

# Μάθημα πρώτο 1

Το αλφάβητο

#### In this lesson:

- ► The letters  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\iota$ ,  $\kappa$ ,  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ , o,  $\sigma$   $\varsigma$ ,  $\tau$ ,  $\upsilon$ ,  $\chi$ ,  $\omega$
- ► The double vowel &
- ▶ Punctuation marks
- ► The auxiliary verb έχω (singular number)
- ► The accent
- ► The definite articles o, η, το
- The indefinite articles ένας, μία, ένα

# Το αλφάβητο – The alphabet

#### Φωνήεντα

The Greek alphabet has twenty-four letters. Seven of these are vowels (φωνήεντα):

Aα Εε Ηη Ιι Υυ Οο Ωω pronounced as the letter a in father but shorter pronounced as the letter e in men, sell, get all three pronounced as the letter i in machine, police both pronounced as the letter o in fortune, not, lot

#### Σύμφωνα

Seventeen letters are consonants (σύμφωνα):

Ββ Γγ Δδ Ζζ Θθ Κκ Λλ Μμ Νν

Ξξ Ππ Ρρ Σσς Ττ Φφ Χχ Ψψ

Note: Greek is a phonetic language. This means that words are spelled as they are pronounced. This is much simpler than in English where the spelling of such words as height, tough, weigh, and dough cause much difficulty for foreigners. When you see the letter  $\alpha$  in  $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \lambda a$ ,  $\theta \dot{\alpha} \lambda a \sigma \alpha$ ,  $\kappa a \lambda \dot{\alpha}$ ,  $\mu \dot{\alpha} v \alpha$ , you know that it is pronounced like the a in father because the Greek  $\alpha$  is always pronounced that way.

#### Προφορά

Prominciation of the letters χ, τ, κ, σ:

\* X χ is pronounced as the letter h in hat, hit.

χα χε χι χη χυ χο χω

\* T τ as the letter t in to, it, Tom, tap.

το τι τε τη τα τυ τω

\* K κ as the letter c or k in the words cake, cook, king.

κα κο κι κε κω κη



Alphabet introduction reinforced with Audio Program



Simple letter pronunciation reinforced with Audio Program

τρία 3

Additional material

► Text Audio

► Papaloizos Website:

http://www.greek123.com



Simple letter pronunciation reinforced with Audio Program

When to use double vowels

Using proper pronunciation

•  $\Sigma \sigma c$  pronounced as the letter s in the words this, us, soon, mouse.

This  $\sigma$  is used at the beginning and in the middle of words:

σα σο σι σε σω ση

This  $\varsigma$  is used only at the end of the words:

ας ος ις ες ως ης ις

Capital Σ is used in all positions: σεισμός, ΣΕΙΣΜΟΣ.

#### Δίψηφα φωνήεντα - ει

A double vowel is a combination of two vowels pronounced as one.

 $\varepsilon \iota$  is one of the double vowels. It is a combination of the two vowels  $\varepsilon$  and  $\iota$ . It is pronounced as the letter i in the words machine, police, (Same pronunciation as the other three:  $\iota$ ,  $\eta$ , v,)

#### Σημεία στίξης

Some of the Greek punctuation marks are similar to English punctuation, and some are different. The comma, period, and exclamation mark are written as in English. The question mark is written as the English semi-colon: :

	GREEK	ENGLISH
κόμμα	,	,
τελεία		
θαυμαστικό	!	!
ερωτηματικό		?

#### Έχω

The verb I have, singular number, present tense.

	HAVE
έχω	I have
έχεις	you have
έχει	he, she, it has

Verb introduction and practice

Note: To form the question of a verb use the question mark after the verb and change the tone of your voice.

Eχω; Do I have?
Eχω; Do you have?
Eχω; Does he/she/it have?

Τι; What? έ-χω έχω I have κά-τι κάτι somethi

Τι έχω; What do I have? Έχω κάτι. I have something.

