho$ iojos (period) are easily detected once you know the Greek alphabet, but the word $\beta$ 人 $\beta \lambda$ ío (book) does not carry an immediate association, although bibliography does.
You might be relieved to know that there are a large number of English loan words in Greek too, for example complex, stress and camping. Many sports are also identical in both languages, for instance tennis and volleyball. New technology has also introduced many terms in Greek: computer, fax, and email are a few examples. In Greece many signs are in English, including the street sign for 'stop', the sign 'WC' for public toilets, and even ' P ' for car parks. Sometimes, there is a Greek word for these words, but the English word is generally used in everyday language.

## How to use this book

Read the introduction in English at the beginning of each dialogue before you read, or listen to, the dialogue. The dialogues marked with $D$ are on the recording which accompanies this book. To develop good pronunciation, you are strongly advised to use the recording as much as possible.
Study the dialogue and the vocabulary after the dialogue. Words from all units can be found in the Greek-English glossary at the end of the book.

In the Language notes section you will find explanations of the new material, as well as useful facts connected with the subject matter of the dialogues. There are also many new words in this section. Learning these words is extremely important since vocabulary is the backbone of any language - as well as extremely useful when visiting Greece or talking to Greek people elsewhere.
Grammatical points are explained in the Grammar section. There are tables and examples to help you learn the verbs, nouns, adjectives and pronouns. How you absorb the grammar is up to you. There is also a useful grammar section at the end of the book.

When you feel confident with the material in the unit, you can check your understanding with the Practice section. The exercises are designed to practise communication, although there are some grammar exercises as well.
There is generally a further dialogue in the A little extra! section with new vocabulary which provides additional material on the subject.
The last section, marked with i, looks at the culture of the Greek people and their country.
There are three revision tests in Units 5, 10 and 15 - with exercises focusing both on communication and grammar which will consolidate your newly-acquired knowledge and will allow you to check your progress.

A mini test is included at the end of each unit except after the revision units. There is also a comprehensive revision test after Unit 15.

The following sections are included at the back of the book:

- Key to the exercises Here you can find the answers to all the exercises in each unit. Try to work through the exercises by yourself before you turn to this section to check your answers.
- Glossary of grammatical terms Here you can look up the grammatical terms used throughout the book and you will find a short explanation and some examples.
- Grammar summary This section provides examples of Greek articles, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions and verbs.
- Index of grammatical terms and thematic vocabulary Here you can find out where a grammar point was first explained or a topic introduced.
- Greek history time line Here you can check the most important dates and events in Greek history.
- Greek language time line Here you can discover the evolution of the Greek language through the centuries.
- Taking it further Many suggestions and sources of real Greek language are collected here for you especially if you have access to the Internet.
- English-Greek glossary Some useful words and phrases you may need to look up on a visit to Greece or as you work through the course.
- Greek-English glossary Most words and phrases covered in the fifteen units of this book.


## Before you learn the Greek alphabet

Contrary to popular opinion, Greek is not a difficult language to speak, particularly at beginner's level. The Pronunciation guide in this introductory section will make most points about pronunciation clear. Where Greek offers a more serious challenge to the learner is in reading and writing the language. This book uses the standard Greek alphabet alongside an informal transliteration system, so that the learner can start to understand and speak the language without the obstacle of the new script. We call it an informal transliteration system because various ways have been devised to represent Greek sounds using a western alphabet but no standard form has ever been established. The transliteration system used in this book is a close phonetic representation of Greek words transcribing their sounds into English script. Transliteration does have its shortcomings but its value, especially assisting reading at early stages, has been generally accepted. Transliteration has been used in the dialogues and vocabulary boxes in the first ten units.

## Transliteration versus Greek script?

Transliteration cannot replace the Greek script. It cannot even be found in a written form of any kind including books, signs or public notices. It simply helps learners to overcome the challenge of a new script in the early stages, as already stated above. The book makes use of both transliteration and Greek script. If you are interested in practising the Greek script further, look out for Teach Yourself Beginner's Greek Script and the Teach Yourself Beginner's Greek course, from the same publisher as this title.

## A few words about the recording

This book can be successfully studied without its accompanying recording. However, it is highly advisable to use it since it will help you a great deal to pronounce Greek correctly, acquire a more authentic accent, and distinguish sounds - something extremely vital at this early stage. Many learners sometimes complain about not being able to speak a language, even after some considerable effort, but it has been widely accepted that the more we hear a language and try to tune into its sounds and rhythms the more we can speak it in practice. The recorded dialogues and exercises will also offer you plenty of practice in understanding and responding to basic Greek. Keep in mind that although we can always ask native speakers to repeat something for us, we can play the recording back and forth without hesitation as many times as needed to hear something or distinguish a sound. Readers without the recording will find that
there are some exercises that cannot be done with the book alone but in such cases the material is always covered by other activities in the specific unit or in the Revision tests.
It is not vital to acquire a perfect accent. The aim is to be understood; here are a number of techniques for working on your pronunciation:
1 Listen carefully to the recording, native speakers or your teacher. Whenever possible repeat aloud.
2 Record yourself and compare your pronunciation with that of a native speaker.
3 Ask native speakers to listen to your pronunciation and tell you how to improve it.
4 Ask native speakers how a specific sound is formed. Watch them and practise at home in front of a mirror.
5 Make a list of words that give you pronunciation trouble and practise them.

## How to be successful at learning Greek

1 Do a little bit every day, between 20 and 30 minutes if possible, rather than two to three hours in one session.
2 Try to work towards short-term goals. For example, work out how long you'll spend in a particular unit and work within this time limit.
3 Revise and test yourself regularly using the Mini tests found in each unit.
4 Listen to the recording as many times and as frequently as possible. If you don't have the recording, grasp any opportunity to hear the language (by native speakers in Greece, on the radio, in films, in Greek restaurants or social clubs, etc.).
5 Hear yourself speak! If at all possible find yourself a quiet place to study where you can speak out loud. It will build up your listening and speaking skills as well as your confidence!
6 Use every opportunity to speak the language. You don't have to go to Greece to do this. Find a native Greek speaker to help you and find out about Greek social clubs, etc.

## Symbols and abbreviations

This indicates that the recording is needed for the following section.
i. This section looks at the culture of the Greek people and their country.

As in French, German, Spanish and other languages, Greek nouns have gender. In Greek, there are three genders: masculine, feminine and neuter. They are marked (m), (f) and (n). You will also find the following abbreviations:
(sing) singular
(pl) plural
(lit.) literally
(fml) formal
(infml) informal

## Punctuation

Greek punctuation is very similar to that of English. The only obvious difference is the semicolon [;] which is used as a question mark in Greek! The Greek semicolon looks like an English full stop slightly raised.

## The stress mark in Greek

A written accent is used in all words of more than one syllable to show where the stress falls, both in the Greek script and in the transliteration. Try to observe this as carefully as possible. Changing the stress can alter the meaning entirely, so pay close attention. Capital letters have no stress marks. You can read more about 'stress and intonation' on pages 12-13.

## Pronunciation guide

## DThe Greek alphabet

The Greek alphabet has 24 capital letters and 25 small letters. This is because the letter $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ [sígma] becomes a small $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ in any position of a word except at the end, where it is $\varsigma$. If you have the recording, listen to how the alphabet sounds when recited in Greek. Alternatively, check the names below:

Greek, unlike English, is a phonetic language. This means that you can read or pronounce any word once you know the alphabet, something similar to German, Italian or Spanish.
Distinguish the different sound of [TH] and [th]. The first is used to produce the sound of $\boldsymbol{\Delta} \boldsymbol{\delta}$ as in this, though or thus. The second is used to produce the sound of $\boldsymbol{\Theta} \boldsymbol{\theta}$ as in thin, thought, or thug.
Be careful with two letters that have almost the same name: $\mathbf{E} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ [épsilon] and Y v [ípsilon].

## Vowels and consonants

There are seven vowels and seventeen consonants in Greek.

## Vowels

## Consonants

$\alpha, \varepsilon, \eta, \imath, o, v, \omega$

## Two-letter vowels

$\alpha, \varepsilon 1, o l$, ou

## Vowel combinations

$\alpha \mathrm{Q}, \varepsilon$

The sounds of vowels and consonants in each sub-group above are explained in the following section.

## Letters and sounds

In general, remember that all letters have one sound, except for $\boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{\gamma}$ [gháma], $\Sigma \sigma / \varsigma$ [sígma], and $\mathbf{X} \chi$ [hi]. Otherwise, the vowel or consonant sounds are always pronounced in the same way in Greek, in contrast with English where one letter usually has more than one sound, e.g. $a$ as in mat, mate, mayor, etc.

## Vowel sounds

| A $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ | ［álfa］ | a as in raft |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E $\varepsilon$ | ［épsilon］ | e as in met |
| H $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ | ［íta］ | i as in inn |
| It | ［yóta］ | i as in sit |
| 00 | ［ómikron］ | o as in lot |
| $Y_{0}$ | ［ípsilon］ | i as in inn |
| $\boldsymbol{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}$ | ［oméga］ | 0 as in lot |

Examples of vowel sounds：

| A $\alpha$ | ［a］$\alpha \varepsilon \rho \circ \pi \lambda$ ávo | ［aeropláno］ | aeroplane |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E $\varepsilon$ | ［e］$\varepsilon \lambda$ ıко́ $\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho о$ | ［elikóptero］ | helicopter |
| H $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ | ［i］$\eta$ ¢ $\rho \omega \alpha$ ¢ | ［íroas］ | hero |
| It | ［i］ 18 ¢́ $\alpha$ | ［iTHéa］ | idea |
| 00 | ［0］ozuүóvo | ［oksighóno］ | oxygen |
| Y | ［i］ $0 \pi$ ó $\theta \varepsilon \sigma \eta$ | ［ipothesi］ | hypothesis |
| $\boldsymbol{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}$ | ［0］$\omega$ ¢ $\alpha$ | ［óra］ | hour |

Greek vowels can be short or long．The transliteration system used in this course does not show this since in Greek，unlike English，you will rarely find word pairs such as fit－feet or sit－seat．Consequently， the Greek word $\sigma \pi$ itı house is transliterated as［spíti］although the first［i］is longer than the second．
Remember that $\mathbf{H \eta}, \mathbf{I}$ ，and $\mathbf{Y v}$ have the same sound（ $\mathbf{i}$ as in sit）． Also， $\mathbf{O o}$ and $\boldsymbol{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}$ have the same sound（ $\mathbf{0}$ as in lot）．

## D Consonant sounds

| B $\beta$ | ［víta］ | v as in vet |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{\Gamma} \gamma$ | ［gháma］ | 1 gh soft gh sound＊ |
|  |  | 2 y as in yes |
| $\Delta \delta$ | ［THélta］ | TH as in this |
| Z $\zeta$ | ［zíta］ | $\mathbf{z}$ as in $z i p$ |
| $\boldsymbol{\theta} \boldsymbol{\theta}$ | ［thíta］ | th as in thin |
| K к | ［kápa］ | $\mathbf{k}$ as in kit |
| $\boldsymbol{\wedge} \boldsymbol{\lambda}$ | ［lámTHa］ | 1 as in let |
| $\mathbf{M} \boldsymbol{\mu}$ | ［mi］ | $\mathbf{m}$ as in met |
| N $v$ | ［ni］ | n as in $\boldsymbol{n e t}$ |
| $\Xi \xi$ | ［ksi］ | ks as in banks |
| $\Pi \pi$ | ［pi］ | $\mathbf{p}$ as in pet |


| B $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ | ［v］ | $\beta$ ои́тпро | ［vútiro］ | butter |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\boldsymbol{\Gamma} \boldsymbol{\gamma}$ | ［gh］＊ | $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \lambda \alpha$ | ［ghála］ | milk |
|  | ［y］ | $\gamma^{\prime} \alpha \gamma_{1} \alpha$ | ［yayá］ | granny |
| $\Delta \delta$ | ［TH］ | бпиократі́a | ［THimokratía］ | democracy |
| $\mathbf{Z} \zeta$ | ［z］ | $\zeta \omega \dot{1}$ о | ［zóTHio］ | zodiac |
| $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ | ［th］ | $\theta \varepsilon ́ \alpha \tau \rho о$ | ［théatro］ | theatre |
| $\mathbf{K} \times$ | ［k］ | кı⿴囗⿱㇒日勺ра | ［kithára］ | guitar |
| $\boldsymbol{\wedge} \lambda$ | ［1］ | $\lambda \varepsilon \mu$ óvt | ［lemóni］ | lemon |
| $\mathbf{M} \boldsymbol{\mu}$ | ［m］ | $\mu$ оибıкท́ | ［musiki］ | music |
| N $v$ | ［n］ | vooval $\gamma$ io | ［nostalghía］ | nostalgia |
| $\boldsymbol{E}$ | ［ks］＊＊ | 乡عvodoxعío | ［ksenoTHochío］ | hotel |
| $\Pi \pi$ | ［p］ | $\pi$ пı́vo | ［piáno］ | piano |
| $\mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\rho}$ | ［r］ | ри́dıo | ［rátHio］ | radio |
| $\Sigma \boldsymbol{\sigma} / \boldsymbol{\rho}$ | ［s］ | $\sigma \alpha \lambda \alpha{ }^{\prime} \tau \alpha$ | ［saláta］ | salad |
|  | ［z］ | ко́ $\sigma \mu$ о̧ | ［kozmos］ | cosmos／world |
| T $\tau$ | ［t］ | $\tau \rho \varepsilon ์ v o$ | ［tréno］ | train |
| Y $v$ | ［i］ |  | ［ipóthesi］ | hypothesis |
| $\Phi \varphi$ | ［f］ |  | ［fotoghrafía］ | photography |
| $\mathbf{X} \boldsymbol{\chi}$ | ［h］ | $\chi$ ооо́s | ［horos］ | chorus／dance |
|  | ［ch］ | óxı | ［0́chi］ | no |
| $\Psi \Psi$ | ［ps］ | $\psi 0 \chi 0 \lambda o ́ \gamma 1 \alpha$ | ［psihologhía］ | psychology |

＊The transliteration［gh］sounds almost like $\boldsymbol{y}$ in $y$ ield and not gh in ghost．
＊＊The letter $\Xi \xi[\mathrm{ksi}]$ sounds like the $\mathbf{x}$ in six or box．
Please note that all these transliterations are approximate sounds and only the recording or native speakers can offer the exact sound．
$\begin{array}{ll}\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\pi} & \text { [mi-pi] } \\ \boldsymbol{\nu} \boldsymbol{\tau} & \text { [ni-taf] }\end{array}$
1 b as in boy
$2 \mathbf{~ m b}$ as in timber
$1 \mathbf{d}$ as in day
2 nd as in end
The $\mathbf{g}, \mathbf{b}$ and $\mathbf{d}$ sounds occur at the beginning of Greek words, whereas the ng, mb and nd sounds occur within a Greek word.
Examples of two-letter consonants

| ГК/Гк | $\gamma \gamma$$\gamma \mathbf{k}$ | [ng] | A $\gamma \gamma \lambda i \alpha$ | [anglía] | England |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | [g] | $\gamma \kappa о \lambda \varphi$ | [golf] | golf |
|  |  | [ng] |  | [ángira] | anchor |
| M ${ }^{\text {M/M } \boldsymbol{\pi}}$ | $\gamma \chi$ | [nh] | ${ }_{\alpha} \gamma \chi \chi \bigcirc$ | [ánhos] | stress |
|  | $\mu \pi$ | [b] | $\mu \pi \rho \alpha{ }^{\text {a }}$ | [brávo] | bravo |
|  |  | [mb] | $\lambda \alpha{ }^{\prime} \mu \pi \alpha$ | [lámba] | lamp |
| NT/N $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ | $\boldsymbol{\nu} \boldsymbol{\tau}$ | [d] | $\nu \tau о \mu \alpha \chi^{\prime} \alpha$ | [domáta] | tomato |
|  |  | [nd] | $\mu$ иотtépvo | [mondérno] | modern |
| TZ/T ${ }^{\text {/ }}$ | $\tau \zeta$ | [tz] | $\tau \zeta \alpha \zeta$ | [tzaz] | jazz |
| TE/To | $\tau \sigma / \tau$ |  | $\tau \sigma \gamma \bar{\rho} \rho \circ$ | [tsigháro] | cigarette |

## Two same-letter consonants

The following two same-letter consonants are always pronounced as the one letter consonant.

| ¢ $\beta$ | [v] | $\Sigma \alpha \dot{\beta} \beta \alpha \tau$ (Saturday) | $\mathbf{v}$ as in $\boldsymbol{v} \boldsymbol{e t}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| кк | [k] | єккєvтрıко́¢ (eccentric) | $\mathbf{k}$ as in kept |
| $\lambda \lambda$ | [1] | $\mu \varepsilon ́ \tau \alpha \lambda \lambda \mathrm{o}$ (metal) | 1 as in let |
| $\mu \mu$ | [m] | $\pi \rho \delta$ र $\rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha$ (programme) | m as in $\boldsymbol{m e t}$ |
| $v v$ | [n] | тupavví (tyranny) | $\mathbf{n}$ as in $\boldsymbol{n} \boldsymbol{e} \boldsymbol{t}$ |
| $\pi \pi$ | [p] |  | $\mathbf{p}$ as in pet |
| Pp | [r] | тט́ $\rho^{\text {pavoç (tyrant) }}$ | $\mathbf{r}$ as in rent |
| $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ | [s] | $\gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma \alpha$ ¢ıo (glossary) | $\mathbf{s}$ as in set |
| $\tau \tau$ | [t] | Bpetvavía (Britain) | $t$ as in tent |

## Some other remarks

1 The following six words have two different spellings: one with the final letter $\boldsymbol{v}$ and one without.

| $\alpha \cup \tau \eta$ | $\alpha \cup \tau \eta \dot{v}$ | her (personal pronoun) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\tau \eta$ | $\tau \eta \nu$ | the/her (article, personal pronoun) |
| $\varepsilon \in v \alpha$ | $\varepsilon ́ v \alpha \nu$ | one (indefinite article, numeral) |


| AI | $\boldsymbol{a}$ | [e] | [álfa-yóta] | $\mathbf{e}$ as in set |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| EI | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | [i] | [épsilon-yóta] | $\mathbf{i}$ as in inn |
| OI | $\boldsymbol{o l}$ | [i] | [ómikron-yóta] | $\mathbf{i}$ as in inn |
| OY | $\boldsymbol{0 v}$ | $[\mathbf{u}]$ | [ómikron-ípsilon] | $\mathbf{u}$ as in put |

The remaining two-letter vowels have two different sounds each:

| AY | av* | [af] | [álfa-ípsilon] | af as in after |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | [av] |  | av as in avenue |
| EY | cv** | [ef] | [épsilon-ípsilon] | ef as in effort |

* It is always [af] and [ef] when $\alpha \boldsymbol{v}$ or $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon v}$ is followed by any $\boldsymbol{\theta}, \boldsymbol{\kappa}, \boldsymbol{\xi}$, $\pi, \sigma, \varphi, \chi, \psi$ letter.
${ }^{* *}$ It is always [av] or [ev] when $\alpha v$ or $\varepsilon v$ is followed by any $\boldsymbol{\beta}, \boldsymbol{\gamma}, \boldsymbol{\delta}$, $\zeta, \lambda, \mu, \boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{\rho}$, letter or any vowel.
Examples of two-letter vowels:

| AI | $\boldsymbol{\alpha l}$ | [ e ] | $v \alpha 1$ | [ne] | yes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AY | $\alpha 0$ | [af] | avtoкivๆто | [aftokínito] | car |
|  |  | [av] | Aúyovatos | [ávghustos] | August |
| EI | \&l | [i] | عífuı | [íme] | I am |
| EY | cv | [ef] | عuкаípıa | [efkería] | chance |
|  |  | [ev] | Evpót $\dagger$ | [evrópi] | Europe |
| OI | ol | [i] | оккоуоиía | [ikonimía] | economy |
| OY | ov | [u] | oupavós | [uranós] | Uranus/sky |

## D Two-letter consonants

The following two-letter consonants have only one sound:

| $\boldsymbol{\gamma \gamma}$ | [gháma-gháma] | ng as in England (Not as in engine) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\boldsymbol{\gamma} \boldsymbol{\chi}$ | [gháma-hi] | $\mathbf{n h}$ as in inherent |
| $\tau \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ | [taf-sígma] | ts as in sets |
| $\tau \zeta$ | [taf-zíta] | $\mathbf{d z}$ as in adze |

The remaining two-letter consonants have two different sounds each:

## D Two-letter vowels

The following two-letter vowels have only one sound, short or long, depending on whether they are found in a stressed syllable or not.

[^0]| to | тov | the (article) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\delta \varepsilon$ | $\delta \varepsilon \nu$ | not (negative particle) |
| $\mu \eta$ | $\mu \eta \nu$ | don't (negative particle) |

The grammatical rules for this are as follows:

| Keep the final -v | Drop the final -v |
| :---: | :---: |
| (a) when the following word starts with a vowel <br> $(\beta)$ when the following word starts with one of the following consonants: $\begin{gathered} \kappa, \pi, \tau \\ \text { Yк, } \mu \pi, v \tau \\ \tau \sigma, \tau \zeta \\ \xi, \Psi \end{gathered}$ | (a) when the following word starts with a consonant other than the ones listed on the left: $\begin{aligned} & \beta, \gamma, \delta, \zeta, \theta, \lambda, \\ & \mu, v, \rho, \sigma, \varphi, \chi \end{aligned}$ |

2 When the final letter $v$ in a word is followed by a new word starting with $\mathbf{k}, \xi, \pi, \tau$ or $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ then the two words sound as one and the corresponding combinations create the following sounds:

|  | $v+\kappa$ | [ng] | [enangafe] | a coffee |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\tau 0 \underline{\underline{\xi}} \underline{\varepsilon} \dot{\rho} \omega$ | $v+\xi$ | [ngz] | [tongzero] | I know him |
| $\delta \varepsilon \underline{\underline{T}} \underline{\pi} \dot{\alpha} \omega$ | $\nu+\pi$ | [nb] | [denbao] | I don't go |
| $\sigma \tau \eta \underline{T} \underline{T}$ | $v+\tau$ | [nd] | [stindino] | to Tinos |
| $\tau \eta \underline{\nu} \Psi \dot{\alpha} \chi \nu \omega$ | $v+\psi$ | [nbz] | [tinbzahno] | I look for her |

Try to ask a native speaker to say them at a normal speed and pay attention to these sound combinations.

## Stress mark and intonation

You have probably noticed that most Greek examples in this section have a stress mark. This mark is used to show the main or primary stressed syllable in a given word. It always falls on one of the Greek vowels and never on a consonant. It is primarily used with words of two or more syllables, although there are a few exceptions of onesyllable words with a stress mark. This is the case when two words have a similar sound but different function and meaning, for instance, the word $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ meaning the without a stress mark and or with a stress mark. The stress mark can be used on lower case vowels and only on an initial capital vowel letter in a proper name (names for people or places), for example када́ [kalá] well/fine, or Avva [ána]. No stress mark is used, when the word is spelled out in capital letters only, for example ANNA [ána].

Intonation focuses on the rise and fall of the level of the voice, which often adds meaning to what is being said. A statement in Greek is changed into a question by changing the intonation of the voice without changing the sequence of words or adding question words. To turn a statement in Greek into a question the voice should go up at the end of the sentence instead of going down. You should remember that falling intonation is used in statements and raising intonation is used in questions. Question-words such as do...?, does...?, did...?, or inversions like you are $\rightarrow$ are you are not used when formulating questions in Greek. Two examples to illustrate this point are given below:
You speak English. [miláte angliká] M $\imath \lambda \alpha \dot{\tau} \varepsilon \mathrm{A} \gamma \gamma \lambda \mathrm{\kappa} \alpha \alpha$.
Do you speak English? [miláte angliká]? M $\lambda \boldsymbol{\lambda} \alpha \alpha^{\prime} \varepsilon$ A $\gamma \gamma \lambda \mathrm{L} \kappa \alpha ́ ;$
You are from Greece. [íste apó tin eláTHa] Eí $\sigma \tau \varepsilon \alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau \eta \nu E \lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\partial} \delta \alpha$.
Are you from Greece? [íste apó tin eláTHA] Eíq $\tau \varepsilon \alpha \pi$ ó $\tau \eta \nu E \lambda \lambda \alpha ́ \delta \alpha ;$

## Practice

Here are some exercises for you to practise on. Each question concentrates on a specific feature of the alphabet. When in doubt, you can check your answers in the Key to the exercises section at the back of the book.

1 There are some unique capital letters in the Greek alphabet. Can you fill out the grid working horizontally to complete the alphabet?

| A | B |  |  | E | Z | H |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I | K |  | M | N |  | O |  |
| P |  | T | Y |  | X |  |  |

2 There are also some unique lower case letters in the Greek alphabet. Can you fill out the grid below working horizontally to complete the alphabet?

| $\alpha$ |  |  |  | $\varepsilon$ | $\zeta$ | $\eta$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{t}$ |  |  |  | $v$ |  | 0 | $\pi$ |
| $\rho$ |  | $\tau$ | $v$ |  | $\chi$ |  |  |

3 Some Greek letters look like English but have a different sound. See if you can get them right.
i B: $[\mathrm{b}]$ or [ v$]$ ii H: [i] or [h] iii P: $[\mathrm{p}]$ or $[\mathrm{r}] \quad$ iv X: $[\mathrm{h}]$ or $[\mathrm{x}]$
4 Lower-case Greek letters can be divided into three groups according to how they are written. We can do the same in English:
a letters on the line like a, $\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{e}$, etc.;
b letters with risers above the line like $\mathrm{b}, \mathrm{d}, \mathrm{f}$, etc.;
c letters with descenders below the line like $\mathrm{g}, \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{q}$, etc.
Can you group the Greek letters accordingly? The first three have been done for you.

| group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{a}$ | $\alpha$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{b}$ | $\beta$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{c}$ | $\gamma$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

5 Some capital Greek letters do not have an obvious association with their corresponding small letters. Can you complete the grid?

| i $\Gamma$ |  | ii $\Delta$ |  | iii $H$ |  | iv $K$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| v $\Lambda$ |  | vi M |  | vii $N$ |  | viii $\Xi$ |  |
| ix $\Sigma$ |  | x T |  | xi $Y$ |  | xii $\Omega$ |  |

6 Some Greek streets are named after British/American people or places. Try to match the English names on the left with the Greek script on the right.
a BYRON
i KENNENTY
b HILL
ii BIKT $\Omega$ PIA
c KENNEDY
iii BYP $\Omega$ N
d VICTORIA
iv XIMA

7 Most examples in the Pronunciation guide used words which are similar in Greek and English, for instance radio and [ráTHio] pó $\delta 10$. Can you remember two sports, two instruments, two countries, and two means of transportation? If you can't remember everything, the box overleaf will help you. You can write in Greek script or transliteration.

| 〒صย́vo $\pi \text { ứvo }$ | A $\gamma \gamma \lambda i \alpha$ tévvis | $\mu \pi \dot{\alpha} \sigma \kappa \varepsilon \tau$ $\alpha \varepsilon \rho о \pi \lambda \alpha{ }^{v}$ о | кı $\theta$ á $\rho \alpha$ <br> E $\lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \alpha$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

D
8 Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form word-pairs. Check your answers on the recording. If you don't have the recording, check your answers at the back of the book.
a [ne] val
i [domáta] vтouát $\alpha$
b [musikí] $\mu$ ovaıкท́
ii [stres] $\sigma \tau \rho \varepsilon \varsigma$
c [saláta] $\sigma \alpha \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \tau \alpha$
iii [bála] $\mu \pi \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha$
d [anglía] A $\gamma \gamma \lambda i \alpha$
iv [ráTHio] $\rho a ́ \delta ı o$
e [golf] $\gamma \kappa \alpha \lambda \varphi$
v [óchi] ó $\chi$
f [ánhos] $\alpha \gamma \chi \circ \varsigma$
vi [eláTHa] E $\lambda \lambda \alpha ́ \delta \alpha$

D9 Now practise your pronunciation by saying some names of geographical regions in Greece. If you have the recording, listen to each one first and look them up on the following map to see where each place is. One of the regions is not on the recording; see if you can find which one is missing.
a [atikí] - [nisiá saronikú] ATTIKH - NHEIA $\Sigma$ APSNIKOY
b [kikláTHes] KYK $\wedge A \Delta E \Sigma$
c [THoTHekánisos] - $\Delta \Omega \Delta E K A N H \Sigma O \Sigma$
d [vorioanatoliká nisiá eghéu] - BOPEIOANATOAIKA NHEIA AIГAIOY
e [thráki] - [samothráki]- $\Theta$ PAKH - $\Sigma$ AMO@PAKH
f [makeTHonía] - MAKE $\triangle$ ONIA
g [thesalía]- - EELEAMIA
h [ípiros] - HПEIPO天
i [évia] - [sporáTHes] - EYBOIA - $\Sigma$ ПOPA $\Delta E \Sigma$
j [kendrikí eláTHa] - KENTPIKH E $\wedge$ AA $\triangle A$
k [nisiá ioníu] - NHEIA IONIOY
1 [pelopónisos] - ПE
m [kríti] - KPHTH
Did you pick up the word for Greece [eláTHa] E $\lambda \lambda$ áda and the word for islands [nisiá] v $\eta \boldsymbol{\sigma}$ á? They will come in handy later on.
 ready to move on to the first unit.


In this unit you will learn how to

- ask for and give personal information
- introduce people
- use Greek greetings


|  | Mary <br> Antonio <br> Mary <br> Antonio <br> Mary <br> Antonio <br> Mary <br> Mary <br> Antonio <br> Mary <br> Antonio <br> Mary <br> Antonio <br> Mary <br> Antonio <br> Mary <br> Antonio <br> Mary | ［eghó íme apó to lonT ［kséris angliká］？ <br> ［óchi］［THistihós］［món italiká ke tora eliniká ［pos se léne］？ <br> ［António］［eséna］？ <br> ［méri i maría］ <br> ［oréa］［yásu méri］ <br> ［yásu antónio］ <br> Гعıa бou！Eioal Ita入 <br> Nat，$\varepsilon$ í $\mu \mathrm{a}$ ！ <br> Aпó roia ró入ŋ； <br> Aпó to Mi入ávo，a $\lambda \lambda$ <br> Eүш́ вíuaı aпó то ло <br> ＇Oxı！$\Delta u \sigma t u x \omega ́ ৎ!~ M o ́ v o ~$ <br> Пผ́c $\sigma \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon ;$ <br> Avtóvio．Eqéva； <br> Maipŋ $\mathfrak{\eta}$ Mapía． <br> תpaía！Гعıa oou Ma「eıa oou Avtóvio． | Híno］I am from London（myself）． <br> Do you speak（lit．know）English？ <br> No！Unfortunately not！Only <br> Italian and now ．．．Greek！ <br> What＇s your name？ <br> Antonio．Yours？ <br> Mary or Maria． <br> That＇s nice！Take care，Mary！ <br> ＇Bye Antonio． <br> ós； <br> á tढ́pa $\mu \varepsilon ́ v \omega ~ \sigma t \eta v ~ A \theta \eta ́ v a . ~$ <br> vóívo．ミépeıৎ Aүү入ıкá； <br> vo Ita入ıкá кaı tш́pa ．．．E入入ŋvıкá！ <br> ípŋ． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ாம்த $\sigma$ | o Ita入ós［o italós］ moid［pya］ <br> П пóAn［i póli］ <br> MıAávo［to miláno］ a入入á［alá］ <br> t由́pa［tóra］ <br> $\mu \varepsilon ́ v \omega$［méno］ otnv［stin］ <br> n A日íva［i athína］ عүஸ́［eghó］ <br> AyyAıká［angliká］ óXI［óchi］ <br> ६モ́peı૬；［kséris］？ oruxต́s［THistihós］ EגAŋviká［eliniká］ éve；［pos se léne］？ عóćva［eséna］ í［i］ $\omega p a i a$［oréa］ oou［su］ | Italian（n）（origin） <br> which <br> town（f） <br> Milan（n） <br> but <br> now <br> I live <br> in <br> Athens（f） <br> I（first person） <br> English（language） <br> no <br> you know（here，do you know？） <br> unfortunately／I am sorry but ．．． <br> Greek（language） <br> What＇s your name？（infm．／sing．） <br> you <br> or <br> good，nice，wonderful <br> to you／you（sing．） |

## Language notes

## Greetings and farewells

You have already met $\gamma \varepsilon$ ו $\alpha$ $\boldsymbol{\sigma o v ! \text {［yásu］（informal，for addressing }}$ people you know）and $\gamma \varepsilon 1 \alpha \sigma \alpha \varsigma!$［yásas］（formal，for people you don＇t know，or for addressing more than one person）．They are both expressions used every day by young and old alike．The word $\gamma \varepsilon \ell \alpha$ ［ya］comes from vyeía［ighía］（health）and the expression actually means health to you！There are three other meanings of this expression：goodbye－when leaving，bless you－when sneezing and cheers！－when drinking．


Although $\gamma \varepsilon ı \alpha \sigma 0 v, \gamma \varepsilon \iota \alpha \sigma \alpha, \varsigma$ or simply $\gamma \varepsilon ı \alpha$［yásu－yásas－ya］can be used throughout the day，Greeks use other greetings and farewells too，such as кад $\boldsymbol{\mu} \varepsilon^{\prime} \rho \alpha$［kaliméra］（good morning），ка入ó $\mu \varepsilon \sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho ı$ ［kaló mesiméri］（have a nice siesta！）кадó aлóyєv $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$［kaló apóghevma］（have a nice afternoon），кад $\eta \sigma \pi \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha$［kalispéra］（good evening），кадó $\beta$ pádv［kaló vrátHi］（have a nice evening）and
 good morning and good day in English．
In formal greetings you may hear $\chi$ aípete［hérete］（hello）and in certain regions the repeated form $\chi \alpha$ 人ipete！$\chi \alpha$ aipete！The answer is also $\chi$ 人ípete although sometimes you might hear both expressions $\chi \alpha i ́ \rho \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon!~ \gamma \varepsilon ı \alpha \sigma \alpha c!$ together as an answer．The formal $\alpha v t i ́ o$［andío］ （goodbye）tends to be used less and less．It is still used however to mean a＇final goodbye＇．

| Greetings | Farewells | Replies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yeıa！ | Yeıa！ | yeia！ |
| Yeia oou！ | Yeıa oou！ | yeia oou！ |
| Yeta oac！ | yeia oas！ | Yeıa oac！ |
| ка入ךнépa！ | ка入пиع́ $\rho a!$ | ка入Пцépa！ |
| － | ка入ó $\mu$ коךцદ́p！！ | ка入ó $\mu \varepsilon \sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon \rho^{\prime}!^{*}$ |
| ка入попغ́pa！ | － |  |
| － | ка入ó апо́үєица！ | ка入ó aпóveupa！＊ |
|  | кa入ó $\beta$ pádu！ | кa入ó $\beta$ páסu！＊ |
|  | кa入ךvúxta！ | ка入ךvúxta！＊ |

## Grammar

## 1 Asking questions

It is easy to ask a question in Greek；just remember that the pitch of your voice goes up．Eíaral Itàós means you are Italian when the pitch of your voice goes down at the end，and are you Italian？when the pitch of your voice goes $u p$ at the end．You will be pleased to know that to ask questions in Greek there are no changes in word order as in English，such as you are－are you？or the addition of extra words，such as＇you love me－do you love me？＇
The English semicolon（；）is the question mark（？）in written Greek． The Greek semicolon is a mark we do not use in English；it is a raised full－stop！（ $\cdot$ ）．

## The verb $\varepsilon$ ifaı［ime］to be

Notice the statement and the question forms of the verb sí $\boldsymbol{\mu l}$（ $I$ am）．

| $\varepsilon$ ¢́lual［íme］ | 1 am | عípar；［íme］ | am I？ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cíoal［íse］ | you are（infm） | عíali；［ise］ | are you？（infm） |
| Eíval［ine］ | he／she／it is | عíval；［íne］ | is he／she／it？ |
| $\varepsilon$ عípaote［ímaste］ | we are | عípaote；［imaste］ | are we？ |
| عібабт $/ \varepsilon$ í $\sigma \varepsilon$ ［ísaste］［íste］ | you are（fm） |  ［ísaste］［íste］ | are you？（fm） |
| عíval［íne］ | they are | عíval；［íne］ | are they？ |

You use $\varepsilon$ í $\sigma \boldsymbol{\alpha}$ when talking to one person that you know well，or when he or she is younger than you；this is the＇informal form＇ （infm．）．However，when you use cícacte or $\varepsilon$ í $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \varepsilon$ to one person，it is probably out of respect（with an older person，higher social status
and so on）or when you address more than one person；this is the ＇formal＇（fm．）or plural form．
Other languages also have different forms of formal and informal address for you are：＇tu est＇and＇vous êtes＇in French，or＇du bist＇and ＇Sie sind＇in German．

## Saying yes and no

In Greek as in most languages you can answer a question fully or give a shorter answer．Notice the following example and the four possible answers：
Eí $\sigma$ ı I $\tau \alpha \lambda$ ós；Are you Italian？Naı，$\varepsilon$ í $\mu \alpha ı$ I $\tau \alpha \lambda o ́ \varsigma . ~ Y e s, ~ I ~ a m ~ I t a l i a n . ~$

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mathrm{N} \alpha 1, \text {, } i \mu \alpha 1 . & \text { Yes, I am. } \\
\mathrm{N} \alpha 1 . & \text { Yes. }
\end{array}
$$

Or you can even give a silent answer by tilting your head forward a couple of times．
Soon you will meet other ways of saying＇yes＇such as $\mu$ д́ $\lambda \iota \sigma \tau \alpha, \alpha \mu \varepsilon ́$ and $\pi \omega \varsigma!$ with their corresponding uses．
The opposite of val（yes）is óql（no）．This is often confusing to the ears of many foreigners because the Greek word for yes（val）sounds like the English no．Notice also the head nodding that usually accompanies a Greek yes or no！

## 2 The verbs live／stay and know

Verbs（i．e．words expressing an action or state such as＇go，be，eat＇） are conjugated in Greek．This means that you put endings after the stem of the verb．（The stem is the simplest form of a word，i．e． without any ending，such as $\mu \varepsilon v-$（live），and $\xi \varepsilon \rho-$（know）．）The function of an ending is to identify who you are talking about．Notice the different forms of two common verbs：$\mu \dot{\varepsilon} v \omega$（I live）and $\xi \dot{\xi} \dot{\rho} \omega$（I know）．

| $\mu \varepsilon ́ v-\omega$［méno］ | I live／stay | $\xi \varepsilon$ ¢ $-\omega$［ $k$ séro］ | I know |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | you live | ¢£́p－ยı¢［kséris］ | you know |
| $\mu \varepsilon ́ v-\varepsilon ı$［méni］ | he／she／it lives | $\xi \varepsilon ́ p-\varepsilon ı[k s e ́ r]$ | he／she／lit knows |
| $\mu \varepsilon ́ v$－ou $\frac{\text {［ménume］}}{}$ | we live | ¢غ́p－oune［ksérume］ | we know |
| $\mu \varepsilon ́ v-\varepsilon \tau \varepsilon$［ménete］ | you live |  | you know |
| $\mu \varepsilon ́ v$－ouv［ménun］ | they live | そ́p－ouv［ksérun］ | they know |

Here are two examples you saw in the dialogues earlier in this unit： A $\lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \tau \rho \alpha \mu \varepsilon ́ v \omega \sigma \tau \eta \vee$ AӨŋ́va．But now I live in Athens． Еє́ $\rho \varepsilon ı \varsigma ~ A \gamma \gamma \lambda ı \alpha \dot{\alpha} ;$

Do you know［speak］English？

## 3 The definite article

＇The＇（the definite article）has more than one translation in Greek． There are three forms of definite article： $\boldsymbol{o}$ for masculine nouns； $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ for feminine nouns，and to for neuter nouns．

All nouns will appear in the vocabulary boxes with the appropriate definite article．For example：

| 0 I $\tau \alpha \lambda o ́ \varsigma(m)$ | the Italian $(\mathrm{m})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\eta \pi o ́ \lambda \eta(\mathrm{f})$ | the city $(\mathrm{f})$ |
| $\tau 0 \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \circ \varsigma(\mathrm{n})$ | the place（n） |

Greek definite articles are also used with proper nouns（words which have a capital letter），so that Mary is $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ Maíp $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ in Greek，rather than simply Maipy．Likewise there are articles in front of city names such as：

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\eta \text { A } \theta \dot{\eta} v a & \text { [the] Athens }(\mathrm{f}) \\
\text { 〒o Sovסívo } & \text { [the] London (n) }
\end{array}
$$

Don＇t worry if you don＇t grasp everything immediately；soon it will all fall into place．

## Practice

1 See if you can cope with some typical situations that you might encounter in Greece：
a You have been introduced to a young Greek woman．Ask her name
b You have just seen a friend in the street．Say hello and ask him how he is．
c You meet your boss in the street．Say hello and ask her how she is．
d You meet a Greek colleague in the hotel where you are staying． At various times of the day，how would you say：＇good morning＇， ＇good evening＇or＇good night＇？
e You are so confused that you want to say：＇I＇m sorry，I don＇t speak Greek．＇How would you say that？
f You have just arrived in Greece and you want to find people who speak English．How would you ask：＇Do you speak English？＇

2 Match each question to its most appropriate answer．
a ヨє́ $\rho \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ~ Г \alpha \lambda \lambda 1 к \alpha ́ ;$
i A
b Eí $\tau \varepsilon$ I $\tau \alpha \lambda o ́ \varsigma$
ii＇O $\chi \imath, \alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau \eta \nu ~ I \tau \alpha \lambda i ́ \alpha$.
c Eí $\sigma \alpha \imath \alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau \eta \nu ~ A \gamma \gamma \lambda i \alpha$ ；
iii N $\alpha, \xi \varepsilon \in \omega$ ．
iv＇O $\chi ı, \delta \varepsilon \nu \varepsilon i ́ \mu \alpha$.
3 Rearrange these lines to make a dialogue．
a Mapía Пź $\tau \rho о{ }^{2}$ ．
b＇O $\chi \imath, \mu$ о́vo E $\lambda \lambda \eta \vee \imath \kappa \alpha ́$.
c K $К \lambda \eta \mu \varepsilon ์ \rho \alpha, \pi \omega \varsigma ~ \sigma \alpha \varsigma ~ \lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon ;$
d Mıдáтє A $\gamma \gamma \lambda_{1} \kappa \alpha \dot{\alpha}$ ；
4 Complete the dialogue using the information in italics．

| O Níkos You | 「عıa oaç！Пஸ̈ৎ oac 入દ́ve； a Say your name． |
| :---: | :---: |
| O Níkos | Aпó пои́ عíote； |
| You | b Tell him which country you are from． |
| O Níkos | Anó по⿺о $\mu$ ¢́рос； |
| You | c Tell him which city／town you come from． |
| O Níkos |  |
| You | d Say which language（s）you speak． |

 some of the Greek words in Unit 1？Can you match up the words in the list on the left with those on the right？The words in brackets might help you．
a $\mu \varepsilon$
b $\lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \xi \varepsilon \iota \zeta$
c vүєía
d $\gamma \lambda \omega \dot{\sigma} \sigma \varepsilon \varsigma$
e $\mu$ óvo
f $\pi o ́ \lambda \eta$
g $\delta \iota \alpha \varphi о \rho \varepsilon \tau ı к о ́$
h vú $\tau \alpha$
i $\mu \varepsilon \tilde{\varepsilon} \rho \alpha$
عí $\mu \alpha$

$\triangleright$
6 Listen to the following conversation and fill in the missing words．The shaded vertical word means ＇Greece＇．If you don＇t have the recording try to fill in the gaps from the words in the box below．

［a］［esi marí－zoff］［ménis／see！How about you， me áli ghalitHa］？

## Marie－Sofie，are you

 staying with another French woman？| Marie－Sofie | ［ne］［méno me tin <br> monik］［apó to parísi］ <br> Mary <br> ［a］［oréa］！［yásas lipón］！ |
| :--- | :--- |

Yes，I＇m staying with
Monique from Paris．

| Marie－Sofie | ［yásu］ | take care！ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gabi | ［yásu maria］！ | ＇Bye！ |


| Mary | Гعıa oac！Eठळ́ $\mu$ ¢́vete； |
| :---: | :---: |
| Marie－Sofie |  |
| Mary | Пoú $\mu$ र́veı¢ Гкáuru； |
| Gabi |  |
| Mary |  |
| Gabi |  á $\lambda \lambda \eta$ Г $\Gamma \rho \mu a v i \delta a$ ． |
| Mary | Aa！Eoú Mapi－Zo¢í，$\mu$ र́veı¢ $\mu \varepsilon$ ád $\lambda \eta$ Га入入ída； |
| Marie－Sofie |  |
| Mary | Aa！$\Omega$ ¢aia！Гeıa oas domóv！ |
| Marie－Sofie | 「eıa oou！ |
| Gabi | Гeia oou，Mapía！ |

9 True or false？Mark（ $\mathcal{(})$ for true，and（ $\boldsymbol{X}$ ）for false．
a Н М $\alpha \rho i ́-Z о \varphi i ́ \mu \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon ı ~ \sigma \tau о ~ \xi \varepsilon v о \delta о \chi \varepsilon i ́ o ~ ‘ А к \rho о ́ \pi о \lambda ı \varsigma ’ . ~$
b Н Гка́ $\mu \pi \imath ~ \mu \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon ı ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ \mu i ́ \alpha ~ Г \varepsilon \rho \mu \alpha v i ́ \delta \alpha . ~$
c H Movík $\delta \varepsilon v$ cival a ó $\tau \eta \Gamma \alpha \lambda \lambda i ́ \alpha$ ．
 ＇Акро́лодıऽ＇．


D 10 Tick the most appropriate answer to the phrases you hear．If you don＇t have the recording，match the most appropriate answer to the four phrases listed below．
a i Nal каı ó $\chi$ ．
ii Гعıа $\sigma \alpha \varsigma$ доıлóv．

ii Mév $\omega \mu \varepsilon \mu i ́ \alpha \alpha \lambda \lambda \eta ~ Г \varepsilon \rho \mu \alpha v i ́ \delta \alpha . ~$

ii Spaía！Гعıа баऽ 入ouо́v！
d i $\Gamma \varepsilon \iota \alpha \sigma \alpha$ ！
ii $\Gamma \varepsilon \alpha \alpha \sigma o v!$
Phrases：
a E $\delta \omega \dot{\mu} \mu \varepsilon \varepsilon \tau \tau \varepsilon ;$
b Пои́ $\mu \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon ı \varsigma ~ G a b i ; ~$
c Пои́ عíval тo $\xi \varepsilon v o \delta o \chi \varepsilon i ́ o ~ ‘ А к \rho o ́ \pi о \lambda ı \varsigma ' ; ~$
d $\Gamma \varepsilon ⿺ \alpha \sigma \alpha \varsigma \lambda_{0 ı \pi o ́ v!~}^{n}$

## ＇Personal＇questions

Be prepared to meet people who ask what we consider＇personal＇ questions from the very first moment you are introduced．Most Greeks don＇t differentiate between＇What＇s your name？＇and＇How much do you earn？＇！You could easily be asked the following questions，maybe not on your first day in Greece and some only by friends or acquaintances，but you have to be prepared．

How much do you weigh？
Are you married？
How many children do you have？
How old are you？
I think you look fatter！Have you put on weight？
How much did you pay for your car／house，（etc．）？
How old is your husband／wife？
Just remember that these are cultural differences and the questions are not intended to make you feel uncomfortable．

## Personal space

When you are in Greece，you will notice that you have very little personal space：queues at concert halls，bus stops or banks are not particularly orderly．To understand Greek queuing habits you have to experience them！＇Queuing＇in Greece would actually be＇jumping the queue＇but beware！Many Greeks would not hesitate to complain if you try it．

## Some European names

When you meet people abroad, you need to know some countries and cities. Study the map of Europe ( $\mathbf{E v p} \boldsymbol{\omega} \pi \boldsymbol{\eta}$ ) below. You can probably recognize and identify countries from international car stickers.

## Anó пои́ धíaaı/عíote; <br> [apó pu íse/íste]? <br> Where are you from? <br> $\alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau \eta v \begin{array}{r}\text { E } \lambda \lambda \alpha ́ \delta \alpha \\ \text { [eláTHa] }\end{array}$

 [megháli vretanía]
$\alpha \pi o ́ \tau \eta \nu \operatorname{I} \sigma \pi \alpha v i ́ \alpha$ [ispanía]

$\alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau \eta \nu I \tau \alpha \lambda i ́ \alpha$ [italía]
$\alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau \eta \Gamma \alpha \lambda \lambda i \alpha$ [ghalía]
$\alpha \pi o ́ \tau \eta ~ \Gamma \varepsilon \rho \mu \alpha v i ́ \alpha$ [ghermanía]
$\alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau \eta \nu E \lambda \beta \varepsilon \tau i ́ \alpha$ [elvetía]
$\alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau \eta ~ \Sigma o u \eta \delta i ́ a$ [suiTHía]

## Апо́ поІо $\boldsymbol{\mu \varepsilon ́ p o c ̧ ; ~}$

[apó pyo méros]?
From which place?
Anó поıa пóגn; [apó pya póli]? From which town?
$\alpha \pi o ́ \tau \eta v$ A $\theta \mathfrak{\eta} v \alpha$
[athína]
$\alpha \pi$ ó to ^ovóivo [lonTHíno]

```
\(\alpha \pi o ́ \tau \eta \mathrm{M} \alpha \delta \rho i ́ \tau \eta\) [maTHríti]
```

$\alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau \eta \underset{\text { [rómi] }}{\mathrm{P} \omega \eta^{\prime}}$
aлó to Парíбı [parísi]

пó to $\mathrm{B} \varepsilon \rho \frac{1}{}$ ivo [verolíno]
$\pi$ ó $\tau \eta$ Zvpíx $\begin{aligned} & \text { [zíchi] }\end{aligned}$
$\alpha \pi$ ó $\tau \eta \Sigma_{\text {токхо́ } \lambda \mu \eta}$


Some useful words:
E $\lambda \lambda \alpha ́ \delta \alpha$ Greece
Eирюлаїкท́ 'Evюoŋ European Union
Evó́tๆ Europe

## Mini test

1 Can you remember the Greek for the following ten important words from this unit? Try to write your answers in transliterations or Greek script.

| i hello | vi where |
| :---: | :---: |
| ii 'bye | vii yes |
| iii good | viii no |
| iv from | ix with |
| $\mathbf{v}$ here | x near |

2 Can you remember the following ten important phrases from this unit? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i What's your name?
ii Where are you from?
vi Do you speak English?
iii From which city/town? vii I live in...
iv From London, England. viii I'm staying at...
v My name's ...
ix It's near.

3 The five phrases below use the informal way of addressing people. Can you change them into formal Greek? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i [pos se léne]? Пஸ́s $\sigma \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon ;$
ii [аро́ pu íse]? A $\pi$ ó $\pi$ ov́ $\varepsilon$ í $\sigma \alpha 1$;
iii [pu ménis]? Пov́ $\mu \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon ı \varsigma ;$
iv [milás angliká]? Mı $\lambda \alpha \varsigma_{~}$ A $\gamma \gamma \lambda ı \kappa \alpha ́$;
v [yásu] $\Gamma \varepsilon \varepsilon \alpha \sigma 00$.


In this unit you will learn how to

- engage in 'small talk'
- enquire about each other's health
- converse about common daily activities
- talk about what jobs people have
- count from 1 to 10


## D1 How are you doing？

Mary Johnson meets her Greek colleague Гіळ́рүоऽ Палабо́лоидоऽ ［Yórgos Papadópulos］at the Greek Archaeological Society lounge．

| Mary | ［yásas kírie papaTHópule］ ［ti kánete］？ | Hello，Mr Papadopoulos！ How are you？ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\Gamma$ | ［yásu méri］［ti kánis］？ | Hi，Mary．How are you doing？ |
| Mary | ［kalá－kalá efharistó］［esis］］？ | Just fine，thanks，You？ |
| Ciávvns | ［ki eghó kalá íme］［lígho kurazménos］［alá yatí mu milás ston plithindikó］？ | I＇m also fine．A bit tired， but why are you speaking ＇formally＇to me？ |
| Mary | ［THen kséro］［THen kséro kalá eliniká］［íne láthos］？ | I don＇t know．My Greek isn＇t very good．Have I made a mistake？ |
| Clávvns | ［óchi］［THen íne láthos］．．． ［alá imaste sináTHelfi］ ［óli me fonázun yórgho］ | No，you haven＇t made a mistake（lit．it＇s not a mistake ．．．） but we are colleagues． |
| Mary | ［endáksi yórgho］ | OK，Geo |
| Mary | Гعıa баৎ кúpıє Папабо́поидє！Tı кáveтє； Гعıa oou Maípŋ．Tı кáveı̧； |  |
| 「ıávvns |  |  |
| Mary | Ka入á，ка入á．Euxapıot⿳㇒，$\varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon i c ̧ ;$ <br>  <br>  |  |
| Clávvns |  |  |
| Mary |  |  |
| Ciávvns |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Mary | Evtá̧̨ı Гı́pүo ．．． |  |

пñӨuvtikó［plithindikó］ $\mu \mathrm{i}$ 人ás otov minӨuvtikó ［milás ston pilithindiko］ то $\lambda$ áӨos［to láthos］ ouváठと $\lambda \varphi{ }^{\circ}$［sináTHelfi］
ódol［óli］
甲wvá̧̧uv［fonázun］
ó $\lambda$ ol $\mu \varepsilon$ $\varphi \omega \mathrm{vá}$ दouv
［óli me fonázun］
$\varepsilon \mathbf{\varepsilon v a ́} \mathfrak{\xi} \varepsilon$ ！［endáksi］
plural（m） you talk in a formal way
mistake（ n ），false
colleagues（ $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f}$ ）
everyone（lit．all the people）
they call everybody calls me（people call me）
all right，OK

## D2 How are you？

Mary strikes up a conversation in a corridor at the Polyglot Institute
「ıávvク̧ Avtavioo［Yánnis Antoníu］．
Mary［kaliméra kírie andoniu］Good morning，Mr Andoniou！ ［ti kánete］？How are you？
Tiávvns［kaliméra maria］［íme kalá］Good morning，Maria． ［esi pos íse símera］？How are you doing today？
Mary［kalá］［ého ómos pénde mathimata símera］
Tiávvns［po－po］［p－yos káni to próghrama su］？
Mary［esís kírie andoníu］ Fine，but I have five classes today！ Wowl Who arranges your schedule？
Mary［esis kirie andonu］You，Mr Andoniou！
riávvns［a ne］！［to kséhasa］！Oh，yes！I forgot that！




Mary Eqzíc кúpı\＆Avtwviou！
「iávvŋs A，vau！To $\xi$ éxaбa！

| عoú［esi］ | you（sing．／infm．） |
| :---: | :---: |
| пف́c eíaar；［pos íse］？ | how are you？ |
| оп́nepa［símera］ | today |
| Éx $\omega$［écho］ | I have |
| óphç［ómos］ | but，though |
| п¢́vic［pénde］ | five |
| наө́ńиата［mathímata］ | classes（n），lessons，courses Wow！ |

schedule（lit．programme）
Who arranges your schedule？ ［pyos káni to próghrama sul？ то $\begin{array}{r}\text { ह́xaoa！［to kséhasa］}\end{array}$ ६غ́xaoa［kséhasa］

I forgot thatl
Iforgot

## D3 I don＇t remember！

Domenico Di Capo，an archaeologist，meets M $\alpha \rho \alpha \alpha_{v v \alpha ~ A \gamma \gamma \varepsilon ́ \lambda o u ~}^{\text {O }}$ （Marianne Angelou），a Greek archaeologist who spent three months in Italy last year．They meet at the National Archaeological Museum．
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Marianne } & \text {［yásu doméniko］［hérome } \\ \text { pu se ksanavlépo］［pomenico．I＇m glad to } \\ \text { ise］？} & \text { see you again．How are } \\ \text { isel } & \text { you doing？}\end{array}$ you doing？
Domenico［yásu mariána］［THen to Hi，Marianne．I don＇t pistévo］［se ksanavlépo believe it！I see you in stin athinal［pos pas］？Athens again．How＇s it ［íse kalá］？ going？Are you OK？
Marianne［íme polí kalá］［esí pos ise］？I＇m just fine．How are you？
Domenico［kalá］［polí kalá］ Fine，just fine．
Marianne［póses méres ise stin athína］？

How many days have you been（iit．are you）in Athens？
Domenico［ého tris méres stin athína］l＇ve been（lit．／have）three ［nomízo téseris］．．．days in Athens．I think four ．．． ［hm］！［THe thimáme］！Hm！I don＇t remember！
 Пผ́с عíal；
 ornv A日ŕva．Пஸ́s пас；Eioaı ka入á；
Marianne Eífaı по入ú ка入á．Eбú пஸ்̧ عíqaı；
Domenico Ka入á，пo入ú ka入á！
Marianne Пóбє६ $\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \varepsilon i ́ \sigma a ı ~ \sigma т \eta v ~ A \theta \eta ́ v a ; ~$
Domenico＇Exف трєıৎ $\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \sigma т \eta v ~ A \theta n ́ v a . . . ~ N o \mu i ́ ̧ \omega ~ t \varepsilon ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \rho ı \varsigma . . . ~ X \mu!~$ $\Delta \varepsilon$ өupá $\mu \mathrm{al}$ ．

[^1]
## ठعV то пІбтยú $\omega!$

 ［THen to pistévo］ пш́c пас；［pos pas］？mo入ú ka入á［polí kalá］ по́бє¢；［póses］？
 ［ého tris méres stin athína］．．． $\eta$ п $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ ह́pa［iiméra］ vopí̧o［nomízo］ тと́oocpıç［téseris］ $\mathrm{x} \mu!(\mathrm{hm})!$

I don＇t believe that！
How are you doing？ How＇s everything？
very well，pretty good how many？
I have been in Athens for three days
day（f）
I think
four
hm！
Oupápaı［thimáme］I remember

## Language notes

## Asking＇How are you doing？＇

This is possibly the most frequent Greek question！It is used throughout the day and along with кад $\dot{\alpha}$ and $\pi \mathbf{\pi} \lambda \dot{v}$ кади́，is the most frequent＇formula question＇and＇formula answer＇．Kávete is the plural and formal form of the verb кávo．This question has two different meanings：

> How are you doing?
> What are you doing?

The question How are you？and its answer Very well，thank you are， as in English，a formula question／answer（something we say but do not necessarily mean）．In Greek you probably won＇t hear $\varepsilon \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \chi \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \tau \omega$ at the end of the reply．
Ti kóveıc；and $\tau \mathbf{\tau}$ káv\＆te；are only two ways of enquiring about somebody＇s health；here are some examples of other ways commonly used：

## Singular（Informal）Plural（Formal）

| Tı ка́veı¢； | Tı ка́vete； | How are you doing？ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\Pi \omega ¢ ¢ 1 / \sigma \alpha l ;$ |  | How are you？ |
| Пఱ́s $\pi$ а¢； |  | How＇s everything with you |

You will hear other ways of asking this question in later units；here are some common answers：

## The words for Mr／Mrs／Miss

Mr，Mrs and Miss，preceding a name，are o кúplos， $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ кирía and $\boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\delta \varepsilon \sigma \pi \sigma o v i ́ \delta \alpha}$ in Greek；the corresponding contracted forms are к．， $\kappa \alpha$ ，and $\delta \dot{\delta} \delta \alpha$ ．（Ms does not have a Greek equivalent yet．）These forms change when you address a person directly．There are some exceptions to this rule of course．Notice the difference in the following examples：

| О к．（кט́plog）Палá̧ عívaı коирабни́vos． | Mr Papas is tired． |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kи́pıє Пали́，тı ка́vєтє； | How are you doing，Mr Papas？ |
| О к．（ки́рıо̧）Палабо́ $\pi о \nu \lambda о \varsigma$ عívaı коирабне́vos． | Mr Papadopoulos is tired． |
| Кט́pıє Палабо́лоvдє $\tau \iota \kappa \alpha ́ v \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ;$ | How are you doing， Mr Papadopoulos？ |
| О к．（ки́рıо̧）Палабо́лоидоऽ عívaı ки́pıo̧！ | Mr Papadopoulos is a gentleman！ |

In the second and fourth examples Mr Papas and Mr Papadapoulos are addressed directly so the ending changes．

The ending of the family name The endings of women＇s names usually denotes the place of origin： are slightly different：
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{l}\text { П } \\ \text { the Peloponese }\end{array} & \kappa \alpha \text { from }\end{array}\right)$

There are two common Greek prefixes $\mathbf{X} \alpha \tau \zeta \boldsymbol{\eta}$－as in $\mathbf{X} \alpha \tau \zeta \eta \delta \eta \mu \eta \tau \rho i ́ o u$ and $\Pi \alpha \pi \alpha-$ as in $\Pi \alpha \pi \alpha \delta \eta \mu \eta \tau \rho i ́ o v ~ t h a t ~ a c t u a l l y ~ d e n o t e ~ a n ~ a n c e s t o r ' s ~$ profession：Пađó¢ means priest，for instance．

## Thanking someone

 two most common expressions for thanking someone．Xí $\lambda 1 \alpha$ $\varepsilon \cup \chi \alpha \rho 1 \sigma \tau \omega$（many thanks）literally means＇one thousand thanks＇．

Парака入の（You＇re welcome）and riлота（don＇t mention it）are the two most common responses．Паракад $\omega$ is a useful word in Greek； it has many meanings depending on context．

Please when asking for something
Hello when answering the phone
Come in when answering the door
What can I do for you？in a shop
Take a seat pointing to a chair
What did you say？or Pardon？asking someone to repeat something

## Numbers 1－10

Dialogue 3 introduced the numbers 3 and 4 ．Here are the numbers 1－10 for you：
1 Év $\alpha / \mu i ́ \alpha$ or $\mu \downarrow \alpha$［énas／mía／mya］
6 ćgıı［éksi］
2 סúo［THío］
$7 \varepsilon \pi \tau \alpha ́ / \varepsilon \varphi \tau \alpha ́$［eptá／eftá］
3 т ${ }^{2} \alpha / \tau \rho \varepsilon i ́ \varsigma[$ tría／tris］


5 $\pi \varepsilon ́ v \tau \varepsilon$［pénde］
10 ס ́́ka［THéka］

The numbers 1,3 and 4 have different forms because of grammatical rules．The numbers 7,8 and 9 have two different forms because of phonetic rules．Study them and learn them by heart．

## Grammar

## 1 Saying who

Personal pronouns（words like I，you，he，they）are part of English verbs since they define who is doing or receiving the action． Although Greek has equivalent corresponding words they are normally left out and mostly used only for emphasis．

$$
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { Eбú, } \tau \imath \kappa \alpha ́ v \varepsilon ı \varsigma ~ & \delta \omega ;
\end{array} \quad \begin{gathered}
\text { You (and nobody else!), what } \\
\text { are you doing here? }
\end{gathered}
$$

In this example，the form кávels of the verb kóvo discloses the personal pronoun you．Study and learn the following personal pronouns：

| Singular |  | Plural |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eүळ́ | 1 | $\varepsilon \mu \varepsilon$ í¢ | we |
| Eoú | you | عбとís | you |
| autós | he（m） | autoí | they（ $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{m}+\mathrm{f}$ ） |
| autí | she（f） | auté¢ | they（f） |
| autó | it（ n ） | autá | they（ n ） |

They has three forms for the masculine，feminine and neuter cases．
As mentioned in Unit 1，all nouns－words such as kúplos （gentleman），$\eta \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha$（day），گ̌vodoxzío（hotel）－have the corresponding masculine，feminine or neuter article in the vocabulary boxes．

## 2 Indefinite articles

o kúpros－masculine
$\eta \eta \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha$－feminine
тo $\xi \varepsilon v o \delta o \chi \varepsilon$ io－neuter
The indefinite article（ $a$ or $a n$ in English）also shows the gender：

 the numeral one：

$$
\text { દ́va } \xi \varepsilon v o \delta o \chi \varepsilon i ́ o
$$

a hotel or one hotel
We＇ll look at this in more detail in later units．

## 3 Present tense of the verb＇to do／make＇

The verb kávo（I do）is one of the most frequently used verbs， along with $\dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega$（I have）and cípal（I am）．It has many different meanings depending on the context．

> Ti кávete；
> Tı кávย $\tau \varepsilon \varepsilon \delta \dot{\beta}$ ；
> Ti бou入દı $\alpha$ ко́veı̧；

Поıо̧ ка́veı то $\pi \rho о ́ \gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha$ ；
Пóoo кáveı；

| Kávw | I do |
| :--- | :--- |
| Káveıs | you do |
| Káveı | he／she／it does |
| Kávoune | we do |
| Kávete | you do |
| Kávouv | they do |

## How are you doing？

What are you doing here？ What do you do？（lit．What job
 Who makes the schedule？ How much is it？

Although Greek verbs are conjugated（you add different endings to the stem－see Unit 1），most verbs have the same ending forms in the present tense．The various forms of the present tense in English such as I do，I am doing are translated by one single form in Greek．

```
(\varepsilonү\omegaं) \mu\varepsilońv\omega
(\varepsilonү\omega) द\varepsiloń\rho\omega
(\varepsilonү\omega) кáv\omega
(\varepsilonү\omega゙) \varphi\omegavá\zeta\omega
(\varepsilonү\omegä) \mu\lambda\lambdaá\omega
| live / stay or / am living / I am staying
| know -
I do / I make or I am doing / / am making
| call or I am calling
I speak or I am speaking
```

Don＇t worry about not understanding everything immediately．Leave some questions for later！Everything will make sense in time．


三épeı kaveí̧ aүү入ıká；［kséri kanís angliká］？ Does anyone know English？

## Practice

1 See if you can react to the following situations：
a You are asked about your health．Say that you are very well．
b You want to ask：＇How about you？＇（infm．and fm．form）
c You would like to enquire about $\kappa$ ．Maúpos＇s health．
d You are asked to join a group of people．Tell them that you are a little bit tired．
e In the beginning you will forget a lot．How do you say＇$O h$ ， I forgot that！＇？
f How would you tell someone that you have only been in Athens for two，three，four and five days？
2 Match each question with the most appropriate answer．
a Tı кáveıs；
i E＇í $\alpha \iota$ к $\alpha \lambda \alpha ́, ~ \varepsilon u \chi \alpha \rho ı \sigma \tau \omega ́!~$
b Eívai $\lambda \alpha ́ \theta o s ;$
ii No $\mu i \zeta \omega \dot{\varepsilon} \xi_{1}$ ．

d Пóбєऽ $\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \varepsilon і ́ \sigma \alpha ı ~ \varepsilon \delta \omega ́ ; ~ i v ~ K ~ \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ ~ \varepsilon \sigma ט ́ ; ~$

3 Rearrange these lines to make a dialogue．
a K $\alpha \lambda \alpha ́, \pi о \lambda v ́ \kappa \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ . ~ E \sigma u ́ ; ~$


d Mov́；
e E $\delta \omega$ ！

4 Translate the English into Greek in the following dialogue：
Гíppyos Гعıa oaç！Пúc oaç $\lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon$ ；

You
Гішрүоя
You
a William Jones，but everybody calls me Bill．
A！תpaía！Anó moú عíवte；
b From England，but please be less formal．［lit．why are you speaking to me formally？］

You c From Liverpool．How about you？
 E入入áठa；
You d／think only two or three days．
5 Similar or different？Match the list on the left with the list on the right．

| a | ó̀ot |
| :---: | :---: |
| b | $\pi \rho о$ ¢ $¢ \alpha \mu \mu \alpha$ |
| c |  |
| d | ıvбııтоט́тo |
| e |  |
| f | ع日vıкó |
| g | $\alpha \rho \chi \alpha ı \lambda$ доүıко́ |
| h | $\mu 0 v \sigma$ ío |
| i | кغ́vтро |
| j | пóvo |


| i | institute |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| ii | national（ethnic） |
| iii | museum |
| iv | centre |
| $\mathbf{v}$ | schedule（programme） |
| $\mathbf{v i}$ | archaeological |
| vii | all（everyone） |
| viii | polyglot |
| ix | pain |
| $\mathbf{x}$ | angel |

6 Can you recognize some of the words you have already learned？Find as many words as you can－ horizontally，vertically and diagonally－of two， three，four and five letters．

| $\mathbf{O}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ | $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\boldsymbol{\Pi}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{M}$ | $\mathbf{H}$ | $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{M}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |
| $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ | $\mathbf{O}$ | $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ | $\mathbf{N}$ |
| $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ | $\boldsymbol{\Pi}$ | $\mathbf{A}$ | $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ | $\mathbf{T}$ |
| $\mathbf{K}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{P}$ | $\mathbf{I}$ | $\mathbf{E}$ |

7 Listen to the following list of words and write each one below its corresponding sound．If you don＇t have the recording，use the words in the box at the top of page 43.
［i］as in inn
［ 0 ］as in or
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

| kúpı\＆ | коvtá | $\mu$ ńvo | عíval |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\pi{ }^{\text {rás }}$ | ópws | т ${ }_{\text {cis }}$ | onnv |

$\searrow 8$ Listen to Dialogue 3 in this unit again and fill in the missing words．If you don＇t have the recording，try to fill in the gaps from the words in the box below．


Marianne d $\qquad$ по入ú ка入á．Eoú；e $\qquad$ b $\qquad$ ＿； Domenico Ka入á，no入ú ka入á． Marianne $\qquad$ $\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma$ b $\qquad$ otnv A日ウ́va；
Domenico
＇Ехш трєıৎ $\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \sigma т$ $\qquad$ A日ウ́v
．．．$g$ $\qquad$
 $\qquad$

|  | vo $\mu i ́ \zeta \omega$ | $\varepsilon i \mu \mathrm{ar}$ | пш்¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| xaípoual | пぃ๐عúw | عíoal | пóǫ¢ |

## A little extra！

## DAt the＇Apollo＇hotel again

$\Gamma \imath \omega \rho \gamma o \varsigma ~ \Pi \alpha \pi \alpha \delta o ́ \pi о \nu \lambda о \varsigma$ is supposed to meet his colleague Mary Johnson in the lobby of the hotel．She is not there so he asks the receptionist．

| Гiẃpyoc | ［sighnómi］［i kíria <br> Johnson eTHó méni］？ | Excuse me，is Mrs <br> Johnson staying here？ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Receptionist | ［málista］［eTHó méni］ | Yes，she is． |
| Гiẃpyoc | ［boríte na tin fonáksete］？ | Can you call her（please）？ |
|  | ［me léne］［yórgho | My name＇s George |
|  | papaTHópulo］ | Papadopoulos． |

Receptionist［misó leptó］［boró na THo］ ［an to kliTHi］［ine eTHó］ ［THen íne eTHó］［ára íne sto THomátio tis］
［se lígho］．．．
［yásu méri］［ti kánis］？ ［íse kalá］？ ［yásu yórgho］［íme kalá］ ［alá lígho kurazméni］ ［ého tris méres stin athína móno］［alá THen kimáme kathólu］！

|  | at all！ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Гішрроя | ［tha páme sinemá］Shall we go to the cinema （i o ochi］？ （movies）or not？ |
| Mary | ［THen kséro］［THe I don＇t know ．．．I don＇t <br> nomizo］［íme málon think so ．．．I＇m really <br> polí kurazméni］ （iit．rather）very tired． |
| Гкю́pyos | ミuүүvćuп，$\eta$ ка Johnson $\varepsilon \delta \omega \dot{\omega} \mu \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon i ;$ |
| Гіш́pyos | Má入ıota，$\varepsilon \delta \omega \dot{\omega} \mu \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon ı$ ． |
|  | Пападо́поидо． |
| Receptionist |  $\Delta \varepsilon v$ عíval $\varepsilon \delta \omega \dot{\omega}$ ápa $\varepsilon$ íval ото $\delta \omega \mu$ átı т刀S． |
|  | £e 入íyo |
| Гiápyos Mary | Гعıa oou Maípך．Tı кáveıৎ；Eí́aı кa入á； Гعıa oou Гípүo．Eínaı ка入á a入入á 入íyo <br>  a入入á $\delta \varepsilon v$ коццá $\mu \mathrm{at} \mathrm{каөó} \mathrm{\lambda ou!}$ |
| Гiẃpyos |  |
| Mary |  коupa⿱口и́vク |

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { má入ı [páli] again } \\
& \mu m o \rho \varepsilon i ́ t \varepsilon ~ v a[b o r i ́ t e] ~ a r e ~ y o u ~ a b l e ~ t o, ~ c a n ~ y o u ~ \\
& \text { TnV [tin] her } \\
& \text { нıó גemtó [misó leptó] just a minute } \\
& \text { av [an] if }
\end{aligned}
$$

Just a moment．I＇ll look to see if her key is here ．． It＇s not here；she must be in her room．

A little later ．．．

Hi，Mary．How are you doing？Are you OK？ Hi，George．I＇m OK but a little tired．I＇ve been in Athens for only three days，and I can＇t （lit．don＇t）get any sleep at al！！
Shall we go to the cinema movies）or not？ think so ．．＇ think so ．．．I＇m really （lit．rather）very tired．

Гí́pyos $\quad \Sigma u \gamma ү v \omega ́ \mu \eta, \eta$ ка Johnson $\varepsilon \delta \omega ́ \mu \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon \iota ;$
Receptionist Má入ıota，єठ $\mu$ ц́vยı．
 Mıбó $\lambda \varepsilon ז т о ́ . ~ М г о \rho \omega ́ ~ v a ~ ठ \omega ~ a v ~ т о ~ к \lambda \varepsilon ı ठ i ́ ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ \varepsilon ठ \omega ́ . ~$ $\Delta \varepsilon V$ عívai $\varepsilon \delta \omega ́$ ápa $\varepsilon$ íval oto $\delta \omega \mu$ átio тทs．

גiץo ．．．
Гı́́pyos Гeıa oou Maipŋ．Tı кáveıs；Eíoaı кa入á；
Mary
fípyos
Өa пá $\mu \varepsilon$ oıve $\mu a ́ ~ \eta ́ ~ o ́ x ı ; ~ ;$
先 Kоupaouévๆ ．．．

## Mini test

1 Can you remember the Greek for the following ten important words from this unit? Try to write your answers in transliteration or Greek script.

| i thanks | vi but |
| :---: | :---: |
| ii Greek | vii excuse me |
| iii tired | viii sure |
| iv all right | ix only |
| $\mathbf{v}$ today | $\mathbf{x}$ rather |

2 Can you remember the following ten important phrases from this unit? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i How are you doing?
ii I'm tired.
iii How are you?
iv I forgot that.
$v$ Is it a mistake?
vi I don't believe that!
vii I'm just fine.
viii I don't remember.
ix Just a moment!
$x$ In a little while.

