

# Μάθημα πρώτο 1

#### Γο αλφάβητο

#### In this lesson:

- The letters α, β, ε, η, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ο, σς, τ, υ, χ, ω
- The double vowel ει
- 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			pronounced as the letter a in father but shorter
Eε			pronounced as the letter e in men, sell, get
Hη	11	Yυ	all three pronounced as the letter i in machine, police
00	Ωω		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*, *tongh*, *weigh*, and *dongh* cause much difficulty for foreigners. When you see the letter  $\alpha$  in  $\gamma \dot{\alpha} \lambda \alpha$ ,  $\theta \dot{\alpha} \lambda \alpha \sigma \alpha$ , *wa*  $\lambda \dot{\alpha}$ ,  $\mu \dot{\alpha} \alpha$ , you know that it is pronounced like the *a* in *father* because the Greek  $\alpha$  is always pronounced that way.

#### Προφορά

#### Pronunciation of the letters $\chi, \tau, \kappa, \sigma$ :

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



τρία 3

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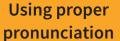
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Simple letter pronunciation reinforced with Audio Program

> When to use double vowels



$\Sigma \sigma \varsigma$ pronounced as the letter s in the words this, us, soon, mouse.
This $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ is used at the beginning and in the middle of words:

σα σο σι σε σω ση

This c is used only at the end of the words:

ας ος ις ες ως ης ις

Capital  $\Sigma$  is used in all positions: σεισμός, ΣΕΙΣΜΟΣ.

#### Δίψηφα φωνήεντα - ει

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

ει is one of the double vowels. It is a combination of the two vowels ɛ and ı. It is pronounced as the letter i in the words machine, *police*. (Same pronunciation as the other three:  $\mathbf{i}, \mathbf{\eta}, \mathbf{v}$ .)

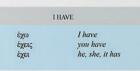
#### Σημεία στίξης

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	1	1
ερωτηματικό	;	?

Έχω

The verb I have, singular number, present tense.



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.

Έχω;	Do I have?
Έχεις;	Do you have?
Έχει;	Does he/she/it have
What?	

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

έγω

κάτι

I have

something

#### Ο τόνος

Tı;

έ-χω

κά-τι

The accented syllable receives a mark ' called acute (accent - τόνος). Words starting with a capital letter take the accent on the side and near the top of the letter: 'Exo.

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

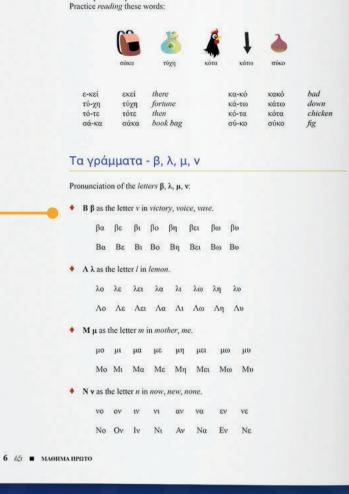
4 τέσσερα 🔳 ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΠΡΩΤΟ

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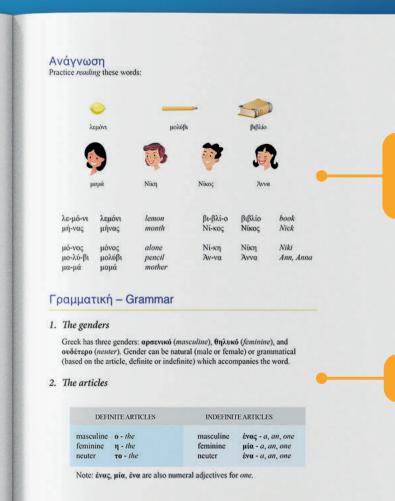
πέντε 5

# Simple letter

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Ανάγνωση



# Lesson reading and translations using only letters learned

Grammar study

εφτά 7



## Grammar explanation

Lesson reading using

only letters and words

already taught

• 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	Ĉrete	name of island (f.)	
η καλωσύνη	kindness	indicates quality (f.)	
η ευτυχία	happiness	indicates condition (f.)	