#### Ο τόνος

The accented syllable receives a mark 'called acute ( $accent - \tau \acute{o} vo_{\varsigma}$ ). Words starting with a capital letter take the accent on the side and near the top of the letter: 'Ey $\omega$ .

Monosyllabic words (words of one syllable) do not receive an accent. There are a few exceptions which you will learn later in this course.

4 τέσσερα ■ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΠΡΩΤΟ

πέντε 5



Simple letter pronunciation reinforced with Audio Program

#### Ανάγνωση

τύ-χη

Practice reading these words:















chicken

#### Τα γράμματα - β, λ, μ, ν

Pronunciation of the letters β, λ, μ, ν:

B β as the letter v in victory, voice, vase.

σάκα book bag

Βα Βε Βι Βο Βη Βει Βω Βυ

A λ as the letter / in lemon.

λο λε λει λα λι λω λη λυ Λο Λε Λει Λα Λι Λω Λη Λυ

• M μ as the letter m in mother, me,

Μο Μι Μα Με Μη Μει Μω Μυ

N v as the letter n in now, new, none.

Αν Να Εν Νε

6 έξι 
ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΠΡΩΤΟ

#### Ανάγνωση

Practice reading these words:



λε-μό-νι βι-βλί-ο μή-νας μο-λύ-βι μολύβι Ann, Anna pencil

#### Γραμματική - Grammar

#### 1. The genders

Greek has three genders: αρσενικό (masculine), θηλυκό (feminine), and ουδέτερο (neuter). Gender can be natural (male or female) or grammatical (based on the article, definite or indefinite) which accompanies the word.

2. The articles

DEFINITE ARTICLES INDEFINITE ARTICLES masculine o - the neuter To - the

Note: ένας, μία, ένα are also numeral adjectives for one.

**Lesson reading and** translations using only letters learned

**Grammar study** 

εφτά 7

# **Grammar explanation**

Names of males and of rivers, winds and months are masculine.

ο άντρας	man	masculine
ο Νείλος	Nile	river (masculine)
ο Ζέφυρος	Zephyr	wind (m.)
ο Ιανουάριος	January	month (m.)

Names of females and of countries, towns, trees and islands and most nouns denoting qualities or conditions are feminine.

η γυναίκα	woman	feminine
η Ελλάδα	Greece	country (feminine)
η Αθήνα	Athens	city (f.)
η μηλιά	apple tree	name of tree (f.)
η Κρήτη	Crete	name of island (f.)
η καλωσύνη	kindness	indicates quality (f.)
η ευτυγία	happiness	indicates condition (f.

Things can be of any gender: masculine, feminine and neuter.

ο ουρανός	sky	masculing
η θάλασσα	sea	feminine
το βιβλίο	book	neuter
το κορίτσι	girl	neuter

Note: Proper nouns are preceded by the corresponding article:

ο Νίκος	Nick	η Νίκη	Niki
η Άννα	Ann	ο Τάσος	Tasos

**Lesson reading using** only letters and words already taught

## Ανάγνωση

Practice reading:

Έχω ένα βιβλίο.	I have a (one) book.
Έχω το βιβλίο.	I have the book.
Έχεις ένα μολύβι;	Do you have a pencil?
Έχεις το μολύβι;	Do you have the pencil?
Έχει ένα βιβλίο.	He/she has a book.
Έχει το βιβλίο.	He/she has the book.

Ο Νίκος έχει το μολύβι. Η Άννα έχει το βιβλίο. Nick has the pencil. Ann has the book. Τι έχει ο Νίκος: What does Nick have?

8 οχτώ 

ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΠΡΩΤΟ

Ο Νίκος έγει ένα μολύβι. Τι έχει η Άννα; Η Άννα έγει ένα βιβλίο.

Nick has a pencil. What does Ann have? Ann has a book.



Ο Νίκος έχει ένα μολύβι.

Η Άννα έχει ένα βιβλίο και ένα μολύβι.

#### Ασκήσεις - Exercises

1.1 Μεταφράστε. Give the Greek translation.