3 The five phrases below use the formal way of addressing people. Can you change them into informal Greek? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i [ti kánete]? Tı кávє七є;
ii [pos íste]? Пळ́ऽ عí $\sigma \tau \varepsilon$;
iii [yásas kiría Johnson] $\Gamma \varepsilon \varepsilon \alpha \sigma \alpha \varsigma$ кирí $\alpha$ Johnson
iv [íste kalá]? Eí $\sigma \tau \varepsilon$ к $\alpha \lambda \alpha ́ ;$
v [eTHó ménete]? E $\delta \omega \dot{\mu} \mu \dot{v} v \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ;$


In this unit you will learn how to

- order drinks
- order breakfast
- order Greek appetizers
- ask for local drinks
- count from 11 to 20



## D1 Let＇s have a glass of ouzo！

Гіє́рүоऽ Палабо́тоטдоऽ invites Mary Johnson to join him for a drink in a local ouzeri－taverna．

| Гípyos | ［méri］［éla na pyúme］［éna uzáki stis aleksándras］ | Mary，let＇s have a glass of ouzo at Alexandra＇s． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mary | ［pu íne tis aleksándras］？ | Where is（lit．the） |
|  |  | Alexandra＇s？ |
| Гıֹ́pyos | ［íne kondá sto párko panathínea］［éna polí ómorfo mezeTHopolío］ | It＇s close by，at the Panathinea Park，a very nice＇mezethopolio＇． |
| Mary | ［mezeTHopolío］［ti ine aftó］？［THen katalavéno］ | ＇Mezethopolio＇，what＇s that？I don＇t understand． |
| Гіш́pyos | ［mezeTHopolío íne mía tavérna］［me polús mezéTHes］［ke polí úzo］ | ＇Mezethopolio＇is a tavern with many appetizers and a lot of ouzo． |
|  | ［se lígho］．．．［stis aleksándras］．．． | ．．．A little while later ．．． at Alexandra＇s ．．． |
| £epbitópos | ［ti tha párete parakaló］？ | Are you ready to order？ （lit．What are you having，please？） |
| Гípyos | ［THío uzákia］［ke mía pikilía］ | Two（glasses of）ouzo and a plate of assorted appetizers． |
| £ep6ıто́pos | ［amésos］！ | Right away！ |
| Гiẃpyos Mary | Maípך，$̇ \lambda a$ va moú $\mu \varepsilon$ éva ou <br>  |  |
| Гішруоя | Eival коvtá ото па́рко о́ $\mu о \rho \varphi о ~ \mu \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon \delta о п \omega \lambda \varepsilon i ́ o . ~$ | ПavaӨ́́vaıa，Éva по入ú |
| Mary |  | autó；$\Delta \varepsilon v$ ката入аßaiva． |
| Гi¢́pyos |  $\mu \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon ́ \delta \varepsilon \varsigma ~ . . . ~ к а ı ~ п о \lambda u ́ ~ o u ́ \zeta o . ~$ | таß́́pva $\mu \varepsilon$ по $\lambda \lambda$ оúя |
|  |  | c．． |
| гep6itópos | Tı $\theta$ а па́рєтє парака入ы＇； |  |
| Гićpyos | $\Delta$ úo ou̧áкıа каı нía поккı |  |
| гepritópos |  |  |

## ÉAa［éla］come／let＇s go <br> otnc［stis］at

é̀a va moúne［éla na pyúme］let＇s go and have（lit．（you） come and（we）drink）
то пápko［to párko］
Mava日̇́vaıa［panathínea］ П Aגє̧ávס́pa［i alexándra］

о́цорчо［ómorfo］ то $\mu \varepsilon$ 亿бठопшлєío ［to mezoTHopolío］ $\boldsymbol{\mu} \zeta \boldsymbol{c} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\delta} \varepsilon \varsigma$［mezéTHes］
$\eta$ таßépva［i tavérna］ moג入oús［polús］
0 берßitópos［o servitóros］ Өa nápete［tha párete］ n חоוкı入ía［i pikilia］ aرع́бWৎ［amésos］

## D2 Ouzo with water！

$\Gamma \iota \omega ́ \rho \gamma o \varsigma$ and Mary drink ouzo．

| Mary | ［pos pínete to úzo］ ［stin eláTHa］？ | How do people（you，the Greeks）drink ouzo in Greece？ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Гіш̈pyos | ［skéto］［me págho］ ［i me neró］ | Straight，on the rocks， or with water． |
| Mary | ［úzo me neró］［aftó íne］ ［vále mu lígho neró］． | Ouzo with water．That＇s it！ Let me have（lit．pouriput） some（lit．little）water． |
| Гiḿpyos | ［oriste］！［pínete úzo stin anglía］？ | Here you go！Do you drink ouzo in England？ |
| Mary | ［ne］［ého mía fili］ ［pu tis arési to úzo］ ［píni siníthos］［úzo me lemonáTHa］ | Yes，I＇ve got a（lit．gir） friend who likes ouzo． She usually drinks ouzo with lemonade． |
| Гi＠́pyos | ［uff！［úzo me lemonáTHa］！ ［apésio］ | Phew！Ouzo with lemonade！ Awful！ |

How do people（you，the Greeks）drink ouzo in reece？

Straight，on the rocks， or with water． with water．Thats it Let me have（lit．pour／put） some（lit．little）water． sore you go！Do you drink England？
 She usually drinks ouzo with lemonade．

| Mary | ［óchi］［ine thavmásio］ | No，it＇s wonderful． |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | ［mu arési poli］［stin anglía］ | Ilike it a lot．In England， |
|  | ［pínume epísis metaksá］ | we also drink Metaxa |
| ［skéto i me kóka kóla］ | brandy straight or with coke． |  |
| ［iópyos | ［metaksá me kóka kóla］！ | Metaxa with coke！That＇s it <br> ［ftáni］！［THe thélo n＇akúso］ |
|  | （lit．enough）！I don＇t want |  |
| ［álo pya］ | to hear any more <br> （lit．any longer）． |  |



## D3 Breakfast in＇America＇！

Gabi，Marie－Sofie and Domenico have breakfast in＇America＇，the breakfast room of the Apollo Hotel．

| £ерßıто́pos Marie－Sofie | ［iste étimi］？ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ［óchi］［mas férnete ton katálogho parakaló］ |
| герßıто́pos | ［ne vévea］［amésos］ |
|  | ［se lígho］．．． |
| ミعрßıтópos <br> Marie－Sofie | ［iste étimi tóra］？ |
|  | ［thélume THío proiná kondinéntal］［ke THío omelétes me zambón］ ［éna ghalikó kafé］ ［éna tsái］［ke THío chimús portokáii］ |
| 之عрßıtópos | ［thélete to tsái］ ［me lemóni i ghála］？ |
| Gabi | ［tsái me lemóni］［efharistó］ |
| Domenico | ［férte mas］［lígho vútiro ke marmeláTHa］［epísis］ |
| Marie－Sofie | ［ke frighaniés］［i psomi］ |
| 之epßıто́pos | ［amésos－amésos］［uf）！ |

Are you ready（to order）？
No，could you bring us
the menu please？
Yes，of course，right away．
A little later ．．．
Are you ready now？
We＇d like two continental breakfasts and two ham omelettes，a French coffee，a（cup of）tea and two glasses of orange juice．
Would you like tea with lemon or milk？
Tea with lemon，thanks． Can you also bring us some butter and jam （iit．marmalade）？
And toast or（regular）bread． Right away，right away， l＇ve had it！

герßıто́роя Еі́тєє в́тоıио；


г $\varepsilon$ 入íyo ．．．

Marie－Sofie Өéخou $\varepsilon$ ठ
 каı ठúo xuцоúc портока́入ı．

Gabi Toál $\mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \mu o ́ v l$ ，$\varepsilon u \times a \rho ı \sigma \omega \omega$ ．

Marie－Sofie Kaı $\varphi p u \gamma a v i \varepsilon ́ ¢ ~ \eta ́ ~ \psi \omega \mu i ́ . . . ~$


|  | غ́тоן $\boldsymbol{\mu} \mathbf{\prime}$［étimi］甲е́pvetع［férnete］ <br> $\mu a \varsigma \varphi \varepsilon ́ p v \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon$［mas férnete］ <br> $=\varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho т \varepsilon \mu a c$［férte mas］ <br> o катá入oyos［o katáloghos］ то пр kovtivévtaג［kontinéntal］ оццגغ́тє¢［omelétes］ то ̧aرпóv［to zambón］ －качモ́¢［0 kafés］ ro toás［to tsái］ <br> o xupós［o chimós］ <br> то портока́лı［to portokáli］ то $\lambda \varepsilon \mu$ о́vı［to lemóni］ to yá入a［to ghála］ то ßoútupo［to vútiro］ <br> П $\mu$ ар $\mu \varepsilon \lambda a ́ \delta a$［i marmeláTHa］ $\varphi \rho u y a v i e ́ s ~[f r i g h a n y e ́ s] ~$ то $\psi \omega \mu$ í［to psomi］ oup！［uf］！ | ready <br> you bring <br> （Could you）bring us <br> menu（m）（lit．catalogue／list） <br> breakfast（ n ） <br> continental <br> omelettes <br> ham（ $n$ ） <br> coffee（ m ） <br> tea（ n ） <br> juice（m） <br> orange（ n ） <br> lemon（ n ） <br> milk（ n ） <br> butter（ n ） <br> marmalade（f） <br> toast <br> bread（ n ） <br> l＇ve had itt Enough！ <br> No more！phew！ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Language notes

## Greek tavernas

Мє $\zeta \varepsilon \delta о \pi \omega \lambda \varepsilon i ́ o ~ i s ~ a n ~ i n f o r m a l ~ t a v e r n a ~ o f f e r i n g ~ a ~ l a r g e ~ s e l e c t i o n ~ o f ~$ appetizers to accompany ouzo，retsina or beer．The word itself denotes $-\pi \omega \lambda \varepsilon \varepsilon_{0}$（selling）and $\mu \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon \delta \varepsilon \varsigma$（appetizers）．
Greek appetizers include $\tau \zeta \alpha \tau \zeta$ íkı（tzatziki）－a yoghurt，cucumber and garlic dip；$\tau \alpha \rho \alpha \mu о \sigma \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ \tau \alpha ~(t a r a m o s a l a t a) ~-~ f i s h-r o e ~ d i p ; ~$ $\kappa \varepsilon \varphi \tau \varepsilon \delta \varepsilon \varsigma$（keftethes）－meatballs；торо́лıга（cheese pie）；and $\sigma \pi \alpha v \alpha к о ́ \pi \iota \tau \alpha$（spinach pie）．
Tavernas（ $\tau \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\beta} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \rho v \alpha)$ also offer a large selection of appetizers and local specialities．These are very informal places and many outdoor tavernas are open from early spring to late autumn．Restaurants （ $\varepsilon \sigma \tau \iota a \tau o ́ \rho t o ~ o r ~ \rho \varepsilon \sigma \tau о \rho a ́ v) ~ o f t e n ~ d e m a n d ~ m o r e ~ f o r m a l ~ d r e s s . ~$

## Greek coffee

Coffee drinking is a social event in Greece that takes place at any time of day．Eגдŋviкós（Greek coffee）is also called Bu弓avitvós （Byzantine coffee）or toúpкıко̧（Turkish coffee），but nowadays the
 and $\gamma \lambda \boldsymbol{\lambda} \kappa \kappa \sigma_{\varsigma}$（two spoonfuls of sugar）is sufficient for ordering．

Two companies dominate the Greek coffee industry：Loumidis （ $\boldsymbol{\Lambda o v \mu i ́ \delta \eta \zeta ) ~ a n d ~ B r a v o ~ ( ~} \mathbf{M} \boldsymbol{\pi} \rho \dot{\rho} \boldsymbol{\beta o}$ ）．
In most places you can also order karov $\boldsymbol{\text { rivivo（cappucino）or }}$ $\varepsilon \sigma \pi \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \sigma o$（espresso），Bıєvvovó（viennois）or $\gamma \boldsymbol{\alpha} \lambda \lambda$ ıкós，（French

 （iced coffee）are very popular as well．Tбól（tea）is readily available
 found in Greece．

## D Numbers 11－20

The numbers 11－20 are listed for you below．Read the notes again about $1-10$ on page 39 ．

11 દ́v $\tau \varepsilon \kappa \alpha$［éndeka］
$12 \delta \omega ́ \delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha$［THóTHeka］
13 бєкат ${ }^{\prime} \alpha$［THekatría］ $\delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \tau \rho \varepsilon i ́[$［THekatrís］
$14 \delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \tau \varepsilon ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \rho \alpha$［THekatésera］ $\delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \tau \varepsilon ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \rho \iota \varsigma$［THekatéseris］
$15 \delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \pi \varepsilon ́ v \tau \varepsilon$［THekapénde］

16 סєкає́ ${ }^{\mathbf{l}}$［THekaéksi］
17 סєкає $\frac{1}{}$ гá［THekaeptá］
18 бєкаоктळ́［THekaoktó］
$\delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha o \chi \tau \omega ́$［THekaohtó］
$19 \delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \varepsilon v v \varepsilon ́ \alpha$［THekaenéa］
$\delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \varepsilon \nu v i \alpha ́$［THekaeniá］
20 єíкобı［íkosi］

## Grammar

## 1 Plural forms

Did you notice the plural form in the first dialogue of this unit？
סv́o ov̧̧́кıa two glasses of ouzo

And the singular form：
£va ov̧̧ákı one glass of ouzo

In English there are also many ways of expressing plural nouns；such as car－cars，box－boxes，knife－knives，ox－oxen，sheep－sheep．Here are some common plurals of some of the nouns you have already met in Greek：

| Masculine <br>  <br> o пáyos－oı пáyoı <br> o катá入oүos－oı катá入oүoı | the snack－snacks <br> the ice－ices <br> the menu－menus |
| :---: | :---: |
| Feminine <br> $\eta$ аүánŋ－o a aүáres <br> П поькиіа－оь поккıієя <br>  | the love－loves the assorted platter－platters the lemonade－lemonades |
| Neuter <br> тo $\lambda \varepsilon \mu o ́ v i-$ ta $\lambda \varepsilon \mu o ́ v ı a$ <br> то пршіvó－та праіvá <br> то oú̧o－та oú̧a | the lemon－lemons the breakfast－breakfasts the ouzo－ouzos |

## 2 Masculine，feminine or neuter

Gender（identifying masculine，feminine or neuter！）enables you to give more precise information in a statement whereas in English you cannot be as precise．Look at these examples：

What＇s obvious from this example is that in English you have to ask in order to distinguish between a male or female friend；in English ＇friend＇is generic whereas in Greek you use either بíio（s）（male friend）or $\varphi i ́ \lambda \eta ~(f e m a l e ~ f r i e n d) . ~$

## 3 Adjectives

In Greek a noun requires that everything that precedes it agrees with it in gender．
Мєఢॄ $\delta о \pi \omega \lambda \varepsilon i_{0}$ is a neuter noun（i．e．$\left.\tau 0 \mu \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon \delta о \pi \omega \lambda \varepsilon i ́\right)$ ）；look at the following examples of the neuter noun and adjectival relationships：

| Мє̧と $\varepsilon о \pi \omega \lambda \varepsilon$ ío غ́va／$\tau \circ \mu \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon \delta о \pi \omega$ غ́va／то о́ $\mu о \rho \varphi о ~$ ع́va／$\alpha о \pi о \lambda ט ́$ ó $\mu о$ $\mu \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon \delta о \pi \omega \lambda \varepsilon i ́ o$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

And for a masculine noun：

| Фílos | friend $(\mathrm{m})$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| źvas／o $\varphi$ ílos | athe friend |



And for a feminine noun：

| $\eta$ | friend（f） |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\mu i \alpha / \eta \varphi^{\prime} i \lambda \eta$ | a／the friend |
| $\mu i \alpha / \eta$ ó $\mu о \rho \varphi \eta$ ¢ídך | a／the nice（beautiful）friend |
| $\mu i \alpha / \eta \pi$ о $\lambda \hat{\prime}$ о́ $\mu о \rho \varphi \eta$ | a／the nice（beautiful）friend |

## Practice

1 See if you can deal with some more situations you are likely to encounter in Greece．
a You are in a $\mu \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon \delta о \pi \omega \lambda \varepsilon$ ío．Order a glass of ouzo and a plate of assorted appetizers．
b You are tasting ouzo for the first time：give your impression by saying＇excellent＇or＇awful＇．
c You are having a drink with a friend．How would you say＇I like it a lot＇or＇I don＇t like it much＇？
d You are ordering a glass of ouzo．How would you say ＇straight up＇or＇on the rocks＇？
e You are in a coffee shop．How can you ask for the menu？
f＇Tea with milk＇is what you like．Ask for it．
2 Match each question with the most appropriate answer．
a Ti عíval $\mu \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon \delta о \pi \omega \lambda \varepsilon i ́ o ;$
i Eva оứo кад $\mu i ́ \alpha$ токкı $\lambda_{i ́ \alpha}$ ．
b Tı $\theta \alpha \pi \dot{\rho} \rho \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ;$
ii ${ }^{\circ} \chi 1, \mu \varepsilon \gamma \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha$ ．

iii Mía $\tau \alpha \beta \hat{\varepsilon} \rho v \alpha \mu \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon ́ \delta \varepsilon \varsigma$ ．
d $\Theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ~ \tau \sigma \alpha ́ ⿱ ㇒ 兀 刂 ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ \lambda \varepsilon \mu o ́ v ; ~ ; ~$
iv＇ОХ1，ако́ $\alpha$ ！

3 Rearrange these lines to make a dialogue．

b N $\alpha 1, \beta \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\beta} \alpha \alpha \alpha$ ．
c $N \alpha ı, \beta \dot{\varepsilon} \beta \alpha \iota \alpha$ ．

e Mou $\varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho v \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ~ \tau o v ~ к \alpha \tau \alpha ́ \lambda о \gamma о ~ \pi \alpha \rho \alpha к \alpha \lambda \omega ́, ~$
f $\mathrm{N} \alpha, \beta \dot{\varepsilon} \beta \alpha \downarrow \alpha$ ．
4 Translate the English sentences to complete the following dialogue．

You a Could you bring us the menu，please？

You b Yes，an iced－coffee and an instant coffee．
£ерßıто́роя Ті́пота а́入ло；
You c Nothing else for the time being．Thanks．

You d Could you bring us the bill，please？
इepßıtópoc A $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \omega \varsigma!$
5 Use the clues to complete the crossword．The shaded vertical word stands for＇Right away！＇－often said by Greek waiters－but do they actually mean it？
a coffee
b marmalade
c coffee without sugar
d instant coffee
e how／what
f cinema


6 Similar or different？Did you recognize any more words in Unit 3？ Match the list on the left with the list on the right．

| a | ßoútupo |  | friend |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b | каре́ |  | chocolate |
| c |  |  | tavern |
| d | $\mu \alpha \rho \mu \varepsilon \lambda \alpha \alpha^{\prime} \alpha$ | iv | catalogue／menu／lis |
| e | боко入атíva |  | omelettes |
| f | катá入oүos |  | coffee |
| g | $\lambda \varepsilon \mu$ óvi |  | butter |
| h | $\varphi i \lambda o s / \varphi i \lambda \eta$ | viii | park |
| i | оиє $\lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$ |  | marmalade |
| j | $\tau \alpha \beta \dot{\varepsilon} \rho v \alpha$ |  | lemon |

$D 7$ Listen to Dialogue 3 of this unit again and fill in the missing words．If you don＇t have the recording try to fill in the gaps from the words in the box below．

герßıто́роя
Eiote a $\qquad$ ；
Marie－Sofie
＇Oxı，$\mu \mathrm{a}$ с $\mathbf{b}$ $\qquad$ tov ката́лоүо，паракала́；
герßıт́́pos
Naı，c $\qquad$ ，a $\mu \varepsilon ̇ \sigma \omega c$.
$\Sigma \varepsilon$ 入íүo．．．

Marie－Sofie
Өદ́入ouцє ठúo d
$\qquad$ $\mu \varepsilon$ 弓ацпо́v．
＇Eva үa入入ıкó ка甲દ́，$\varepsilon$ ह́va toál kaı ठúo f портока́лı．

## इерßıтópos

Өと́лєtє to toál $\mathbf{g}$ $\qquad$ $\lambda \varepsilon \mu o ́ v i h$ $\qquad$ үá入a；

## Gabi Domenico

Marie－Sofie


| $\beta$ ß́ßala | غ́тоњцоı | $\varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho т \varepsilon$ | kal | $\mu \varepsilon$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| оиє入غ̇тє¢ | xuroús | rowivá | ท＇ | $\psi \omega \mu i$ |

## A little extra！

## D At the＇Neon＇café

Гі́оүоя Палабо́тоидоя，Domenico Di Capo and Mary Johnson have just arrived at＇Neon＇－a café in the centre of Athens．

| Пб́pyos | ［tit tha párume peTHiá］？ | What are we going to have，guys（lit．children）？ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Domenico | ［eghó léo na párume úzo］ ［ke me mía megháli pikilia］ | I＇m suggesting that we have ouzo and a large plate of assorted appetizers． |
| Mary | ［páli úzo］！［eghó thélo na pyo］ ［uíski símera］［éna káti sark］［me paghákia］ | Ouzo again！I want to have whisky today．A Cutty Sark on the rocks． |
| Гriopyos | ［ki eghó thélo mía bíra］ ［mía Heineken］［i mía Amstel］ | And I want a beer．A Heineken or an Amstel． |
| Domenico | ［tote eghó tha páro éna uzáki］ ［ke mia mikrí pikilia］［yatí ímaste stin eláTHa］？ | Then I＇ll have a small （glass of）ouzo and a small plate of assorted appetizers．We are in Greece after all（lit．Why are we in Greece？）． |

$\qquad$ $\mu a ¢$ 入íүo ßоútupo каı $\mu а р \mu \varepsilon \lambda a ́ \delta а$ عாions．
Kal 甲甲uүaviés $\mathfrak{\text { ń }}$

## KAФENEION NEON

What are we going to have，guys（lit．children）？ maggen and arge hatiand appolizers． wio again！／want to have Sin the And I want a beer．A Heineken or an Amstel． appetiz are we in Greece？

| Mary | ［kalá les）！［na párume éna bukáli retsína］．．．［éhun retsína eTHó］？ | You＇re right！Let＇s have a bottle of retsina ．．．do they have retsina here？ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Гı¢́pyos | ［THe nomízo］［eTHó ine kafé－bar］［as rotísume ómos］ | ．．．I don＇t think（so）．It＇s a coffee bar（here）．Let＇s ask anyhow（it．though）． |



 ＇Cutty Sark＇$\mu \varepsilon$ паүákıa．
Гiळ́pyos Kı $\varepsilon ү \omega ́ ~ \theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega ~ \mu i ́ a ~ \mu \pi u ́ p a . ~ M i ́ a ~ H e i n e k e n ~ \eta ́ ~ \mu i ́ a ~$ Amstel．
 поткı入ía．Гıaтí $\varepsilon i ́ \mu a \sigma t \varepsilon ~ \sigma т \eta v ~ E \lambda \lambda a ́ \delta ̄ a ; ~$
 ع́xouv $\rho \varepsilon \tau \sigma i ́ v a ~ \varepsilon \delta \dot{\omega} ;$
 р $\omega t \dot{\sigma} \sigma о \cup \mu \varepsilon$ о́ $\mu \omega \varsigma .$.

| то кар ${ }^{\text {［ }}$［to kafé］ | （here）café（ n ） |
| :---: | :---: |
| то $\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\text { map }}$［to bar］ | bar（ n ） |
| $\lambda \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\omega}$［léo］ | I＇m suggesting／saying |
| $\boldsymbol{\mu \varepsilon ү a ́ \lambda o c ̧ / - п / ~ - o ~ [ m e g h a ́ l o s ] ~}$ | large（adj） |
| mádı［páli］ | again |
| $\pi \mathrm{m} \omega$［pyo］ | I drink |
| $\theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega$ va $\quad$ пl［thélo na pyo］ | I would like to drink |
| to ouiokı［to uíski］ | whisky（ n ） |
| оípepa［símera］ | today |
| $\mu \varepsilon$ паүákıa［me paghákia］ | with ice cubes／on the rocks |
| $\eta \boldsymbol{\mu}$ пúpa［i bira］ | beer（f） |
| $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ кроо́¢／－ף́／－ó［mikrós／－i／－ó］ | small |
| yiati［yati］ | because |
| ka入á $\lambda \varepsilon ¢!$［kalá les］！ | you＇re right！you＇re talking sense！ （lit．well you are saying） |
| то $\mu$ поuкádı［to bukáli］ | bottle（ n ） |
| $\eta$ petaíva［i retsína］ | retsina（f）Greek wine |
|  | flavoured with resin |
| a¢ $\rho \omega$ Tṅooune［as rotísume］ | let＇s ask |

8 True or false？Mark（ $\checkmark$ ）for true and $(\boldsymbol{x})$ for false．
a O O
b H к Johnson $\theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \varepsilon \iota \mu \nu \alpha \mu \pi \dot{\rho} \rho \alpha$ ．
c O к．DiCapo $\theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \varepsilon ı$ ह́va ovíбкı．
 $\rho \varepsilon \tau \sigma$ iva．
D Tick the most appropriate answer to the phrases you hear．If you don＇t have the recording，match the most appropriate answer to the four phrases listed below．
a i $\Theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega ~ v \alpha \pi \iota \omega$ oví $\sigma \kappa ı \sigma \eta \dot{\mu \varepsilon \rho \alpha . ~}$
ii $\Theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega \mu i ́ \alpha \mu \pi u ́ \rho \alpha$ ．
b i＇Eva＇Cutty Sark＇$\mu \varepsilon \pi \alpha ́ \gamma o$.
ii E $\gamma \omega \lambda \varepsilon \varepsilon \varepsilon \omega$ va $\pi \alpha ́ \rho o v \mu \varepsilon$ ои̧́o．
c i Oט́לo каı $\mu i ́ \alpha \mu \varepsilon \gamma \alpha ́ \lambda \eta \pi$ оюкı $\lambda i ́ \alpha$ ．
ii Mí ${ }^{\text {Heineken } \eta ́ \mu i ́ \alpha ~ A m s t e l . ~}$
d i A $\rho \omega \tau \eta \dot{\eta} \sigma 0 \cup \mu \varepsilon \dot{\delta} \mu \omega \varsigma$ ．

Phrases：
a Пó $\lambda 1$ oú̧o！
b E $\gamma \omega \dot{\theta} \theta \dot{\lambda} \lambda \omega$ va $\pi l \omega$ ovíбкı $\sigma \dot{\mu} \mu \varepsilon \rho \alpha$ ．
c Kı $\mathrm{K}_{1} \gamma \dot{\theta} \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega \mu \imath \alpha \mu \pi ט ́ \rho \alpha$ ．
d E $\delta \dot{\omega}$ عívaı $\kappa \alpha \varphi \varepsilon ́ \mu \pi \alpha \rho$ ．

## Ii Coffee and ouzo－the Greek national drinks

Greeks always find time for a morning，afternoon，or evening coffee or a glass of ouzo in a ка甲гvعio，弓ахароплаवтвio or ou弓epi．These places serve students，businessmen，lovers，the unemployed and pretty much everybody else－young and old：people study，talk business，cuddle，read the newspaper，talk about politics or football matches，and generally watch the world go by！A cup of coffee or a glass of ouzo can last two，three or four hours．
You will find a кa甲eveío in every neighbourhood in larger cities and always in the centre（кغ́vтро）or square（платвia）of smaller towns or on the sea front（mapaAia）in fishing villages．Greek culture has evolved around the daily activities that take place in ка甲eveía，弓ахароплабтвía or ou弓epi．
You have probably heard of or tasted Greek ouzo．There are many small producers and connoisseurs can tell the difference between brands．

Metaxa brandy is another national drink，and it comes in three－，five－ or seven－star bottles．
 You should try retsina（ $\rho$ etoiva）－the wine flavoured with resin that Greeks sell in their ouzeri or tavernas．
Ouzo 12，Ouzo Tsantalis（Toávta入ף），Ouzo Mitilinis（Muti $\lambda \dot{\prime} v \eta \varrho$ ）， Retsina Kourtaki（Коиртákп），Retsina Markopoulou（Маркónou入ou）， Hatzimihali（Xatそŋ $\mu \mathrm{X}$ 人á $\lambda$ ），Papaioannou（Пamaï $\omega a ́ v v o u)$ ），Boutari （Mnoutápŋ）or Cambas（Kaurá́c）are some of the many good Greek drinks．You must try them to find out which you prefer！

## Mini test

1 Can you remember the Greek for the following ten important words from this unit？Try to write your answers in transliteration or Greek script．

| i water | vi menu |
| :---: | :---: |
| ii also | vii breakfast |
| iii bread | viii marvellous |
| iv milk | ix awful |
| v usually | x beautiful |

2 Can you remember the following ten important phrases from this unit？Use transliteration or Greek script．
i Here you go！
vi Do you drink ouzo？
ii Can I have some ．．．？
iii That＇s it！
iv That＇s enough！
v I don＇t want ．．．
$x$ I have a friend．
3 The five phrases below use the formal way of addressing people． Can you change them into informal Greek？Use transliteration or Greek script．
i［ti tha párete］？ $\mathrm{Tl} \theta \alpha \pi \alpha \dot{\rho} \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon$ ；
ii［válte mu neró］？Bó $\lambda \tau \varepsilon \mu \circ v$ v $\varepsilon \rho o ́ ;$
iii［pínete ghála］？Пivetє $\gamma \alpha \dot{\alpha} \lambda \alpha$ ；
iv［mas férnete］．．．？M $\alpha \varsigma \varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho v \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \ldots$ ；



In this unit you will learn how to －order food in a restaurant
－ask for local specialities
－enquire about Greek eating habits
－count from 21 to 100

|  | Tim Johnson joins a colleague，Гıóvvŋラs $\Delta \eta \mu \eta \tau$ piov［Yánnis Dimitríu］，for lunch．They go to $\Phi$ í $\lambda o 1 \sigma \tau \rho o v$［Fíloistron］，a trendy taverna at $\Theta \eta \sigma \varepsilon$ ío［Thiséo］facing the Acropolis． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tim | ［THen katalavéno típota］！ ［íne óla sta eliniká］！ | I don＇t understand anythingl Everything＇s |
|  | Riávvns | ［éla tóra］！［íne óla sta angliká］！ | Come on now！Every－ thing＇s in English！ |
|  | Tim | ［vévea－vévea］？［tzatziki］？ ［taramosaláta］？ ［melitzanosaláta］？ ［ti íne aftá］？ | Really？Tzatziki？ Taramosalata？ Melitzanosalata？ What are these？ |
|  | Ciávvns | ［endáksi］！［tha parangilo eghó ya séna］［na párume mia pikilía］ ［apó tus uzomezéTHes pu éhun］ | All right！I will order for you．Let＇s have a plate of assorted appetizers from the starters （lit．ouzo）on offer． |
|  | Tim | ［égho thélo musaká］！ | l＇d like moussaka！ |
|  | Cıávvns | ［THen éhun musaká eTHód［misó leptó］ ［éhete musaká］？ | They don＇t have moussaka here．Just a moment． Do you have moussaka？ |
|  | £عрßııо́pa | ［óchi］！［éhume móno］ ［óti léi o katáloghos］ | Nol We＇ve only got what＇s on the menu． |
|  | Ciávvns | ［oréa］！［tóte thélume mía taramosaláta］ ［mía tirópita］［piperiés ghemistés］［dolmaTHákia ke sutzukákia］［a］ ［ke mía saláta epochís］ | OK！（lit．Nice！）Then we＇d like an（order of） taramosalata，cheese pie， stuffed peppers， dolmathakia，and soutzoukakia．Ah，and a seasonal salad． |
|  | гepßırópa | ［málista］［tha pyite káti］？ | Yes．Will you have anything to drink？ |
|  | 「iávvns | ［tim］［thélis retsína］ | TIm，do you want retsina |
|  |  | ［i éna karafáki úzo］？ | or a small carafe of ouzo |
|  | Tim | ［málon éna karafáki］ ［ki＇éna bukáli neró］ | l＇d rather（have）a small carafe（of ouzo）and a bottle of water． |
|  | Tim |  |  |
|  | Tlávvns |  |  |
|  | Tim |  т弓avooa入áta；Tı عívaı autá； |  |


|  |  <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ti |  |  |
| riávvns | $\Delta \varepsilon v$ éxouv $\mu$ оu цоибака́； | á $\varepsilon \delta \omega \dot{c}$ ．Mıoó $\lambda \varepsilon п t o ́ . ~ ' E x \varepsilon ~$ |
| £epßıтóp Ciávvns | ＇Ox！！＇Exou $\varepsilon$ но́ תpaia！Tótг $\theta$ тиро́пıта，пия боитZоика́кıа． | тı $\lambda \varepsilon ́ \varepsilon ı$ о ката́лоүос． <br> $\mu \varepsilon$ нia тарацоба入а́та，$\mu i{ }^{2}$ үєцьтєє́，vтодцаб́кıа каı <br>  |
| £عрßıтó riávvns Tim | Мá入ıora．Өa пı <br>  Má $\lambda \lambda$ оv $\varepsilon$ ह́va кар | ह́va кара甲áкı oúそo； |
| $\theta \mathrm{a}$ пар ［tha vo <br> vtoג <br> бou <br> өa meí | aßaív ［katalavéno］ тіпота［típota］ ó̀a［óla］ <br> Eגa rápa！［éla tóra］！ тそaтで́кı［to tzatziki］ <br> $\eta$ таранобаАа́та <br> ［i taramosaláta］ <br>  <br> ［i melitzanosaláta］ <br>  angílo eghó ya séna］ ápoupe［na párume］ uaakás［o musakás］ <br> ákıa［dolmaTHákia］ <br>  <br> ［piperiés ghemistés］ <br>  <br> ［óti léi o katáloghos］ <br> oukákıa［sutzukákia］ <br> $\eta$ धпохи́［i epochi］ <br> cári；［tha pyíte káti］？ <br> pa甲ákı［to karafáki］ нпоuкáגı［to bukáli］ | understand <br> nothinglanything <br> everything <br> Come on now！ <br> tzatziki（yoghurt－cucumber dip）（n） <br> taramosalata（f） <br> aubergine salad／dip（f） <br> I will（place the）order for you <br> let＇s have <br> moussaka（m）（layers of aubergine，potatoes and minced meat topped with bechamel sauce） rice，or rice and minced meat， wrapped in vine leaves green peppers filled with rice， or rice and minced meat whatever is on the menu （lit．whatever the menu says） spicy meatballs in tomato sauce season（f） <br> Will you have anything to drink？ （lit．will you drink anything？） small carafe of ouzo bottle（n） |

## D2 Souvlaki or gyros？

Tim and Mary have discovered a souvlaki place in the centre of Athens and they often go there for a snack．

| Tim | ［yásas］！ | Hello！ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taprías | ［yásas］！［ti tha párete］？ | Hellol What are you having？ |
| Tim | ［éna suvláki loksándras］ ［mía patátes］ ［ke THío bíres］ | One Loxandra souvlaki， （an order of）French fries， and two beers． |
| Taprias | ［bira se potiri］［i bukáli］？ | Draught or bottled beer？ |
| Tim | ［bíra bukáli］［éhete Heineken］？ | Bottled beer．Have you got Heineken？ |
| Taprías | ［móno Amstel］ | Only Amstel． |
| Tim | ［endáksi THío Amstel］ ［póso kánun］？ | OK，two Amstel． How much are they？ |
| Taprías | ［pénde evró］ | Five euros． |
| Tim | ［oríste，efharistó］ | Here you go，thanks． |
| Taprias | ［kali sas óreksi］！ | Cheers！（lit．Good appetite！） |
| Tim | 「eıa oac！ |  |
| Taprias | Гعıa oac！Tı Өa пи́pete； |  |
| Tim |  $\mu \pi u ́ p \varepsilon \varsigma$ ． |  |
| Tapriac | Mпúpa $\sigma \varepsilon$ потท́pı ท̆ $\mu$ поикá入ı； |  |
| Tim | Mпúpa $\mu$ поика́入ı．＇Ехєтє Heineken； |  |
| Taprias | Móvo Amstel． |  |
| Tim | Evtá̧¢ı రúo Amstel．חóoo kávouv； |  |
| Taprías |  |  |
| Tim |  |  |
| Taprias |  |  |

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o/\eta ta\mu\varepsiloníac [o/i tamías]

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o/\eta ta\mu\varepsiloníac [o/i tamías]
то oouß\lambdaákı [to suvláki]
то oouß\lambdaákı [to suvláki]
o yúpos [o ghíros]
o yúpos [o ghíros]
то потńpı [to potíri]
то потńpı [to potíri]
\muía пата́т\&¢ [mía patátes]
\muía пата́т\&¢ [mía patátes]
орí\sigmaт\&! [oríste]!
орí\sigmaт\&! [oríste]!
ка入и́ oac ó\rho\&६п!
ка入и́ oac ó\rho\&६п!
[kalí sas óreksi]!

```
```

        [kalí sas óreksi]!
    ```
```


## the cashier（ $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f}$ ）

chunks of pork on a skewer（ $n$ ） usually a combination of pork and lamb thinly sliced glass（n） a portion of chips（French fries） here you are！here you go！ bon appetit（to you）！ bon appeat

## D3 At the counter

Tim is trying to place the order but he can＇t quite understand one question．

everything on it？ sory？（n．what？ What did you say？

Would you lite aver an （confused）Would you like tzatziki，onion（s），
 yes，yes！
On both？On both kalamaki and gyro？
（confused）Yes，yes！？
the counter（m）
everything on it？
What did you say？
e pitta）
pitta bread
the onion（ n ）
ne
both ．．．and ．．．

Tapغias Гعıa оас！Tı Өа па́рєтє；
 $\mu \pi u ́ p \varepsilon \varsigma$

Tim Mпúpa $\mu п о и к а ́ \lambda ı . ~ ' Е \chi \varepsilon т є ~ H e i n e k e n ; ~$
Tapeias Móvo Amstel

Taमeías Пévtє عupó［€5］
Taرعiac Ka入ñ бaৎ ópع६n！

## Language notes

## Greek cuisine

Greece has a rich，ethnic cuisine with many well－known dishes．To a visitor it is simply a matter of taste；some dishes might taste delicious and others might never be tried again！Below is a list of $00 \zeta \rho \mu \varepsilon \zeta \check{\varepsilon} \delta \varepsilon \varsigma$ （ouzo snacks）．Why not try them！

## H трєли́ yapíða

Sydney and Melbourne where Greek communities flourish，but also in many smaller places and，of course，all over Greece．

## Numbers 21－100

## Bon appetit！

| EAAATEE／SALADS |  | ФAГHTA／MAIN DISHES |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \ázovo | $1 €$ | Калацара́кьа | $2.4 \epsilon$ |
| Cabbage |  | Squid |  |
| Mapovid | $1 \in$ | \oukávıко X $\omega$ pıátıко | $2.4 \epsilon$ |
| Lettuce |  | Spiced sausage |  |
| Pббикп | $1.60 €$ | Млиı甲七ธ́кı | $2.4 €$ |
| Russian salad |  | Hamburger patty |  |
| Tovoóàáta | $1.20 €$ | Гapíse¢ баүаขákı | $2.4 €$ |
| Tuna salad |  | Fried shrimps |  |
| Ф́̇ta | $1.60 €$ |  | $1.6 €$ |
| Feta cheese |  | French fries |  |
| इayavákı | $1.60 €$ | Поккıía | $1.9 €$ |
| Fried cheese |  | Assorted appetizers |  |

## A souvlaki and a gyro！

A $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\nu} \beta \lambda$ áкı（souvlaki）is usually chunks of pork on a skewer．
A кад $\alpha \mu \alpha ́ \kappa \iota ~(k a l a m a k i) ~ i s ~ a ~ s k e w e r ~ o f ~ p o r k ~ m e a t . ~$
A rópos（gyro）（literally meaning spinning or turning around）is actually a combination of layers of pork and lamb rotating on a spit and，when cooked，thinly sliced．
$\Sigma \operatorname{\Sigma ou} \boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\alpha} \mathrm{t}$ is mostly served on a skewer with a slice of bread（ $\psi \omega \mu \mathbf{i}$ ） wheras $\gamma \mathbf{v}$ pos is served on pitta（ $\pi i \tau \alpha$ or $\pi i \tau \tau \alpha$ ）with tomatoes （ $\tau \boldsymbol{\mu} \mu \alpha ́ \tau \varepsilon \varsigma)$ ，onions（ $\kappa \rho \varepsilon \mu \mu v ́ \delta \iota \alpha$ ）and tzatziki（ $\left.\tau \zeta \alpha \tau_{\zeta} \mathbf{i} \mathbf{\kappa \imath}\right)$ ．There are souvlakia and gyro stands in cities such as London，New York，
$K \alpha \lambda \dot{\eta}$ ópeそŋ $\eta$［kalí oreksi］is said to wish someone a good meal． During meals you might hear $\gamma \varepsilon \iota \alpha$ бov！，or $\gamma \varepsilon \iota \alpha$ $\sigma \alpha!$ ！，or $\gamma \varepsilon \iota \alpha \mu \alpha!$ ！ （cheers）when raising and／or clinking glasses．An interesting expression with no English equivalent is $\kappa \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\omega} \nu \varepsilon \Psi \boldsymbol{\eta}$ ！at the end of a meal meaning＇have a good digestion！＇．

## Grammar notes

## 1 The verb＇to have＇

The verbs $\varepsilon$ i $\mu \alpha$（to be）and $\dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega$ （to have）are the most frequent verbs in many languages．The verb $\dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega$ is＇regular＇，meaning that it has regular endings like other verbs you have already learned，such as $\xi \varepsilon \varepsilon \rho-\omega, \mu \varepsilon ์ v-\omega$ or $\kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \alpha i v-\omega$ among others．

| Éx－w［ého］ | I have |
| :---: | :---: |
| Éx－EI¢［échis］ | you have |
|  | he／she／it has |
| غ́x－oupe［éhume］ | we have |
| غX－$¢$ ¢ $\varepsilon$［éhete］ | you have |
| ÉX－ouv［éhun］ | they have |

## 2 Choosing the right ending

You might have noticed different spellings of certain words；for

 （deleting the final $-\varsigma$ ）．As we have already noted，Greek is an inflectional language（subject to changes in stems，prefixes，endings， and so on）and there are many slightly different forms of nouns． There is often more than one singular or plural form in Greek．Here are some examples：

|  | Case | Plural |  | Singular |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nominative | 0 | ноиоакá¢ | $\eta$ | emoxr | то | 入ептtó |
|  |  | the | moussakas | the | season | the | minute |
|  | Genitive | Tou | ноибака́ | Tns | emoxńs | Tou | $\lambda \varepsilon$ ¢toú |
|  |  | of the | moussakas | of the | season | of the | minute |
|  | Accusative | ro（v） | $\mu о \cup \sigma$ акá | TпV | عпохи́ | to | $\lambda \varepsilon \pi т o ́$ |
|  |  | （in）to the | moussakas | （in）to the | season | （in）to the | minute |

Don＇t be alarmed by the number of different articles and endings：the wrong choice does not make a lot of difference when used in context because a careful listener will understand．With frequent use of the language，they will become second nature to you．It is better to use the language incorrectly rather than waiting until you can speak it perfectly．Start enjoying the language，and don＇t be afraid of it！

## 3 Word order

In English the word order of a sentence is constant：subject before verb，and verb before object，for example I（subject），want（verb）， moussaka（object）．To add emphasis in English you change the intonation whereas in Greek you can change the word order．Here are some examples to show how many variations of word order are correct for one sentence：
Еү⿳㇒ $\theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega \mu$ ноибака́！
Еүб́ $\mu о \cup \sigma \alpha \kappa \alpha ́ \theta \dot{\theta} \lambda \omega!$

 Movo $\alpha \alpha \dot{\alpha} \varepsilon \gamma \omega$ $\theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega!$ Mova $\alpha \alpha \dot{\theta} \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega$ $\varepsilon \gamma \omega \dot{!}$

## I want moussaka！

In fact the first variant，which corresponds to the English word for word，is the most frequent form．

## Practice

1 Can you respond to the following situations？
a Say＇bon appetit＇to someone at the beginning of a meal， and＇good digestion＇as they finish their meal．
b You are not sure whether a restaurant has a specific dish or not．How could you ask for an aubergine salad，a platter of assorted appetizers，a snack to accompany ouzo or moussaka？
c Ask for the menu，and the bill！
d How would you ask：＇Will you have anything to drink？＇？
e How would you ask for a small bottle of ouzo＇Mitilinis＇？
f How do you say：＇Come on now！＇？
$g$ And the question：＇How much are they？＇？
2 Match each question with the most appropriate answer．
a Ti عíval avtá；
i $\Delta v ́ o \mu \pi u ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma ~ к \alpha ı \mu i ́ \alpha$ ко́ка ко́ ${ }^{2} \alpha$ ．

c $\mathrm{Tı} \theta \alpha \pi \alpha \rho \alpha \gamma \gamma \varepsilon i ́ \lambda \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon$ ；iii $\quad \mathrm{B} \varepsilon \beta \alpha i ́ \omega \varsigma!\mathrm{A} \pi$ ’ó $\lambda \alpha$ ；

D3 Rearrange these lines to make up a dialogue．

b $\mathrm{T}_{1} \theta \alpha \pi \iota \varepsilon i ́ \tau \varepsilon$ ；
c $\quad \mathrm{T} \boldsymbol{1} \theta \alpha \pi \alpha \dot{\rho} \rho \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ;$
d Mía $\sigma \alpha \lambda \alpha \dot{\tau} \alpha$ є $\pi 0 \chi \dot{\eta} \varsigma$ ．
e Eí $\tau \varepsilon$ غ́тоцоь；
f B $\varepsilon$ ßala！
4 Complete the following dialogue．

| герßıто́роя <br> You | Ті өа па́рєтє паракала́； <br> a The menu，please． |
| :---: | :---: |
| £ерßıто́ро¢ | $\Sigma \varepsilon$ 入iүo ．．．．．Еíote غ́тоцио |
| You | b Yes．Have you got any veal chops？ |
| £epßıто́pos |  |
| You | c OK！A pork chop，a moussaka，and a seasonal salad． |
| £عрßıто́pos | Өа ппвітє ті́пота； |
| You | d A small bottle of ouzo．What kinds of ouzo do you have？ |
| £عрßıто́poc |  |
| You | e A small bottle of Mitilinis． |
| £epßıтópos | Tíпota ád入o； |
| You | f Nothing else for the time being． |

5 You are in a Pizza Hut in Greece．Look at the menu overleaf．Can you recognize the ingredients below before you place your order？
a $\pi \rho \alpha ́ \sigma ı v \varepsilon \varsigma \pi ı \pi \varepsilon \rho เ \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~$
i pepperoni
b tóvos
c $\mu \pi \varepsilon ́ v \kappa$ к
ii fresh tomato
d $\quad \pi \pi \varepsilon$ ı
iii green peppers
e $\varphi \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \kappa ı \alpha \tau \rho \alpha \dot{\tau} \alpha \quad$ v bacon
iv tuna

| f | $\mu \circ \tau \sigma \alpha \rho \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \lambda \lambda$ | vi | Monterrey Jack |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| g | $\tau \sigma \varepsilon$ v $\tau \alpha \rho$ | vii | mozzarella |
| h |  | viii | green salad |
| i | $\pi \rho \alpha \dot{\sigma} \iota \vee \eta ~ \sigma \alpha \lambda \alpha \dot{\tau} \alpha \alpha$ | ix | Chef＇s salad |
|  | $\sigma \alpha \lambda \alpha \dot{\tau} \alpha \sigma \varepsilon \varphi$ |  | cheddar |

You have decided on a Cheese Lover＇s salad．What will you get？

## PIZZA SPECIALITIES

MIKPO METEAIO OIKOTENEIAKO

SUPREME：Moтoapé $\lambda \lambda a, ~ \pi \varepsilon п є \rho o ́ v ı, ~ \mu о \sigma x a ́ \rho t, ~$

SUPER SUPREME：Mотоарモ́ $\lambda \lambda a$, хоцрعıvó
$\mu \varepsilon \mu \pi а \chi а \rho ı к a ́, ~ п ı п \varepsilon \rho o ́ v ı, ~ \mu о \sigma \chi a ́ \rho ı, ~ \zeta а \mu п о ́ v, ~$

каı $\mu$ avitápıa $\qquad$ 4€ $6.50 €$
$7.00 €$
CHICKEN SUPREME：Motoapé $\lambda \lambda a$ ，котó－

каı $\mu$ avıtápıa． $\qquad$ $4 € \quad 6.50 €$

CHEESE LOVER＇S：H пítoa $\mu \varepsilon$ то वтє́бוа入
 $\mu о v \tau \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon ́ u ~ т \zeta a k, ~ o u v ~ \delta u ́ o ~ a r t o ́ ~ t a ~ u \lambda ı k a ́ ~$ пои протциа́тє 4 6．50€



 $\qquad$ $4 € \quad 6.50 €$ $7.00 €$
 popular salad in Greece．It is a tossed salad consisting of：

| a | olives |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{b}$ | feta cheese |
| $\mathbf{c}$ | tomatoes |
| $\mathbf{d}$ | onions |
| $\mathbf{e}$ | peppers |
| $\mathbf{f}$ | cucumbers |
| $\mathbf{g}$ | vinegar |
| $\mathbf{h}$ | oil |

Fill in the crossword


D 7 Listen to Dialogue 3 in this unit again and fill in the missing words．If you do not have the recording try to fill in the gaps from the words provided below．Two of the words are used more than once．
YпádAŋлоя Aп＇óлa；
Tim Ti；Tia
YпádAnAos
Tim b $\qquad$
$\qquad$ ＿；
$\Delta \varepsilon v \mathrm{~d}$ $\qquad$ ＇ón ${ }^{\prime}$ c $\qquad$ otqu ríta；

Үпаллクлоs（апоррпне́vos） b $\qquad$ тそатZі́кı，крє $\mu \mu u ́ \delta \iota$, e $\qquad$ A，val，va！！
Үпа́ллдлос K $\qquad$
$\qquad$ ото калаца́кı

Tim（aroррпиц́voc）Naı，vaı（；！）．

| vто áda $^{\text {a }}$ | $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma a$ | عímate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ката入аßаív $\omega$ | kal | $\theta$ ө́入̇te |

## A little extra！

## D Ordering at Goody＇s

Three friends are trying to order burgers at Goody＇s．
YrádAnıos
［éhete eksipiretithi］？
Have you ordered？
（lit．Have you been helped？）
Nikos［óchi］［tha íthela éna hámburger me tirí］ ［tighanités patátes］ ［ke mía kóka kóla］ ［mikró méghethos］
Riávvns ［eghó thélo na rotíso káti］［ti échi to grinbérger mésa］？
 ［pikla］［kremiTHi］ ［domáta］［prásini saláta ke drésing］

No．I＇d like a cheeseburger， a portion of French fries， and a small coke （lit．small size）．

I would like to ask something．What＇s in the Greenburger？
It has pickles，onions，
tomatoes，green salad and dressing．

All right, a Greenburger menu for me with 7 up and a club sandwich for Tonia.

We don't have 7 up, only Sprite. All right, Sprite, then...
riávvns
[endáksi] [éna grínberger gévma ya ména] [me séven ap] [ki'éna klab sánduits] [ya tin tónia]
YnádAплoc [THen éhume séven ap] [móno spráit]

## riávvns [endáksi spráit tóte]



 $\mu \varepsilon ́ ү \varepsilon Ө о \varsigma$.
 нモ́ба;


 каı દ́va club ad́vtouïts yıa tiv Tóvia.

riávvns Evtáł\&ı, Sprite tótع...

## غ́хєтє є६иппрєтпӨєí;

 [éhete eksipiretithí] то ха́рпоирүкєр [to hámburger] TO Tupi [to tir] тпүavŋтés патátȩ [tighanités patátes] нıкро̧́/-ñ/-ó [mikrós/-i/-ó] то $\mu \varepsilon ́ \mathrm{y} \varepsilon \theta$ oc [to méghethos] [eghó thélo na rotíso káti] $\theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega$ [thélo] to ayyoupákı [to anguráki] $\eta$ ník $\lambda a$ [i pikla]
ro yeúna [to ghévma] to od́vtouïts [to sánduits]
have you been helped/
served?
hamburger ( n )
cheese ( n )
french fries, chips
(lit. fried potatoes)
small
size ( n )
l'd like to ask something.
(iit. I want to ask something)
I want / l'd like small cucumber ( $\mathbf{n}$ ) pickle (f) meal ( n ) sandwich (n)

8 True or false? Mark $(\mathcal{J})$ for true and $(\boldsymbol{X})$ for false.


c H Tóvia $\theta$ é $\lambda \varepsilon 1$ éva Greenburger.

e H Tóvia $\delta \varepsilon \theta \alpha \pi \mathrm{i} \varepsilon \imath$ тímot $\alpha$.
f $O$ Г $\alpha$ ávvŋऽ $\delta \varepsilon \theta \alpha \pi \iota \varepsilon \imath 7 \mathrm{up}$.

## Beyond language

## Fast-food places

Both ooußhákı [suvláki] and Yúpo [ghíro] places are in competition with international fast-food. Hamburger places are everywhere in Greece nowadays. International fast-food chains stand next to Greek fast food restaurants such as Corner's, Goody's, Neon's, Lebel's, Pitta Pan and Hambo.

## Breakfast in ... America

The three meals in Greece are npwivó [proinó] (breakfast), $\mu \varepsilon \sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon$ рıavó [mesimerianó] (lunch) and $\beta$ ßpaठ̊ıvó [vraTHinó] (dinner). חpwivó is often simply a cup of coffee, so you won't find many nice breakfast places in Greece offering continental or English breakfast, except in tourist areas during the summer.
Many Greeks still enjoy a heavy lunch and an afternoon siesta before returning to work. However, the fast pace of the modern business world has changed and nowadays a light lunch, such as sandwiches or salad, frequently replaces a heavier meal. Dinner is still the most enjoyable meal of the day. After a hard-working day many Greeks go out for dinner. Taßépvec [tavérnes] (tavernas) are an everyday option whereas more expensive restaurants (eбтוatópıa) [estiatória] are for special occasions. Dinner is usually the largest meal of the day, starting late, around 9 p.m., and lasting for two or three hours.

## Diminutive endings／forms

You have already met several words ending in－aki［－aki］such as карача́кı，aүyoupákı，ouZákı，or ooußлákı．These words are not in a dictionary because they are the diminutive form．Here are some examples and the words they derive from：

| そ кара́ча to ayyoúpt то oúzo $\eta$ бoú $\beta \lambda a$ | carafe（f） cucumber（ n ） ouzo（ $n$ ） spit／skewer（f） | то карача́кı <br> to ayyoupákı <br> to ouそákı <br> то ооuß入áкı | small carafe small cucumber <br> small ouzo small souvlaki （on a stick／skewer） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

3 The five phrases below use the formal or plural form of addressing people．Can you change them into informal Greek or singular form？Use transliteration or Greek script．
i［éhete eksipiretithí］？＇ $\mathrm{E} \mathrm{\chi} \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon \xi \cup \pi \eta \rho \varepsilon \tau \eta \theta \varepsilon i$ ；
ii［THen éhume ．．．］$\Delta \varepsilon v \varepsilon$ é $о \cup \mu \varepsilon$ ．．．
iii［ti ípate］？ $\mathrm{Tı}$ عínate；
iv［thélete saláta］？$\Theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon \alpha \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \tau \alpha$ ；
v［tha pyíte káti］？$\Theta \alpha \pi ı \varepsilon i ́ \tau \varepsilon \kappa \alpha ́ \tau ı ;$

The three diminutive endings most commonly used in Greek are： －ákı［－áki］，－ovì $\alpha$［－úla］，and－íto ［ítsa］．These correspond roughly to the English endings of－let and－ing：book $\rightarrow$ booklet， drop $\rightarrow$ droplet，duck $\rightarrow$ duckling．

These endings imply something＇smaller＇or＇younger＇especially in names．Avva［ana］（Anne），for example，becomes Avvoúza［anúla］ （little／young Anne，Annette）．They might also be used as a term of endearment，such as Avvoǜ $\alpha$ or Noú̀ $\alpha$［núla］（for an older Anne）． They are also used affectionately without implying＇lesser＇，for
 крао́i［krasí］（wine）becomes крабáкı［krasáki］；or $\mu \pi$ úp $\alpha$［bíra］ （beer）becomes $\mu \pi v \rho i ́ \tau \sigma \alpha$［birítsa］．

## Mini test

1 Can you remember the Greek for the following ten important words from this unit？Try to write your answers in transliteration or Greek script．
i season
vi tomato
ii bottle
vii chicken
iii glass viii ten
iv chips／French fries
ix twenty
x thirty

2 Can you remember the following ten important phrases from this unit？Use transliteration or Greek script．
i Bon appetit！
ii It＇s all in Greek！
iii It＇s all in English！
iv I＇ll order for you！
v I want stuffed peppers．
vi A bottle of water
vii Do you want retsina？
viii I＇d rather have ouzo．
ix How much are they？
x I＇d like to ask something．


In this unit you will review

- Greek greetings
- introductions
- common daily activities
- food and drink
- numbers
- cities, countries and languages

Check your progress so far. Once you have completed the following exercises, compare your answers with the correct ones at the back of the book. Identify any areas that still need some work and go over them again before you start the next unit.
1 Respond to the following situations in Greek:
a You are tasting Greek coffee for the first time. Give your opinion by saying: 'It's excellent!' or 'It's awful!'.
b Ask for the 'menu' or the 'bill'.
c Ask for a medium, sweet or black Greek coffee.
d Ask for a 'tea with milk' or 'tea with lemon'.
e A friend tells you 'E $\lambda \alpha$ va $\pi \imath o u ́ \mu \varepsilon$ év $\alpha$ oú̧̧́кı'. What will you do?
f A friend asks you ' $\Pi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \mu \varepsilon \sigma \mu(\alpha \psi \alpha \rho о \tau \alpha \beta \varepsilon \varepsilon \rho v \alpha ;$ '. Where does he or she want you to go?
g You would like a light breakfast. Ask for some toast with butter and marmalade.
h You look tired. Say to a friend that you are tired because you didn't sleep at all.
i You have been asked: ' $\Theta \alpha \pi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \mu \varepsilon \sigma \imath \varepsilon \varepsilon \mu \alpha ́ \eta$ ท́ ó $\chi$ '; What does it mean and how could you answer?
j Someone asks you: ‘Пov́ $\mu \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \tau \omega ́ \rho \alpha$;'. What does he or she want to know? How will you answer?
2 Rearrange these lines to make a dialogue. Try without listening to the recording first.
a Kat тоv́ $\mu \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon ı$;

c $\Gamma \downarrow \alpha i ́ ; T \imath$ е́ $\chi \varepsilon ı$;
d Eरळ́ $\mu \varepsilon ́ v \omega \mu \varepsilon \tau \eta$ Movíк $\alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau о ~ П \alpha \rho i ́ \sigma ı . ~ П \alpha ́ \mu \varepsilon ~ \gamma ı \alpha ~ \varepsilon ́ v \alpha ~$ ov̧̧́кı;
e $\Delta \varepsilon v$ to $\pi \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon v ́ \omega$. 'E xદıc $\mu$ óvo $\delta$ vo $\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \sigma \tau \eta v ~ A \theta \eta ́ v a ~$ K $\alpha \mathbf{l}$. . .

g To $\xi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \omega .$. . $\alpha \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha} \chi \alpha i ́ \rho o \mu \alpha ı ~ \pi о \nu ~ \varepsilon i ́ \mu \alpha ı ~ \varepsilon \delta \omega ́ . ~$



3 Singular or plural?
You have learned a lot of words in the singular and plural forms in the first four units. Can you complete the lists below?

Singular
a ?
b $\gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma \alpha$

## Plural

$\mu \pi о$ кќ́ $\lambda 1 \alpha$



| c $\chi$ טرós | ? |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ? |
| e ? | $\kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda$ o $<$ ot |
| f $\delta \omega \mu \alpha \chi^{\prime} \tau 10$ | ? |
| g ? | $\mu \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime} \rho \varepsilon \varsigma$ |
|  | ? |
| i $\mu \varepsilon \zeta \dot{\varepsilon} \varsigma$ | ? |
| j ? | $\pi 01 \kappa 1 \lambda i ́ s \zeta$ |
| $\mathbf{k}$ о $\mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon ́ \tau \alpha$ | ? |
| 1 ov̧́o | ? |
| m? | $\mu \alpha \theta \eta{ }^{\prime} \mu \alpha \tau \alpha$ |
| n ? | $\sigma \nu v \alpha ́ \delta \varepsilon \lambda \varphi 01$ |

4 Masculine, feminine or neuter?
You have probably realized how important it is to know the articles of Greek nouns. Test your memory by putting the words from the box below into the correct column. To help you, there are five of each gender.

| про́үрациа | $\lambda$ dá $\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$ | दєvoठoxєio | пó入n |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho a$ | vúxta | Ta§idi | nóvos |
| ноибعío | кафغ́ৎ | таßépva | катá入oyoc |
| $\chi$ UMós | tupórita |  |  |
| Masculine | Feminine | Neut |  |
| 0 | $\eta$ | тo |  |
| - | - | - |  |
| - | - | - |  |
| - | - | - |  |
| - | - | - |  |
| - | - | - |  |

5 Countries
Opposite is a list of 26 countries. Can you make out the names for Great Britain, Ireland, Australia, France and Spain? How many more can you recognize before looking at the answers?

| AYETPAAIA | j IPAANDIA | OMAANAIA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b AYETPIA | k İПANIA | ОҮГГАРIA |
| ВЕАГIO | 1 ITAAIA | u ПOPTOГANIA |
| d ГANAIA | m КҮПPOL | v E |
| e ГEPMANIA | n $\Lambda$ YОЕЕМВООРГО | w EOYHAIA |
| f ГIBPAATAP | - MAPOKO | $x$ TAY^ANAH |
| g $\triangle$ ANIA | p MEГ.BPETANIA | $y$ TOYPKIA |
| h EлBETIA | q NOPBHГIA | z ¢INAANAIA |
| ELEONIA | r N. AФPIKH |  |

6 Ordering a souvlaki
You are with some friends at the IITTA ПAN (Pitta Pan) souvlaki place somewhere in Greece. You order the following:

- one item under

IITTA
ПАРААО-
EIAKH
(Traditional pitta)

- two items under ПI'TTA X $\Omega$ PIATIKH (Villager's pitta)
- three items under EANHNIKE NOETIMIE (Greek specialities)
- one small and two large bottles of beer

ПITTA ПAPADOEIAKH ME:
EOYBAAKI KANAMAKI $\quad 1 €$
zOYTZOYKAK
rYPO
ПITTA X $\Omega$ PIATIKH ME:
EOYBAAKIA TEMAXIA $2 \quad 1.35 €$ EOYTZOYKAKIA TEMAXIA $21.35 €$ MEPAKAIAIKH TEMIEH $1.35 €$ rYPO $1.35 €$
$1.55 €$ КоТопоҮлO घпткком $\quad 1.55 €$

EAAHNIKEL NOETIMIEE
(MEPIDA)
гOYTZOYKAKIA IMYPNEIKA $3 €$ МПІФТЕКІ полтাко SEФTANIEE KYIPIAKEE TYPOL ПITTA IAN $\quad 3.70 €$ KOTOПOYMO гоYBaIzTO $4 €$ חATATEE thГanites इANATA XAPIATIKH

ANAUYKTIKON MIKPO $0.70 €$ MEГANO $0.80 €$

MПYPA BAPEAIEIA
MIKPO $0.95 €$ MEГANO $1.35 €$
...бо́vтода каı бтұv үદıтoviá $\sigma a ́ s$

7 Reading Greek
Here is a label from everyday Athenian life．Can you make out its message？


8 Here is a list of the ten largest cities in the world in 1995 and a projection of the ten largest cities in 2015．The numbers represent millions of inhabitants．Can you make out the names of the cities and the countries？


## 9 Foreign languages

Greeks often ask what languages you speak．Here is an advertisement for language－learning courses．Tick all the languages you recognize．

## ГАЛЕЕEE ПOY MПOPEITE NA MAOETE ．．．

$\square$ Aүүдıká yıa business
$\square$ Ayү入ıкá үia apxapious
$\square$ Aүүдıќ yia прохшрпиц́vous
$\square$ Apaßıќ
■ А甲ріќ́vкка
－「а入lкќ yia apxapious
$\square$ Га入入ıка́ үıa прохшрпие́vous
$\square$ Ггpraviкá yla apxapious
ПГ Гериаикка́ үıa
прохшрпиц்vous
$\square \Delta a v$ छ́lıка

| $\square E \lambda \lambda \eta$ viká yia ̧évous | $\square$ Коред́тка |
| :---: | :---: |
| －Eßpaiká | $\square \mathrm{Ma} \mathrm{\lambda ar} \mathrm{c}_{\text {aká }}$ |
| $\square \mathrm{lan} \omega \mathrm{viká}$ | －Nopßпүıка́ |
| $\square \mathrm{lv}$ ¢omoraká | －OMavoiká |
| $\square \mathrm{lvoiká}$ | $\square$ Пo入八vкки́ |
| $\square 1 \rho \lambda a v \delta ı \ll{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\square$ Портоүа入ıка́ |
| $\square 10 \lambda$ avঠıкর́ | $\square$ Pwookর́ |
| $\square \mathrm{lomaviká}$ | $\square$ перßокроа́тка |
| $\square$ loreviká＾ativ．Aucpk | $\square$ Ioundiká |
| $\square$ Italıká | $\square$ Taü入avóıḱ |
| $\square K ı v ̇ ̨$ 亿ı | $\square$－¢iv入avठıı́á |

D 10 Listening comprehension
Listen to the last dialogue of Unit 4 again and fill in the missing words．If you don＇t have the recording try to fill in the gaps from the words provided below．
YпádAnAos
＇ЕХєтє a $\qquad$ ；
 тทүavité $\mathbf{b}$ $\qquad$ каı цía ко́ка ко́ла нкко́ c $\qquad$ ．
 $\qquad$ кátı． Tı $\varepsilon$ र́モı то Greenburger $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma a ;$
 пpáoivn f $\qquad$ kal dressing．
Ciávvis Evtáł̧ıı，éva Greenburger үعúpa үıa g $\qquad$ $\mu \varepsilon 7 u p$ кaı $\varepsilon$ va club oávtouïtç yıa tŋv Tóvia．
YпádAŋлоc $\Delta \varepsilon v h$ $\qquad$ 7 up $\mu$ óvo Sprite．
「ıávvŋs Evtá̧̧ı，Sprite тót...

| $\varepsilon$ غ́xou ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | пата́тє¢ | $\mu \varepsilon ́ v a$ | ба入áta |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\rho \omega \tau$ ¢́o $\omega$ | $\mu \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \theta \circ \bigcirc$ |  | кр $¢ \mu \mu$ úбı |



## 1 Where is the Acropolis？

Tim and Mary are having some difficulties finding the way to the Acropolis in Athens．

| Tim | ［sighnómi pu íne i akrópoli］？ |
| :---: | :---: |
| A日quaios | ［páte me ta póTHia］［i me leoforio］？ |
| Tim | ［me ta póTHia］［íne makría？ |
| A日quaios | ［óchi THen íne makriá］［íne ómos tuláchiston］［THéka leptá me ta póTHial |
| Mary | ［endáksi］［THén mas pirázi］［na perpatáme］［mas arési na kánume vóltes］［me ta póTHia］［íne kalí ghimnastiki］ |
| A日quaios | ［tóte］［mínete s＇aftón to THrómo］［méhri tis stíles］［tu olimbíu THiós］［sto fanári strípste THeksiá］［ke sto télos tis anifóras］［tha THíte tin akrópoli］ |
| Mary | ［THeksiá i aresterá］？ |
| A日quaios | ［sta THeksiá sas］ |
| Tim | ［efharistúme poli］ |
| Mary | ［yásas］！ |
| Tim |  |
| A日quaios |  |
| Tim |  |
| A日quaios |  （10）$\lambda \varepsilon \pi т t a ́ \mu \varepsilon$ тa пódıa． |
| Mary |  va кávou $\mu \varepsilon$ ßó $\lambda \tau \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \mu \varepsilon$ та по́ठıa．Eíval ка入ń үupvaotikí． |
| A日nvaios |  <br>  <br>  |
| Mary |  |
| A日quaios |  |
| Tim | Euxapiotoúne по入ú． |
| Mary | Гعıa бac！ |

In this unit you will learn how to
－ask for directions
－understand simple instructions
－find your way around
－count from 101 to 1000
－A日nvaioc［o athinéos］ ouyvvต́ $\boldsymbol{\eta}$［sighnómi］
 ［páte me ta póthia］？ $\mu \varepsilon$ лєшчоргio［me leoforío］ накрі́́［makriá］
tou入áxıorov［tuláhiston］

［THemas pirázi na perpatáme］

Athenian（m）
excuse me are you going on foot？
by bus
far
at least
we don＇t mind walking

р $\omega$ Tá $\omega$－$\rho \omega$ Tف́［rotáo－rotó］
lask
$\mu ı \lambda a ́ \omega-\mu ı \lambda \omega ́$［miláo－miló］I speak перпата́ $\omega$－перпать́ I walk ［perpatáo－perpató］
$\mu a c$ apéoel［mas arési］ va кávouमe ßó入tec ［na kánume vóltes］
n Yupvaotıkń［i ghimnastiki］ $\boldsymbol{\mu \varepsilon i ́ v e t e ~ [ m i ́ n e t e ] ~}$ $\mu \varepsilon ́ x p ı$［méhri］

Me $\sigma u Y X \omega \rho \varepsilon i ́ t \varepsilon, ~ \xi \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon т \varepsilon ~ п о u ́ ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a i ~ o l ~ \Sigma т \eta ́ \lambda \varepsilon ৎ ~ т о u ~$ Oגuипíou $\Delta$ ıós；
AOqvaía Nal $\beta \varepsilon ́ \beta a l a, ~ \varepsilon i ́ \sigma t \varepsilon ~ п о \lambda u ́ ~ k o v t a ́ . ~ \Sigma t \rho i ́ \psi t \varepsilon ~ \sigma т \eta v ~ п р \omega ́ t \eta ~$
 $\Delta$ ıós $\mu$ mpootá oas．
 oryá；
 Metá ol $\Sigma t \eta ์ \lambda \varepsilon ؟ ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a l ~ k o v t a ́, ~ п о \lambda u ́ ~ k o v t a ́, ~$ каталаßаívєте；
Tim Nal，val，kataגaßaiv．Euxapıotẃ．
$\Sigma \varepsilon$ 入íyo ．．．


$\eta$ AOquaía［i athinéa］ o пперaотıкós［o perastikós］ $\mu \varepsilon$ ouYXwpeít［me sinhoríte］ пра́тn［próti］ n Ywvía［i ghonía］ нпробтá［brostá］
$\mu$ проотá oac！［brostá sas］ пı ơıá［pyo sighá］ orn Ywvía［sti ghonía］ vá！na！
$\Delta \varepsilon \beta \lambda$ énete；［THe vlépete］？
the Athenian（f）
passer－by（m）
I＇m sorry／excuse me
first corner（f）
in front （directly）in front of you slower on the corner there！ Can＇t you see？

## 2 Excuse me

Tim and Mary are wondering if they have taken a wrong turn．They ask for directions again．

| Tim | ［me sinhorite］［ksérete pu íne］［i stiles tu olimb |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | THiós］？ |
| A日nvaía | ［ne vévea］［íste poli kondá］［strípste stin próti ghonía THeksiá］［ke tha THíte tis stiles tu olimbíu THiós］ ［brostá sas］ |
| Tim A日nvaía | ［THen katalavéno kalá eliniká］［miláte lígho pio sighá］？ |
|  | ［ne vevéa］［sti ghonía］［THeksiá］［THeksiá |
|  | katalavénete］？［metá i stilles íne kondá］［polí kondá］ |
|  | ［katalavénete］？ |
| Ti | ［ne－ne］［katalavéno］［efharistó］ |
|  | ［se ligho］ |
| Mary［sighnómi pu íne i stiles tu olimbíu THiós］？ ПІраवтıкós［na］［THe vlépete］？［eTHó brostá sas］ |  |
|  |  |

## D3 In front of the Acropolis

Tim and Mary are right next to the Acropolis entrance．

| Mary | ［sighoóm］［pu ine iso |
| :---: | :---: |
| A日nvaios | ［eki páno］［anevite aftá ta skalopátia］［sto télos］［tha |
|  | THíte tin iso ${ }^{\text {indo］}}$ |
| Mary | ［íne makriá］？［ímaste iTHi polí kurazméni］ |
| A日̇vaíos | ［óchi］［iste polí kondá］［íste brostá stin akrópoli］［ap |
| Tim | THen boríte］［na THíte tin ísoTHo］［apó eTHó］ ［ti ípatel？ |
| A日quaios | ［i ísoTHos ya t |
|  | THéndra］［íste móno penínda métra］［apó tin iso |


| Mary | ［oréa］［epitélus ftásame］［THen andého］［tin polí zésti stin athina］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| A日nvaios | ［alíthia］［káni polí zésti］．．． |
| Mary Annvaios |  <br>  |
|  |  |
| Mary | Eivaı $\mu$ акрıá；Eípaote |
| Annvaios |  <br>  |
|  | anó عठ்＇． |
| Tim | Tı віпате； |
| A日quaios |  <br>  |
|  | عíoodo． |
| Mary |  |
|  | ̧と́otn otףv AӨńva． |
| A日quaios |  |

## Language notes

## D Public transport

These means of transport are all useful in and around Athens：
$\mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \pi \delta \delta \boldsymbol{\sigma} \alpha$［me ta pótHia］on foot $\mu \varepsilon$ то $\lambda \varepsilon \omega \varphi о р \varepsilon$ ío［me to leoforio］by bus $\mu \varepsilon$ то т $\boldsymbol{\rho} \boldsymbol{\partial} \lambda \varepsilon і ̈$［me to trólei］by tram
$\mu \varepsilon$ to $\pi о \dot{\lambda} \lambda \mu \alpha v$［me to púlman］by coach
$\mu \varepsilon \tau 0 \tau \rho \varepsilon ́ v o$［me to tréno］by train
$\mu \varepsilon \tau \eta v$ ßópка［me tin várka］by boat
$\mu \varepsilon$ to $\pi \lambda \lambda^{\prime} i_{0}$［me to plío］by ship
$\mu \varepsilon$ то каро́ßı［me to karávi］by ship
$\mu \varepsilon$ то $\alpha \varepsilon \rho о \pi \lambda \alpha ́ v o$［me to aeropláno］ by plane
$\mu \varepsilon$ тo $\pi \mathrm{o} \delta \dot{\eta} \lambda \boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{\tau} \mathrm{o}$［me to poTHílato］
by bicycle
$\mu \varepsilon \tau 0 \mu \eta \chi \alpha v \alpha ́ \kappa \iota \iota$［me to mihanáki］ by motorcycle
Years ago you would have gone
$\mu \varepsilon$ to $\gamma \alpha i ̈ \delta o u ́ p t$［me to ghaiTHúri］by donkey
$\mu \varepsilon$ to adioyo［me to álogho］by horse


Travelling by taxi（ $\mu \varepsilon$ to $\tau \alpha \xi \mathfrak{\xi})$ is another popular and still inexpensive way of travelling in Greece，but in Athens this can be a memorable experience because：
－a taxi won＇t always stop when you hail one．You have to shout your destination point as the taxi slows down！
－you often have to share a taxi with other passengers！
－a taxi might not take you exactly where you want to go，but drop you off at the closest point en route！
In other cities and in smaller towns the taxi situation is a little bit better，with taxi stands at designated and central points，but usually there are not enough taxis to cope with the high－season influx of tourists．

## Understanding directions

Have a look at these verbs which are essential to giving or understanding directions.

| you (informal) | you (formal) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| غ́ла | ع入а́тє | come |
| avéßa | aveßrite | go up |
| кате́ßа | кат $¢ \beta$ ¢ít $\varepsilon$ | go down |
| $\mu \mathrm{Eív} \mathrm{\varepsilon}$ | $\mu$ عívete | stay |
| отрі́чع |  | turn |
| n'์yaıve | mpүaivete/nךүaivte | go |
| пáve | návte | go |
| Øuvéxıธ๕ | ouvexíote | continue, carry on |
| ठદí¢ | $\delta \varepsilon і$ í̧т | show |


$\alpha \rho ı \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́(l e f t)$ $\sigma \tau ’ \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́$ (on the left)


عu $\theta$ zí (straight on)
عvӨzia, ívia
(straight ahead)
$\delta \varepsilon \xi \backslash \alpha ́(r i g h t)$ $\sigma \tau \alpha \delta \varepsilon \xi \nmid \alpha \dot{\alpha}$ (on the right)

Notice the different articles ( $\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\eta}, \boldsymbol{\tau}$ ) before the nouns.

| 人ц о Парөєvळ́vas; (m) <br> - $\sigma \tau \alpha \theta \mu$ о́द; <br> П Акро́лодך; (f) <br> ๆ $\pi \lambda \alpha \tau \varepsilon$ í $\alpha ;$ <br> to кर́vтро; (n) <br> то $\sigma \chi 0 \lambda \varepsilon$ io; | here is the Parthenon? the station? the Acropolis? the square? the centre? the school? |
| :---: | :---: |

The following words and phrases are important when giving or trying to understand directions.