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

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

Note: Proper nouns are preceded by the corresponding article:

I have a (one) book.

He/she has a book.

He/she has the book.

Nick has the pencil. Ann has the book.

What does Nick have?

Do you have a pencil?

Do you have the pencil?

I have the book.

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

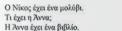
Ανάγνωση

Practice reading:

Έχω ένα βιβλίο. Έχω το βιβλίο. Έχεις ένα μολύβι; Έχεις το μολύβι; Έχει ένα βιβλίο. Έχει το βιβλίο.

Ο Νίκος έχει το μολύβι. Η Άννα έχει το βιβλίο. Τι έχει ο Νίκος;

8 οχτώ 🔳 ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΠΡΩΤΟ





Nick has a pencil.

Ann has a book.

What does Ann have?

Ο Νίκος έχει ένα μολόβι

Η Άννα έχει ένα βιβλίο και ένα μολόβι.

#### Ασκήσεις - Exercises

1. 2.

#### 1.1 Μεταφράστε. Give the Greek translation.

he has	3.	you have
she has	4.	I have

1.2 To apop. Give the three definite articles and a word with each of the articles.

#### 1.3 Avayvwpiote. Identify in Greek the people and as many objects as you can.



εννέα 9



**Skills practice** 



theast Europe

borders Albania.

ria to the north.

to the east. It is

Acgean Sea in

and the Ionian

000 miles long, 0 islands through-

e country boasts

Greece ( $E\lambda\lambda\delta\delta u$ ) 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

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> 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 mountain-

> ous: 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-

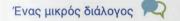
ern literature, political science and drama. The Olympic Games (Ολυμπιακοί αγώνες) also originated in Ancient Greece.

Greece is visited by tourists from all over the world. *People* ( $\alpha v \theta \rho \omega \pi o t$ ) 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!

10 δέκα 🔳 ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΠΡΩΤΟ





What do they call you?
They call me
<ul> <li>Nick, John, Helen, Anna.</li> </ul>
How are you?
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.



# Speaking practice with everyday dialogues



Speaking section is also live action video filmed in Greece!



**Speaking practice** 

#### 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)

#### έντεκα 11





# 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. Εχομία αυτολιτήτο και κατά μεγα <u>καντιμέ</u> μικρές εκορομές. Πολλές φορές <u>πηγαίναμε</u> με μικρό πλοίο ή με βάρκα στα **κοντινά** νησιά. <u>Κολυμπούσαμ</u>ε στις ωραίες παραλίες, <u>πρόγαμε</u> φρέσκα ψάρια. και ψητό και πίναμε ντόπιο κρασί.

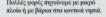
Οι άνθρωποι <u>ήταν</u> φ**ιλόξενοι,** μας <u>αγαπούσαν</u> και μας <u>φιλοξενούσαν</u> στα σπίτια τους. Μας <u>έδιναν</u> δώρα, φρούτα, και πολλές φορές μας <u>καλούσαν</u> για φαγητό. Ήταν ένα αξέγαστο καλοκαίρι



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Είχαμε αυτοκίνητο και κάθε μέρα κάναμε μικρές εκδρομές.

εκατό σαράντα ένα 141



Lesson reading Follow along with audio program

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	we were	είμαι (4)	I am
νοικιάζαμε	we were renting	νοικιάζω (1)	I rent
είχαμε	we were having	έχω (1)	1 have
κάναμε	we did	κάνω (1)	I do
πηγαίναμε	we were going	πηγαίνω (1)	1 go
κολυμπούσαμε	we were swimming	κολυμπώ (2)	I swim
τρώγαμε	we were eating	τρώω (1)	I eat
πίναμε	we were drinking	πίνω (1)	1 drink
αγαπούσαν	they were loving	αγαπώ (2)	1 love
ήταν	they were	είμαι (4)	I am
φιλοξενούσαν	they were offering	φιλοξενώ (3)	I offer
de la factoria de la	hospitality	1	hospitality
έδιναν	they were giving	δίνω (1)	Igive
καλούσαν	they were inviting	<b>καλώ</b> (3)	1 invite
ήταν	they were	είμαι (4)	1 am