1. he has 2. she has

- 3. you have 4. I have
- 1.2 Τα άρθρα. Give the three definite articles and a word with each of the articles.
- 1.3 Aναγνωρίστε. Identify in Greek the people and as many objects as you can.



εννέα 9

**Skills practice** 



#### Τώρα στην Ελλάδα:

Greece (Ελλάδα) is a small country with a land mass of 51,000 square miles (132,000 square kilometers) and a population of about 12 million. It has a parliamentary republic government, and has been part of the European Union since 1981. The country's capital is Athens, it's currency is the Euro, and the official

**Experience the Greek Heritage™** through culture sections in every lesson

theast Europe borders Albania. ria to the north. to the east. It is Acgean Sea in and the Ionian e country boasts 000 miles long. o islands through-

out both seas (although only 200 are actually inhabited). It is no surprise. therefore, that maritime industry is an important aspect of the Greek capitalist economy.

The Greek terrain is mountainous: 80 percent of the land is covered by mountains. There are few valleys, plains or rivers. The climate (κλίμα) is mild; most of the time. the sky is clear blue and the view of the sea is enchanting.

Considered the cradle of Western civilization, Greece is the birthplace of not only democracy. but also Western philosophy. West-

10 δέκα 

ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΠΡΩΤΟ

ern literature, political science and drama. The Olympic Games (Ολυμπιακοί αγώνες) also originated in Ancient Greece.

Greece is visited by tourists from all over the world. People (άνθρωποι) travel to Greece for the breathtaking landscapes and the historical sites. One of the most famous Greek tourist attractions is the Acropolis, which is home to the legendary Parthenon.

In Greece people say Καλωσορίσατε στην Ελλάδα - Welcome to Greece!

## Ένας μικρός διάλογος

What do they call you? Πώς σε λένε:

Με λένε ...

They call me

Νίκο, Γιάννη, Ελένη, Άννα.

Nick. John. Helen. Anna.

Πώς είσαι: How are you?

Είμαι καλά, ευγαριστώ,

I am well, thank you.

At the present time, you will not be able to read the dialogues in Lessons 1 to 5. You can practice reading them with the audio or video.



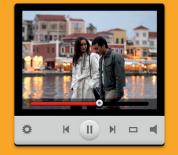
Watch a video of this dialogue

► Papaloizos Website: http://www.greek123.com

**Speaking practice** with everyday dialogues



Speaking section is also live action video filmed in Greece!



Ασκήσεις - Exercises

1.4 Πώς σε λένε; Walk around the classroom to meet your classmates. Introduce yourself and then ask them what their names are.

Example

Με λένε Σταύρο. Πώς σε λένε; (you say)

Με λένε Γιάννη. (your classmate answers)

**Speaking practice** 

έντεκα 11

GREEK23°



# Μάθημα δέκατο τρίτο 13

#### In this lesson:

- ► The past continuous tense
- ► Conjugation of Group 1, 2, and 3 verbs in the past continuous tense
- ► The pronoun τίποτε, τίποτα
- The adverbs of time πότε;, ποτέ, κάποτε, πάντοτε
- ► The indefinite pronoun κάθε and καθένας, καθεμιά, καθένα

#### Ανάγνωση

Ένα καλοκαίρι στην Ελλάδα

Το καλοκαίρι ήμασταν στην Ελλάδα. Νοικιάζαμε ένα διαμέρισμα στην Αθήνα. Είγαμε αυτοκίνητο και κάθε μέρα κάναμε μικρές εκδρομές. Πολλές φορές <u>πηγαίναμε</u> με μικρό πλοίο ή με βάρκα στα κοντινά νησιά. Κολυμπούσαμε στις ωραίες παραλίες, <u>τρώγαμε</u> φρέσκα ψάρια και ψητό και πίναμε ντόπιο κρασί.

Οι άνθρωποι <u>ήταν φιλόξενοι, μας αγαπούσαν</u> και μας <u>φιλοξενούσαν</u> στα σπίτια τους. Μας <u>έδιναν</u> δώρα, φρούτα, και πολλές φορές μας <u>καλούσαν</u> για φαγητό. Ήταν ένα αξέγαστο καλοκαίρι.