```
\(\sigma \tau 0 ~ \varphi \alpha v \alpha ́ \rho ı\)
бто \(\sigma \tau \alpha \cup \rho о \delta \rho о ́ \mu \imath\)
\(\sigma \tau 0\) ßú \(\theta\) os
\(\sigma \tau \circ \tau \varepsilon ́ \lambda o \varsigma\)
\(\sigma \tau \circ \kappa \varepsilon ́ v \tau \rho \circ\)
```

at the traffic lights at the crossroads at the end (of a corridor) at the end (of a street) at the centre (of a town/city)

| عठळ் | here | عкยі | there |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| náv $\omega$ | over | ка́тш | below |
| $\varepsilon \delta \omega$ náv $\omega$ | over here | $\varepsilon \delta \omega$ ка́t $\omega$ | down here |
| ยкєí пávต | over there | عкєі́ ка́ть | down there |

First, second, third ...

|  | ... turn at the first comer |
| :---: | :---: |
| ठєv́c¢ $\dagger$ П | second |
| $\tau \rho i ́ \tau \eta$ | third |
| $\tau \varepsilon ์ \tau \alpha \rho \tau \eta$ | fourth |
| $\pi \varepsilon ์ \mu \pi \tau \eta$ | fifth |

... $\sigma \tau \rho i \psi \tau \varepsilon \sigma \tau 0 v \pi \rho \omega ́ \tau o \delta \rho o ́ \mu o(m) \quad .$. turn in to the first street

... $\sigma \tau \rho i \neq \tau \varepsilon \sigma \tau 0 \pi \rho \omega ́ \tau o ~ \sigma \tau \varepsilon v o ́(\mathbf{n})$... turn in to the first side street

| ¢єט́тє¢о | second |
| :---: | :---: |
| трíto | third |
| т ¢ $\tau \alpha \rho$ то | fourth |
| $\pi \varepsilon ́ \mu \pi \tau о$ | fifth |

Notice the effect of the three genders on the spelling of the ordinal numbers. If you are trying to find your way around Athens, or another city or town, you will find these phrases very useful. You will also find it useful to become familiar with the names of places and shops below and on the next page.


Post office Bank $\begin{gathered}\text { Police } \\ \text { station }\end{gathered} \begin{gathered}\text { Church } \\ (\varepsilon \kappa \kappa \lambda \eta \sigma i a)\end{gathered}$ Fire station Hotel third fourth fifth



## 2 Verbs－a summary

How are you getting on with your Greek verbs？Here is a summary of some of the basic rules mentioned in previous units：
－Rule 1 Don＇t look for words like I，you or they．Example： Eí $\sigma \tau \varepsilon \mu \pi \rho о \sigma \tau \alpha ́ \sigma \tau \eta \nu$ Акро́ $\pi \circ \lambda \eta$ ．
Eí $\sigma \tau \varepsilon$ instead of $\varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon i \varsigma$ عí $\sigma \tau \varepsilon$（you are）
（Revise Unit 2，Grammar note 1）
－Rule 2 Don＇t look for questions starting with do or does． Example：Ka $\alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \alpha i ́ v \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon$ ；
Instead of Eøcís кагадаßаívete you simply use ка兀адаßаívete；（Do you understand？）
（Revise Unit 1，Grammar note 1）
－Rule 3 Don＇t look for different verb forms distinguishing between I stand or I am standing；Greek uses only one form．
 can＇t stand too much heat in Athens．）
Avté $\omega$ can be I stand or I am standing．
（Revise Unit 2，Grammar note 3）
－Rule $4 \Delta \varepsilon / \Delta \varepsilon v$ gives the negative form．Examples： $\Delta \varepsilon \beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon$ ．You don＇t see． $\Delta \varepsilon v \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \alpha i v \omega$. I don＇t understand． $\Delta \varepsilon v \alpha \nu \tau \varepsilon \dot{\chi} \chi \omega \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda 0 \cdot \pi / \alpha!$ I can＇t stand it any longer． Don＇t confuse ó $\chi \mathbf{l}$（ $n o$ ）with $\delta \varepsilon v$（not）preceding verbs： ＇O $\chi 1$ ，$\delta \varepsilon \nu \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \alpha i v \omega:$（No，I do not understand．）

## Grammar

## 1 Giving commands

There is a specific verb form used to give commands，such as go！， come here！，ask（me anything！）．This is called the＇imperative＇；it is best to learn these in context．Remember that the verb form distinguishes between you（informal），usually ending in $-\varepsilon$ or $-\alpha$ ，and you（formal and plural），always ending in $-\tau \varepsilon$ ．
You have already seen some verbs in the imperative form earlier in this unit（page 88）．Here are some more：

| （infor | you（formal／plural） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\beta$ ßá $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | $\beta$ ßá入t | pour |
| $\varphi \varepsilon$ ¢́ $\varepsilon$ | $\varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho \tau \varepsilon$ | bring |
| aç（áos） | d ${ }^{\text {OTE }}$ | let |

Rule 5 Different endings make a difference！
Group I：Kacalaßaívo is a regular Greek verb．Practise and become familiar with the different forms of the verb．
（Revise Unit 1，Grammar

| Kata入aßaív． | 1 understand |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kata入aßaiveis | you understand |
| Kata入aßaiveı | he／she／it understands |
| Kata入aßaivoupe | we understand |
| Kata入aßaivere | you understand |
| Kata入aßaivouv | they understand | note 2）

Group II：You have already met some verbs ending in－ám such as $\pi \varepsilon \rho \pi \alpha \tau \alpha \dot{\omega}$（to walk），p $\omega \tau \dot{\alpha} \omega$（to ask），$\mu \lambda \lambda \alpha \omega$（to talk，to speak）．The endings of these verbs differ from verbs such as ката入аßаívo（to understand），$\alpha v \tau \varepsilon \chi \chi \omega$（to stand），ка́vo（to do）（Group I）．What is worth noting here is that these verbs have a＇full＇form and a ＇contracted＇form：the meaning does not change but，in terms of frequency，the＇contracted＇form is the one most commonly used． Practise and become familiar with the different forms of these verbs． The verb $\mu \mathbf{\lambda} \dot{\alpha} \omega(\omega)$ is a good example：

| ＇full＇form | ＇contracted＇form |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mu \lambda \lambda$ á $\omega$ | $\mu \boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{\lambda} \dot{\omega}$ | 1 speak |
| $\mu$ ¢入ácıs | $\mu \mathrm{\lambda}$ ¢ás | you speak |
| $\mu$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {ácı }}$ | $\mu$ ¢ $\lambda$ á | he／she／it speaks |
| $\mu \lambda \lambda$ áme | $\mu \lambda$ ápe | we speak |
| $\mu\langle\lambda$ ár | $\mu \lambda$ ár | you speak |
| $\mu \lambda \lambda$ áv | $\mu \lambda \lambda$ áve／$\mu$ i $\lambda$ oúv | they speak |

## Numbers 101－1000

100 عкатó［ekató］
102 єка兀óv סúo［ekatón THío］
151 єкатóv $\pi \varepsilon v \eta v_{v \tau \alpha}$ éva［ekatón penínda éna］
 THiakosies］


$500 \pi \varepsilon v \tau \alpha \kappa o ́ \sigma 1 \alpha / \pi \varepsilon \nu \tau \alpha \kappa o ́ \sigma 1 o 1 / \pi \varepsilon v \tau \alpha \kappa o ́ \sigma \tau \varepsilon \varsigma$［pendakósia，etc．］
$600 \varepsilon \xi \alpha \kappa o ́ \sigma 1 \alpha / \varepsilon \xi \alpha \kappa o ́ \sigma 1 \circ 1 / \varepsilon \xi \alpha \kappa \delta ́ \sigma 1 \varepsilon \varsigma$［eksakósia，etc．］
$700 \varepsilon \pi \tau \alpha \kappa o ́ \sigma \alpha / \varepsilon \pi \tau \alpha \kappa o ́ \sigma ı 1 / \varepsilon \pi \tau \alpha \kappa o ́ \sigma 1 \varepsilon \varsigma$［eptakósia，etc．］


$1000 \chi^{i} \lambda_{1} \alpha / \chi^{i} \lambda_{1} 101 / \chi^{i} \lambda 1 \varepsilon \varsigma$［chilia，chîli，chílies］

## Practice

1 Respond to the following situations．
a You would like to attract the attention of a passer－by．How do you say：＇I＇m sorry＇or＇Excuse me＇？
b How would you ask：＇Where is the Apollo Hotel＇？
c You want to know if it is far or close by．How would you ask＇Is it far？＇or＇Is it close by？＇
 apıotepó and í $\sigma$ a？
e Which forms of transport are related to：трó̀ $\bar{\varepsilon}$ ï， $\lambda \varepsilon \omega \varphi \rho \rho \varepsilon i ́ o, \tau \alpha \xi i$ ？
f A friendly local person has just given you instructions to get to where you want to go．How would you say goodbye and thank him for the advice？
g You have some trouble following the directions given by another person；how would you say：＇I don＇t understand Greek well．［Can you］speak more slowly？
2 Match each question with the most appropriate answer．

b Eívol коvtó $\eta$ Акро́ло $\eta \eta$ ； ii＇O $\chi 1, \delta \varepsilon v$ عíval $\mu \alpha \kappa \rho 1 \alpha ́$.

$\sigma \tau \eta \vee$ Акро́тодŋ．

3 Rearrange these lines to make a dialogue：
a Па́ $\tau \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \pi o ́ \delta ı \alpha ;$
b Avtó $\delta \varepsilon v$ عíval к $\alpha \lambda \eta ́ \gamma \nu \mu \nu a \sigma \tau ı \kappa \eta ́$.
c To $\xi \varepsilon ́ \rho о \cup \mu \varepsilon, \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \delta \varepsilon v \pi \varepsilon \imath \rho \alpha ́ \zeta \varepsilon!!$

e Mov́ $\pi$ át ；
f ${ }^{\circ} \chi_{\chi}, \pi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \mu \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon$ то $\alpha \cup \tau о к і ́ v \eta \tau о$.
4 Complete the dialogue using the information in italics．

You a Stay on this street．
A日nvaíos Kaı $\mu \varepsilon$ тá；
You b Then，turn left at／into the third back street．
A日nvaíos Kaı $\mu \varepsilon$ тá，noú va ná $\omega$ ；
You c Then，continue straight on．The square is on the right．
A日nvaíos Euxapıotú по入ú．
You d You＇re welcome！
5 Can you match the list on the left with the list on the right？

Sometimes the associations might not be as obvious as you might expect．

b Kévipo
Tpín $\gamma$ wía
e $\mu \varepsilon ́ \tau \rho \alpha$
f $\tau \rho \varepsilon ́ v o$
h $\tau \alpha \xi i$
j $\quad \gamma \cup \mu \nu \alpha \sigma \tau \iota к \eta$
i．auto（mobile）
ii．
forlill（py
v gymnastics／exercise
vi trigonometry（three corners）
都
ix centre
x taxi

6 Practise the different forms of Greek verbs that you have learned so far．Select the correct form to complete the sentence．

| a | Mac $\alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı$ v $\alpha$ $\qquad$乃о́入тєऽ． |  | ка́voupغ | кávouv |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b | $\qquad$ $\sigma^{\prime}$ autóv to | Meives | Meivete | Meívouv |
| c | Пои́ $\qquad$ $\eta$ $\pi \lambda \alpha \tau \varepsilon i ́ \alpha ;$ | عíhat | Eívol |  |
| d | $\Delta \varepsilon v$ $\qquad$ $v \alpha$ бعít $\tau \eta \nu$ عí $\sigma 0 \delta 0 \alpha \pi$ о́ $\varepsilon \delta \omega ́$. | $\mu \pi о \rho \varepsilon і$ ¢ $\varepsilon$ | $\mu \pi 0 \rho \varepsilon i$ | $\mu \pi о \rho о \underline{\sim} \mu \varepsilon$ |
| e | E $\gamma \omega$ © $\delta \varepsilon$ $\qquad$ $\tau \eta v$ そ̌́бтๆ． | $\alpha v \tau \varepsilon ์ \chi O \cup \mu \varepsilon$ | $\alpha \nu \tau \varepsilon ์ \chi \varepsilon 1$ | $\alpha \vee \tau \dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega$ |
| f |  |  |  |  |
| g | $\Delta \varepsilon v$ каталаßаі́vа． $\qquad$ $\lambda i ́ \gamma o \pi \ldots \sigma$ $\sigma$ ớ； | Mı $\lambda$ á | Mı入ácı | Mı入áce |

$D$
7 Listen to Dialogue 3 in this unit again and fill in the missing words．If you haven＇t got the recording fill the gaps using the words in the box．

| Mary | 乏uүүvต́uŋ，поú عívaı $\eta$ a $\qquad$ yıa Tiv Акро́тодп； |
| :---: | :---: |
| A日quaíos | Екєí b $\qquad$ Aveßعít $\varepsilon$ autá та бка入опátia．乏to c $\qquad$ <br>  |
| Mary A日quaios | Eíval d $\qquad$ ；Еі́цабтє e $\qquad$ по入ú $f$ $\qquad$ ＇OxI．g $\qquad$ по入ú коvtá． $\mathbf{g}$ $\qquad$ $\mu \pi \rho о \sigma$ т́ бтŋv Акро́по入ๆ．Апла́ $\delta \varepsilon v$ h $\qquad$ va ठعít $\varepsilon \mathrm{T} \eta$ عíooठo aпó عठ்． |
| Mary A日nvaíos | Tii $\qquad$ ； <br>  <br>  $\qquad$ пєvท́vta（50） $\mu \varepsilon ́ т \rho a$ anó тпv $\varepsilon$ íooठo． |
| Mary | k $\qquad$ <br>  $\qquad$ $\pi \mathrm{V}$ по入ú m $\qquad$ otnv A日ŋ́va． |
| A日nvaio | A入ウ́Өعıa！Káveı по入ú m |
| $\mu п о р \varepsilon і т \varepsilon ~$ | koupaouévo！$\mu$ óvo avtéX |
| ท́סף | عاоoठo¢ $\quad$ Táve ${ }^{\text {coía }}$ |
|  | тย̇入оৎ ¢íote そéotn eímate |

## A little extra！ <br> Asking for advice

Tim and Mary plan to see some interesting sights in Athens．
 ［mésa sto párko］
Mary［épita］？
ФíNos［ghráfo eTHó sto hárti］［pos na páte］［próta sto zápio］［ke sto párko］［metá stin platía kolonakiu］［ya éna kafé］［ísos métrio］［e］？［ke istera apó eTHó］［THíhni ston hárti］ ［perpatáte pros to likavitó］
Tim［polí oréa］！［thélis na érthis］？
ФíNos［yatí óchi］？
 $\mu$ порои́иє va па́цє；

 Zámாeıo．

 ＾икаßтто́．

 перпатйбєтє $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \alpha$ ото па́рко．
Mary＇Eпгıта；
 каı ото па́рко，$\mu \varepsilon т а ́ ~ \sigma т \eta v ~ П \lambda а т \varepsilon i ́ a ~ К о \lambda \omega v a к i ́ o u ~ ү ı a ~ ह ́ v a v ~$
 ха́ртп）пєрпата́тє прос то＾икаßпто́．
Tim По入ú $\omega \rho a i ́ a!~ Ө \varepsilon ́ \lambda \varepsilon ı ৎ ~ v a ~ \varepsilon ́ \rho Ө \varepsilon ı ৎ ; ~$
ФíNos Гıatí óxı；
$\mu \varepsilon p ı$ ád［meriká］some $^{2}$
Ta akıö́́ata［ta aksiothéata］ o＾ukaßŋróç［o likavitós］
the city from the top: reach it by cable car or walk up.) square (f)
High-class neighbourhood in central Athens (with the most expensive real estate, full of expensive stores and trendy street cafés and pubs). easy
everywhere
especially, particularly
on the top
where to start?
in, inside
afterwards, then
to write
map (m) maybe, perhaps
later on
to show
to, towards
do you want to come?

The Athens Underground (to Мعтpó tnc AӨŋ́vas or Yróveios or НАєктрікós) is being extended. The original line connects Piraeus harbour with the northern suburbs of the city. One of the two new extensions will eventually reach the newly-built airport 'Eleftherios Venizelos', north east of Athens.
 Organization) connects western Greece with Athens via the $\Sigma$ ra日 $\boldsymbol{\operatorname { c o }}$ Пعגomovvíoou (the Peloponnese railway station) and northern Greece via the Larissa railway station ( $\Sigma$ raOpó Aapíoons or ^ápiooac).

Piraeus harbour serves all the Greek islands. O^П Opyaviopós ^ıиє́vos Пعıpaıы̧́ (Piraeus Port Authority) runs all the routes.
There is an extensive bus system both in the city (aorikn' ouykoivavía) and intercity/country-rail (urepaotiký ouykoıvavia KTE $)$. All buses in larger cities now have a ticket-validating machine on board. On train platforms there are also ticket-validating machines - $\mu \eta \times a ́ v \eta \mu a$. Otherwise, there is a conductor (عіопрáкторas) on the bus or train.
The єкботп́pıa عıбוтпрíwv (ticket booths) are small, one-manned, self-standing booths centrally located throughout the city where single tickets, packs of ten tickets or $\mu$ Пivıaía kápra (monthly cards) are on sale.
Taxis (raki) are usually yellow, grey, blue or white depending on the city. Neither taxi nor bus journeys are expensive, compared with elsewhere in Europe and you are guaranteed a memorable experience that you might, or might not, want to repeat!

## Mini test

1 Can you remember the Greek for the following ten important words from this unit? Try to write your answers in transliteration or Greek script.

| i excuse me | vi here |
| :--- | ---: |
| ii far | vii there |
| iii left | viii entrance |
| iv right | ix square |
| v corner | x centre |

2 Can you remember the following ten important phrases from this unit? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i On foot.
iii At the traffic light.
ii By bus.
iv It's a good exercise!

8 True or false? Mark ( $(\checkmark)$ for true or ( $X$ ) for false.
a O Tim каı $\eta$ Mary $\theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda$ ovv v $\alpha$ סouv $\mu \varepsilon \rho ı \kappa \alpha ́ \alpha \xi ı \theta \varepsilon ́ \alpha \tau \alpha$.
b Tovऽ $\alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı$ тo Zárлєєı $\mu$ о́vo.
c $\Delta \varepsilon \mu \pi о \rho o v ́ v v \alpha \pi \alpha ́ v \varepsilon \pi \alpha v \tau \circ u ́ \mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \pi o ́ \delta 1 \alpha$.
d $O$ 甲íגоऽ $\gamma \rho \alpha ́ \varphi \varepsilon \imath ~ \sigma \tau о v \chi \alpha ́ \rho \tau \eta ~ \pi \omega ́ s ~ v \alpha \pi \alpha ́ v \varepsilon . ~$
e 0 Tim $\rho \omega \tau \alpha \varepsilon ı: ~ ‘ \Theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \varepsilon ı \zeta ~ v \alpha ~ \varepsilon ́ \rho \theta \varepsilon ı \varsigma ; ' ~$

## i Greek directions

A lot of information is given via non-verbal communication - hands directing you straight on, left or right, (пávo ŋ́ kárw)! Greeks use maps less and ask questions more often than other people do.

## Greek public transport

Olympic Airways (Oגuнпıакй Аєропорía) is the national carrier with many domestic and international flights. Much privatization has recently taken place and its future is not clear. Many other private carriers connect Athens with other destinations around Greece.
v Turn right/left.
viii I can't stand the heat!
vi I'm sorry.. ix We are very tired.
vii Where is the...? $\quad$ It's very hot!
3 The five phrases below use the formal way of addressing people. Can you change them into informal Greek? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i [eláte eTHó]? E $\lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \tau \varepsilon \delta \delta \omega$ !
ii [mínete ekí]! Meívetє $\varepsilon \kappa \varepsilon$ i!
iii [strípste aristerá]! $\Sigma \tau \rho i \psi \tau \varepsilon \alpha \rho ı \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́!$
iv [pighénde efthía]! П $\eta \gamma \alpha i v \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon \cup \theta \varepsilon i ́ \alpha!$
v [sinechíste ísia]! $\Sigma u v \varepsilon \chi i \sigma \tau \varepsilon$ í $\sigma 1 \alpha$ !

In this unit you will learn how to

- make travel arrangements
- find out more about public transport
- purchase tickets and make reservations
- tell the time
- count from 1000 to 10000


## 1 At a travel agency

Tim and Mary are planning to go on a trip outside of Athens．They
 práktoras］or simply $\pi \rho \alpha ́ к \tau о \rho \alpha \varsigma)$ about visiting Thessaloniki．
Пра́кторая［kaliméra sas］［parakaló kathíste］［ti tha thélate］？ Tim［skeptómaste na páme sti thesaloniki］［katá tin THiárkia ton THiakopón］
Пра́кторая［pos thélete na páte］［me aeropláno］［tréno i leoforíol？
Mary $\quad$［aftó íne to próvlima］！［THen ksérume］［boríte na mas
voithisete］？ voithisete］？
Пра́кторая［ne］［as THúme próta to aeropláno］［sti thesaloniki petáa i olimbiaki］［i apólon］［ke i skái bas］［ipárchi ptísi káthe méra］［ipárhun ptísis］［to proil］［to mesiméri］［ke to vráTHi］
Tim［pósi óra íne i ptisi］？
Прáкторas［perípu penínda leptá］
Mary［ke póso káni to isitíri］？
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Прákтopas } \\ \text { Mary } & \text {［tóra perípu enenínda evró］［me óles tis eteríes］} \\ \text {［aplí metávasi móno］？}\end{array}$
Прáкторас［óchi］［met＇epistrofis］

Tim
 ठıа́ркєıа т $\omega \mathrm{v}$ ठıакопа́v．
 $\lambda \varepsilon \omega \varphi о р \varepsilon і$ ；
 va $\mu \mathrm{as}$ ßопӨท்бєтє；






кa＠とiote［kathíste］ oкémropaı［sképtome］

## 

 ［skeptómaste na páme］катá tпv סıápkeıa ［katá tin THiárkia］
ßon日áw／ßoף日ẃ［voitháo／voithó］
 ［as THúme próta］ пєтáw／пזєтஸ́［petáo／petó］ unápxeı［ipárchi］ n $\mathbf{\text { mrinon［i ptisi］}}$ uriápxouv［ipárhun］
 ［pósi óra íne i ptisi］？ перímou［perípu］
то גєाтró［to leptó］ пóoo kávei ro eıбitípıo；
［póso káni to isitírio］？

［me óles tis eteries］
$\eta$ аєропоріки́ єтаıрía
［i aeroporikí etería］ aпл－óc／－ウ́／－ó［aplós／－i／－ó］
aпגท́ $\mu \varepsilon$ тáßaơn［aplí metávasi］ $\boldsymbol{\mu \varepsilon ' \varepsilon m о т р о ч и ̆ я ~ [ m e t ' e p i s t r o f i s ] ~}$ бıакопе́ৎ［THiakopés］

## take a seat，sit down

I think，I plan we are thinking of going
（idiom）during

I help
let＇s see first
I fly
there is
flight（f）
there are
how long is the flight？（lit．how much time is the flight？）
around，about，approximately minute（ n ）
how much is the ticket？
with every airline（lit．with all the companies）
airline company（f）
simple（adj．）
one－way，single
round trip，return（lit．with retum） vacation

## AOHNA $\rightarrow$ ↔ OEEEANONIKH

| － | 09.30 | 12.30 | － | IIEIPAIAE | 413.46 | 16.48 | － | － | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 07.00 | 10.03 | 13.01 | 17.00 | A＠HNA | I 13.16 | 16.18 | 19.17 | 21.19 | 23.16 |
| 07.51 | － | － | － | OINOH | I | － | 18.27 | 20.29 | － |
| 08.32 | － | － | － | AEBADEIA | I | － | 17.46 | － | 21.47 |
| 09.31 | 12.32 | 15.29 | 19.31 | \IANOK | I 10.46 | 13.47 | 16.45 | 18.47 | 20.46 |
| 11.12 | 14.11 | 17.09 | 21.07 | \APIEA | － 09.08 | 12.09 | 15.10 | 17.08 | 19.09 |
| 12.12 | 15.12 | 18.11 | 22.10 | KATEPINH | 108．08 | 11.06 | 14.05 | 16.04 | 18.05 |
| 12.48 | － | 18.48 | 22.45 | ПАATY | ： 07.30 | 10.29 | 13.29 | － | － |
| 13.16 | 16.19 | 19.17 | 23.14 | OESEA＾ONIKH | ：07．02 | 10.01 | 13.00 | 15.00 | 17.01 |

## D2 By train？

Ninety euros sounds expensive so they look into taking the train．

| Tim | ［enenínda evró］［íne lígho akrivá］［ksérete ta |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | THromolóya tu oséj？ |
| Пра́кторая | ［óchi］［ya ta THromolóya tu osé］［prépi na páte］［sta ghrafia tu osé］［polí kondá apó eTHól |
| Mary Пра́кторая | ［pu ine ta ghrafia tu osé］？ |
|  | ［párte tin panepistimíu］［efthía kató］［to THéftero stenó íne i sína］［strípste THeksiá］［ke íne sta penínda métra］［THeksiá sas］ |
|  | ［se lígho］．．． |
| Tim | ［sighnómi］［póte échi tréno ya ti thesaloníki］ ［parakaló］？ |
| Пра́кторая | ［misó leptó na THo］［échi stis THio ke íkosi］［ke káni triánda evró］［aplí metávasi］［THéfteri thési］［thélete na kánete krátisil？ |
| Tim | ［THen ksérume akóma］［mu THínete éna próghrama］ ［me ta THromolóya ya thesaloniki］？ |
| Yпá入入пдоৎ Tim | ［párte éna apó apénandi］ |
|  | ［efharistúme］ |
| Tim |  та броноло́yıa тои OEE； |
| Прáкторая | ＇Oxı．Гıa та броно入о́үıа тои OLE прє́пєı va пátє ота үpapعia tou OEE，по入ú коvTá anó $\varepsilon \delta \omega$ ． |
| Mary Пра́кторая | Пoú eival ta Ypapría tou OLE； |
|  |  <br>  <br>  |
|  | £ $\lambda^{\text {díyo ．．．}}$ |
| Tim |  паракала́； |
| Пра́кторая |  <br>  |
| Tim |  <br>  |
| Ymádin\os | Пápte éva anó anévavtı． |
| Tim | Euxapıotoúue． |

```
    axpıßá [akrivá] expensive
то ठроно\о́үוo [to THromolóyo] timetable (n)
пр\varepsilońп\varepsilonו va па́т\varepsilon [prépi na páte] you have to go
        то үрач\varepsilonío [to ghrafio] office (n)
            káv\varepsilonı [káni] costs (here)
            \eta 0éon [i thési] class (f)
            \eta кра́т\etaon [i krátisi] reservation (f)
    пáрт\varepsilon \varepsilońva amó ar\varepsilońvavti get one from across (the room)
    [párte éna apó apénandi]
```

Tim and Mary are still checking their options so they go to the KTE $\Lambda$ ：travelling by bus is still the most inexpensive way around and the Bus Port Authority is full of people，noises and hubbub．

| Tim <br> Пераотіко́я Tim | ［pu íne］［to ghrafio pliroforión］［parakaló］？ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ［mésa s＇aftó to ktírio］ |
|  | ［efharistó］ |
|  | ［se lígho］．．． |
| Tim | ［yásas］［káthe póte ipárchi leoforío ya ti thesaloniki］？ |
| Yпádindos | ［misó leptó na THo］［ipárchi éna pu févghi］［se misi óra］［ipár十un thésis akóma］［pósa isitíria thélete］？ |
| Tim | ［sighnómi alá THe févghume símera］［pósi óra káni to taksiTHi］？ |
| Yпád入пло¢ | ［káni pendémisi me éksi óres］［thélete na kratísete thésis］？ |
| Tim | ［póso káni to isitírio］［me epistrofi］？ |
| Yпádлпло¢ | ［to apló íne］［íkosi evró］［ke me epistrofi triánda evró］ |
| Mary | ［póte prépi na klísume thésis］？ |
| Yпádindos | ［mia méra prin］ |
| Tim | ［efharistúme poli］ |
| Mary | ［efharistúme］ |
| Yпá̇入пло¢ | ［tipota］！ |
| Tim Перабтіко́я Tim |  |
|  | Méoa o＇autó to ктipıo． |
|  | Euxapiotó． |
|  | £ $\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{\text {íyo ．．．}}$ |
| Tim |  Өєббалоviкп； |


 عוбוтท́pıa $\theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \wedge \tau \tau \varepsilon ;$
 кáveı то та६iðı；



 tpóávta（30）عupá．


Tim Euxapiotoúne пoגú．
Mary Euxapiotoúue．
Yпáлдплос Tímota！

откоvоцıки́ $\theta \varepsilon ́ \sigma \eta$ $\tau \rho i ́ \tau \eta \theta \varepsilon ́ \sigma \eta / \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha ́ \sigma \tau \rho \omega \mu \alpha$ $\mu \pi i \zeta \vee \varepsilon \varsigma \kappa \lambda \alpha \varsigma$

## economy class

 deck classbusiness class
$\Theta \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \eta$ can also mean position，post，place or thesis．
Most languages have words with more than one meaning．Compare the word match in the following contexts：

He went to a football match．
He met his match in his wife．
This blouse is a good match for your skirt！
Other examples from this unit are $\pi \varepsilon \tau \dot{\alpha} \omega-\pi \varepsilon \tau \omega \dot{\omega}$ meaning $f l y$ and throw；$\lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau$ ó meaning minute and thin．
You will find more examples in later units，so make a note of the exact meaning in context．

## Not at all！

You have already learned the words and phrases to thank or apologize to someone（see page 38）．Here＇s a reminder in case you＇ve forgotten some．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { عטх } \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \tau \omega ́
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \chi i \not \lambda \iota \alpha \varepsilon \cup \chi \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \tau \omega ́ \\
& \text { thank you } \\
& \text { thanks a lot } \\
& \text { many thanks } \\
& \text { (lit. a thousand thanks) }
\end{aligned}
$$

Two possible replies you might hear are：

Паракалш́
Títoга！
You＇re welcome！

Xí $\lambda \iota \alpha \boldsymbol{\sigma} \gamma \gamma v \omega \mu \eta$ literally meaning＇one thousand apologies＇is used when somebody has made a serious mistake－along the lines of I am terribly sorry or I am so sorry．Simply $\sigma v \gamma \gamma \vee \omega \mu \eta$ or $\mu \varepsilon \sigma \cup \gamma \chi \omega \rho \varepsilon i ́ \tau \varepsilon$ can be used for＇sorry＇or＇excuse me＇．

## Round trip

 （one－way）or $\mu \varepsilon \varepsilon \pi \iota \sigma \tau \rho о \varphi \eta$ t two－way（return）．
You might also hear：
нóvo $\pi$ ท́ $\gamma \alpha \iota v \varepsilon$（lit．just going）
$\alpha \pi \lambda \eta \dot{\mu} \mu \tau \alpha \dot{\beta} \beta \sigma \sigma \eta$（lit．single transfer）
 （lit．with return）．

## Language notes

## ．．．second class

You have met two meanings for the word $\boldsymbol{\theta} \dot{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\eta}$ ：class in Dialogue 2， and seat in Dialogue 3．Below are the different classes available when travelling by boat or aeroplane．

| $\pi \rho \omega \dot{\tau} \eta \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \eta$ | first class |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\delta \varepsilon \cup \varepsilon \tau \rho \eta \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \eta$ | second class |
| $\tau \rho \dot{\tau} \eta \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \eta$ | third class |
| $\tau 0 \cup \rho 1 \sigma \tau ⿺ 𠃊 \dot{\varepsilon} \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \eta$ | tourist class |

## Telling the time

Telling the time in Greek is not difficult．Have a look back at Unit 4
 عíkoal $\pi \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} v \varepsilon$（25）are the most frequently used numbers when telling the time，but remember，digital watches and timetables use numbers 1－59：
$1.24 \mu і \alpha$ каı вíкобı 七є́боєр $\alpha$
$1.48 \mu i ́ \alpha$ каı $\sigma \alpha \alpha^{\alpha} v \tau \alpha$ октю́

Use к $\alpha \mathbf{l}$（past）for 1－30 minutes past the hour and $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \dot{(t o}$ ）for 31－59 minutes past the hour；but note that $\kappa \alpha l$ is the only word used when telling the time from a digital watch or clock．Look at this diagram：


Other important words used in telling the time are：

| $\kappa \alpha \iota \tau \varepsilon ́ \tau \alpha \rho \tau о$ $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \dot{\alpha} \tau \varepsilon ́ \tau \alpha \rho \tau о$ | quarter past quarter to |
| :---: | :---: |
| к人1 $\mu$ ıбท́ half | lf past |
| ¢ $\tau$ о́／ |  |

$\omega \rho \alpha / \omega \rho \varepsilon \varsigma \quad$ hour／hours vตpis early $\alpha \rho \gamma \dot{\alpha}$ late
$\lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau o ́ / \lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha}$ minute／minutes
$\mathrm{Tı} \omega \rho \alpha$ عivaı；
＇Ехєєє $\omega \rho \alpha$ ；
М $\pi о \rho \varepsilon і \tau \varepsilon \vee \alpha \mu о \cup \pi \varepsilon i \tau \varepsilon$ $\tau \eta \nu \omega \rho \alpha ;$
$\Xi \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \tau 兀 \omega \rho \alpha \varepsilon$ عivaı；

What time is it？
Do you have the time？ Can you tell me the time？

Do you know what time it is？

If you want to be specific about the time，use $\boldsymbol{\sigma \tau \eta} \mu \boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\alpha}$（at one），and $\sigma \tau \iota \varsigma \delta v ́ o, \tau \rho \varepsilon \iota \varsigma, \tau \varepsilon \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \rho \iota \varsigma, \pi \varepsilon v \tau \varepsilon$ and so on（at two，three，four，five）． When it is on the dot of the hour，you use aкpıßis（exactly）．

|  | 6 o＇clock exactly（sharp） |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | 10 o＇clock exactly（sharp） |
| 12.00 ठоб́єка то $\mu \varepsilon \sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon ์ \rho \iota$ | 12 o＇clock noon |
|  | 12 o＇clock midnight |

## Grammar

## 1 More about word order

Pay attention to the position of words like＇us＇，＇me＇，＇them＇－they come before the second verb in Greek but after the second verb in English．These are another form of personal pronouns．Compare the two forms below：

| $\varepsilon ү \omega \dot{ }$ | 1 | $\mu \varepsilon$ | me | عนеі́¢ | we | $\mu \mathrm{Sas}$ | us |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \＆OU＇ | you | Oع | you | عoeíc | you | oas | you |
| aUTós | he | TOV | him（m） | autoús | they | tous | them（ $\mathrm{m}+\mathrm{f}$ ） |
| aUTí | she | TŋV | her（ f ） | autés | they | TIS | them（f） |
| autó | it | TO | it（m） | autá | they | Ta | them（ n ） |

Look at the following examples：

|  | I can help you． |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | He can help us． |
|  | We can help them． |
|  | Can I help you？（pl．＋fm．） |
|  | You cannot help me． |

Do not confuse them with words like $\varepsilon \gamma \omega \dot{\omega}$（ $)$ ，$\varepsilon \sigma$ v́（you），גviós（he） and so on．These are subject personal pronouns－look back at Unit 2 to remind yourself．

| $\Sigma \varepsilon \beta$ оך $\theta$ ¢́． | I help you． |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | I help you．（lit．I and nobody else！） |
|  | They help us a lot． |
|  | They（and nobody else） |

I help you．
I help you．（lit．I and nobody else！

They（and nobody else） help us a lot．

## 2 Greek spelling

As the Greek language has undergone major shifts in the last 25 years，there is confusion about some spellings and sometimes more than one spelling is used．Don＇t worry about this；native speakers also have trouble with spelling sometimes．

In this unit，words like $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \gamma \gamma \vee \omega \rho \mu \eta$（excuse me）or $\tau \alpha \xi \varepsilon i \delta i($ trip） could also be spelt $\sigma \cup \gamma v \omega \dot{\mu} \eta$（only one $\gamma$ ），or $\tau \alpha \xi\{\dot{\delta} \boldsymbol{\delta}$（only t instead of $\varepsilon \mathbf{\varepsilon}$ ）．These are correct spellings．Other examples are $\varepsilon \tau \alpha \rho \varepsilon i ́ \alpha$ or

 （train）．

## 3 Prepositions

Words such as on，to，at，in and so on are called prepositions．Greek prepositions can be characterized as＇simple＇（one word）or ＇compound＇（two words）．There are four＇simple＇prepositions：

| $\alpha \pi o ́$ | from，by |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\gamma 1 \alpha$ | for |
| $\mu \varepsilon$ | with，by |
| $\sigma \varepsilon$ | at，in，on，to |

Compound prepositions include：
$\alpha \pi \varepsilon ́ v \alpha \nu \tau \imath(\alpha \pi o ́)$
$\mu \pi \rho о \sigma \tau \alpha ́ \alpha \pi o ́$
$\delta i \pi \lambda \alpha \sigma \varepsilon$
（ $\varepsilon$ ）$\pi \alpha ́ v \omega \alpha \pi o ́ / \sigma \varepsilon$
$\kappa \alpha \dot{\tau} \omega \sigma \varepsilon$
$\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \alpha \sigma \varepsilon$
$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi \omega \alpha \pi{ }^{\mu}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { from, by } \\
& \text { for } \\
& \text { with, by } \\
& \text { at, in, on, to }
\end{aligned}
$$

across from，opposite in front of next to
over／on to
down by，down to，under inside
outside

When $\sigma \varepsilon$ is followed by the definite article（words like $\tau 0, \tau \alpha, \tau \eta v$ ） it is reduced to $\sigma$－and the two are written as one word．Some examples：

Eí $\mu \Omega \iota \sigma \eta(\sigma \varepsilon+\tau \eta)$
$\Theta \varepsilon \sigma \sigma \alpha \lambda$ víkๆ．


$\Theta \varepsilon \sigma \sigma \alpha \lambda$ víkๆ．
Мદ́vต $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \alpha ~ \sigma \tau\rceil ~ \Theta \varepsilon \sigma \sigma \sigma \alpha о v i ́ к \eta . ~$
Н Акро́тодŋ вíval aлє́vavtı $\alpha \pi$ ó $\varepsilon \delta \omega$ ．
$\Delta i \pi \lambda \alpha \sigma \tau 0(\sigma \varepsilon+\tau 0) \sigma \chi \circ \lambda \varepsilon i ́ o$.

I am in Thessaloniki．
I am going to Thessaloniki． A ticket for Thessaloniki．

I live in Thessaloniki．
The Acropolis is across from here．

## 4 Numbers 1001－10000

$\chi i \lambda_{1} \alpha$ éva［chília éna］
$\chi i \lambda_{1} \alpha$ סúo［chilia THío］
5000 ठ́vo $\chi \backslash \lambda$ tá $\delta \varepsilon \varsigma$［THío chiliádes］ 6000
 $\tau \rho \varepsilon 1 \varsigma \chi 1 \lambda t \alpha ́ \delta \varepsilon \varsigma$ $\tau \varepsilon ์ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \rho ı \varsigma ~ \chi \downarrow \lambda \downarrow \alpha ́ \delta \varepsilon \varsigma$

9000 10000

## Practice

1 You are at a travel agency and would like some details about a journey you plan to make．How would you ask：
a Is there a flight every day？
b How long is the flight？
c How much is the flight？
d Is it one way or round trip？
e Can I make a reservation now？
f Can I have a timetable？
$g$ How often？How long？How much？
2 Match each question with the most appropriate answer．
a K $\alpha \dot{\theta} \varepsilon \pi о ́ \tau \varepsilon ~ \cup \pi \alpha ́ \rho \chi \varepsilon \iota ~ \tau \rho \varepsilon ́ v o ; ~$
b Пóтє $\pi \rho \varepsilon ́ \pi \varepsilon є ~ v \alpha \kappa \lambda \varepsilon i ́ \sigma o u \mu \varepsilon ~ \theta \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı \varsigma ; ~$

d Пó $\sigma \eta$ ஸ́р人 єivaı $\eta \pi \tau \eta \dot{\sigma \eta}$ ；
i Eкєí $\pi \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha!\Delta \varepsilon \beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \varepsilon \iota$ ；
ii $\Delta v ́ o \omega \rho \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \alpha к \rho ı \beta \omega \check{~ . ~}$
iii $К \dot{\alpha} \theta \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha$ vоці广њ．
iv＇ $\mathrm{E} \xi 1 \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma \pi \rho \iota v$ ．
3 Rearrange these lines to make a dialogue．
a ヨé $\rho \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \pi$ о́⿱㇒㠯 $\dagger \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha ́ v \varepsilon ı ~ \tau о ~ \tau \rho \varepsilon ́ v o ; ~$

c Eíцабтє aлó тo $\Lambda \frac{}{}$
d $\Sigma u v \eta^{\prime} \theta \omega \varsigma \varepsilon \pi \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \omega \varepsilon \varsigma$ ．
e Eíh $\alpha 1 \alpha \pi \delta ́ \tau \eta ~ \Theta \varepsilon \sigma \sigma \alpha \lambda o v i ́ k \eta, ~ \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha ́ ~ \pi \alpha ́ \omega ~ \sigma \tau \eta \nu ~ A \theta \eta ́ v \alpha . ~$ Eбєí̧ ало́ лои́ єíбтє；
 $\kappa о \mu \eta \theta \omega$（sleep）；
$g \quad \mathrm{~N} \alpha 1 \mu \pi о \rho \varepsilon i ́ \tau \varepsilon!$ Ka入ó $\tau \alpha \xi \varepsilon i \delta \imath!$

4 Complete the dialogue using the information in italics．

## 0


You
Пра́кторая $М \varepsilon$ то карáßı $\mathfrak{\eta}$ то аєропла́vo；
You
Пра́кторая
You
Пра́кторая
You
Пра́кторая
You
Пра́кторая
You

c Second class．
40€．$\mu$ óvo Tíy yaive．
d And the round trip？

e How long does it take？
$\Delta \varepsilon к а о к т \omega ́ ~ \omega ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma . ~$
f Whatl 18 hours！I can＇t stand four hours on a boat！

5 Match the list on the left with the list on the right．

| a | $\omega \rho \alpha$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| b | $\pi \rho о$ о́ $\rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha$ |
| c | тóvos |
| d | v $\tau$ о $\mu \alpha$ ¢ $\alpha$ |
| e | $\theta \varepsilon ̇ \sigma \eta$ |
| f | $\pi \rho о ́ \beta \lambda \eta \mu \alpha$ |
| g | тoupıotıkи́ |
| h | $\mu \varepsilon$ |
| i | $\pi \bigcirc \lambda v$ 人 $\lambda \omega \tau \tau 0$ |
| j | кย์v $\tau \rho 0$ |


| i | problem |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| ii | thesis |
| iii | tourist |
| iv | me |
| $\mathbf{v}$ | polyglot |
| $\mathbf{v i}$ | centre |
| vii | hour |
| viii | programme |
| ix | tuna |
| $\mathbf{x}$ | tomato |

6 Using the central letter and at least one other，how many words can you make？Check that you know what all the words mean！ Here＇s an example to start you off：ПОТЕ．


7 Listen to Dialogue 3 in this unit again and fill in the missing words．If you don＇t have the recording，try to fill in the gaps from the words provided below．

Tim
Ператтікós
 $\qquad$ паракала́．
b $\qquad$ $\sigma$＇аито́ то кті́ріо．

Tim
Euxapiotá．
इع 入íyo ．．．
 $\qquad$ $\lambda \varepsilon \omega \varphi о \rho \varepsilon i o ~ ү ı a$ т Өєбסa入ovíkๆ；
Yпव́длплоя e $\qquad$ a
$\qquad$ YпápXé $\varepsilon$ va поu

 ஸ́pa кáveı то $\mathbf{g}$ $\qquad$ ；
 va крати́बєтє h $\qquad$ ；
 $\qquad$ ；


Mary
YпáגAŋлос
Tim
Mary
Yпáлдплоя
$\qquad$ $\pi \rho \varepsilon ́ п \varepsilon \iota ~ v a ~ к \lambda \varepsilon i ́ \sigma o u \mu \varepsilon ~ Ө \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı ؟ ; ~ ;$
Mía $\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho a k$ $\qquad$ ـ．
Euxapıoтоúцє по入ú． Euxapiotoúue．


8 What time is it？Say the following times in Greek．If you have the recording，listen to them a couple of times，and repeat．

| $\mathbf{a}$ | 8.15 | $\mathbf{f}$ | 1.00 | $\mathbf{k}$ | 4.23 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{b}$ | 9.25 | $\mathbf{g}$ | 7.30 | $\mathbf{l}$ | 9.49 |
| $\mathbf{c}$ | 6.50 | $\mathbf{h}$ | 2.35 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 7.12 |
| $\mathbf{d}$ | 3.30 | $\mathbf{i}$ | 4.00 | $\mathbf{n}$ | 1.30 |
| $\mathbf{e}$ | 5.45 | $\mathbf{j}$ | 7.52 | $\mathbf{o}$ | 1.43 |

## A little extra！

## D In the taxi

A passenger（ $\varepsilon \pi \imath \beta \alpha \dot{\tau} \eta \varsigma$［epivátis］）travelling to the airport is having a conversation with a taxi driver（ $\tau \alpha \xi \imath \tau \zeta \eta ́ s ~[t a k s i t z i ́ s]) . ~$
TaEıŗ̛́ńs［pu páte kírie］？
Emßátns［sto aeroTHrómio parakaló］
Taछıт̧ńs［pu páte］？
Emıßátņ［pánda ta berTHévo］！［pao sti róTHo］［pistévo］！
TaEıTそńs［ti óra íne i ptísi sas］？
Emıßárns［stis októ ke THéka］
Ta६ıŗís［a］［éhume óra］［THen échi kínisi símera］
［se lígho］．．．
Taદırそņ［ftásame］［misó leptó na sas THóso］［tis aposkevés sas］
Emßárns［efharistó］［ti ofilo］？
Taछıı̧ńs［éndeka evró akrivós］
Emıátns［oríste THóTHeka evró］［kratíste ta résta］
Ta૬ıт̧ńs［efharistó］［ke kaló taksiTHi］
Emıßátns［efharistó］［yásas］


Ta૬ıт̧ís Пoú пátع；

Taछıт̧ńs Tı ஸ̀pa عívaı $\eta$ тাи́on oaç；
Emıß́тクs इтıя октш́ каı ঠе́ка（8．10）．

г $\varepsilon$ 入iүo ．．．
 oac．
Emıátns Euxapıotá．Tı opعìんн；



Emßárns Euxapıotá，үعıa oac．

1 Can you remember the Greek for the following ten important words from this unit？Try to write your answers in transliteration

2 Can you remember the following ten important phrases from this
ix Many thanks！
x You＇re welcome！
taxi／cab driver
passenger（ m ） airport（ n ）

## mix up／confuse

time／weather（ m ）
there＇s time／we don＇t need to rush（lit．we have time ）
traffic（f）
luggage／suitcase（f）
your luggage
（lit．the suitcases your）
lowe
keep the change

9 True or false？Mark（ $\checkmark$ ）for true and（ $\boldsymbol{X}$ ）for false．


c H $\pi \tau \eta \mathfrak{\eta} \sigma \eta$ عíval $\sigma \tau \imath \varsigma$ октळ́ каı $\tau \varepsilon ́ \tau \alpha \rho \tau о$.

e $\mathrm{O} \varepsilon \pi \imath \beta \dot{\tau} \tau \eta \varsigma \pi \varepsilon \tau \alpha \dot{\varepsilon} \iota \sigma \tau \eta$ Póסo．

## Mini test

 or Greek script．i about
vi seat
ii flight vii airport
iii office viii traffic
iv information
ix luggage
v building
$x$ change unit？Use transliteration or Greek script．
i There＇s time！
vi It＇s one o＇clock．
ii Keep the change！
vii It＇s half past one．
iii I always get it mixed up．viii It＇s quarter to two．
iv Where are you going？
v What time is it？
$\eta$ Kívŋon［i kínisi］ n amookeuń［i aposkevi］ tis anookevés oas ［tis aposkevés sas］

O甲 $\varepsilon$ í $\lambda \omega$［ofilo］
кратர́бтє та рє́бта
［kratíste ta résta］
aEıTZńc［o taksitzis］ －عாıßátņ［o epivátis］ то аєробро́ріо
［to aeroTHrómio］ перठб⿱㇒́刂 $\omega$［berTHévo o kaıpóg［o kerós］ Éxoune кaıpó［éhume keró］
$-2$

3 The five phrases below use the formal way of addressing people. Can you change them into informal Greek? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i [parakaló kathíste] П $\rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \omega$ к $\alpha \theta \varepsilon$ í $\sigma \tau \varepsilon$.
ii [párte to] Пá $\rho \tau \varepsilon$ тo.
iii [thélete isitíria]? @ $\dot{\lambda} \lambda \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon \imath \sigma \iota \tau \eta ́ \rho \imath \alpha ;$
iv [boríte ... ksérete]? М $\pi$ орєít $\varepsilon . . . \xi \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ;$
v [pu páte]? Пov́ $\pi \alpha ́ \tau \varepsilon ;$


116 D1 Do you have any rooms？
Tim and Mary are surprised that there are so many tourists and that so few of them book accommodation in advance．Here is a typical conversation in this situation．

| Nrómios <br> Toupíotas Ntónıos | ［psáhnete ya THomátia］？ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ［ne éhete THomátia］？ |
|  | ［ého éna THomátio］［ya enikiasi］［ya póses méres to thélete］？ |
| Toupítras Ntónıos | ［ya tris méres］［boró ná THo to THomátio］？ |
|  | ［vévea］［eláte ap＇eTHó］［THen íne makriá］［ého aftokínito］［aftí íne i valítsa sas］？ |
| Toupiotas | ［ ne ］ |
|  | ［se ligho］．．． |
| Toupíттая Nтótiog | ［oríste］［náto］ |
|  | ［óchi］［THe mu arési］［éhete káti kalitero ke meghalíterol？ |
| Toupiotas Nтótios | ［ého álo éna］［íne pyo ísiho］［alá pyo akrivó］ |
|  | ［na to THo］？［a］［málista］［aftó íne endáksi］［tha to páro］ |
| Ntómios Toupíatas Ntótios |  |
|  | Nat．＇Ехعтє ठ $\omega \mu$ átı； |
|  |  то Өغ́лعтє； |
| Toupítras Nтómios |  |
|  |  аutoкívŋто．Autń عívaı $\eta$ ßа入itoa oac； |
| Toupiótas | Nal． |
|  | г¢ 入íyo ．．． |
| Ntónıog Toupítas | Opíote！Náto！ |
|  | ＇Oxı，ठє $\mu$ оu арغ́бє！＇Ехєтє ка́тı ка入útعро каı $\mu \varepsilon ү а \lambda и ́ т \varepsilon \rho о ;$ |
| Ntómios Toupíatas |  |
|  | Na то $\delta \omega$ ； |

```
            \Psiáxv\omega [psáhno] l'm looking for
        то ठ\omega\muáтio [to THomátio] room(n)
        \eta \varepsilonvoוkía\sigma\eta [i enikíasi] rent (f)
        yıa \varepsilonvolkíaon [ya enikíasi]
        am'\varepsilonठ\omega'! [ap'eTHó]!
    то autoкív\etato! [to aftokínito]
        \eta \betaa\lambdaíтoa [i valítsa]
            váтo! [náto]!
    \delta\varepsilon \muou ap\varepsiloń\sigma\varepsilon!! [THe mu arési]!
ка\lambdaúт\varepsilonроч, -\eta, -0 [kalíteros, -i, -o]
            \mu\varepsilonүа\lambdaи́т\varepsilonроя, -п, -о
            [meghalíteros, -i, -o]
                mio [pyo] more
\etá\sigmauXOc, -\eta, -o [ísihos, -i, -o] quiet
            maípv\omega [pérno] I take
    0a то пव́p\omega [tha to páro] I will take it
        o vtómios [o dópios] local person (m)
    o toupí\sigmatas [o turístas] tourist (m)
```


## D2 At the hotel reception desk

A tourist is asking about room availability at the reception desk of a
 or Pєбєчıovíб的［Resepsionístas］are the words for receptionist．
Yп．ип．［kaliméra sas］［parakaló］？
Toupiotpıa［kaliméra sas］［éhete THomátia］？
Yп．ип．［vevéos］［thélete monóklino i THíklino］？
Toupíotpıa［éna THíklino］［ya símera to vráTHi móno］［me farTHí kreváti］［an éhete］
Yп．um．［málista］［misó leptó parakaló］［éhume éna pu vlépi ston kendrikó THrómo］［échi théa］［alá échi líghi fasaría］．［epísis éhume álo éna］［pu vlépi stin esoterikí avlí tu ksenoTHochíu］，［íne polí pyo oréo］［ke pyo ísiho］
Toupíotpia［nomizo］［óti aftó me ti théa］［tha íne kalítero ya ména］
Yп．uா．［simbliróste aftí tin kárta paramonis］［ke ipoghrápste eTHó parakaló］
Toupíotpia
Yп．uп．［to THomátio sas íne to eksakósia íkosiTHio］［ston ékto órofo］．［eláte na sas páo］．［o grum］［tha sas voithísi］［me tis valítses］

Үп．ип．Калпце́ра оас．Паракалю́；


Toupíotpıa＇Eva ठíклıvo үıa ón $\mu \varepsilon \rho a$ то $\beta \rho a ́ \delta u ~ \mu o ́ v o . ~ М \varepsilon ~ \varphi a \rho \delta u ́ ~$ крєßа́тı av モ́रモтє．



 тьо шраіо каı то ท́ouxo．
 ع $\mu$ ह́va．
 ипоүра́чтє єбш паракалш．
Toupíatpia Opíote！

 тіс $\beta$ алі́тбєя．


（Үп．ип）
［o／i ipálilos ipoTHochís］
нovókגıvo［monóklino］ סíkAıvo［THíklino］甲apठúc，－ıá，－ú［farTHís，－iá，－i］ пои $\beta$ Ке́ாモı［pu vlépi］ عоштерıко́¢，－ท́，－о́ ［esoterikós，－i，－ó］ $\eta$ aunń［i avil］ ou $\mu \pi \lambda \eta \rho \omega ́ \sigma \tau \varepsilon$［simbliróste］
$\eta$ ка́рта парацоvฑ́s ［i kárta paramonís］ uпоүра́ $\Psi \tau \varepsilon$［ipoghrápste］ отоV Е́кто о́рофо
［ston ékto órofo］ Eגáte va oaç пám ［élate na sas páo］ －үкроиц［o grum］
$\eta$ тоupíotpıa［i turístria］
reception desk（f）
receptionist（ $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f}$ ）
single room
double room
wide
facing（lit．that faces／sees）
inner，inside
courtyard（f）
fill out
registration card
sign
on the sixth floor
I＇ll take you there
（lit．I＇ll go you there）
porter
tourist（f）

## D3 I have made a reservation

Tim and Mary have made a reservation with a hotel in the centre of Thessaloniki．They have just arrived at the hotel．

| Tim | ［kaliméra sas］［onomázome Tim Johnson］［ke ého káni krátisi］［ya téseris méres］ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | ［kalós orísate kirie Johnson］［parakaló］［boríte na simblirósete］［tin kárta paramonís］？［ghrápste t＇ónoma sas］［ti THiéfthinsi sas］［ke ton arithmó THiavatiriu］ |
| Tim | ［efharístos］［boró na ého éna stiló］？ |
| Peøعчıovíotas | ［oríste］ |
|  | ［se ligho］．．． |
| Peбعчıovítas | ［éhete káni krátisi］［ya éna THíklino］［thélete na échi théa］［i isichía］？ |
| Mary | ［ímaste polí kurazméni］［tha protimúsame éna THomátio］［me isichía］ |
| Peoz廿ıovíotas | ［ókei］［to THomátio sas ine］［to triakósia íkosi pénde］［ston tríto órofo］［mólis vghíte apó to asansér］［THeksiá］［oríste to kliTHí sas］［ke kalí THiamoni］ |
| Mary | ［efharistúme］［alá pu íne to asansér］？ |
| Ребєчıoviotas | ［a sighnómi］［sto télos tu THiaTHrómu］ |
| Tim | Ka入ŋцépa oaç．Ovouá̧ouaı Tim Johnson kaı <br>  |
| Peøعчıovítras | Калळ́s орíqate кúpıє Johnson．Паракала́ <br>  парацоví¢；Гра́чтє т＇óvouá oac，тп <br>  |
| Tim | Euxapiotwc．Мпора́ va |
| Peozчıovítas | Opíte． |
|  | £ 入íyo ．．．$^{\text {d }}$ |
| Реб¢чıoviotas |  va éxદı өモ́a ŋ̆́ пбuxía； |
| Mary |  દ́va ठ $\omega \mu$ а́tı $\mu \varepsilon$ поuxia． |
| Pearчiovítas | OK！To dwhátıo oas عíval to 325 otov 30 <br>  <br>  |
| Mary |  |
|  |  |

ovorá̧opaı［onomázome］ $\eta$ крátпon［i krátisi］ éx $\boldsymbol{x}$ кável крátŋon ［ého káni krátisi］ ка入ш́s орі́бate！［kalós orísate］ үрá廿тв［ghrápste］
$\eta$ ठ ıєúQuvan［i THiéfthinsi］ －apiөnós［o arithmós］ ro ठıaßatípıo［to THiavatírio］ o otu入ós［o stilós］ عuxapíotws［efharístos］ Өа протıцои́оацє ［tha protimúsame］
 ［mólis vghíte apó to asansér］ то клعıठі［to kliTHi］
kaAń סıauoví！［kalí THiamonin！
 ［sto télos tu THiaTHrómu］ то те́̀ос［to télos］
o ơrátoopos［o THiáTHromos］ o peoeqıoviotas ［o resepsionistas］
my name is （lit．I am called／named） reservation（ f ） I have made a reservation
welcome！ write down address（f） number（ m ） passport（ n ）
pen（m）
gladly
we would like／prefer
just as you come out／
step out of the lift key（ n ）
（have）a good stay！ at the end of the corridor
end（ n ）
corridor（m） receptionist（m）

## D4 Oops！The shower curtain is missing！

Mary has called reception to complain about there being no shower curtain．Listen and read the following interesting exchange（more cultural than linguistic ．．．）．

|  | ［ ne ］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mary | ［ne］［íme i Mary Johnson］［apó to THomátio］ |
|  | ［triakósia íkosi pénde］［to bánio THen échi kurtína］．．． |
| Pegeuıovítas | ［ma］．．．［kanéna bánio THen échi kurtína］．．． |
| Mary | ［ke pos tha káno duz］？ |
| Рعовчıovítas | ［horís kurtína］［kiría Johnson］ |
| Mary | ［horis kurtína］［ma ta nerá］？ |
|  | ［min stenahoriéste kathólu］［ta nera févghun］ ［s＇éna leptó］［to bánio steghnóni］［ghríghora－ ghríghora］ |
| Mary | ［e］［aporiméni klíni to tiléfono］ |

Рعбєчıoviotas Na！！

| ary | Nal，$\varepsilon$ íhaı $\eta$ Mary Johnson anó то $\delta \omega \mu$ а́тьo 325. To $\mu \pi a ́ v i o ~ \delta \varepsilon v$ éx $\varepsilon$ ı кouptiva ．．． |
| :---: | :---: |
| Pearuioviotas | Ma ．．．кavéva $\mu$ пávio devv éxé коuptiva |
| Mary | Kaı пíc Өa кávo vtouc； |
| Peą\％ıoviotas | Хөрі́¢ коиртíva ка Johnson； |
| Mary | X $\omega$ рі́¢ коирті́va；Ma ta vepá； |
|  |  <br>  |
|  | үрńyopa－үpńyopa！ |
| Mary |  |

hello（on the phone） bathroom／tub（ n ） curtain（f） shower（ n ）
but ．．．none of the bathrooms has a curtain
take a shower
but the water？How about the water？（lit．the waters）
water（ n ）
don＇t worry at all！
I worry
Idry up
fast
extremely fast
confused
she hangs up（the phone） （lit．she closes the phone） telephone（ n ）

## Language notes

## Different accommodation

All kinds of accommodation are available in Greece．Early reservation （кри́ $\tau \eta \sigma \eta$ ）and confirmation（ $\varepsilon \pi \iota \beta \varepsilon \beta \alpha i \omega \sigma \eta$ ）are essential，especially in summer．

Eevodoxzío（hotels）are listed in six categories from A to E by the Greek government according to the level of comfort offered．Mot $\varepsilon \lambda$ （motels）are located along main motorways on the mainland． חavסoxzío（inns）and חavaióv（boarding houses）are both types of ＇bed and breakfast＇－good value，clean and safe accommodation．
 women），or the XAN（YMCA for men only），or XEN（YWCA for women only）．

In small towns and villages you will see signs saying Evoıkıá̧ovtaı

 $\lambda 000 \zeta$（bungalows）－all offer an inexpensive stay in Greece，but it＇s a good idea to check out the place before deciding to stay．

## Using the lift

It is usually easy to work out the different floors when using a lift． Sometimes，though，it can be confusing as the＇ground floor＇can be considered the＇first floor＇．The different names are given below：

| ítoç（ $3^{\circ} \varsigma$ ）о́ $\rho о \varphi о \varsigma$ ט́тєроऽ（ $\left.2^{\circ} \varsigma\right)$ орочоऽ ю́tos（ $1^{\circ} \varsigma$ ）о́рофоऽ $\pi \alpha \tau \alpha ́ \rho t /$ о $\eta \mu$ о́рофоя <br>  <br>  ขпо́үعı |
| :---: |

 Avtó عíval to ıớүعıo．
То $\delta ı \alpha \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \imath \sigma \mu \alpha \mu о v$ ві́vaı бто vло́үєıo．
По $\lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \zeta \alpha \chi \alpha \rho о \pi \lambda \alpha \sigma \tau \varepsilon i ́ \alpha ~ \varepsilon ́ \chi о \cup \nu$ $\pi \alpha \tau \alpha ́ \rho ı / \eta \mu$ о́рочо．
3rd floor
2nd floor
1st floor
mezzanine
ground floor
between cellar and ground floor
cellar／basement

> 3 rd floor
> 1st floor mezzanine ground floor cellar／basement

I live on the fourth floor． This is the ground floor．
My flat is in the basement／ cellar．
Many pastry shops have a mezzanine．

## Useful hotel vocabulary

```
    \eta ка\muapı\varepsilońpa [i kamariéra]
o/\eta \muávar<e\rho [0/i manatzer]
o/\eta \sigma\varepsilon\rhoßוтó\rhoos[0/i servitóros]
    тo a\sigmaav\sigma\varepsiloń\rho [to asansér]
        \eta \muпaviépa [i baniéra]
        то \varphiouayí\varepsilon\mp@code{[to fuayé]}
            то \mumap [to bar]
```

maid（f）
manager $(m+f)$
waiter（ $m+\mathrm{f}$ ）（lit．servant）
lift／elevator（n）
bathtub（f）
foyer（ n ）
bar（ n ）

> то $\lambda$ ó $\mu \mathrm{rru}$［to lóbi］ то $\mu$ палко́vı［to balkóni］ ๆ oovíta［i suíta］ ๆ toua\éta［i tualéta］ праıvó кovtivévtaג ［proinó kondinéndal］ пршіvó apépikav ［proinó amérikan］ то бе́pßıя бшиаті́ои ［to sérvis THomatiu］
> o тплеч то $\boldsymbol{T} \boldsymbol{\eta} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \varepsilon ́ \varphi \omega v o$［to tiléfono］ то $\boldsymbol{\mu i ́ v i - \mu п а р ~ [ t o ~ m i ́ n i - b a r ] ~}$ －$\mu$ поиче́с［o bufés］ то $\varepsilon \rho-$ kovtioiov ［to er－kondísion］

## lobby（n）

balcony（ n ）
suite（f）
toilet（f）
continental breakfast
American breakfast
room service（ n ）
telephone operator（ m ）
telephone（ n ）
mini－bar（ n ）
buffet（ m ）
air－conditioning

## Room（requirements）

| ठ $\omega \mu$ átıo／－a | room／s | крع $\beta$ ßát $/$－$\alpha$ | $\mathrm{bed} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| нovók ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， | one bed | นovó | single |
| ठík入ııo | two beds | ठוп入о́ | double |
| т ${ }^{\text {ík } \lambda \text { ıvo }}$ | three beds | чapסú | wide |
| тетрák入ıvo | four beds |  |  |

So，you could ask：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \Theta \alpha \dot{\eta} \theta \varepsilon \lambda \alpha \text {. . } \\
& \text { 'Ехєтє... ; } \\
& \text { غ́va } \mu \text { ovó } \delta \omega \mu \text { átıo } \\
& \text { غ́va } \delta ı \pi \lambda o ́ ~ \delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau ı o
\end{aligned}
$$

$\delta u ́ o \delta ı \pi \lambda \alpha ́ \delta \omega \mu a ́ \tau ı \alpha$
I＇d like．．．
Do you have ．．．？
a single room
a double room two double rooms
You can also ask for：

> ह́va $\mu$ оуóк $\lambda_{1 v o}$
> ह́va $\delta i ́ k \lambda ı v o$
> a room with two beds
> a single bed
> twin beds

You can also find out if the room is：

| $\mu \varepsilon \mu \pi \alpha \dot{v 10}$ | with a bath |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mu \varepsilon v \tau 0 \vee \delta$ | with a shower |
| $\mu \varepsilon \mu \pi \alpha \lambda \kappa o ́ v 1$ | with a balcony |
| $\mu \varepsilon \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \alpha$ | with a view |
| $\mu \varepsilon \tau 0 v \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \tau \alpha$ | with a toilet |

You might have a choice of position：

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\mu \pi \rho \circ \sigma \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} / \sigma \tau \eta \vee \pi \rho \delta \dot{\sigma} \sigma \psi \eta & \text { at the front } \\
\pi i \sigma \omega / \sigma \tau o \pi i \sigma \omega \mu \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \sigma \varsigma & \text { at the back } \\
\pi \rho \circ \varsigma \tau \eta \theta \dot{\alpha} \lambda \alpha \sigma \sigma \alpha & \text { facing (towards) the sea } \\
\pi \rho \circ \varsigma \tau \eta \vee \alpha \cup \lambda \eta & \text { facing (towards) the courtyard }
\end{array}
$$

 （I have made a reservation）：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { טла́ } \rho \chi \varepsilon 1 \mu i ́ \alpha \text { к } \rho \alpha ́ \tau \eta \sigma \eta \\
& \sigma \tau \text { 'óvo } \mu \alpha \text {. . } \\
& \varepsilon ́ \chi \omega \text { к } \lambda \varepsilon i \sigma \varepsilon \iota \text { દ́v } \alpha \delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau \iota 0 \\
& \text { there's a reservation in the } \\
& \text { name of . . . } \\
& \text { I have booked a room for . . . }
\end{aligned}
$$ $\gamma 1 \alpha \ldots$

 useful Greek expression．Some other examples are：

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \sigma \eta \dot{\eta} \mu \varepsilon \alpha \text { то } \pi \rho \omega і \text { í } \\
& \sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon \rho \alpha \text { то } \mu \varepsilon \sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon \rho \imath \\
& \sigma \eta ́ \mu \varepsilon \rho \alpha \text { то } \alpha \pi o ́ \gamma \varepsilon \cup \mu \alpha \\
& \text { this morning } \\
& \text { this afternoon } \\
& \text { this evening }
\end{aligned}
$$

 the two words $\mu$ ovó and $\mu$ óvo might confuse you in the same sentence．Movó is single and $\mu$ óvo is only．This is one of the phonetic word pairs that you should learn．For the time being learn the three pairs below．

| uóvo | only | $\mu$ ovó | single |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ád $\lambda$ a | other | a入入á | but |
| Өと́a | view | 日 8 á | goddess |

## Grammar

## 1 My，your，their．．．

In Unit 7 you met $\mu \varepsilon, \sigma \alpha \varsigma$ ，personal pronouns，and now you＇re going to learn about＇my＇，＇your＇，＇their＇－possessive pronouns．Note that these pronouns come after the noun they modify whereas in English they come before the noun．

| Mou | my | $\mu \mathrm{as}$ | our |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| oou | your | oas | your |
| tou | his（m） | tous | their（ $m+f$ ）$(m)$ |
| тทs | her（f） | tous | their（f） |
| tou | its（n） | tous | their（ n ） |

To óvo $\mu \alpha \mu 0$ ．
H $\delta \iota \varepsilon u ́ \theta u v \sigma \eta$ бov．
To $\delta ı \alpha \beta \alpha \tau$ и́pıo тои．
То $\kappa \lambda \varepsilon \iota \delta i ́ \sigma \alpha \varsigma$.
Т $\alpha \delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau \iota \alpha \mu \alpha$ ．

My name［lit．the name my（！）］

## 2 The verb＇to like＇

The Greek verb $\mu \mathbf{\mu} \boldsymbol{\alpha} \alpha \mathrm{p} \varepsilon \boldsymbol{\sigma} \varepsilon \mathrm{l}$（to like）is quite tricky，but don＇t be discouraged：have a go at learning it．Try to learn also these contracted forms which are particularly frequent：$\mu$＇ap $\varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon ⿺$ for $\mu 00$


|  | I like |
| :---: | :---: |
| oou a ${ }^{\text {cóozı }}$ | you like |
| тou／tᄁ¢ apéoeı | he／she likes |
|  | we like |
| ба¢ ар | you like |
| tous ajéoeı | they like |

Two of the very few other verbs that are also similar to this verb are $\mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \dot{v} \varepsilon \varepsilon$（my name is／I am called／I am named）from Unit 1，and $\mu \varepsilon$ $\pi \varepsilon \iota \rho a ́ \zeta \varepsilon \iota$（I mind／I am bothered）from Unit 6.

|  | 1 mind | $\mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon v^{\prime} \varepsilon$ | I am called |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | you mind |  | you are called |
|  | he／she／it minds |  | he／she／it is called |
| $\mu \mathrm{aç} \mathrm{\pi} \mathrm{\varepsilon ı} \mathrm{\rho áる} \mathrm{\varepsilon ı}$ | we mind | $\mu \mathrm{ac}$ 入 $\varepsilon$ v́v | we are called |
| oаs пغıpóż\＆ı | you mind | oac $\lambda$ ह́ve | you are called |
| touç пеıрáそとı | they mind | Touc $\lambda$ ג̇ve | they are called |


 noun following is plural．Look at these examples：


इov арє́бєı о $\mu$ оибака́ऽ；
$\Delta \varepsilon v$ тоט а $\rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma o u v$ ol $\sigma \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ \tau \varepsilon \varsigma!$
Do you like moussaka？
He does not like salads！
$\mathrm{M} \varepsilon \pi \varepsilon \iota \rho a ́ \zeta \varepsilon ı \eta \pi \mathrm{o} \lambda \lambda \eta \dot{\eta} \zeta \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \tau \eta$ ．

Much heat bothers me．
George and Mary bother me．
$\mu \varepsilon \pi \varepsilon ı \rho \alpha ́ \zeta o u v$.
$\Delta \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \pi \varepsilon \imath \rho \alpha ́ \zeta \varepsilon \imath ~ \eta$ ко́ка ко́д $\alpha$ ．I don＇t mind Coca Cola．


## 3 Some other verb forms

Here are some verbs that you have already met，ending in $-\mu \alpha$ ，for example：$\theta \mathrm{v} \mu \alpha \alpha_{\mu} \boldsymbol{1}$（I remember）；коц $\mu \alpha ́ \mu \alpha ı$（I sleep）－both from Unit 2，$\sigma \kappa \varepsilon ́ \pi \tau о \mu \alpha$（I think）－from Unit 7，and，in this unit
 is）．These verbs behave differently to the other verb－groups you have seen so far．The four most frequent endings in this group（called ＇reflexive＇）are－$\alpha \mu \alpha t,-\varepsilon \mu \alpha t,-о \mu \alpha t$ and $-\mathbf{o v \mu} \alpha \mathrm{l}$ ．Here they are in full：

| Өupápaı | or | Өupoúraı | 1 remember |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Өuráoaı |  | Qupáoaı | you remember |
| Өu＾átaı |  | $\theta$ Өиátaı | he／shelit remembers |
| өuцо́раотв |  | Өицоúpaote | we remember |
| Өuио́бабте |  | Өuиáote | you remember |
| Өu＾oúvta |  | $\theta u \mu$ úvtaı | they remember |


|  | I worry |
| :---: | :---: |
| otevax $\omega \rho \stackrel{\text { ćadı }}{ }$ | you worry |
|  | he／she／it worries |
| отєvax $\omega$ рiópaотє | we worry |
| отєvax $\omega$ ¢ | you worry |
| бтعvax $\omega$ pıoúvtaı | they worry |


| окह́rтораı | 1 think |
| :---: | :---: |
| oкérteøaı | you think |
| бке́птетаı | he／she／it thinks |
| окєпто́рабтє | we think |
| бкє́птєбтє | you think |
| бк反́ttovtal | they think |

## Practice

1 Respond to the following situations：
a Find out if a room is available．
b Specify what kind of bed you want：single／double？
c Ask if the hotel has a single room for four nights．
d Say you want a double room with a shower／bath．It should be quiet and have a sea view．
e Ask the price of the room．
f Tell the receptionist that you have made a reservation．
g You don＇t like the room they have given you．How would you say：＇I don＇t like the room．It is not quiet and it does not have a view＇．

2 Match each question with the most appropriate answer．

b EХє
c $\Theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon$ va $\varepsilon$ モ́ $\chi \varepsilon \iota ~ \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \alpha \dot{\eta} \eta \sigma u \chi i \alpha ;$
d Aviń عívaı $\eta$ ß $\beta \lambda i$ í $\sigma \alpha \sigma \alpha$ ；
i $\Theta \alpha \pi \rho о \tau \imath \mu о v ́ \sigma \alpha \mu \varepsilon$ va є́ $\chi \varepsilon \imath ~ \eta \sigma \cup \chi i ́ \alpha . ~$
ii Naı．Oрíблє $\eta \varepsilon \pi \iota \beta \varepsilon \beta \alpha i \omega \sigma \eta$ ．
iii Naı．＇E $\chi \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau 1 \alpha$ ；
iv Naı aviń हíval．
3 Rearrange these lines to make a dialogue．
a $\Theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega ~ \varepsilon ́ v \alpha ~ \mu \varepsilon \gamma \alpha ́ \lambda o ~ \delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau ı o ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ \omega \rho \alpha i \alpha ~ Ө \varepsilon ́ \alpha . ~ ' E \chi \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ; ~$
b $\Gamma \iota \alpha$ о́бєऽ $\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \tau о ~ \theta є ́ \lambda \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ; ~$
c $\Delta \varepsilon v \xi \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \omega . \Sigma a \varsigma \pi \varepsilon \imath \rho \alpha ́ \zeta \varepsilon \iota ;$


f Noцí̧ $\omega$ val！E $\lambda \alpha \dot{\tau} \varepsilon \alpha \pi^{\prime} \varepsilon \delta \omega ́!$
4 Complete the dialogue using the information in italics．

| You | a Hello！My name is Joanna Wilke．I have booked a room for two nights． |
| :---: | :---: |
| Peacuióv |  ка́рта параноvฑ́я оаৎ парака入ы́．Мпоры́ va ह́хळ то бıаßатйрıо оаৎ； |
| You | b Here you are！Can I have a pen，please？ |
| Pécuióv |  поос то бро́но п́ бто пїш не́рос； |
| You | c I don＇t mind．I am very tired and I would like to sleep right away． |
| Peøzчióv |  ópoчо． |
| You | d Where＇s the lift？ |

5 Match the word on the left with the words on the right．

| a | $\mu \mathrm{\kappa}$ ко́ |  | card |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| b | рєбб¢ | ii | esoteric（inner－inside） |
| c | тoupíotpla | iii | curtain |
| d | ка́ $\rho \tau \alpha$ | iv | suite |
| e | кєvт $¢$ ıо́ | v | micro（－economy，－waves） |
| f | $\varepsilon \sigma \omega \tau \varepsilon \rho ⿺ 𠃊 ฑ$ ¢́ | vi | telephone |
| g | кoupriva | vii | tourist |
| h | $\tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \varphi \omega \nu$ | viii | service |
| i | oovíta | ix | reception |
| j | $\sigma \varepsilon \chi^{\prime} \beta 1 \varsigma$ | x | central |

6 Can you recognize some of the words you have already learned? You can find the words by reading the letter-squares horizontally or vertically. There are at least nine words horizontally and nine words vertically that will be familiar to you.

| A | $\Theta$ | E | $\Sigma$ | H | T | E | X | E | I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 三 | E | N | O | $\Delta$ | O | X | E | I | O |
| A | A | T | Y | $\Omega$ | M | E | P | E | $\Sigma$ |
| P | $\Theta$ | A | П | P | O | T | I | M | $\Omega$ |
| E | A | E | A | A | N | E | P | O | Y |
| $\Sigma$ | K | E | П | T | O | N | T | A | I |
| $\Omega$ | X | I | A | N | A | M | O | N | H |

D 7 Listen to the following list of words on your recording and write each one below its corresponding sound. If you don't have the recording, use the words in the box below.


D8 Listen to Dialogue 4 in this unit again and fill in the missing words. If you don't have the recording, try to fill in the gaps from the words provided in the box on the next page.
Peoz世ıovíotas Na!

Mary
Peocuıovíotas Mary
Peøzчiovíotas

Nai, eíhai $\eta$ Mary Johnson anó to a 325. To b $\qquad$
 $\qquad$ . $\qquad$ . Ma...d $\qquad$ $\mu \pi a ́ v i o ~ \delta \varepsilon v$ éx $\varepsilon$ c
Kal пш́s өa e $\qquad$ vtous;
X $\omega$ píc c $\qquad$ Kupía Johnson!(?)

Mary


Xшрі́с с
$\qquad$ __ Mataf $\qquad$ ; 9 $\qquad$
 h $\qquad$ үрńүopa-үpŕyopa!

$D 9$ Listen to a receptionist assigning different rooms. Number them $1-10$ in the order you hear them. If you don't have the recording, study these numbers in Unit 5.
To $\delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau ı 0$ ба̧ عívaı тo . . .

| 325 | 747 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 421 | 780 |
|  | 821 |
| 554 | 825 |
| 557 | 954 |

## Mini test

1 Can you remember the Greek for the following ten important words from this unit? Try to write your answers in transliteration or Greek script.

| i room $/ \mathrm{s}$ | vi | address |
| :---: | ---: | :--- |
| ii car/s | vii | number |
| iii | tourist/s | viii | passport

2 Can you remember the following ten important phrases from this unit? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i Don't worry!
vi A room for tonight.
ii First/second/third ... floor vii Have you got rooms to let?
iii No, I don't like it! viii Have a nice stay!
iv My name's. ./I'm called... ix I'll take it.
v I've made a reservation. $\quad \mathbf{x}$ Just a moment please!

3 The five phrases below use the formal way of addressing people. Can you change them into informal Greek? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i [éhete THomátia]? 'E $\chi \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau ı \alpha$;
ii [simbliróste eTHó] $\Sigma \nu \mu \pi \lambda \eta \rho \dot{\sigma} \sigma \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon \delta \omega$.
iii [ipoghrápste ekí] Y $\pi$ о $\gamma \rho \alpha ́ \psi \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon \kappa \varepsilon$ í.
iv [kalós orísate]! Kàós opí $\sigma \alpha \tau$ !
$\mathbf{v}$ [mi stenahoriéste]! $\mathbf{M \eta} \sigma \tau \varepsilon v \alpha \chi \omega \rho 1 \varepsilon ́ \sigma \tau \varepsilon$ !


In this unit you will learn how to

- buy things
- enquire about prices
- state preferences
- name fruit and vegetables
- name colours


## D1 We are going to Athinea

Mary is planning to visit a department store and a colleague of hers decides to join her．

| Mary | ［hriázome na káno meriká psónia］［tha íthela na aghoráso］［éna fórema］［ke meriká kalindiká ya ména］ ［ki＇éna pukámiso］［ya ton Tim］ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Imávva | ［thélis paréa］？ |
| Mary | ［tha íne kalitera ya ména］［an íse mazí mu］［hriázese na aghorásis típota］？ |
| Imávva | ［pánda thélo］！［ísos THo kamiá kenúria kréma prosópu］ ［ke kamiá kolónia］［i kréma mu］［tha teliósi síndoma］ |
| Mary | ［pu les na páme］？ |
| I $\omega$ ávva | ［tha páme sto athinéa］［íne éna oréo polikatástima］［ke ine polí kondá apo＇THó］ |
|  | ［oréa］［páme］！ |
| Imávva | ［ánde］［páme］！ |

нaŽí［mazi］ íowc［ísos］ kaıvoúpyıs／／－a／－o［kenúrios］ $\eta$ кре́ $\mu \mathbf{~ [ i ~ k r e ́ m a ] ~}$ то про́бшпо［to próspero］ ๆ коגஸ́via［i kolónia］
 ［i kréma mu tha teliósi］ тعגعı心́v［telióno］ бúvтоца［síndoma］ поú $\lambda \varepsilon \varsigma$ va пáne； ［pu les na páme］？

то поגuкатáotпpa ［to polikatástima］ ná $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ ！［páme］！ ávтє，пápe！［ánde páme］！
together
perhaps
new
cream（ f ）
face（ n ）
cologne／perfume（f）
my cream will be running out
I complete／I end／I run out shortly／soon
where do you think we should go？（lit．where are you saying we go？） department store
（let＇s）go！
OK，let＇s get going！

 kı＇éva nouká $\mu$ ıoo үıa tov Tıц
lıávva Өé̀eıs парéa；
Mary $\quad$－a $\varepsilon$ íval кa入útєpa үıa $\mu \varepsilon ́ v a ~ a v ~ \varepsilon i ́ \sigma a ı ~ \mu a \zeta i ~ \mu o u . ~$




Mary Moú $\lambda \varepsilon \varsigma$ va пá $\_$；
Imávva Өa пá $\quad$ тто AӨŋvaía．Eívai $\varepsilon$ éva wpaío

Mary $\quad \Omega \rho a i ́ a, ~ \pi a ́ \mu \varepsilon!$
Iwávva ’Avte，пá $\mu \varepsilon$ ！

Xpeıá̧ouaı［hriázome］ та Чట́via［to psónia］ Oa ńӨعAa［tha íthela］ то чо́рєна［to fórmema］ ta kaג入uvtiká［ta kalindiká］ то поuкá $\boldsymbol{\text { то }}$［to pukámiso］ n птар
 калúтєрос／－ $\boldsymbol{\eta} /$－o［kalíteros］ нaてí $\mu$ ou［mazí mu］

I need
shopping（pl．）
I would like
dress（ n ）
cosmetics（pl．）
shirt（ n ）
company（f）
do you want company？
better
with me

## D2 On what floor are the men＇s shirts？



| IWávva | ［ti méghethos forái］？ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Mary | ［meséo］［i to triandaéksi número］ |
| lwávva | ［na éna oréo］［s＇arési］？ |


| Mary |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Nal．Өa potio |
|  |  поика́uıба； |
| П䒑גทтís | $\Sigma$ то $\beta$ áӨos． |
| I $\omega$ ávva |  Koíta！ |
| Mary | A，عíval wpaio a入入á бкоúpo．Лíyo mo avoıktó． |
| luávva |  |
| Mary |  <br>  |
|  |  каӨó入ou． |
| Imávva |  |
| Mary |  |
| Imávva | Ná éva $\omega$ paio．इ＇apéocı； |

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```

    \betapíokw [vrísko]
        \eta полкл\ía [i pikilía
    \sigmaíyoupoc/-\eta/-o [síghuros/-i/-o]
\varepsiloní\muaı oíyoup\eta [íme sighuri]
коíra! [kíta]!
kortá\zeta\omega [kitázo]
\sigmaкоúрос/-a/-o [skúros/-a/-o]
avoוктóc/-\etá/-ó [aniktós/-i/-ó]
т0 xp\omegá\mua [to hróma]
\varphi0\rhoá\omega(\omega)) [foráo(ó)]
то \muоvóxp\omega\mu% [to monóhromo]
áompo [áspro]
\sigmaIĖ\ [sièl]
кі́тpıvo [kítrino]
ка甲\varepsiloń [kafé]
pIy\varepsiloń [righé]
то \mu\varepsilońү\varepsilonӨoc [to mégethos]
\mu\varepsilon\sigmaaio [meséo]
To voú\mu\varepsilonpo [to número]

```

\section*{I find} selection（f）
sure
I＇m sure
look！
llook
dark
light
colour（ \(\mathbf{n}\) ）
I wear
single colour
white
sky blue
yellow
brown
striped
size（ n ）
medium
number，size（ n ）
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline борıкóç／－ŋ́l－ó［andrikós／－i／－ó］ то т \(\boldsymbol{\mu}{ }^{2} \mu \mathrm{a}\)［to tmíma］ & （something）for men，men＇s section（ n ） \\
\hline  & at the men＇s section \\
\hline ［sto tmíma andrikón］ & \\
\hline aveßaív［［anevéno］ & I go up \\
\hline \(\eta\) oká入a［i skála］ & staircase（f） \\
\hline ๆ клєıоточоßía［i klistofovía］ & claustrophobia（f） \\
\hline кu入ióneve¢ окă入е¢ & escalators \\
\hline ［kiliómenes skáles］ & \\
\hline кu入ıóprvoc／－n／－0［kiliómenos／－i－0］ & rolling，on rollers \\
\hline ri \(\lambda \varepsilon ¢\) ；［tiles］？ & how about it？ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{D3 Fruit and vegetables？}

Tim and Mary buy their fruit，vegetables and flowers in the \(\lambda \alpha i ̈ k \dot{\prime}\) a yopó［laikí aghorá］（market）that takes place close to their hotel on Tuesdays．I \(\omega\) ávv \(\alpha\)［Ioána］Joanna，Mary＇s colleague，is visiting them this morning．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Tim & ［tha páme sti laiki símera］？ \\
\hline Mary & ［ke vévea tha páme］［íne tríti simerá］［ti tha fáme an THen pámel？ \\
\hline Imávva & ［po－po］［milás san eliniTHa nikokirá］［éhete laikí aghorá stin anglía］？ \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Mary} & ［óchi akrivós to iTHio］［alá káti parómio］［tha fíghume télos pándon］？ \\
\hline & ［se lígho］．．． \\
\hline  & ［óla ta kóvo］［óla ta maheróno］！ \\
\hline Tim & ［ti liéi aftós］？ \\
\hline Imávva & ［mi se niázi］［tha párete míla］？ \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Mary} & ［óchi apó eTHód［pyo káto íne pyo ftiná］［ke pyo \\
\hline & kalá］［tha párume mila ke portokália］［apó ton kir－kósta］ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Kup Kẃoras［kaliméra stus ksénus mas］

Kup Kผ́бтas［THen eho meghalítera］［alá íne tripóleos］［ke íne nostimótata］［ke ta portokália］［mérli pu léne］［mérli］ Mary［endáksi］［THóste mas］［éna kiló mila］［ke THio kilá portokália］［póso íne］？
Kup Kóotas［tría evró］［ke THéka leptá］
Mary
Kup Kш́atas ［pyos échi kalá marúlia］［ke hórta kir－kósta］？ ［eTHó THípla mu］
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Tim &  \\
\hline Mary & Kaı \(\beta \varepsilon ́ ß a ı a ~ \theta a ~ п a ́ \mu \varepsilon\) ．Eívaı Tpítク ớ \(\mu \varepsilon \rho a!~ T ı ~ \theta a ~\) чá \(\mu \varepsilon\) av \(\delta \varepsilon v\) пá \(\mu \varepsilon ;\) \\
\hline Imávva & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\Pi \omega, \Pi \omega!\) M \(\lambda\) áç oav E \(\lambda \lambda \eta\) vído voוкокupá！＇Eхєтє \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline Mary & ＇Oxı акрıßஸ́c то ídıo，a入入á ка́тı парóцоı．Өa фúүou \\
\hline & \(\Sigma \varepsilon \lambda^{\text {íyo }}\) \\
\hline  &  \\
\hline Tim & Tı \(\lambda\) ¢́عı autó¢； \\
\hline Iuávva &  \\
\hline Mary & ＇OXı aпó \(\varepsilon \delta \omega\) ．Пıо ка́тш عívaı пıо 甲тทvá каı пıо ка入а́．Өa па́роицє \(\mu \not ் \lambda а\) каı портока́入ıа апо́ тоv kup K \(\omega\) óa． \\
\hline Kup Kẃotas &  \\
\hline Tim &  \(\mu \eta ́ \lambda a\) óńиعра； \\
\hline Kup Kẃotas & \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
 \(\lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon, \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \lambda!!\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Mary &  портока́入ıа．По́бо عíval； \\
\hline Kup Kш́atas &  \\
\hline Mary &  \\
\hline Kup Кம́ota &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\eta\) ayopá［i aghorá］ лaïкń ayopá［laiki aghorá］
\(\eta\) Tрítn［i triti］
\(\theta a\) пápe［tha páme］
\(\theta \mathrm{a}\) 甲áu \(\varepsilon\)［tha fáme］ \(\eta\) voıкокирá［i nikokirá］ mapó ré̃oç návtwv［télos pándon］ кó \(\beta \omega\)［kóvo］ нахaıpóvo［maheróno］
 ［óla ta kóvo óla ta maheróno］
\(\lambda \varepsilon ́ \omega[1\) léo］ \(\mu \eta \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\) voiá \(\boldsymbol{c}_{\mathrm{e}}\)［mi se niázi］ то \(\mu\) ர́ло［to mílo］ mo кáto［p－yo káto］ то портока́дı［to portokáli］ kup［kir］
－द̌́voc［o ksénos］ \(\boldsymbol{\mu \varepsilon ү а д и ́ т \varepsilon \rho о с / - п / - о ~}\) ［meghalíteros］
\(\eta\) Tpimodn［i trípoli］
vóotıoc／－п／－o［nóstimos／－i／－o］ \(\boldsymbol{\mu}\) हрАı［mérli］ mou \(\lambda \varepsilon ́ v e ~[p u ~ l e ́ n e] ~\) то kıAó［to kilo］ to \(\mu\) apoúdı［to marúli］ Xо́рта［hórta］ ठímia нou［THípla mu］
market（f）
fruit，vegetable，and flower market（iit．popular market）
Tuesday
we will go
we will eat housewife（f） similar at last，anyhow I cut
1 cut／slice something with a knife common expression used by farmers meaning that their produce is of such good quality that they are willing to let you try it before you buy
I say
never mind apple（n）
further down
orange（ n ）
Mr
foreigner（ n ）
larger
Tripolis（Greek town）
delicious
extremely sweet as they say，as the rumour goes kilo（ n ）
lettuce（ n ）
greens
next to me

\section*{Fruit and vegetables}

There are fresh produce markets all over Greece - in the cities and the villages alike - selling fruit ( \(\varphi\) poír \(\alpha\) ), flowers and vegetables ( \(\lambda \alpha \chi \alpha v ı \kappa \alpha ́)\), clothes, dishes and craft items. Here is some important vocabulary:

\section*{©POYTA [frúta] FRUIT}

то \(\boldsymbol{\mu}\) ท́ло [to milo] apple
то портокádı [to portokáli]
то отацúdı [to stafili]
то карпои́দ̆, [to karpúzi] то пеாóvi [to pepóni]
то poठákıvo [to roTHákino] то кєрáa৷ [to kerási] \(\eta\) \(\boldsymbol{\eta}\) raváva [i banána] П \(\boldsymbol{\eta}\) páouna [i fráula] П карúбa [i kariTHa] o xoupuác [o hurmás] - avavás [o ananás] - yıappás [o yarmás]
orange
grape watermelon yellow melon peach
cherry
banana strawberry
coconut
date
pineapple (kind of) peach

The basic colours that most of us know are:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
white \\
black \\
yellow \\
red \\
black and white \\
green \\
blue \\
brown \\
grey \\
pink \\
orange \\
burgundy \\
rosé
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
^AXANIKA [lahaniká] VEGETABLES то каро́то [to karóto] carrot то ó̇iıvo [to sélino] celery To \(\mu\) аpoúdı [to marúli] то \(\lambda\) áxavo [to láhano] to kouvouniós [to kunupiTHi] то каланппóкі [to kalabóki] то колокиӨáкı [to kolokitháki] n narára [i patáta] \(\eta\) vторáta [i domáta]
 o apakás [o arakás] o haïvtavós [o maindanós] o áviӨoc [o ánithos]
lettuce cabbage
cauliflower
corn
courgette, zucchini
potato
tomato
aubergine, eggplant
pea
parsley
dill

\section*{Days of the week}

The days of the week are:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Kupıakí [i kiriaki] & Sunday \\
\hline வعutépa [i THeftéra] & Monday \\
\hline \(\eta\) Tpírn [i tríti] & Tuesday \\
\hline Teráprn [i tetárti] & Wednesday \\
\hline П Пе́цाттп [i pémdi] & Thursday \\
\hline Iapaokeuń [i paraskevi] & Friday \\
\hline то £áßßато [to sávato] & Saturda \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

These are all feminine nouns except Saturday which is neuter．You have probably noticed the association between \(\delta \varepsilon\) vitepoç／－\(/-\mathbf{o}\) （second）and \(\Delta \varepsilon v \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha\)（Monday）－the second day of the week． Likewise，Tрítŋ（third day of the week），Tetáptŋ（fourth day of the week），Пє́ \(\mu \pi \tau \eta\)（fifth day of the week）．
Парабкєи́ \(\boldsymbol{\eta}\) comes from \(\boldsymbol{\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \sigma к \varepsilon ч \alpha ́ \zeta \omega ~ ( t o ~ p r e p a r e , ~ i n ~ a ~ r e l i g i o u s ~}\) context），इáß阝azo from Sabbath and Kvpıaкй（day of the Lord，day of rest）．

The expressions on Sunday，on Monday and so on，and the plurals on Sundays，on Mondays etc．are：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \(\tau \eta \nu\) Kирıаки́ & and \(\tau 1 \zeta\) Kıpıакє́¢ \\
\hline \(\tau \eta \vee \Delta \varepsilon v \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha\) & \(\tau \iota \varsigma \Delta \varepsilon \cup \tau \varepsilon ์ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma\) \\
\hline \(\tau \eta \vee\) T \({ }^{\text {itíq }}\) & тıऽ Tрі́т\＆ऽ \\
\hline \(\tau \eta \nu\) Tє \(\frac{1}{}{ }^{\circ} \rho \tau \eta\) & тıs Tetáptes \\
\hline \(\tau \eta \nu\) Пќ \(\mu \pi \tau \eta\) & \(\tau \iota \varsigma\) Пе́ \(\mu \pi \tau \varepsilon \varsigma\) \\
\hline \(\tau \eta \nu\) Парабкєטท่ &  \\
\hline то \(\mathrm{\Sigma}\) 人́ß阝aтo & \(\tau \alpha \sum \alpha \dot{\beta} \beta \alpha \tau \alpha\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Most shops are usually open（avoiktó／avolх兀⿱㇒́）

> 9.00-15.00 \(\tau \iota \varsigma \Delta \varepsilon \cup \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma, ~ Т \varepsilon \tau \alpha ́ \rho \tau \varepsilon \varsigma ~ к \alpha ı ~ \Sigma \alpha ́ \beta \beta \alpha \tau \alpha\),
> 9.00-13.30 and 17.30-20.30 тıऽ Трітєц, Пє́ \(\mu \pi \tau \varepsilon \varsigma\)

Usually shops are open all day，from 9.00 a．m．to 10.00 p．m．，all week long，including Sundays in the resorts during summer．

\section*{Grammar}

\section*{1 Talking about the future}

You have encountered \(\boldsymbol{\theta} \boldsymbol{\alpha}\)（will）in the previous units． \(\boldsymbol{\theta} \boldsymbol{\alpha}\) is the marker introducing you to a future action，such as will eat，will go，will drive． Greek verbs can be listed in two categories：those that change and those that don＇t in the future tense．Look at the verbs below：

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Verbs that do change} \\
\hline  & I finish & Өa т \(\tau \lambda \varepsilon ル \omega ் \sigma \omega\) & I will finish \\
\hline rmpaiv \({ }^{\text {m }}\) & 1 go & Өa пáa & I will go \\
\hline \(\beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \omega\) & I see & \(\theta a \delta \omega\) & I will see \\
\hline aveßaivo & I go up & \(\theta \mathrm{a}\) ave \(\beta \omega / \mathrm{av}\) ¢ \(\beta \omega\) & I will go up \\
\hline р \(\omega\) Tá \(\omega\) & lask & Oa pertíow & I will ask \\
\hline трผ́ف & 1 eat & \(\theta\) ¢ ¢ \({ }^{\text {ác }}\) & I will eat \\
\hline ¢عúyw & 1 leave & Өa ¢úy\％ & I will leave \\
\hline паipv \(\omega\) & I take & \(\theta\) ¢ п rápo & I will take \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the second list you＇ll notice that certain verbs change their form completely．B \(\lambda \in \pi \omega\) becomes \(\theta \alpha \delta \omega\) and \(\tau \rho \omega \dot{\omega}\) becomes \(\theta \alpha \varphi \alpha ́ \omega\) ． These are irregular verbs which have new forms for certain tenses． It＇s best to learn the new verb forms when they first appear in a dialogue．There are further explanations about the future on page 267.
Here are the future conjugations of two important verbs：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Өa кóvo & I will do & \(\theta\) a nópo & I will take \\
\hline Өa кর́veıs & you will do & \(\theta\) a пápeıs & you will take \\
\hline \(\theta\) a káveı & he／she／it will do & \(\theta\) a пápeı & he／she／li will take \\
\hline \(\theta \mathrm{a}\) кávoupe & we will do & \(\theta\) ө пп́apoune & we will take \\
\hline Өa kávete & you will do & \(\theta\) а ппрретє & you will take \\
\hline Өa kávouv & they will do & \(\theta a \mathrm{rajpouv}\) & they will take \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{2 Making comparisons}

You have already seen several adjectives．Now have a look at the comparatives．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ка入útepo & better & mo ńouxo & quieter \\
\hline  & larger & пıo ка入入่ & better \\
\hline то акрґво́ & more expensive & mıo avoıктó & lighter \\
\hline поо ка́ть & further down &  & cheaper \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There is a helpful list of adjectives with the different endings at the back of the book（see page 260）．For now learn the word \(\pi 10\)（more） with certain adjectives and the ending－£poç／－£p \(/-\varepsilon \rho 0(-e r)\) with other adjectives： ar

\(\pi \iota o\) \(\varphi \tau \eta v o ́\) or \(\varphi \tau \eta v o ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho \circ\)
more expensive cheaper
Another important word in comparisons is \(\boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{0}\) usually meaning from but here meaning than. Certain adjectives have two comparative forms - something that does not exist in English. Note the following examples:


The superlative form
The words best, worst, smallest and most expensive are known as the superlative form of the adjectives good, bad, small and expensive. There are two ways of forming the superlative form from Greek adjectives: either add an ending, similar to the -est in English, or use the articles \((\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\eta}, \tau \mathbf{0})\) with the word \(\pi \mathbf{n}\) (most) before the adjective. Look at the examples below:

Avtó \(\varepsilon\) íval \(\underline{\alpha \kappa \rho \imath \beta o ́ ~} \sigma \pi \tau \iota\). This is an expensive house.
Avtó عíval \(\alpha \kappa \rho \imath \beta o ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho o ́ ~ \sigma \pi i t ı\) \(\alpha \pi\) ó to \(\delta\) tкó \(\mu\) оv.
Avtó عíval đıo aкрıßó \(\sigma \pi i ́ t ı\) \(\alpha \pi\) д́ to \(\delta\) ıкó \(\mu\) ои.
 \(\sigma \tau \eta \nu \mathrm{A} \theta \dot{\eta} v a\).