New word study reinforced with audio program



	ΛΕΞΙΛΟΓΙΟ		
έχαστ-ος, -η, -ο	unforgettable	ντόπι-ος, -α,	
διαμέρισμα	apartment	η παραλία	
τδρομή	excursion	φιλόξεν-ος,	
καλοκαίρι	summer	το ψητό	
ντιν-ός, -ή, -ό	close		

local

. -0

beach

hospitable

roast meat

#### Ασκήσεις

#### 13.1 EputhoElc. Answer the questions.

- 1. Πού ήμασταν το καλοκαίοι:
- 2. Τι νοικιάζαμε: 3. Πού ήταν το διαμέρισμα;
- 4. Πού πηγαίναμε κάθε μέρα:
  - 10. Πώς ήταν οι άνθρωποι; 11. Πού μας φιλοξενούσαν:
- 5. Πώς πηγαίναμε:
- 6. Πώς πηγαίναμε στα κοντινά νησιά;

#### Γραμματική

1. 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.

Πού κολυμπούσαμε:

8. Τι τρώγαμε:

12. Τι μας έδιναν;

9. Τι πίναμε:

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  $\varepsilon$ , 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  $\pi \alpha i \zeta \omega$  would be:

Present tense stem	3
Add syllabic augment ɛ	
Add the suffix $-\alpha$	

παίζεπαιζέπαιζα - I was playing



**Question and answer practice** Answers available through audio program

### **Grammar study**

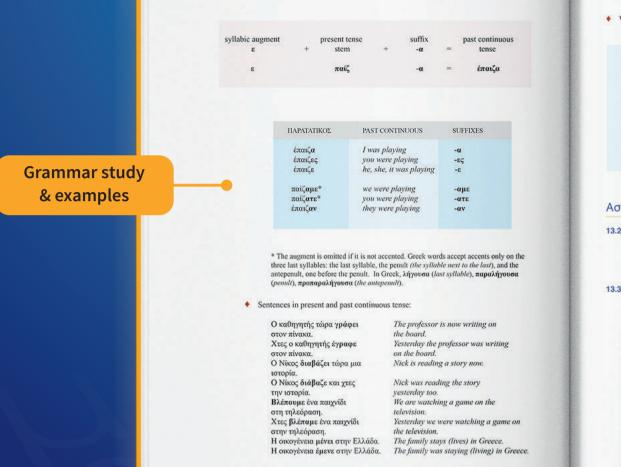
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Verbs in present and past continuous tense:

βλέπω (1)	I 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)	Igo	πήγαινα	I was going
πίνω (1)	I drink	έπινα	I was drinking
τρώω (1)	I eat	έτρωγα	I was eating

#### Ασκήσεις

13.2 Κλίνετε τον παρατατικό. Conjugate the past continuous tense of these verbs.
 1. τρέχω
 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.



# Grammar reference charts

Grammar skills practice exercises



#### 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  $-00\sigma\alpha$  for the first person. The same rules apply regarding the augment.

The verb  $\alpha \gamma \alpha \pi \dot{\omega}$  (2) - *I love* and  $\zeta \dot{\omega}$  (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

ΠΑΡΑΤΑΓΙΚΟΣ	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	-0ύσες
ζούσε	he, she, it was living	-ούσε
ζούσαμε	we were living	-ούσαμε
ζούσατε	you were living	-ούσατε
ζούσαν	they were living	-ούσα <b>ν</b>

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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)	1 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

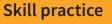
13.4 KAÍvere τον παρατατικό. Conjugate the past continuous tense of these verbs.

μιλώ
 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)
   We were watching a game.
- we were watching a game.
   The men eat and drink. (τρώω, πίνω)
- 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.





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#### 3. Pronouns and adverbs

Τίποτε - τίποτα

**Τ**ίποτα meaning *nothing* is used with the negative particle  $\delta$ εν.

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

> Δε θέλω τίποτε. I do not want nothing. (lit.) I do not want anything.