Είχαμε αυτοκίνητο και κάθε μέρα κάναμε μικρές εκδρομές.

εκατό σαράντα ένα 141

**Lesson reading** Follow along with audio program





Additional material

and resources:

► Text Audio ► Papaloizos Website: http://www.greek123.com This lesson introduces the *past continuous (imperfect) tense* (παρατατικός) of the verbs. All underlined words are verbs in that tense. Here are the verbs with their present tense.

PAST CONTINUOU	S TENSE	PRESENT TENSE	
ήμασταν νοικιάζαμε είχαμε κάναμε πηγαίναμε κολυμπούσαμε τρώγαμε πίναμε αγαπούσαν ήταν φιλοξενούσαν	we were we were renting we were having we did we were going we were swimming we were eating we were drinking they were loving they were they were offering	είμαι (4) νοικιάζω (1) έχω (1) κάνω (1) κηγαίνω (1) κηγαίνω (2) τρώω (1) πίνω (1) αγαπώ (2) είμαι (4) φιλοξενώ (3)	I am I rent I have I do I go I swim I eat I drink I love I am I offer
έδιναν καλούσαν ήταν	hospitality they were giving they were inviting they were	δίνω (1) καλώ (3) είμαι (4)	hospitality I give I invite I am

#### ΛΕΞΙΛΟΓΙΟ

αξέχαστ-ος, -η, -ο unforg το διαμέρισμα apartu η εκδρομή excurs το καλοκαίρι summ κοντιν-ός, -ἡ, -ό close

unforgettable apartment excursion summer

ντόπι-ος, -α, -ο η παραλία φιλόξεν-ος, -η, -ο το ψητό

local beach hospitable roast meat

program

New word study

reinforced with audio

#### Ασκήσεις

#### 13.1 Ερωτήσεις. Answer the questions.

1. Πού ήμασταν το καλοκαίρι;

2. Τι νοικιάζαμε;

Πού ήταν το διαμέρισμα;
 Πού πηγαίναμε κάθε μέρα:

Πώς πηγαίναμε κάθε μερά
 Πώς πηγαίναμε;

6. Πώς πηγαίναμε στα κοντινά νησιά;

7. Πού κολυμπούσαμε;

8. Τι τρώγαμε;

9. Τι πίναμε;

10. Πώς ήταν οι άνθρωποι;

11. Πού μας φιλοξενούσαν;

12. Τι μας έδιναν;



# Question and answer practice Answers available through audio program

## Γραμματική

#### Conjugation in the past continuous (imperfect) tense of Group 1 verbs

The past continuous tense (παρατατικός) describes an action that was taking place in the past.

Όταν ήμαστε στην Ελλάδα κολυμπούσαμε κάθε μέρα. Η φωτιά ξέσπασε ενώ τρώγαμε. When we were in Greece we were swimming every day. The fire broke out while we were eating.

Using the verb  $\pi \alpha i \zeta \omega$  (I play), we will see how to form the past continuous tense for first conjugation verbs.

The past continuous tense is formed by adding the suffix  $-\alpha$  to the stem of the verb.

παίζω - stem παίζ

If the verb begins with a consonant it takes an  $\epsilon$ , called syllabic augment, because it increases the syllables by one. Verbs beginning with a vowel do not take the syllabic augment.