This is the most expensive
Avtó \(\varepsilon\) ívaı to \(\pi ı\) акрıßó \(\sigma \pi i \tau ı\) house in Athens. \(\sigma \tau \eta v \mathrm{~A} \theta \dot{\eta} v \alpha\).

\section*{3 Loan words}

Loan words from foreign languages don't have different forms for the genders ( \(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f} / \mathrm{n}\) ) or the cases (nominative, genitive or accusative), or for singular and plural. More than \(80 \%\) of loan words are neuter, including the ones you have already met.
```

то \muma\rho bar (English)
то oávrouïrs sandwich
(English)
то хá\muпоuрук\varepsilonр
hamburger
To mou\lambdaóß\varepsilon\rho sweater
(English)

```

Here's a reminder of the different forms of these words:
the gentleman the seaside/beach the lift/elevator
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 0 & \(\tau \zeta \varepsilon ์ v \tau \lambda \varepsilon \mu a v\) & \(\eta\) & \(\pi \lambda \alpha \zeta\) & T0 & aoavoép \\
\hline tou &  & Tns & \(\pi \lambda \alpha \zeta\) & Tou & aoavó́p \\
\hline tov & т̧દ́vт入є \({ }^{\text {chav }}\) & Tnv & \(\pi \lambda a \zeta\) & to & ađavó́p \\
\hline Ot & т \(\zeta \dot{\varepsilon} v\) т \(\lambda \varepsilon \mu \alpha \mathrm{V}\) & Ol & \(\pi \lambda \alpha \zeta\) & Ta & aoavoźp \\
\hline T \(\omega\) &  & T \(\omega \mathrm{V}\) & \(\pi \lambda a \zeta\) & T \(\omega \mathrm{V}\) & aoavó์p \\
\hline TOUS &  & TIS & \(\pi \lambda \alpha \zeta\) & Ta & aoavó̇p \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 (London), to Пapíat (Paris) and to Mıגávo (Milan) don't have any other form, except in the genitive.

\section*{Practice}

1 Respond to the following situations in Greek.
a A friend of yours is going shopping. Ask him if he wants your company.
b How would you say: 'I need to do some shopping', 'I must do some shopping', and 'I want to do some shopping'?
c How would you ask: 'Which floor is the men's/women's children's ( \(\alpha v \delta \rho \iota \kappa \omega v / \gamma v v \alpha \iota \kappa \varepsilon i \omega v / \pi \alpha \iota \delta \iota \kappa \omega \bar{v})\) section/ department?'
d You need to buy a skirt or shirt. How would you refer to one, two, three, or a multi-coloured skirt/shirt? How would you also specify the design if you want striped, checked or spotted?
e You are talking to a sales person. Say that you need something smaller, better and cheaper!

2 Below are four colour tests. Fill in the blanks. Each colour counts for five points to a total of one hundred points ( \(20 \times 5\) points). Study the colours again if you score less than 75 points!

\section*{TEST 1}

Traffic lights
red = \(\qquad\)
orange \(=\) \(\qquad\)
green = \(\qquad\)

\section*{TEST 2}

Wine colours
white \(=\) \(\qquad\)
red = \(\qquad\)
rosé = \(\qquad\)

TEST 3
Psychological test：what＇s the colour of ．．．
happiness \(=\) \(\qquad\)
health \(=\) \(\qquad\)
calmness \(=\) \(\qquad\)
energy \(=\) \(\qquad\)
TEST 4
The rainbow colours：list five colours．

\section*{TEST 5}

Your extra points！
black \(=\) \(\qquad\)
white \(=\) \(\qquad\)
Your three favourite colours．．．
3 Complete the dialogue using the information in italics．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline I \(\omega\) ávva &  \\
\hline You & a Ask for one kilo of oranges and two kilos of apples． \\
\hline I \(\omega\) ávva & Tímota á入入о； \\
\hline You & b Ask if the watermelons are delicious． \\
\hline lwávva &  \\
\hline You & c Ask for a small one，not more than five kilos． \\
\hline lwávva & Opíte．Autá； \\
\hline You & d That＇s it for the time being．How much are they？ \\
\hline l \(\omega\) ávva & \(П \varepsilon ́ v \tau \varepsilon ~ \varepsilon \cup \rho \omega ́ . ~ ' O \lambda a ~ \mu a Z i ́ . ~\) \\
\hline You & e Here you go！Ten euros． \\
\hline I \(\omega\) ávva &  \\
\hline You & f Thanks．Goodbye！ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

4 A friend has given you a list of groceries．Match the list on the left with the one on the right．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline a & \(\mu\) оטб \(\tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \rho \delta \alpha\) & & cherry \\
\hline b & \(\mu \pi \alpha v \alpha{ }^{\text {v }}\) 人 & & carrot \\
\hline c & avavás & & tomato \\
\hline d & к \(\alpha\) ро́то & & celery \\
\hline e & \(\pi \alpha \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \alpha\) & & banana \\
\hline f & \(\sigma \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda\) ıvo & & chocolate \\
\hline g & кє¢а́бı & vii & coffee \\
\hline h & бокода́та & viii & mustard \\
\hline i & ка¢ \(¢ \varsigma\) & ix & potato \\
\hline j & \(\nu \tau о \mu \alpha \chi^{\prime} \alpha\) & & pineapple \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

5 Solve the clues from \((a)-(f)\) ．All are seven－letter words that end in the centre circle．You are trying to find：one fruit，two floors／storeys and three colours．If you take one letter from each word you will reveal the colour＇green＇，which is another seven－ letter word．


Your clues：
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\(\mathbf{a}\) & floor \\
\(\mathbf{b}\) & colour \\
\(\mathbf{c}\) & colour \\
\(\mathbf{d}\) & fruit \\
\(\mathbf{e}\) & floor \\
\(\mathbf{f}\) & colour
\end{tabular}

D6 Listen to Dialogue 3 in this unit again and fill in the missing words．If you don＇t have the recording fill in the gaps from the words provided below．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Tim &  \\
\hline Mary &  \(\theta \mathrm{a}\) a \(\qquad\) av \(\delta \varepsilon v\) пáú； \\
\hline Iwávva & \(\Pi \omega\) ，\(\pi \omega\) ！Mı入ás oav b \(\qquad\) voıкокирá！ ＇Ехєтє \(\lambda a i ̈ к \eta ́ ~ a y o \rho a ́ ~ o т \eta v ~ A y ү \lambda i ́ a ; ~ ;\) \\
\hline Mary & \begin{tabular}{l}
＇Oхı акрıß \({ }^{\prime}\) с то с \(\qquad\) ，a入入á кátı d \\
 \(\qquad\) ；
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & \(\Sigma \varepsilon\) 入íyo． \\
\hline ПんAnTท́s &  \\
\hline Tim & Tı 入éعı autó¢； \\
\hline Itaávva &  \\
\hline Mary &  \(\qquad\) kat поо ка入á．Өa i \(\qquad\) \(\mu \eta ̆ \lambda a\) каı портока́лıа anó tov kup Kéota． \\
\hline Kup Kம́otas &  \\
\hline Tim &  \(\mu \dot{\eta} \lambda a\) \(\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\prime} \mu \varepsilon \rho a ;\) \\
\hline Kup Kద́atas & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\Delta \varepsilon v \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega \mathrm{k}\) \(\qquad\) \\
 Eíval I \(\qquad\) Kaı та портока́入ıа，\(\mu \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \lambda ı\) пои \(\lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon, \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \lambda!!\)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 кı入á портока́入ıа．n \(\qquad\) عival；
Tрıa єup山́ каı ठє́ка 入єाттá．
Пoוo̧ éxeı ka入á o \(\qquad\) kat p \(\qquad\) kup Kẃota；
\(\qquad\) нои．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline návt \(\omega\) & ¢á \(\mu \varepsilon\) &  & voiá̧eı \\
\hline пápouиє & छと́vous & nápeıs & Пóoo \\
\hline \(\varepsilon \lambda \lambda \eta v i \delta \alpha a\) & \(\mu \varepsilon ү а \lambda u ́ т \varepsilon \rho a ~\) & İıı & vootırótata \\
\hline ¢тワvá & rapófoto & \(\mu\) ароú入ıa & \(\delta i ́ r \lambda a\) \\
\hline Xópta & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{A little extra！}

\section*{Opening hours}

Study the opening hours mentioned in these adverts before you answer the＇true or false＇questions on page 148.

\section*{KOTOПOYAA гOYBAAKI ［YPOE}

yıa roıórдта каı ка入ウ́ yeúon amorta reae mepa ano to npor KYPIAKEE ANOIXTA ПА．КYшEAHE 5 ПNATEIA KYШENHE THA． 8624843

Kup Kผ́otas Eठん́ q
Mary
Kup Káota
Mary

3
H AESXHTOY АIEKOY STO MEFAPO MOYEIKHE
 xhaownis uououxís ms Evoúrns

\(\Delta \varepsilon-\Pi a 10 \pi \mu-6 \mu \mu, \Sigma а 10 \pi \mu-2, \mu \mu\)

\(\Delta \varepsilon-\Pi \alpha 10 \pi \mu-8: 30 \mu \mu, \Sigma а 10 \pi, \mu-2 \mu \mu . \& 6-8: 30 \mu \mu, К \cup 6-830 \mu \mu\). Пипророріес：72．82．159
\(\eta\) поוótๆта［i piótita］quality（f）
\(\eta\) Yeúon［i ghéfsi］taste（f）
Пл．＝платвía［platía］
ๆ రóon［i THósi］
\(\eta\) ппотьтіки́ ка́рта
［i pistotikí kárta］
عтท́бוoc／－a／－o［etisios／－a／－o］ то епाто́кıо［to epitókio］

ФПА［fi－pi－á］
\(\pi . \mu .=\pi \rho о \boldsymbol{\mu \varepsilon \sigma \eta \mu \beta \rho i ́ a s ~}\)
［pro mesimvías］
\(\mu . \mu .=\mu \varepsilon т а ́ ~ \mu \varepsilon о п \mu ß\) рías
［metá mesimrías］

o díakos［o THískos］
то Méyapo Mouđıkŕs
［to mégharo musikís］ клабıкóc／－n̄／－ó［klasikós／－i／－o］ \(\eta\) Eupónn［i evrópi］
\(s q .=\) square
instalment（f）
credit card（f）
annual
interest
VAT
a．m．\(=\) ante meridiem
pm．\(=\) post meridiem
club（f）
record（m）
Music Hall（ n ）
classic
Europe（f）
 mapaoráoewv
[katá tis iméres ton parastáseon] n mapáotaon [i parástasi] плпрофорієя [plirofories] то ठळ́po [to THóro]
during performance days

\section*{performance \\ information \\ present ( n )}

7 Mark ( \(\checkmark\) ) for true and \((X)\) for false.
Advert 1

b Eivaı \(\alpha\) voı \(\chi \tau \alpha ́ \kappa \alpha ́ \theta \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha\).
c 'Exouv \(\delta\) ט́o т \(\eta \lambda \varepsilon \varphi \omega v i \kappa \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~ \gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \varepsilon ́ \varsigma . ~\)


\section*{Advert 2}
e \(\Delta \varepsilon v\) вíval avoкк兀́ \(\tau \eta v\) Kирıакŋ́.
f \(T \eta \nu \Pi \varepsilon ́ \mu \pi \tau \eta ~ к \lambda \varepsilon i ́ v o u v ~ \sigma \tau ı \zeta ~ 3.00 \mu . \mu\).
g Avoí \(\gamma\) ouv \(\sigma \tau \iota \varsigma 8.30 \pi\). \(\mu\). ка́ \(\theta \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha\).
h \(\Delta \varepsilon v\) avoíyouv tıร Kupıaкє́s.
\(\kappa \lambda \varepsilon i v \omega\) (I close), \(\alpha\) voi \(\gamma \omega\) (I open)

\section*{Advert 3}
i To М

k \(\Gamma \iota \alpha \pi \lambda \eta \rho о \varphi о \rho i \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \sigma \tau о ~ \tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \varphi \omega v o ~ 7282159\).
\(1 \Delta \varepsilon \nu \alpha \nu 0 i \gamma \varepsilon ı \tau \imath \varsigma\) Kирı \(\alpha \kappa \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~ \chi \omega \rho i \varsigma ~ \pi \alpha \rho a ́ \sigma \tau \alpha \sigma \eta . ~\)

\section*{Mini test}

1 Can you remember the Greek for the following ten important words from this unit? Try to write your answers in transliteration or Greek script.
\begin{tabular}{lc} 
i shopping & vi foreigner/s \\
ii dress/es & vii apple/s \\
iii cream & viii orange/s \\
iv soon & ix white \\
v market/s & x black
\end{tabular}

2 Can you remember the following ten important phrases from this unit? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i Do you want company? vi What's your size?
ii I don't have it with me. vii Never mind!
iii Let's take the lift/elevator. viii Do you have bigger/better...?
iv It's on the fourth floor. ix Come here, next to me!
\(\mathbf{v}\) I'll ask the sales person. \(\mathbf{x}\) Remember the days of the week?
3 The five phrases below are given in the present tense. Can you change them into the future tense? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i [telióno símera] T \(\tau \lambda \varepsilon \iota \omega ́ v \omega \sigma \eta{ }^{\mu} \mu \varepsilon \rho \alpha\).
ii [vlépo tileórasi] B \(\lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \omega \omega \tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon o ́ \rho \alpha \sigma \eta\).
iii [kséro eliniká] छé \(\rho \omega\) E \(\lambda \lambda \eta \nu \iota \kappa \alpha ́\).
iv [káno ghimnastikí] Káv \(\omega\) ү \(\nu \mu \nu \alpha \sigma \tau ı \kappa \eta ์ . ~\)
v [tró-o musaká] T \(\rho \omega\) ó \(\omega\) ноvб \(\alpha \kappa \alpha ́\).

Check your progress so far. Once you have completed the following exercises, compare your answers with the correct ones, which can be found at the back of the book. Identify any areas that still need some work and go over them again before you start the next unit.

1 Respond to the following situations in Greek:
a How would you ask: 'Where's the station?', 'Where's the square?' and 'Where's the centre?'?
b Someone speaks too fast for you, tell him: 'I don't understand Greek well. Can you speak a little bit slower?'.

 understand everything?
d You're looking at apples. Ask for their price. The answer was 'Ev \(\alpha \varepsilon \cup \rho \omega\) ' тo кı \(\lambda o\) '. How expensive are they? Ask for three kilos anyway.
e You ask a friend to go to the park with you. Her reply is 'M \(\varepsilon \tau \alpha \pi\) о́ \(1 \alpha \propto\) ท́ то \(\alpha \cup \tau о к i v \eta \tau о ;\) What did she ask?
f Ask for a map at a \(\pi \varepsilon \rho i \pi \tau \varepsilon \rho o\). As soon as you get it ask for the price.
g You are in a travel agency. Ask if there is a daily flight to Thessaloniki. The answer is positive. Now ask how many flights there are a day and what is the timetable.
h Ask for the bus timetable from Athens to Thessaloniki and when you have to book the bus seats.
i The price is \(\varepsilon\) íкoनt \(\pi \varepsilon \in v \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon \cup \rho \omega \dot{c}\). First, how much is it? Second, ask if this is the price for one way or a return trip.
j You are at a department store looking for shirts. The sales person asks: ' \(\Sigma \alpha \varsigma ~ \alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma o u v ~ \tau ’ \alpha v o ı к \tau \alpha ́ ~ ท ́ ~ \tau \alpha ~ \sigma к о и ́ \rho \alpha ~\)
 What did s/he ask and what is a possible answer from you?
2 Below is a list of many colours you already know, and some new ones. Can you match the list on the left with the list on the right?


In this unit you will review - simple directions
- purchasing tickets and making reservations
- telling the time
- enquiring about travelling
- enquiring about rooms and making hotel reservations
- enquiring about prices and buying things
- colours
- the numbers 101-10000

3 Below is a list of different kinds of fabric. Can you match the list on the left with the list on the right?
b You want to get to \(\mathrm{AN} \Theta \mathrm{I} \Delta \Omega \mathrm{N}\) 27. Luckily you've got the following map. You are on the corner of \(\Lambda\). \(\Sigma\) ҮГГРОY (Syngrou Avenue) and XAPOKOПOY street. Say aloud and write down how to get there.

c Imagine you are in a Greek town, standing where the x is marked on the map below. You will hear three people asking about the square, the school and the station.
Which letters on the plan correspond to these places?
5 Name the means of transport below. (Here's some help: for d use \(\mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \pi o ́ \delta \iota \alpha\), and for \(\mathbf{k} \tau \rho \varepsilon ́ \chi o v \tau \alpha \varsigma\).



a

c

e

d

f

g

i

h


8 The sentences below are jumbled up. Put them in the right order adding the time at the beginning of each phrase. The times are: 10:00, 10:15, 11:30, 13:00, 14:30, 15:30.
\(\qquad\)

\(\qquad\) \(\pi \eta \gamma \alpha i v \varepsilon 1 ~ \gamma l \alpha ~ \psi \dot{v} v \alpha\).
\(\qquad\) \(\sigma \eta \kappa \omega \nu \varepsilon \tau \alpha 1 \alpha \pi\) о́ то крєßа́тı.
\(\qquad\) т \(\omega\) ตє \(\mu \varepsilon \sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon \rho ı \alpha v o ́\).
e \(\qquad\)
 \(\pi \eta \gamma \alpha i v \varepsilon \iota \quad \sigma \tau 0 \mu \pi \alpha \rho \gamma 1 \alpha \mu i ́ \alpha \mu \pi \dot{\rho} \rho \alpha\).
D Listen again to the second dialogue in Unit 9 and fill in the missing words. If you don't have the recording, try to fill the gaps using the words in the box on the next page.



\section*{Пшлпти́s l \(\omega\) ávva Mary \\ I wávva \\ Mary
l \(\omega\) ávva} \(\Sigma \operatorname{tov}\) тغ́тарто，\(\sigma\) то b \(\qquad\) avठ̄ııќv． Mary \(\varepsilon\) غ́a va пápouиц то c \(\qquad\) ．
Еү⿳㇒ \(\theta a\) av \(\varepsilon \beta \omega\) aпó тıç бка́入єৎ．Ta c \(\qquad\) poßía！ عívaı по入ú \(\mu\) ккра́ каı દ́Хळ \(\qquad\) To A日qvaía
 Mary Eviá\} \(\varepsilon\) ．
इع 入íyo ．．．
 \(\qquad\) ！

 поикá \(\mu\) га；
Пшлクти́я
l \(\omega\) ávva
Oa ßpoú \(\mu \varepsilon\) \(\mu \varepsilon ү a ́ \lambda \eta ~ g ~\) \(\qquad\) \(\varepsilon \delta \omega \dot{ }\) ．Eínaı oíyoupn．Koita！

Mary乏uvíӨ \(\omega\) c avoxtá kaı i \(\qquad\) áoாฺo，бાદ̇入，
 apéoouv taj \(\qquad\) поика́ \(\mu \iota \sigma a\) a \(\lambda \lambda a ́ ~ \delta \varepsilon v ~ т о и ~\) apと́бouv kaӨóخou．
IWávva
Tık \(\qquad\)甲орáعı；
Mary
Meaaío ท́ то 36 I \(\qquad\) －．



In this unit you will learn how to －make telephone calls
－make arrangements to meet someone
－suggest what to do and where to meet
－talk about business plans

\section*{D1 Is there a public phone？}

Tim is organizing a meeting with a colleague who works for Tра́лє弓 \(\alpha\) Пí \(\tau \varepsilon \omega \varsigma\) Credit Bank．



 кáv \(\omega\) ह́va т \(\eta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \varphi \omega \omega 0 ;\)
Перıптера́я
Топıкó ท́ иперабтько́；
\(\operatorname{Tim} \quad\) Tomiкó，\(\varepsilon \delta \omega \dot{\omega} \sigma \not \subset \vee\) A Áŕva．

Tim Euxapıotá ．．（Пaipveı tov apıөرó）．．．Naı，үعıa бac．＾є́үouaı Tim Johnson．Өa ń \(\theta \varepsilon \lambda a\) va клєío
 Өa \(\mu\) поройбє va \(\mu \varepsilon\) ठєı；

Tim Aúpıo \(\theta a\) ñtav ка入útepa yıa \(\mu \varepsilon ́ v a\) ，av \(\varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~\) סuvatóv．


Tim Naı \(\mu \pi о \rho \omega ́, ~ \varepsilon u \chi a p ı \sigma t \omega ́ ~ т о \lambda u ́ . ~ Ө a ~ o a c ̧ ~ \delta \omega ~ a u ́ p ı o ~ o t ı ৎ ~\) 2.00.


Xaגaof то періпттро тоткко́с／－ŋ́／－о́ итграбтіко́ç－ŋ̆／－о́ паípveı tov apı日白 лह́youa

 раvт \(\&\) ßои́ то \(\rho \mathbf{~ a v t \varepsilon ß о и ́ ~}\) өа \(\mu\) порои́бє av عívaı ठuvatóv －перıптєрás

Is there a public phone （I can use）？（lit．Do you have a phone（I can use）？）
out of order
kiosk（ n ）／newsstand
local
long distance
he dials（lit．takes）the number my name is（lit．I am called） I would like
I＇d like to make an appointment （lit．＇close＇an appointment） appointment（ n ）
he would be able to，he could if it is possible news stand salesperson／ owner（m）

\section*{D2 At Amanatides＇office}

Граниатв́ая Калпиц́ра бас．Парака入ю；
Tim Ka入пиє́pa oac．＇Ехш pavtєßoú \(\mu \varepsilon\) tov к． A \(\mu\) avatión．

Tim
 к．A \(\mu\) avatiō \(\eta\) ．\(\Delta 0 u \lambda \varepsilon \dot{1} \omega\) otףv Westminster Bank．
 عбшт
甲 \(\omega \mathrm{vá} \xi \omega\) عү⿳亠
Tim Euxapiotá ．．．
Грацнатє́aс Паракала́，аколоиӨท்бтє \(\mu \varepsilon\) ．
Tim Xaipete ки́рıє Apavatión．Xaípouaı mou oac ६avaß入є́п \(\omega\) ．
 каре́кла．
 عíval éva \(\mu\) rouká入ı ouíokl yıa oaç．

 хаıрєті́бната \(\mu\) ои．Na \(\mu \eta \vee\) то \(\varepsilon \varepsilon \chi\) а́бєтє！
Tim＇Oxı，óxı．\(\Delta \varepsilon\) өa to \(\xi \varepsilon \chi\) á \(\sigma \omega\) ．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline парака＾ы； & What can I do for you？ \\
\hline каві́бт & How can I help you？ sit down \\
\hline r＇óvopa \({ }^{\text {ofac }}\) & your name？ \\
\hline ovopá̧opaı & my name is（lit．I＇m named） \\
\hline  & colleague \\
\hline రоu入をúف & I work \\
\hline Өa tov nápw ото عобтеріко́．．． & I＇ll call his extension（line） \\
\hline катєßӑ¢еı то акоиотıко́ & she is hanging up the receiver \\
\hline то акоибтіко́ & receiver（ n ） \\
\hline wváそu & l call \\
\hline 0入ouӨzíot \(\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{1}\) & follow m \\
\hline хаі́ретє & hello（formal） \\
\hline па́ртє \(\mu\) Іа каре́кла & take a seat \\
\hline та хаוреті́биата & greetings／regards \\
\hline عк \(\boldsymbol{\mu}\) ¢́pous \({ }^{\text {oas }}\) & on your behalf \\
\hline өеррио́тєро¢／－п／－о & warmer \\
\hline  & my warmest wishes \\
\hline \(\eta\) عuxи́ & wish（f） \\
\hline ¢ілıко́теро¢／－П／－0 & friendlier \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

> та 甲ıлико́тєра хаıрєті́бцата \(\mu\) ои va \(\mu \eta\) v то दєхव́aعтє！

> द£Xv心́

my best（lit．friendlier）regards don＇t forget that！ I forget

The president of a UK－based company is visiting Mr Amanatides and exploring the possibility of setting up a branch of her company in Greece．Tim introduces her to Mr Amanatides．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Apavatioths & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Xaip \(\omega\) по入u кupia Smith（ \(\Sigma \mu i \theta\) ）．Ка \(\lambda \omega \sigma 0 \rho\) \(\sigma \pi \eta v\) E \(\lambda \lambda\) d́סa．Ka日íqe．} \\
\hline Smith & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular}} \\
\hline A \(\mu\) avationn & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular}} \\
\hline Smith & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{＇Eva ve¢，av ס¢v oas кáveı ко́mo．} \\
\hline Tim & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Apavaríons & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{ ouvepya⿱ía．} \\
\hline Sm & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Tim & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Smith & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
va \\
av \(\delta \varepsilon v\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
¢ yvopiow ．．． \\
xaípo поגú проота日ผ́ \(\eta\) ка́рта uпе́poxa накápı \\
прооче́рш o ava廿uktiкó aç кáveı ко́по \\
\(\eta\) трáneそа عAní̧し \\
दєкıvш́ \\
n ouvepyaбía عúxopaı \\
тo aúotnua апєそıко́¢／－ŋ̆／－о́
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
let me introduce ．．．to you \\
glad to meet you \\
Itry \\
card（f） \\
excellent \\
I wish／would that／if only／may \\
1 offer \\
refreshment（ n ） \\
if it＇s no trouble（to you） \\
bank（f） \\
I hope \\
I start \\
co－operation（f） \\
I wish／I hope \\
system（ n ） \\
banking
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Language notes}

\section*{Greek kiosks}

To \(\boldsymbol{\pi \varepsilon \rho i ́ \pi \tau \varepsilon \rho o , ~ o f ~ g r e a t ~ i m p o r t a n c e ~ i n ~ e v e r y d a y ~ G r e e k ~ l i f e , ~ d o e s ~ n o t ~}\) just sell sweets，magazines and newspapers．The kiosks are free－ standing，central booths－usually one square metre－and you can ask there for directions，information on local properties，local gossip and so on．
O \(\pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \dot{\rho} \varsigma\)（the owner）will sell anything from stationery to children＇s toys，and from ice－cream to worry beads！There is usually a public pay phone and in remote villages this could serve most of the local inhabitants．
Below is a list of what is readily available at a Greek \(\boldsymbol{\pi} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\rho} \pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \mathrm{f}\) ：


\section*{D Introductions}

As you now know there are many different ways of saying＇my name
 \(\mu \mathbf{o u}\) عíval，but remember also \(\mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} v \varepsilon\) ．These all mean＇my name is＇． When referring to your first name you can use \(\mu \boldsymbol{\kappa} \boldsymbol{\rho}\) ó óvo \(\boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\alpha}\)（lit． small name）and for your last name or surname \(\varepsilon \pi i \theta \varepsilon \tau \%\) or \(\varepsilon \pi \omega v v \mu\) ．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & What＇s your last name？ \\
\hline  & Write your surname． \\
\hline  & What＇s your first name？ \\
\hline  & My name is Konstantine． \\
\hline \(\Pi \omega ¢ ¢ \lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \sigma \alpha 1 ;\) & What＇s your name？ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Ovoнó，

\section*{This is my card}

Kápra here means business card；it can also mean postcard and can be used in with various other words：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \(\pi \iota \sigma \tau \omega \tau \iota \kappa \eta \chi^{\kappa \alpha ́ \rho \tau \alpha}\) & credit card \\
\hline \(\tau \rho \alpha \pi \varepsilon \zeta\) ıкท́ ко́ \(¢ \tau \alpha\) & bank card \\
\hline  & phone card \\
\hline \(\varepsilon \kappa \pi \tau \omega \tau \iota \kappa \eta \chi^{\kappa}\) ќ \(\rho \tau \alpha\) & discount card \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 Telephone Company has installed digital phones for public use in several central locations．You need a \(\tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon \varphi \omega\) viкí кópt \(\alpha\) from a \(\pi \varepsilon \rho i \pi \tau \varepsilon \rho 0\) ，or from other shops with the sign TH （Phone cards on sale here）（THAE－甲 \(\mathbf{v 1 \kappa \varepsilon} \varsigma-K A P T E \Sigma\) ）．The telephone instructions are all in Greek．You might need these most important ones：
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
BA TTE THN KAPTA & INSERT CARD \\
BГA＾TE THN KAPTA & TAKE CARD OUT \\
\(\triangle E N ~ \Lambda E I T O Y P \Gamma E I ~\) & OUT OF ORDER \\
（lit．it doesn＇t function） \\
XA \(\Lambda A \Sigma M E N O ~\) & OUT OF ORDER \\
BムABH & OUT OF ORDER（lit．malfunction）
\end{tabular}

Don＇t forget these other useful phrases：
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \tau \circ \pi \iota \kappa o ́ ~ \tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \varphi \omega v o \\
& v \pi \varepsilon \rho \alpha \sigma \tau ı \kappa o ́ ~ \tau \eta \lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \varphi \omega \vee O
\end{aligned}
\]
local telephone call long－distance telephone call

The word \(\tau \eta \lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \varphi \omega v\) actually refers to the telephone itself，but the word has replaced \(\tau \boldsymbol{\eta} \lambda \varepsilon \varphi \omega ์ \eta \mu \mu\)（telephone call）in most instances． You also know：
\(\tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon \varphi \omega v \eta \tau \eta \varsigma^{\varsigma}\)
\(\alpha\) кovøтıкó
operator（as a person）or answering machine receiver

\section*{If it＇s no trouble for／to you}

Here are some Greek phrases to learn by heart：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \(\mathrm{A} v(\delta \varepsilon) ~ \sigma o v / \sigma \alpha \varsigma\) ко́veı ко́ло． & If it is（no）trouble tolfor \\
\hline Av（ \(\delta \varepsilon v\) ）qívar \(\delta u v a \tau o ́\). & If it is（not）possible． \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Av}(\delta \varepsilon v) \varepsilon \pi \iota \tau \rho \varepsilon ̇ \pi \varepsilon \tau \alpha \downarrow\). & If it is（not）allowed． \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\(\mathrm{Av}(\delta \varepsilon v) \varepsilon \pi ı \tau \rho \varepsilon ́ \pi \varepsilon \tau \alpha 1\). If it is（not）allowed．

The word кóno（toil）has many useful meanings in different
 （Greek without toil！／Greek without hard work！）．If you look back at the earlier units，you will see how far you have come Congratulations！
Study the examples below and see how important кónos is．Don＇t

 \(\Delta \varepsilon v\) عíval каӨо́̀ou ко́toç．It＇s no bother at all．

Ma日aivต E \(\lambda \lambda \eta v ⿺ 𠃊 \alpha \dot{\alpha} \chi \omega \rho i \varsigma \quad I\) learn Greek without any

ко́то．

Eíval ұa \(\mu\) ह́vo̧ ко́то̧．

It＇s worthwhile．
It＇s a waste of energy／effort．

\section*{Grammar}

\section*{1 Oa used as＇will＇or＇would＇}

In Unit 9 ，you met \(\boldsymbol{\theta} \boldsymbol{\alpha}\)（will）in the future tense．In this unit， \(\boldsymbol{\theta} \boldsymbol{\alpha}\) was used in three other different sentences：
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\(\theta \alpha \dot{\eta} \theta \varepsilon \lambda \alpha\) & I would like \\
\(\theta \alpha \mu \pi \rho \rho(\dot{0} \sigma \alpha\) & \(I\) would be able \\
\(\theta \alpha \dot{\eta} \mu \mathrm{O} v\) & \(I\) would be be
\end{tabular}

A fourth example is：\(\theta \alpha \pi \rho \circ \tau \tau \mu\) ov́ \(\alpha \alpha\) I would prefer（the conditional tense）from Unit 8.

Here they are in full：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  & I would like & Өа \(\mu\) порои́ба & I would be able \\
\hline  & you would like & өа \(\mu\) порои́бе¢ & you would be able \\
\hline  & he／she／it would like & өа \(\mu\) порои́бє & he／she would be able \\
\hline  & we would like & өа \(\mu\) порои́ба \(\frac{1}{}\) & we would be able \\
\hline Өa өغ́入атє & you would like & өа \(\mu\) порои́батв & you would be able \\
\hline \(\theta a \eta \dot{\eta} \theta \varepsilon \lambda a v\) & they would like & өa \(\mu\) порои́баv & they would be able \\
\hline Өa ńpouv & I would be & Ва поотиои́ба & I would prefer \\
\hline өa ṅoouv & you would be & Өа протıиои́бєऽ & you would prefer \\
\hline \(\theta\) 仿 & he／she／it would be & Өа протцойбє & he／she／it would prefer \\
\hline Өa ńpaotav & we would be & Өа протцои́оаие & we would prefer \\
\hline Oa ńoaotav & you would be & өа протнои́бате & you would prefer \\
\hline Өa & they would be & Өa протןнои́av & they would prefer \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

English will and would are replaced in Greek with \(\theta \alpha\) followed by a verb in different tenses：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\theta \alpha\) ө́̇ \(\lambda \omega\) & I will like & \(\theta \alpha \dot{\eta} \theta \varepsilon \lambda \alpha\) & like \\
\hline \(\theta \alpha\) عíua & I will be & \(\theta \alpha \dot{n} \mu \mathrm{ouv}\) & \(I\) would be \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{2 The connector word va}

You will have noticed the extensive use of \(\mathbf{v a}\) to connect two verbs． Some examples from this unit are：
M \(\pi \mathbf{o \rho} \dot{\omega}\) va кávш．
\(\Theta \alpha\) ท̇ \(\theta \varepsilon \lambda \alpha\) v \(\alpha \kappa \lambda \varepsilon i \sigma \omega\).
I am able to do
I would like to make．
He is able to see you．

It is essential for you to remember here that the verb form of the second verb（the subjunctive－see the Glossary of grammatical terms，page 255）takes the same verb forms in the future tense preceded by \(\theta \boldsymbol{\alpha}\) ．Notice that，in the following examples，the same changes occur in the future and the subjunctive．All verbs are from Unit 9 （Grammar point 1）．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Main verb form} & Future verb form & Subjunctive verb form \\
\hline  & to end &  & \(\theta \varepsilon ̇ \lambda \omega\) va \(\tau \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon i \omega \prime \sigma \omega\) \\
\hline minyaivo & to go & Өa пáa & \(\theta \varepsilon ̇ \lambda \omega \omega\) va ná \(\omega\) \\
\hline \(\beta \lambda \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime} \omega\) & to see & \(\theta \mathrm{a} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \omega\) & \(\theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega\) va \(\delta \omega\) \\
\hline aveßaiva & to go up & Өa avé \(\beta \omega / \mathrm{av} \varepsilon \beta{ }^{\text {co }}\) & \(\theta \varepsilon ̇ \lambda \omega\) va avéß \(\omega\) \\
\hline р \(\omega\) Tá \(\omega\)（ \({ }^{\text {a }}\) ） & to ask & Өa \(\rho \omega\) тtion & \(\theta \varepsilon ̇ \lambda \omega\) va \(\rho \omega\) тíjo \\
\hline трف́ف & to eat & Өa ¢áw & \(\theta \varepsilon ̇ \lambda \omega ~ v a ~ ¢ a ́ \omega ~\) \\
\hline \(\varphi \varepsilon\) úy \(\omega\) & to leave & Өa ¢úүш & \(\theta \varepsilon ̇ \lambda \omega\) va ¢úY \(\omega\) \\
\hline пaipvo & to take & Өa пápo & Өغ́̇ो \({ }^{\text {va }}\) пáp \(\omega\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The verb form is the same in the future and subjunctive．Refer to Unit 9 again for the full conjugation of this verb form．

You also use this verb form in situations where two verbs in the same sentence have different personal pronouns，as in＇I want him to go＇．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Өغ́入 \(\omega\) va mác & I want（me）to go \\
\hline \(\theta \varepsilon\) ¢́八 \(\omega\) va ruac & I want you to go \\
\hline \(\theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega\) va пáeı & I want him／her／it to go \\
\hline Өé̀ \(\omega\) va rápre & I want us to go \\
\hline Өé入 \(\omega\) va пáte & I want you to go \\
\hline ө乇́入ん va náv（e） & I want them to go \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\Theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega\) va \(\pi \alpha ́ v \varepsilon\).
©é̀el va \(\pi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \omega\) ．

I want them to go．
He wants me to go．

\section*{3 Subjunctive}

The subjunctive has two main functions in Greek．The first one was mentioned in the previous paragraph－as the second verb in a sentence preceded by va：
\(\Theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega \boldsymbol{v} \boldsymbol{\alpha} \alpha \dot{\alpha} \omega\) ．
I want to go．

The second main function is more idiomatic．The simplest way of getting to grips with this function of the subjunctive is to learn examples in phrases as you come across them．There were many examples of this second，idiomatic function of \(\boldsymbol{\nu} \boldsymbol{\alpha}\) in the three dialogues of this unit．Look at the following list of examples：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \({ }^{\prime} \operatorname{Eva} \lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau\) ó \(\mathbf{v a} \boldsymbol{\delta} \boldsymbol{\omega}\) то \(\pi \rho о ́ \gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha ́\) тоv． & Just a minute，let me see（so I can see）his schedule． \\
\hline \(\mathbf{N a} \tau\rceil \varsigma \delta \dot{\sigma} \sigma \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \tau \tau \varsigma ~ \theta \varepsilon \rho \mu о ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon \varsigma\) \(\varepsilon \cup \chi \varepsilon ́ \varsigma \mu \circ\) ． & Give her my best regards． （lit．（I hope）you（to）give her my best regards） \\
\hline \(\mathbf{N} \boldsymbol{\alpha} \mu \eta \nu\) то \(\bar{\xi} \varepsilon \chi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\) ！ & Don＇t forget that！（lit．（I hope） （you）not to forget that！＇） \\
\hline \(\mathrm{Na} \sigma \alpha \varsigma \gamma v \omega \rho\) í \(\sigma \omega\) tov kúpro Smith． & Let me introduce Mr Smith to you． （lit．（I would like）to introduce to you Mr Smith．） \\
\hline Maкápı va \(\mu \imath \lambda о\) о́ \(\sigma \alpha \nu\) ó \(\lambda \mathrm{ol}\) と́ \(\tau \sigma!\) & If only everybody could speak like this！（lit．（I wish that） everybody speaks so！） \\
\hline  & Can I offer you anything？ （lit．（Can）I（to）offer you anything？） \\
\hline  & Shall I go？（lit．（May）Ito go？） \\
\hline \({ }^{\prime} \mathrm{E} \lambda \alpha \boldsymbol{\nu} \boldsymbol{\alpha} \mu \varepsilon \delta \varepsilon ı ¢\). & \begin{tabular}{l}
Come and see me． \\
（lit．Come to see me）
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Practice}

1 Respond to the following situations you are likely to encounter in Greek．
a You are at a \(\pi \varepsilon \rho i \pi \tau \varepsilon \rho o\) ．Ask the \(\pi \varepsilon \rho ı \pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́ \varsigma\) for one local and one long－distance telephone call．
b Introduce yourself and say where you work．
c Someone is saying：Па \(\alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \omega\) ，фкодоu \(\theta \varepsilon i \sigma \tau \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon\) ．What will you do？
d Someone is visiting you．How could you say＇Sit down＇or ＇Have a seat．＇？

\section*{\(\pi \rho o ́ \gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha ́ ~ \tau о v\).}

\(\varepsilon \cup \chi \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~ \mu о v\).

> (lit. (I hope) you (to) give her my best regards） （you）not to forget that＇） Let me introduce Mr Smith to you． （lit．（I would like）to introduce Mr Smith．） If only everybody could speak this！（iit．（I wish that） everybody speaks so！） （lit（Can）I（to）offer you anything？）

Come and see me．
（lit．Come to see me）

Practice
e You are talking to a colleague．How could you say：＇My regards to your wife．＇？
f Use the phrase＇Don＇t forget that！＇．
g Introduce Mr Smith to your friend．
h Introduce \(\Gamma \imath \omega \rho \gamma o s\) to \(\Gamma \imath \alpha \dot{\alpha} v \eta \varsigma\) ．
i Welcome someone at your home．Write out both phrases．
2 Match each question with the most appropriate answer．



d Xaípєбаı \(\pi о \cup \mu \varepsilon \xi \alpha \nu \alpha \beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \varepsilon \iota ร ;\)
e \(\quad \mathrm{N} \alpha\) боט \(\pi \rho о \sigma \varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho \omega\) ка́ \(\tau 1 ;\)
i Mıбо́ \(\lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau о ́ v \alpha \delta \omega\) то \(\pi \rho o ́ \gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha \mu о \nu\) ．

iii \(N a \imath \pi \alpha ́ \rho \alpha \pi о \lambda u ́\).
iv \(\Gamma \iota \alpha\) vлєрабтıкó．＇Eגє兀є \(\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho \eta \tau \eta \eta^{\text {（unit metre）；}}\)
v \(\Sigma \cup \gamma v \omega ́ \mu \eta \not \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha ́\) cival \(\chi \alpha \lambda \alpha \sigma \mu \varepsilon ́ v o\).
3 Rearrange these lines to make up a dialogue．
a Nal a \(\pi\) ó \(\tau \iota \varsigma ~ 8.30 \pi . \mu .-2.00 \mu . \mu\) ．
b Eíval \(\delta \dot{0} o \pi \alpha \rho \alpha ́ \chi \varepsilon \varepsilon ́ \tau \alpha \rho \tau o\).
c \(\quad \Sigma \varepsilon \pi 01 \alpha \tau \rho \alpha ́ \pi \varepsilon \zeta \alpha \theta \alpha \pi \alpha \varsigma ;\)
d Ev́xoual va \(\pi \dot{\alpha} \omega \pi \rho \imath v(v a) \kappa \lambda \varepsilon i ́ \sigma o v v\).
e По́тє avoíyouv ol \(\tau \rho \alpha ́ \pi \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon \varsigma ; ~ \Xi \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \imath \varsigma ; ~\)
f \(\mathrm{T} \imath \omega \rho \alpha\) عívaı \(\tau \omega \rho \rho \alpha\) ；
g \(\Sigma \tau \eta \nu\) Т \(\rho \dot{\alpha} \pi \varepsilon \zeta \alpha\) Піб \(\tau \varepsilon \omega \varsigma\).
D 4 Complete the dialogue using the information in italics．

You a Ineed Nicholas because his Greek is very good．
甲тпvóтєрос．
You b I don＇t care who is cheaper．I care who is better！

You
c Let＇s start with Nicholas and if there is a problem with（проß入пиатıки́）co－operation， then we will see．
Apavatíons Mпореí va عívaı по入ú apyá tóte．
You d It＇s never too late！
 you have right）

5 Match the words on the left with those on the right．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline a & толıко́ & & esoteric \\
\hline b & \(\alpha \rho ı\) ¢о́́s & & system \\
\hline c & \(\tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \varphi \omega \sim\) & & schedule／programme \\
\hline d & \(\varepsilon \sigma \omega \tau \varepsilon \rho ⿺ 𠃊 ⿴ 囗 ⿱ 一 兀\) & & all \\
\hline e & к \(\alpha\) ¢ \(\tau \alpha\) & & arithmetic \\
\hline f & бט́бтŋ \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & vi & telephone \\
\hline g & \(\pi \rho о ́ \gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha\) & vii & magazine／periodical \\
\hline h &  & viii & topic（al） \\
\hline i & ó \(\lambda\) ot & ix & appointment／rendezvous \\
\hline j & \(\pi \varepsilon \rho 1\) о̇ко́ & & card \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

6 Write out the future or subjunctive forms of the following verbs？
\[
\begin{array}{rr}
\text { i } & \theta \alpha / v \alpha \\
\text { ii } & \theta \alpha / v \alpha \\
\text { iii } & \theta \alpha / v \alpha \\
\text { iv } & \theta \alpha / v \alpha \\
\text { v } & \theta \alpha / v \alpha \\
\text { vi } & \theta \alpha / v \alpha \\
\text { vii } & \theta \alpha / v \alpha \\
\text { viii } & \theta \alpha / v \alpha
\end{array}
\]
g \(\tau \rho \omega\) ．vii \(\theta \alpha / v \alpha\)
7 Use your translation skills to say the following in Greek．
a I want to go to the square．
b Hello！I have an appointment with Mr Petrou．
c He wants us to go to Thessaloniki tomorrow．
d I would like a single room with a bath and a TV．
e Where＇s the restaurant？
f That would have been（lit．would be－in Greek）better for me．
g I would prefer a room with a view．
h A refreshment（a soda）if it＇s no trouble for you．
8 Can you recognize some of the words you have learned in this unit？ Remember you can find the words horizontally and vertically．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline\(H\) & \(\Sigma\) & \(A\) & \(\Sigma\) & \(T\) & \(A\) & \(N\) & \(\Pi\) \\
\hline\(\Theta\) & \(K\) & \(A\) & I & P & O & \(\Sigma\) & A \\
\hline E & \(\Lambda\) & A & T & \(\Omega\) & P & A & I \\
\hline\(\Lambda\) & E & O & M & \(\Omega\) & \(\Sigma\) & T & P \\
\hline A & N & E & B & \(\Omega\) & T & H & N \\
\hline B & E & K & I & N & H & \(\Sigma\) & \(\Omega\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

D Listen to Dialogue 3 of this unit again and fill in the missing words．If you don＇t have the recording try to fill in the gaps using the words in the box below．

Tim
Na oac a \(\qquad\) tnv kupia Smith．
Apavatióņ
b \(\qquad\) по入ú kupía Smith \((\Sigma \mu \operatorname{l})\) ． Ka入шoopíбate \(\sigma t \eta v\) E \(\lambda \lambda a ́ \delta a . c\) \(\qquad\) —．
Smith Kı \(\varepsilon\) үш́ b \(\qquad\) по入ú．\(\Delta \varepsilon v\) \(\mu ı \lambda a ́ \omega ~ к a \lambda a ́ ~\)
 \(\qquad\) Autń عívaı \(\eta\) кápтa Hou．
Apavariōņ Mı \(\lambda a ́ r \varepsilon\) e
ع́т \(\sigma!~ M a ~\) \(\qquad\) ！Makápı va \(\mu\) ı入oúoav ó久oı عтоt！Ma c \(\qquad\) c \(\qquad\) ！Na oas f \(\qquad\) \(\omega ;\)
Smith ＇Eva ves，av ठєv oaç кáveı g \(\qquad\) －．
Tim
Apavarions Kı \(\varepsilon\) va \(\mu\) ктрıo үıa \(\mu \varepsilon ́ v a\).
 \(\qquad\)
 ка入ńi \(\qquad\) －．
Smith Kı عүш́ autó \(\mathbf{j}\) \(\qquad\)
Tim
 anó \(\mu\) र́va．
Smith \(N a \mu \eta k\) \(\qquad\) ！\(\Sigma \varepsilon\) I \(\qquad\) yıatí \(\ddagger\) épeıs

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
xpعıáそoual \\
үv \(\omega\) pío \(\omega\)
\end{tabular}} & \(\varepsilon\) ย́xouat & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{xaipm \(\quad \pi\)} & проотаӨа́ \\
\hline & ¢ưYعic & \(\varepsilon \lambda \pi i \zeta \varepsilon_{l}\) & katiote & ко́то \\
\hline \(\pi \mathrm{mo}\) & ¢ \(¢ \rho \omega\) & ouvepyaoia & ur & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{A little extra！}

\section*{Greek banks}

Read the following text about Greek banks carefully，then try questions 10 and 11 on pages 169 and 170.








 Sívouv \(\sigma u v \alpha ́ \lambda \lambda \alpha \gamma \mu \alpha\) ．Oı \(\omega \rho \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \tau \omega v ~ \tau \rho \alpha \pi \varepsilon \zeta \omega v ~ \sigma u v \eta ่ \theta \omega \varsigma ~\) عivaı \(\alpha \pi\) о́ \(\tau \imath \varsigma ~ 8.00 \pi\) ．\(\mu\) ．\(\mu \varepsilon ́ \chi \rho ı \tau \imath \varsigma ~ 2.00 \mu . \mu\) ．к \(\alpha \dot{\theta} \varepsilon \Delta \varepsilon \cup \tau \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \alpha\) \(\mu \varepsilon ́ \chi \rho ı ~ П \varepsilon ́ \mu \pi \tau \eta ~ к \alpha ı ~ \sigma \tau \eta \varsigma ~ 1.30 \mu . \mu . ~ \tau \eta \nu ~ П \alpha \rho а \sigma к \varepsilon \cup \eta \dot{~ . ~} \Sigma \tau \eta \nu\)
 ó \(\pi \omega \varsigma \eta\) Westminster，\(\eta\) Barclays，\(\eta\) Citibank \(\kappa \alpha 1 \alpha \alpha \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \varsigma\) \(\pi о \lambda \lambda \varepsilon ́ \varsigma\). М \(\pi о \rho \varepsilon i ́ ~ к \alpha v \varepsilon ́ v \alpha \varsigma ~ v \alpha ~ \varepsilon ́ \chi \varepsilon \iota ~ \lambda \varepsilon \varphi \tau \alpha ́ ~ \sigma \varepsilon ~ \sigma v v \alpha ́ \lambda \lambda \alpha \gamma \mu \alpha\)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
several \\
resemblance（f） \\
similar \\
more than（lit．over than） \\
private \\
except for \\
state \\
national \\
commercial \\
credit（ f ） \\
Ionian \\
agriculture \\
labour（f） \\
almost \\
machine（f） \\
I accept \\
I give \\
exchange（ n ） \\
until \\
foreign \\
somebody（m）／ \\
somebody（ f\() /\) something（ n ） \\
money（pl．） \\
both（lit．and the two）
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

10 Mark（ \(\checkmark\) ）for true and \((X)\) for false．



d Мєрıкє́ \(\tau \rho \dot{\alpha} \pi \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \delta i v o u v ~ \sigma u v \alpha ́ \lambda \lambda \alpha \gamma \mu \alpha\).

f H Westminster \(\varepsilon\) ívaı A \(\gamma \gamma \lambda \iota \kappa \eta \dot{\jmath} \tau \rho \alpha \dot{\alpha} \pi \varepsilon \zeta \alpha\).


11 Answer the following questions.
 \(\tau \rho \alpha \pi \varepsilon \zeta\) кко́ \(\sigma ט ́ \sigma \tau \eta \mu \alpha\);



e Поıєऽ т \(\rho \alpha ́ \pi \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \delta \varepsilon ́ \chi о v \tau \alpha \imath ~ \eta ́ ~ \delta i ́ v o u v ~ \sigma ט v \alpha ́ \lambda \lambda \alpha \gamma \mu \alpha ;\)


\section*{Some facts worth knowing}
- In a list of the 20 most profitable companies on the Greek stock market, the first five places are held by the five largest banks. The next 15 places go to other banks, investment companies, and dairy, cigarette and canning companies.
- More than \(50 \%\) of Greeks have independent sources of income
 tradespeople ( \(\varepsilon\) нпороו), around \(5 \%\) are hired workers ( \(\mu\) Io \(\theta \omega \boldsymbol{\omega}\) oi), more than \(15 \%\) are freelance/self-employed


- One in two Greeks has a phone ( \(\boldsymbol{T \eta \lambda \dot { \varepsilon } \varphi \omega v o \text { ), almost one in three }}\) has a radio (pádıo), and nearly one in four has a TV set (тплео́paoŋ).

\section*{Mini test}

1 Can you remember the Greek for the following ten important words from this unit? Try to write your answers in transliteration or Greek script.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
i telephone/s & vi later \\
ii kiosk/s & vii tomorrow \\
iii card/s & viii today \\
iv \(\mathrm{bank} / \mathrm{s}\) & ix regards \\
\(\mathbf{v}\) appointment/s & x refreshments
\end{tabular}

2 Can you remember the following ten important phrases from this unit? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i Can I make a telephone call? vi Sit down please!
ii I'd like to make an appointment.
iii If it is possible.
iv I'm glad to see you again.
v Take a seat!
\(X\) How do you do?
3 The five phrases below are given in the present tense. Can you change them into the future tense? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i [pighéno ávrio] Пŋү \({ }^{\text {ív }} \omega\) аúpıo.
ii [rotáo ávrio] Pفтáo aúpıo.
iii [févgho norís] Фєú \(\boldsymbol{\omega} \omega\) v \(\omega\) рís.
iv [pérno tiléfono] Пんí \(\rho v \omega \tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \varphi \omega v o\).
\(v\) [anevéno tóra] Ave \(\beta \alpha i ́ v \omega \tau \omega \rho \alpha\).


\section*{D1 Where were you yesterday？}

Mary didn＇t go to her office yesterday and one of her colleagues is quizzing her．



Ta夫ía Eíoal ка入útєра oฑ́ \(\mu \varepsilon \rho \alpha ;\)



 xámı үıа поvокєфа́лоис каı пиıкраviєя．

 паıठí．


 ó \(\mu \omega\) ！！
 ठоu入દúouv \(\sigma \kappa \lambda \eta \rho a ́\).



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{D3 I feel sick} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Tim goes back to work，but he looks really pale．His boss tries to find out what＇s wrong with him．} \\
\hline k．Пaúlou &  paívéal． \\
\hline Tim & \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline к．Пaúdou & 「ıatí；Eívaı \\
\hline Tim &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
 пера́батє \\
то इаß阝атоки́ріако поu日とvá Ti va oou nw； o \(\varepsilon\) eqıá入trns \\
 モ́ாa日a \\
трочіко́с l－ர் l－о́ \(\eta\) бпиптпрíaon épeıva то фápиако ooßapós／－ŋ́／－ó то voookourío то коגú \(\mu\) ті то \(\beta\) ádinv \\
 аркета́ перпа́тпбє \\
 \\
o／ף voookó～оs \(\mu \pi a!\) \\
\(\eta\) иперко́пшоп \(\eta\) ко́mшon xpعıá̧o \(\eta\) avámauon avanaúopaı סクムaס́n \(\mu \eta v\) то \(\lambda \varepsilon \varsigma!\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
have a good week！ \\
you spent \\
weekend（lit．Saturday－Sunday） \\
nowhere／anywhere \\
what can I tell you？ \\
nightmare（ m ） \\
I want to know \\
I had（lit．I suffered／ \\
I went through） \\
food \\
poisoning（f） \\
I stayed \\
medicine（ n ） \\
serious \\
hospital（ n ） \\
swimming（ n ） \\
walking／jogging（n） \\
he swam \\
enough \\
he walked \\
he ran \\
nurse（ \(m+f\) ） \\
wow！（surprise） \\
over－exhaustion \\
fatigue，exhaustion \\
I need \\
rest（f） \\
1 rest \\
in other words，that is to say \\
don＇t say that！
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

бто крєßа́ть \(\mu \varepsilon\) трофıкท́ \(\delta \eta \lambda \eta т \eta \rho i \alpha \sigma \eta . ~ K a ı ~ т \omega ் \rho a ~\) \(\varepsilon ү \omega ́ ~ \varepsilon ́ m a \theta a ~ u ா \varepsilon \rho к о ́ п \omega о \eta . ~ K a ı ~ \varepsilon i ́ \mu a ı ~ x \lambda \omega \mu o ́ q . ~ T ı ~ a ́ \lambda \lambda о ~\) Oa үível；

 \(\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho a ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ т \eta v ~ \eta \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho a . ~ \Sigma u v \eta ́ \theta i \sigma \varepsilon \varsigma ~ т \eta v ~ A \theta \eta ́ v a . ~\)



Tim

 kavévac！


\section*{а́рршотос \(/-\eta\) I－o}

X＾шमós l－ŋ́ l－ó pale
мaívoraı llook
غ́ma日a vautía I was seasick \(\eta\) vautía seasickness，nausea т ódддо өa үíveı；


апаıбі́ठоңоя \(/-\eta\)／－о \(\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho a ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ т \eta v ~ \eta \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho a ~\) ouvíӨıaes aүव́mŋąs

\section*{o／n umáג入ク入os}
va ípouv үiatpóc！ va ŋ́६єpa．．．
 o \(\mu\) áyeipas va \(\mu\) аүгipeua o／ף тіло́тоя
 үкріviázo
 aкoúeı kavévac！


\section*{Language notes}

\section*{In case of emergency}

In a serious medical emergency people always use their mother tongue，wherever they are．Nevertheless，it is important for you to develop a working vocabulary for feelings，talking to doctors，asking for remedies and understanding basic medical jargon．Here are a few basic phrases：
X \(\rho \varepsilon ı \alpha ́ \zeta \rho \mu \alpha ı\) ह́va \(\gamma 1 \alpha \tau \rho o ́\) \(\gamma \rho \eta ์ \gamma \circ \rho \alpha / \alpha \mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \omega \varsigma\).
＇Eva \(\gamma \mathrm{l} \alpha \tau \rho o ́ n \pi \rho v \alpha^{\mu} \mu \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha}\) A \(\gamma \gamma \lambda_{1} \kappa \alpha \dot{\alpha}\) ．
Пov́ عíval to \(1 \alpha \tau \rho \varepsilon i ́ o ;\)
\(\Delta \varepsilon v \alpha_{1 \sigma \theta \alpha ́ v o \mu \alpha ı}^{\kappa \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ . ~}\)
＇Ехш тирєто́．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline погокє́ \(р\) д \(о\). & 1 have got a \\
\hline коוдо́лоvo． & \\
\hline  & \\
\hline  & I feel ill． \\
\hline  & sick． \\
\hline vavtía． & seasick \\
\hline \(\zeta \alpha \dot{\alpha} \lambda \eta\) ． & dizzy． \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Idioms}

Tı \(\varepsilon \chi \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\) ；
Пой \(\pi \mathrm{ov} \dot{\boldsymbol{\alpha}} \boldsymbol{\tau}\) ；
По́бо каı \(о\) о́ \(\varepsilon \chi \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \alpha \nu \tau o ́ v\) tov \(\pi\) óvo；
\(\Sigma \eta \kappa \dot{\sigma} \tau \varepsilon\) то \(\mu \alpha\) víкı \(^{\boldsymbol{\sigma}} \alpha \varsigma\) ．
Паракалஸ́，\(\gamma \delta \cup \theta \varepsilon i \tau \varepsilon / \xi \alpha \pi \lambda \omega \sigma \tau \varepsilon\) ．Please undress／lie down．
Vocabulary
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline то кри́๓u \(\alpha\) & cold \\
\hline то \(\alpha \dot{\alpha} \theta \mu \alpha\) & asthma \\
\hline  & stress \\
\hline  & diarrhoea \\
\hline \(\eta \gamma \rho i \pi \pi \eta\) & influenza \\
\hline \(\eta \pi \nu \varepsilon \cup \mu o v i ́ \alpha\) & pneumonia \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & specialist \\
\hline  & examination \\
\hline \(\bigcirc / \eta\) \(\alpha \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \rho \gamma_{ı}\) ко́s & allergic \\
\hline \(\eta\) корлı̧óvŋ & cortisone \\
\hline \(\eta \pi \varepsilon v ⿺ 𠃊 ⿴ 囗 十 \lambda \lambda i v \eta\) & penicillin \\
\hline то аv兀ıßıотıкó & antibiotic \\
\hline то фо́ \(\boldsymbol{\chi}^{\text {¢ }}\) коо & medicine \\
\hline \(\eta\) ¢ \(\varepsilon\) ¢ \(\alpha \pi \varepsilon\) cí & treatment \\
\hline то \(\alpha v \tau 1 \sigma \eta \pi\) тıкó & antiseptic \\
\hline \(\eta \sigma^{\prime} v \tau \alpha \gamma \eta\) & prescription \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{Basic body parts}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  & heart & 4 то бukwtı & liv \\
\hline 2 т \(\alpha\) пvevpóvia & lungs & 5 ¢ \(\alpha\) év \(\tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha\) & intestine \\
\hline 3 то бтоцйхı & stomach & \(6 \tau \alpha \sigma \pi \lambda \alpha \chi \nu \alpha\) & bowels \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Sport}

Do you like sport？Do you like to participate in sport or do you prefer to watch it on TV？Many sports（ \(\boldsymbol{\sigma \pi} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\rho}\) ）have the same name as in English，but are spoken with a slight Greek accent，such as \(\tau \varepsilon \mathrm{Ev} \varsigma\)
 Study the sports on the next page and learn the ones you like to watch or participate in．
```

    то трохáбп\v running to TZoúvto judo
    T0 OKI skiing to ко\lambdaú\muß। swimming
    то побо́очаıро football \eta поठп\lambdaаव⿱㇒́刂, cycling
то \betaó\lambda\varepsilonü\muno\lambda volleyball \eta imma\sigmaía horse riding
\eta к\omegaп\eta\lambdaa\sigmaía rowing то xávт\mumo\lambda handball
\eta छıраокі́а fencing то \muпа́окєтрпоג basketball

```

\section*{Frequency}

Here is some useful vocabulary（adverbs and adverbial phrases）for talking about how often you do something：
```

Indefinite frequency

| ／ouvex̌ıa | always／continually |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | usually／normally |
| uvvá | often／frequently |
| ıкє́¢ Форદ́¢，пєрıобıка́ | sometimes／periodically |
| via | rarely／seldom |
| ठóv потย́ | hardly ever |
|  |  |

```

\section*{Definite frequency}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline кá \(\theta \varepsilon\) 入emtó & every minute \\
\hline кáӨє \(\omega\) ¢́pa／\(\omega\) pıaíws／－a & every hour／hourly \\
\hline кá \(\theta \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho a / \eta \mu \varepsilon \rho \eta \sigma i ́ \omega ¢\)／－a & every day／daily \\
\hline  & every week／weekly \\
\hline  & every month／monthly \\
\hline  & every year／yearly \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Professions}

The following professions can be found in this unit：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\bigcirc / \eta \gamma\) ¢ \(\alpha \tau\) оós & doctor & \(\rho / \eta\) v \(\quad \alpha \lambda \lambda \lambda \eta \lambda о \varsigma\) & clerk \\
\hline \(\bigcirc / \eta\) ¢ \(<\) риккотоıо́я & chemist &  & cook \\
\hline о／ך vобоко́цоऽ／－\({ }^{\text {／}}\) & nurse & －\(\pi 1 \lambda\) ótoc & pilot \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Now test your memory on some professions from previous units by covering up the Greek：
o／\(\eta \sigma \varepsilon \rho \beta\) то́ \(\rho о \varsigma /-\alpha\)
o \(\tau \alpha \xi ı \tau \zeta \eta\)
waiter／waitress
taxi－driver
－\(\pi \varepsilon \rho ı \pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́ \varsigma\)
\(\circ / \eta \gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha \tau \varepsilon \alpha \varsigma\)
o \(\pi \omega \lambda \eta \tau \eta{ }^{\prime} \zeta\)
\(\eta \pi \omega \lambda \dot{\eta} \tau \rho 1 \alpha\)

The cartoons below depict some other popular professions．Look out for those that are similar in both languages．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline －\(\mu\) a日пtris & student \\
\hline －ठáoka入os & teacher \\
\hline －عрyátn¢ & worker \\
\hline o ktiotns & builder \\
\hline －ктпvíatpos & vet \\
\hline －入oyıotńs & book－keeper \\
\hline －apxıтє́ктоvac & architect \\
\hline －aбtuvouikós & policeman \\
\hline －oठпךүós & driver \\
\hline －miavíotas & pianist \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{Have a nice week}

In Greek there are many expressions of＇good wishes＇that have no English equivalents．Study them and become familiar with them； Greeks use them frequently in daily exchanges．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline K \(\alpha \lambda \eta \dot{\prime}(\varepsilon) \beta \delta o \mu \alpha \dot{\alpha} \alpha\) ！ & Have a good week！ （lit．Have a nice，productive week！）（a wish heard on Mondays when people go back to work） \\
\hline K \(\alpha \lambda\) ó \(\mu\) ¢́v \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & Have a good month！ （lit．Have a nice，productive， healthy month！）（a wish heard on the 1st of each month） \\
\hline \(K \alpha \lambda o ́ \chi \rho o ́ v o\)（ \(\dot{\varepsilon} \tau o \varsigma)\) or \(K \alpha \lambda \eta\) ́ \(\chi \rho o v i \alpha ́!\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
Happy New Year！ \\
（lit．Have a nice，productive， and healthy year！＇）（a wish heard on the first days of each year）
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

K \(\alpha \lambda\) ó \(\Sigma \alpha \beta \beta \alpha \tau о к и ́ р ı \alpha к о!~\)
Have a nice weekend！ （a wish heard on Fridays／Saturdays）
\(K \alpha \lambda \eta\) \(\xi \varepsilon \kappa o u ́ \rho \alpha \sigma \eta\) ！or K \(\alpha \lambda \eta \dot{\eta}\) аváлаvбך！ Have a nice rest！ （a wish heard when people leave work at the end of the day）
Do you still remember these expressions from previous units？

Bon appetit！
Have a good digestion！
Have a nice stay！（at hotels）
\(K \alpha \lambda \dot{\eta} \delta 1 \alpha \mu 0 v \eta \dot{\eta}\) ！\(K \alpha \lambda \eta\) \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \mu о v \eta!!\)

\section*{Grammar}

\section*{1 Talking about the past}

So far you have met the present and the future tense in Greek．In the next few units we are going to look at the past tense．Here are two important verbs \(\varepsilon \dot{\prime} \mu a l(I a m) \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\chi} \omega\)（I have）in the past tense．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ńpouv（a） & I was & Eíxa & I had \\
\hline ńoouv（a） & you were & Eixes & you had \\
\hline ற́tav（E） & he／she／it was & عíxe & he／she／it had \\
\hline ńpaotav & we were & عіхане & we had \\
\hline ńoaotav & you were & віхате & you had \\
\hline ńtav（E） & they were & zixav & they had \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note that the usual ending－\(\omega\) becomes \(-\boldsymbol{a}\) ，and there is an additional letter at the beginning of some verbs．
Below is a long list of all verbs you have already met in the past tense －all from Unit 12，except the first three．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Main verb form} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Past verb form} \\
\hline  & 1 forget（Unit 2） & \(\xi \varepsilon ́ x a \sigma a\) & 1 forgot \\
\hline \(\lambda \dot{\varepsilon}(\gamma) \omega\) & 1 say（Unit 5） & عína & 1 said \\
\hline ¢Táv \(\omega\) & 1 arrive（Unit 5） & \(\varepsilon\) ¢́¢ таба & 1 arrived \\
\hline عінаı & 1 am & ń \(\mu\) Ouv（ \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & I was \\
\hline Xávo & 1 miss & éxaóa & 1 missed \\
\hline \(\mu \varepsilon ́ v \omega\) & I stay & غ́peıva & 1 stayed \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline rmyaíva & I go & míya & I went \\
\hline Jiva & I give & દ́ठ \(\omega \sigma \alpha\) & I gave \\
\hline кáӨoual & ｜sit／stay & Káधıəa & I sat／stayed \\
\hline  & 1 am bored & \(\beta\) ィре́Өпка & I was bored \\
\hline غ́pxouat & I come & ท̇pӨa & I came \\
\hline vouízo & I think & vópıба & I thought \\
\hline naӨaivo & I suffer & ع́raӨa & I suffered \\
\hline Káv \(\omega\) & I do／make & と́каva & I did／made \\
\hline пعрvá & I spend & пќpaoa & 1 spent \\
\hline ко \(\lambda \cup \mu \beta \omega \dot{1}\) & I swim & ко入ú \(\mu\) пппо & I swam \\
\hline перпатш & I walk & пєрпа́тทоа & I walked \\
\hline т \(\rho\) ¢́ \(\chi \omega\) & I run & غ́т \({ }^{\text {¢ }}\) & I ran \\
\hline ouvnӨíß & I get used to & бuvท̇Өıธa & I got used to \\
\hline aүaráa & I love & aүármoa & I loved \\
\hline ¢દ́p \(\omega\) & I know & ท́¢є \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & I knew \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Don＇t be discouraged by this list；you already know some of them especially in the main verb form，and some verbs don＇t change much in the past tense：
\[
\begin{aligned}
& v o \mu i \zeta \omega \rightarrow \nu o ́ \mu i \sigma \alpha \\
& \kappa \alpha v \omega \rightarrow \dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \alpha v \alpha \\
& \xi \varepsilon \varepsilon \omega \rightarrow \eta^{\prime} \xi \varepsilon \rho \alpha
\end{aligned}
\]

But some of the verbs do change dramatically：
\[
\dot{\varepsilon} \rho \chi \circ \mu \alpha \mathfrak{\imath} \rightarrow \dot{\eta} \rho \theta \alpha
\]

It might be a good idea to keep referring back to this list until you feel confident that you are familiar with them all．

\section*{2 ह́pııva－I stayed}

As previously mentioned，some verbs add a letter to the stem in the past tense．In the verb \(\mu \dot{\varepsilon} v \omega\)（I stay），\(\mu \dot{\varepsilon} v\)－is the stem and \(-\omega\) is the ending．Notice the changes that take place in the present，future and past tenses of this verb．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Stem／Ending & Stem／Ending & Prefix／Stem／Ending \\
\hline \(\mu \mathrm{c}\) ¢ v －\(\omega\) & \(\theta \mathrm{a} \mu \mathrm{\varepsilon}\) ív－\(\omega\) & غ́－\(\mu \varepsilon ı v-a\) \\
\hline  & \(\theta\) a \(\mu\) عív－\(\varepsilon\) ı¢ &  \\
\hline \(\mu \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime}-\varepsilon\)－ & \(\theta a \mu \mathrm{c} i v-\varepsilon\)－ & \(\dot{\varepsilon}-\mu \varepsilon I^{\prime}-\varepsilon\) \\
\hline \(\mu \varepsilon v^{-}\)－oune &  & －\(\mu \mathrm{E} \mathbf{i v}\)－ \(\mathrm{a} \mu \mathrm{\varepsilon}\) \\
\hline \(\mu \varepsilon \chi^{\prime}-\varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\) & өa \(\mu\) ¢ív－\(<\tau \varepsilon\) & －\(\mu\) cív－атв \\
\hline \(\mu \varepsilon ́ v\)－ouv & өa \(\mu\) zív－ouv & \(\varepsilon\)－\(\mu \mathrm{E}\) וv－av \\
\hline I stay，you stay，etc． & I will stay，you will stay，etc． & I stayed，you stayed，etc． \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The additional letter \(\varepsilon\)－is missing from the we and you forms in the plural．The following verbs，have a similar conjugation in the past tense：
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
غ́ \(\varphi \tau \alpha \sigma \alpha\) I arrived & \(\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \alpha \theta \alpha\) I underwent \\
\(\dot{\varepsilon} \chi \alpha \sigma \alpha\) I lost & \(\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \alpha v \alpha\) I did／made \\
\(\varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \mu \varepsilon v \alpha\) I stayed & \(\dot{\varepsilon} \tau \rho \varepsilon \xi \alpha\) I ran \\
\(\dot{\varepsilon} \delta \omega \sigma \alpha\) I gave & \(\dot{\eta} \xi \varepsilon \rho \alpha\) I knew
\end{tabular}

All these except for \(\dot{\boldsymbol{\eta}} \boldsymbol{\xi} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\rho} \boldsymbol{\alpha}\) take the prefix \(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\)－，and \(\mathfrak{\eta} \boldsymbol{\xi} \boldsymbol{\xi} \boldsymbol{\rho} \boldsymbol{\alpha}\) adds \(\boldsymbol{\eta}\)－as a prefix．

\section*{Practice}

1 Respond to the following situations in Greek．
a It＇s Monday．You meet someone who wishes you＇\(\kappa \alpha \lambda \eta\) ́ （ \(\varepsilon\) ）\(\beta \delta\) o \(\mu \alpha \dot{\alpha} \alpha^{\prime}\)＇．What will you answer？
b It＇s the first day of the month．You want to wish a Greek friend a good month！What do you say？
c You have just finished eating．A friend of yours says， ＇K \(\alpha \lambda \eta\) ท \(\chi \omega \dot{ }\) ย \(\psi \eta\) ！＇What will you say？
d You haven＇t seen someone for some time．How would you say：＇We missed you．Where have you been？＇？
e It＇s Monday．Ask a friend how his weekend was and where he spent it．
f There is an emergency．Ask for a doctor right away．
g A friend of yours does not look well．Ask：＇Are you sick？ You look kind of（lit．a little bit）pale！＇．
2 Match each question with the most appropriate answer．
a Пы́ \(\pi \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha \sigma \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \tau о ~ \Sigma \alpha \beta \beta \alpha \tau о к и ́ \rho ı \alpha к о ; ~\)


d \(\mathrm{Tı} \pi \rho \varepsilon ́ \pi \varepsilon \imath v \alpha \kappa \alpha ́ v \omega \gamma \downarrow \alpha \tau \rho \dot{\varepsilon}\) ；
e Пஸ́s \(\alpha \iota \sigma \theta \alpha ́ v \varepsilon \sigma \tau \varepsilon ~ \sigma \eta ŋ \mu \varepsilon \rho \alpha ;\)




v Nal，\(\sigma \tau 0\) o兀ítı \(\tau 0 \cup \alpha \delta \varepsilon \lambda \varphi o v ́ ~(b r o t h e r) ~ \mu о v\).
3 Describe what happened to you．The vocabulary in the box on the next page might help you！
a \(\Sigma \kappa o ́ v \tau \alpha \psi \alpha \sigma \varepsilon \mu i ́ \alpha \pi \varepsilon ́ \tau \rho \alpha\)（stone）．．．

c＇Екоча то да́ктидо \(\mu\) оь ．．．

e＇Eлєба \(\alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau া \varsigma ~ б к \alpha ́ \lambda \varepsilon \varsigma ~(s t a i r s) ~ . . . ~\)
．．．кal．．．
i \(\varepsilon\) हү \(\alpha \lambda \alpha\) карои́итадо（bump，lump）．
［＝a bump came out］
ii \(\mu \alpha \dot{\tau} \omega \omega \sigma \varepsilon(\alpha i \mu \alpha=\) blood \()\) ．



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline okovtá¢tw／trip over & \(\rightarrow\) & бкóvta廿a \\
\hline кóß \(\omega\)／cut & \(\rightarrow\) & غ́коча \\
\hline ктumé I hit & \(\rightarrow\) & ктúrqua \\
\hline muávo／catch & \(\rightarrow\) & غ́maga \\
\hline  & \(\rightarrow\) &  \\
\hline ßүá̧／／take out & \(\rightarrow\) & غвүала \\
\hline \(\mu \mathrm{tã}\) v I bleed & \(\rightarrow\) & \(\mu a ́ t \omega \sigma a\) \\
\hline ornáw I break & \(\rightarrow\) & غ́वтaбa \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

4 Tell the doctor what＇s wrong with you using the expressions below and overleaf．Match the pictures to the phrases．
a To кєча́入ı \(\mu \circ 0\) ßovi弓 \(\varepsilon\) ．
b Aı \(\sigma \theta \alpha \dot{v} о \mu \alpha \imath v \alpha \kappa \alpha ́ v \omega\) \(\varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \tau o ́ ~(I ~ v o m i t) . ~\)
 \(\kappa \rho v ́ o=\dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega\) к \(\rho \cup \alpha ́ \delta \varepsilon \varsigma(I\) feel a chill）．
d＇Е \(\chi \omega\) т \(\rho о \mu \varepsilon \rho о ́ ~ \pi о\) оокє́ \(\varphi \alpha \lambda\) ．
e \(\Delta \varepsilon v \varepsilon ́ \chi \omega\) к \(\alpha\) Өó \({ }^{2} \sigma\) ó ó \(\varepsilon \xi \xi \eta\) ．




D 5 Complete the dialogue using the information in italics．

You a／was on a trip in Crete（Кри́tn）．

You b It was a business trip．（lit．trip for business）

You c I stayed for three days．

You d I went alone and my wife came the next （єпо́ \(\mu \varepsilon \mathrm{voç} /-\eta /-o\) ）day．
乏тéßıog Пера́батє \(\omega \rho\) аía；
You e We had a good time．Especially（عıठıкá）my wife because she went shopping every day！


You fill？What was wrong with her？
Eté入ıos Eíxe ouvéxela סıáppoıa．
You \(\quad \mathrm{g}\) That＇s not nice．How is she now？

You h I hope she gets（va yivel）better soon！

6 You are looking for two words about sport，two words from your list of definite and indefinite frequency vocabulary，two words about health，and two professions．The vertical，shaded word means continually．


7 Match the words on the left with the words on the right．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline a & пóvos & & nausea \\
\hline b & \(\tau \zeta\) óv์o & ii & antibiotic \\
\hline c & \(\chi \underline{\alpha} \nu \tau \mu \pi{ }^{\chi} \lambda\) & iii & pilot \\
\hline d & рариакві́о & iv & pneumonia \\
\hline e & \(\eta \mu\) ккр \(\alpha\) vía & \(v\) & allergic \\
\hline f & vavía & vi & judo \\
\hline g & \(\pi \downarrow \lambda\) óros & vii & handball \\
\hline h & \(\pi \nu \varepsilon \cup \mu\) оvía & viii & migraine \\
\hline i &  & ix & chemist／pharmacy \\
\hline j & \(\alpha\) 人тıßıотıкó & \(x\) & pain \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

D Listen to Dialogue 3 in this unit again and fill in the missing words．If you don＇t have the recording try to fill in the gaps using the words provided in the box．
к．Пaúגou
Ka入nцє́pa Tim．Eíoaı a \(\qquad\) ＾íyo \(\chi \lambda \omega \mu\) ós b b \(\qquad\) － \(\qquad\)


к．Пaúגou
Tim
「ıatí；Eival éva \(\omega\) paio c \(\qquad\) ．．．
 \(\qquad\) \(\eta\) Mary \(\varepsilon \mu \varepsilon ı v \varepsilon\) ото крєßátı \(\mu \varepsilon\) троріки́
 \(\qquad\)

к．Maúגou

\(\qquad\) Ta EגAnviká oou үívovtaı ka入útepa
 \(\qquad\) tnv A日ńva．
 évaç по入ú ка入óৎ трап६そıкó¢ g \(\qquad\) ．Tı á \(\lambda \lambda 0\) өと́入モıৎ；
 ＇H h \(\qquad\) ．．．va наүधípeua otn Mary үıa

к．חaúגou Еү⿳㇒ \(\lambda \varepsilon ́ \omega\) va ŋ̃oouv mı入óroc！Гıa va عíaaı mo入ú i \(\qquad\)
 va \(\sigma \varepsilon\) акоúєı каvévaç！
Tim
Kàńj \(\qquad\)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline vnoi u & uпá入入п入入os á & áppworoc & \(\Psi n \lambda a ́\) \\
\hline amaıaıóరo૬os &  & \(\varphi\) & \\
\hline иперко́т \(\omega\) оך & \(\mu a ́ ү \varepsilon ı \rho a ¢\) & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{i The Greek population}

The population of Greece reached a peak of 10.2 million in 1991. Since then，it has been declining，with slightly fewer than 10 million at the start of 2000 ．There are approximately 4 million Greeks living abroad，particularly in Canada，the USA，South Africa and Australia． The number of legal and illegal immigrants to Greece has increased dramatically，reaching over 1 million by the turn of the century．
This diagram shows the distribution of population in the regions of Greece．

 \(\triangle\) IAMEPIミMATA

\section*{пл„Өuбן ós population үєшурачıка́ бıанєрі́бцата regions, geographical areas katá according to}

\section*{Mini test}

1 Can you remember the Greek for the following ten important words from this unit? Try to write your answers in transliteration or Greek script.
\begin{tabular}{cc} 
i yesterday & vi weekend \\
ii sick & vii enough \\
iii doctor/s & viii serious \\
iv pharmacy & ix swimming \\
\(\mathbf{v}\) medicine & x jogging
\end{tabular}

2 Can you remember the following ten important phrases from this unit?
i I need some fresh air!
ii How was your weekend? iii It was a nightmare!
vi I need some rest.
vii Don't say that!
viii It's good advice!
ix I feel ill/sick/dizzy/seasick!
x I've got fever/headache/ sore throat.