\* Greek often uses double negatives.

The opposite is: κάτι.

Πότε πη

Θέλω κάτι. I want something.

When do you read (study) your lesson?

John, when do you eat your breakfast?

I never write my lesson with a pencil.

When do you watch television?

I never go to the gym.

Sometime I was rich.

The family lived in Paris

I never tell lies.

for some time.

I never come to school late.

Sometime we will go on a trip.

When does he (she) go to the gym?

Πότε:, ποτέ, κάποτε, πάντοτε

Grammar theory: working with pronouns and adverbs

πότε;*	when?	*with accent on the penult (the syllable next to the last) and a question mark
ποτέ κάποτε πάντοτε	never sometimes always	
Πότε πηγαίνει Πότε έρχεται (	ς στο σχολείο; ο φίλος σου;	When do you go to school? When does your friend come?

Πότε έργεται ο φίλος σου: Πότε διαβάζεις το μάθημά σου; Πότε βλέπετε τηλεόραση; Πότε πηγαίνει στο γυμναστήριο; Γιάννη, πότε τρως το πρωινό σου;

Ποτέ δεν πηγαίνω στο γυμναστήριο. Ποτέ δε γράφω το μάθημά μου με μολύβι. Ποτέ δεν έργομαι στο σγολείο αργά. Ποτέ δε λέω ψέματα.

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

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Πάντοτε είμαι στη ώρα μου. Πάντοτε λέω την αλήθεια. Πάντοτε διαβάζω το μάθημά μου. Ο Νίκος πάντοτε φορά σκουφί.

I am always on time. I always speak the truth. I always study my lesson Nick always wears a cap.

When do you go to the park?

When do you eat at a restaurant?

Sometimes we eat at a restaurant.

When do you go to the movies?

We go to the movies always on

Sometimes we go to the theater.

My friend never eats at restaurants.

We never go to the park.

He always eats at home.

the weekend

#### Examples using πότε, ποτέ, κάποτε, πάντοτε:

Πότε πηγαίνετε στο πάρκο; Ποτέ δεν πηγαίνουμε στο πάρκο.

Πότε τοώτε σε εστιστόριο: Κάποτε τρώμε σε εστιατόριο. Ο φίλος μου ποτέ δεν τρώει σε εστιατόρια Πάντοτε τρώει στο σπίτι.

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

Πηγαίνετε στο θέατρο; Κάποτε πηγαίνουμε στο θέατοο. 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.

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.

Do you go to the theater?

Do you go to the opera?

We never go to the opera.

#### Κάθε

K $\alpha\theta\epsilon$  is used with nouns in the singular number of all three genders. It is an abbreviated form of the indefinite pronoun καθένας, καθεμία, καθένα,

καθένας άντρας, κάθε άντρας everv man 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 teacher (m.) every woman every teacher (f.) every child every book every girl every boy every gentleman every lady

εκατό σαράντα εννέα 149



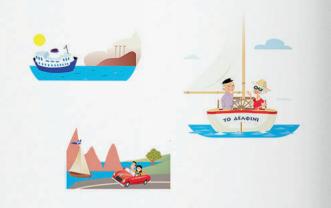
#### Ασκήσεις

#### 13.6 Μεταφράστε. Translate to Greek.

- 1. Do you go to the movies?
- Sometimes I go.
   I never go.
- I always go.
- 5. Do they cat out?
- 6. They never eat out.
- 7. Sometimes they cat out.
- 8. Many times we eat out.
- 9. When do you go out?
- 10. 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