Thus the past continuous for παίζω would be:

Present tense stem Add syllabic augment ε

Add the suffix -α

παιζεπαιζ-

έπαιζα - I was playing

**Grammar study** 

εκατό σαράντα τρία 143

syllabic augment	1	present tense		suffix		past continuous
3	+	stem	+	-α	=	tense
ε		παίζ		-α	=	έπαιζα

Grammar study & examples

ΠΑΡΑΤΑΤΙΚΟΣ	PAST CONTINUOUS	SUFFIXES
έπαιζα	I was playing	-α
έπαιζες	you were playing	-89
έπαιζε	he, she, it was playing	-ε
παίζαμε*	we were playing	-αμε
παίζατε*	you were playing	-ατε
έπαιζαν	they were playing	-av

- \* The augment is omitted if it is not accented. Greek words accept accents only on the three last syllables: the last syllable, the penult (the syllable next to the last), and the antepenult, one before the penult. In Greek, λήγουσα (last syllable), παραλήγουσα (penult), προπαραλήγουσα (the antepenult).
- Sentences in present and past continuous tense:

Ο καθηγητής τώρα γράφει στον πίνακα.	The professor is now writing on the board.
Χτες ο καθηγητής έγραφε στον πίνακα.	Yesterday the professor was writing on the board.
Ο Νίκος διαβάζει τώρα μια ιστορία.	Nick is reading a story now.
Ο Νίκος διάβαζε και χτες την ιστορία.	Nick was reading the story yesterday too.
Βλέπουμε ένα παιχνίδι στη τηλεόραση.	We are watching a game on the television.
Χτες βλέπαμε ένα παιχνίδι στην τηλεόραση.	Yesterday we were watching a game on the television.
Η οικογένεια μένει στην Ελλάδα.	The family stays (lives) in Greece.
Η οικογένεια έμενε στην Ελλάδα.	The family was staying (living) in Greece.

Verbs in present and past continuous tense:

βλέπω (1)	1 see	έβλεπα	I was seeing
γράφω (1)	I write	έγραφα	I was writing
διαβάζω (1)	I read	διάβαζα	I was reading
δίνω (1)	I give	έδινα	I was giving
έχω (1)	I have	είχα	I was having
κάνω (1)	I do	έκανα	I was doing
λέω (1)	I say	έλεγα	I was saying
παίζω (1)	I play	έπαιζα	I was playing
πηγαίνω (1)	I go	πήγαινα	I was going
πίνω (1)	1 drink	έπινα	I was drinking
τρώω (1)	I eat	έτρωγα	I was eating

**Grammar** reference charts

#### Ασκήσεις

- 13.2 Κλίνετε τον παρατατικό. Conjugate the past continuous tense of these verbs.
  - 1. τρέγω
- 2. γράφω
- 13.3 Τι κάνουν τώρα, τι έκαναν χτες; Each picture shows an activity. Say what they are doing now and what they did yesterday.



2





Grammar skills practice exercises

3.



4.



144 εκατό σαράντα τέσσερα 
ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΔΕΚΑΤΟ ΤΡΙΤΟ

εκατό σαράντα πέντε 145

#### 2. Conjugation in the past continuous tense of Group 2 and 3 verbs

Verbs of the second and third conjugation are formed the same way as verbs in the first conjugation, except that they take the suffix  $-o\delta\sigma\alpha$  for the first person. The same rules apply regarding the augment.

The verb αγαπώ (2) - I love and ζώ (3) - I live:

syllabic augment		present tense		suffix		past continuous
3	+	stem	+	-ουσα	=	tense
(no augment)		αγαπ		-ουσα	=	αγαπούσα
(no augment)		ζ		-ουσα	=	ζούσα

Grammar reference charts

ΠΑΡΑΤΑΤΙΚΟΣ	PAST CONTINUOUS	SUFFIXES
αγαπούσα	I was loving, I used to love	-ούσα
αγαπούσες	you were loving	-ούσες
αγαπούσε	he, she, it was loving	-ούσε
αγαπούσαμε	we were loving	-ούσαμε
αγαπούσατε	you were loving	-ούσατε
αγαπούσαν	they were loving	-ούσαν
ζούσα	I was living	-ούσα
ζούσες	you were living	-ούσες
ζούσε	he, she, it was living	-ούσε
ζούσαμε	we were living	-ούσαμε
ζούσατε	you were living	-ούσατε
ζούσαν	they were living	-ούσαν

The student will be able to distinguish verbs of the second and third conjugation from experience acquired through reading. For example, it will be awkward and will not sound correct to conjugate:

- ζώ ζάς ζά instead of ζώ ζείς ζεί
- αγαπώ αγαπείς αγαπεί instead of αγαπώ αγαπάς αγαπά
- Verbs in present and past continuous tense

περπατώ (2)	I walk	περπατούσα	I was walking
μιλώ (2)	I talk	μιλούσα	I was talking
αγαπώ (2)	I love	αγαπούσα	I was loving
ζω (3)	I live	ζούσα	I was living
οδηγώ (3)	I drive	οδηγούσα	I was driving
μπορώ (3)	I can	μπορούσα	I could

#### Ασκήσεις

- 13.4 Κλίνετε τον παρατατικό. Conjugate the past continuous tense of these verbs.
  - 1. μιλώ

- 2. ρωτώ
- 13.5 Μεταφράστε. Translate to Greek using the verbs provided below.
  - 1. We are in the classroom. (είμαι)
  - 2. We were in the classroom.
  - We watch a game. (βλέπω)
  - 4. We were watching a game.
  - The men eat and drink. (τρώω, πίνω)
  - 6. The men were eating and drinking.
  - The children run and play. (τρέχω, παίζω)
  - 8. The children were running and playing.
  - 9. The pupils read and write. (διαβάζω, γράφω)
  - 10. The pupils were reading and writing.

**Skill practice** 

146 εκατό σαράντα έξι 
ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΔΕΚΑΤΟ ΤΡΙΤΟ

εκατό σαράντα εφτά 147

#### 3. Pronouns and adverbs

#### Τίποτε - τίποτα

**Τίποτα** meaning *nothing* is used with the negative particle  $\delta \varepsilon \mathbf{v}$ .

Example > Δεν έχω τίποτε.\* I do not have nothing. (lit.)

\* Greek often uses double negatives.

The opposite is: κάτι.

Θέλω κάτι. I want something.

**Grammar theory:** 

working with

pronouns and adverbs

Πότε:, ποτέ, κάποτε, πάντοτε

πότε;\* when? \*with accent on the penult (the syllable next to the last) and a question mark

ποτέ never κάποτε sometimes πάντοτε always

Πότε πηγαίνεις στο σχολείο; Πότε έρχεται ο φίλος σου; Πότε διαβάζεις το μάθημά σου; Πότε βλέπετε τηλεόραση; Πότε πηγαίνει στο γυμναστήριο; Γιάννη, πότε τρως το προινό σου;

Ποτέ δεν πηγαίνω στο γυμναστήριο. Ποτέ δε γράφω το μάθημά μου με μολύβι. Ποτέ δεν έργομαι στο σχολείο αργά.

Κάποτε θα πάμε ένα ταξίδι. Κάποτε ήμουν πλούσιος. Η οικογένεια κάποτε ζούσε στο Παρίσι.

Ποτέ δε λέω ψέματα.

When do you go to school?
When does your friend come?
When do you read (study) your lesson?
When do you watch television?
When does he (she) go to the gym?
John, when do you eat your breakfast?

I never go to the gym.
I never write my lesson with a pencil.

I never come to school late. I never tell lies.

Sometime we will go on a trip. Sometime I was rich. The family lived in Paris for some time. Examples using πότε ποτέ, κάποτε, πάντοτε:

Πότε πηγαίνετε στο πάρκο; When do you go to the park?
Ποτέ δεν πηγαίνουμε στο πάρκο. We never go to the park.

Πότε τρώτε σε εστιατόριο; Κάποτε τρώμε σε εστιατόριο. Ο φίλος μου ποτέ δεν τρώει σε εστιατόρια.

Πάντοτε τρώει στο σπίτι.

Πάντοτε είμαι στη ώρα μου. Πάντοτε λέω την αλήθεια.

Πάντοτε διαβάζω το μάθημά μου.

Ο Νίκος πάντοτε φορά σκουφί.

Πότε πηγαίνετε στο σινεμά; Πηγαίνουμε στο σινεμά πάντοτε το σαββατοκύριακο.