3 The five phrases below are given in the present tense. Can you change them into the past tense? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i [aghapáo tin eláTHa] A \(\gamma \alpha \pi \alpha ́ \omega ~ \tau \eta v E \lambda \lambda \alpha ́ \delta \alpha\).
ii [kolimbó polí] K \(\boldsymbol{\lambda} \nu \mu \beta \omega\) \(\pi о \lambda \dot{v}\).
iii [kséro eliniká] Eép \(\omega\) E \(\lambda \lambda \eta \imath \imath \kappa \alpha ́\).
iv [káno ghimnastikí] Káv \(\omega \quad \gamma \cup \mu \nu \alpha \sigma \tau ı \kappa \eta ́ . ~\)
v [tróoo musaká] T \(\rho \omega ́ \omega \mu\) но \(\sigma \alpha \kappa \alpha ́\).

In this unit you will learn how to
- talk about the weather
- use expressions of time
- get the gist of a weather forecast
- name the months and seasons


\section*{поте́ વ́ג入отє}

غ́тбI
 то трıи́нєро
 tعAıкá

тと́Aos пúvtwV тह́тоıо па入ıóкаıро！ عкеі́voç／－п／ーо －O\＆́́s \(\mu \eta\) Aes тéroia \(\lambda\) óүıa！

\section*{never before}
like that
we have called
long weekend
（lit．three－day event）
they have planned
at the end，finally
the weather messes up everything
after all
such awful weather！
that
God（m）
don＇t say this kind of thing （lit．such words）

\section*{D2 It rained cats and dogs！}
\(H \lambda \varepsilon \kappa \kappa \tau \rho \alpha\) and A \(\rho \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon i \delta \eta \varsigma\) finally hear the end of the story；Mary tells them everything！

Нле́ктра＇Ола акои́үovtaı \(\mu\) аúpa кı ápaxva！Өa \(\mu\) аৎ пеітє




 ото отítı \(\sigma u v \varepsilon ́ \chi \varepsilon ı a ~ к а ı ~ \mu \varepsilon т \alpha ́ ~ \varepsilon п и т т е ́ ч а \mu \varepsilon ~ о т \eta v ~\) AӨńva．Autń عívaı \(\eta\) וのторía \(\mu \mathrm{ac}\) ．
 пилєо́рапп；\(\Delta \varepsilon\) фа́үатє；\(\Delta \varepsilon \mu \lambda \eta \dot{\sigma} \sigma а т\) ；

 бкабнои́！Өと́入ацє va па́ \(\mu \varepsilon\) бто ка́бтро отทv



 \(\mu\) návio．．．
Tim \(\quad\) Пoú tétola túxn ó \(\mu \omega \varsigma\) ；Avtí yıa ó入a autá \(\varepsilon \mu \varepsilon i ́ ̧\), \(\mu \varepsilon і ́ v a \mu \varepsilon\) опítı．


Mary ＇Etorı عívaı．Béßaıa！Tou xpóvou！．．．


бє бтаиа́тпбє потє́
чта́वаре

\(\eta\) Ібторі́а
ठєv عíðatя； \(\delta \varepsilon\) фа́үатв；
 va akoúgoune то páठıo tou бкаброи́！ то ка́бтро
Өa \(\mu \mathrm{ac}\) oठ̇nyoúcav
 то ө́́ретро то \(\mu\) по́vio yıa \(\mu\) návio поú тétola Túx \(\boldsymbol{\eta}\) ó \(\boldsymbol{\mu} \omega\) ！

\section*{avtí}

Éxeı үирі́биата о трохо́ç！ －tpoxós \(\eta\) عuкаıрía tou Xpóvou！
everything sounds（is） gloom and doom！ it was raining（it had been raining） cats and dogs（here） （lit．chair legs）
it never stopped we arrived we returned story（f）（lit．history） didn＇t you watch？（lit．see） didn＇t you eat？ didn＇t you talk？ to listen to radio（ n ） （eating）to bursting point！ castle（ n ） they would drive us an archaeological site resort（ n ） swim（n） for swimming we were out of luck！ No such luck！ instead the tables tum！（Greek expression） wheel（ m ）
chance（f） next year！

\section*{D3 Who was to blame？}

Who was to blame？The weather，the season，Lamia itself or London？Listen to and read the last part of their conversation．
Tim
 Oútє tou xpóvou，oútє tou mapaxpóvou，oútє потと́！
Apıoteións Гiatí \(\beta \rho \varepsilon\) Tim．Koíta tov каıрó ońuєpa．＇Exeı \(\mu i a\)
 \(\mu \pi о \rho \varepsilon i ́ ~ v a ~ \beta \rho \varepsilon ́ \xi \varepsilon ı ~ т о ~ \beta \rho a ́ \delta u ~ a \lambda \lambda a ́ ~ \delta \varepsilon ~ v o \mu i ́ \zeta \omega . ~ K ı ~ o ~\)


\section*{}


\(\beta \rho \varepsilon ү \mu \varepsilon ́ v o l ~ k ı ~ \varepsilon п и к i ́ v ठ u v o l . ~ E ठ \omega ́ ~ o ́ \mu \omega ৎ, ~ ठ \varepsilon ~ \beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ п \varepsilon ı ৎ ; ~\)


 аццоиб́tá！




 Autó va \(\lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon t a!!~ E i v a ı ~ п \rho a ́ ү \mu a t ı ~ \eta ~ к а \lambda u ́ t \varepsilon \rho \eta ~\) єпохй ．．．

غ́xоине апочабі́бє
ои́тع ．．．oútع ．．． tou mapaxpóvou
\(\beta p \varepsilon\) －каıро́g \(\eta\) дıaкáda бробєро́с／－й／－о́ to aعpákı －aćpas גモ́ve ótı
\(\boldsymbol{\mu п о р \varepsilon і ́ ~ v a ~} \beta\) рр́द́धı
то бікıо прох日乇́؟ غ́pıకモ xa入áそ！ то xa入áで
Врєүнѓvoç／－п／－о عпıкіvסuvoç－n／－о

Bpoxés кai xióvia
to kpúo \(\eta\) пaүलviá
－グııs \(\eta\) Өá入aбoa \(\eta\) арцоuठıá
 n Kaßá入a／n ミáv日n

we have decided
neither ．．．nor ．．．
the year after next
adds emphasis to a statement weather（ m ） sunshine（f）
cool
（little）wind，breeze（n）
wind（ m ）
rumour has it that
（lit．it is said that）
it might rain
right（ n ）
the day before yesterday it hailed（lit．hail was dropped） hail（ n ） wet
dangerous
I have come
rain and snow（lit．rains and snows－they are both plural） cold（ n ）
frost（f）
sun（ m ）
sea（f）
sand（f）
you were not sent towns in northern Greece there you（could）realize （lit．see）winters！

 чта́वаре єпाбтрє́廿ацє \(\eta\) Ібторі́a ठєv عíठате； б \(\varepsilon\) ча́үатв； ठ \(\varepsilon\) иіли́батє； va aкоบ́वouमe T0 páðıo tou okaquoú！ to кáotpo
өa \(\mu \mathrm{ac}\) oठŋŋyoúбav оו \(\Theta \varepsilon \rho \mu \circ п и ́ \lambda \varepsilon \varsigma\) то ө́́ретро то \(\mu\) пи́vio үı \(\mu\) пи́vio
пои́ тと́toia Túxŋ ó \(\boldsymbol{\omega}\) ！
avtí
е́хеı үирі́брата о трохо́s！ －трохо́g ๆ عukaıpía tou xpóvou！
everything sounds（is） gloom and doom！ it was raining（fit had been raining） cats and dogs（here） （lit．chair legs）
it never stopped
we arrived
we returned
story（f）（lit．history）
didn＇t you watch？（lit．see）
didn＇t you eat？
didn＇t you talk？
to listen to
radio（n） （eating）to bursting point！ castle（ n ）
they would drive us
an archaeological site resort（n）
\(\operatorname{swim}(\mathrm{n})\)
for swimming
we were out of luck！
No such luck！
instead the tables turn！（Greek expression） wheel（ m ）
chance（f）
next year！



 а \(\mu \mu\) оиठıá！
Apıareíons Xaípouaı nou \(\eta\) Westminster Bank \(\delta \varepsilon\) \(\sigma\)＇\(\dot{\sigma} \sigma \varepsilon \iota \lambda \varepsilon \sigma \pi \eta \vee\)

Mary \(\quad \Delta \varepsilon v\) eívaı ó \(\mu \omega \varsigma\) хєı \(\mu \omega ் v a c ̧ ~ \tau \omega ́ p a . ~ E i ́ v a ı ~ a ́ v o ı \xi \eta ~ к a ı ~\)


 عாохи́ ．．．

غ́xоине апочаоі́бє
оบ́тع ．．．оúтع ．．
tou mapaxpóvou
\(\beta \rho \varepsilon\)
－kaıpós \(\eta\) дıакáda
броовро́¢－ウ்－і́
то aعpákı
o aćpas גغ́ve ótı
\(\boldsymbol{\mu п о р \varepsilon i ́ ~ v a ~} \beta\) рѓदєı
то ठі́кıо
прохөモ́s


Врєүнѓvос̧／－п／－о عпıкívठuvoc／－п／－o
 ßpoxéc кaı xıóvia
to kpúo \(\eta\) паүшviá
－ŋ́ㅅıs
\(\eta\) Өáへagaa \(\eta\) ар \(\mu\) оибı́
 \(\eta\) Kaßá入a／n ミávөn

we have decided neither ．．．nor ．．． the year after next adds emphasis to a statement weather（ m ）
sunshine（f）
cool
（little）wind，breeze（n）
wind（ m ）
rumour has it that
（lit．it is said that）
it might rain
right（ n ）
the day before yesterday it hailed（lit．hail was dropped） hail（ n ）
wet
dangerous
I have come
rain and snow（lit．rains and snows－they are both plural） cold（ n ） frost（f） sun（ m ） sea（f） sand（f） you were not sent towns in northern Greece there you（could）realize （lit．see）winters！

\section*{3 Who was to blame？}

Who was to blame？The weather，the season，Lamia itself or London？Listen to and read the last part of their conversation．
 Oúte tou xpóvou，oúte tou mapaxpóvou，oút \(\varepsilon\) потย！！
Apıoteións Гıatí \(\beta \rho \varepsilon\) Tim．Koíta tov каıрó oń \(\mu \varepsilon \rho a\) ．＇Ехєı \(\mu i ́ a\)



Mary

НАе́ктра


\(0 \times \varepsilon\) Xúvaç
\(\eta\) ávoien
winter（ m ） spring（ f ）
I looked forward to（idiom）， I was very eager／excited ．．．
ク عпохи́
autó va \(\lambda\) ह́yeta！！ пра́үратı that goes without saying！ indeed

\section*{Language notes}

\section*{The weather in Greece}

There are three verbs used frequently in conversations about
 are：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Tı каıьó кর́véı \(\sigma \eta \mathfrak{\mu} \varepsilon \rho \alpha\) ； & What＇s the weather like today？ \\
\hline  & What＇s the weather like in Athens？ \\
\hline Пús عíval o каlןós \(\sigma \tau\) へovoívo； & What＇s the weather like in London？ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Some typical answers to these questions are：
Eíval v \(\pi\) £́ \(\rho \circ \chi \circ \varsigma, ~ \varepsilon i ́ v \alpha \imath ~ \varepsilon \xi \alpha i ́ \sigma ı o s, ~ I t ' s ~ m a r v e l l o u s, ~ i t ' s ~ b r i l l i a n t, ~\) عivaı \(\theta \alpha \cup \mu \alpha \dot{\sigma} เ o s . ~ i t ' s ~ w o n d e r f u l . ~\)
Eíval d́ \(\sigma \chi \eta \mu \circ \varsigma\) ，عíval \(\alpha \pi \alpha i ́ \sigma ı \rho\), It＇s awful，it＇s terrible，it＇s bad． عíval какós．

＇Eхєı \(\sigma \cup v v \varepsilon \varphi 1 \alpha ́, \lambda_{1} \alpha \kappa \alpha ́ \delta \alpha\),
It＇s cloudy，sunny，there＇s drizzle，rain，hail． \(\psi i \chi \alpha \dot{\lambda} \lambda \alpha, \beta \rho о \chi \dot{\eta}, \chi \alpha \lambda \dot{\alpha} \zeta \mathbf{\imath}\).

It＇s hot，cold，chilly，frosty．
 \(\chi \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ \zeta \mathbf{l}, \chi \downarrow 0 v i ́ \zeta \varepsilon\) ． it snows．

Some useful words and examples：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline －áveros & wind &  & It＇s windy today． \\
\hline －ท̇入ıos & sun &  & There is sunshine today． \\
\hline \(\eta\) \＃ & drizzle &  & Is it drizzling in Athens？ \\
\hline \(\eta\) ßpoxy & rain &  & No it＇s raining． \\
\hline п катагуїа & （thunder） & Pixveı катаıүíóa． & There＇s a thunderstorm． \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\eta\) uypaoía & humidity & ＇Exeı uүpaaía． & It＇s humid． \\
\hline то \(\chi^{\text {a }}\) 入á̧， & hail & Píxveı xa入á̧ı． & There＇s hail． \\
\hline то Xıóvı & snow & Xıovi̧eı \(\sigma u v\) ¢́xıa． & It＇s snowing constantly． \\
\hline то \(\sigma^{\text {úvveqo }}\) & cloud & ＇Exeı ouvveøıá ớ & ．lt＇s cloudy today． \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{The months and the seasons}

The four seasons are：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline －xe！púvas \(\eta\) ávolęn & winter spring & to kaגokaipı то \(\varphi\) Өıvóriwpo & summer fall，autumn \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
．．．and the months of the year are：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
o lavouápıoc／o Гevápņ \\
－Фعßpouápıos／o ФАعßápクs \\
o Máptıoc／o Máprns \\
o Ampíiloc／o Ampíans \\
o Máıos／o Máns \\
－loùvios／o loúvns \\
－loúdios／o loúגns \\
o Aúyouotoc／o Aúyouotos \\
 \\
－Oктஸ́ßріос／о Октஸ́ßрпৎ \\
－Noź \(\beta\) pioc／o No \\

\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
January \\
February \\
March \\
April \\
May \\
June \\
July \\
August \\
September \\
October \\
November \\
December
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

As you can see there are two words for each month；both are frequently used．All the months and＇winter＇are masculine，＇spring＇ is feminine and＇summer＇and＇autumn＇are neuter．Have you noticed that the months are similar to English？Listen to the exact pronunciation of the seasons and months if you have the recording．

Here are some more useful expressions：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \(\tau \eta \vee \alpha\) vol \(\eta \eta\) & in spring \\
\hline то калокаipı & in summer \\
\hline тo \(\varphi \theta 1 v o ́ \pi \omega \rho\) о & in autumn \\
\hline то \(\chi \varepsilon ฯ \mu \omega \nu \alpha\) & in winter \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Expressions with months take tov or to：
```

tov lavouápıo
January
rov Ampí\lambdaio
tov loúvio
in April
in June
. but
To Фeßpouápio
то Mápтı
lo MápтוO in March re No\varepsiloń\mußpio in November

```

\section*{Some Greek idioms}

Greek is rich in idioms．It is best to learn these by heart because translation often does not mean much．Idioms add a new linguistic dimension to the language which would otherwise be very sterile． Look at the difference between＇It is raining heavily＇and＇It is raining cats and dogs＇．The latter brings extra＇weight＇and ＇importance＇to the meaning．Likewise in Greek：B \(\rho \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \chi 1 \pi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \rho \alpha \pi \mathrm{o} \lambda \dot{v}\)
 В \(\rho \varepsilon ́ \chi \varepsilon \imath \mu \varepsilon\) то тоטдоט́ \(\mu\) ．
Below is a list of all the idioms in this unit．Why don＇t you create another list from the previous units？It will be a good revision exercise for you．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & We sweated our guts out！ （because of you） \\
\hline  & It rained cats and dogs！ \\
\hline ＇Oגа \(\alpha\) кои́үоvтаı \(\mu \alpha\) и́ра ki＇á \(\alpha \chi \chi v a!\) & It is all gloom and doom！ \\
\hline  & I eat to bursting point！ \\
\hline  & The tables turn！ \\
\hline Tov \(\chi\) ¢óvov， тov \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \chi \rho\) र́vov！ & Next year，the year after next！ \\
\hline  & I was very eager／excited， I was dying to ．．． \\
\hline Avió va \(\lambda \bar{\varepsilon} \gamma \varepsilon \tau \alpha \cup\) ！ & That goes without saying！ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{＇Tag＇questions}

The following examples show you the different forms of＇tag＇ question in English that have only one equivalent in Greek！It＇s very easy for you to remember．＇Eqoı \(\delta \varepsilon v\) عíval；Isn＇t it？
＇Etal \(\delta \varepsilon v\) عíval；
＇Etol \(\delta \varepsilon v\) عíval；
＇Etal \(\delta \varepsilon v \varepsilon\) cival；

George studies hard，doesn＇t he？ Mary does not work，does she？ Tim cannot swim，can he？
＇Evol \(\delta \varepsilon v\) عíval；
＇Etaı \(\delta \varepsilon v\) عíval；
＇Etaı \(\delta \varepsilon v\) عíval；
Joan can read，can＇t she？ It＇s easy，isn＇t it？

So Greek is quite easy，isn＇t it？What answer would you give to：

If you say：Naı，غ́ \(\tau \sigma \iota\) عival！＇then you are on the right track！Keep up the good work！

\section*{Expressions of time}

\section*{ПА ПОТЕ ЕIПЕ ОТІ TO OE＾EI； \\  \\ ГIA MEӨAYPIO \\ ГIA AYPIO \\ ГIA EHMEPA \\  \\ IIA TIPA}

The cartoon illustrates the Greek notion of time，especially in a business context and particularly in the public sector where assignments move slowly，or stand still，before，or after，coffee！The cartoon＇s question probably refers to a supervisor or boss and a certain deadline．It reads：（for）when did he／she say that he／she wants it？
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline ГIA ME＠AYPIO & for the day after tomorrow \\
\hline ГIA AYPIO & for tomorrow \\
\hline ГIA こHMEPA & for today \\
\hline ГIA TתPA & for（right）now \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Similar important vocabulary is：
```

TOU X\rhoóvou -> Tou ma\rhoaxpóvou
aúpıo }->\mu\varepsilon0\mathrm{ वúpio
п\varepsilońрवэ -> п\rhoо́п\varepsilon\rho\sigmaı
(\varepsilon)XӨ\varepsilońя -> п\rhoохӨ仑́я

```

ГIA ME \(\Theta\) AYPIO
ГIA AYPIO
ГIA 5 HMEPA
ГІА T』PA
for tomorrow
for（right）now
next year \(\rightarrow\) the year after next tomorrow \(\rightarrow\) the day after tomorrow last year \(\rightarrow\) the year before last yesterday \(\rightarrow\) the day before yesterday

\section*{Grammar}

\section*{1 This and that}

You have seen lots of words like \(\alpha v t o ́ s, ~ a v \tau o ́ ~ a n d ~ a v \tau \alpha ́ ~ i n ~ p r e v i o u s ~\)
 unit．These are all pronouns；like the other pronouns you have already learned they have different forms for gender（ \(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f} / \mathrm{n}\) ），singular or plural．These are＇demonstrative＇pronouns rather than personal，or possessive，pronouns，which were explained in previous units．
The most important demonstrative pronouns are：
```

    autóg, autri, autó this
    \varepsilonк\varepsilonívoৎ, \varepsilonк\varepsilonív\eta, \varepsilonк\varepsilonívo
TÓ\sigmaOQ, TÓ\sigma\eta, TÓ\sigmaO
t\varepsilońtoloc, tétola, rétolo
so, so much, so big, so many
such (a), of such a kind

```

Here are some examples from this or previous units：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & These trees（Unit 5） \\
\hline Avtóc o \(\delta\) ¢ópos & This street（Unit 5） \\
\hline Avió то ктípıo & This building（Unit 6） \\
\hline Tó \(\sigma \alpha \pi 0 \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha} \pi \rho \alpha \dot{\gamma} \mu \alpha \tau \alpha\) & So many things（Unit 13） \\
\hline Avtó to \(\gamma \varepsilon \gamma\) ¢ovós & This fact（Unit 13） \\
\hline  & So far（Unit 13） \\
\hline Tétolo \(\pi \alpha \lambda\) ıо́каııо！ & Such terrible weather！（Unit 13） \\
\hline  & That three－day（weekend！）（Unit 13） \\
\hline Tétoı \(\alpha \lambda\) ó \(\chi_{\text {l }}\) ！ & Such words！（Unit 13） \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Don＇t confuse the use of autós，avtí and avtó as demonstrative pronouns with avtóg，avtí，avtó as personal pronouns！The first always come before nouns and the latter before verbs．Some examples：
．．．（before nouns）

Avtóc o \(\delta \rho o ́ \mu o s\)
Avtท⿱㇒ \(\eta\) үuvaika
Avtó to ктípıo
But ．．．（before verbs）
Avtós é \(\chi \varepsilon \imath\) סv́o \(\sigma \pi i ́ \tau ı \alpha\) ．
Avtท́ દíval voбoкóца．
Avtó عíval aкpıßó．

This street（m）
This woman（ f ）
This building（ n ）

Try to learn the different forms of these pronouns in the box below． You can refer back to this page whenever you need to．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Singular & Masculine & Feminine & Neuter \\
\hline Nom． & autós & aumí & autó \\
\hline Gen． & autoú & autis & autoú \\
\hline Acc． & autóv & autṅ（v） & autó \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Plural} \\
\hline Nom． & autoí & auté¢ & autá \\
\hline Gen． & autóv & autóv & autóv \\
\hline Acc． & autoús & autés & autá \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{\(2 \Delta \varepsilon(v), M \eta(v),{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{OXI}^{-}\)－not，don＇t，no}

Can you remember how to make negative sentences in Greek？If you are still not sure，this section will review the most important uses in daily speech．
－\(\Delta \varepsilon(v)\)
This is used with a verb for negative meaning．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Өغ́ \(\lambda \omega\) & I want & \(\rightarrow \Delta \varepsilon\) өと́入 \(\omega\) & I don＇t want \\
\hline Eiua & 1 am & \(\rightarrow \Delta \varepsilon v\) عíhai & 1 am not \\
\hline Мпорш́ & I can & \(\rightarrow \Delta \varepsilon v \mu\) поро́ & 1 cannot \\
\hline Өモ̇入єı & He wants &  & He doesn＇t want \\
\hline \({ }^{\prime} \mathrm{H} \theta \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon\) & He wanted & \(\rightarrow \Delta \varepsilon \vee \dot{\eta} \theta \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon\) & He didn＇t want \\
\hline Өa пá \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & I will go & \(\rightarrow \Delta \varepsilon\) Өа пá \(\omega\) & I won＇t go \\
\hline  & He sent you &  & He didn＇t send you \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Notice that it is always before the verb：
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\Delta \varepsilon(v)+\text { verb } & \rightarrow \Delta \varepsilon \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega \\
\Delta \varepsilon(v)+\theta \alpha+\text { verb } & \rightarrow \Delta \varepsilon \theta \alpha \pi \dot{\alpha} \omega \\
\Delta \varepsilon(v)+(\text { personal pronoun })+\text { verb } & \rightarrow \Delta \varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \tau \varepsilon \iota \lambda \varepsilon
\end{array}
\]
－ \(\mathrm{M} \eta(v)\)
There are two basic uses：
a With imperatives
\(M \eta \nu \tau \rho \omega!\)
Don＇t eat！
\(M \eta \vee \pi \alpha \varsigma!\)
Don＇t go！

Mŋү то ка́vєı̧！



\section*{Don＇t do it！} Don＇t talk to me！ Don＇t talk to him！
b With the second verb in a subjunctive form．
\(\Theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega v a \mu \eta v \pi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \omega\) ．
А \(о\) орабіб \(\alpha \mu \varepsilon \nu \alpha \mu \eta v \pi \alpha ́ \mu \varepsilon\) ．
Млорєí va \(\mu \eta\) фú \(\gamma \omega\) ．
Млора́ va \(\mu \eta\) ча́の．
\(\Delta \varepsilon v \mu \pi о \rho \omega ́ v \alpha \mu \eta \varphi a ́ \omega\).

I don＇t want to go．
We decided not to go． I might not leave．
I am able not to eat．
I am not able not to eat．
－\({ }^{\prime} \chi^{1}\)
This is used like the English＇No＇．
＇O \(\chi 1, \delta \varepsilon\) ө \(\varepsilon\) д \(\lambda \omega\) va \(\varphi \dot{\alpha} \omega\) ．
\({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O} \chi 1, \delta \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \dot{v} \varepsilon \Gamma \iota \rho \gamma о\) ．
＇О \(\chi 1, \delta \varepsilon \nu \mu \pi о \rho \omega\) ．
О \(\mathrm{O} \chi 1, \delta \varepsilon \nu \mu \pi о р о и ́ \mu \varepsilon\) ．


No，I don＇t want to eat．
No，my name is not George．
No，I can＇t！
No，we cannot．
No，we won＇t leave．

Tos．．．
This is a click of the front teeth while breathing in，often accompanied by a nod of the head．The tilting of the head for a no answer is＇up－and－down＇in non－verbal Greek rather than＇left－to－ right＇in non－verbal English！This non－verbal difference combined with the confusing sound of＇yes＇（val）that sounds almost like＇no＇ means that you need to be careful when native speakers use it．

\section*{3 Verbs in the present perfect tense}

This unit introduces you to another important verb tense in the past called＇present perfect＇．It is similar to the English in examples like ＇have gone＇，＇has taken＇；it is formed with the verb \(\varepsilon \quad \chi \omega+\) present perfect form（always ending in－عı）．Some examples from this unit：
＇Exоч \(\varepsilon \varepsilon \pi \alpha{ }^{\prime} \varepsilon\) ．
Maৎ \(\dot{\varepsilon} \chi \varepsilon เ \varsigma \beta \gamma \alpha ́ \lambda \varepsilon ı \tau \eta \nu \pi i \sigma \tau \eta\) ．
＇Е \(\chi \omega \sigma \tau \varepsilon v \alpha \chi \omega \rho \eta \theta \varepsilon\) í．
＇ЕХоицє \(\tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon \varphi \omega v \eta{ }^{\prime} \sigma \varepsilon 1\).
＇Exouv \(\sigma \chi \varepsilon \delta\) ı́á \(\varepsilon \varepsilon\) ．

We have been（gone）．
We have sweated our guts out．
I have worried．
We have called．
They have planned．

An important point that is not always initially obvious，is that the verb form used in the present perfect is a familiar form already learned as part of the future tense．Look at the list overleaf：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline MAIN VERB & FUTURE FORM & 3rd PERSON & PRESENT PERRECT \\
\hline пnyaivo & \(\rightarrow\) Ba roto & \(\rightarrow\) Oa náci & \(\rightarrow\)（ \(\chi \chi \omega\) ）по́ध \\
\hline \(\beta\) ß \({ }^{\text {ázuc }}\) & \(\rightarrow\) Qa ßyó̀ \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & \(\rightarrow\) Oa ß \({ }^{\text {cádeı }}\) & \(\rightarrow(\dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega)\) Bүódei \\
\hline  & \(\rightarrow \theta a\) otevax \(\omega\) ¢n \(\theta\) á &  & \(\rightarrow\)（غ́x \(\omega\) ）\(\sigma \tau \varepsilon v a x \omega p \eta \theta \varepsilon i\) \\
\hline  &  & \(\rightarrow \theta\) п miequvijoer & \(\rightarrow(E x \omega)\) тП \({ }^{(1)}\) \\
\hline oxeठióáo & \(\rightarrow\) Oa oxeठiáow &  & \(\rightarrow(\dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega) ~ \sigma \chi \Sigma \delta t o ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Here is the simple conjugation of this tense：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\varepsilon \chi^{\prime} \times \omega\) &  & I have called \\
\hline દ́xદı¢ & тп \(\lambda \varepsilon \varphi \omega \vee \eta ์ \sigma \varepsilon \iota\) & you have called \\
\hline \(\varepsilon ̇ \chi\) ¢́ı & тп入є甲 \({ }^{\text {¢ }}\) & he／she／it has called \\
\hline غ́Xou＾¢ &  & we have called \\
\hline غ́хยтє & тп \(\lambda \varepsilon \varphi \omega \vee \mathfrak{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \iota\) & you have called \\
\hline と́Xouv & тпл \(¢ \varphi \omega \vee \mathfrak{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \iota\) & they have called \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{4 The past continuous}

This is another past tense showing＇duration＇in the past for example （a）it was raining（for some time＝duration）when he left the house （past continuous tense in English），and（b）It had been raining for three days last week when I called off my trip（past perfect continuous in English）．
Both tenses would have been translated as \(\varepsilon\) épex \(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\) in Greek and not \(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \beta \rho \varepsilon \xi \varepsilon\)（it rained）that shows no＇duration＇but one，single action in the simple past．
Some examples：
＇ \(\mathrm{E} \beta \rho \varepsilon \xi \varepsilon \varepsilon \chi \theta \varepsilon\) غ́c．
＇Е \(\beta \rho \varepsilon \chi \varepsilon \varepsilon \chi \theta \varepsilon ́ \varsigma \pi \varepsilon ́ v \tau \varepsilon\) ต́ \(\rho \varepsilon \varsigma\)
\(\pi \rho ı v\) va \(\sigma \tau \alpha \mu \alpha \tau \eta{ }^{\prime} \sigma \varepsilon\) ．
＇Еß \(\rho \varepsilon \chi \varepsilon \pi \rho \circ \chi \theta \varepsilon ́ \varsigma\) ó \(\tau \alpha \nu \quad \eta \quad \rho \theta \varepsilon\) o Гıávvŋs．
\({ }^{\prime} \mathrm{E} \beta \rho \varepsilon \xi \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \rho \varepsilon \kappa \lambda\) о \({ }^{\prime}\) ó \(\alpha \alpha \rho \alpha \gamma 1 \alpha\) \(\varepsilon \beta \delta о \mu \dot{\imath} v \tau \alpha\) סv́o \(\omega \rho \varepsilon \varsigma\).
 \(\kappa а \rho \varepsilon \kappa \lambda о \pi о ́ \delta \alpha \rho \alpha!\)

It rained yesterday． （no duration）
It had been raining for five hours yesterday before it stopped．（duration）
It was raining the day before yesterday when John came． （duration）
It rained cats and dogs for 72 hours（and then it stopped）． （no duration）
It had been raining cats and dogs constantly！（and it probably kept on raining） （duration）

'Oגо1 \(\mu \alpha \varsigma\) єіл \(\pi \nu\). . .

Everybody was saying to us... (duration - many times)
Everybody said to us . . . (one, single time)

Study the list below and compare the two verb forms in the past:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline пท̛ya & I went & \(\rightarrow\) пп́yaiva & I was going \\
\hline  & I called & \(\rightarrow\) т \(\dagger \lambda \varepsilon \varphi \omega\) voú \(\sigma a\) & I was calling \\
\hline охєठíaoa & I planned & \(\rightarrow\) oxedia̧a & I was planning \\
\hline вíma & 1 said & \(\rightarrow\) £̇ \(\lambda \varepsilon ү\) ¢ & I was saying \\
\hline \(\varepsilon\) ¢ \(\beta \rho \varepsilon \xi \varepsilon\) & it rained & \(\rightarrow \varepsilon \beta \rho \varepsilon \chi \varepsilon\) & It was raining \\
\hline غ́¢uүa & 1 left & \(\rightarrow \varepsilon\) ¢́عuya & I was leaving \\
\hline éчaya & 1 ate & \(\rightarrow \dot{\varepsilon} \tau \rho \omega \gamma \mathrm{a}\) & I was eating \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

These two past tenses have exactly the same ending:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline épaүa & 1 ate &  & I was eating/ \\
\hline غ́чаүє¢ & you ate &  & I had been eating \\
\hline غ́¢аүع & he/she/it ate &  & he/shelit was eating \\
\hline ¢а́үаре & we ate & \(\rightarrow\) т \({ }^{\text {cóyape }}\) & we were eating \\
\hline ¢а́yate & you ate & \(\rightarrow\) тоผ́үaтع & you were eating \\
\hline é¢ayav & they ate &  & they were eating \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Practice}

1 Can you talk about the weather in Greek?
a How would you ask: 'What's the weather like in Greece?'?
b If they ask you the same question about the weather back home, how would you say: 'It's often cloudy.'?
c 'It's often rainy.'
d 'It snows in the winter, and it is very cold.'
e 'I like it when it is sunny and chilly.'
f 'Does it snow or hail in Greece?'
 \(\sigma \tau \eta \vee \mathrm{E} \lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \delta \alpha\) a \(\lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \delta \varepsilon v\) ह́ \(\chi \varepsilon 1\) vypaбia!'. What did he say?
2 Match each question with the most appropriate answer.
a \(\mathrm{T} \imath \sigma o v \alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon \imath ~ \sigma \tau \eta \nu \mathrm{E} \lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\delta} \delta \alpha\);
b Ti каıןó \(\varepsilon\) 氏́каve;
c Eí \(\alpha \boldsymbol{\alpha}\) бтєvax \(\omega \rho \eta \mu \varepsilon ́ v \eta ;\)



iii Naı \(\pi \rho о \chi \theta\) és. Гıatí \(\rho \omega \tau \alpha \dot{\zeta} ;\)
iv Hтav \(\alpha\) i \(\theta\) pıos \(\sigma 0 v \varepsilon ์ \chi \varepsilon i a\).
v Пá \(\rho \alpha \pi 0 \lambda \hat{v}, \gamma 1 \alpha \tau i ́ \psi 1 \chi \alpha \lambda i \zeta \varepsilon 1\) \(\varepsilon \xi \xi \omega\) !


3 Rearrange these lines to make a dialogue.
a Ma када́ (OK, but idiom)! Tı каı \(о\) о́ \(\varepsilon i ́ \chi \varepsilon ;\)
b \(N \alpha 1, \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha ́\) \(\delta \varepsilon v\) к \(\alpha ́ v a \mu \varepsilon ~ \tau i ́ \tau о \tau \alpha ~ \lambda o ́ \gamma \omega ~(d u e ~ t o) ~ \tau о ט ~\) каı \(\quad\) ои́.
c \(\Delta \eta \lambda \alpha \delta \dot{\prime}, \delta \varepsilon v \pi \eta \dot{\gamma} \gamma \alpha \varepsilon \pi \frac{\pi}{} 0 \cup \theta \varepsilon v \alpha \dot{\text {; }}\)

e Eíx \(\alpha \tau \varepsilon \pi \rho о \gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha \tau \dot{\sigma} \varepsilon \imath\) v \(\alpha \alpha \dot{\alpha} v \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \pi \rho \lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \pi \rho \alpha ́ \gamma \mu \alpha \tau \alpha\);

g Aкрıß \(\beta\) ¢! \(\Delta \varepsilon v \pi \eta \dot{\eta} \alpha \mu \varepsilon \pi о \nu \theta \varepsilon v \alpha ́!\)
h Kı \(\varepsilon \gamma \omega\). Пápa \(\pi о \lambda \dot{\prime}\). . .
4 Complete the dialogue by translating the English in italic.
 бu \({ }^{\text {Baível; }}\)
You a What can I tell you?

You b I don't know. I have never been so concerned before.
Нле́ктра Ма калá! Tı ouvaíßel;
You c The weather was awful and very unsettled.

You d No. Everybody was telling me that the weather would be fair and wonderful. Instead (here avtiӨعta) ...

You e What do you want me to do?
5 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline a & ка́бтро & & aerogram \\
\hline b & ıбторia & & June \\
\hline c & \(\chi \alpha \lambda \alpha \zeta^{\prime}\) & & story \\
\hline d & аєро́- \(\gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha\) & iv & March \\
\hline e & Iov́lıos & & I telephone \\
\hline f & Ioúvios & & castle \\
\hline g &  & & \\
\hline h & Máios & viii & \\
\hline i & Máprios & & hail \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

e What do you want me to do?

```

6 What are the past tense (simple and continuous) forms of the following verbs?
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & & simple & continuous \\
\hline a & \(\alpha v \varepsilon \beta \alpha i ́ v \omega\) & \(\rightarrow \alpha v \varepsilon ́ \beta \eta \kappa \alpha\) & \(\rightarrow \alpha v \varepsilon ́ \beta \alpha ı v \alpha\) \\
\hline b & \(\beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \omega\) & \(\rightarrow\) & \(\rightarrow\) \\
\hline c & \(\pi \alpha i \rho \nu \omega\) & \(\rightarrow\) & \(\rightarrow\) \\
\hline d & \(\pi \eta \gamma \alpha i v \omega\) & \(\rightarrow\) & \(\rightarrow\) \\
\hline e & \(\rho \omega \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \omega(\hat{\omega})\) & \(\rightarrow\) & \(\rightarrow\) \\
\hline f & \(\tau \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \iota \omega)\) & \(\rightarrow\) & \(\rightarrow\) \\
\hline g & \(\tau \rho \omega \omega\) & \(\rightarrow\) & \(\rightarrow\) \\
\hline h & \(\varphi \varepsilon ט ์ \gamma \omega\) & \(\rightarrow\) & \(\rightarrow\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

7 Do you still remember the names of the four seasons and months of the year? The quiz below will test your memory and knowledge!
A Which season?
a



B Which months belong to each season? Write the months in the spaces provided.
Winter
\(\qquad\) b c

\section*{Summer} \(g\) \(\qquad\) h \(\qquad\) i__ Spring
\(\qquad\) e \(\qquad\) f_ Autumn j \(\qquad\) k \(\qquad\) 1

C Below is a list of most of the Greek public holidays. Can you put them in two lists to separate the religious holidays from the rest?
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline EIIILHMEs APIIES & & PUBLIC HOLIDAYS \\
\hline A 7 iou Baбi入ciou & Iav. 1 Jan. & New Year's Day \\
\hline  & Iav. 6 Jan. & Epiphany \\
\hline Käapá \(\Delta \varepsilon v \tau\) ¢́p \(\alpha\) & Map. 6 Mar. & Ash Monday \\
\hline Evary. ©eotókou & Map. 25 Mar. & National Holiday \\
\hline М \(\varepsilon \gamma \dot{\chi} \lambda \boldsymbol{\eta}\) Парабквиท่ & A \(\pi\) ¢. 21 Apr. & Good Friday \\
\hline AГION ПAEXA & A \(\pi \rho .23\) Apr. & Easter Day \\
\hline Аıакаıvŋбípov & A \(\pi \rho .24\) Apr. & Easter Monday \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Гıoptí Epra̧ouévou & Mád. 1 May & Labour Day \\
\hline  & Iovv. 12 June & Whit Monday \\
\hline Коіцךбך @عото́кои & Auy. 15 Aug. & Assumption \\
\hline Eөvikท́ Eлételos & Oкт. 28 Oct. & National Holiday \\
\hline Гévvŋoıs Xpıotoú & \(\Delta \varepsilon к .25 \mathrm{Dec}\). & Christmas Day \\
\hline  & \(\Delta \varepsilon \kappa .26 \mathrm{Dec}\). & Assembly Day \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

D Do you know the signs of the zodiac? What are the months for:
a \(\Lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \omega v\)
c \(\quad \Sigma\) корлtós
b Kapкivos
d Taúpos?

E In which month were you born? Tı \(\mu \eta^{\prime} v \alpha \gamma \varepsilon v v \eta^{\prime} \theta \eta \kappa \varepsilon \varsigma\);
8 Test your translation skills:
a You look very concerned. What happened?
b You have often been to Corfu, haven't you?
c The weather messed up our plans.
d What awful weather! I don't like it at all.
e Did you watch TV? Did you eat? Did you talk?
f You'll have the chance to go back again.
g Yes, indeed. Next year, at the earliest!
9 Can you recognize some of the words you have already learned? Remember to look horizontally and vertically.
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline\(\Lambda\) & \(I\) & \(A\) & \(K\) & \(A\) & \(\Delta\) & \(A\) \\
\hline\(A\) & \(\Pi\) & \(O\) & \(P\) & \(\Omega\) & \(Y\) & \(\Sigma\) \\
\hline\(\Theta\) & \(O\) & \(P\) & \(Y\) & \(B\) & \(O\) & \(\Sigma\) \\
\hline\(O\) & \(B\) & \(P\) & \(O\) & \(X\) & \(H\) & \(O\) \\
\hline\(\Sigma\) & \(I\) & \(N\) & \(E\) & \(M\) & \(A\) & \(\Sigma\) \\
\hline ח & \(A\) & \(\Gamma\) & \(\Omega\) & \(N\) & \(I\) & \(A\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

10 Listen to Dialogue 3 in this unit again and fill in the missing words．If you don＇t have the recording，try to fill in the gaps from the words provided in the box
＇Exou \(\varepsilon\) a \(\qquad\) va \(\mu \eta \vee\) пá \(\varepsilon\) б otn лацía
\(\qquad\) ， ̧avá！Oúte tou Xpóvou oúte tou b \(\qquad\) —． ои́тє поте́！
Apıттíons
「latí \(\beta \rho \varepsilon\) Tim；c \(\qquad\) тоv каıро́ ớ \(\mu \varepsilon \rho a\).
 аєрákı．＾ह́ve ótı \(\mu \pi о \rho \varepsilon i ́ v a ~ d ~\) \(\qquad\) то \(\beta\) ра́ס́ a \(\lambda \lambda a ́ ~ \delta \varepsilon\) vo \(\mu i ́ \zeta \omega\) ．Kı o кaıpóç عíval e \(\qquad\) otn лацía oŋ́игра．
Mary
Нле́кт
Mnv тои \(\mu \lambda\) át \(\varepsilon\) үıа тп \(\wedge а \mu i a!\)
Нле́ктра \(\Delta \varepsilon v\) ह́xelc \(f\) \(\qquad\) ó \(\mu \omega \varsigma\) Tim．\(\Sigma\) то＾ovठívo
 \(\qquad\)

 \(\qquad\) ．Eס́


 ßрохȨ́ каı xıóvia．A入入o j \(\qquad\) каı паүшvıá． －Hé \({ }^{-1 a k}\) \(\qquad\)

Aрıбтíons Xaípouaı пou \(\eta\) Westminster Bank \(\delta \varepsilon\) I \(\qquad\)


Mary \(\Delta \varepsilon v\) вival ó \(\mu \omega\) c m \(\qquad\) típa．Eívaı ávoı̨̨ kaln \(\qquad\) \(\pi \omega ் \varsigma ~ к а ı ~ п \omega ́ \varsigma ~ a u t \eta ́ ~ t \eta v ~ o ~\) \(\qquad\) ＇ONor has p \(\qquad\) ótı عívaı \(\eta\) ка入úтєр \(\eta\) － \(\qquad\) ounv A日íva．
 0 \(\qquad\) ．．．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ঠíкıо & عпıкívöuvol & عmoxń & паро́ \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline غ́入Өءı & \(\pi \varepsilon \rho i ́ \mu \varepsilon v a\) & x¢ıцผ́vas & mapaxpóvou \\
\hline прохтє́¢ & غ́入eүav & апочабіовı & коita \\
\hline kpúo &  & ń入10 & \(\beta \rho \varepsilon ́ \xi \varepsilon ı\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{A little extra！}

\section*{The weather}

Look at the following weather information，and answer the true or false questions．

```

\ Ө\varepsilonррокрабí
\eta Ө\varepsilonррокрабía
то \varepsilon६\omegaт\varepsilonріко́
\eta ^\varepsilonuk\omegaoía
\eta Өá\lambdaa\sigmaaa
тараү\mu\varepsilońvoc/-\eta/-0
\eta трікицía
a\sigma0\varepsilonvíc/-\etác/-\varepsilońc
I\sigmaXU\rhoóc/-ńl-ó
0u\varepsilon\lambdaA\omegáठŋп¢/-nc/-\varepsilon¢
\eta Өú\varepsilon\lambda\lambdaa
топוко́с/-\etá/-о́
TOпוк\varepsilońৎ V\varepsilon¢\omegá\sigma\&וৎ
топıк\varepsiloń\varsigma \betaрох\varepsilońя
то v\varepsilońцоৎ
v\varepsilon\varphi\&\lambda\omegá\sigmaп\/-nc/-\varepsilon¢
\betaор\varepsilonıоаvато\lambdaıко́с/-ף́/-о́
\betaор\varepsilonіодитіко́с/-\etá/-ó
п́р\varepsilon\muо¢/-п/-0

```
temperature (f)
abroad, overseas ( \(n\) )
Nicosia (Cyprus)
sea (f)
rough (sea)
storm, tempest (f)
weak
strong
stormy, thundery
storm, hurricane (f)
local
hazy (cloudy) in places
local (scattered) showers
smog ( n )
cloudy, overcast
north-eastern
north-western
tranquil, quiet

11 Mark ( \(\checkmark\) ) for true and ( \(\boldsymbol{X}\) ) for false.
a H \(\theta \varepsilon \rho \mu о к \rho \alpha \sigma i ́ \alpha ~ \sigma \tau \eta ~ Ф \rho \alpha \nu к \varphi о и ́ \rho \tau \eta ~ \varepsilon i ́ v \alpha ı ~ \pi \alpha \rho о ́ \mu о \iota \alpha ~ \mu \varepsilon ~\) \(\tau \eta \nu \theta \varepsilon \rho \mu о к \rho \alpha \sigma i \alpha \sigma \tau \downarrow \zeta\) В \(\rho \cup \xi \varepsilon \varepsilon \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \varsigma\).

c To Sov \(\theta \varepsilon \rho \mu о к \rho \alpha \sigma i \alpha\).
d Y Yá \(\chi \chi \circ \nu \tau \rho \varepsilon ı \varsigma ~ E \lambda \lambda \eta \nu ı \varepsilon \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~ \pi o ́ \lambda \varepsilon ı \varsigma ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ \tau \eta \nu ~ i ́ \delta ı \alpha ~\) \(\theta \varepsilon \rho \mu о к \rho \alpha \sigma i \alpha\).





j O каııós \(\theta \alpha\) عíval \(\sigma \chi \varepsilon \delta o ́ v ~ \alpha i ́ \theta \rho ı o ̧ ~ \alpha u ́ p ı o . ~\)

\section*{Mini test}

1 Can you remember the Greek for the following ten important words from this unit? Try to write your answers in transliteration or Greek script.
i trip/s
ii weather
iii worried
iv television
v history
vi sunshine
vii breeze
viii rain
ix snow
\(x\) sea

2 Can you remember the following ten important phrases from this unit?
i I've planned/called.
ii You sound/look ...
vi You are (not) right.
vii This is the best time in Athens.
iii The rain never stopped.
iv It rained cats and dogs!
\(v\) You'll have the chance to go back again.
viii It's not winter now, it's spring!
ix What's the weather like?
x It's fair/unsettled/awful/ marvellous.

3 The phrases below are given in the present tense. Can you change them into the future tense? Use transliteration or Greek script.
i [pighéno taksiTHi] П \(\eta \gamma \alpha i v \omega \tau \tau \xi i \delta 1\).
ii [rotáo sta angliká] P \(\omega \tau \alpha \dot{\omega} \omega \sigma \tau^{\prime} \mathrm{A} \gamma \gamma \lambda_{ı}\) кó.
iii [févgho norís] Фعú \(\gamma \omega\) v \(\omega\) pís.
iv [pérno tiléfono] Пaipvo \(\tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \varphi \varphi \omega v\).
v [káni zésti] Káveı ̧éo兀ๆŋ.


\section*{\(\nabla 1\) Where did you go for Easter？}

Tim and Mary are talking about their Easter holiday．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\Delta \eta \mu\) ŋ́трпя Tim & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Пои́ пи́үатє үıа Пáoxa че́тос； \\
 \\
「ıáveva．
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \(\Delta \eta \mu \eta ́ т \rho \eta \varsigma\) Tim & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Aváбтаö кávauє ото Фıбкápठо．＇Exou \(\varepsilon\) évav \\

\end{tabular}} \\
\hline هппйтрп¢ & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Mary & \begin{tabular}{l}
Oútє кı \(\varepsilon \mu \varepsilon i ́ ̧ ~ т ~\) үvшрібаце tov Maç غ́̀ \(\lambda ү \varepsilon\) ótı \(\varepsilon\) \\
 \\
 ко́тєра каи เотוо ६乇́v \(\omega\) v пou пáve чаротав \(\varepsilon \dot{\rho} \mathbf{v a}\) т
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
’хацє छаvaкои́бєı．A入入á ótav \\
 évaç парабобıако́ৎ оıкıбиóৎ \\
 aठııń \(\zeta \omega \tilde{\prime}, ~ ү і а ~ т а ~ \mu \varepsilon ү a ́ \lambda a ~ ү ı \omega т, ~\) \\
 квí каı опшоб́̆́потє үıа ти \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline \(\Delta\) ппйт́тря Mary & \begin{tabular}{l}
Фáyатє ка入ó \(\psi\) á \\
 \\
 отท \(\sigma 0 u ̈ \beta \lambda a, \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\lambda a \delta{ }^{\prime} ;\) \\
\(\mu a ́ \delta a . ~ K a ı ~ т \eta v ~ K u p ı a к \grave{~ \varepsilon v \omega ́, ~}\) а́кı ото 甲оúpvo каı катбıка́кı үацع пá \(\lambda ı\) чápı！
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Avagtaoía Tim & Tı \(\lambda \varepsilon \varsigma \beta \rho \varepsilon \pi a ı \delta i ́\) Пoú va oac \(\lambda \varepsilon ́ \mu \varepsilon\) &  \\
\hline &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
we had gone \\
Resurrection（f） \\
Where did you celebrate Easter？ \\
（lit．where did you spend（do） \\
Resurrection？） \\
he had invited us \\
Holy Week \\
l＇ve heard about it \\
we had heard it before \\
we met \\
traditional \\
settlement（ m ） \\
that withstood，survived \\
earthquake（ m ） tranquil
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

عíxav ந́ón ßáגعı

ウ́סŋ
to apváki apvákı бто 甲оúpvo то катбıка́кı катбıка́кı бтף бои́ \(\beta \lambda a\)

tó́oo ка入ó； moú va oac \(\lambda\) र́pe
life（f）
yacht（ \(\theta \mathbf{a \lambda a \mu \eta \gamma o ́ c ) ~ ( n ) ~}\)
cutter（ \(\mathbf{n}\) ）
sailing boat（ n ）
famous
definitely
fish taverna（f）
did you eat？
in other words
they had already prepared（put） already
lamb（ n ）
lamb in the stove（oven）
kid，young goat（n）
kid on the spit
what are you telling me，my dear？ （lit．what are you saying， my child？）
so good？
where（how）can we start？
What can we tell you？

\section*{D2 Anastasia，have you had your name day？}

Tim and Mary have just realized that it was their friend Anastasia＇s name day a few days earlier．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Mary &  \\
\hline aía &  \\
\hline Tim &  \\
\hline Mary & Naı，vaı Xpóvıa oou mo入入á！Na ̧ñбıı！ \\
\hline Avaotaoía & \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline Mary & \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\
 \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline \(\Delta \eta \mu\) ¢́трп¢ & Kaı \(\beta\) ¢́ßaıa wpaía．Mпра́ßo oac！ \\
\hline Tim &  үuvaíka cou！\(\Sigma \omega \sigma \operatorname{có}^{\prime}\) \\
\hline \(\Delta \eta \boldsymbol{\square}\) &  \\
\hline Mary &  \\
\hline  & Tદ入ıká o＇émıaga Mary ．．． \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{D3 We hadn＇t slept at all ．．．}

Tim and Mary are still telling their friends about their Easter holiday and what it was like leaving Fiscardo．

 tou поu عíxav éva \(\mu к \rho o ́ ~ \sigma к a ́ \varphi o c ̧ . ~ A u t o i ́ ~ \mu a c ̧ ~ m i ́ y a v ~\) anévavtı oto vŋoi tou Oduoaźa．Eíva no入ú kovtá．三épeıs，étoı ठєv عival；
 то Фıкка́рठо！
 \(\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho о \varsigma ~ т ŋ \varsigma ~ К \varepsilon \varphi a \lambda \lambda о v i a ́ \varrho\).
 крата́ৎ \(\mu\) иоткко́；
£ \(\varepsilon\) 入íyo ．．．



 \(\varphi t a ́ \sigma o u \mu \varepsilon\) ota Гiávveva．




 \(\varepsilon к \varepsilon i ́ v \eta\) tŋv \(\omega \dot{\rho a ;}\)
 \(\mu \varepsilon\) touc үvшotoúc \(\mu \mathrm{\mu}\) ¢̧ anó ta Гiávveva ．．．
 то бка́чos
阝о́рєוос／－a／－0

пес то
кратá \(\omega(\omega \dot{\text {（ }}\) то \(\boldsymbol{\mu} \mathbf{\nu \sigma т і к о ́}\) каı пои лє́тє ．．．

عіхаиع пера́бєı то vпoí －Rváons

отарати́баре прıи va \(\varphi\) тáбoupe
 фuaiká غ́прєпє va
 －yv．
（he）had already talked to motorboat（ \(\mathbf{n}\) ）
you haven＇t told us yet northern
say it，come out with it！
keep
secret（n）
to continue my story，on that subject then（idiom） （lit．and that you are saying ．．．） we had sailed island（n） Onasis（a Greek tycoon， shipowner，businessman，and owner of Scorpio island） we stopped before arriving／getting （lit．before we（to）arrive） we hadn＇t slept at all of course，naturally we had to the next（iit．other）day acquaintance，known （person or thing）

\section*{4 And in Yannena？}

Tim and Mary are still recounting their exciting adventures in Yannena（or Ioannina＝I \(\omega \dot{\alpha} v \mathbf{v} v \mathbf{\alpha}\) ）．They were particularly excited about the Vrellis Wax Museum．Listen and read the last part of the conversation．

Avaotaoia Kaı ota Гiávveva；Пoú míyate；
Mary Maç eíxav пeı ótı өa \(\mu a \varsigma ̧\) míyaivav o＇éva navnyúpı

 xopeúouv．＇Htav по入ú evঠıa甲épov kal кátı ठıароретıко́ үıа нас．

 Képıvav O
 ouvapпабтıкó kaı evठıa甲 \(\varepsilon\) роv．Kaı عivaı то
 \(\mu a c\). Eívaı кátı avtíctotxo \(\mu \varepsilon\) to Mougeío thS Madame Tussaud＇s oto＾ovסívo．
Avaotaoia \(\Pi \omega, \pi \omega!\Delta \varepsilon v\) то عíxa छаvaкоúवع！Tроиعрó！

Tim







```

    0a \muaç níyaıvav
        to nav\etayúpi
        \varepsiloń\xi\omega amó
        топוко́</-\゙/-о́
        vTómocl-a/-o
            xор\varepsilonú\omega
        \varepsilonvठıачépov interesting
        moú a\\lambdaoú; where e/se?
        ठ\varepsiloníxv\omega/ठ\varepsiloní\xi\omega l show / to show
        к\varepsilońpivoc/-\eta/-0 wax
        то орої\muа model (n), image, figure
    ```

```

    avтíтто⿱亠乂⿰彳¢/-\eta/-o corresponding
    ```

\section*{Language notes}

\section*{Easter in Greece}

Greek Orthodox Easter is probably the most important religious holiday in Greece; it usually falls one or two weeks after our Easter. The week before Easter Sunday (Kıpıakŋ́ tov Mó \(\boldsymbol{\chi} \alpha\) ), you'll notice Athens getting emptier and emptier, and by Good Friday (Мєүá̀ \(\eta\) Парабкєvท́) approximately four million people have left the city for the villages ( \(\chi \omega \rho \stackrel{\alpha}{\text { ) }}\) ) they come from. Around this time the Greeks use lots of expressions of good wishes:

\section*{Xpóvıa roддд́}

Many happy returns!
This is an expression used on occasions such as name days, birthdays, religious holidays. The best response is \(\varepsilon \pi\) rí \(\eta \varsigma!\) likewise

Kàó Пáб \(\chi \alpha\) ! Happy Easter! This is a wish used usually before Easter Sunday particularly when people are leaving for the break and they probably won't see each other again until after Easter.
Xpıбтós Avécrŋ! Christ has risen! This is used on Easter Sunday and the few days following. The best response is probably the same
 resurrected or AגףӨஸ́s o Kúploç! Truly it was the Lord!
H M \(\varepsilon \gamma \dot{\alpha} \lambda \eta\) (E) \(\beta \delta\) oúó \(\delta \alpha\) Holy Week starts on M \(\varepsilon \gamma \alpha \dot{\alpha} \eta \boldsymbol{\eta} \Delta \varepsilon v \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha\) (Good Monday) and lasts until Meүó̀o इáß阝azo (Easter Saturday) and Easter Sunday. The day after Easter Sunday is \(\Delta \varepsilon v \tau \varepsilon \in \rho \alpha\) tov Пá \(\sigma \chi \alpha\) (Easter Monday.)

H Avó \(\sigma \tau \alpha \sigma \eta\) can actually refer to the Easter mass or service or to the resurrection itself.
Many Greek cities and towns have local traditions varying from
 cooking lamb, or cracking red-dyed eggs on Easter Sunday. This is a very special time of the year, rich in cultural heritage so if you have the opportunity to visit Greece at Easter don't miss it!

Kóv \(\omega / \pi \varepsilon \rho \vee \omega ́ ~ \tau \eta \nu\) Avóoraбๆ ... I celebrate/I spend (the days of) Easter...

\section*{Congratulations and other Greek wishes}


This is used when you address the husband or wife upon the birthday or name day of his wife/her husband/their child. A frequent reply is:

 May you live long! (you-singular)
An idiom addressed to the person who celebrates a name day or birthday.

May you live long! (you-plural)
 May he/she live long!
An idiom addressed to the parents of a newly-born baby. Evxapıató or \(\varepsilon 0 \chi \alpha \rho t \sigma \tau o u ́ \mu \varepsilon\) are two possible answers to the last three expressions.

\section*{Translating 'again'}

E \(\alpha v \alpha ́\) and \(\pi \alpha ́ \lambda l\) both mean 'again'. \(\Xi \alpha v \alpha ́\) appears as a prefix to many verbs, as you have seen in previous units, such as:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \(\xi \alpha v \alpha \beta \lambda \varepsilon \pi \sim \omega\) & I see again \\
\hline ¢аvaкои́ш & I listen/hear again \\
\hline  & I eat again \\
\hline  & I go again \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Пádi cannot be used as a prefix although it could be used with the above verbs as a second word:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \(\beta \lambda \varepsilon \pi \pi \omega \pi \chi^{\prime} \boldsymbol{l}\) & I see again \\
\hline  & I listen/hear again \\
\hline \(\tau \rho \omega \dot{\omega} \boldsymbol{\pi} \dot{\alpha} \lambda \iota\) & I eat again \\
\hline  & I go again \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Instead of \(\pi \dot{\alpha} \lambda_{1}\) you could have used the word \(\xi \alpha v \alpha\) in the last four examples e.g. \(\beta \lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \omega\) gavó I see again. Say something.
Пеऽ ка́ \(\tau\).

Пळ́s то \(\lambda \dot{\varepsilon ́ \tau \varepsilon ~ \sigma \tau \alpha ~ E \lambda \lambda \eta v ı к \alpha ́ ; ~}\)
\(\Delta \varepsilon \vee \xi \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon 1 \tau 1 \lambda \varepsilon ́ \varepsilon ı\).
As'тou̧ va גéve!
Tt \(\omega \rho \alpha \lambda \varepsilon \varsigma ~ v \alpha\) عívai;
'E \(\lambda \alpha, \alpha \varsigma \pi 0 ט ́ \mu \varepsilon \sigma \tau i \zeta \pi \varepsilon ́ v \tau \varepsilon\).
\(\Delta \varepsilon v \xi \varepsilon \rho \omega \tau 1 v \alpha \pi \omega\).
\(\Lambda \varepsilon ́ \omega\) ó \(\tau \iota \varepsilon \chi \omega \vee \alpha \pi \omega\) !
Kátı \(\mu \mathrm{ov}\) 入ésı ó \(\tau 1\). . .
\(\boldsymbol{\Lambda \varepsilon \varsigma} \operatorname{v\alpha } \beta \rho \dot{\varepsilon} \xi \varepsilon \varepsilon\);
М \(\eta\) นov \(\pi \varepsilon ı!!\)
Пes to \(\lambda\) outóv!
Tı \(\varepsilon\) í \(\pi \alpha \tau \varepsilon\);
Tı \(\lambda \varepsilon \varsigma \gamma ı \alpha \mu 1 \alpha \pi i ́ \tau \sigma \alpha ;\)

How do you say that in Greek?
He doesn't know what he is talking about.
Let them talk! Never mind what they say!
What do you make the time? Come, say around five.
I am at a loss for words.
I say my say!
I have a hunch/feeling that . . . Is it likely to rain?
Really! Is that so? You don't say so!
Come out with it!
What did you say? I beg your pardon?
What about a pizza?

The different forms of the verb \(\pi \hat{\varepsilon} \varphi \tau \omega\) are:

Á́w has some irregular forms in certain tenses. The main ones are:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \(\lambda \varepsilon \varepsilon^{(\gamma) \omega}\) & / say/tell \\
\hline \(\theta \alpha \pi \omega\) & I will say/will tell \\
\hline вíma & I said/told \\
\hline  & I have/had said/told \\
\hline  & say/tell \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{More idiomatic expressions}

In Unit 13 we met some Greek idiomatic expressions. Here are some more idioms from this unit and some examples using the verb \(\pi \dot{\varepsilon} \varphi \tau \omega\) (I fall).

İov́ \(\lambda \mathrm{o} \pi\) óv!
Here you go! Here's the proof! Here you go! Here you are!

\(T \eta \nu \alpha ́ \lambda \lambda \eta \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha\)
\(\Delta \varepsilon v \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \alpha \mu \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \xi \omega!\)
'Елєбє \(\varepsilon\) と́ \(\omega\) ало́ то
\(\alpha \cup \tau о к i ́ v \eta \tau o / \tau \rho \varepsilon ́ v o\).
То \(\beta\) а́ऍо є́лєбє \(\alpha \pi о ́ ~ \tau \alpha ~\) \(\chi \varepsilon ́ \rho ı \alpha \mu\) оv.

You know, don't you? Isn't that right?

Н \(\theta \varepsilon \rho \mu о к \rho \alpha \sigma і \alpha \pi \varepsilon ́ \varphi \tau \varepsilon\).
'Елєба \(\pi \alpha ́ v \omega \sigma \tau \eta\) Mapí \(\alpha\).
The temperature is dropping.
I came upon/across Maria I I bumped into Maria.
'Eлєба \(\alpha \pi\) ó \(\tau \alpha\) \(\sigma ט ́ v v \varepsilon \varphi \alpha!\quad\) I was completely taken aback!
I was completely surprised.
Пغ́цта а́ \(\rho \rho \omega \sigma \tau о \varsigma\).

I fall ill/I am taken ill I go to bed!
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline пе́¢T\% & I fall \\
\hline \(\theta\) ө п \(¢ \sigma \omega\) & I will fall \\
\hline غ́п \(¢ \sigma \square\) & I fell \\
\hline  & I have/had fallen \\
\hline  & fall \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note that both \(\lambda \dot{\varepsilon}(\gamma) \omega\) and \(\pi \hat{\varepsilon} \varphi \tau \omega\) have the same imperative form: Пย́бтє (Tell) or Пє́бтє (Fall)!

\section*{Grammar}

\section*{1 The past tense}

This unit contains many more verbs in the past tense. The list below has the main and the past form of the most important ones.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline náw & Igo & \(\rightarrow\) пñya & 1 went \\
\hline кর́vo & 1 do & \(\rightarrow\) Éкаva & 1 did \\
\hline үvopíco & 1 meet & \(\rightarrow\) үvópıa & 1 met \\
\hline avtéX \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & 1 stand & \(\rightarrow\) áviça & I stood, I endured \\
\hline тр \(\omega\) & 1 eat & \(\rightarrow\) Épaya & 1 ate \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  & 1 forget & \(\rightarrow \xi \varepsilon \chi^{\prime} \times \sigma a\) & 1 forgot \\
\hline nıáv \(\omega\) & 1 hold & érıaga & 1 held \\
\hline ¢ ¢ dáve \(^{\text {a }}\) & 1 arrive & \(\rightarrow\) ह́¢taбa & 1 arrived \\
\hline отацатáa & 1 stop & \(\rightarrow\) отацátnoa & 1 stopped \\
\hline عíuaı & 1 am & \(\rightarrow\) عíuouv & 1 was \\
\hline \(\beta \lambda \varepsilon \dot{\pi} \omega\) & I see & \(\rightarrow\) عída & I saw \\
\hline ката入аßаiv \(\omega\) & I understand & \(\rightarrow\) катá入аßа & 1 understood \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

As a reminder，here＇s the full conjugation of two of these important verbs in the past tense．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline I went． & \(l\) ate． \\
\hline тmí－a &  \\
\hline míy－\(\varepsilon\) ¢ & \(\dot{\varepsilon}-\) ¢aү－\(¢ ¢\) \\
\hline пท์Y－\(\varepsilon\) & \(\varepsilon\) ¢－¢ау－ \(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\) \\
\hline Tİ¢－a & ¢а́ү－а \(¢ \varepsilon\) \\
\hline  & ¢а́у－ate \\
\hline тп¢́ &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{2 The past perfect tense}

This unit introduces you to just one more past tense．
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\(\pi \dot{\alpha} \omega-\pi \eta \gamma \alpha i v \omega\) & I go \\
\(\pi \dot{\gamma} \gamma \alpha\) & I went \\
\(\dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega \pi \dot{\alpha} \varepsilon ı\) & I have gone \\
\(\varepsilon \dot{i} \chi \alpha \pi \alpha \dot{\varepsilon} \varepsilon 1\) & I had gone
\end{tabular}

Now that you are familiar with the present perfect tense featured in Unit 13，this new tense called the past perfect tense will create no difficulties for you．It is formed with the past tense form of the verb \(\varepsilon \chi \omega\) followed by the same verb form as in the present perfect．Some examples：
```

\varepsiloń\chi\omega ná\varepsilonı I have gone }->\mathrm{ \&íxa náqı I had gone
\varepsilońx\varepsilonıৎ ná\varepsilonı you have gone }->\mathrm{ \&íx\&ৎ ná\&ı you had gone
\varepsilon\chi\varepsilonı пá\varepsilonı s/helit has gone }->\mathrm{ عíx\& пá\&ı s/he/it had gone
\varepsiloń\chiоu\mu\varepsilon пá\varepsilon। we have gone }->\mathrm{ हíxац\& пá\&ı we had gone
\varepsiloń\chi\varepsilon\tau\varepsilon па́\varepsilonו you have gone -> \&íxaт\varepsilon пá\varepsilonı you had gone
\varepsilońxouv má\varepsilonı they have gone }->\mathrm{ \&ixav náعı they had gone

```

Here is a list of verbs from this unit in the past perfect tense：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  & we had gone & \(\rightarrow \pi\) á \(\omega\) & I go \\
\hline عíxદ ка入દ́бยı & he had invited & \(\rightarrow \mathrm{k} \boldsymbol{\lambda} \boldsymbol{\omega} \dot{ }\) & 1 invite \\
\hline ві́ханє दavakáveı & we had done again & \(\rightarrow\) Eavakávo & ｜redo／ do again \\
\hline عíxav \(\beta\) ádeı & they had prepared & \(\rightarrow \beta a ́ \zeta \omega\) & 1 prepare （here） \\
\hline  & í we had promised & \(\rightarrow\) uпо́бхоиаı & I promise \\
\hline  & he had talked & \(\rightarrow \mu \lambda \lambda\) á \(\omega\)（ \(\omega\) ） & I talk \\
\hline  & we had sailed & \(\rightarrow \pi \varepsilon \rho v a ́ \omega(\omega)\) & I sail（here） \\
\hline  & we had slept & \(\rightarrow\) коцй́цаı & I sleep \\
\hline eixav пeı & they had said & \(\rightarrow \lambda \hat{\varepsilon}(\mathrm{Y}) \omega\) & 1 say \\
\hline вíxa ̧avaкоúवгı & I had heard again & \(\rightarrow\) 耳avaкоúa & I hear again \\
\hline  & we had read & \(\rightarrow\) סıaßá̧ \(\omega\) & 1 study／read \\
\hline عı́xauع кáveı & we had done & \(\rightarrow\) Káv \(\omega\) & 1 do \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Important key words used with this new tense or the present perfect are：
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\(\alpha \kappa o ́ \mu \alpha / \alpha \kappa o ́ \mu \eta\) & still，till，yet \\
\(\pi 1 \alpha\) & not longer，（no）more \\
\(\dot{\eta} \delta \eta\) & already \\
\(\kappa เ o ́ \lambda \alpha \varsigma\) & already \\
\(\mu \dot{\lambda} \lambda \varsigma \varsigma\) & just
\end{tabular}

Some examples from the dialogues of this unit and other situations are：
 \(\sigma \tau 0\) بoúpvo ．．．
O Паvaүท́s عíxє кıó каऽ ．．． \(\mu \imath \lambda \eta \eta^{\prime} \sigma \iota\)
\(\Delta \varepsilon v\) عí \(\chi \alpha\) 甲á \(\varepsilon ı ~ \alpha к o ́ \mu \alpha\),

Мо́ \(\lambda ı \varsigma \delta \varepsilon ́ \kappa \alpha \lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \varepsilon ́ \xi \omega \alpha \pi o ́\) та Гıávveva．
\(\Delta \varepsilon \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega \pi \iota \alpha\) качє́．
\(\Delta \varepsilon \mu \pi о \rho \omega ́ \pi ı\) ！

 \(Г \imath \omega ́ \rho \gamma о \varsigma ~ \sigma \tau о ~ \sigma \pi i \tau \iota\).

Since they had already put a lamb in the oven ．．．
Panagis had already spoken／ talked to ．．
I hadn＇t eaten yet when Giorgios came．
Just ten minutes outside Yannena．
I don＇t want coffee any more．
I can＇t take it any longer！
I still learn Greek．
I had just finished eating
（lit．eaten），（when）Giorgios came home．

\section*{3 Adverbs}
 adverbs．Adverbs can be divided into four groups according to their meaning：
a place or direction
c of manner
b of time
d of quantity

You have already learned many adverbs in the previous units．Here is a list of the most important in each group．Remember that most adverbs have one form．Study the list below and refer back to it whenever you need to．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Place and direction & Time & Manner & Quantity \\
\hline noú；where？ & по́тe；when？ & пós；how？ & пóco；how much？ \\
\hline nouӨ\＆vá nowhere & тóre then & a入入lúc otherwise & tóoo so，so much \\
\hline \(\varepsilon \delta \omega\) here & тט́pa now & غ́toı so，like & ódo as much as \\
\hline ยкยí there & потغ́ never & \(\mu \mathrm{a}, \mathrm{i}\) together，with & uovó single \\
\hline عпávo up，above & ausows at once & órncs as，like & no入ú much，very \\
\hline кáto down，under & пá入ı again & oav as，like & mo more \\
\hline \(\mu\) ц́ooa in，inside & Gavá again & oıyá slowly & \(\lambda i\) yo some，little \\
\hline ء́彑 \(\omega\) out，outside & aкó \(\mu \mathrm{a}(\eta)\) still，yet & uóvo only & apketá enough \\
\hline \(\mu \varepsilon \tau a \xi u ́ ~ b e t w e e n ~\) & kıó入ac already & wpaía fine & oxeठóv almost \\
\hline yúpw（a）round & ர́ర̆ already & erionc too，also & tou入áxıoto（v） \\
\hline kovtá near & mia already & kupíws mainly & at least \\
\hline накрı́á far & но́入ıс just & ıi \(\omega\) ¢ especially & kaӨódou not at all \\
\hline & & & перínou about \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Practice}

1 Respond to the following situations in Greek．
a You want to ask someone＇How do you say that in Greek？＇
b You want to find out if someone has had his／her name day．
c What are the expressions used when congratulating someone for his wife／her husband／their child＇s name day？
d What will your answers be when you hear： \(\mathrm{N} \alpha \zeta \eta \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \varsigma!\mathrm{N} \alpha\) \(\zeta \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon!\mathrm{N} \alpha \sigma \alpha \varsigma \zeta \dot{\eta} \sigma \varepsilon\) ！
e X \(\rho o ́ v i \alpha \pi \mathrm{o} \lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha}\) is a very common expression．How will you reply？
f You want to find out two specific details：Ask＇Where did you go？＇and＇What did you do？＇
g Ask＇Where else did you go？＇，＇What else did you do？＇

2 Match each question with the most appropriate answer．
a Поıo̧ \(\sigma \alpha \varsigma \varepsilon\) єí \(\varepsilon \kappa \alpha \lambda \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon 1 ;\)

c Гıó \(\tau \alpha \zeta \varepsilon \varsigma\) ，غ́тбı \(\delta \varepsilon v\) عívaı；

e Поט́ \(\alpha \lambda \lambda о\) и \(\pi \dot{\gamma} \gamma \tau \varepsilon\) ；
i \({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O} \chi 1\) ，\(\eta^{\prime} \tau \alpha \nu \eta \pi \rho \omega ́ \tau \eta ~ \varphi о \rho \alpha ́\).

iii Пои日عvá，\(\gamma\) lатí \(\delta \varepsilon v\) вí \(\alpha \mu \varepsilon\) аитокívๆто．

v N \(\alpha 1 \varepsilon \chi \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \varsigma\) ．＇H \(\tau \alpha v \tau \alpha \gamma \varepsilon v v \varepsilon ́ \theta \lambda_{1} \alpha \mu o v\) ．
3 Rearrange these lines to make up a dialogue．
a \(\mathrm{E} \lambda \alpha \pi \varepsilon \varsigma \mu \alpha \varsigma\) ．Tı ко́v \(\alpha \tau \varepsilon\) ；


d Пєра́балє \(\omega \rho \alpha i \alpha\) тıऽ \(\delta \iota \alpha к о \pi \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ; ~\)
e Eívaı \(\pi \rho \alpha ́ \gamma \mu \alpha \tau \iota ~ o ́ \pi \omega \varsigma ~ \lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon ;\)
f Пov́ va \(\sigma \alpha \varsigma \lambda \varepsilon ́ \omega\) ；
g Пєऽ \(\mu \alpha \varsigma, \pi \varepsilon \varsigma \mu \alpha \varsigma\). Mas в́бк \(\alpha \sigma \varepsilon \varsigma!\)
4 Complete the dialogue using the information in italics．
 You \(\quad\) a It＇s in the most northern point of Cephalonia．

You b We had a good time．We stopped there for a whole weekend．

You \(\quad\) There was a fair and we had the chance ［Eukaipia］to see local dances and hear traditional folk music．

You d Yes，it was very exciting．Especially for a foreigner．
 عuкаıрі́а；
You e Definitely，yes．I like whatever is nice and I wouldn＇t mind seeing it again．


5 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline a & ко́тє¢о & & sailor/nautical \\
\hline b & \(\gamma \underline{\omega} \tau\) & & famous \\
\hline c &  & & bravo \\
\hline d & vaútns & & captain \\
\hline e & ¢avtaбтıкó & & yacht \\
\hline f & \(\varphi \eta \mu \iota \sigma \mu \dot{v}\) оऽ & vi & naturally, physically \\
\hline g & \(\mu \pi \rho \alpha ́ \beta o\) & vii & hypno(therapist) \\
\hline h & ¢ибıка́ & viii & cutter \\
\hline i & \(\mu\) ¢обвío & ix & fantastic \\
\hline j & ט́nvo & & museum \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

6 Practise the different forms of Greek verbs in past tenses. Choose the correct words from the boxes to complete the sentences.
a \(\qquad\) \(\sigma \tau \eta \nu \mathrm{A} \theta \dot{\eta} v \alpha\) \(\varepsilon \chi \tau \varepsilon ́ \varsigma\).

> \begin{tabular}{c} \hline E \(\chi \omega \varphi \tau \alpha ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı\) \\ E \(\varphi \tau \alpha \sigma \alpha\) \end{tabular}
b Пótє \(\qquad\) to
Гıо́рүо -
e Tt \(\qquad\) \(\sigma \tau \eta \nu\) \(\tau \eta \lambda \overline{\varepsilon \delta \rho \rho \alpha \sigma \eta} \pi \rho \circ \chi \tau \varepsilon ́ \zeta ;\)

f Aa! Autó тo \(\qquad\)
 \(\pi \circ \cup \mu о v\) єínєऽ!

7 Choose the correct adverb of place, time, manner or quality to complete the sentences.
a

b \(\overline{\sigma \tau \eta \nu \mathrm{A} \theta} \boldsymbol{\eta} v \alpha\);
 \(\pi о\) кка́ \(\mu \imath \sigma о ;\) кáveı autó тo

c \(\Delta \varepsilon v \pi \dot{\prime} \eta \gamma_{\alpha}\) \(\qquad\) \(\pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \sigma\).
\(\pi \circ \tau \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \quad \pi 0 \cup \theta \varepsilon v \alpha \dot{\alpha} \quad \mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \xi v \dot{ }\)
d To orít \(\mu \alpha<\) عívar то оходєє́o кळп то
 чарибкві́.

f Autó Kóvel \(\qquad\) \(\pi \dot{\varepsilon} \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\) cupá

g To таگદíðt kóvet \(\qquad\) \(\sigma \pi \varsigma\) октш́ \(\dot{p} \varepsilon \varsigma\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\mu\) ¢ó \(\lambda 1 \varsigma\) & \(\eta \dot{1} \delta \eta\) & \(\gamma \underline{\rho} \rho \omega\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
h Гvápıoa to Гwópүo
\[
\text { о́ } \pi \omega \varsigma \quad \alpha \mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \omega \varsigma \quad \mu \alpha \zeta i ́
\]
i \(\Delta \varepsilon\) ө \(̇ \lambda \omega\) va \(\varphi\) á㇒

c \(\quad \mathrm{Tt}\) \(\qquad\) \(\pi \rho ı v v \alpha\) \(\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \theta \omega ;\)
\(\qquad\)

d \(\Delta \varepsilon v \dot{\eta} \theta \varepsilon \lambda \alpha \sim \alpha\) \(\qquad\)



j Eíxe Túci \(\qquad\) \(\mu \varepsilon \tau \eta v\)


8 Can you recognize some of the words you have already learnt?
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline\(\Sigma\) & \(\Pi\) & \(O\) & \(T\) & \(E\) & \(H\) \\
\hline\(T\) & \(O\) & \(T\) & \(E\) & \(\Phi\) & \(\Pi\) \\
\hline O & \(\Sigma\) & \(A\) & \(N\) & \(T\) & \(O\) \\
\hline\(K\) & \(O\) & \(N\) & \(T\) & \(A\) & \(\Lambda\) \\
\hline\(M\) & \(E\) & \(T\) & \(A\) & \(\equiv\) & \(Y\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

D9 Listen to Dialogue 4 in this unit again and fill in the missing words．If you don＇t have the recording try to fill in the gaps using the words in the box．

Avaotaoía Kaı ota Гiávveva；Пoú mฑ́yate；
 a \(\qquad\)
 топıкй，b \(\qquad\)
 va xopeúouv．＇Htav moגú c \(\qquad\) каı ка́тı ठıачорєтько́ үіа \(\mu\) ая．
Avaotaóía Пoú a入入oú пŋ́үate； Mary

Maç eíxav d \(\qquad\) va \(\mu \mathrm{ac}\) бعíңouv то
 Mó入ıç ठє́ка \(\lambda \varepsilon \Pi т a ́\) é \(\xi \omega\) aпó тa Гıávveva．＇Htav mo入ú e \(\qquad\) kal c \(\qquad\) Kal eival to
 －\(\mu \mathrm{as}\) ．Eival кátı avtíotolxo \(\mu \varepsilon\) то Mouorio tḩ Madame Tussaud＇s oto＾ovסívo．

\section*{Avaotaoía}
 \(\qquad\) ！
 E入入áסa；
Tim H E \(\lambda \lambda\) áסa éxeı tóoa \(h\) \(\qquad\) mou ho入ovótı
 va \(\varepsilon \rho Ө\) оu \(\varepsilon\) от \(\mathbf{i}\) \(\qquad\) oas kióגas mv
 \(\mu a c\) өa عívaı \(j\) \(\qquad\) anó \(\sigma u v a \rho п а б т ı к \grave{. ~ K a ı ~}\) \(\delta \varepsilon v п \varepsilon ́ \sigma a \mu \varepsilon \varepsilon ́ \varepsilon \xi \omega!\)
\(\Delta \eta \mu\) ற்трпя k \(\qquad\) пои т’акоúш．Мака́pı va عíxa кı єүш́ Tŋv íóıa I \(\qquad\) ótav пи́ya．．．


\section*{DA little extra！}

Rhodes is one of the most popular destinations for tourists going to Greece．It has a very cosmopolitan summer life and many things to offer young people．Listen to and read the dialogue below．

 ү＇＇autív．Eivaı ó \(\lambda a\) прáү \(\mu a t ı ~ a \lambda n ́ \theta \varepsilon ı a ; ~\)
 па入ıá пó入п，то Mavtра́кı，то Evuठןгio，то Mouarío，




 عбтıatópıa．．．Пavtoú ко́бцоৎ，пavtoú кобцобuppoń．
Tim Kaı пш்ৎ пáعı каvєị̧ モкєí；

 та поо акрı \(\beta\) á \(\sigma\)＇ó \(\eta \eta\) t \(\eta v\) E \(\lambda \lambda a ́ \delta a\) ．Eívaı aкрıßá va ппas
 wpaía．


 \(\mu a ́ \theta о u \mu \varepsilon \kappa\) каии́тєра．．．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
truth（f） \\
I offer \\
old town，old quarters \\
the harbour for yachts，sailing \\
or fishing boats \\
aquarium（ \(\mathbf{n}\) ） \\
site（m）／space，area（m） \\
a village 54 km south of \\
Rhodes City \\
I become jealous／I am jealous \\
cosmopolitan \\
whatever else／other \\
disco discotheque（f） \\
nightclub（ n ） \\
nightclub with Greek music（f）
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

```
pub (f)
```

```
pub (f)
bar (n)
bar (n)
people (lit. cosmos), crowd (m)
people (lit. cosmos), crowd (m)
crowd, sea of people, throng
crowd, sea of people, throng
easily
easily
standard of living
standard of living
(lit. the biotic level)
(lit. the biotic level)
I entertain (myself or others)
I entertain (myself or others)
work, job, employment
work, job, employment
good luck!
good luck!
extension (f)
extension (f)
pub (I)
```

```
pub (I)
```

```
סıaokeठáそん
    П ठou^عıá
    Ka入ń TúXワ!
\(\eta\) парáтабп

10 Mark（ \(\mathcal{\checkmark}\) ）for true and \((\boldsymbol{X})\) for false．
a H Póסos \(\mu \pi о \rho \varepsilon i ́ ~ v \alpha ~ \pi \rho о \sigma \varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon ı ~ \pi о \lambda \lambda \alpha ́ ~ \sigma \tau о v ~ \tau о ט \rho i ́ \sigma \tau \alpha ~\) ŋ́ \(\varepsilon \pi 1 \sigma \kappa \varepsilon ́ \pi \tau \eta\)（visitor）．
b \(\Delta \varepsilon v\) عíval ó \(\mu \omega \varsigma \pi о \lambda \cup ́ к о \sigma \mu о \pi о \lambda i \tau \iota к \eta \pi o ́ \lambda \eta\) ．
人ivóou．
d H \(\beta \rho \alpha \delta ı v \eta ́ ~ \zeta \omega \eta ́ ~ \tau \eta \zeta ~ \delta \varepsilon v ~ \varepsilon i v a ı ~ \sigma \alpha v / o ́ \pi \omega \varsigma ~(l i k e) ~ a ́ \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \varsigma ~\) кобнолодітєкєऽ ло́дєเऽ．


\(g\) To \(\pi \lambda\) oío кáveı 14 ف́p६ऽ．
h To \(\beta\) ют七ко́ \(\varepsilon \pi i \pi \varepsilon \delta o\) вívaı \(\chi \alpha \mu \eta \lambda\) ó．
i O Tim \(\chi \rho \varepsilon ı \alpha ́ \zeta \varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota ~ \varepsilon ́ v \alpha ~ \chi \rho o ́ v o ~ \pi \alpha \rho \alpha ́ \tau \alpha \sigma \eta ~ \gamma ı \alpha ~ v \alpha ~ \delta \varepsilon ı ~ \kappa ı ~\) \(\dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda o \tau \eta \nu \mathrm{E} \lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \alpha \alpha\) ．
j O K \(\sigma \tau \tau \alpha \varsigma ~ t o v ~ \delta i ́ v \varepsilon ı ~ \tau \eta \nu ~ \varepsilon \cup \chi \eta ́ ~ " K \alpha \lambda \eta ́ ~ \tau ט ́ \chi \eta " . ~ . ~\)

\section*{i Greek music}

Music has always been essential to the Greek way of life．The nation＇s educational system is based on languages，philosophy， mathematics，physics，physical education and music！These are the Greek words for some musical instruments：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \(\eta\) 入úpa & lyre \\
\hline то \(\mu\) пооиそои́кı & bouzouki \\
\hline to oavtoúpı & dulcimer \\
\hline то \(\lambda\) áouto & lute \\
\hline то кларívo & clarine \\
\hline －\(\mu\) ппаүлана́s & baglamas \\
\hline  & flute \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Music was once a part of the language and played an important part in works such as Homer＇s epics．That＇musicality＇has somehow been lost．

Some of the many kinds of Greek music are：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline ＾аїкй \(\mu\) оибıки́ & popular music \\
\hline  & light popular music \\
\hline бпиотьки́ цоибккй & regional，folklore music \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular} & island songs or island music \\
\hline рєипе́тька & rebetica（many call it ＇the Greek blues＇） \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Different kinds of music have，in turn，created different dances．Some
 ooúota and toו甲tєтと́ \(\lambda \mathrm{l}\) ．Recently a form of＇table dancing＇has developed－it is a unique experience for both tourists and locals．

\section*{Mini test}

1 Can you remember the Greek for the following ten important words from this unit？Try to write your answers in Greek script．
i Where did you go for Easter last year？
ii We had heard it before．
iii We ate a lot of fish．
iv Did you have your name day？
v Many happy returns！
vi May you live long！
vii May your wish come true！
viii He has already spoken to some friends．
ix You have not told us yet．．．
\(\mathbf{x}\) It was very interesting．
3 The phrases below are given in the present tense．Change them into the past tense，using either transliteration or Greek script．
i［pu páte］？Пov́ \(\pi \alpha ́ \tau \varepsilon ;\)
ii［íne sinarpastikó］？Eíval ouvap \(\pi \alpha \sigma \tau \iota \kappa o ́ ;\)
iii［ého tin endíposi］＇ \(\mathrm{E} \chi \omega \tau \eta \nu \varepsilon \nu \tau ט ́ \pi \omega \sigma \eta\) ．
iv［to vázo péfti］To \(\beta\) á̧o \(\pi \varepsilon ́ \varphi \tau \varepsilon\) ．
\(\mathbf{v}[\operatorname{pos} \operatorname{pas}] ? ~ П \omega \varsigma ~ \pi \alpha \varsigma ;\)
\begin{tabular}{lc} 
i this year & vi teacher／s \\
ii friend／s & vii island／s \\
iii life & viii music \\
iv sailing boat／s & ix of course \\
\(\mathbf{v}\) fish & \(\mathbf{x}\) museum／s
\end{tabular}

2 Can you remember the following ten important phrases from this unit？


In this unit you will revise
- making arrangements and meeting someone
- initiating and carrying out busines talks
- talking to a doctor and asking for remedies
- talking about the weather
- using appropriate language at a social function
- expressing opinions and stating preferences
- different professions and sports
- naming months and seasons

Check your progress so far. Once you have completed the following exercises compare your answers with the correct ones, which can be found at the back of the book. Identify any areas that still need some work and go over them again so that you're completely satisfied.
1 Respond to the following situations in Greek.
a What are the expressions used when congratulating someone for his wife / her husband / their child's name day?
b What are the expressions used on Mondays / first day of the month / first day of the year? If someone else uses those expressions what will your answer be?
c When do you use 'X \(\rho o ́ v 1 \alpha \pi 0 \lambda \lambda \alpha ́\) !'? If you are addressed with this expression, what will your reply be?
d Ask about the weather: 'What's the weather like in Greece today?' or 'What was the weather like in Greece yesterday?' or 'What will the weather be like in Greece tomorrow?'.
e You are asked: ‘Pí \(\chi \vee \varepsilon \imath \beta \rho o \chi \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~ ท ́ ~ \chi \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ \zeta ı ~ \sigma \tau \eta v ~ A \theta \eta ́ v \alpha ; ’ . ~ . ~\) Give an appropriate answer.
\(f\) You are asked ' \(\Pi \omega\) ¢́s عíval \(\sigma v v \eta\) ' \(\theta \omega \varsigma\) о к \(\alpha \iota \rho o ́ s ~ \sigma \tau \eta \nu\) \(\mathrm{M} \varepsilon \gamma \alpha \dot{\alpha} \lambda \eta\) B \(\rho \varepsilon \tau \alpha v i ́ \alpha ;\); Give an appropriate answer.
g A friend of yours does not look well, ask: 'Are you sick? You don't look very well. Shall I call a doctor?'
h 'Long time no see! Where have you been? I've missed you. George!' If George is a good but 'long-lost' friend, how will you say these phrases?
i You want to find out someone's profession, ask: 'What do you do for a living?' then tell him/her that you are a banker, painter, book-keeper, nurse, builder or teacher.
j Ask someone what kind of sports he or she likes. Then tell him or her that you like swimming, cycling, horse-riding, volley-ball, running and soccer.
2 Someone has handed you the two business cards below. You look at them and you want to ask some questions. How would you say the following in Greek?
a 'Oh, you are a manager!'
b 'What's the name of your hotel in Greek?'
c 'Rhodes is an island, isn't it?'
d 'Do you have both restaurants and apartments?'
e 'Where's Fiscardo?'
f 'Please give me your telephone number.'

Nicholas Statiras
F\＆B Manager

\section*{ESPEROS PALACE HOTEL}
faliraki p．o．box 202－85100 rhodes（0241）85751－4 telex： 292601 espp GR－fax：（0241） 85744
ii


3 The advertisement below offers some good deals to major European cities．Look at it and answer the following questions：

b \(\mathrm{H} \pi \tau \eta \dot{\sigma} \eta \quad \gamma \iota \alpha\) тo Dublin عívaı \(\varphi \tau \eta v o ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho \eta\) ท́ \(\alpha \kappa \rho \curlywedge \beta o ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho \eta \alpha \pi\) о́ \(\tau \eta v \pi \tau \eta \dot{\sigma} \eta \gamma \downarrow \alpha\) тo Edinburg；





\section*{}

\section*{TRAVEL PLAN！}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  & €380 & －AMETEPNTAM & €400 \\
\hline －ПAPİI & €350 & －\(\triangle O Y B N I N O\) & €500 \\
\hline －P\({ }^{\text {P }}\) & €325 & －MADPITH & €350 \\
\hline －Ф＾תPENTIA & €370 & －BAPKE＾』NH & €325 \\
\hline －BENETIA & €380 & －EDIMBOYPTO & €365 \\
\hline －MİANO & €360 & －K囚N／ПOへH & €200 \\
\hline －BIENNH & €375 & －BEPONINO & €350 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

4 The map below shows the temperatures in most major European cities．See if you can answer the following questions．
a Пós عíval o каl \(o ́ s ~ \sigma \tau o ~ \Lambda o v \delta i ́ v o ; ~\)
b Пои́ モ́ \(\chi \varepsilon 1 ~ \tau \eta \nu ~ \cup \psi \eta \lambda o ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho \eta ~ Ө \varepsilon \rho \mu о к \rho \alpha \sigma i \alpha ;\)
c Пои́ \(\varepsilon \chi \varepsilon \tau \tau \eta \vee \chi \alpha \mu \eta \lambda \dot{\tau} \tau \varepsilon \rho \eta\) өєриокрабі́ ；
d Tı \(\sigma \eta \mu \alpha i v \varepsilon 1\) ATMANTIKO \(\Omega\) KEANO \(\Sigma \sigma \tau\)＇A \(\gamma \gamma \lambda \_\)ка́；
e Tı \(\sigma \eta \mu\) aíveı ME
f Пós \(\lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon \sigma \tau \alpha\) E \(\lambda \lambda \eta \imath \iota \kappa \alpha ́: ~ P r a g u e, ~ B l a c k ~ S e a, ~ L i s b o n, ~\) Berlin kal Brussels？
g Пov́ ह́ \(\chi \varepsilon \imath ~ \mu o ́ v o ~ \lambda \imath \alpha \kappa \alpha ́ \delta \alpha ;\)


5 Below is a list of many emergency telephone numbers in Greece． Study the list，and answer the questions below：
What are the telephone numbers for the following？
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
a & Police & f & Fire \\
b & Port Authority & \(\mathbf{g}\) & Chemists in Athens \\
c & Ambulance & h & Chemists in the Suburbs \\
d & Fire Squad & i & First Aid／Red Cross \\
e & Fight against Drugs & j & Tourist Police
\end{tabular}



6 Being able to decipher information about cultural events from the Greek press is handy when visiting Greece．Overleaf are advertisements for two different cultural events．Read the information and answer the following questions．
a When do they both take place？
b What kind of events are they？
c How long（how many days）is each event？
d Does the first event start in the morning or in the evening？
e How would you translate АГГАІКО ФЕЕТІВАА МПАХ？
f Do you know the name \(\Gamma\) I \(\Omega\) PГOY NTA \(A\) APA？
g Which one of the two events is less expensive and why？

Mapaikeyh 25，इabbato 26 Aytoyitoy ஸ́pa 9：00 \(\mu . \mu\) ．
乏uvau入ies
ГIתPГOY NTA＾APA
इu \(\mu \mu \varepsilon\) ќx \(\chi\) ouv：
Avaotaoia Moutoátoou

ОпьбӨоброикко́
Tákпс Mпоириás
Tıи́ \(\varepsilon\) ionmpiou： \(15 €\)

\section*{АГГАIKO ФEЕTIBAA MПАХ}

\section*{C．W．GLUCK：IФITENEIA H EN \\ Kupıakń 1}

TAYPOIE
\(\Delta\)／vtris Opxйбтрас：Marc
Minkowski
\(\Delta \varepsilon u t \varepsilon ̇ \rho a \quad 2\)
Iknvo日eoía：Alain Germain
Eıötípıa：15€， \(10 €\)
Фoitțtiká \(5 €\)

7 Write out the names in Greek of the months which have a 30 ，
and \(\mathbf{b} 31\) days．Then \(\mathbf{c}\) write the names of the days of the week． Use the definite articles（ \(\mathbf{0}, \boldsymbol{\eta}, \tau \mathbf{0}\) ）if you can remember them．
8 Can you match the pictures of the following office items with the list of items？

a \(\quad \tau \alpha \beta \iota \beta \lambda i \alpha\)
b то тп \(\lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \varphi \omega v o\)
c \(\quad \eta \tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon o ́ \rho \alpha \sigma \eta\)
d \(\tau \circ \varepsilon \pi \iota \sigma \tau 0 \lambda \dot{\chi} \alpha \rho \tau о\)
e о кат \(\lambda\) доүоऽ
f \(\eta \alpha \tau \zeta \dot{\varepsilon} v \tau \alpha\)
g to \(\rho \alpha ́ \delta i o-\kappa \alpha \sigma \varepsilon \tau o ́ \varphi \omega v o\)
h \(\tau 0\) коилıо́тєр
\(D 9\) Listen to the last dialogue of Unit 14 again and fill in the missing words．If you don＇t have the recording try to fill in the gaps from the words provided overleaf．

Tim＇Oxı aкó \(\mu\) ．A入入á \(\varepsilon\) र́хоu \(\varepsilon\) a \(\qquad\) то́бa по \(\lambda \lambda\) á үı’autív．Eívaı ó óa прáүнатı b \(\qquad\) ＇Exeı Tnv
 архаıодоүккои́s х由́pous，тпv Акро́подп отך＾ívбо．．．

\section*{Tim} Kı＇anó ßpaסivñ d \(\qquad\) ；

\(\qquad\)
 \(\qquad\) пó入ns．f
\(\qquad\)

Tim عotıatópla ．．．Пavtoú g \(\qquad\)
Kผ́otac \(\qquad\) M \(\varepsilon\) то а ароплávo \(\sigma \varepsilon 45\) \(\lambda \varepsilon\) тта́ каı \(\mu \varepsilon\) то i \(\qquad\) бع 14 由́pعc．A入入á to \(\mathbf{j}\) \(\qquad\) єпín६ठо

 \(\qquad\) عкєí． A入入á eival \(\omega\) paía．

Мйпшৎ I \(\qquad\) Évaৎ Xpóvo̧ va \(\mu \eta v\) عívaı apкетóৎ

 \(\mu a ́ \theta о u \mu \varepsilon\) ка入útєра ．．．
 \(\qquad\) \(!\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\zeta \omega n\) & عи́ко入а & ко̇био¢ & ठıбкоӨп́кะৎ \\
\hline тع入ıká & akoúव¢ı & Blotikó & \(a \lambda n \dot{\theta}\) ¢ \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline \(\pi \lambda\) oio & \(\mu \mathrm{á} \mathrm{\lambda} \mathrm{\lambda ov}\) & тúx & \(\pi \rho о \sigma ¢ \varepsilon ์ \rho \varepsilon \downarrow\) \\
\hline  & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{кобиопо入і́тікпя} & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Congratulations on choosing Teach Yourself Greek in your efforts to learn this beautiful and rich language．Aristarhos Matsukas， the author of this book，will be more than happy to hear your comments．Your comments and／or suggestions will help us to improve future editions．
You can contact the author directly at the following e－mail address： aja14＠web．de or by writing c／o Teach Yourself，
Hodder \＆Stoughton， 338 Euston Road，London NW1 3BH，England．
Even though you have reached the end of the book， you should not close it，but instead continue practising to improve your Greek．Set yourself goals，and speak the language whenever you are in the company of Greeks， so that you keep on learning．Good luck！
\(\mathbf{K} \alpha \lambda \mathfrak{q}\) Tú \(\boldsymbol{\eta}\) ！
\(1 \Gamma, \Delta, \Theta, \Lambda, \Xi, \Pi, \Sigma, \Phi, \Psi, \Omega \quad 2 \quad \beta, \gamma, \delta, \theta, \kappa, \lambda, \mu, \xi\), \(\sigma, \varphi, \psi, \omega 3\) [v], [i], [r], [h] 4 a \(\alpha, \varepsilon, \eta, \imath, \kappa, v, o, \pi, \sigma / \varsigma\), \(\tau, \nu, \omega ; \mathbf{b} \beta, \delta, \zeta, \theta, \lambda, \varsigma ; \mathbf{c} \gamma, \mu, \rho, \varphi, \chi, \psi \quad 5\) i \(\gamma\), ii \(\delta\), iii \(\eta\), iv \(\kappa\), v \(\lambda\), vi \(\mu\), vii \(v\), viii \(\xi\), ix \(\sigma / \varsigma\), \(x \tau\) xi \(v\), xii \(\omega 6\) a iii, biv, ci, dii \(7 \quad \mu \pi \alpha ́ \sigma \kappa \varepsilon \tau\) [básket]; \(\tau \varepsilon v v i \varsigma ~[t e ́ n i s] ; ~ \kappa ı ~ Ө a ́ \rho \alpha ~\) [kithára] - \(\pi\) ıóvo [piáno]; A \(\gamma \gamma \lambda i ́ \alpha\) [anglía] - E \(\lambda \lambda \alpha \alpha^{\delta} \alpha\) [eláTHa]; \(\tau \rho \varepsilon ́ v o\) [tréno] - \(\alpha \varepsilon \rho \circ \pi \lambda \alpha ́ v o ~[a e r o p l a ́ n o] ~ 7 a v, b i v, ~ c i, d ~ v i, ~\) e iii, \(\mathbf{f}\) ii. 8 'krit' was not on the recording.

\section*{Unit 1}


 di. 3 c, a,d, b. 4 a M \(\varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon\) Р́́ \(\mu \pi \varepsilon \rho \tau\), b Eí \(\mu \alpha \iota \alpha \pi o ́ \tau \eta v\)

 6 a Pó \(\mu \pi \varepsilon \rho \tau\), b E \(\lambda \varepsilon ́ v \eta\), c E \(\lambda \lambda \eta v i \delta \alpha\), d A \(\gamma \gamma \lambda i \alpha\) e \(\Delta \varepsilon v\), f Eí \(\sigma \alpha\) : shaded word = \(\mathbf{E} \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha} \delta \alpha\) (Greece). 7 a: \(\alpha \lambda \lambda \dot{\alpha}, v \alpha, \alpha \pi o ́, \sigma \alpha \varsigma . ~ e: ~\)

 10 ai, bi, ci, dii.
Mini test
1 i \(\gamma \varepsilon 1 \alpha \sigma \alpha \varsigma\) [yásas], ii \(\gamma \varepsilon 1 \alpha\) [ya], iii к \(\alpha \lambda \alpha ́\) [kalá], iv \(\alpha \pi o ́\)
 [аро́], v \(\varepsilon \delta \dot{\omega}\) [eTHó], vi \(\pi о v ́\) [pu], viii vaı [ne], viii ó \(\chi 1\) [óchi], ix \(\mu \varepsilon\) [me], x кov \(\alpha \dot{\alpha}\) [kondá] 2 i Пஸ́s \(\sigma \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon\) [pos se léne?],
 póli?], iv Aлó to \(\Lambda \frac{1}{}\)
 vii Mév \(\sigma \tau \sigma / \sigma \tau \eta \nu \ldots\)... [méno sto/stin], viii Mév \(\omega \sigma \tau o / \sigma \tau \eta v .\).
［méno sto／stin］，ix Eív \(\alpha l\) коv亢ó［íne kondá］， \(\mathbf{x} \Delta \varepsilon v \xi \varepsilon \in \omega\)［THen kséro］ 3 i Пळ́s \(\sigma \alpha \varsigma ~ \lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon ~[p o s ~ s a s ~ l e ́ n e] ?, ~ i i ~ A \pi o ́ ~ \pi o v ́ ~ \varepsilon i ́ \sigma \tau \varepsilon ~\) ［apó pu íste］？，iii Mov́ \(\mu \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\)［pu ménete］？，iv Mı \(\lambda \alpha \dot{\tau} \varepsilon\) A \(\gamma \gamma \lambda 1 \kappa \dot{\alpha}\) ， ［miláte angliká］？，v \(\Gamma \varepsilon ı \alpha\) \(\sigma \alpha \varsigma\)［yásas］

\section*{Unit 2}

1 a Eí \(\mu \alpha \imath \pi о \lambda u ́\) к \(\alpha \lambda \alpha\) ．b \(\varepsilon \sigma v ́ ; ~-~ \varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon i ́ s ; ~ c ~ T ı ~ к \alpha ́ v \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ; ~ d ~ E i ́ \mu \alpha ı ~\)入íүо коираб \(\mu \varepsilon ́ v о \varsigma / \kappa о \cup \rho \alpha \sigma \mu \varepsilon ́ v \eta\) ．е A！七о \(\xi \in \chi \alpha \sigma \alpha!\) f＇E \(\chi \omega\) （ \(\varepsilon \dot{\prime} \mu \alpha) \delta v ́ \sigma / \tau \rho \varepsilon ı \varsigma / \tau \varepsilon ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \rho \imath \varsigma \pi \varepsilon ́ v \tau \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma \sigma \tau \eta \vee A \theta \eta ́ v \alpha\) ．
2 a iv，biii，ci，dii． 3 c，a，b，d，e． 4 a M\＆\(\lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon\) William

 d Noцí̧ん סúo ท́ \(\tau \rho \varepsilon \iota \zeta \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma \mu o ́ v o . ~ 5 ~ a ~ v i i, ~ b ~ v, ~ c ~ v i i i, ~ d i, ~ e x, ~\) f ii，g vi，h iii，i iv，j ix． 6 Horizontal E \(\Sigma Y\) ，MH，ME，ПA \(\Sigma\) ， KYPIE；Vertical OM \(\Omega \Sigma\) ，ПENTE；Diagonal EX \(\Omega, \mathrm{NAI}, \Sigma E\) ． 7 ı：ки́pıє，єívaı，т \(\rho \varepsilon \iota \varsigma, ~ \sigma \tau \eta v . ~ o: ~ к о \nu \tau \alpha ́, ~ \mu o ́ v o, ~ \pi \omega \varsigma\) ，ó \(\mu \omega \varsigma\).



\section*{Mini test}

1 i \(\varepsilon v \chi \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \tau \omega \dot{[e f h a r i s t o ́], ~ i i ~ E \lambda \lambda \eta \nu \iota \kappa \alpha ́ ~[e l i n i k a ́], ~ i i i ~}\) коט \(\mu \sigma \mu \varepsilon ́ v o \varsigma ~[k u r a z m e ́ n o s], ~ i v ~ \varepsilon v \tau \alpha ́ \xi \varepsilon є ~[e n d a ́ k s i], ~ v ~ \sigma \eta ́ \mu \varepsilon \rho \alpha ~\) ［símera］，vi \(\alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha ́\)［alá］，vii \(\sigma v \gamma \gamma v \omega \mu \eta\)［sighnómi］，viii \(\beta \dot{\varepsilon} \beta \alpha \iota \alpha\) ［vévea］，ix \(\mu\) óvo［móno］，x \(\mu \alpha \dot{\lambda \lambda} \mathrm{ov}^{\text {［málon］} 2} \mathbf{2} \mathbf{~ T ı ~ к \alpha ́ v \varepsilon ı \varsigma ; ~ [ t i ~}\)
 ［ti kánete？］，iv To \(\xi \varepsilon ́ \chi \alpha \sigma \alpha\)［to kséhasa］，v Eívaı \(\lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \theta o 弓\) ；［íne láthos］，vi \(\Delta \varepsilon v\) тo \(\pi \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon v ́ \omega\)［THen to pistévo］，vii Eí \(\mu \propto \imath \pi \circ \lambda v\) к \(\alpha \lambda \alpha ́\)［íme polí kalá］，viii \(\Delta \varepsilon \theta u \mu \alpha ́ \mu \alpha i\)［THe thimáme］，ix Mı \(\sigma\) ó \(\lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau\) ó［misó leptó］，x \(\sigma \varepsilon \lambda i ́ \gamma o\)［se lígho］ 3 i Tı к \(\dot{v} \varepsilon є ı\) ；［ti kánis］？，ii Пós \(\varepsilon i ́ \sigma \alpha ı ;\)［pos íse］？，iii Г \(\varepsilon \imath \alpha\) oov［yásu］，iv Eí \(\sigma \alpha \imath\) \(\kappa \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ ;\)［íse kalá］？v E \(\delta \dot{\sigma} \mu \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon ı \varsigma ;\)［eTHó ménis］？

\section*{Unit 3}
 A \(\pi \alpha i \sigma ı\) ！с Mov \(\alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon \imath ~ \pi о \lambda ט ́ ~-~ \Delta \varepsilon ~ \mu о v ~ \alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı . ~ d ~ \sigma к \varepsilon ́ \tau о ~-~\) \(\mu \varepsilon \pi \alpha ́ \gamma о\) ．е \(\tau о v \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha ́ \lambda о \gamma о \pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \omega ́!~ f ' E v \alpha ~ \tau \sigma \alpha ́ l ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ \gamma \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha\), \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \omega . ~ 2\) a iii，b i，c iv，dii． 3 e，b，d，c，a，f． 4 a M \(\alpha \varsigma\)

甲є́ MAPME \(\triangle A \Delta A\) ，с \(\Sigma K E T O\) ，d NE \(\Sigma\) ，e \(\Pi \Omega \Sigma\) ，f \(\Sigma\) INEMA： shaded word \(=A M E \Sigma \Omega \Sigma .6\) a vii，\(b\) vi，\(c\) viii，\(d\) ix，e ii，\(f\) iv，
 d \(\pi \rho \omega \imath \downarrow \alpha\), e \(о \mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon ́ \tau \varepsilon \varsigma, ~ f ~ \chi \cup \mu о ט ́ \varsigma, ~ g ~ \mu \varepsilon, ~ h ~ ท ́, ~ i ~ Ф \varepsilon ́ \rho \tau \varepsilon, ~ ј ~ \psi \omega \mu i ́ . ~\) 8 a \(X, b X, c_{X}, d X .9\) i，\(\quad 9\) i，cii，di．

Mini test
1 i v \(\varepsilon \rho o ́\)［nero］，ii \(\varepsilon \pi i \sigma \eta \varsigma ~[e p i ́ s i s], ~ i i i ~ \psi \omega \mu i ́ ~[p s o m i ́], ~ i v ~ \gamma \dot{\alpha} \lambda \alpha\) ［ghála］，v ouvŋ́ \(\theta \omega \varsigma\)［siníthos］，vi к \(\alpha 兀 \dot{\lambda} \lambda\) оүоऽ［katáloghos］， vii \(\pi \rho \omega \imath v o ́ ~[p r o i n o ́], ~ v i i i ~ \theta \alpha v \mu \alpha ́ \sigma ı o ~[t h a v m a ́ s i o], ~ i x ~ \alpha \pi \alpha i ́ \sigma ı o ~\) ［apésio］，x ó \(\mu \rho \varphi о\)［ómorfo］ 2 i Opiбтє［oríste］，ii Bá \(\lambda \varepsilon \mu о v\) \(\lambda i ́ \gamma o\)［vále mu lígho］，iii Av \(\begin{gathered}\text { é } \varepsilon i ́ v \alpha ı ~[a f t o ́ ~ i ́ n e], ~ i v ~ \Phi \tau o ́ v e ı ~[f t a ́ n i], ~ v ~\end{gathered}\) \(\Delta \varepsilon v \theta \varepsilon ̇ \lambda \omega\)［THe thélo］，vi Пívє亢є oú̧o；［pínete úzo］？vii Ti \(\varepsilon i ́ v a i ~\) ＇\(\mu \varepsilon \zeta\) ̧́́ \(\delta \varepsilon \varsigma\)＇；［ti ine mezéTHes］？，viii \(\Delta \varepsilon v\) к \(\alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \alpha i ́ v \omega\)［THen katalavéno］，ix Mov \(\alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı ~ \pi o \lambda v ́ ~[m u ~ a r e ́ s i ~ p o l i ́], ~ x ~ ' E \chi \omega ~ \mu i ́ \alpha ~\) ตí \(\lambda \eta\)［ého mía fíli］ 3 i Tı \(\theta \alpha \pi \alpha \dot{\rho} \varepsilon ı \zeta\) ；［ti tha páris］？ii B \(\dot{\alpha} \lambda \varepsilon \mu \circ v\) vє \(\rho\) ó［vále mu neró］，iii חívєıऽ \(\gamma \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha\) ；［pínis ghála］？iv Mas \(\varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho v \varepsilon ı \varsigma ;\)［mas férnis］？v Eí \(\sigma \alpha \iota\) ह́тoı \(\mu \circ \varsigma / \varepsilon ́ \tau o \iota \mu \eta\) ；［íse étimos／étimi］？

\section*{Unit 4}

 \(\mu о v \sigma \alpha \kappa \alpha ́ ; ~ с ~ T o v ~ к \alpha \tau \alpha ́ \lambda о \gamma о ~ \pi \alpha \rho \alpha к \alpha \lambda \omega ́ ~-~ \tau о ~ \lambda о \gamma \alpha \rho ı \alpha \sigma \mu о ́ ~\)

 dii． 3 e，f，c，d，b，a． 4 a Tov ка \(\frac{\dot{\alpha} \lambda о \gamma о ~}{\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \omega ́ . ~ b ~}\)

 d＇Eva \(\mu ı к \rho o ́ ~ \mu \pi о и к \alpha ́ \lambda ı ~ o v ́ \zeta о . ~ T i ́ ~ o v ́ \zeta o ~ \varepsilon ́ \chi \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ; ~ е ~ ' E v \alpha ~ \mu ı к \rho o ́ ~\)
 b iv，c v，di，eii；f vii，g x，h vi，i viii，j ix． 6 a E b ФETA，c NTOMATE \(, ~ d ~ K P E M M Y \triangle I A, ~ e ~ П I \Pi E P I E \Sigma, ~\) f АГГОYPIA，g \(\Xi Y \Delta I, h \wedge A \Delta I .7\) a \(\varepsilon i \pi \alpha \tau \varepsilon, b\) \(\theta \varepsilon \varepsilon \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\) ， \(\mathbf{c} \mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \alpha\) ，d к \(\alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \alpha i v \omega\) ，е \(\vee \tau о \mu \alpha ́ \tau \alpha\), f к \(\alpha \downarrow .8\) a \(\vee, \mathbf{b} X, \mathbf{c} X\) ， \(\mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{\checkmark}, \mathrm{e} \boldsymbol{\checkmark}, \mathrm{f} X\) ．

\section*{Mini test}
 iv \(\pi \alpha \tau \alpha \tau \varepsilon \varsigma\)［patátes］，v к \(\rho \varepsilon \mu \mu v ́ \delta \iota\)［kremiTHi］，vi v \(\tau \mu \alpha ́ \tau \alpha\)［domáta］， vii котóлоиえо［kotópulo］，viii \(\delta \varepsilon ́ \kappa \alpha ~[T H e ́ k a], ~ i x ~ \varepsilon i ́ к о \sigma ı ~[i ́ k o s i], ~\) x \(\tau \rho \iota \alpha ́ v \tau \alpha\)［triánda］ 2 i K \(\alpha \lambda \eta\) \(\quad\) ó \(\varepsilon \xi \xi!\) ！［kalí óreksi］，ii Eív \(\alpha ı\) ó \(\lambda \alpha\) \(\sigma \tau \alpha\) E \(\lambda \lambda \eta v \imath \kappa \alpha ́!\)［íne óla sta eliniká］，iii Eívaı ó \(\lambda \alpha \sigma \tau \alpha\) A \(\gamma \gamma \lambda \imath \kappa \alpha ́!\) ［íne óla sta angliká］，iv \(\theta \alpha \pi \alpha \rho \alpha \gamma \gamma \varepsilon i \lambda \omega\) \(\varepsilon \gamma \omega \dot{\gamma} \gamma \boldsymbol{\alpha} \alpha \dot{\varepsilon} v \alpha\)［tha parangílo eghó ya séna］，v \(\Theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega \pi \imath \pi \varepsilon \rho \imath \varepsilon ́ \varsigma \gamma \varepsilon \mu \imath \sigma \tau \varepsilon ́ \zeta\)［thélo piperiés ghemistés］，vi＇Eva \(\mu \pi\) оvká \(̀\) v v \(\rho\) ó［éna bukáli neró］， vii \(\Theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \varepsilon ı \varsigma ~ \rho \varepsilon \tau \sigma i ́ v \alpha ; ~[t h e ́ l i s ~ r e t s i ́ n a] ?, ~ v i i i ~ \Theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega ~ \mu \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda o v ~ o u ́ \zeta o ~\) ［thélo málon úzo］，ix Пóбo кávovv；［póso kánun］？，x E \(\gamma \omega\) \(\theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega\) \(v \alpha \rho \omega \tau \eta ์ \sigma \omega\) кá \(\tau 1\)［eghó thélo na rotíso káti］ 3 i＇Ex\＆ıs \(\varepsilon \xi \cup \pi \eta \rho \varepsilon \tau \eta \theta \varepsilon i ́ ;\)［échis eksipiretithi］？，ii \(\Delta \varepsilon v\) モ́ \(\chi \omega\)［THen ého］， iii \(\mathrm{T} \imath \varepsilon i \pi \varepsilon \varsigma\) ；［ti ípes／t＇pes］？iv ఆ \(\Theta \lambda \varepsilon \iota \varsigma ~ \sigma \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ \tau \alpha\) ；［thélis saláta］？， v \(\theta \alpha \pi \mathrm{l} \varepsilon \iota \varsigma\) кó \(\tau \iota\) ；［tha pyis káti］？

Unit 5
 \(\kappa \alpha \tau \alpha ́ \lambda о \gamma о \pi \alpha \rho \alpha к а \lambda \omega\). Ф́́ \(\rho \tau \varepsilon \mu о \nu\) то \(\lambda о \gamma \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \mu о ́ ~ \pi \alpha \rho \alpha к \alpha \lambda \omega\).

 \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \omega\). \(\mathbf{e}\) The invitation was Come and have a glass of ouzo (with me). You could probably answer \(\Omega \rho \rho_{i ́ \alpha,} \pi \alpha \dot{\mu} \mu \varepsilon \gamma 1 \alpha\) ह́va
 go to a fish taverna. g Mou \(\varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho v \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon ~ \lambda i ́ \gamma \varepsilon \varsigma ~ \varphi \rho \cup \gamma \propto v i \varepsilon ́ \varsigma, ~ ß о и ́ \tau \eta \rho о ~\)

 \(\sigma \eta \dot{\mu} \varepsilon \rho \alpha\) ! \(\mathbf{j}\) He or she wants to know where you live. Mév \(\omega \sigma \tau \eta v\)
 \(\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{d}, \mathbf{h} .3\) a то \(\mu \pi о \cup к \alpha \lambda_{1}, \mathbf{b}\) оя \(\gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \varsigma, \mathbf{c}\) or \(\chi \nu \mu\) оí, d oı \(\varphi \rho \cup \gamma \alpha v ı \varepsilon ́ \varsigma, ~ е ~ о ~ к а \tau \alpha ́ \lambda о \gamma о \varsigma, ~ f ~ \tau \alpha ~ \delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau ı \alpha, ~ g ~ \eta ~(\eta) \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha, ~\)


 тиро́лıта; то: \(\pi \rho о ́ \gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha, \lambda \alpha ́ \theta о \varsigma, ~ \xi \varepsilon v о \delta о \chi \varepsilon i ́ o, \tau \alpha \xi i ́ \delta \imath\), \(\mu о v \sigma \varepsilon i ́ o . ~ 5\) a Australia, b Austria, c Belgium, d France, e Germany, f Gibraltar, \(\mathbf{g}\) Denmark, \(h\) Switzerland, i Estonia, j Ireland, k Spain, I Italy, m Cyprus, \(\mathbf{n}\) Luxemburg, o Morocco, p Great Britain, q Norway, r South Africa, s Holland, t Hungary \(\mathbf{u}\) Portugal, \(\mathbf{v}\) Greece, \(\mathbf{w}\) Sweden, \(\mathbf{x}\) Thailand, \(\mathbf{y}\) Turkey, \(\mathbf{z}\) Finland.



 not the only possible order you could place for this exercise. It serves only as an example.) 7 The Athenian, open since 1932; its speciality is ouzo with appetizers. 8 1995: Tokyo (Japan), Sao Paolo (Brazil), New York (USA), Mexico City, Bombay (India), Shanghai (China), Los Angeles (USA), Peking (China), Calcutta (India), Seoul (South Korea); 2015: Lagos (Nigeria), Jakarta (Indonesia), Karatchi (Pakistan), Dhaka (Bangladesh).
9 a Business English, Beginner's English, Advanced English, Arabic, Afrikaans, Beginner's French, Advanced French, Beginner's German, Advanced German, Danish; b Greek for foreigners, Hebrew, Japanese, Indonesian, Hindi, Irish, Icelandic, Spanish, Spanish (Central and South America), Italian, Chinese; c Korean, Malay, Norwegian, Dutch, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Swedish, Thai, Finnish. 10 a \(\varepsilon \xi \cup \pi \eta \rho \varepsilon \tau \eta \theta \varepsilon ́\), b \(\pi \alpha \tau \alpha \dot{\tau} \tau \varsigma, \mathbf{c} \mu \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \varepsilon \theta \circ \varsigma, \mathbf{d} \rho \omega \tau \eta \dot{\sigma} \omega\), е крє \(\mu \dot{\delta} \delta 1, \mathbf{f} \sigma \alpha \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \tau\), g \(\mu \varepsilon ́ v \alpha\), h \(\varepsilon \chi \chi \circ \cup \mu \varepsilon\).

Unit 6
1 a \(\Sigma v \gamma \gamma v \omega ́ \mu \eta-M \varepsilon \sigma v \gamma \chi \omega \rho \varepsilon i ́ \tau \varepsilon\). b Пои́ عivaı то
 straight, left, straight ahead, e trolley bus, bus, taxi, f \(\Gamma \varepsilon \iota \alpha \sigma \alpha \varsigma \kappa \alpha 1\) \(\varepsilon \cup \chi \alpha \rho \iota \sigma \tau \omega\) ( \(\pi \circ \lambda \dot{\prime})\) ) \(\mathbf{g} \Delta \varepsilon \nu \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \alpha i v \omega\) Е \(\lambda \lambda \eta \nu \iota \kappa \alpha ́ \kappa \alpha \lambda \alpha ́\).
 4 a Mєivєтє \(\sigma^{\prime} \alpha \cup \tau o ́ v ~ \tau о \nu ~ \delta \rho о ́ \mu o . ~ b ~ М є \tau \alpha ́, ~ \sigma \tau \rho i ́ \psi \tau \varepsilon ~ \alpha \rho ı \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́ ~\) \(\sigma \tau \frac{\tau \rho i ́ \tau o ~}{\sigma \tau \varepsilon v o ́ . ~ c ~ M \varepsilon \tau \alpha ́, ~} \sigma \cup v \varepsilon \chi i ́ \sigma \tau \varepsilon\) í \(\sigma \alpha\) ( \(\left.\varepsilon \cup \theta \varepsilon i ́ \alpha\right)\).







\section*{Mini test}

1 i \(\sigma u \gamma \gamma \cup \omega \dot{\mu}\) [sighnómi], ii \(\mu \alpha \kappa \rho ı \alpha ́ ~[m a k r i a ́], ~ i i i ~ \alpha \rho ı \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́ ~\) [aristerá], iv \(\delta \varepsilon \xi \nmid \alpha ́ \alpha\) [THeksiá], v \(\gamma \omega v i ́ \alpha\) [ghonía], vi \(\varepsilon \delta \omega \dot{\omega}\) [eTHó], vii \(\varepsilon \kappa \varepsilon i ́ ~[e k i ́], ~ v i i i ~ \varepsilon i ́ \sigma o \delta o \varsigma ~[i ́ s o T H o s], ~ i x ~ \pi \lambda \alpha \tau \varepsilon i ́ \alpha ~[p l a t i ́ a], ~\)
 ( \(\tau 0) \lambda \varepsilon \omega \varphi \rho \rho \varepsilon\) io [me to leoforio], iii \(\Sigma \tau o \varphi \alpha v \alpha \rho 1\) [sto fanári], iv Eívaı ка入ŋ́ \(\gamma \cup \mu \nu \alpha \sigma \tau \iota \kappa \eta\) ! [íne kalí ghimnastikí!], у \(\Sigma \tau \rho i ́ \psi \tau \varepsilon\) \(\delta \varepsilon \xi \iota a ́ / \alpha \rho ı \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́ ~[s t r i ́ p s t e ~ T H e k s i ́ a / a r i s t e r a ́], ~ v i ~ M ~ \varepsilon ~ \sigma ט \gamma \chi \omega \rho \varepsilon i ́ \tau \varepsilon ~\) [me sinhoríte], vii Пov́ عívaı to/ \(\eta / o\) [ \(p u\) íne o/i/to], viii \(\Delta \varepsilon v\) \(\alpha \nu \tau \varepsilon ́ \chi \omega \tau \eta \nu \zeta \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \tau \eta!\) [THen andého tin zésti!], ix É́ \(\mu \alpha \sigma \tau \varepsilon \pi \circ \lambda \cup ́\) коטрабнє́voı [ímaste polí kurazméni], x Káveı \(\pi\) о \(\lambda\) ú \(\zeta \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \tau \eta!\) [káni polí zésti!] 3 i'E入 \(\alpha\) є \(\delta \omega\) ! [éla eTHó!], ii Mعív \(\varepsilon\) єкعi! [míne ekí!], iii \(\Sigma \tau \rho i \psi \varepsilon\) a \(\rho \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́!\) [strípse aristerá!], iv Пท́ \(\gamma \alpha ı v \varepsilon\) \(\varepsilon v \theta \varepsilon i \alpha!\) [píghene efthía!] v \(\Sigma v v \varepsilon ́ \chi ı \varepsilon \varepsilon\) íata! [sinéchise ísia!]

\section*{Unit 7}
 \(\pi \tau \eta \dot{\sigma} \eta\); с Пóбo ко́veı \(\eta \pi \tau \eta \dot{\eta} \sigma \eta\); d Eívaı \(\mu\) óvo \(\pi \eta\) ท́ \(\gamma \alpha \iota v \varepsilon\) ท́
 \(\nu \alpha\) ह́ \(\chi \omega\) ह́v \(\alpha \pi \rho o ́ \gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha ; \mathbf{g ~ K \alpha ́ \theta \varepsilon ~ \pi o ́ \tau \varepsilon ; ~ П о ́ \sigma o ~} \sigma \cup \chi \vee \alpha ́ ;\) (both mean 'how often?'). По́ \(\eta\) Ф́ \(\alpha \ldots\)...; is 'how long?' and 'how much?' is Пóбo кáveı ...; 2 a iii, b iv, ci, dii. 3 b, e, c, a,



 5 a vii, b viii, cix, dx, e ii, fi, giii, hiv, iv, jvi. 6 TO the, ПOY where, TOY of the, TON (in) to the, NTO do, ПOY that; TOГO so much, ПОТЕ when, ПОТЕ never, ПОГН how long,

TOEH so much，NEPO water，\(\Sigma\) OYT shoot，\(\Sigma\) TON（in）to the， PENO Renault，NETO net；TPENO train，\(\Sigma\) TENO back street， ПЕТРО Peter，NTOYइ shower，TOYПE wig，ПEटTO say it； ПOYPE mashed potatoes，ПOPTE \(\Sigma\) doors，TOYPNE tour．



 \(\mathbf{g} \varepsilon \pi \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \mu \sigma \eta, \mathbf{h} \tau \rho \varepsilon \iota \varsigma \pi \alpha \rho \alpha ́ \varepsilon\) є́кобı \(\pi \varepsilon ́ v \tau \varepsilon, \mathbf{i} \tau \varepsilon ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \rho ı \varsigma, \mathbf{j} \varepsilon \pi \tau \alpha ́\)

 \(\sigma \alpha \rho \dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \alpha \tau \rho i \alpha \alpha\) ．9a a ，b X，c X，d X，e \(\checkmark\) ．

\section*{Mini test}

1 i \(\pi \varepsilon \rho i \pi o v\)［perípu］，ii \(\pi \tau \eta \dot{\eta}\)［ptísi］，iii \(\gamma \rho \alpha \varphi \varepsilon i ́ o\)［ghrafío］， iv \(\pi \lambda \eta \rho о \varphi о \rho i \alpha / \varepsilon \varsigma\)［pliroforía／es］，v ктipıo［ktírio］，vi \(\theta \varepsilon ́ \sigma \eta\) ［thési］，vii \(\alpha \varepsilon \rho о \delta \rho o ́ \mu t o\)［aeroTHrómio］，viii кivŋ \(\sigma \eta\)［kínisi］，
 кalıó！［éhume keró！］，ii K \(\rho \alpha \tau \eta ं \sigma \tau \varepsilon \tau \alpha\) р \(\varepsilon \sigma \tau \alpha!\)［kratíste ta résta！］， iii Пáv \(\tau \alpha \tau \alpha \mu \pi \varepsilon \rho \delta \varepsilon v \cup \omega\)［pánda ta berTHévo］，iv Пov́ \(\pi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \tau \varepsilon\) ；［pu páte］？v Tı \(\omega \rho \alpha\) عívaı；［ti orra íne］？vi Eívaı \(\mu i \alpha\)（ \(\eta \omega \rho \alpha\) ）［íne mía i óra］，vii Eivaı \(\mu\) ıá \(\mu \iota \sigma \eta\)［íne miámisi］，viii Eívaı \(\delta v o ~ \pi \alpha \rho \alpha ́\) \(\tau \varepsilon ́ \tau \alpha \rho \tau o\)［íne THío pará tétarto］，ix Xí \(\lambda 1 \alpha\) عuх \(\alpha \rho \iota \sigma \tau \omega!\) ！［chîlia
 ［parakaló，káthise！］，ii Пá \(\varepsilon\) тo！［páre to or párto］，iii \(\theta \dot{\chi} \lambda \varepsilon 1 \varsigma\)
 kséris］？v Поv́ \(\pi \alpha\) ；［pu pas］？

\section*{Unit 8}

1 a＇E \(\chi \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau l \alpha ;\) b \(\Theta \alpha \dot{\eta} \theta \varepsilon \lambda \alpha\) є́va \(\mu \circ v o ́ \kappa \lambda l v o / \delta i ́ \kappa \lambda l v o\).

 е Пóбo кávєı／єíval（ \(\alpha \cup \tau o ́ ~ \tau o ~ \delta \omega \mu a ́ \tau ı o) ; ~ f ~ ' Е \chi \omega ~ к \alpha ́ v \varepsilon ı ~\)





 ađavoép； 5 a v，bix，c vii，di，ex，fii，g iii，h vi，i iv， \(\mathbf{j}\) viii． 6 Horizontal：＠ELH，EXEI，ヨENO \(\triangle\) OXEIO，MEPE \(\Sigma, ~ \Theta A\) ， ПPOTIM \(\Omega\), NEPO（Y），\(\Sigma K E \Pi T O N T A I, ~ A N A M O N H ~\) （waiting）．Vertical：APE \(\Sigma \Omega, \Theta E A, \Theta A, E N T A E E I, ~ \Sigma O Y\),

ПАПА（priest），\(\triangle \Omega\) PA（presents）O，MONO，EXETE，XEPI （hand），TO，IOE（virus） 7 ／af／үрá \(\omega\) ，autó̧，каф \(\varsigma\) ，lef／
 8 a \(\Delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau \iota o, ~ b ~ M \pi \alpha ́ v ı o, ~ c ~ K o v \rho \tau i v a, ~ d ~ K \alpha v \varepsilon ́ v \alpha, ~ e ~ K \alpha ́ v \omega, ~\) f N \(\varepsilon \rho \mathfrak{\rho}\), g M \(\eta\) ，h \(\Sigma \tau \varepsilon \gamma \vee ळ ́ v \varepsilon ı . ~ 9 ~ 1-821, ~ 2-825, ~ 3-554, ~ 4-954, ~\) 5－557，6－747，7－421，8－480，9－780，10－325． 10 a \(\checkmark, \mathbf{b} \checkmark\) ， c \(\checkmark, \mathrm{d} \checkmark, \mathrm{e} X, \mathrm{f} X, \mathrm{~g} \checkmark, \mathrm{~h} X\) ．

\section*{Mini test}

1 i \(\delta \omega \mu \alpha \dot{\tau} \tau \circ / \alpha\)［THomátio／a］，ii \(\alpha \cup \tau о к i v \eta \tau o / \alpha\)［aftokínito／a］， iii \(\tau 0 \cup \rho i \sigma \tau \alpha \varsigma / \varepsilon \varsigma\)［turístas／es］，iv \(\beta \alpha \lambda i \tau \sigma \alpha / \varepsilon \varsigma\)［valítsa／es］， v к \(\rho \alpha ́ \tau \eta \sigma \eta / \kappa \rho \alpha \tau \eta ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı \varsigma[k r a ́ t i s i / k r a t i ́ s i s]\) ］，vi \(\delta \iota \varepsilon ט ́ \theta v v \sigma \eta\) ［THiéfthinsi］，vii \(\alpha \rho \imath \theta \mu o ́ \varsigma ~[a r i t h m o ́ s], ~ v i i i ~ \delta ı \alpha \beta \alpha \tau \eta ́ \rho ı o ~\) ［THiavatírio］，ix \(\sigma \tau \cup \lambda o ́ \varsigma ~[s t i l o ́ s], ~ x ~ v \tau o v s ~[d u z] ~ 2 ~ i ~ M \eta ~\) \(\sigma \tau \varepsilon v \alpha \chi \omega \rho \iota \varepsilon ́ \sigma \tau \varepsilon!\)［mi stenahorieste！］，ii Прஸ́to（ऽ）／\(\delta \varepsilon u ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho \circ(\varsigma) /\) \(\tau \rho i \tau o(\varsigma)\) ó \(\rho о \varphi о \varsigma[p r o ́ t o s / T H e ́ f t e r o s / t r i ́ t o s ~ o ́ r o f o s], ~ i i i ~ ' O \chi 1, ~ \delta \varepsilon \mu о и\) \(\alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon!\) ！［óchi THe mu arési！］，iv Tóvo \(\mu \alpha\) цov عivaı．．．［tónoma mu íne．．．］，\(\Lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma{ }_{\gamma} \mu \alpha 1 . .\). ［léghome ．．．］，M \(\varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon\) ．．．［me léne．．．］，
 \(\alpha \pi o ́ \psi \varepsilon / \sigma \eta ́ \mu \varepsilon \rho \alpha\)（ тo \(\beta \rho \alpha \dot{\delta v}\) ），［éna THomátio ya apópse／símera to vráTHi］，vii＇E \(\chi \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau 1 \alpha \gamma 1 \alpha\) عvoıki \(\alpha \sigma \eta\) ；［éhete THomátia ya enikíasi］？viii K \(\alpha \lambda \eta \dot{\prime} \delta \iota \alpha \mu o v \eta\) ！！［kalí THiamoní！］，ix \(\theta \alpha\) то \(\pi \alpha ́ \rho \omega\)［tha to páro］， \(\mathbf{x}\) Mıóo \(\lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau o ́ ~ \pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \omega\) ！［misó leptó parakaló！］ 3 i＇Exєıऽ \(\delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ \tau \iota o\) ；［échis THomátio］？， ii \(\Sigma \nu \mu \pi \lambda \dot{\rho} \rho \omega \sigma \varepsilon \varepsilon \delta \omega \dot{\prime}\) ！［simblírose eTHo！］，iii Y \(\pi\) ó \(\gamma \rho \alpha \psi \varepsilon \varepsilon \kappa \varepsilon\) ！́！ ［ipoghrapse ekí！］，iv K \(\alpha \lambda \omega ́ \varsigma ~ o ́ \rho ı \sigma \varepsilon \varsigma!~[k a l o ́ s ~ o ́ r i s e s ~ o r ~ k a l o s o ́ r i s e s!], ~\) \(\mathbf{v} \mathbf{M \eta} \sigma \tau \varepsilon v \alpha \chi \omega \rho \iota \varepsilon ́ \sigma \alpha!\) ！［mi stenahoriése！］

\section*{Unit 9}

1 a \(\Theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \varepsilon ı \varsigma ~ \pi \alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \alpha ; ~ b ~ X \rho \varepsilon ı \alpha ́ \zeta о \mu \alpha ı ~ v a / ~ П \rho \varepsilon ́ \pi \varepsilon \imath ~ v \alpha ~ / ~ \Theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega ~ v \alpha ~\)

 \(\mu о \vee о ́ \chi \rho \omega \mu \eta\)／ठíх \(\rho \omega \mu \eta\)／\(\tau \rho і \chi \rho \omega \mu \eta\)／\(\varepsilon \mu \pi \rho \upharpoonleft \mu \varepsilon ́ \varphi о и ́ \sigma \tau \alpha . \Theta \alpha\)

 \(\mu ⿺ 𠃊 о ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho о\) ，кади́тє \(\rho \circ\) каı \(\varphi \theta \eta \vee о ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho о\) ！
2 TEST 1：ко́ккıvo，ло \(\tau о к \alpha \lambda i ́, ~ \pi \rho \alpha ́ \sigma ı v o ; ~ T E S T ~ 2: ~ д ́ \sigma \pi \rho о, ~\) ко́ккıvo，\(\rho о \zeta \dot{\varepsilon}\) ；TEST 3：（probably optional！）кít \(\rho \downarrow v o, ~ \kappa \alpha \varphi \varepsilon ́, ~\) \(\mu \pi \lambda \varepsilon\) ，ко́ккıvо；TEST 4：ко́ккıขо，портокаді，кітрıvо， \(\pi \rho \alpha ́ \sigma \imath v o, \gamma \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ \zeta \imath o, \mu \pi \lambda \varepsilon ́, \mu \omega \beta\) ．TEST 5：\(\mu \alpha v ́ \rho o\) ，\(\alpha \sigma \pi \rho о\)



 4 a viii, b v, cx, dii, e ix, fiv, gi, h vi, i vii, j iii. 5 a YПОГЕIO, b KITPINO, с ГAヘAZIO, d BYELINO, e ILOГEIO, f KOKKINO. 6 a بá \(\mu \varepsilon\), b E \(\lambda \lambda \eta v i ́ \delta \alpha\), c í \(\delta i o\),


 e \(\checkmark, f \times, \mathrm{g} \checkmark, \mathrm{h} \checkmark, \mathrm{i} \checkmark, \mathrm{j} \downarrow, \mathrm{k} \checkmark, \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{T}\).

\section*{Mini test}

1 i \(\psi \underset{v ı \alpha}{ }\) [psónia], ii \(\varphi o ́ \rho \varepsilon \mu \alpha / \varphi о \rho \varepsilon ́ \mu \alpha \tau \alpha\) [fórema/forémata],
 [aghorá/és], vi \(\xi \dot{\varepsilon} v-o c / \eta\) [ksénos/i], vii \(\mu \hat{\eta} \lambda-o / \alpha\) [mílo/a],

 \(\mu \circ v\) [THen to ého mazí mu], iii 'E \(\lambda \alpha v \alpha\) \(\pi \alpha ́ \rho o v \mu \varepsilon \tau о \alpha \sigma \alpha v \sigma \varepsilon ́ \rho\) [éla na párume to asansér], iv Eívaı \(\sigma \tau \circ v \tau \varepsilon ́ \tau \alpha \rho \tau о\) ó \(\rho \circ \varphi o\) [íne ston tétarto órofo], \(\mathbf{v} \Theta \alpha \rho \omega \tau \eta \dot{\sigma} \omega\) тov \(\pi \omega \lambda \eta \tau \eta\) [tha rotíso ton polití], vi \(\mathrm{T} \mathrm{\imath} \mu \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \forall \circ \varsigma ~ \varphi о \rho \alpha ́ \varsigma ; ~[t i ~ m e ́ g h e t h o s ~ f o r a ́ s] ?, ~ v i i ~ M \eta ~ \sigma \varepsilon ~\)
 meghalítera/kalítera]?, ix 'E \(\lambda \alpha \varepsilon \delta \omega ́, \delta i ́ i \lambda \lambda \alpha \mu\) ov! [éla eTHó THípla mu ], x Kирıакŋ́ [kiriakí], \(\Delta \varepsilon v \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha ~[T H e f t e ́ r a], ~ T \rho i ́ \tau \eta ~[t r i ́ t i], ~\) Тє \(\alpha \dot{\rho} \rho \tau \eta\) [tetárti], Пє́ \(\mu \pi \tau \eta\) [pémdi], Парабкєvท́ [paraskeví], \(\Sigma \alpha \dot{\beta} \beta \alpha\) to [sávato] 3 i \(\Theta \alpha\) т \(\varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon 1 \omega ́ \sigma \omega \sigma \eta ́ \mu \varsigma \varepsilon \rho \alpha\), [tha telióso símera], ii \(\Theta \alpha \delta \omega \tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon o ́ \rho \alpha \sigma \eta\) [tha THo tileórasi], iii \(\theta \alpha \xi \varepsilon ́ \rho \omega\) E \(\lambda \lambda \eta\) ทiк \(\alpha\) ( \(\sigma v ́ v \tau o \mu \alpha\) ) [tha kséro eliniká (síndoma)], iv \(\Theta \alpha\) к \(\alpha \omega \omega\) \(\gamma \vee \mu v \alpha \sigma \tau ı \kappa \eta\) [tha káno ghimnastikí], v \(\Theta \alpha \varphi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \omega \mu \circ v \sigma \alpha \kappa \alpha\) [tha fáo musaká].

\section*{Unit 10}

1 a Пov́ عívaı o \(\sigma \tau \alpha \theta\) ós; - Пои́ عívaı \(\eta \pi \lambda \alpha \tau \varepsilon i ́ \alpha ;\) - Пои́ عíval to \(\kappa \varepsilon \in v \tau \rho \circ ;\) b \(\Delta \varepsilon \nu \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \alpha i ́ v \omega \mathrm{E} \lambda \lambda \eta \nu \iota \kappa \alpha ́ \kappa \alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha\). Mı \(\lambda\) áte \(\lambda i ́ \gamma o\) тıo \(\sigma 1 \gamma \alpha \dot{\alpha} ; \mathbf{c}\) Right on the first street, Right on the second corner, Right on the third block (side street), d Пóro
 \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \omega ́ ; \mathbf{e}\) Па́ \(\varepsilon \varepsilon\) бто \(\pi \alpha ́ \rho \kappa о\); On foot or by car? f ' \({ }^{\prime} \chi \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\)

 \(\eta \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha ;\) K \(\alpha\) ло́тє; h Mov ঠívєтє то \(\pi \rho о ́ \gamma \rho \propto \mu \mu \alpha \mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha\)

 j Do you like light or dark colours? One-coloured shirts or multiple colours? Mov \(\alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma o v v ~ \tau ’ \alpha v o ı \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \chi \rho \omega ́ \mu \alpha \tau \alpha \kappa \alpha ı ~ \sigma v v \eta \eta^{\prime} \theta \omega \varsigma \tau \alpha\) \(\mu\) ovó \(\chi \rho \omega \mu \alpha\). This is not the only possible answer. 2 a vi, b iv,
 \(\mathbf{f} x, g\) iv, \(h\) ix, \(\mathbf{i}\) vii, \(\mathbf{j}\) xiii, \(k\) xiv, \(l\) xi, \(m\) vi, \(n\) xii. 4 a \(\Sigma \tau \rho i \not \psi \tau \varepsilon\)







 \(\Pi \eta \gamma \alpha i v \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \varepsilon \cup \theta \varepsilon i ́ \alpha\). Мє \(\tau \alpha ́ \alpha \pi o ́ ~ \tau \rho i ́ \alpha ~ \sigma \tau \varepsilon v \alpha ́, ~ \sigma \tau \rho i \psi \tau \varepsilon ~ \delta \varepsilon \xi 1 \alpha ́ . ~\) Н \(\pi \lambda \alpha \tau \varepsilon i ́ \alpha ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ \sigma \tau \eta ~ \mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \eta ~ \tau о ט ~ \tau \varepsilon \tau \rho \alpha \gamma ต ́ v o v ~ \delta \varepsilon \xi l \alpha ́ ~ \sigma \alpha \varsigma ~=~\) Letter A. To \(\sigma \chi 0 \lambda\) عío - Пои́ عívaı тo \(\sigma \chi о \lambda \varepsilon\) в́o \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \omega ́ ; ~-~\) \(\Sigma \tau \rho i ́ \psi \tau \varepsilon \delta \varepsilon \xi 1 \alpha ́ \sigma \tau о \nu \pi \rho \omega ́ \tau о ~ \delta \rho о ́ \mu о . ~ П \rho о \chi \omega \rho \varepsilon i ́ \sigma \tau \varepsilon ~ \varepsilon \cup \theta \varepsilon i ́ \alpha ~ \gamma 1 \alpha\) \(\delta v ́ o ~ \tau \varepsilon \tau \rho \alpha ́ \gamma \omega v \alpha\) каı \(\sigma \tau \rho i \psi \tau \varepsilon \alpha \rho ı \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́ . ~ M \varepsilon \tau \alpha ́ ~ \tau о ~ \pi \rho ต ́ \tau о ~ \sigma \tau \varepsilon v o ́ ~\)


 \(\sigma \tau \varepsilon v o ́ . ~ M \varepsilon \tau \alpha ́ ~ a \pi o ́ ~ \tau \rho i ́ \alpha ~ \tau \varepsilon \tau \rho \alpha ́ \gamma \omega v \alpha ~ \sigma \tau \rho i \psi \tau \varepsilon ~ \alpha \rho ı \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́ ~ к \alpha ı ~\)
 Letter C 5 a \(\mu \varepsilon\) то \(\alpha \varepsilon \rho о \pi \lambda \alpha ́ v o, ~ b ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ \tau о ~ \pi о \delta \tilde{\eta} \lambda \alpha \tau \tau, \mathbf{c} \mu \varepsilon \tau о \nu\)
 \(\tau \rho \varepsilon ́ v o, f \mu \varepsilon\) то \(\lambda \varepsilon \omega \varphi о \rho \varepsilon\) ío, \(\mathbf{g} \mu \varepsilon\) то ка \(\alpha \alpha ́ \beta 1 / \pi \lambda\) оío, \(\mathbf{h} \mu \varepsilon \tau о\)

 know. It is not mentioned in the dialogue! \(h \checkmark 7\) a vii, \(b\) viii,





 \(\mathbf{k} \mu \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \theta \circ \varsigma, \mathbf{l}\) voú \(\mu \varepsilon \rho \circ, \mathbf{m} \sigma^{\prime} \alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon \mathrm{l}\).

\section*{Unit 11}

 c You have to follow him/her! d K \(\alpha \theta \dot{\eta} \sigma \tau \varepsilon\) ! Па́ \(\rho \tau \varepsilon \mu 1 \alpha \kappa \alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \kappa \lambda \alpha\) !


 i K \(\alpha \lambda \omega \varrho\) ó \(\rho \iota \sigma \varepsilon \varsigma!K \alpha \lambda \omega \varsigma\) ท́ \(\rho \theta \alpha \tau \varepsilon!2\) av, biv, ci, diii, eii.




 5 a viii, b v, c vi, di, ex, fii, giii, hix, iiv, j vii. 6 a avé \(\beta \omega\),





 \(\delta \varepsilon v \sigma \alpha \varsigma\) кáveı кóno. 8 Horizontal: \(\operatorname{sA\Sigma ,~AN,~KAIPO\Sigma ,~}\) E \(\Lambda\) A, T \(\Omega\) PA, OM \(\Omega \Sigma\), ANEB \(\Omega\), THN ZEKINHE \(\Omega\); Vertical: НӨЕЛА, ТР \(\Omega \Omega, \Sigma\) TH, THГ, ПАIPN \(\Omega .9\) a \(\gamma v \omega\) рí \(\sigma\),







 \(\kappa \lambda \varepsilon i ́ v o u v ~ \sigma \tau \eta ~ 1: 30 ~ \mu . \mu . ~\)

\section*{Mini test}

1 i \(\tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \varphi \varphi v o / \alpha\), ii \(\pi \varepsilon \rho i \pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \circ / \alpha\), iii кá \(\tau \tau / \varepsilon \varsigma\), iv \(\tau \rho \dot{\alpha} \pi \varepsilon \zeta \alpha / \varepsilon \varsigma\),






 3 i \(\Theta \alpha \pi \dot{\alpha} \omega\) aúpıo [tha páo ávrio], ii \(\Theta \alpha\) р \(\omega \tau \eta \tilde{n}^{\sigma} \omega\) av́pıo [tha rotíso ávrio], iii \(\Theta \alpha\) بú \(\gamma \omega\) v \(\omega\) piş [tha fígho norís], iv \(\Theta \alpha \pi \alpha ́ \rho \omega\)


\section*{Unit 12}










 h Еえлí̧ \(\omega\) va \(\gamma i ́ v \varepsilon \imath ~ \kappa \alpha \lambda u ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha ~ \sigma ט ́ v \tau о \mu \alpha!~ 6 ~ a ~ П O \Delta О \Sigma Ф A I P O, ~\) b KO^YMBI, с \(\Sigma Y N H \Theta \Omega \Sigma\), d ПОТЕ, е АГХОГ, f EЕETALH, g ПІАОТОГ, h ZЛГРАФОГ Shaded word: ᄃYNEXEIA. 7 ax, b vi, c vii, dix, e viii, \(f\) i, \(g\) iii, \(h\) iv, iv, j ii. 8 a á \(\rho \rho \omega \sigma \tau о \varsigma, ~ b ~ \varphi \alpha i ́ v \varepsilon \sigma \alpha l, ~ с ~ ч ~ ч ~ б i ́, ~ d ~ \cup \pi \varepsilon \rho к о ́ \pi \omega \sigma \eta, ~\)



\section*{Mini test}

1 i \(\varepsilon \chi \theta \varepsilon ́ \varsigma / \chi \theta \varepsilon \varsigma\), ii \(\alpha \rho \rho \omega \sigma \tau-о \varsigma / \eta /\), iii \(\gamma \iota \alpha \tau \rho o ́ \varsigma\), iv \(\varphi \alpha \rho \mu \alpha \kappa \varepsilon i o\), \(\mathbf{v} \varphi \alpha ́ \rho \mu \alpha \kappa о / \chi \alpha ́ \pi ı\), vi \(\Sigma \alpha \beta \beta \alpha\) токи́рıако, vii аркєтд́, viii






 [aghápisa tin eláTHa], ii Ko \(\lambda \dot{\mu} \mu \pi \eta \sigma \alpha \pi\) o \(\lambda\) ú. [kolímbisa polí],
 [ékana ghimnastikí], v'E \(\varphi \alpha \gamma \alpha\) ноvбак \(\alpha\) [éfagha musaká]

\section*{Unit 13}

1 a \(\mathrm{Tı}\) каı \(\rho o ́ ~ к \alpha ́ v \varepsilon ı ~ \sigma \tau \eta \nu ~ E \lambda \lambda \alpha ́ \delta \alpha ; ~ b ~ ' E \chi \varepsilon ı ~ \sigma u v v \varepsilon \varphi \iota \alpha ́ ~ \sigma v \chi v \alpha ́ . ~\)


 is very hot in Greece, but it's not humid. 2 a ii, \(b\) iv, \(\mathbf{c} v, d i\), eiii. 3 e, b, c, g, a, f, d, h. 4 a \(T \imath v \alpha \sigma \alpha \varsigma \pi \omega\); b \(\Delta \varepsilon v \xi \varepsilon \rho \omega\).


 \(\theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \varepsilon ı \zeta(\theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon) v \alpha \kappa \alpha ́ v \omega ; 5\) a vi, b iii, c ix, di, e viii, fii, g v, h vii, i v. 6 b \(\varepsilon i \delta \alpha-\varepsilon ́ \beta \lambda \varepsilon \pi \alpha\), с \(\pi \dot{\prime} \rho \alpha-\varepsilon ́ \pi \alpha \iota \rho v \alpha, \mathbf{d} \pi \eta \gamma \alpha-\)
 غ́т \(\rho \omega \gamma \alpha\), h \(\dot{\varepsilon} \varphi \cup \gamma \alpha-\dot{\varepsilon} \varphi \varepsilon \cup \gamma \alpha\). 7А а к \(\alpha \lambda о к \alpha i ́ \rho ı, ~ b ~ \varphi \theta \imath v o ́ \pi \omega \rho о, ~\)


 No \(\mu \beta \rho\) ıо̧. C Religious holidays: \(2,4,5,6,7,9,10,12,13\).






 \(\varphi \dot{\alpha} \gamma \alpha \tau \varepsilon / \mu i \lambda \eta \dot{\sigma} \sigma \tau \varepsilon)\). \(\mathbf{f} \Theta \alpha \dot{\varepsilon} \chi \varepsilon \varepsilon!\varsigma \tau \eta v \varepsilon \cup \kappa \alpha ı \rho i ́ a v a \pi \alpha \varsigma \pi i \sigma \omega\)

 wonder), @OPYBOL, BPOXH, \(\Sigma\) INEMA, АГ \(\Omega\) NIA (agony), \(\Pi\) AГ \(\Omega\) NIA (frost). Vertical: K \(\alpha \theta \varepsilon \tau \alpha\) (in Greek): \(\Lambda A \Theta O \Sigma\), BIA (violence), KPYO, XM (Hm! When thinking!), \(\Delta \mathrm{YO}, \mathrm{A} \Sigma \mathrm{IO}\)



 \(\mathrm{i} \times, \mathrm{j} /\).

\section*{Mini test}
 iv \(\tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon o ́ \rho \alpha \sigma \eta\), v \(1 \sigma \tau о \rho i ́ \alpha\), vi \(\lambda 1 \alpha \kappa \alpha \dot{\delta} \alpha\), , vii \(\alpha \varepsilon \rho \alpha \dot{\alpha} 1\), viii \(\beta \rho 0 \chi \eta ́\),








 v Exave ̧ \(\grave{\sigma} \sigma\) tn [ékane zésti]

\section*{Unit 14}




 dii, éiii. 3 d, f, e, b, a, c, g. 4 a Eíval бто лıо ßо́рєı





 \(\mathbf{c}\) iv, \(\mathbf{d}\) i, e ix, fii, giii, h iv, ix, j vii. 6 a'Е \(\varphi \tau \alpha \sigma \alpha, ~ b \gamma v \omega \rho \iota \sigma \varepsilon \varsigma\),


 OIA/ \(A\) AN/AN, TO, KONTA, METAEY; Vertical: \(\Sigma\) TO, ПОГО, OTAN, TENTA (TENT), ЕФТА, ПОАY.
 е \(\sigma \cup v \alpha \rho \pi \alpha \sigma \tau \iota к о ́, ~ f ~ \gamma \nu \omega \sigma \tau о i ́, ~ g ~ \tau \rho о \mu \varepsilon \rho o ́, ~ h ~ \mu \nu \sigma \tau ı к \alpha ́, ~ i ~ \chi \omega ́ \rho \alpha, ~\)
 \(\checkmark, f \times, g \checkmark, h X, i \vee, j \checkmark\).

\section*{Mini test}








 \(\varepsilon v \tau u ́ \pi \omega \sigma \eta\). [îha tin endíposi], iv To \(\beta\) á̧o én \(\varepsilon \varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon\). [to vázo épese],


\section*{Unit 15}

 c For name days, birthdays but even during public or religious holidays (e.g. Christmas, New Year's, Easter etc.) - Eriơ \(\varsigma\), ó, \(\tau\)

 عíval o каı \(\rho o ́ s ~ \sigma \tau \eta \nu\) E \(\lambda \lambda \alpha ́ \delta \alpha ~ \alpha u ́ \rho ı o ; ~ e ' O \chi ı, ~ \delta \varepsilon v ~ \rho i ́ \chi v \varepsilon ı ~ \pi о \lambda \lambda \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~\)







 \(\kappa \tau i \sigma \tau \eta \varsigma ~ / ~ \delta \dot{\alpha} \sigma \kappa \alpha \lambda o \varsigma\). For men only. If you are a woman you



Е \(\mu \varepsilon ́ v \alpha \mu о v \alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma o v v ~ t o ~ к о \lambda ט ́ \mu ß ı ~ / ~ \eta ~ \pi о \delta \eta \lambda \alpha \sigma i ́ \alpha ~ / ~ \eta ~ \imath \pi \pi \alpha \sigma i ́ \alpha ~\)

 \(\xi \varepsilon v o \delta o \chi \varepsilon i ́ o ~ \sigma \alpha \varsigma ~ \sigma \tau \alpha ~ E \lambda \lambda \eta \nu ı к \alpha ́ ; ~ с ~ H ~ P o ́ \delta o \varsigma ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ v \eta \sigma i ́ . ~ E \tau \sigma ı ~\)



 \(\varepsilon \pi ı \sigma \tau \rho о \varphi \tilde{\eta}\). е Istanbul. f Р \(\dot{\mu} \eta\), Ф \(\lambda \omega \rho \varepsilon v \tau i ́ \alpha, ~ B \varepsilon v \varepsilon \tau i ́ \alpha, ~ M ı \lambda \alpha ́ v o . ~\) (Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan) 4 a 'E \(\chi \varepsilon ı\) к \(\alpha \lambda\) ó каıо́ \(\mu \varepsilon\)
 \(\Delta \alpha \mu \alpha \sigma \kappa o ́ \mu \varepsilon 37\) ß \(\alpha \theta \mu\) ои́s. с \(\Sigma \tau о\) О О \(\lambda о \mu \varepsilon 20 \beta \alpha \theta \mu о v ́ \varsigma\). d Atlantic Ocean. e Mediterranean Sea. f Пр \(\alpha \gamma \alpha\), Maúpך Єá \(\lambda \alpha \sigma \sigma \alpha, ~ \Lambda ı \sigma \sigma \alpha \beta \omega ́ v \alpha, ~ B \varepsilon \rho o \lambda i ́ v o, ~ B \rho v \xi \check{\varepsilon} \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \varsigma . ~ g ~ K o v \tau \alpha ́ ~ \sigma \tau \eta ~\) Máрі́тп, B \(\alpha \rho \sigma о \beta i ́ \alpha\) каı \(\Delta \alpha \mu \alpha \sigma к о ́ . ~ 5-100\), b 108, с 166, d 199, e 109, f 191, g 9-107, h 9-102, i 9-150, j 9-171.
 Concert - коvтбє́ \(\rho \tau\) o or \(\sigma v v a \nu \lambda i ́ \alpha\), с \(\Delta v ́ o ~ \eta \mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \varsigma ~\) d To Bpádv - 9:00 \(\mu . \mu\). e ENGLISH BACH FESTIVAL, f Probably the most popular Greek singer. By 2000 he had been singing many kinds of Greek and international music for over 35
 (students) \(\gamma \iota \alpha € 5.7\) a A \(7 \rho i \not \lambda i o \varsigma\), Iov́vios, \(\Sigma \varepsilon \pi \tau \varepsilon ́ \mu \beta \rho ı \rho\),

 \(\Delta \varepsilon \cup \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha, \eta\) Т \(\rho і \tau \eta, \eta\) Тєє \(\alpha \rho \tau \eta, \eta\) Пє́ \(\mu \pi \tau \eta, \eta\) Парабкєиŋ́, то \(\sum \alpha ́ \beta \beta \alpha \tau 0.8\) a ii, b v, ciii, d vii, e i, f vi, g iv, \(h\) viii. 9 a \(\alpha \kappa о \cup ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı\). b \(\alpha \lambda \eta^{\prime} \theta \varepsilon \iota \alpha, \mathbf{c} \pi \rho о \sigma \varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon ı, \mathbf{d} \zeta \omega \eta\),



The following explains, the most important grammatical terms, in a brief and simple way. Further explanations and examples in Greek are given in the Grammar summary section starting on page 257. The Index of grammatical terms and thematic vocabulary includes the corresponding units in which these grammatical terms or thematic vocabulary are introduced.
adjective Adjectives are words which describe people or things. They give more information about the noun they describe, e.g. a big car (big \(=\) adjective \(/ \mathrm{car}=\) noun). See also comparative and superlative. Summary on page 260 and Unit 3.
adverb Adverbs are words which usually give more information about the verbs they describe, e.g. move quickly (move \(=\) verb / quickly = adverb). Summary on pages \(260-1\) and Units 12 and 14. article There are two types of article: definite and indefinite. In English, 'the' is the definite article and 'a, an' are the indefinite articles. These words come before the noun they describe, e.g. a book / the book. In Greek, there are more than three words for these articles. Summary on pages 257-8 and in Units 1 and 2.
case This describes the different forms (inflections) taken by nouns, pronouns, and adjectives depending on their function in a sentence. English has four inflections and most words have no more than two forms. The following nouns and pronouns can show this: book/books and \(I / m e\), he/him. Greek, as a much more inflected language, uses usually three out of five existing cases especially nominative, genitive, and accusative, e.g. who, whose, and whom. See also article, inflection, gender and noun in this section. See Unit 4.
comparative We need the comparative form of the adjective when we make comparisons. In English this usually means adding '-er' to the adjective or putting the word 'more' before it. For

example, 'cheap \(\rightarrow\) cheaper' or 'expensive \(\rightarrow\) more expensive'. Comparative works similarly in Greek. See also adjective and superlative. See Unit 9.
demonstrative or demonstrative pronouns Words like 'this', 'that', 'these' and 'those' are called demonstratives. Summary on page 262 and Unit 13.
gender Gender is one of the categories into which nouns are divided and this may or may not correspond with sex. In Greek, nouns are divided in masculine, feminine, and neuter categories, e.g. 'the man' o \(\alpha v \delta \rho \alpha \varsigma\) [o ándras] is of masculine gender, 'the woman' \(\eta \gamma 0 v \alpha i ́ k \alpha\) [i ghinéka] is of feminine gender, and 'the child' тo \(\pi \alpha \iota \delta\) í [to peTHí] is of neuter gender. See also article, case, inflection, and noun in this section. Summary on page 257 and Units 1 and 3.
imperative The imperative is the form of the verb used to give directions, instructions, orders, or commands, e.g. 'come here', 'go there', or 'get up'. Summary on page 268 and Unit 6.
infinitive The infinitive is the basic form of the verb. This is the form that you will find entered in a dictionary. In Greek, infinitives usually end in \(-\omega[0],-\alpha \omega / \omega[a 0 / o]\), \(-\mu \alpha l\) [me], and \(-\varepsilon \iota\) [i]. See also verb.
inflection or inflexion This is an ending or other element in a word that shows its grammatical function (whether singular or plural, masculine, feminine, or neuter, subject or object, and so on). For example the ' \(s\) ' in 'books' or 'he walks'. Greek uses many more inflections compared to English. See also case.
interjections Interjections are words that give flavour or emphasis in a statement or question, e.g. 'aha' for understanding, or 'hm' for uncertainty.
noun and proper noun (or proper name) A noun is the name of a person, place or thing. Words like 'John', 'Mary', 'England', 'Greece', or 'table' and 'house' are all nouns. The names of persons or places are called proper nouns and are spelled with an initial capital letter. In English, most nouns can be with an article, except the proper nouns, whereas in Greek all nouns, including proper names, will take an article. For example, England \(\eta\) A \(\gamma \gamma \lambda i \alpha\) [i anglía] is literally 'the England'! See also gender, inflection, case, and article. Summary on pages 258-9.
object See word order for further explanation.
personal pronoun As their name suggests, personal pronouns refer to persons, e.g. 'I, you, she, we, they'. In English, these pronouns are necessary to make a distinction between 'I speak' and
'we speak' whereas in Greek the verb ending will make that distinction. In Greek, personal pronouns are mostly used with a verb only for emphasis. See also pronouns. Summary on pages 261-4 and Units 2 and 7.
plural See singular for further explanation. Unit 3.
possessive Words like 'my, his, our, their' are called possessives, as are words such as 'mine, yours, ours', etc. See also pronoun. Summary on pages 262-3 and Unit 8.
preposition Words like 'on, in, to' etc. are called prepositions. They usually show the position of something and normally precede a noun or pronoun. Summary on pages 264-5 and Unit 7.
pronoun Important and frequent words like ' \(1 / \mathrm{he}\) ', ' \(\mathrm{me} / \mathrm{him}\) ', 'my/his', or 'mine/his' are pronouns. They often stand in the place of nouns which have already been mentioned. Pronouns are grouped in several sub-categories including personal, reflexive, demonstrative, and possessive.