Πηγαίνετε στο θέατρο; Κάποτε πηγαίνουμε στο θέατρο. Πηγαίνετε στην όπερα; Ποτέ δεν πηγαίνουμε στην όπερα.

Πότε είσαι στο γραφείο; Πάντοτε είμαι στο γραφείο. Κάποτε είμαι έξω από το γραφείο. Ποτέ δεν είμαι έξω από το γραφείο, μόνο την Κυριακή. We never go to the park.

I am always on time.

I always speak the truth.

Lalways study my lesson

Nick always wears a cap.

When do you eat at a restaurant? Sometimes we eat at a restaurant. My friend never eats at restaurants.

He always eats at home.

When do you go to the movies?
We go to the movies always on
the weekend

Do you go to the theater? Sometimes we go to the theater. Do you go to the opera? We never go to the opera.

When are you in the office?
I am always in the office.
Sometimes I am out of the office.
I am never out of the office,
except on Sunday.

#### ♦ Κάθε

Κάθε is used with nouns in the singular number of all three genders. It is an abbreviated form of the indefinite pronoun  $\kappa \alpha \theta \dot{\epsilon} \nu \alpha \varsigma$ ,  $\kappa \alpha \theta \dot{\epsilon} \mu \dot{\alpha}$ ,  $\kappa \alpha \theta \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\nu} \dot{\alpha}$ ,

καθένας άντρας, κάθε άντρας καθένας δάσκαλος, κάθε δάσκαλος καθεμιά γυναίκα, κάθε γυναίκα καθεμιά δασκάλα, κάθε δασκάλα καθένα παιδί, κάθε παιδί καθένα βιβλίο, κάθε βιβλίο καθένα κορίτσι, κάθε κορίτσι καθένα αγόρι, κάθε αγόρι καθένας κύριος, κάθε κύριος καθεμιά κυρία, κάθε κυρία every man
every teacher (m.)
every woman
every teacher (f.)
every book
every girl
every boy
every gentleman
every lady

148 εκατό σαράντα οχτώ 
ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΔΕΚΑΤΟ ΤΡΙΤΟ

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#### Ασκήσεις

#### 13.6 Μεταφράστε. Translate to Greek.

- 1. Do you go to the movies?
- 2. Sometimes I go.
- 3. I never go.
- 4. I always go.
- 5. Do they cat out?
- 6. They never eat out.
- 7. Sometimes they eat out.
- 8. Many times we eat out.
- When do you go out?
- When do you go out?
   Every Saturday we go out.
- 11. Sometimes we do not go out.
- 12. Many times we go out.
- 13. We never go out on Saturdays.

#### Ασκήσεις

Skill practice

13.7 Πείτε με λίγα λόγια τι βλέπετε. Describe in a few words what you see.









150 εκατόν πενήντα 

ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΔΕΚΑΤΟ ΤΡΙΤΟ



#### Τώρα στην Ελλάδα:

To Your Health

You are in an open air taverna near the beach (παραλία), in the country side

(ὑπαιθρος), or in town (πόλη). You are enjoying a nice meal (γεύμα) of fish on the grill, fresh vegetables, a nice salad, olives, potatoes in the oven and a bottle of wine.

You and your company (συντροφιά) hold up your glasses and wish each other εις υγεία, γεια σας, στην υγειά σου, which means: to your health.

The Greeks believe drinking satisfies all five senses: sight (θραση) is satisfied by the nice color of the wine; taste (γεύση) by drinking the wine; touch (ασή) by holding the glass; smell (δσφηση) by smelling the wine. What about the hearing (αισή)? That is satisfied by the clinking of the glasses.

Ancient Greeks would raise their glasses to their gods on their initial toast, then purposefully spill some of their wine. This tradition symbolized the first drink or proposis (a toast) was reserved for the gods. So before your next glass of wine, satisfy your five senses and leave a little for the gods: Feta uac!