\section*{proper name See noun.}
reflexive pronoun Words llike 'myself, yourself, ourselves' are called reflexive pronouns. See also pronoun. Summary on page 262.
reflexive verb A verb is reflexive when the subject and the object of that verb are one and the same, e.g. 'I shaved myself' instead of 'the barber shaved me'. Not all reflexive verbs in English happen to be reflexive in Greek. There are also some reflexive verbs in Greek,
 which are not reflexive in English. See verb and Unit 8.
singular The terms singular and plural are used to make the contrast between 'one' and 'more than one thing' in nouns, eg. 'book/books'.
subject The term 'subject' expresses a relationship often between a noun or pronoun and the verb. See verb and word order.
subjunctive or subjunctive mood The subjunctive mood is rarely used in English today. In the example 'I insist that he come', 'he come' (not 'he comes') is in the subjunctive form of the verb. Greek uses the subjunctive much more frequently than English. See also verb and Unit 11.
superlative The superlative is used for the most extreme version of a comparison. This usually means adding '-est' to the adjective or putting the word 'most' before it. For example, 'cheap \(\rightarrow\) cheapest' or 'expensive \(\rightarrow\) most expensive'. See also adjective and comparative. Summary in Unit 9.
tense Most languages use change in the verb form to indicate an aspect of time. These changes in the verb are traditionally referred to
as tense and the tenses may be past, present or future. This principle is carried out also in Greek verb forms expressing time in past, present, or future. See Units 12 and 14 for the simple past (I went), Unit 13 for the past continuous (I was going) and present perfect (I have gone), and Unit 14 for the past perfect (I had gone). See Units \(1,2,4,6\), and 8 for the simple present (I go) and the present progressive (I am going). For the future tense, see Unit 9 (I will go). See also imperative, reflexive verb, subjunctive and verb.
verb A verb denotes action, being, feeling, or sensation, e.g. 'I go, she is, we think, they exist'. The verb is always preceded by a single word or group of words usually either a noun or a pronoun, e.g. 'my mother cares' or 'she cares', which is often called the subject of the sentence. In this example for instance, the subject shows 'who' cares. English verbs cannot stand meaningfully without a subject, whereas Greek can do so more flexibly by changing the endings in the verb form. For example, \(\pi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \omega\) [páo] 'I go', eivaı [íne] 'she is' or voló̧́̌tal [niázete] 'she cares'. See also subject and tense. Summary on page 265.
word order This refers to the correct sequence of words in a sentence. For example, in the sentence 'the book belongs to my father' there are two important points to note: first is the minimal word-units, which show which words belong together, in this case, 'the book', 'belongs' and 'to my father'; and second their inflexible sequence or rigid order in English, in this case the subject (the book) before the verb (belongs) and the verb before the object (to my father). In Greek, there is a similar notion about minimal word-units, but not about inflexible order of subject-verb-object sequence. The above example can be rendered in six different ways in Greek - the speaker places the part of the sentence that he/she would most like to emphasize at the beginning of the sentence. See also subject, tense and verb. Summary in Unit 4.

This grammar summary is intended mainly to act as a reference guide to the language used in the course. It is by no means a complete grammar, although some elements in this section do not appear in the course and are included for learners who wish to progress a little further.
You can skim through this section before you start Unit 1 and you can always refer back whenever you meet a new grammatical point in a unit and compare it with the notes here. Grammatical explanations in the Grammar section in the course are somewhat short and to the point, with some examples for practical application. Here the approach is different and more organized and systematic in terms of grouping grammatical points together.
The most important grammatical groups outlined in this section are: Articles, Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, Pronouns, Prepositions and Verbs. In most instances you will find tables to which the different groups belong, along with a few examples and direct references back to units.

\section*{1 Articles}

The words \(a\), an and the are called articles in English. \(A\) and an are called indefinite articles and the is called the definite article. All articles come before a noun. Greek articles have a lot more than three forms! This is because the nouns they define are divided into three genders: masculine ( m ), feminine (f) and neuter ( n ). The Greek words for \(a\), an and the are therefore different for each gender. This is one of the reasons that all nouns in the course are given with their gender, i.e. (m), (f) or (n). In addition, each noun group has further forms in the singular and plural, so the articles have to agree with these, too.

Greek also has different endings for nouns and their articles (and adjectives - see below) when nouns are used in different ways within a sentence - for example, if they are the subject or the object of the sentence. These different forms of nouns are called cases. There are three main cases: nominative (nom) - the subject of the sentence; genitive (gen) - this shows possession, that something belongs to someone; and accusative (acc) - the object of the sentence. English grammar has virtually lost all examples of case. The English word 'who' is perhaps the only one that can actually illustrate this idea. It is 'who' in the nominative case, 'whose' in the genitive case and 'whom' in the accusative case. The following tables show the different forms of Greek articles.

\section*{Indefinite article a/an}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Masculine & Feminine & Neuter \\
\hline (nom) & غ́vas [énas] & \(\mu i ́ \alpha\) [mía] & Évo [éna] \\
\hline (gen) & \(\varepsilon v\) vó [enos] & \(\mu i ́ \alpha ¢\) [mías] & \&vós [enós] \\
\hline (acc) & Évav [énan] & \(\mu \mathrm{i} \alpha\) [mía] & غ́vo [éna] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Definite article the}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Singular} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Plural} \\
\hline & Masculine & Feminine & Neuter & Masculine & Feminine & Neuter \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (nom) } \\
& \text { (gen) } \\
& \text { (acc) }
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
- [0] \\
tov [tu] To(v) \([\operatorname{to(n)}]\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\eta[\) [i] \\
tns [tis] \\
\(\tau \eta(v)[t i(n)]\)
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
тo [to] \\
tov [tu] \\
to [to]
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
or [i] \\
\(\tau \omega \nu\) [ton] \\
tous [tus]
\end{tabular} & ot [i] \(\tau \omega v\) [ton] ris [tis] & \(\tau \alpha\) [ta] \(\tau \omega v\) [ton] \(\tau \alpha[t a]\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Articles are often used with the preposition \(\boldsymbol{\sigma \varepsilon}[\mathbf{s e}] a t, t o\), in, on, creating compound definite articles in the genitive and accusative cases only. The words in the singular are: \(\sigma \tau 00\) [stu], \(\sigma \tau \eta \varsigma\) [stis], \(\sigma \tau o(v)[\operatorname{sto}(\mathrm{n})], \sigma \tau \eta(v)[s t i(n)]\), and in plural: \(\sigma \tau \omega v\) [ston], \(\sigma \tau o v \varsigma\) [stus], \(\sigma \tau 1 \xi^{[s t i s], ~} \sigma \tau \alpha\) [sta]. These compound words cannot stand as two separate words, e.g. \(\sigma \varepsilon+\tau 0 v[s e]+[t u]\).

\section*{2 Nouns}

The names of people and things are called nouns. As stated above, Greek nouns are divided into three genders, and each gender has a singular and plural form, and changes according to the role it plays
in the sentence (its case) - nominative, genitive, accusative. When you look up nouns in a dictionary you will find them in the nominative singular form. You can usually tell their gender by their endings. Most masculine nouns end in - \(\alpha \varsigma[-a s],-\eta \varsigma[-i s]\) and \(-0 \varsigma\) \([-o s]\), most feminine nouns in \(-\alpha[-a]\) and \(-\eta[-i]\), and most neuter nouns in \(-\mathrm{t}[-\mathrm{i}],-\mathrm{o}[-\mathrm{o}]\) and \(-\mu \alpha[-\mathrm{ma}]\). The course has introduced most nouns in the nominative case either in singular or plural. Some genitive and accusative forms have appeared in a few dialogues without any special mention. As a rule of thumb, remember that nouns in the nominative case come before the verb and indicate the subject of the sentence, nouns in the accusative case come after the verb and indicate the object. The genitive case is used to show possession. The different forms are set out below:

\section*{Masculine nouns}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Singular & Plural \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
(nom) \\
(gen) \\
(acc)
\end{tabular} & o \(\varphi\) í \(\lambda o s\) [o fílos] qou ¢í \(\lambda o u\) [tu fílu] tov \(\varphi i \lambda o\) [ton filo] & oı \(\varphi i \lambda\) ol [i fíli] \(\tau \omega \vee \varphi i ́ \lambda \omega v\) [ton fílon] toos ழí̉ous [tus fílus] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Feminine nouns}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Singular & Plural \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
(nom) \\
(gen) \\
(acc)
\end{tabular} & \(\eta\) кoǔ̌iva [i kuzína] चnc kousivac [it kuzinas] \(\tau \eta v\) кoušiva [in kuzína] & ou koǔ̌íves [i kuzínes] \(\tau \omega v\) коטక̧ıvóv [ton kuzinón] tuc koǔ̧ives [tis kuzínes] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Neuter nouns}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & Singular & Plural \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
(nom) \\
(gen) \\
(acc)
\end{tabular} & тo \(\beta ı \beta \lambda\) ío [to vivlío] тov \(\beta\) ß \(\beta \lambda\) íoo [tu vivlíu] тo \(\beta ı \beta \lambda\) ío [to vivlío] & \(\tau \alpha \beta \imath \beta \lambda i \alpha\) [ta vivlía] \(\tau \omega v \beta \tau \beta \lambda i \omega v\) [ton vivlíon] \(\tau \alpha \beta ı \beta \lambda i ́ \alpha\) [ta vivlía] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{3 Adjectives}

Adjectives are words which describe people or things. They give more information about the noun they describe. Note: a car (noun), a big car (adjective-noun), a big red car (adjective-adjective-noun). The endings of adjectives change according to the noun they describe, i.e. masculine, feminine or neuter endings, singular or plural, nominative, genitive, accusative. Most adjectives have the same endings as the word \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma \dot{\chi} \lambda_{o s}\) [meghálos] big below:

\section*{Singular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Masculine & Feminine & Neuter \\
\hline (nom) & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma\) álos [meghálos] & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma \dot{\lambda} \lambda \eta\) [megháli] & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma\) óro [meghálo] \\
\hline (gen) & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma\) còov [meghálu] & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma^{\text {ajunc }}\) [meghális] &  \\
\hline (acc) & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma\) álo [meghálo] & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma \dot{\chi} \geqslant \mathrm{\eta}\) [megháli] & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma \dot{\alpha} \chi_{0}\) [meghálo] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Plural}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Masculine & Feminine & Neuter \\
\hline (nom) & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma^{\text {ónot }}\) [megháli] &  & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma o ́ d \alpha ~[m e g h a ́ l a] ~\) \\
\hline (gen) & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma^{\prime} \hat{\sim} \omega 0 \nu\) [meghálon] &  & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma \dot{\chi} \hat{\omega} \omega\) \\
\hline (acc) & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma\) óhous [meghálus] & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma^{\prime} \hat{\sim}\) ces [megháles] & \(\boldsymbol{\mu}\) ¢ódo [meghála] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{4 Adverbs}

Adverbs are words which usually describe the way things happen. Unlike adjectives, which give more information about the nouns they describe, adverbs give more information about the verbs they describe. Many Greek adverbs end in \(-\alpha[-a]\) or \(-\omega \varsigma[-o s]\), something similar to the English ending -ly for many English adverbs. Some
 nicely, \(\boldsymbol{\beta} \dot{\beta} \beta \boldsymbol{\mu} \alpha\) [vévea] of course/surely.
Many Greek adverbs are formed from their corresponding adjective. Notice the changes below: \(\gamma \rho \eta \eta^{\gamma} \gamma \boldsymbol{\rho o s}\) [ghríghoros] fast, quick \(\rightarrow\) \(\gamma \rho \eta \jmath^{\gamma o \rho \alpha}\) [ghríghora] quickly, кало́s [kalós] good, nice \(\rightarrow \kappa \alpha \lambda \dot{\alpha}\)
 surely. Unlike adjectives, adverbs have only one form. There is a small exception to this remark regarding a few adjectives which have two almost similar forms which are interchangeable in use. Some examples are \(\beta \dot{\varepsilon} \beta \alpha ı \alpha\) [vévea] and \(\beta \varepsilon \beta \alpha i \omega s\) [vevéos] of course, surely and \(\sigma \pi \alpha \dot{v i \alpha}\) [spánia] and \(\sigma \pi \alpha v i \omega c ̧\) [spaníos] rarely.

Adverbs are often 'doubled up' for the purpose of emphasis, e.g. \(\gamma \rho \eta ं \gamma o p a\) - \(\gamma \rho \eta \dot{\gamma} \gamma \mathbf{\rho} \alpha\) [ghríghora - ghríghora] very quickly or \(\sigma \pi \alpha ́ v ı \alpha\) - \(\boldsymbol{\pi}\) ávıla [spánia - spánia] very rarely.

\section*{5 Pronouns}

Important and frequent words like \(I\), you, he or my, your, his or myself, yourself, himself or me, you, him etc. are pronouns. Pronouns are grouped in several sub-categories: personal, reflexive, demonstrative, possessive, relative, interrogative and indefinite pronouns.

\section*{Personal pronouns}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Nominative} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Genitive} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Accusative} \\
\hline & strong & weak & strong & weak & strong & weak \\
\hline I & E \(¢ \omega\) [ [eghor] & - & quévo [eména] & \(\mu \mathrm{O}\) [ [moo] & eqéva [eména] & \(\mu \varepsilon\) [me] \\
\hline you & عoú [esí] & - & \(\varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon v a[\) [eséna] & oov [soo] & \(\varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon\) va [eséna] & \(\sigma \varepsilon[\mathrm{se}]\) \\
\hline he & cutóç [aftós] & \(\operatorname{tos}[10 s]\) & outoú [aftú] & \%ov [tu] & autóv [aftón] & rov [ton] \\
\hline she & outin [afti] & T\% [ti] & avtris [aftis] & tins [tis] & avrín v\()\) [aftín \(\mathbf{n}\) ] & \(m(\mathrm{~V})[\mathrm{ti}(\mathrm{n})]\) \\
\hline it & avtó [aftó] & to [to] & autov́ [aftú] & Tov [tu] & avtó [aftó] & to [ t 0 ] \\
\hline we & eนsis [emis] & - &  & \(\mu \mathrm{cs}\) [mas] & \(\varepsilon \mu\) ćs [ [emás] & \(\mu \mathrm{c}\) [ [mas] \\
\hline you (pl) & عбEíç [esís] & - &  & бuç [sas] & ecoúç [esás] & бosc [sas] \\
\hline they & avtoi [afti] & Tol [ti] & aucơv [aftón] & rous [tus] & avtoús [aftus] & rovs [tus] \\
\hline & curtéc [aftes] aut'd [aftá] & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\tau \mathrm{cc}[\mathrm{tes}]\) \\
\(\tau \alpha[\mathrm{ta}]\)
\end{tabular} & & & \begin{tabular}{l}
avtés [aftes] \\
coutá [aftá]
\end{tabular} & rcc/ \(\tau \varepsilon\) [ [ishes]
\[
\tau \alpha[\mathrm{ta}]
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The personal pronouns have both a strong and a weak form in the genitive and accustative cases.
Most Greek verbs like éx \(\omega\) [égho] I have take the nominative form of the personal pronoun, which is not absolutely necessary as it is in English, because the ending of the verb itself shows who is the subject. Some verbs like \(\mu \mathbf{o v}\) apéa \(\varepsilon\) [mu arési] I like or \(\mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \hat{v} \varepsilon\) [me léne] I am called take the accusative form of the personal pronoun. All strong forms are used for the purpose of emphasis in Greek. Actually it is possible to use both the strong and weak form
 arési to ráTHio] I (I) like the radio or \(\varepsilon \mu \varepsilon ́ v a \mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon ์ v \varepsilon \Delta \eta \mu \eta ं \tau \rho \eta\) [eména me léne THimítri] I \((I)\) am called Dimitri.

\section*{Reflexive pronouns}

Words like myself, yourself, etc. are reflexive pronouns. They are not as common in Greek as in English and they usually appear only in the accusative form with prepositions, e.g. \(\boldsymbol{\mu \varepsilon}\) tov \(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon a v \tau o ́} \mu \mathbf{\mu}\) [me ton eaftó mu] with myself, үıa cov eavió \(\tau \eta \varsigma\) [ya ton eaftó tis] for herself, ovov ( \(\sigma \varepsilon+\) rov) qavió tovg [ston eaftó tus] to themselves.

\section*{Demonstrative pronouns}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Masculine & Feminine & Neuter \\
\hline this & avtós [aftos] & \(\alpha \cup \tau ท\) [aftí] & Qutó [aftó] \\
\hline these & avtoi [aftí] & \(\alpha \mathrm{u}\) ¢̇¢ [ [aftés] & auró [aftá] \\
\hline that & عкعivos [ekínos] & عкعivn [ekíni] & eкsivo [ekíno] \\
\hline those & عквivot [ekíni] & عкยives [ekínes] & eкعiva [ekína] \\
\hline such a &  & rérola [tétia] & \(\tau\) т́roıo [tétio] \\
\hline such +pl & \(\tau\) тétowo [tétyi] & \(\tau\) т́tors¢ [téties] & \(\tau \varepsilon\) ¢ \(\mathrm{col} \alpha\) [tétia] \\
\hline so much & тóбos [tósos] & тóon [tosi] & тóoo [tóso] \\
\hline so many & đóool [tósi] & tóǫ¢ [toses] & тó \(\sigma \alpha\) [tósa] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- The different forms in the singular and plural for avtóg, eкzívos and \(\tau \boldsymbol{\sigma} \sigma o \varsigma\) are identical with the adjective \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma \dot{\lambda} \lambda \sigma,-\eta,-0\) as shown in the previous paragraph in this section.
- The demonstrative pronouns avtós and eкعívos need the corresponding article for the noun in use, e.g. autós o áv \(\tau \rho \alpha \varsigma\) [aftós o ándras] this man, \(\varepsilon \kappa \varepsilon i ́ v \eta \eta\) \(\gamma \cup v \alpha i ́ k \alpha\) [ekíni i ghinéka] that woman, \(\alpha \cup \tau \alpha ́ \alpha a \pi \alpha ı \delta 1 \alpha ́\) [aftá ta peTHiá] these children.

\section*{Possessive pronouns}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline my & \(\mu \mathrm{ov}\) [mu] \\
\hline your (sing/infml) & oov [su] \\
\hline his & Tov [tu] \\
\hline her & นท¢ [tis] \\
\hline its & nov [tu] \\
\hline our & \(\mu \alpha \varsigma\) [mas] \\
\hline your ( \(\mathrm{pl} / \mathrm{fml}\) ) & o \(\alpha\) ¢ [sas] \\
\hline their & nov¢ [tus] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Possessive pronouns have only one form in Greek. They always come after the noun they modify, whereas in English they come before the noun. In Greek, the noun is accompanied by its corresponding article, e.g. to \(\sigma \pi\) ítı \(\mu \mathbf{0}\) [to spíti mu] my house, \(\tau \alpha\) \(\sigma \pi i ́ \tau i \alpha, \mu \alpha \varsigma\) [ta spítia mas] our houses, o pídos \(\tau \eta \varsigma\) [o filos tis] her friend, ol \(\varphi\) ídol tovs [i fili tus] their friends.
These words are called possessive pronouns in Greek grammar and possessive adjectives in English grammar!

\section*{Relative pronouns}

The words below are the most common relative pronouns in Greek.
\begin{tabular}{|ll|}
\hline who & \(\pi \mathrm{ov}[\mathrm{pu}]\) \\
which & \(\pi \mathrm{ov}[\mathrm{pu}]\) \\
that & \(\pi \mathrm{ov}[\mathrm{pu}]\) \\
whatever & o, \(\tau \mathrm{co}[\mathrm{oti}]\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Interrogative pronouns}

Question words like what? who? how? where? are interrogative pronouns. Some have only one form, some more than one for \(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f} / \mathrm{n}\) use.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline what? & tı; [ti]? \\
\hline where? & \(\pi\) ои́; [pu]? \\
\hline how? & \(\pi \omega ¢ ;\) [pos]? \\
\hline why? & \(\gamma 1 \alpha \tau i ;\) [yiatí]? \\
\hline when? & \(\pi\) о́тє; [ро́te]? \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Indefinite pronouns}

Words like each one，everyone，someone，no－one，etc．are indefinite pronouns．Some have only one form，some more than one for \(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f} / \mathrm{n}\) use．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline all，everything & ó \(\lambda \alpha\)［óla］＋plural \\
\hline something，anything？ & \(\kappa \alpha{ }^{\text {c }}\) ¢ı［káti］ \\
\hline nothing，anything？ & \(\tau\) íлo \(\tau \varepsilon\)［típote］ \\
\hline every，each & \(\kappa \alpha{ }^{\prime} \theta \varepsilon\)［káthe］ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Masculine & Feminine & Neuter \\
\hline everyone （ \(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f} / \mathrm{n}\) ） & ки日Évos［kathénas］ & \({ }_{\kappa} \alpha \theta \varepsilon \mu i \alpha \alpha\)［kathemía］ & каө́̇vo［kathéna］ \\
\hline everybody &  & ồreç［óles］ & ó̀ \(\alpha\)［0́la］ \\
\hline some（pl） &  & \(\mu \varepsilon\) ¢ıќc［merikes］ & \(\mu \varepsilon \rho 1 \kappa \alpha ́\)［meriká］ \\
\hline someone，something
\[
(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f} / \mathrm{n})
\] & кótolos［kápios］ & кúrol \(\alpha\)［kápia］ & кúroıo［kápio］ \\
\hline one，one（person） （ \(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f} / \mathrm{n}\) ） & кaveís［kanís］ & кодía［kamía］ & кরขvéva［kanéna］ \\
\hline no－one，nothing （ \(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f} / \mathrm{n}\) ） & kavévac［kanénas］ & ко \(\mu\) í \(\alpha\)［kamía］ & кর⿰㇒夫＇Éva［kanéna］ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{6 Prepositions}

Prepositions in English are such words as between，from，in，by，for， with，etc．All corresponding Greek prepositions have only one form． The word following Greek prepositions will sometimes be followed by a noun in the genitive or more often in the accusative case．Some frequent prepositions are：
Genitive
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline evavióov & ［enandíon］ & against \\
\hline \(\mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \xi\) v́ & ［metaksi］ & between \\
\hline vit¢ & ［ipér］ & in favour，for \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Accusative
\begin{tabular}{lll}
\(\alpha \pi \mathbf{o ́}\) & ［apó］ & from \\
\(\boldsymbol{\gamma} \alpha\) & ［ya］ & for，to，over \\
\(\mu \varepsilon\) & ［me］ & with，by \\
\(\chi \omega \rho i \varsigma\) & {\([\) horís］} & without
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\mu \varepsilon \tau \sim \dot{\alpha}\) & ［meta］ & after \\
\hline \(\mu \varepsilon \bar{\chi} \chi \mathrm{\rho t}\) & ［méhri］ & until \\
\hline \(\pi \rho \mathrm{v}\) & ［prin］ & before \\
\hline  & ［pros］ & towards \\
\hline \(\boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\) & ［se］ & to，in，on，at（place） \\
\hline \(\sigma\) \％us & ［stis］ & at（time） \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

There are also some two－word prepositions．All of them are followed by nouns in the accusative．

\section*{Accusative}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\pi \alpha ́ v \omega\) anó & ［páno apó］ & over，above \\
\hline  & ［káto apó］ & underneath，below \\
\hline \(\mu \pi \rho о \sigma \tau \alpha ́ \alpha \pi о ́\) & ［brostá apó］ & in front of \\
\hline \(\boldsymbol{\pi} \mathbf{i} \boldsymbol{\sigma} \omega\) ant & ［píso apó］ & behind \\
\hline коvtá \(\boldsymbol{\sigma}\) ¢ & ［kondá se］ & close to \\
\hline \(\delta \dot{\sim} \pi \lambda \alpha \boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\) & ［THípla se］ & next to \\
\hline \(\gamma\) र́po anó & ［ghíro apó］ & around from \\
\hline \(\mu \dot{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \alpha \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\sigma}\) & ［mésa se］ & inside \\
\hline \(\dot{\varepsilon} \boldsymbol{\xi} \boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\alpha} \boldsymbol{\pi} \mathbf{0}\) & ［ékso apó］ & outside，out of \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{7 Verbs}

Words that indicate action，being，or feeling are called verbs．K \(\dot{\alpha} v \omega\) ［káno］I do，\(\mu \mathrm{\imath} \lambda \alpha ́ \omega\)［miláo］I speak or \(\mu \varepsilon ́ v \omega\)［méno］I live are three examples from the several verbs this course includes．
Remember that a dictionary will list these three verbs，and all others， using the Iform of the verb in the present tense．This is the main form used for reference to Greek verbs（as the infinitive form in English－ to do，to speak，to live，etc．－does not exist in Greek）．Verb tenses refer to different points in time，such as the present，the future and the past．This course relies mostly on present tense，touches on the future and past tenses，and introduces some verb forms after the word va ［na］to and imperatives．
Also，remember that personal pronouns，words like \(I\) ，he，they，etc．in English，are not necessary in Greek because of the change in the verb ending．So，к \(\dot{v} v \omega\) can be seen as кóv－（the verb stem which remains unchanged）and \(-\omega\)（the verb ending which tells you whether \(I\) ，he， they，etc．is performing the action）．There are principally two verb endings in Greek for the I form：\(-\omega[-0]\) and \(\mu \alpha{ }^{[ }[-\mathrm{me}]\) ，e．g． \(\pi \varepsilon \rho 1 \mu \varepsilon ́ v \omega\)［periméno］I wait and \(\kappa \alpha \dot{\alpha} \theta \mathrm{o} \mu \boldsymbol{\alpha}\)［káthome］I sit．The course introduces you to the main verb groups（or conjugations－ there are two main conjugations）in both the active voice（verbs
ending in \(-\omega\) ）and the passive voice（verbs ending in \(-\rho \mu \alpha \mathrm{l} /-\alpha \mu \alpha \mathrm{l}\) ）． The present tense for the main verb groups found in the course are set out below．Once you memorize the different endings，you will be confident enough to use them in context．Remember that the majority of Greek verbs fall into the first conjugation．

\section*{Present tense}

\section*{Active voice}

1 Conjugation
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline éx \(\chi\)［ \({ }^{\text {chho］I have }}\) & \(\theta E \lambda \omega\)［thélo］I want \\
\hline ExEL¢［éhis］you have & OEders［thélis］you want \\
\hline £̇ \(\chi \in \mathrm{El}\)［éhi］he／shefit has & OÉdel［théli］he／shefit wants \\
\hline Éxovu¢［éhume］we have & \(\theta \varepsilon ̇ \lambda о u \mu \varepsilon\)［thélume］we want \\
\hline غ́ \(\chi \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\)［éhete］you have & \(\theta \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\)［thélete］you want \\
\hline Éxouv［éhun］they have & \(\theta \dot{\chi} \lambda \mathrm{\lambda ouv}(\varepsilon)\)［thélun（e）］they want \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{2 Conjugation}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Group A & Group \(B\) \\
\hline  & \(\boldsymbol{\mu \pi} \mathbf{0} \boldsymbol{\rho}\) ¢́［boró］I can \\
\hline пııvás［pinás］you are hungry & \(\mu \pi \mathbf{\rho \varepsilon \varepsilon i s ~ [ b o r i s ] ~ y o u ~ c a n ~}\) \\
\hline  & \(\boldsymbol{\mu \pi о \rho \varepsilon i ́ ~ [ b o r i ́ ~ h e / s h e f i t ~ c a n ~}\) \\
\hline \(\pi \varepsilon เ v \alpha ́ \mu \varepsilon\)［pináme］we are hungry & \(\boldsymbol{\mu} \boldsymbol{\tau} \boldsymbol{\rho о \text { ои́ }} \boldsymbol{\text {［borúme］}}\) we can \\
\hline \(\pi \varepsilon\) vúte［pináte］you are hungry & \(\mu \pi\) орsíte［boríte］you can \\
\hline  & \(\mu\) порои́v（（ ）［borún（e）］they can \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Both groups in the second conjugation include verbs always stressed on the last syllable in their main form．

\section*{Passive voice}


\section*{Future tense}

The future tense in Greek is formed with the particle \(\theta \alpha\)［tha］ （equivalent to will in English）and the verb．Some verbs do not change their form in the future tense，but most do．Below you see a list of verbs belonging to both groups：

\section*{Verbs without any different form in the future}
\(\theta \alpha\) cíhal［tha íme］I will be，\(\theta \alpha \dot{\varepsilon} \chi \omega\)［tha ého］I will have，\(\theta \alpha \xi \in \in \rho \omega\) ［tha kséro］I will know and \(\theta \alpha \pi\) ów［tha páo］I will go．

\section*{Verbs with a different form in the future}

Most verbs belong to this sub－group．Some are：
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \(\sigma \omega\) & ［tha THoso］ & I will give \\
\hline \(\theta \varepsilon ̇ \lambda \omega \rightarrow \theta \alpha \theta \varepsilon \lambda \eta \sigma^{\prime} \sigma \omega\) & ［tha thelíso］ & \(I\) will want \\
\hline \(\mu \varepsilon \chi^{\prime} \nu \omega \rightarrow \theta \alpha \mu \varepsilon \chi^{\prime} v \omega\) & ［tha míno］ & I will stay \\
\hline \(\pi \alpha i \rho \rho \nu \omega \rightarrow \theta \alpha \pi \alpha \alpha^{\prime} \omega\) & ［tha páro］ & I will take \\
\hline \(\sigma \tau \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \nu \omega \rightarrow \theta \alpha \sigma \tau \varepsilon i \lambda\) & ［tha stílo］ & I will sen \\
\hline \(\varphi \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime} \vee \vee \omega \rightarrow \theta \alpha \varphi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \omega\) & ［tha féro］ & I will bring \\
\hline \(\varphi \varepsilon \cup ์ \gamma \omega \rightarrow \theta \alpha\) ¢ט́ \({ }^{\prime} \omega\) & ［tha fígho］ & I will le \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Verbs with an irregular form in the future}

Some verbs have a completely new form in the future．Some are：
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \omega \rightarrow \theta \alpha \delta \omega \quad \text { [tha THo] I will see } \\
& \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \chi \circ \mu \alpha l \rightarrow \theta \alpha \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \theta \omega \\
& \zeta \omega \rightarrow \theta \alpha \zeta \dot{\eta} \sigma \omega \\
& \tau \rho \omega \omega \rightarrow \theta \alpha \text { 甲á } \omega \\
& \chi \alpha i ́ \rho o \mu \alpha \iota \rightarrow \theta \alpha \chi \alpha \rho \dot{\quad} \quad \text { [tha haró] I will be glad }
\end{aligned}
\]

The different endings for \(I\) ，he／she／it，you，etc．are the same as those in the present tense．Below are two verbs \(\varepsilon \chi \omega\) and \(\sigma \tau \tilde{\varepsilon} \lambda v \omega\) with their full forms in the future：

\section*{Oa \(\varepsilon \chi \omega\)［tha êho］I will have}

Oa Exauc［tha échis］you will have
Oa éxel［tha échi］he／she it will have
O人 Exounc［tha éhume］we will have
Oa exere［tha éhete］you will have
Oa Éoov［tha éhun］they will have
\(\theta \propto \sigma \tau \varepsilon i \lambda \omega\)［tha stilo］I will send
Oa \(\sigma \tau \varepsilon i \lambda \varepsilon \varepsilon_{\text {［［tha stilis］you will send }}\)
Oa \(\sigma \tau \varepsilon\) ídel［tha stili］he／she／it will send
Oa \(\sigma\) ceinoupur［tha stílume］we will send
Oa \(\sigma \tau \varepsilon \dot{i} \lambda \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\)［tha stilete］you will send
Oa，\(\sigma \tau\) ídouv［tha stilun］they will send

All verbs in the passive voice end in \(-\mu \alpha l\)［－me］．

Here again is the future tense for cípal [íme], the verb to be:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Oa cífal & [tha íme] & I will be \\
\hline Oa عícal & [tha ise] & you will be \\
\hline Oa cíval & [tha ine] & he/shefit will be \\
\hline Ө人 вípaбтє & [tha ímaste] & we will be \\
\hline  & [tha ísaste]/[iste] & you will be \\
\hline Oa cival & [tha ine] & they will be \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Past tense}

Unit 12 presented many aspects of the past tense in Greek. Here you are provided with the full conjugation of two frequent verbs in the past tense: \(\kappa \alpha ́ v \omega\) - \(\varepsilon \kappa \kappa \alpha \alpha\) [káno - ékana] (to do) and \(\xi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \omega\) - \(\mathfrak{\eta} \xi \varepsilon \rho \alpha\) [kséro - íksera] (to know).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Ékava [ékana] & I did & \(\mathfrak{\eta} \xi \varepsilon \boldsymbol{\rho} \boldsymbol{\alpha}\) [iksera] & I knew \\
\hline غ́кגve¢ [ékanes] & you did & ท́¢¢ \(¢ \mathrm{E}\) ¢ [íkseres] & you knew \\
\hline Ek<uve [ékane] & s/he/it did &  & s/hefit knew \\
\hline кর́voú [káname] & we did & ¢є́poų [ksérame] & we knew \\
\hline kúvacte [kánate] & you did &  & you knew \\
\hline Ekavav [ékanan] & they did &  & they knew \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{The imperative form}

The imperative is a form of the verb you can use to request, tell or order someone to do something, e.g. ‘Come here!', 'Stop!', 'Don't speak!', 'Turn left!', 'Go now!'. This form is very frequent and important in everyday language. Remember that since Greek has two 'you' forms (informal-singular and formal-plural) as many other languages including German, French or Spanish, you need to learn two individual words for the imperatives.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline (sing/infml) & (p/fml) & \\
\hline  & \(\pi \eta \gamma \alpha i v \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\) [pighénete]! & Go! \\
\hline  & \(\sigma \tau \rho i \psi \tau \varepsilon\) [strípste]! & Turn! \\
\hline \(\beta \gamma \varepsilon \varsigma\) [vghes]! & \(\beta \gamma \varepsilon i \tau \varepsilon[\) [vghíte]! & Get off! Get out! \\
\hline \(\sigma \cup v \varepsilon ́ \chi 1 \sigma \varepsilon\) [sinéchise]! & бuvexiote [sinechíste]! & Continue! \\
\hline  & \(\sigma \tau \alpha \mu \alpha \tau \eta 亍 \tau \varepsilon\) [stamatíste]! & \\
\hline \(\pi \varepsilon \rho \pi \alpha \dot{\tau} \eta \boldsymbol{\sigma}\) [perpátise]! & \(\pi \varepsilon \rho \pi \alpha \tau \eta \bar{\sigma} \varepsilon \varepsilon\) [perpatíste]! & Walk! \\
\hline  &  & Drive! \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Please note that 54/3, for example, refers to page 54, Unit 3.

eat \(202 / 13\)
go 220/14
have 67/4
know 23/1
like 125/8
live 23/1
mind \(125 / 8\)
remember 126/8
speak 92/6
stay 23/1
telephone 201/13
think 126/8
worry 126/8
vegetables 139/9
weather expressions 194/13 wishes 180/12, 216/14 word order 68/4
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline Timeline & Events \\
\hline \(3200 \mathrm{BC}-2200 \mathrm{BC}\) & Bronze Age in Cyclades and Crete \\
\hline 2000 BC-1700 BC & \begin{tabular}{l} 
First Greek speakers; Golden Age and \\
palaces in Crete
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1600 BC-1200 BC & \begin{tabular}{l} 
The beginning and end of the Mycenaean \\
culture
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 776 BC & First Olympic Games \\
\hline 500 BC-400 BC & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Parthenon was built; Golden Age under \\
Pericles; drama originates with \\
Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripedes
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 400 BC-300 BC & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Plato's Academy was founded; time of \\
Alexander the Great
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 200 BC-AD 300 & The Roman Empire \\
\hline AD 300-1200 & Constantinople was built; Crusaders \\
\hline \(1453-1821\) & Ottoman Empire; Greek independence \\
\hline \(1912-1913\) & Balkan Wars; Territory from Turks \\
\hline \(1923-1944\) & World Wars I and II \\
\hline \(1945-1949\) & Civil War; Communists/Promonarchy \\
\hline \(1967-1974\) & Military junta in power \\
\hline \(1974-\) present & Democracy returns to Greece \\
\hline 1982 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Greece becomes a member of the \\
European Union
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 2004 & Olympic Games in Athens \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|ll|}
\hline Timeline & Events \\
\hline 2000 BC & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Ancient Greek. Greek belongs to the large \\
family of Indo-European or Indo-Hittite \\
languages. It developed across the Balkan \\
peningula around 2000 BC. The language \\
has undergone enormous phonological, \\
morphological, lexical, and syntactical \\
changes coming into contact with \\
neighbouring and faraway nations and \\
people speaking many different languages. \\
The Greek alphabet is believed to have \\
derived from the Semitic alphabet, \\
specifically that of Phoenicians.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1100 BC & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Archaic Greek. The Phoenician alphabet \\
which was introduced to Greece around \\
1100 BC contained 22 separate signs for the \\
consonants but none for the vowels. The \\
Greeks innovated the letters, \(\alpha, \varepsilon, \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{o}, \mathrm{v}\), \\
with the value of vowels a known today. \\
Texts were written in syllabic script.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \(800 \mathrm{BC}-500 \mathrm{BC}\) & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Classical Greek. The alphabet, which \\
started replacing the syllabic script, \\
continued to undergo many reforms and \\
changes. The most notable change was the \\
changing of the direction of writing from \\
left to right instead of from right to left. \\
City states had many different language \\
variations at the time but the four main \\
groups or dialects were the following:
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Arcado-Cypriot, Doric, Aeolic, and Ionic-Attic.
Hellenistic Greek. The Ionic form of the alphabet was adopted by most city states, thus making a uniformed alphabet throughout the Greek world. During Hellenistic times the Greek alphabet has served as a model for the Latin and Cyrillic alphabet. The Attic dialect, actually an offspring of the Ionic, finally dominated the other dialects in the first century when philosophers such as Aristotle, Plato, and Socrates made Athens the centre of the Greek civilization.
\(100 \mathrm{BC}-\mathrm{AD} 337\) In this period and especially close to AD 337, a new form of the Attic dialect appeared with simpler syntax and morphology, a stress accent, and loan words from Latin and Semitic origins. This was the Koine (the common) dialect also called the Hellenistic Koine or the Alexandrian Koine. Hellenistic Greek is the form also known as New Testament Greek (in which the Gospel and other books of the New Testament of the Bible were first written).

AD 337-1453 Byzantine Greek. This was both an imperial and an ecclesiastic language. It is still the ecclesiastic language of the Greek Orthodox church today.

1453 to present Modern Greek. The majority of the foreign words in the Greek language are of Turkish origin because of the occupation from 1453-1821. After 1821, the language was principally divided into the general vernacular (Demotic Greek), and the language of education and literature (Katharevousa), which existed in parallel development for twenty centuries and competed for acceptance and establishment for about 150 years after the Turkish occupation. Demotic Greek prevailed as the

\section*{everday spoken language whereas}

Katharevousa continued in government and scientific books. Demotic Greek was proclaimed the official language of Greece in 1977 and the use of one stress mark instead of five took place in 1982. Classical Greek word forms continue to have a great influence in the world's scientific and technical vocabulary, and make up a large part of the technical vocabulary of English.

This section gives you many suggestions of sources to help you develop your interest in Greek language and culture. It also provides you with a number of email addresses and Internet sites which can give a different dimension to your search. Some of the
 sites listed are bilingual but others are only in Greek. Good luck!

\section*{Books}

If you are in Athens, check out Eleftheroudakis bookshop at 16 Panepistimiou St. for the largest selection of books in English about Greek or Greece. Their website is http://www.books.gr and their email address is elebooks@hellasnet.gr. The National Book Centre of Greece issues a bi-monthly magazine promoting Greek books in translation abroad. They can be found at 76 Emmanuil Benaki St. or at http://www.book.culture.gr. The free Travelling in Greece brochure is very informative and available from any GNTO office in Greece or abroad. Their address is 2 Amerikis St.
 and their Internet address is below under the Travel heading. Check out http://www.toubis.gr for the largest selection of maps or travel books in English on Greece.

\section*{Cultural heritage}
http://www.greece.gr is a sophisticated online magazine about Greece. http://www.culture.gr is the website of the Ministry of Culture and hosts many of the country's museums. http://www.reconstructions.org has fabulous 3-D models of the Parthenon. http://www.fhr.gr is the website of the Foundation of the Hellenic World. http://www.pbs.org/empires/thegreeks brings Ancient Greece alive. http://www.sae.gr is the site for the World Council of Hellenes Abroad.

\section*{Transport}
http://www.gtp.gr gives ferry timetables. http://www.ose.gr offers train information. http://www.ktel.gr gives bus timetables and routes. http://www.aia.gr is the website for the new Athens airport. http://www.olympic-airways.gr, http://www.airmanos.gr, http://www.cronus.gr, or http://www.airgreece.gr offer flight information. http://www.elit.gr gives information about cruise ships.

\section*{Travel}
http://www.greekholidays.com/cities_and_islands.html is a website about travel and holidays in Greece. The Greek National Tourism Organization can be found under http://www.gnto.gr. You can also access http://www.travelling.gr or http://www.greekislands.gr for travel agencies, tourist offices and tourist attractions. http://www.ntua.gr/weather offers frequently updated information on the weather. The site http://www.allhotels.gr offers hotel accommodation all over Greece. http://www.travelplan.gr is the largest travel agency in Greece.

\section*{Greek language}

Information about online Greek language courses can be obtained from http://www.polyglot24.com. If you are interested in Greek poetry in English, send an e-mail to poetrygreece@hotmail.com. Writing to centre@greeklanguage.gr will connect you to the Greek Language Centre of the Ministry of Education which can offer valuable information about Greek classes or language examinations. http://www.cyathens.org is a study-abroad-programme of the College Year in Athens.

\section*{Miscellaneous}
http://www.greekcuisine.com offers an extensive array of Greek recipes. http://www.greekwine.gr lists several Greek wines from all over Greece. There are two daily newspapers in English: http://www.kenglish.com and http://www.athensnews.dolnet.gr. http://www.in.gr is the largest Greek portal on the web for Greek speakers. http://www.athens.olympic.org is an important site for everyone interested in the Olympic Games in Athens in 2004. Some sites for Greek music are: http://www.babylon.gr, http://www.avpolis.gr, or http://www.mad.gr. Online auctions can be found at http://www.fleamarket.gr. Greek comics can be purchased at http://www.arkas.gr.

\footnotetext{
The publisher has used its best endeavours to ensure that the URLs for external websites referred to in this book are correct and active at the time of going to press. However, the publisher has no responsibility for the websites and can make no guarantee that a site will remain live or that the content is or will remain appropriate.
}
(Note: \(\mathrm{m}=\) masculine, \(\mathrm{f}=\) feminine, \(\mathrm{n}=\) neuter)
a/an/one
about/approximately
across/opposite
adventure story/thriller afterwards, later again
agree
airplane
airport
almost
along/together
always
America
and
angry
another, more
anything
anything?
apartment building
apartment/flat
appetizer, starter
April
architect
area
armchair
around, about
arrive
as
Athens
[pi-mi]
[énas], [mía], [éna]
[perípu]
[apénandi]
[peripétia]
[metá]
[páli] [ksaná]
[simfonó]
[aeropláno]
[aeroTHrómio]
[sheTHón]
[mazí]
[pánda]
[amerikí]
[ke]
[thimoménos, -i, -o]
[álos, -i, -o]
[otiTHípote]
[típota]?
[polikatikía]
[THiamérizma]
[orektikó]
[aprílios]
[architéktonas]
[hóros]
[polithróna]
[ghíro]
[ftháno]
[ópos] [san]
[athína]
\(\pi . \mu\).
غ́vac, \(\mu \mathbf{i} \alpha, \varepsilon ́ v \alpha\)
\(\pi \varepsilon \rho і т о ⿱\)

\(\pi \varepsilon \rho ı \pi \varepsilon ́ \tau \varepsilon 1 \alpha\) (f)
\(\mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha ́\)
\(\pi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \lambda 1 / \xi \alpha v \alpha \dot{\alpha}\)
боцршvळ́
\(\alpha \varepsilon \rho о \pi \lambda \alpha ́ v o\) (n)
аєробро́ \(\mu 10\) (n)
\(\sigma \chi \varepsilon \delta o ́ v\)
\(\mu \alpha \zeta \dot{i}\)
\(\pi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \tau \alpha\)
А \(\mu \varepsilon \rho ı к \eta \dot{\prime}\) (f)
K \(\alpha l\)
\(\theta \nu \mu \omega \mu \varepsilon ́ v o \varsigma,-\eta\)-о
\(\alpha ́ \lambda \lambda \sigma \varsigma,-\eta,-\circ\)

тілота;
лодикатоเкí (f)
\(\delta \iota \alpha \mu \dot{\varepsilon} \rho ı \sigma \mu \alpha(\mathrm{n})\)
орєктıкó (n)
A \(\pi \rho i \lambda i o \varsigma\) ( m )
\(\alpha \rho \chi \iota \tau \varepsilon ́ \kappa \tau о v \alpha \varsigma(\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{f})\)
\(\chi \omega \rho \circ \varsigma\) (m)
\(\pi 0 \lambda \nu \theta \rho o ́ v \alpha\) (f)
\(\gamma\) ט́po
\(\varphi \theta\) áv \(\omega\)
ó \(\pi \omega \varsigma / \sigma \alpha \nu\)
Aөtiva (f)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{12}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
280 \\

\end{tabular}} & August & [ávgustos] & Aúyovatos (m) & bookshop & [vivliopolío] &  & \multirow[t]{13}{*}{} \\
\hline & Australia & [afstralía] & Avot \(\alpha^{1} \lambda i \alpha\) (f) & booklet & [filáTHio] &  & \\
\hline & autumn/fall & [fthinóporo] &  & bottle & [bukáli] &  & \\
\hline & availability & [THiathesimótita] &  & bottled (mineral) water & [emfialoméno neró] & \(\varepsilon \mu \varphi \downarrow а \lambda \omega \mu \varepsilon ́ v o\) v \(\varepsilon \rho o ́(n)\) & \\
\hline & baby & [moró] & \(\mu \omega \rho\) (n) & bouzouki (instrument & [aghóri] & \(\alpha \gamma\) ópl (n) & \\
\hline & baby boy & [bébis] & \(\mu \pi \varepsilon\) ¢ \(\mu \pi \eta \varsigma\) (m) & bravo & [brávo] & \(\mu \pi \rho \alpha \dot{\beta}\) & \\
\hline & baby girl & [béba] & \(\mu \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \mu \pi \alpha\) (f) & bread & [psomi] & \(\psi \omega \mu \mathrm{i}\) ( n ) & \\
\hline & balcony/porch & [balkóni] & \(\mu \pi \lambda^{\prime}\) кóvl (n) & breakfast & [proinó] & \(\pi \rho \omega 1\) vó ( n ) & \\
\hline & banana & [banána] & \(\mu \pi \alpha \vee \alpha \chi^{\prime} \mathcal{\alpha}\) (f) & bridge & [ghéfira] & \(\gamma \varepsilon ́ \varphi \cup \rho \alpha(f)\) & \\
\hline & bank & [trápeza] &  & brother & [aTHelfós] & \(\alpha \delta \varepsilon \lambda \varphi o ́ \zeta ~(m) ~\) & \\
\hline & basement & [ipóghion] & uTóүદıov (n) & brown & [kafé] & ка¢ \({ }^{\text {c }}\) & \\
\hline & basketball & [básket] & \(\mu \pi \dot{\sigma} \sigma \kappa \varepsilon \tau\) ( n ) & bus & [leoforío] & \(\lambda \varepsilon \omega \varphi \rho \rho \varepsilon i o ~(n)\) & \\
\hline & bass (fish) & [lavráki] & \(\lambda \alpha \beta \rho \alpha ́ к ı(\mathrm{n})\) & bus station & [stathmós leoforion] &  & \\
\hline & bathroom, bathtub & [bánio] &  & bus stop & [stási leoforíon] & \(\sigma \tau \alpha \dot{\sigma} \eta \lambda \varepsilon \omega \varphi \bigcirc \rho \varepsilon i \omega \nu\) (f) & \\
\hline & bathroom, toilet & [tualéta] & тov \(\lambda \lambda \varepsilon ́ \tau \alpha\) (f) & busy & [apasholiménos, -i, -o] &  & \\
\hline & be & [íme] & вíful & but & [alá] & \(a \lambda \lambda \alpha\) & \\
\hline & be able & [boró] & \(\mu \pi о р \omega\) & but & [ma] & \(\mu \alpha\) & \\
\hline & be glad & [hérome] & \(\chi \alpha i ́ \rho o \mu \alpha ı\) & butter & [vútiro] & \(\beta\) oútupo (n) & \\
\hline & be happy & [hérome] & \(\chi \alpha i \rho \omega / o \mu \alpha i\) & & & & \\
\hline & be interested & [enTHiaférome] & \(\varepsilon \nu \delta ı \alpha \varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho о \mu \alpha ı\) & café & [kafetéria] &  & \\
\hline & be pleased & [hérome] & \(\chi\) дípoual & can & [boró] & \(\mu \pi о р \omega\) & \\
\hline & beach & [plaz] & \(\pi \lambda \alpha \zeta\) (f) & can/tin & [kutí] & koutí (n) & \\
\hline & bean & [fasóli] & \(\varphi \alpha \sigma o \lambda_{1}(\mathrm{n})\) & car & [aftokínito] & \(\alpha\) токivๆto (n) & \\
\hline & beautiful, nice & [oréos, -a, -o] & \(\omega \rho\) 人ios, - \({ }^{\text {, }}\), -о & car park & [párkin] &  & \\
\hline & bed & [kreváti] & крєßа́тו (n) & card & [kárta] & ко́p \(\boldsymbol{\tau}\) (f) & \\
\hline & bedroom & [krevatokámara] & \(\kappa \rho \varepsilon \beta \alpha \tau о к \alpha<\mu \alpha \rho(f)\) & carrot & [karóto] & каро́тo (n) & \\
\hline & bedroom & [ipnoTHomátio] &  & cash desk & [tamío] & т \(\alpha \mu \varepsilon\) cio ( n ) & \\
\hline & beef & [mosharísios, -a, -o] & \(\mu о \sigma \chi \alpha \rho i \sigma 10 \varsigma,-\alpha,-о\) & celery & [sélino] & \(\sigma \varepsilon ́ \lambda\) lvo (n) & \\
\hline & beefsteak & [biftéki] & \(\mu \pi \iota \varphi \tau\) ¢́кı (n) & central & [kendrikós, -í, -ó] & кєขтрıко́ц, -ท́, -о́ & \\
\hline & beer & [bíra] & \(\mu \pi \cup ́ p \alpha\) (f) & centre & [kéndro] & кย́vт \(\rho 0\) ( n ) & \\
\hline & behind & [píso] & \(\pi \mathrm{i} \sigma \omega\) & century & [eónas] &  & \\
\hline & beige & [bez] & \(\mu \pi \varepsilon \zeta\) & cereal & [THimitriaká] & \(\left.\delta \eta \mu \eta \tau \rho \iota \alpha \kappa \alpha{ }^{(n / p l}\right)\) & \\
\hline & bell & [kuTHúni] & кovסoúvl ( n ) & chair & [karékla] & \(\kappa \alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \kappa \lambda \alpha\) (f) & \\
\hline & between & [metaksí] & \(\mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \xi \cup\) ט́ & changing room & [THokimastírio] & бокıнабтท́pıo (n) & \\
\hline & beverage, drink & [potó] & тотó ( n ) & cheap & [fthinós, -í, -б] & \(\varphi \theta \eta \vee o ́ \varsigma,-\eta \dot{\prime},-\dot{\prime}\) & \\
\hline & big, large & [meghálos, -i, -o] & \(\mu \varepsilon \gamma \alpha \dot{\lambda}\) оऽ, \(-\eta\), -о & check & [eksetázo] &  & \\
\hline & bill & [loghariazmós] & \(\lambda о \gamma \alpha \rho ı \alpha \sigma \mu \circ ¢ ¢(m)\) & checked & [karó] & \(\kappa \alpha \rho \omega\) ( \(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f} / \mathrm{n}\) ) & \\
\hline & black & [mávros, -i, -o] & \(\mu \alpha\) ט́роц, - \(\boldsymbol{\sim}\), -о & cheque & [epitaghí] & \(\varepsilon \pi i \tau \alpha \gamma \chi^{(f)}\) & \\
\hline & block/square & [tetrághono] & \(\tau \varepsilon \tau \rho \alpha \chi^{\prime} \omega\) vo ( n ) & child & [peTHi] &  & \\
\hline & blue & [ble] & \(\mu \pi \lambda \varepsilon\) & church & [eklisía] & \(\varepsilon к \kappa<\lambda \eta \sigma i \alpha\) (f) & \\
\hline & blues (music) & [bluz] & \(\mu \pi \lambda 0 \cup \zeta\) ( n ) & cigarette & [tsigháro] & \(\tau \sigma \gamma \gamma \alpha \rho 0\) ( n ) & \\
\hline & boat & [várka] & \(\beta \alpha{ }^{\rho} \rho \kappa \alpha\) (f) & cinema & [sinemá] & \(\sigma ı \vee \varepsilon \mu \alpha \dot{(n)}\) & \\
\hline & book & [vivlío] & \(\beta 1 \beta \lambda i o\) (n) & close to & [kondá] & коvт \(\dot{1}\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{12}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
284 \\

\end{tabular}} & finish
first & \begin{tabular}{l}
[telióno] \\
[protos, -i, -o]
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\tau \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \iota \omega v \omega\) \\
\(\pi \rho \omega\) тос, \(-\eta\), -о
\end{tabular} & grandson
grape & [engonós]
[stafíli] & \(\varepsilon \gamma \gamma\) ovó¢ (m)
\(\sigma \tau \alpha \varphi\) ) \({ }_{\text {l }}(\mathrm{n})\) & \multirow[t]{13}{*}{} \\
\hline & fish & [psári] & \[
\psi \dot{\alpha} \rho t(n)
\] & Greece & [eláTHa] & \(\mathrm{E} \lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \delta \alpha\) (f) & \\
\hline & fish restaurant & [psarotavérna] & \(\psi \alpha \rho о \tau \alpha \beta \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \vee \alpha\) (f) & Greek (language) & [eliniká] & \(\varepsilon \lambda \lambda \eta \nu \iota \kappa \alpha ́(\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{pl})\) & \\
\hline & five & [pénde] & \(\pi \varepsilon ์ v \tau \varepsilon\) & [Greek blues] & [rebétika] & \(\rho \varepsilon \mu \pi\) ¢́ \(11<\alpha(\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{pl})\) & \\
\hline & five hundred & [pendakosia] & \(\pi \varepsilon v \tau \alpha \kappa o ́ \sigma ı \alpha\) & [Greek coffee] & [elinikós kafés] &  & \\
\hline & flat, apartment & [THiamérizma] & \(\delta ı \alpha \mu \varepsilon \rho^{\prime} \sigma \mu \alpha\) ( n ) & [Greek pastry] & [baklavás] & \(\mu \pi \alpha \kappa \lambda \alpha \beta \dot{\alpha} \varsigma\) (m) & \\
\hline & flight & [ptísi] & \(\pi \tau \eta \chi^{\prime} \chi_{\text {(f) }}\) & [Greek pastry] & [kataífi] & \(\kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \hat{t} \varphi t(\mathrm{n})\) & \\
\hline & floor & [6rofos] & ópopos (m) & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
[Greek restauranttaverna] \\
green \\
grilled foods \\
ground floor
\end{tabular}} & [tavérna] & \(\tau \alpha \beta \varepsilon \rho^{\prime} \nu \alpha\) (f) & \\
\hline & flying dolphin, hydrofoil & [iptámeno] & ı \(\pi \tau \alpha \dot{\mu}\) ¢vo ( n ) & & [prásinos, \(-\mathrm{i},-\mathrm{o}\) ] & \(\pi \rho a ́ \sigma\) vos, \(-\eta\), -o & \\
\hline & football & [poTHósfero] &  & & [psitá] & \(\psi \eta \tau \alpha \dot{(n / p l})\) & \\
\hline & for & [ya] & \(\gamma 1 \alpha\) & & [isóghion] & loórcıov (n) & \\
\hline & fork & [pirúni] & ripoúvl (n) & & & & \\
\hline & fortnight & [THekapenthímero] & \(\delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \pi \varepsilon v \theta \eta \dot{\mu} \varepsilon \rho \%\) (n) & half & [misós, -1́, -6] & \(\mu \mathrm{I} \sigma\) ós, -ท́, -ó & \\
\hline & forty & [saránda] & \(\sigma \alpha \rho \alpha ́ v \tau \alpha\) & hallway & [hol] & \(\chi \omega \lambda\) ( n ) & \\
\hline & four & [téseris, -is, -a] & \(\tau \varepsilon \in \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \rho 1 \zeta,-1 \varsigma,-\alpha\) & hand basin & [niptíras] & vırıท́pas (m) & \\
\hline & four hundred & [tetrakósia] & \(\tau \varepsilon \tau \rho \alpha \kappa о ́ \sigma 1 \alpha\) & happy & [eftihizménos, -i, -o] &  & \\
\hline & fourteen & [THekatéseris, -is, -a] & \(\delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \tau \varepsilon ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon ı \varsigma,-\varepsilon ı \varsigma,-\alpha\) & have & [ého] & \(\varepsilon \chi \chi \omega\) & \\
\hline & fourth & [tétartos, -i, -o] & \(\tau \varepsilon ์ \tau \alpha \rho \tau о \varsigma,-\eta,-\bigcirc\) & he & [aftós] & autós & \\
\hline & France & [ghalía] & \(\Gamma \alpha \lambda \lambda i ́ \alpha\) (f) & heating & [thérmansi] & \(\theta \varepsilon ́ \rho \mu \alpha \nu \sigma \eta\) (f) & \\
\hline & free & [eléftheros, -i, -o] & \(\varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon v ์ \theta \varepsilon \rho \circ \varsigma,-\eta,-0\) & hello/goodbye ( \(\mathrm{pl} / \mathrm{fml}\) ) & [hérete] & \(\chi \alpha i \rho \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\) & \\
\hline & French (language) & [ghalika] & \(\gamma \alpha \lambda \lambda l \kappa \alpha ́(n / p l)\) & hello/goodbye ( \(\mathrm{pl} / \mathrm{fml}\) ) & [yásas] & \(\gamma \varepsilon 1 \alpha \sigma \alpha \varsigma\) & \\
\hline & friend & [fílos] [fíli] & \(\varphi i \lambda \bigcirc \bigcirc\) (m), \(\varphi\) í \(\lambda \eta\) (f) & hello/see you (sing/infml) & [yásu] & \(\gamma \varepsilon 1 \alpha\) бov & \\
\hline & from & [арб́] & \(\alpha \pi\) о́ & her & [tis] & \(\tau \eta \zeta\) & \\
\hline & front & [brostá] & \(\mu \pi \rho о \sigma \tau \alpha\) & herb & [aromatikó fitó] & \(\alpha \rho \omega \mu \alpha \tau \iota<\) ¢́ ¢итó ( n ) & \\
\hline & fruit & [frúto] & ¢povito (n) & here & [eTHo] & \(\varepsilon \delta \omega \dot{1}\) & \\
\hline & fruit and vegetable market & [laikí aghorá] & \(\lambda \alpha i \kappa \mathfrak{j}\) аүopó (f) & here you are! & [oríste] & орíбтє & \\
\hline & & & & hi! & [yásu] & \(\gamma \varepsilon 1 \alpha \sigma 0 \cup\) & \\
\hline & garage & [garáz] & \(\gamma к \alpha \rho \alpha^{\prime}{ }^{\text {(n) }}\) & his & [tu] & tov & \\
\hline & garlic & [skorTHo] &  & hobby & [hóbi] & \(\chi\) о́ \(\mu \pi \mathrm{v}\) ( n ) & \\
\hline & German (language) & [ghermaniká] & \(\gamma \varepsilon \rho \mu \alpha v i k \alpha ́(n / p l)\) & homemade & [spitikós, -í, -ó] &  & \\
\hline & Germany & [ghermanía] & \(\Gamma \varepsilon \rho \mu \alpha v i \alpha\) (f) & hospital & [nosokomío] & vобокоиєío (n) & \\
\hline & get up & [sikónome] & бทкळ́voцаı & hotel & [ksenoTHohío] & \(\xi \varepsilon\) voiox \({ }^{\text {cío ( }} \mathrm{n}\) ) & \\
\hline & girl & [korítsi] & корі́тбl (n) & house/home & [spíti] & \(\sigma \pi \mathrm{itl}\) ( n ) & \\
\hline & glass & [potíri] &  & howhwhat & [pos] & \(\pi \omega ¢\) & \\
\hline & go & [páo]/[pighéno] & \(\pi \alpha \alpha^{\prime} / \pi \eta \gamma \alpha i v \omega\) & hungry & [pinazménos, -i, -o] &  & \\
\hline & go for a walk & [páo vólta] &  & husband/wife, spouse & [sízighos] & бט̧́๐үоऽ (m/f) & \\
\hline & good evening & [kalispéra] & \(\kappa \alpha \lambda \eta \sigma \pi \varepsilon ์ \rho \alpha\) & & & & \\
\hline & good morning & [kaliméra] & \(\kappa \alpha \lambda \eta \mu \varepsilon ์ \rho \alpha\) & I & [eghó] & \(\varepsilon \gamma \dot{\theta}\) & \\
\hline & goodnight & [kaliníhta] & \(\kappa \alpha \lambda \eta v\) ט́ \(\chi \tau \alpha\) & I'm sorry / excuse me & [sighnómi] & \(\sigma \nu \gamma \nu \omega \prime \mu \eta / \sigma \cup \gamma \gamma \nu \omega \mu \eta\) & \\
\hline & grandchild & [engóni] & çүóvi ( n ) & iced coffeelfrappé & [frapés] & \(\varphi \rho \alpha \pi \varepsilon ́ \varsigma ~(m) ~\) & \\
\hline & granddaughter & [engoní] & вүүovท' (f) & idea & [iTHéa] & \(1 \delta \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\alpha}\) (f) & \\
\hline & grandfather & [papús] & \(\pi \alpha \pi \pi\) ov́c (m) & immediately & [amésos] & \(\alpha \mu \varepsilon ̇ \sigma \omega \varsigma\) & \\
\hline & grandmother & [yayá] & \(\gamma 1 \alpha \gamma 1 \alpha{ }^{(f)}\) & in & [se] & \(\sigma \varepsilon\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{12}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
286 \\
English－Greek glossary
\end{tabular}} & information（piece of） & ［pliroforía］ & \(\pi \lambda \eta \rho о \varphi о \rho i \alpha\)（f） & living room & ［salóni］ & \(\sigma \alpha \lambda \delta v^{\prime}\)（f） & \multirow[t]{43}{*}{} \\
\hline & interesting & ［enTHiaféron］ & cvס1a¢є́pov & London & ［lonTHíno］ & Movoivo（ n ） & \\
\hline & introduce & ［sistíno］ & бטб兀ท́vต & love
lucky & \begin{tabular}{l}
［aghapi］ \\
［tiherós，－í，－ó］
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\alpha \gamma \alpha \pi \eta\)（f） \\
тихєро́s，－ท́，－ó
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline & Ireland & ［irlanTHía］ & \(\mathrm{I} \rho \lambda \alpha v \delta i ́ \alpha\)（f） & luggage & ［aposkeví］ & \(\alpha \pi 0 \sigma \kappa \varepsilon \cup \eta\)（f） & \\
\hline & island music & ［nisiótika］ & v \(\dagger \sigma \iota \omega \tau \iota \kappa \alpha(\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{pl})\) & lunch & ［mesimerianó］ & \(\mu \varepsilon \sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon \rho ı \alpha v o ́ ~(n) ~\) & \\
\hline & it & ［aftó］ & avtó & lyre & ［líra］ & \(\lambda\) ט́po（f） & \\
\hline & Italian（language） & ［italiká］ & \({ }_{\tau} \tau \alpha \lambda \lambda_{1 \kappa \alpha}(\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{pl})\) & & & & \\
\hline & Italy & ［italía］ & I \(\tau \alpha \lambda i ́ \alpha\)（f） & main & ［kírios，－a，－o］ & кט́plos，－\(\alpha\) ，－о & \\
\hline & its & ［tu］ & tov & mainly & ［kiríos］ & кирías & \\
\hline & & & & man／husband & ［ándras］／［sízighos］ & \(\alpha \dot{\alpha} \delta \rho \alpha \varsigma / \sigma \cup ́ \zeta \cup \gamma о \varsigma(\mathrm{~m})\) & \\
\hline & January & ［ianuários］ & Iavováplos（m） & map & ［hártis］ & \(\chi \dot{\alpha} \rho \tau \eta \zeta(\mathrm{m})\) & \\
\hline & jazz music & ［tzaz］ & \(\tau \zeta \alpha \zeta(\mathrm{f})\) & March & ［mártios］ & Máptlos（m） & \\
\hline & job／work & ［THuliá］ & סou入ciá（f） & market & ［aghorá］ & \(\alpha \gamma o \rho \alpha\)（f） & \\
\hline & juice & ［chimós］ & \(\chi \cup \mu\) о́s（m） & marmalade／jam & ［marmeláTHa］ & \(\mu \alpha \rho \mu \varepsilon \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \alpha\)（f） & \\
\hline & July & ［iúlios］ & Iovi \(\log _{\text {（m）}}\) & married（I＇m ．．．） & ［pandremén－os／－i］ & \(\pi \alpha \nu \tau \rho \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon ์ v-o \zeta /-\eta\) & \\
\hline & June & ［iúnios］ & Ioúvlos（m） & May & ［máios］ & Máios（m） & \\
\hline & & & & may／is possible to & ［borí na］［ísos na］ & \(\mu \pi\) орєi \(v \alpha / i \sigma \omega ¢\) v \(\alpha\) & \\
\hline & kilo & ［kiló］ & кıдó（n） & \(m e\)（after a preposition） & ［（e）ména］ & （ \(\varepsilon\) ）\(\mu\) ćv \(\alpha\) & \\
\hline & kiosk & ［períptero］ & \(\pi \varepsilon \rho i \pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \circ\)（ n ） & \(m e\)（after a verb） & ［mu］ & \(\mu \mathrm{v}\) & \\
\hline & kitchen & ［kuzína］ & кou̧iva（f） & medium，middle & ［meséos，－a，－o］ & \(\mu \varepsilon \sigma \alpha i o s,-\alpha,-о\) & \\
\hline & knife & ［mahéri］ & \(\mu \alpha \chi \alpha i p t(n)\) & melon & ［pepóni］ & \(\pi \varepsilon \pi\) रovi（n） & \\
\hline & know & ［kséro］ & \(\xi \varepsilon{ }^{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}} \rho \boldsymbol{\omega}\) & mezzanine（floor） & ［imiórofos］ & \(\eta \mu 10\) ооро¢（m） & \\
\hline & & & & midday／afternoon & ［mesiméri］ & \(\mu \varepsilon \sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime} \mathrm{l}_{\text {l }}(\mathrm{n})\) & \\
\hline & lamb & ［arnáki］ & \(\alpha \rho \vee \alpha ́ k ı(n)\) & middle & ［mési］ & \(\mu \varepsilon ̇ \sigma \eta(f)\) & \\
\hline & late & ［arghá］ & \(\alpha \rho \gamma \alpha{ }^{\text {a }}\) & milk & ［ghála］ & \(\gamma \alpha \dot{\alpha} \lambda \alpha\)（n） & \\
\hline & later & ［arghótera］ & \(\alpha \rho \gamma o ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha\) & mine & ［THik＇mu］ & \(\delta\) ıкó \(\mu \mathrm{ov}\) & \\
\hline & lawn／grass & ［ghrasithi］ & \(\gamma \rho \alpha \sigma i \delta t\)（n） & minute & ［leptó］ & \(\lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau\) ó（ n ） & \\
\hline & learn & ［mathéno］ & \(\mu \alpha \theta \alpha i v a\) & mirror & ［kathréftis］ & \(\kappa \alpha \theta \rho \varepsilon ́ \varphi \tau \eta \zeta(\mathrm{~m})\) & \\
\hline & leave & ［févgho］ & ¢عט́ \(\gamma \omega\) & Miss & ［THespiniTHa］ & \(\delta \varepsilon \sigma \pi\) oıví \(\alpha\) & \\
\hline & left & ［aristerá］ & \(\alpha \rho \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha{ }^{\text {a }}\) & mixed Greek salad & ［horiátiki saláta］ & \(\chi \omega \rho 1 \alpha ́ \tau ı \kappa \eta \quad \sigma \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ \tau \alpha\)（f） & \\
\hline & lemonade & ［lemonáTHa］ & \(\lambda \varepsilon \mu\) оvá \(\delta \alpha\)（f） & moment & ［stighmí］ & \(\sigma \tau \iota \gamma \mu \eta{ }^{\text {（f）}}\) & \\
\hline & letter & ［ghráma］ & \(\gamma \rho \alpha ́ \mu \mu \alpha\)（n） & month & ［mínas］ & \(\mu \eta\) vac（m） & \\
\hline & lettuce & ［marúli］ & \(\mu \alpha \rho o v i \lambda l(n)\) & more & ［p－yo］ & \(\pi 10\) & \\
\hline & lift／elevator & ［asansér］ & \(\alpha \sigma \alpha \nu \sigma \dot{\varepsilon} \rho\)（ n ） & more & ［perisóteros，－i，－o］ & \(\pi \varepsilon \rho ı \sigma \sigma о ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho \circ \varsigma,-\eta,-0\) & \\
\hline & light（colour），open & ［aniktós，－í，－ó］ & \(\alpha\) ขоıкто̧́，－ท́，－о́ & morning & ［proí］ & \(\pi \rho \omega i\)（ n ） & \\
\hline & light & ［fos］ & \(\varphi \omega \varsigma\)（ n ） & mother & ［mitéra］ & \(\mu \eta \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha\)（f） & \\
\hline & light bulb & ［ghlómbos］ & \(\gamma \lambda\) о́ \(\mu \pi \bigcirc \bigcirc\)（m） & motorcycle & ［motosikléta］ & \(\mu\) огобטк入ᄎ́ \(\tau \alpha\)（f） & \\
\hline & （I）like & ［marési］ & \(\mu^{\prime} \alpha \rho \varepsilon \in \sigma \varepsilon 1\) & mountain & ［vunó］ & \(\beta\) ¢ovó（n） & \\
\hline & like（as if） & ［san］／［0pos］ & \(\sigma \alpha \nu /\) о́ \(\boldsymbol{\omega}\) ¢ & Mr／Sir & ［kírios］ & кúpros（m） & \\
\hline & likely，probable & ［pithanós，－í，－ó］ & \(\pi \iota \theta \alpha \vee o ́ \varsigma,-\eta\) ，－ó（adj） & Mrs／Madam & ［kiría］ & кирía（f） & \\
\hline & likely，probably & ［pithanos］ & \(\pi เ \theta \alpha \nu \omega ¢ ¢(\mathrm{adv})\) & much／very & ［polís，polí，polí］ &  & \\
\hline & little & ［líghos，－i，－0］ &  & museum & ［musío］ & \(\mu\) оטб\＆io（n） & \\
\hline & live & ［méno］ & \(\mu \varepsilon ์ v \omega\) & mushroom & ［manitári］ & \(\mu \alpha v ı \tau \alpha \rho^{\prime} \rho\)（ n ） & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
music \\
musician \\
must／have to \\
my
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
［musikí］ \\
［musikos］ \\
［prépi na］ \\
［mu］
\end{tabular} & \(\mu\) дияıкй（f） houaikós（m／f） \(\pi \rho \varepsilon ́ \pi \varepsilon \imath v a\) ноv \\
\hline \(\stackrel{\square}{\square}\) & name & ［ ［noma］ & óvoua（n） \\
\hline ¢ & name（first） & ［mikró onoma］ & \(\mu ı к р о ́ ~ o ́ v o \mu \alpha ~\) \\
\hline \(\bigcirc\) & name（last） & ［ epítheto］ & \(\varepsilon \pi i \theta \varepsilon \tau \%\) \\
\hline 另 & national & ［ethnikós，－íl－ó］ & عөviкó̧，－ท̆，－ó \\
\hline \％ & naturally & ［fisiká］ & ¢ибıка́ \\
\hline & naughtzero & ［miTHén］ & \(\mu \eta \delta \dot{\varepsilon ́ v}\) \\
\hline & near，close to & ［kondá］ & кovtá \\
\hline & need & ［hriázome］ & \(\chi \rho \varepsilon\) ¢́¢̧одаı \\
\hline & neighbourhood & ［ghitoniá］ & \(\gamma \varepsilon \iota \tau 0 v i \alpha ́(f)\) \\
\hline & never & ［poté］ & \(\pi\) поє́ \\
\hline & newspaper & ［efimeritha］ & \(\varepsilon \varphi \eta \mu \varepsilon \rho^{\prime} \delta \alpha\)（f） \\
\hline & next to & ［THípla］ & \(\delta i \pi \lambda \alpha\) \\
\hline & nice，beautiful & ［oréos，－a，－o］ & \(\omega \rho \alpha i o s,-\alpha,-о\) \\
\hline & nice，beautiful & ［0́morfos，－i，－o］ & о́иорчоц，－- ，－о \\
\hline & nine & ［enéa］／［eniá］ & عvvéa／Evvió \\
\hline & nine hundred & ［eniakosia］ & عvıако́бıа \\
\hline & nineteen & ［THekaeniá］ & \(\delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \varepsilon v v 1 \alpha\) \\
\hline & ninety & ［enenínda］ & £ \(¢ \varepsilon \vee ท \grave{v} \tau \alpha\) \\
\hline & no & ［6́chi］ & óxı \\
\hline & not & ［THen］ & \(\delta \varepsilon v\) \\
\hline & not（Do not．．．） & ［min］／［mi］ & \(\mu \eta \nu / \mu \eta\) \\
\hline & nothing & ［típota］ & тitoza \\
\hline & novel & ［nuvéla］ & vouß \(\varepsilon\) ¢ \(\alpha\)（f） \\
\hline & novel & ［mithistórima］ &  \\
\hline & November & ［noémvrios］ &  \\
\hline & now & ［tóra］ & \(\tau \omega \rho \boldsymbol{\alpha}\) \\
\hline & number，size（of clothes） & ［número］ & voú \(\mu\) ¢ \(\rho 0\)（ n ） \\
\hline & nurse & ［nosokóma］ & vобоко́н（f） \\
\hline & nurse & ［nosokómos］ & ขобоко́цо¢（m） \\
\hline & October & ［októvrios］ & Октө́ßpıo¢（m） \\
\hline & of course，naturally & ［vévea］ & \(\beta \varepsilon\) ¢́ßaı \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \\
\hline & often & ［sihná］ & ooxvá \\
\hline & oh & ［ah］ & \\
\hline & O．K．，all right & ［kalá］，［endáksi］ &  \\
\hline & one & ［énas］，［mía］，［éna］ & غ́voç，\(\mu\) ía，\(\dot{\varepsilon} v \alpha\) \\
\hline & one hundred & ［ekato］ & єкато́ \\
\hline & one thousand & ［hílies］ & \(\chi \mathrm{i} \lambda 1 \varepsilon \varsigma_{\text {（f）}}\) \\
\hline & one thousand & ［híjij］ & \(\chi \chi^{i} \lambda 101\)（m） \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline one thousand & ［hilia］ & \(\chi \chi^{i} \lambda \tau \alpha\)（n） \\
\hline one－family house & ［monokatikía］ & \(\mu\) оуокатоккia（f） \\
\hline orange（colour） & ［portokalí］ & тортокалі \\
\hline orange（fruit） & ［portokáli］ & тортока́ \(\lambda_{1}\)（ n ） \\
\hline orangeade & ［portokaláTHa］ & \(\pi\) тогтока入а́ \(\delta \alpha\)（f） \\
\hline our & ［mas］ & \(\mu \alpha{ }^{\prime}\) \\
\hline out，outside & ［ékso］ & \(\varepsilon ¢ ¢ \omega\) \\
\hline ouzo & ［úzo］ & －ú̧o（n） \\
\hline oven & ［fúrnos］ & ¢oúpvos（m） \\
\hline over & ［péra］／［páno apó］ & \(\pi \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha / \pi \alpha ́ v \omega\) ало́ \\
\hline m． & ［mi－mi］ & \(\mu . \mu\) ． \\
\hline pair & ［zevghári］ & \(\zeta \mathrm{cu} \chi^{\prime} \mathrm{\rho}\)（（ n ） \\
\hline parsley & ［maindanos］ &  \\
\hline passport & ［THiavatírio］ & \(\delta\) ¢ \(\alpha \beta \alpha \tau\) ¢́pıo（n） \\
\hline pear & ［ahláTHi］ & \(\alpha \chi \lambda \alpha \delta^{\prime}(\mathrm{n})\) \\
\hline penthouse & ［retiré］ &  \\
\hline petrol／gas & ［venzíni］ & \(\beta \varepsilon v \zeta i v \eta\)（f） \\
\hline petrol／gas station & ［pratírio venzínis］ & \(\pi \rho \alpha \tau \eta \dot{p}\) ¢ \(\beta \varepsilon v \zeta\) ¢ivns（ n ） \\
\hline pharmacy & ［farmakió］ & ¢арикквіо（n） \\
\hline pianist & ［i pianístria］ & \(\eta\) пıaviotpla（f） \\
\hline pianist & ［o pianístas］ & －\(\pi / \alpha v i \sigma \tau \alpha \zeta\)（m） \\
\hline pineapple & ［ananás］ & avavác（m） \\
\hline pink & ［roz］ & ро弓 \\
\hline plate & ［piáto］ & пıáto（n） \\
\hline play & ［pézo］ & \(\pi \alpha i \zeta \omega\) \\
\hline play（theatre） & ［érgho］ & épro \\
\hline pleasefyou＇re welcome & ［parakalo］ & \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \omega\) \\
\hline police & ［astinomía］ & \(\alpha \alpha_{\text {duvouí }}(\mathrm{f})\) \\
\hline pop music & ［laiká］ & \(\lambda \alpha i \kappa \alpha{ }^{(1 / p l)}\) \\
\hline pork & ［chirinó］ & ұoıpıvó（ n ） \\
\hline portion & ［merítha］ & \(\mu \varepsilon \rho i \delta \alpha\)（f） \\
\hline post office & ［tachiTHromío］ & \(\tau \alpha \chi 0 \delta \rho о \mu \varepsilon i o ~(n) ~\) \\
\hline potato & ［patáta］ & \(\pi \alpha \tau \alpha \alpha^{\prime}(\mathrm{f})\) \\
\hline pound（sterling） & ［líra］ & \(\lambda i \rho \alpha\)（f） \\
\hline pound（kilo） & ［kiló］ & кı入ó \\
\hline practical & ［praktikós，－í，－ó］ &  \\
\hline prefer & ［protimó］ & \(\pi \rho о \tau \iota \mu \dot{\sim}\) \\
\hline prepare & ［etimázo］ & عтоцай¢ \\
\hline price & ［timí］ & тน \(\eta^{\prime}\)（f） \\
\hline private & ［iTHiotikós］，［－1］，［－6］ &  \\
\hline problem & ［provlima］ & \(\pi \rho \delta \dot{\beta} \lambda \eta \mu \alpha\)（n） \\
\hline prospectus & ［prospéktus］ & \(\pi \rho о \sigma \pi\) érरovऽ（ n ） \\
\hline purple & ［mov］ & \(\mu \omega \beta\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 290 & question & ［erotisi］ & \(\varepsilon \rho \omega ́ \tau \eta \sigma \eta(\mathrm{f})\) & see & ［vlépo］ & \(\beta \lambda \bar{\varepsilon} \pi \omega\) & \multirow[t]{13}{*}{} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{11}{*}{} & radio & ［raTHiófono］ &  & see again
sell & ［ksanavlépo］ & \(\xi \alpha v \alpha \beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \omega\)
\(\pi о \cup \lambda \omega\) & \\
\hline & rain & ［vrochí］ & 阝рохท́（f） & September & ［septémvrios］ & \(\Sigma \varepsilon \pi \tau \varepsilon ์ \mu \beta \rho ı \bigcirc \bigcirc\)（m） & \\
\hline & rarely & ［spánia］ & бпর́vıa & seven & ［eptá］／［eftá］ & \(\varepsilon \pi \tau \dot{\alpha} / \varepsilon \varphi \tau \dot{\alpha}\) & \\
\hline & read & ［THiavázo］ & \(\delta ı \alpha \beta \dot{\zeta} \zeta \omega\) & seven hundred & ［eptakósia］／［eftakósia］ & \(\varepsilon \pi \tau \alpha \kappa o ́ \sigma \iota \alpha / \varepsilon \varphi \tau \alpha \kappa o ́ \sigma \iota \alpha\) & \\
\hline & realize，see & ［vlépo］［katalavéno］ & \(\beta \lambda \varepsilon ̇ \pi \omega / \kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \alpha i v \omega\) & seventeen & ［THekaeftá］ & \(\delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha \varepsilon \varphi \tau \alpha\) & \\
\hline & reception & ［ipoTHochí］ & טлобохท́（f） & seventy & ［evTHomínda］ & \(\varepsilon \beta \delta\) ои \(\chi^{\prime} \nu \tau \alpha\) & \\
\hline & red & ［kókinos］，［－1］，［－o］ & ко́ккıขоя，－\(\eta\) ，－о & shampoo & ［sambuán］ & \(\sigma \alpha \mu \pi 0 \cup \alpha v^{\prime}(\mathrm{n})\) & \\
\hline & red mullet & ［barbúni］ & \(\mu \pi \alpha \rho \mu \pi 000 \mathrm{vl} \mathrm{( } \mathrm{n}\) ） & she & ［afti］ & \(\alpha \cup \tau ท\) & \\
\hline & reservation & ［krátisi］ & кра́тךбך（f） & ship & ［plío］［karávi］ & \(\pi \lambda\) oio（n）／к \(\alpha \rho \alpha \dot{\beta} l^{(n)}\) & \\
\hline & residence & ［katikía］ & катоıкі́（f） & shirt & ［pukámiso］ & \(\pi\) токо́ \(\mu\) ¢оо（ n ） & \\
\hline & restaurant & ［estiatório］ & \(\varepsilon \sigma \tau 1 \alpha \tau o ́ p ı o ~(n) ~\) & shoe & ［papútsi］ & \(\pi \alpha \pi\) ט́ \(\tau \sigma \mathrm{l}\)（ n ） & \\
\hline & restaurant serving & ［psistariá］／ & \(\psi \eta \sigma \tau \alpha \rho ı \alpha{ }^{(f) /}\) & shoe lace & ［korTHóni］ & корঠóvi（ n ） & \\
\hline & grilled meat & ［hasapotavérna］ & \(\chi \alpha \sigma \alpha \pi \sigma \tau \alpha \beta \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\rho}\) & shop window & ［vitrína］ & \(\beta \imath \tau \rho i v \alpha\)（f） & \\
\hline & restaurant serving fish & ［psarotavérna］ & \(\psi \alpha \rho о \tau \alpha \beta \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \vee \alpha\)（f） & shower & ［duz］ & viovs（ n ） & \\
\hline & return & ［epistréfo］ & \(\varepsilon \pi \tau \sigma \tau \rho \dot{\varepsilon} \varphi \omega\) & side & ［plevrá］ & \(\pi \lambda \varepsilon \cup \rho \alpha \dot{(f)}\) & \\
\hline & return／round trip & ［me epistrofi］ & \(\mu \varepsilon \varepsilon \pi i \sigma \tau \rho о \varphi ท\)（f） & single（I＇m ．．．） & ［eléfther－os／－i］ &  & \\
\hline & right（direction） & ［THeksiá］ &  & single room & ［monóklino］ & \(\mu\) око́клıvo（n） & \\
\hline & right（you＇re right） & ［THíkio］［éhis］ & סíkıo（n）（ ¢ \(\chi \in 1 \varsigma /-\varepsilon \tau \varepsilon)\) & sister & ［aTHelfí］ & \(\alpha \delta \varepsilon \lambda \varphi \eta^{(f)}\) & \\
\hline & river & ［potamós］ & \(\pi о \tau \alpha \mu\) ¢́（m） & sit & ［káthome］ & ко́Өоцац & \\
\hline & rock & ［vráhos］ & \(\beta\) ро́хоऽ & sitting room & ［kathistikó］ & к \(\alpha\) ı七бтıко́（ n ） & \\
\hline & rock music & ［rok］ & рок（n） & six & ［éksi］ & \(\dot{\varepsilon} \xi \mathfrak{\imath}\) & \\
\hline & room & ［kámara］／［THomátio］ &  & six hundred & ［eksakósia］ &  & \\
\hline & round（in shape） & ［strongilós，－í，－ó］ & \(\sigma \tau \rho о \gamma \gamma \mathrm{\nu}\) о́¢，ற̀，ó & sixteen & ［THekaéksi］ & \(\delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha<\dot{\xi} \xi 1\) & \\
\hline & run & ［trého］ & \(\tau \rho \varepsilon ์ \chi \omega\) & sixty & ［eksínda］ & \(\varepsilon \xi \eta \chi^{\prime} \tau \alpha\) & \\
\hline & running & ［troháTHin］ & \(\tau \rho о \chi \alpha ́ \delta \eta \nu(\mathrm{n})\) & size & ［méghethos］ & \(\mu \varepsilon ์ \gamma \varepsilon \theta \circ \varsigma(n)\) & \\
\hline & & & & sky & ［uranós］ & oupavós（m） & \\
\hline & sad & ［lipiménos，－i，－o］ & \(\lambda \cup \pi \eta \mu \varepsilon ์ \vee о \varsigma,-\eta,-\bigcirc\) & sky blue & ［ghalázios，－a，－o］ &  & \\
\hline & salad & ［saláta］ & \(\sigma \alpha \lambda \alpha \dot{\tau} \alpha\)（f） & sleep & ［kimáme］ &  & \\
\hline & sale／discount & ［ékptosi］ & \(\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \pi \tau \omega \sigma \eta\)（f） & slip－ons（loafers） & ［pandoflé］ & \(\pi \alpha \nu \tau о \varphi \lambda \varepsilon \varepsilon^{(n)}\) & \\
\hline & same & ［iTHios，－a，－o］ & i \(\delta\) ıos，\(-\alpha\) ，－0 & slipper & ［pandofla］ & \(\pi \alpha \nu \tau о ́ \varphi \lambda \alpha\)（f） & \\
\hline & Saturday & ［sávato］ & \(\Sigma \alpha \beta \beta \alpha \tau 0\)（n） & small & ［mikrós，－í，－ó］ & нıкро́¢，－ท́，－ó & \\
\hline & saucer & ［piatáki］ & \(\pi \backslash \alpha \tau \alpha<1\)（n） & small bouzouki & ［baghlamaTHáki］ & \(\mu \pi \alpha \gamma \lambda \alpha \mu \alpha \delta \alpha ́ \kappa ı(\mathrm{n})\) & \\
\hline & school & ［sholío］ & \(\sigma \chi\) о \({ }^{\text {cióo（ }}\)（ & small dishes／starters & ［mezéTHes］ & \(\mu \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon ́ \delta \varepsilon \varsigma(\mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{pl})\) & \\
\hline & science & ［epistími］ & \(\varepsilon \pi 1 \sigma \tau \eta \dot{\mu} \boldsymbol{\eta}\) & smoke & ［kapnízo］ & калviちゃ & \\
\hline & Scotland & ［skotía］ & \(\Sigma \kappa \omega \tau i \alpha\)（f） & smoking & ［kápnizma］ & к \(\alpha\) ¢vı \(\sigma \mu \alpha\)（ n ） & \\
\hline & sea & ［thálasa］ & \(\theta \dot{\alpha} \lambda \alpha \sigma \sigma \alpha\)（f） & so（therefore） & ［étsi］ & غ́ \(\tau \sigma \iota\) & \\
\hline & season & ［epochí］ & \(\varepsilon \pi \% \chi \eta\)（f） & so（to such an extent） & ［tósos，－i，－o］ & тó \(\sigma 0\) ¢，\(-\eta,-0\) & \\
\hline & seat（to sit on） & ［káthizma］ &  & soap & ［sapúni］ & бatoúvt（n） & \\
\hline & seat（class） & ［thési］ & \(\theta \varepsilon ́ \sigma \eta\)（f） & soda water & ［sóTHa］ & \(\sigma\) бó \(\alpha\)（f） & \\
\hline & second & ［THéfteros，\(-\mathrm{i},-\mathrm{o}\) ］ & \(\delta \varepsilon ט ์ \tau \varepsilon \rho \circ \varsigma, \eta-\)－－ & sofa & ［kanapés］ & каvaлє́s（m） & \\
\hline & second（with time） & ［THefterólepto］ & \(\delta \varepsilon \cup \tau \varepsilon \rho о ́ \lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau \bigcirc\)（ n ） & soft & ［malak－ós／－í／ó］ & \(\mu \alpha \lambda \alpha \kappa\)－ó¢／－ท̆／－ó & \\
\hline & second（Just a ．．．） & ［éna leptó］ & ع́vo \(\lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau\) ó & soft drink & ［elafrolaiká］ & \(\varepsilon \lambda \alpha \varphi \rho о \lambda \alpha \ddot{\kappa} \alpha{ }^{(n / p l)}\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{14}{*}{} & son & [yos] & \(\gamma \log\) (m) \\
\hline & sorry & [sighnomi] &  \\
\hline & soup & [súpa] & бoóna \\
\hline & soup spoon & [kutáli] & кovtá \(\lambda_{1}(\mathrm{n})\) \\
\hline & space, area & [hóros] & \(\chi\) ¢́pos (m) \\
\hline & Spain & [ispanía] & I \(\sigma \pi \alpha v i \alpha\) ( f ) \\
\hline & Spanish (language) & [ispaniká] &  \\
\hline & speak & [miláo] & \(\mu \lambda \lambda\) áa \\
\hline & sport & [spor] & \(\sigma \pi \mathrm{o}\) ( n ) \\
\hline & spring & [ăniksi] & ávorş̧ (f) \\
\hline & stamp & [ghramatósimo] & \(\gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha \tau о ́ \sigma \eta \mu\) ( n ) \\
\hline & stay (verb) & [káthome]/[THiaméno] & ка́Өоцаı / ठı \(\alpha \mu\) v́v \\
\hline & stay & [THiamoní] & \(\delta 1 \alpha \mu\) оví (f) \\
\hline & stay & [paramoni] & \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \mu\) оv' (f) \\
\hline & sterling & [sterlína] & \(\sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \lambda i v \alpha\) \\
\hline & stillyet & [akóma] & ако́на \\
\hline & stool & [skamb6] & бкацло́ ( n ) \\
\hline & story/history & [istoría] & ıбтopía (f) \\
\hline & straight & [efthía] & \(\varepsilon \cup \theta \varepsilon i \alpha\) \\
\hline & straight ahead & [efthía brostá] & عuөعia \(\mu \pi \rho \circ \sigma \tau \alpha\) \\
\hline & straight ahead & [ísia] & ícıa \\
\hline & strawberry & [fráula] & \(\varphi p \underline{0} 0 \cup \lambda \alpha\) (f) \\
\hline & striped & [righé] & \(\rho 1 \gamma \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon}\) (m/f/n) \\
\hline & studio/bedsit & [garsoniéra] & \(\gamma \kappa \alpha \rho \sigma o v i \varepsilon \rho \rho \alpha\) (f) \\
\hline & study & [THiavázo] & \(\delta\) ¢ \(\alpha\) ßá̧ \(\omega\) \\
\hline & study & [mathéno] &  \\
\hline & stuffed peppers/tomatoes & [ghemistá] & \(\gamma \varepsilon \mu \mu \sigma \tau \alpha\) ( \(\mathrm{n} / \mathrm{pl}\) ) \\
\hline & suitcase & [valítsa] & \(\beta \lambda^{1} \tau \tau \sigma \alpha\) (f) \\
\hline & summer & [kalokéri] & калокаіри (n) \\
\hline & Sunday & [kiriak]] & Kıрıккท่ (f) \\
\hline & supermarket & [súpermarket] & бои́лєриоркєт ( n ) \\
\hline & sure! & [amé]! [vévea]! & \(\alpha \mu \dot{\varepsilon}!~ \beta \varepsilon^{\beta} \beta \alpha 1 \alpha\) ! \\
\hline & surprised & [ékpliktos, -i, -o] & в́кллпктоऽ, -п, -о \\
\hline & sweet & [ghlikós, -iá, ó] & \(\gamma \lambda\) ккós, -áa, -ó \\
\hline & swim & [kolimbó] & кодонлю \\
\hline & swimming & [bánio] & \(\mu \pi \alpha\) vio \\
\hline & Sydney & [siTHnei] & Lídveï (n) \\
\hline & table & [trapézi] & \(\tau \rho \alpha \pi \varepsilon ́ \zeta_{1}(\mathrm{n})\) \\
\hline & table tennis & [ping pong] & тivk лоүк (n) \\
\hline & take & [pérno] & \(\pi \alpha i \rho v \omega\) \\
\hline & taverna/ Greek restaurant & [tavérna] & \(\tau \alpha \beta \dot{\varepsilon} \rho v \alpha\) (f) \\
\hline & taxi & [taksi] & \(\tau \alpha \xi \mathfrak{i}\) ( n ) \\
\hline & tea & [tsaij] & \(\tau \sigma \alpha{ }^{\text {a }}\) (n) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{14}{*}{} & toothbrush & ［oTHondóvurtsa］ &  & we & ［emis］ & енеís & \multirow[t]{14}{*}{} \\
\hline & toothpaste & ［oTHondópasta］ & oסov \({ }^{\text {ó }} \boldsymbol{\sim} \alpha \sigma \tau \alpha\)（f） & weather & ［keros］ & кalpós（m） & \\
\hline & towel & ［petséta］ & \(\pi \varepsilon \tau \sigma \varepsilon \dot{\tau} \tau \alpha\)（f） & week & ［evTHomáTHa］ & \(\varepsilon \beta \delta\) о \(\chi^{\alpha} \delta \alpha\)（f） & \\
\hline & town／city & ［póli］ & \(\pi \delta \dot{\lambda} \eta\)（f） & weekend & ［savatokíriako］ & \(\Sigma \alpha \beta \beta \alpha\) токи́рıкко（n） & \\
\hline & train & ［tréno］ & \(\tau \rho \varepsilon ์ v o\)（ n ） & welcome（you＇re） & ［parakaló］ & \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha к \alpha \lambda \omega\) & \\
\hline & train station & ［stathmós trénon］ & \(\sigma \tau \alpha \theta \mu o ́ \varsigma ~ \tau \rho \varepsilon ́ v \omega \nu ~(m) ~\) & welcome！ & ［kalosórises／－sate］！ & \(\kappa \alpha \lambda \omega \sigma o ́ \rho 1-\sigma \varepsilon \varsigma / \sigma \alpha \tau \varepsilon!\) & \\
\hline & travel agency & ［taksiTHiotik6́ ghrafío］ &  & well（e．g．I＇m well） & ［kalá］ & \(\kappa \alpha \lambda \alpha{ }^{\text {c }}\) & \\
\hline & trip & ［taksîTHi］ & \(\tau \alpha \xi i \delta 1\)（n） & well（e．g．well，what？） & ［lipón］ & \(\lambda \mathrm{ol}\) ¢óv & \\
\hline & triple room & ［tríklino］ & \(\tau \rho i к \lambda ı v o\)（ n ） & what & ［ti］ & \(\tau\) & \\
\hline & trout & ［péstrofa］ & \(\pi \varepsilon ์ \sigma \tau \rho \circ \varphi \alpha\)（f） & when（in questions） & ［póte］ & \(\pi\) о́т \(\varepsilon\) & \\
\hline & truth & ［alíthia］ & \(\alpha \lambda \eta \dot{\theta} \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} \stackrel{\alpha}{ }(\mathrm{f})\) & when（within a sentence） & ［ótan］ & ótav & \\
\hline & twelve & ［THóTHeka］ & \(\delta \omega \delta \varepsilon \kappa \kappa \alpha\) & where & ［pu］ & тоט́ & \\
\hline & twenty & ［1kosi］ & عíkooı & white & ［áspros，－i，－o］ & \(\alpha \dot{\alpha} \sigma \pi \rho \varsigma,-\eta,-0\) & \\
\hline & two & ［THío］ & ¢v́o & white wine & ［áspro krasí］ & \(\alpha \alpha^{\alpha} \pi \rho о\) кр \(\alpha \sigma\)（n） & \\
\hline & two hundred & ［THiakósia］ & \(\delta 1 \alpha \kappa\) ¢́бı \(\alpha\) & why & ［yatí］ & \(\gamma 1 \alpha \tau i\) & \\
\hline & tzatziki（yoghurt garlic dip） & ［tzatzíki］ & \(\tau \zeta \alpha \tau \zeta \mathbf{i ́ k ı}\)（n） & window & ［paráthiro］ &  & \\
\hline & & & & wine & ［krasí］ & крабí（ n ） & \\
\hline & underground & ［metró］／［ilektrikós］ & \(\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho o ́ ~(n) / ~\) & winter & ［chimónas］ & \(\chi \varepsilon \mu \mu\) vaç（m） & \\
\hline & & &  & woman／wife & ［ghinéka］／［sízighos］ & रovaíka／oú̧uүos（f） & \\
\hline & understand，see，realize & ［vlépo］ & \(\beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \omega\) & work & ［THulévo］ & סou入をú \(\omega\) & \\
\hline & understand（language） & ［katalavéno］ & \(\kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \alpha i v \omega\) & work（noun） & ［THuliá］ & \(\delta o v \lambda \varepsilon 1 \alpha\)（f） & \\
\hline & unfortunately & ［THistihós］ & \(\delta \nu \sigma \tau v \chi \omega \varsigma\) & world & ［kózmos］ & ко́ \(\sigma \mu\) ¢（m） & \\
\hline & until & ［méhri］ & \(\mu \varepsilon ์ \chi \rho ı\) & write & ［ghráfo］ & \(\gamma \rho \alpha ́ \varphi \omega\) & \\
\hline & until & ［óspu］ & \(\omega \sigma \pi\) о & writer & ［sighraféas］ & \(\sigma \cup \gamma \gamma \rho \alpha \varphi \varepsilon \alpha_{\zeta}(\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{f})\) & \\
\hline & up & ［páno］ & \(\pi \alpha ์ \nu \omega\) & & & & \\
\hline & upset & ［taraghménos，－i，－o］ & \(\tau \alpha \rho \alpha \gamma \mu\) ¢́voऽ，－\(\dagger\) ，－о & yard & ［avlí］ & \(\alpha \nu \lambda \eta\)（f） & \\
\hline & up to & ［méhri］ & \(\mu \varepsilon ́ \chi \rho ı\) & year & ［hrónos］ & \(\chi\) ¢óvos（m） & \\
\hline & usually & ［siníthos］ & бuvท＇Өんs & yellow & ［kítrinos，－i，－o］ & кітрıvоц，－ \(\boldsymbol{\text { ，－－}}\) & \\
\hline & vegetable & ［lahanikó］ &  & yellow peach & ［yiarmás］ & \(\gamma 1 \alpha \rho \mu \alpha \varsigma^{(m)}\) & \\
\hline & view（opinion） & ［ápopsi］ & \(\dot{\alpha} \pi \mathbf{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\eta}\)（f） & yes & ［ne］ & val & \\
\hline & view（sight） & ［théa］ & \(\theta\) ө́ \({ }^{(f)}\) & Yes，sure！Of course！ & ［málista］ & \(\mu \alpha \dot{\lambda} 1 . \sigma \tau \alpha\) & \\
\hline & volley ball & ［vólei］ & \(\beta o ́ \lambda \varepsilon u ̈\)（n） & you（pl／fml） & ［esís］ & \(\varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon i ́ \zeta\) & \\
\hline & & & & you（pl／fml）（to you） & ［sas］ & \(\sigma \alpha \varsigma\) & \\
\hline & WC & ［vesé］ & W C（no Greek script）（n） & you（sing／infml） & ［eséna］ & \(\varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon ́ v a\) & \\
\hline & wait & ［periméno］ & \(\pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \mu \varepsilon ́ v \omega\) & you（sing／infml） & ［esí］ & \(\varepsilon \sigma\) ט́ & \\
\hline & waiter & ［servitoros］ & \(\sigma \varepsilon \rho \beta\) ıо́роя & your（ \(\mathrm{pl} / \mathrm{fml}\) ） & ［sas］ & \(\sigma \alpha \zeta\) & \\
\hline & waitress & ［servitóra］ & оєрßıтó \(\rho\) a & your（sing／infml） & ［su］ & \％ov & \\
\hline & wake up & ［ksipnáo］ & 乡uлváa & yours & ［THik6 su／sas］ & סıкó \(\sigma 0 \cup / \sigma \alpha \varsigma\) & \\
\hline & Wales & ［ualía］ & Ova入ia（f） & & & & \\
\hline & walk & ［perpatáo／－ó］ & \(\pi \varepsilon \rho \pi \alpha \tau \alpha \omega^{\prime}-\omega^{\prime}\) & & & & \\
\hline & walk，stroll，car ride & ［vólta］ & \(\beta\) ¢́d \(\tau \boldsymbol{\alpha}\)（f） & & & & \\
\hline & want & ［thélo］ & \(\theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega\) & & & & \\
\hline & watch & ［vlépo］ & \(\beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \omega\) & & & & \\
\hline & water & ［neró］ & \(v \varepsilon \rho o ́ ~(n) ~\) & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

This glossary includes all vocabulary found at the end of each dialogue. Additional vocabulary can be found in the Language notes and Grammar sections.

A \(\alpha\) Aha (Oh, I get it!)
\(\alpha \gamma \alpha \pi \alpha \dot{\omega}\) I love
A \(\gamma \gamma \lambda i \alpha\) England (f)
A \(\gamma \gamma \lambda_{1} \kappa \alpha ́\) English (language)
aүүоира́кı small cucumber (n)
aүopá market (f)
aүpotıкós /-ף́ /-ó agricultural
\(\alpha \dot{\alpha} \gamma \chi \mathrm{O}\) stress ( n )

\(\alpha \varepsilon \rho \alpha ́ \kappa \iota\) wind (light), breeze ( n )
\(\alpha \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha \varsigma ~ w i n d ~(m) ~\)
\(\alpha \varepsilon \rho о \delta \rho о ́ \mu t o\) airport ( n )
A \(\theta\) ńva Athens (f)
A \(\theta\) ๆvaía the Athenian (f)
A \(\theta\) ๆvaios Athenian (m)
\(\alpha i \theta\) ovo \(\alpha\) room, hall (f)
altí \(\alpha\) cause, reason (f)
\(\alpha \kappa o ́ \mu \alpha\) ( \(\eta\) ) still, yet
aкои́үоцаı I sound
акоибтıко́ receiver ( n )
\(\alpha к о\) óm I listen, I hear
aкрı \(\beta \dot{\alpha}\) expensively
\(\alpha к \rho ı\) ßós /- \(\eta\) /-ó expensive
A \(\lambda \varepsilon \xi \alpha \dot{\alpha} v \delta \rho \alpha\) Alexandra (f)
\(\alpha \lambda \eta \dot{\theta} \theta \varepsilon \alpha\) truth (f)
\(\alpha \lambda \dot{\eta} \theta \varepsilon 1 \alpha!\) really!, that's true
\(\alpha \lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{b} u t\)
\(\alpha \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \rho \gamma \iota \kappa o ́ s /-\eta\) خ́ /-ó allergic
\(\alpha \lambda \lambda 1 \omega \varsigma\) otherwise
\(\alpha \lambda \lambda \mathrm{o} / /-\eta /-\mathrm{o}\) other, another
\(\alpha \mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \omega \varsigma\) at once
\(\alpha \mu \mu \mathrm{ov} \delta \mathrm{\alpha}\) sand ( f )
\(\alpha v\) if
аvaкаıviб \(\mu\) ह́vos /-ך/-о renovated
\(\alpha v a v \alpha ́ s ~ p i n e a p p l e ~(m) ~\)
avanav́oual I rest
\(\alpha v \alpha ́ \pi \alpha v \sigma \eta\) rest (f)
Avá \(\sigma \tau \alpha \sigma \eta\) Resurrection (f)
\(\alpha v \alpha \tau о \lambda_{\text {ıкós } /-\eta ̆ ~ /-o ́ ~ e a s t e r n ~}^{\text {ent }}\) \(\alpha \nu \alpha \psi u к \tau\) tкó refreshment (n) \(\alpha v \delta \rho ı к o ́ s /-\eta ่ /\)-ó male
aveßaivo I go up
\(\dot{\alpha} v \varepsilon \mu \circ \varsigma\) wind ( m )
\(\alpha v \eta \varphi o ́ \rho \alpha ~ u p h i l l ~(f)\)
\(\alpha \dot{\alpha} v \theta\) os dill (m)
\(\alpha\) vouktós /-ท́ /-ó light/open
ávoı \(\eta_{\eta}\) spring (f)
\(\alpha \vee \tau \varepsilon ́ \chi \omega\) I stand
\(\alpha v \tau\) instead
\(\alpha \vee \tau \iota ß\) ィтıко́ antibiotic ( n )
\(\alpha v \tau \iota \sigma \iota \pi \tau \iota \kappa o ́\) antiseptic ( n )
 corresponding
Avóovnow Anthony
\(\alpha \xi\) ıO \(\dot{\varepsilon} \alpha \tau \circ\) sight ( n )
 a áaítos awful
a a \(\lambda\) ós \(/-\eta\) ń／－ó simple \(\alpha \pi \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha}\) simply
a \(\boldsymbol{\pi}\) ó from
алорр \(\eta \mu \varepsilon ́ v \circ \varsigma /-\eta /-\mathrm{o}\) confused
aлобквиท＇luggage，suitcase（f）
\(\alpha \pi о \varphi \alpha \sigma i \zeta \omega\) I decide
A \(\pi \rho i \lambda i o \varsigma /\) A \(\pi \rho i \lambda \eta \eta \varsigma\) April（m） ápa then
apakás pea（m）
\(\alpha \rho ı\) Ө \(\quad\) ós number（m）
\(\alpha \rho \iota \sigma \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha \dot{\alpha}\) left
apк\＆\(\tau \alpha ́\) enough
аркєто́s／－ท̆／－ó several
\(\alpha \rho v \alpha ́ \kappa\) l lamb（n）
\(\dot{\alpha} \rho \rho \omega \sigma \tau \circ\) ill（m）
архІІє́ктоvaら architect（m，f）

\(a \sigma \theta \varepsilon v \eta \dot{\zeta} /-\eta \varsigma_{\varsigma} /-\dot{\varepsilon} \varsigma\) weak \(\dot{\alpha} \sigma \theta \mu \alpha\) asthma（n）
áo \(\sigma \rho \mathrm{o}\) white
абт七vоцıко́ policeman（m）
а́тоно person（ n ）
Aúrovatoç August（m）
\(\alpha \nu \xi \dot{\alpha} v \omega\) I increase
av́ \(\ddagger \eta \sigma \eta\) increase（f）
av́plo tomorrow（n）
avtokivŋto car（n） autós／ \(\mathfrak{\eta} /\)－ó this，he，she，it
\(\beta \alpha a ́ \delta \eta v\) walking，jogging（ n ）
ßaOńs／－ıá／－v́ deep，dark
\(\beta \alpha \lambda i \tau \sigma \alpha\) suitcase（f）
\(\beta \alpha \rho \epsilon \varepsilon ́ \mu \alpha 1\) I am bored
ßápка boat（f）
\(\beta \gamma \alpha ́ \zeta \omega\) I take off，pull out

ßıotıкós／－ท்／－ó standard（of living）
\(\beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \omega \omega\) I see
ßo \(\begin{aligned} & \theta \alpha ́ \omega \\ & \text {（ } \\ & \text { ）I } \\ & \text { help }\end{aligned}\)
\(\beta \dot{\lambda} \varepsilon \varepsilon \ddot{\mu} \mu \pi о \lambda\) volleyball（n）
eastern
ßорєıбט七七кós／－ท́／ó north－ western
ßópeloç／－a／－o northern
Boplás north winds
\(\beta\) oútopo butter（n）
\(\beta \rho \varepsilon\) untranslated emphatic particle
\(\beta \rho \varepsilon \gamma \mu \varepsilon ́ v o s /-\eta /-o\) wet
ßрібкш I find
ßрохŋ́ rain（f）
ßuббıvท́s／－ท́／－í burgundy
ßúo \(\sigma\) tvo morel

रá \(\lambda \alpha\) milk（ n ）
रa \(\lambda \alpha \zeta_{\zeta}\) lo sky blue，indigo
「 \(\alpha \lambda \lambda i \alpha\) France（f）
\(\Gamma \alpha \lambda \lambda i \delta \alpha\) French woman（f）
\(\gamma \alpha ́ \mu \mathrm{o}\) с wedding（m）
\(\gamma \dot{v} \mathrm{tt}\) glove（ n ）

\(\gamma \varepsilon ́ v v \eta o \eta\) birth（f）
\(\Gamma \varepsilon \rho \mu \alpha v i \delta \alpha\) German woman（f）
\(\gamma \varepsilon \varepsilon^{\prime} \mu a\) meal（ n ）
रとט́oŋ taste（f）
үıapuác（kind of）peach（m）
\(\gamma \mathrm{l} \alpha \mathrm{i}\) because
रıati why？
रıãpós doctor（m，f）
\(\gamma\) үoptá̧ \(\omega\) I celebrate
\(\gamma\) lop \(\tau\) ń holiday（ f ），celebration
\(\gamma 1 \omega \tau\) yacht（ n ）
\(\gamma \kappa \alpha \rho \alpha ́ \zeta\) car park，garage（n）
\(\gamma к о \varphi \rho\) モ́ta waffle（chocolate）（f）

\(\gamma \kappa \rho ı v i \alpha ́ \zeta \omega\) I complain，I moan
\(\gamma \kappa \rho 00 \mu\) porter（m）
\(\gamma \lambda \mathrm{u}\) ó sweet（n），cake
\(\gamma \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma \alpha\) language（f）
\(\gamma v \omega \sigma t o ́ s /-\eta ́ /-o ́ a c q u a i n t a n c e\),
known
\(\gamma \rho \alpha \beta \alpha ́ \tau \alpha\) tie（f）
\(\gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha\) о́б \(\eta \mu\) о stamp（n）
\(\gamma \rho \alpha \mu \mu \eta_{\text {l }}\) line（f）
\(\gamma p \alpha \varphi \varepsilon\) ío office（ \(\mathbf{n}\) ）
\(\gamma \rho \alpha ́ \varphi \omega\) I write \(\gamma \rho \dot{\eta} \gamma o \rho \alpha\) fast \(\gamma \rho i \pi \pi \eta\) influenza（f）
\(\gamma \mathrm{p} \nu \alpha \sigma \tau \iota \kappa \mathfrak{\eta}\) exercise（f）
（gymnastics）
yovaika woman（f）
үט́pos gyros（m）
үúpo round
\(\gamma \omega v i \alpha\) corner（f）
ठáбкало̧ teacher（m）

 （m）
סévipo tree（n）
\(\delta \varepsilon \xi 1 \alpha \mathfrak{r i g h t}\)
\(\Delta \varepsilon v \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha\) Monday（f）
ठє́ \(\chi\) одал I accept
\(\delta \eta \lambda \alpha \delta \eta\) in other words，that is to say
\(\delta \eta \lambda \eta \tau \eta \rho i \alpha \sigma \eta\) poisoning（f）
\(\delta \iota \alpha \beta \alpha \tau \dot{\rho} \rho \stackrel{\text { passport（ }}{ }\)（ \()\)
бıкколе́ऽ vacation

סıavuкtદ́pquan（staying）overnight （f）
\(\delta_{1 \alpha \prime \rho \rho o t a ~ d i a r r h o e a ~(f) ~}^{\text {（ }}\)
\(\delta 1 \alpha \sigma \kappa \varepsilon \delta \alpha \dot{\zeta} \omega\) I entertain（reflexive）
סıєúӨvvoŋ address（f）
Síkio right（ n ）
סik \(\lambda_{1}\) vo double room（ n ）
Sívo I give
\(\delta ı \pi \lambda\) ós／－ท́／－ó double
бıбкоө \(\mathfrak{\eta} \kappa \eta\) disco，discotheque（f）
סírkoc record（m）
סóon installment（f）
סou入દı́́ work，job，employment（f）
סoùvém I work

\(\delta \rho \dot{\mu} \boldsymbol{\circ}\) с street（m）

ऽvฮ兀uxต́ unfortunately，I am sorr
but ．．．
סutıkós／－ท̇／－ó western
\(\delta \omega \mu \alpha ́ t ı o\) room（ n ）
\(\delta \omega \rho \varepsilon \alpha ́ v\) free
ס由́po present（n）
\(\varepsilon \gamma к \varepsilon \varphi \alpha \lambda\) ıко́ऽ／－ท́／－ó of the brain cerebral（adj．）
\(\varepsilon \gamma \omega\) I
\(\varepsilon \delta \omega\) here
\(\varepsilon \theta\) vıкós／－
عıסıк人́ especially
عıठıкós／－ท́／－ó specialist（m，f） عıкóva picture（f）
عí \(\mu \alpha 1\) I am
عíoodos entrance（f）
єкєí there
єкєívo̧／－ף／－o that man，woman， thing
\(\varepsilon \kappa \pi \lambda \eta \dot{\sigma} \omega\) I surprise
єкл兀ш兀ıкós／－ท́／－ó discount（ed）
Eג入ๆvikó Greek（language）
ع \(\lambda \pi i \zeta \omega\) I hope
\(\varepsilon \mu \pi о \rho ı к о ́ \varsigma /-\eta\)＇／－ó commercial
عv \(\dot{\alpha} \xi \varepsilon \varepsilon\) OK，all right
\(\varepsilon \vee \delta 1 \alpha \varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho o v\) interest（n）
عvoıкíaoŋ rent（f）
\(\varepsilon \vee \tau \cup ๋ \pi \omega \propto \eta\) impression（f）
عvvסрєío aquarium（n）
\(\varepsilon v \omega\) while
\(\varepsilon \xi \dot{\varepsilon} \tau \alpha \sigma \eta\) examination（f）
\(\dot{\varepsilon} \xi \omega\) out，outside
\(\varepsilon \xi \omega \tau \varepsilon \rho ⿺ 𠃊 ⿴ 囗 十\) abroad（n）
\(\varepsilon \pi \alpha ́ v \omega\) up，above
غ́ \(\pi \varepsilon \iota \tau \alpha\) afterwards，then
\(\varepsilon \pi \imath \theta \cup \mu \omega ́\) I wish，I desire \(\varepsilon \pi i \pi \varepsilon \delta o\) level（ n ） \(\varepsilon \pi \iota \kappa i ́ v \delta \cup v o s /-\eta /-o\) dangerous \(\varepsilon \pi i \sigma \eta \zeta\) too，also \(\varepsilon \pi 1 \sigma \tau \rho \varepsilon ́ \varphi \omega\) I return \(\varepsilon \pi 1 \sigma \tau \rho \circ \varphi \eta\) return，round－trip（f） \(\varepsilon \pi \iota \tau \varepsilon ́ \lambda o u s!\) at last
\(\varepsilon \pi \iota\) тóк1o interest（ n ）
\(\varepsilon \pi \mathrm{o} \mathrm{\chi} \mathrm{\eta ́}\) season（f）
ع \(\rho\) ز \(\alpha \sigma\) ia job，work（f）
є \(\rho \gamma \alpha ́ \tau \eta \zeta\) employee，worker（m）

غ́ \(\rho \chi\) оцаи I come
єбєí уои（pl．，pol．）
є \(\sigma \varepsilon \varepsilon^{v}\) а уои
\(\varepsilon \sigma v ́ y o u\)（sing．and fam．）
\(\varepsilon \sigma \omega\) рouxo underwear（n）
 \(\varepsilon \tau \alpha \iota \rho i \alpha_{\text {company（f）}}\)
\(\varepsilon \tau \eta ์ \sigma t o \varsigma /-\alpha /-\mathrm{o}\) annual غ́тойоя \(/-\eta /-\mathrm{o}\) ready
غ́tol so，like that
qukalpía chance（f）
عúкод \(\alpha\) easily
عúкодоя／－\(/\)／－е easy
Eupónๆ Europe（f）
\(\varepsilon \cup \chi \alpha \rho 1 \sigma \tau \omega(I)\) thank you
عuxŋ́ wish（f）
عט́xo \(1 \times 1\) I wish／hope
\(\varepsilon \varphi \eta \mu \varepsilon \rho i \delta \delta \alpha\) newspaper（f）
\(\varepsilon \varphi 1 \alpha ́ \lambda \tau \eta \varsigma\) nightmare（m）
\(\varepsilon \chi \theta \dot{\varepsilon} \varsigma\) yesterday
\(\varepsilon \chi \propto\) I have
弓á \({ }^{2} \eta \operatorname{dizzy~(f)~}\)
\(\zeta \alpha \mu \pi \delta v^{\text {ham（ }}\)（
\(\zeta \alpha \chi \alpha \rho о \pi \lambda \alpha \sigma \tau \varepsilon\) ío pastry shop（ n ） \(\zeta \eta \lambda \varepsilon v ́ \omega\) I become／am jealous ち由үра́чоऽ painter（m，f） ら \(\boldsymbol{\omega}\) й life（f）

ท́ or
\(\eta \dot{\eta} \eta\) already
\(\dot{\eta} \lambda 10\) s sun（m）
\(\eta \mu\) ккраvía migraine（f）
ท่ \(\rho \varepsilon \mu о \varsigma /-\eta /\)－o tranquil，quiet ท́бoхоऽ／－ך／－o quiet
\(\theta \alpha \lambda \alpha \mu \eta \gamma o ́ s ~ y a c h t\)（f）
\(\theta \dot{\alpha} \lambda a \sigma \sigma a\) sea（f）
\(\theta \alpha \lambda \alpha \sigma \sigma \eta \varsigma^{\prime} /-\eta\)／－í sea blue（f）
\(\theta\) ávatos death（m）
Өau \(\mu\) áбıoş／－a／－o marvellous
\(\theta\) ع \(\alpha\) goddess（f）
－\(\dot{\alpha} \alpha\) view（f）
\(\theta \dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \omega\) I want／like
©cós God（m）
\(\theta \varepsilon \rho \alpha \pi \varepsilon i \alpha\) treatment（f）
\(\theta \varepsilon \dot{\rho} \varepsilon \tau \rho o\) resort（ n ）
\(\theta \varepsilon \rho \mu о к \rho \alpha \sigma i ́ \alpha ~ t e m p e r a t u r e ~(f) ~\)
\(\Theta \varepsilon \rho \mu о \pi \cup \dot{\lambda \varepsilon \varsigma}\) an archeological site， Thermopiles
\(\theta \varepsilon \rho \mu\) о́тєроц／－\(\eta\)／－o warmer
\(\Theta \varepsilon \sigma \sigma a \lambda\) ovín Thessaloniki／ Salonica（f）
\(\theta \dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \eta\) class，seat（f）
\(\theta \dot{\varepsilon} \varepsilon \lambda \lambda \alpha\) storm，hurricane（f）
\(\theta\) v \(\mu \alpha \dot{\mu} \mu \mathrm{L} I\) remember（f）
 Iavováplos／Гعvápŋ̧ January （m）
ísos／－\(\alpha /\)－o similar
\(\delta i \omega \mathrm{~s}\) especially
Iovıкós／－ท்／－ó Ionian
Iov́ \(\lambda\) ıoç／Ioú \(\eta\) ŋ̧ July（m）
Ioúvio̧／Ioúvns June（m） in \(\pi \alpha\) бía riding（f） ఒбórcıo ground floor（n）
\(1 \sigma \tau 10 \pi \lambda 0 \hat{\alpha} \alpha\) sailing（f）
1бтıо̣ópo sailing boat（n）
ıбtopía story，history（f）
ı \(\sigma\) Хupós \(/-\eta \dot{n} /-\) ó strong
íwos maybe，perhaps
It \(\alpha \lambda_{\mathbf{ı}} \alpha \dot{\alpha}\) Italian（language）
I \(\tau \alpha \lambda\) ós Italian（m）
เ \(\omega\) бॄऽ violet
ктípıo building（ n ）
\(\kappa \alpha \theta \eta \gamma \eta \tau \eta \varsigma_{s}\) teacher，tutor（ \(\mathbf{m}\) ）
ка日ó̀ov not at all
к \(\alpha^{\theta}\) oual I sit／stay
Kat and
каı \(\tau \alpha\) dvo both
кaivoúp \(\gamma\) los／－\(\alpha /-\mathrm{o}\) new kaıpós time／weather（m） кàá well，fine，good，OK к \(\alpha \lambda \alpha \mu \pi\) ќкı corn（ n ）
к \(\alpha \lambda \lambda \nu v \tau ı \kappa \alpha ́ c o s m e t i c s ~(p l)\).
к \(\dot{\lambda} \lambda \tau \sigma \alpha\) sock（ f ）

кадútepoş／－\(/\)－o better \(\kappa \alpha \lambda \omega ́ \varsigma\) оріб \(\alpha \tau \varepsilon\) ！welcome！ \(\kappa \alpha \mu a p ı \varepsilon ́ p \alpha\) maid（f） каvé̀ \(\alpha\) cinnamon（f）
\(\kappa \alpha v \varepsilon \lambda \eta \dot{s} / \eta \dot{\eta} /-\mathrm{i}\) cinnamon
каvévas／－í／－a nobody（ \(\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{f}, \mathrm{n}\) ） кavó canoe（n）
кáv I I do／make
кадокаípt summer（ n ）
калєtávios captain（ m ）
к \(\alpha \rho \alpha ́ \beta \imath\) ship（ n ）
караßокúp ŋs skipper（m）
\(\kappa \alpha \rho \alpha \mu \bar{\lambda} \lambda \alpha\) candy（f）
караца́кı small bottle of ouzo（n）
карঠıкко́／－ŋ்／－ó cardiac
\(\kappa а \rho \varepsilon к \lambda о \pi о ́ \delta \alpha \rho о\) chair leg（n）
каркivos cancer（m）
карó chequered
каро́то carrot（n）

кápta card（f）
карv́ \(\delta \alpha\) coconut（f）

\(\kappa \alpha \tau \alpha \boldsymbol{\gamma} i \delta \alpha\)（thunder）storm（f）
к \(\alpha \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \beta \alpha i v \omega\) I understand
 list

катбкка́кı kid，goat（n）
кát \(\omega\) down，under
ка甲દ́ brown
\(\kappa \alpha \varphi \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon 10\) coffee shop（n）
\(\kappa \alpha \varphi \dot{\varsigma} \zeta\) coffee（ m ）
\(\kappa \alpha \varphi \varepsilon \tau \eta ́ s /-\eta ் /-i=1\) coffee brown

\(\kappa \varepsilon \rho \alpha \mu i ́ \delta 1\) tile（ n ）
\(\kappa \varepsilon \rho \alpha \sigma_{1}\) cherry（ n ）
кर́pivos／－п／－o wax
\(\kappa \varepsilon \varphi \dot{\lambda_{1}}\) head（n）
кıえó kilo（n）
кívnoŋ traffic（f）
кıó入as already
кítpıvo yellow
кえа⿱㇒兀кós／－ท́／－ó classic
\(\kappa \lambda \varepsilon ı \delta i\) key（n）
\(\kappa \lambda \varepsilon \iota \sigma \tau о \varphi о \beta i \alpha\) claustrophobia（f）

conditioned
кó \(\beta \omega\) I cut
kot \(\lambda\) ıá belly（f）
коı \(\lambda\) ónovo̧ stomach－ache（m）
кќккıvo red
кодокט́өl squash（ n ）
ко入óvio perfume（f）
код \(\lrcorner \mu \beta \omega\) I swim

Ko \(\lambda \omega v \alpha \alpha^{\kappa} \imath\) neighbourhood in central

\section*{Athens}
kovtó near／close to
коvтıvévea \(\lambda\) continental
ко́лшоๆ exhaustion（f）
кортйóvŋ cortisone（f）
кобнопо \(\lambda\) і́тıкоч cosmopolitan
кó \(\sigma \mu \mathrm{o}\) р people，crowd（ m ）
кобнобטрой crowd，throng（f）
ко́т（ \(\tau) \varepsilon \rho \circ\) cutter（ n ）
kouvoutíסt cauliflower（n）
коира \(\quad\) ќvos \(/-\eta /\)－o tired
kovpriva curtain（f）
кovaтoú \({ }^{\prime}\) suit（ n ）
к \(\rho \alpha \tau \alpha \dot{\omega}(\omega)\) I keep
кратıко́s／－ท́／－ó state

к \(\rho \varepsilon \varepsilon \mu \alpha\) сream（f）
\(\kappa \rho \varepsilon \mu \mu \dot{\delta} \delta \iota\) onion（n）
кроиац६ро́тло10 cruise ship（n）
крט́o cold（n）
крט́ \(\omega \mu \alpha\) cold（n）
\(\kappa \tau \eta v i \alpha \tau \rho \circ \varsigma\) vet \((\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{f})\)
кгípıo building（n）
кгíãๆร builder（m）
ктข兀ผ́ I hit
кидเó \(\varepsilon \varepsilon v o s /-\eta /-\mathrm{o}\) rolling，on rollers
 кuлapíaol cypress（ n ）
кир Mr

Kирıккฑ́ Sunday（f）
кúpıє \(M r\)
кирícs mainly
\(\kappa \omega \pi \eta \lambda \alpha \sigma i \alpha\) rowing（f）
\(\lambda \varepsilon ́ \omega\) I say
\(\lambda \dot{\alpha} \theta \mathrm{O} \varsigma\) mistake（ n ），false
дaïкós／－ท́／－ó popular
\(\lambda \alpha \mu\) ós throat（ m ）
\(\lambda \alpha \alpha_{\mu \pi}\) lamp（f）
\(\lambda \alpha \chi \alpha v \eta{ }^{\prime} / /-\dot{\eta} /-i\) cabbage green
\(\lambda \alpha \chi \alpha v \mathrm{\kappa ó}\) vegetable（n）
\(\lambda \alpha \dot{\chi} \alpha v o\) cabbage（ n ）
\(\lambda \varepsilon\) र́үoual my name is
\(\lambda \varepsilon \mu \mathrm{ovó} \mathrm{\delta a}\) lemonade（f）
\(\lambda \varepsilon \mu o ́ v i l\) lemon（ n ）
\(\lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau o ́\) minute（ n ）
\(\lambda \varepsilon \bar{\varepsilon} \sigma \chi \eta\) club（f）
＾єukшoia Nicosia（Cyprus）（f）
\(\lambda \varepsilon \varphi \tau \alpha \dot{\text { money }}\)（pl．）
\(\lambda\) laká \(\delta \alpha\) sunshine（f）
\(\Lambda i \beta \varepsilon \rho \pi o u \lambda\) Liverpool（ n ）
\(\lambda i\) i o some，little
\(\lambda ı \mu \varepsilon ́ v a \varsigma\) port（m）
Aívoos Lindos，a village 54 km south of Rhodes City
\(\lambda \mathrm{o} \mathrm{q}_{\mathrm{I} \sigma \tau \mathrm{n}}\) book keeper（m）
\(\lambda \mathrm{ou}\) óv then，well
\(\lambda o ́ \mu \pi v\) lobby（ n ）
Lovoívo London（n）
גov \(\lambda 0 \cup \delta \alpha ́ \tau o ~ f l o w e r y, ~ f l o r a l ~\)
\(\Lambda \nu \kappa \alpha \beta \eta \tau \tau o ́ s\) a hill in the centre of Athens（m）

\(\mu \alpha \zeta\) itogether，with
\(\mu \not \theta \alpha i v \omega\) I learn
\(\mu \mathrm{a} \eta \mathrm{\eta} \tau \mathrm{\eta} \mathrm{~s}\) student（ m ）
\(\mu\) аїvtavós parsley（m）
Máios／Máņ May（m）
\(\mu \alpha \kappa \alpha ́ \rho l ~ I ~ w i s h, ~ w o u l d ~ t h a t, ~ i f ~ o n l y, ~\) may
\(\mu \alpha \kappa \rho \not \alpha_{\text {far }}\)
\(\mu \hat{\lambda} \lambda \lambda\) ov rather，probably
\(\mu \alpha ́ v \alpha \tau \zeta \varepsilon \rho\) manager（m，f） Mavtpákı the harbor for yachts， sailing and fishing boats in Rhodes（ n ）
\(\mu \alpha \rho \mu \varepsilon \lambda \alpha ́ \delta \alpha\) marmelade（f）
\(\mu \alpha \rho o u ́ \lambda l\) lettuce（n）
Máp \(\tau 10\)／／Má \(\rho \tau \eta \zeta\) March（m） \(\mu \alpha \varsigma\) our
\(\mu \alpha \tau \dot{v} \omega\) I bleed
\(\mu \alpha 0 ́ \rho o\) black
\(\mu \alpha \chi \alpha \iota \rho \omega ́ v \omega\) I knife，stab \(\mu \varepsilon\) with
M \(\varepsilon \gamma \alpha \dot{\lambda} \eta\)（E）\(\beta \delta\) о \(\mu \dot{\alpha} \delta \alpha\) Holy Week （f）
\(\mu \varepsilon \gamma \alpha \dot{\lambda} \lambda o \varsigma /-\eta /\)－o large
\(\mu \varepsilon \gamma \alpha \lambda\) и́тєроऽ／－\(\eta\)／－o larger
Mé \(\gamma \boldsymbol{\rho}\) о Movбıкท̇ร Music Hall （ n ）
\(\mu \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon \theta \circ \varsigma\) size（ n ）
\(\mu \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon \delta \circ \pi \omega \lambda \varepsilon\) ío tavern with a
selection of appetizers（ n ）
\(\mu \varepsilon \zeta \varepsilon ́ \varsigma\) appetizer，snacks（m）
\(\mu \varepsilon \theta a v\) טıo the day after tomorrow
\(\mu \varepsilon 1 \omega \dot{v} \operatorname{I}\) reduce
\(\mu \varepsilon \lambda ı \tau \zeta \alpha ́ v \alpha\) aubergine，eggplant（f） \(\mu \varepsilon \lambda ı \tau \zeta \alpha v o \sigma \alpha \lambda \alpha ́ \tau \alpha\) aubergine，
eggplant dip（f）
\(\mu \dot{\varepsilon} v \omega\) I live，I stay

\(\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho \lambda_{1}\) extremely sweet
\(\mu \varepsilon ́ \rho o s\) place（ n ）
\(\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \alpha\) in，inside \(\mu \varepsilon \sigma \alpha\) ios／－\(\alpha /\)－o medium \(\mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \alpha \sigma \eta\) going（f） \(\mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \kappa i ́ v \eta \sigma \eta\) transport（f） \(\mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \xi \dot{v}\) between \(\mu \varepsilon ́ \tau \rho о\) metre（n）
\(\mu \varepsilon ́ \chi \rho ı\) until \(\mu \grave{\eta} \lambda \mathrm{o}\) apple（ n ） \(\mu \eta \chi \alpha \vee \eta\) machine（f） \(\mu i \alpha / \mu \mathrm{l} \alpha\) one，a \(\mu\) кко́ small
н⿺кро́s／－ท́／－ó small Mı \(\lambda \alpha \alpha^{v o ~ M i l a n ~(n) ~}\)
\(\mu \imath \lambda \dot{\alpha} \omega(\omega)\) I speak \(\mu i v i-\mu \pi \alpha \rho\) mini－bar（n）
\(\mu \mathrm{lvóv}\) minion
\(\mu . \mu .=\mu \varepsilon \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \mu \varepsilon \sigma \eta \mu \beta\) pi \(\alpha \varsigma\) p．m．\(=\) post meridiem
\(\mu \mathbf{o} \lambda 1 \varsigma\) just
\(\mu \mathrm{\lambda} \hat{u ́}^{\beta}\) pencil（ n ）
нóvo only
\(\mu \mathrm{ovók} \lambda \mathrm{lvo}\) one bed，single room
\(\mu\) оvó \(\chi \rho \omega \mu\) o single colour \(\mu \circ \vee m y\)
\(\mu о v \sigma \alpha к \alpha ́ s ~ m o u s s a k a ~(m) ~\)
\(\mu \mathrm{ov} \sigma \tau \alpha \dot{\rho} \delta \alpha\) mustard（f）
\(\mu \circ \cup \sigma \tau \alpha \rho \delta \dot{\eta} \varsigma /-\eta ं /-i ́ m u s t a r d\) yellow
\(\mu \pi \alpha!\) wow！（surprise）
\(\mu \pi \alpha \lambda\) кóvı balcony（n）
\(\mu \pi \alpha v \alpha ́ v \alpha\) banana（f）
\(\mu \pi \alpha v \imath \varepsilon ́ \rho \alpha\) bathtub（f）
\(\mu \pi \alpha \dot{v}\) to swimming（ n ）／bath
\(\mu \pi \alpha \rho\) bar，pub（n）
\(\mu \pi \alpha ́ \rho \mu \pi \varepsilon \kappa ı \cup\) barbecиe（ n ）
\(\mu \pi \dot{\alpha} \sigma \kappa \varepsilon \tau \mu \pi \mathrm{o} \lambda\) basketball（n）
\(\mu \pi \varepsilon \rho \delta \varepsilon\) v́ \(\boldsymbol{I}\) mix up
\(\mu \pi \lambda \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon}\) blue
\(\mu \pi\) орळ́ I can
\(\mu \pi\) ovát night club（with Greek music）（f）
\(\mu \pi\) оика́ \(\lambda \mathrm{l}\) bottle（ n ）
\(\mu \pi о \cup \varphi \varepsilon ́ \varsigma\) buffet（m）
\(\mu \pi \rho o \sigma \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha}\) in front
\(\mu \pi\) ט́p \(\alpha\) beer（ f ）
\(\mu \pi v \rho \alpha \rho i \alpha\) pub（f）
\(\mu \nu \sigma \tau\) кó secret（ n ）
\(\mu \omega \beta\) violet
\(\mu \omega \dot{\lambda} \mathrm{o}_{\mathrm{c}}\) pier（m）
voıкокира́ housewife（f）
vá！there！
vaı！hello（on the phone），yes vá \(\tau\) к \(\lambda \alpha \mu \pi\) night club（ n ） váto！here it is！（also va to！） vaútņ sailor（m）
vaviia sea－sickness，nausea
vepó water（n）
\(\nu \varepsilon \varphi \varepsilon \lambda \omega \delta \eta \varsigma /-\eta \varsigma /-\varepsilon \varsigma c l o u d y\) ， overcast
vévos cloud，smog（n）
vnoí island（n）

November
vo䒑iگん I think
（f）vopuá \(\lambda\) normally
voбоко́ \(\mu\) nurse（f）
voбоконвío hospital（n）
vобоко́ \(о\) о с nurse（ \(\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{f}\) ）
vóбтıนоऽ \(/-\eta /-0\) delicious
vootıцо́татоऽ \(/-\eta /-\) o most delicious
voúpe \(\rho\) о number，size（ n ） \(\nu \tau о \lambda \mu \alpha \delta \dot{\alpha} \kappa เ \alpha\) dolmadakia \(\nu \tau \circ \mu \alpha ́ \tau \alpha\) tomato（f）
v七ó \(\pi 10 \varsigma /-\alpha /-o\) local
vtous shower（ n ）
\(\xi \alpha v \alpha ́ a g a i n\)
\(\xi \propto v \alpha \beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \omega\) I see again \(\xi \varepsilon \kappa ı \nu \omega ́\) I start
\(\xi \varepsilon v o \delta o \chi \varepsilon\) ío hotel（ n ）
\(\xi \varepsilon\) र́vos／－ \(\boldsymbol{\eta} /\)－o foreign
\(\xi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho \omega\) I know
\(\xi \varepsilon \chi \vee \omega\) I forget
૬пpá ashore（f）
\(\xi \imath \varphi \alpha \sigma\) кia fencing（f）
छupácı razor（n）
o \(\delta \eta \gamma\) ós driver（ \(\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{f}\) ）
oסovto \(1 \alpha \tau \rho o ́ \varsigma ~ d e n t i s t ~(m, ~ f) ~\)
oıkı \(\sigma\) 人́s settlement（m）
 （m）
ò \(\lambda \mathrm{ot}\) everyone［people］
оло弓／－\(\eta\)／－o everything o \(\mu \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon ́ \tau \alpha\) omelette（f）
o \(\mu \mathrm{o}\) óтท \(\tau \alpha\) resemblance（ f ）
оноí \(\omega \mu\) model（ n ），image，figure
о́ \(\mu о \rho \varphi о \varsigma /-\eta /-о\) beautiful
о \(\mu \boldsymbol{\pi}\) ह́̇ \(\alpha\) umbrella（f）
ó \(\mu \omega\) s but，though
ovo \(\mu \alpha \dot{\zeta}^{\zeta}\) ohal my name is
о́ \(\pi \omega \varsigma\) as，like
ол \(\omega \sigma \delta \dot{\eta} \pi о \tau \varepsilon\) definitely
opíct\＆！Here you are！Here you go！ о́рочоऽ floor（m）

E \(\lambda \lambda \alpha \dot{\alpha} \delta \alpha \varsigma\) Greek Railway
Organization（Greek Interail）
óoo as much as
ó，tı whatever
ou̧̧̨pí ouzeri（n）
ouírkı whisky（n）
oupavท்s／－ทं／－i sky blue
oupavós sky（m）
оธ́тع ．．．ои́тє ．．．neither ．．．nor oup！Phew！ очвi入 \(\omega\) I owe óxı no

таүа́кı ice cube（n）
\(\pi \alpha \dot{\gamma} \kappa\) ко counter（m）
\(\pi \alpha \gamma \omega v \alpha \dot{\alpha}\) frost（f）
\(\pi \alpha \gamma \omega \tau\) ó ice－cream（ n ）
\(\pi \alpha \theta \alpha i v \omega\) I suffer
\(\pi \alpha \iota \delta i ́ c h i l d\)（n）
\(\pi \alpha i \rho \nu \omega\) I take
\(\pi \alpha \lambda_{1}\) again
\(\pi \alpha \lambda\) ıóк \(\alpha 1 \rho 0 \varsigma\) awful weather（m）
\(\pi \alpha \lambda\) tó coat（n）
Пava日ńvolı a name of a park in Athens
\(\pi \alpha \nu \eta \gamma u ́ \rho l(\) religious ）fair（n）
\(\pi \alpha ́ v \tau \alpha\) always
\(\pi \alpha v \tau 00\) everywhere
\(\pi \alpha \dot{\omega} \omega\) on the top／on／over \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \delta о \sigma \iota \alpha \kappa o ́ \varsigma /-\eta\)／ó traditional \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \kappa \alpha \lambda \omega\) please／you＇re welcome
\(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \lambda i \alpha\) beach（f）
\(\pi \alpha \propto \alpha \mu о v \eta\) stay（f） \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \pi \alpha \dot{v} \omega\) more than
Парабквиท́ Friday（f） \(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha ́ \sigma \tau \alpha \sigma \eta\) performace（f）
\(\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \chi \rho{ }^{2} \mathrm{vov}\) the year after next \(\pi \alpha \rho \varepsilon ́ \alpha\) company（f）
Парí九 Paris（n）
па́рко park（ n ）
паро́нотоя／－a／－o similar тата́та potato（f）

\(\pi \dot{\alpha} \omega\) I go
Пє́ \(\mu \pi \tau \eta\) Thursday（f）
\(\pi \varepsilon v ท ⿱ ㇒ ́ 幺 \tau \alpha ~ 50\)
\(\pi \varepsilon \vee \wedge \kappa\llcorner\lambda \lambda i v \eta\) penicillin（f）
\(\pi \varepsilon \in \tau \varepsilon\) five
\(\pi \varepsilon \pi o ́ v ı\) melon（ n ）
\(\pi \varepsilon \rho \alpha \sigma \tau \iota \kappa o ́ s ~ p a s s e r-b y\)（m）
\(\pi \varepsilon \rho ı \delta ı \kappa \alpha ́ ~ p e r i o d i c a l l y ~\)
 \(\pi \varepsilon\) pitov about，approximately \(\pi \varepsilon \rho i \pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \frac{k i o s k, ~ n e w s ~ s t a n d ~(n) ~}{n}\) \(\pi \varepsilon \rho v \omega\) I spend
\(\pi \varepsilon \rho \pi \alpha \tau \dot{\alpha} \omega\)（ \(\omega\) ）I walk
\(\pi \varepsilon ́ \rho \sigma \iota\) last year
\(\pi \varepsilon \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \omega\)（ \(\omega\) ）I fly，I throw
\(\pi \varepsilon ́ \varphi \tau \omega\) I fall
лпүаішш I go
\(\pi 1 \alpha\) already
rıaviotac pianist（m）
«ıávo I catch，I hold
пíк \(\lambda \alpha\) pickle（f）
\(\pi i \lambda o ́ t o s ~ p i l o t(\mathrm{~m}, \mathrm{f})\)
пivakas statistical table（m） mio more
\(\pi \downarrow \tau \tau \varepsilon \dot{\omega} \omega\) I believe
\(\pi i \sigma \tau \eta\) credit（ f ）
\(\pi ı \sigma \tau \omega \tau \iota \kappa\) о́s／－ŋ்／－ó credit
\(\pi i \sigma \omega\) aлó behind
\(\pi i \tau \alpha / \pi i \tau \tau \alpha\) pitta bread
\(\Pi \Lambda .=\pi \lambda \alpha \tau \varepsilon i \alpha\) sq．\(=\) square
\(\pi \lambda \alpha \tau \varepsilon i ́ \alpha\) square（ f ）

\(\pi \lambda \eta \dot{\rho} \eta \varsigma /-\eta \varsigma /-\varepsilon \varsigma\) complete
\(\pi \lambda \eta \rho о \varphi о\) рí information（f） \(\pi \lambda\) oío \(\operatorname{ship}(\mathrm{n})\)
\(\pi . \mu .=\pi \rho o \mu \varepsilon \sigma \eta \beta \rho i \alpha \rho\) a．m．\(=\) ante meridiem
\(\pi v \varepsilon u \mu o v i \alpha\) pneumonia（f）
\(\pi \mathrm{o} \eta \eta \lambda \alpha \sigma \mathrm{a} \alpha\) cycling（f）
поסóqaıpo soccer（ \(\mathbf{n}\) ）
\(\pi\) оıкı \(\lambda i \alpha\) selection（f）
\(\pi \mathrm{olog} /-\alpha /-\mathrm{o}\) who，which
пooó \(\tau \eta \tau \alpha\) quality（ f ）
по́ \(\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{\eta}}\) town（f）
подט́ much，very
\(\pi \mathrm{o} \nu \cup \kappa \alpha \dot{\alpha} \sigma \tau \eta \mu \alpha\) department store （n）
тоváw I hurt
\(\pi\) токоќ่ \(\varphi\) àos headache（m）
\(\pi\) тоуо́ \(\alpha \mu \mu \mathrm{o}\) sore throat（m）
\(\pi\) óvos pain（m）
тортока入йs／－і்／－i orange
тортока́ \(\lambda_{1}\) orange（ n ）
по́бо；how much？
потє́ never
по́te；when？
mov that
nov́；where？
mová spotted，dotted
\(\pi \mathrm{ov} \theta \mathrm{\varepsilon v}\) и́ nowhere，anywhere
\(\pi о \cup к \alpha ́ \mu l \sigma o\) shirt（n）
\(\pi о \nu \lambda \dot{\beta} \beta \varepsilon \rho\) sweater（ n ）
\(\pi \rho \alpha ́ \gamma \mu \alpha \tau \mathrm{l}\) indeed
\(\pi\) áávo green
\(\pi \mathrm{piv}\) before
\(\pi \rho \rho \dot{\gamma} \rho \alpha \mu \mu \alpha\) schedule（ n ）
\(\pi \rho о ́ \pi \varepsilon \rho \sigma ı\) the year before last
\(\pi \rho o \varsigma\) to，towards
\(\pi \rho о \sigma \pi \alpha \theta \omega \dot{\omega}\) I try
\(\pi \rho о \sigma \varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho \omega\) I offer
\(\pi \rho о \sigma \varphi \frac{\rho \alpha ́ ~ o f f e r ~(f) ~}{\text {（f）}}\)
\(\pi \rho о ́ \sigma \omega \pi \mathrm{o}\) face（ n ）
\(\pi \rho \circ \chi \theta \varepsilon ́ \varsigma\) the day before yesterday
\(\pi \rho \omega \mathrm{vó}\) breakfast（ n ）
\(\pi \rho \omega\) тоऽ \(/-\eta /-\mathrm{o}\) first
\(\pi \tau \eta \dot{\sigma}\) flight（f）
\(\pi \tau \omega \dot{\eta}\) decrease（ f\()\)
\(\pi \omega!\pi \omega\) ！Wow！
\(\pi \omega ่ \zeta!~ o f ~ c o u r s e!~\)
\(\pi \omega ́ \varsigma ;\) how？／what？
pádio radio（n）
рav亢єßov́ appointment（n）
\(\rho \varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon \psi 1 o ́ v\) reception desk（f）
\(\rho \varepsilon \sigma \varepsilon \psi 10\) vi \(\sigma \tau \alpha \varsigma\) receptionist（m）
\(\rho \varepsilon \tau \sigma i v a\) retsina（Greek wine）（f）
pırध́ striped
poठákivo peach（n）
podól watch，clock（n）
Pó \(\boldsymbol{\pi \varepsilon} \mathrm{\rho}\) т Robert（m）
р \(\omega \tau \dot{\alpha} \omega\)（ \(\omega\) ）I ask
\(\sigma \tau \eta v\) into，to the
\(\Sigma \dot{\beta} \beta \beta \alpha\) тo Saturday（n）
\(\Sigma \alpha \beta \beta \alpha \tau о к и ́ \rho 1 \alpha к о\) weekend（n）
oav as，like
бávгovï̧̌ sandwich（n）
oas your
б\＆ı \(\sigma\) нós earthquake（ m ）
\(\sigma\) б̇̀ivo celery（n）
\(\sigma \varepsilon \mu \imath v \alpha ́ p ı o\) seminar（n）
\(\Sigma \varepsilon \pi \tau \varepsilon ́ \mu \beta \rho \iota \circ \varsigma, \Sigma \varepsilon \pi \tau \varepsilon ́ \mu \beta \rho \eta \varsigma\)
September（m）
\(\sigma \varepsilon \rho \beta \imath\) tópos waiter（ \(\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{f}\) ）

бף́цєра today
oryá slowly
бǐoupos \(/-\eta /-\mathrm{o}\) sure
oté̀ sky blue
oiverá the cinema（ n ）
\(\sigma \kappa \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha\) staircase（f）
бкалола́兀l step（n）
бKápos motor boat（n）
бкє́лтонаı I think，I plan
oкと́to straight
бKı skiing（n）

бкои́pos／－a／－o dark
ooßapós／－ŋ்／－ó serious
оокода́та chocolate（ f ）
бокодатйऽ／－ŋ்／－íchocolate

\section*{brown}
oov to you／you（sing．）
oov your
бouß入ákı souvlaki（n）

бovita suite（f）
бout弓оuка́кıа spicy meat－balls in tomato sauce
onávia rarely，seldom
o \(\pi \alpha \dot{\omega} \omega\) I break
\(\sigma\) ritu house（ n ）
बта兀ıбтıкós／－ท்／－ós statistical бтачú̀ı grape（ n ） \(\sigma \tau \alpha \dot{x} \tau \eta\) ash（ f ） बтaxtท่ร／－ท்／í ash grey \(\sigma \tau \varepsilon \gamma v \omega \mathrm{v}\) I I dry up \(\sigma \tau \varepsilon v \alpha \chi \omega \rho 1 \varepsilon ́ \mu \alpha 1\) I worry \(\sigma \tau \varepsilon v \alpha \chi \omega \rho \eta \mu \varepsilon ́ v \circ \varsigma /-\eta /-о\)
worried，troubled
\(\sigma \pi \eta \rho^{a t}\)（the）
\(\sigma \tau 0\) at（the）
बтoxzía data
बтvגós pen（m）
\(\sigma \cup \gamma \gamma v \omega \mu \eta\) excuse me
\(\sigma \nu \mu \beta o u \lambda \eta\) й advice（f）
\(\sigma \nu \mu \pi \lambda \eta \rho \omega v \omega\) fill out
\(\sigma \cup v \alpha ́ \delta \varepsilon \lambda \varphi о \varsigma\) colleague（ \(\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{f}\) ）
\(\sigma v v \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \alpha \gamma \mu \alpha\) exchange（n）
бvvaןтабтıкós／－ŋ̀／－ó unique， exciting
\(\sigma 0 v \varepsilon ́ \delta \rho \rho 10 ~ c o n f e r e n c e ~(n) ~\)
бטv\＆pyacia co－operation，
collaboration（f）
ouvé \(\chi \varepsilon \iota a\) continually
ouv \(\begin{aligned} & i \zeta \omega \\ & \text { I get used to }\end{aligned}\)
\(\sigma u v \eta \dot{\theta} \omega \varsigma\) usually
oúvveழo cloud（n）
\(\sigma u v \tau \alpha \gamma \eta\) prescription（f）
\(\sigma 0 \vee \tau \alpha \xi\) loóxoç retired person（ \(\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{f}\) ） бט́vтoua shortly，soon \(\sigma ט ́ \sigma \tau \eta \mu \alpha\) system（ n ） ouxvá often，frequently \(\sigma\) бaipoßo入ia shot put（f）
\(\sigma \chi \varepsilon \delta \dot{1} \dot{\zeta} \zeta \omega\) I plan
\(\sigma \chi \varepsilon \delta \delta \dot{v}\) almost
\(\sigma \chi \varepsilon \delta o ́ v \pi \frac{\pi}{} \boldsymbol{\tau} \dot{\varepsilon}\) hardly ever \(\tau \alpha \beta \dot{\rho} \rho \vee \alpha\) taverna（f）
\(\tau \alpha \rho \alpha \gamma \mu \varepsilon ́ v o \varsigma /-\eta /-0\) rough \(\tau \alpha \rho \alpha \mu \circ \sigma \alpha \lambda \dot{\alpha} \tau \alpha\) egg－fish salad，

\section*{taramosalata（f）}
\(\tau \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \omega \dot{\omega} \omega\) I complete，I end，I run

\section*{out}
\(\tau \varepsilon \lambda_{1} \kappa \alpha ́ a t ~ t h e ~ e n d, ~ f i n a l l y\)
七 \(\varepsilon\) र̇oc end（ n ）
七є́б大६pıs four
Tع̌áp \(\dagger \eta\) Wednesday（f）
тÉtooos／－\(\alpha /\)－o such（a），of such \(a\) kind
七eт \(\rho \alpha \alpha_{\kappa} \lambda เ\) vo four beds（ n ）
\(\tau \zeta \alpha \tau \zeta\) íkı yoghurt，cucumber，and garlic dip（n）
七ちoúvio judo（n）
\(\tau \eta(v)\) the
\(\tau\rceil \lambda \varepsilon \varphi \omega v \eta \tau \eta \mathfrak{\varsigma}\) telephone operator （m）
\(\tau \eta \lambda \varepsilon \varphi \omega v o\) telephone（ n ）
inv her
tus her
tı what，how

rimota not at all，don＇t mention it！
\(\tau \mu \dot{\eta} \mu \alpha\) section（ \(\mathbf{n}\) ）
to the（ n ）
Tóví Tonia，Antonia（f．name）
топıко́¢／－
tóбos \(/-\eta /-\mathrm{o}\) so，so much，so big， so many
tóte then
tov his（m），its（n）
тova \(\lambda\) ह́та toilet（f）
 тouptoupi \(\zeta_{\mathrm{g}}\) I am shaking
tove their
\(\tau \rho \alpha ́ \pi \varepsilon \zeta \alpha\) bank（f）
тралєگıко́s／－п́／－ó banking
\(\tau \rho \varepsilon ́ \mu \omega\) I shiver
\(\tau \rho \varepsilon \chi \propto\) I run

тpıavтá \(\varphi \cup \lambda \lambda o\) rose（ n ）
\(\tau \rho ı \dot{\prime} \mu \varepsilon \rho \circ\) long weekend
чpík \(\lambda\) wvo three beds（n）

Tрíro \(\lambda \eta\) Tripolis（Greek town）（f）

Tpitn Tuesday（f）
т \(\rho о \mu \varepsilon \rho о\) ！awesome！／awful！
чроиєро́s／－ท́／－ó awful，terrible

т \(\rho \circ \chi \alpha ́ \delta \eta \vee\) running（ n ）
tpoxós wheel（m）
\(\tau \rho \omega \omega\) I eat
toái tea（n）
\(\tau \sigma \alpha \dot{v} \tau \alpha \operatorname{bag}\)（f）
\(\tau \sigma i \kappa \lambda \alpha\) chewing gum（f）
tupí cheese（ n ）
\(\tau \omega ́ \rho \alpha\) now
vđá \(\lambda \lambda \eta \lambda \mathrm{O}\) officer，clerk，employee （ \(\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{f}\) ）
ט \(\pi \dot{\alpha} \lambda \lambda \eta \lambda \frac{}{}\)
（m，f）
ví́pxel there is
uyeia health（f）
vүpacía humidity（f）
טлєрабтıко́／－ท்／－ó long distance
vл \(\varepsilon \rho \kappa \delta \delta \pi \omega \sigma \eta\) over－exhaustion（f）
vлє́pozos \(/-\eta /-\mathrm{o}\) excellent vாórعıo cellar（n）
vпо́догтоऽ／－\(/\)／－o rest
ט́бтєpa later on，after，afterwards
vч¥入入ós／－ŋ்／－ó high
qaívopaı I look

pavápı traffic lights（ n ）
\(\varphi \alpha \nu \tau \alpha \sigma \tau ⿺ \kappa \delta ́!\) fantastic！
qapdús／áa／－v́ wide
чарнаквío chemist＇s（n）
фа́р \(\boldsymbol{\alpha к о ~ т е d i c i n e ~ ( ~} \mathrm{n}\) ）
甲ар \(\mu к о \pi о\) оо́ chemist（ \(\mathrm{m}, \mathrm{f}\) ）
\(\Phi \varepsilon \beta \rho о \cup \alpha ́ \rho ı o \varsigma / \Phi \lambda \varepsilon \beta \alpha \dot{\rho} \eta \varsigma\)
February（n）
\(\varphi \varepsilon u ́ \gamma \omega\) I leave
\(\varphi \eta \mu \mathrm{\sigma} \mu \varepsilon\) в́vos \(/-\eta /-\mathrm{o}\) famous
\(\varphi \theta\) vó \(\pi \omega \rho \mathrm{o}\) fall，autumn（n）
\(\varphi \downarrow \lambda 1 \kappa o ́ t \varepsilon \rho \circ \varsigma /-\eta /-\mathrm{o}\) friendlier
بора́ \(\omega(\omega)\) I wear

甲о́рєца dress（n）
pouayı́́ foyer（ \(\mathbf{n}\) ）
甲ov́бга skirt（f）
ФПА VAT
甲ро́où \(\alpha\) strawberry （f）
\(\varphi \rho o u ́ t o\) fruit（ n ）
甲puravíárusk（f）
甲rұvós／－ท́／ó cheap甲идаббо́иєvos／－\(/\)／o guarded甲טoiká of course，naturally，
physically
\(\varphi \omega v \alpha \dot{\zeta} \zeta \omega\) I call
\(\varphi \omega \tau о \gamma \rho \alpha \varphi ⿺ \kappa ท ์ \mu \eta \chi \alpha \nu \eta \dot{\text { camera }}\)（f）
\(\chi \alpha i \rho \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon\) hello（formal）
\(\chi \alpha 1 \rho \varepsilon \tau i ́ \sigma \mu \alpha \tau \alpha\) greetings，regards
रaípouaı I am glad
\(\chi \propto \lambda \alpha \zeta_{1}\) hail（n）

\(\chi \alpha \lambda \alpha \sigma \mu \varepsilon ́ v \circ \varsigma /-\eta /-\mathrm{o}\) out of order
\(\chi \dot{\mu} \mu \pi о \cup \rho \gamma к \varepsilon \rho\) hamburger（ n ）
\(\chi \alpha \dot{v \tau} \mu \pi \mathrm{o} \lambda\) handball（ n ）
\(\chi \alpha ́ v \omega\) I miss
\(\chi \alpha \dot{\alpha} \boldsymbol{1}\) pill（ \(\mathbf{n}\) ）
रáptns map（m）
\(\chi \varepsilon น \omega \in \mathrm{va} \mathrm{\varsigma}\) winter（ \(\mathbf{m}\) ）
\(\chi \theta \varepsilon \varsigma\) yesterday
\(\chi\) Łóvl snow（ n ）
\(\chi \lambda \omega \mu\) о́я／－ท்／－ó pale
\(\chi \mu\) ！hm！
犭opev́co I dance
\(\chi\) б́ \(\rho \tau \alpha\) greens
रoupuás date（ m ）
\(\chi \rho \varepsilon\) á̧̧ \(о \alpha 1\) I need
хроба甲ıка́ jewellery
\(\chi р \eta \sigma \varkappa о \pi о ю \omega\) I иse
\(\chi\) póvos year（m）
\(\chi \rho \omega ́ \mu \alpha\) colour（ \(\mathbf{n}\) ）
\(\chi\) г६ऽ yesterday

\(\chi \omega \dot{\rho} \alpha\) country（ f ）
\(\chi \omega \rho \mathrm{o} \varsigma\) site \((\mathrm{m})\) ，space，area \((\mathrm{m})\)
廿apás fisherman（m）
\(\psi a ́ \rho ı ~ f i s h ~(n) ~\)
廿 \(\alpha\) óß \(\alpha \rho \kappa \alpha\) fishing boat（f） чаротаßє́ \(\rho v \alpha\) fish taverna（f）廿ó \(\chi\) vo I look for \(\psi 1 \chi \alpha ́ \lambda \alpha\) drizzle（f）廿uүとío refrigerator（ n ） \(\psi \omega \mu \mathrm{i}\) bread（n） \(\psi \omega ́ v i \alpha\) shopping（pl．）
\(\omega\) \(\omega\) aía nice，wonderful \(\omega \rho \alpha i o s /-\alpha /\)－o beautiful

- Do you want to cover the basics then progress fast?
- Do you want to communicate in a range of situations?
- Do you want to reach a high standard?

Greek starts with the basics but moves at a lively pace to give you a good level of understanding, speaking and writing. You will have lots of opportunity to practise the kind of language you will need to be able to communicate with confidence and understand Greek culture.

Aristarhos Matsukas studied TEFL and Applied Linguistics in the US. He has taught Greek for the last 18 years, in New York, Athens and Berlin.

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[^0]:    $\boldsymbol{\gamma \kappa}$
    [gháma-kápa]
    1 g as in go
    $2 \mathbf{n g}$ as in England

[^1]:    xaipopaı［hérome］
    $\xi a v a \beta \lambda \varepsilon ́ \pi \omega$［ksanavlépo］
     ［hérome pu se ksanavlépo］ חוбтعú ［pistévo］

    1 am glad
    I see again
    I am glad to see you again I believe