Experience the Greek Heritage™ through culture sections in every lesson

εκατόν πενήντα ένα 151

# Speaking and conversation practice



Speaking section is also live action video filmed in Greece!







ogue vizos Website: ww.greek123.com

# Ένας μικρός διάλογος



ΑΝΝΑ : Άκουσα πως αγοράσατε καινούριο σπίτι. ΝΙΚΟΣ : Ναι, το σπίτι που είχαμε ήταν μικρό γι' αυτό αποφασίσαμε να αγοράσουμε ένα πιο μεγάλο σπίτι.

ANNA : Σας αρέσει το καινούριο σπίτι:

ΝΙΚΟΣ : Πολύ,

ΑΝΝΑ : Σε ποια οδό είναι το σπίτι; ΝΙΚΟΣ : Στην οδό 21% Οκτωβρίου.

ΑΝΝΑ : Είναι μεγάλο σπίτι; ΝΙΚΟΣ : Αρκετά μεγάλο.

ΑΝΝΑ : Πόσα δωμάτια έχει;

ΝΙΚΟΣ : Έχει οχτώ δωμάτια. ΑΝΝΑ : Πόσες κρεβατοκάμαρες;

ΝΙΚΟΣ : Έχει τέσσερις κρεβατοκάμαρες, ΑΝΝΑ : Και πόσα μπάνια;

ΝΙΚΟΣ : Έχει τρία μπάνια. ΑΝΝΑ : Η αυλή πώς είναι;

ΝΙΚΟΣ : Είναι μεγάλη με πολλά δέντρα, ωραίους θάμνους και λουλούδια.

ANNA : Πες μου, είναι καινούργιο σπίτι; ΝΙΚΟΣ : Ναι, μόλις τέλειωσε.

ANNA : Χαίρομαι πολύ που βρήκατε ένα τέτοιο ωραίο σπίτι.

ΝΙΚΟΣ : Ευχαριστώ.

Good morning, Nick.
Good morning, Anna.
I heard that you bought a
new house.

Yes, the house we had was small so we decided to buy a bigger one.

Do you like the new house?

Very.

On which street is the house?
On 21 Octovriou street.

Is it a big house? Big enough.

How many rooms does it have?

It has eight rooms.
How many bedrooms?

It has four bedrooms.

And how many bathrooms?

It has three bathrooms.

How is the yard?

It is big with many trees, beautiful bushes and flowers.

Tell me, is it a new house? Yes, it was just finished. I am glad you found such a nice house.

Thank you.



### Ερωτήσεις για την τάξη

#### Ταξίδι στην Ελλάδα

- 1. Έγετε πάει στην Ελλάδα;
- 2. Πότε πήνατε:
- Ποτε πηγατε;
   Πού πήνατε:
- Πώς πήγατε, με αεροπλάνο, τρένο, αυτοκίνητο:
- 5. Από πού φύγατε:
- 6. Σε ποια πόλη φτάσατε;
- 7. Σε ποιο αεροδρόμιο;
- 8. Αν πήγατε με πλοίο, που φτάσατε;
- 9. Πότε ταξιδέψατε;
- 10. Ήταν καλοκαίρι, άνοιξη ή φθινόπωρο;
- 11. Πώς ήταν ο καιρός, όταν φτάσατε;
- 12. Σε ποια μέρη πήγατε στην Ελλάδα;
- 13. Πήνατε στα νησιά:
- 14. Πόσο καιρό μείνατε στην Ελλάδα;
- 15. Πήγατε στην Αθήνα;
- Πόσο καιρό μείνατε εκεί;
   Μείνατε σε ξενοδογείο:
- 18. Σε ποιο ξενοδοχείο μείνατε;
- Σε ποιο ζενοσοχείο μείνατε;
   Τι κτίρια είδατε στην Αθήνα;
- 12. Tr ketpla cloate ordi riodio
- Ανεβήκατε στην Ακρόπολη;
   Τι είδατε στην Ακρόπολη;
- 22. Ανεβήκατε στον Αυκαβηττό;
- 23. Τι είδατε πάνω στον Λυκαβηττό;





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