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



150 εκατόν πενήντα 🔳 ΜΑΘΗΜΑΛΕΚΑΤΟ ΤΡΙΤΟ



You are in an open air taverna near

the beach ( $\pi \alpha \rho \alpha \lambda (\alpha)$ , in the country side ( $(\delta \pi \alpha \theta \rho o \varsigma)$ , or in town ( $\pi \delta \lambda \eta$ ). You are enjoying a nice meal ( $\gamma \epsilon \delta \mu \alpha \phi$ ) of fish on the grill, fresh vegetables, a nice salad, olives, potatoes in the oven and a bottle of wine. You and your company ( $\sigma v \tau \rho o \mu \alpha)$  hold up your

glasses and wish each other εις υγεία, γεια σας, στην υγειά σου, which means: to your health. The Greeks believe

The checks believe the check of the constraints of the senses: sight ( $\delta\rho\alpha\sigma\eta$ ) is satisfied by the nice color of the wine; taste ( $\gamma\epsilon\delta\sigma\eta$ ) by drinking the wine; touch ( $\alpha\phi\eta$ ) by holding the glass; smell ( $\delta\sigma\phi\rho\eta\sigma\eta$ ) by smelling the wine. What about the *hearing* ( $\alpha\kappa\sigma\eta$ )? 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: Fate µag!

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εκατόν πενήντα ένα 151



Skill practice

# Speaking and conversation practice



Speaking section is also live action video filmed in Greece!



# Ένας μικρός διάλογος 💫

Good morning, Nick. Good morning, Anna

new house. Yes, the house we had was

a bigger one.

Very.

I heard that you bought a

small so we decided to buy

Do you like the new house?

On which street is the house?

On 21 Octovriou street.

How many rooms does

How many bedrooms?

It has three bathrooms.

It is big with many trees.

beautiful bushes and flowers.

Tell me, is it a new house?

I am glad you found such a

Yes, it was just finished.

How is the vard?

nice house.

And how many bathrooms?

It has four bedrooms.

Is it a big house?

Big enough.

it have? It has eight rooms.

ΑΝΝΑ : Καλημέρα, Νίκο. ΝΙΚΟΣ : Καλημέρα, Άννα. ΑΝΝΑ : Άκουσα πως αγοράσατε

καινούριο σπίτι. ΝΙΚΟΣ : Ναι, το σπίτι που είναμε ήταν

να αγοράσουμε ένα πιο μεγάλο σπίτι. ΑΝΝΑ Σας αρέσει το καινούοιο

μικρό γι' αυτό αποφασίσαμε

σπίτι; ΝΙΚΟΣ · Πολύ

ΑΝΝΑ : Σε ποια οδό είναι το σπίτι;

ΝΙΚΟΣ : Στην οδό 21<sup>%</sup> 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 : Έγει 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 : Ευγαριστώ.

video of ogue vizos Website:

ww.greek123.com



152 εκατόν πενήντα δύο 🔳 ΜΑΘΗΜΑΔΕΚΑΤΟ ΤΡΙΤΟ

## Ερωτήσεις για την τάξη

#### Ταξίδι στην Ελλάδα

#### Έγετε πάει στην Ελλάδα;

- 2. Πότε πήγατε;
- 3. Πού πήγατε;
- 4. Πώς πήγατε, με αεροπλάνο, τρένο,
- αυτοκίνητο;
- Από πού φύγατε;
   Σε ποια πόλη φτάσατε;
- Σε ποιο αεροδρόμιο:
- 2ε ποιο αεροσρομιο,
   Αν πήγατε με πλοίο, που φτάσατε;
- 9. Πότε ταξιδέψατε;
- 10. Ήταν καλοκαίρι, άνοιξη ή φθινόπωρο;
- Πώς ήταν ο καιρός, όταν φτάσατε;
   Σε ποια μέρη πήγατε στην Ελλάδα;
- 13. Πήνατε στα νησιά:
- 14. Πόσο καιρό μείνατε στην Ελλάδα;
- 15. Πήνατε στην Αθήνα:
- 16. Πόσο καιρό μείνατε εκεί:
- 17. Μείνατε σε ξενοδοχείο;
- 18. Σε ποιο ξενοδοχείο μείνατε;
- 19. Τι κτίρια είδατε στην Αθήνα;
- 20. Ανεβήκατε στην Ακρόπολη;
- 21. Τι είδατε στην Ακρόπολη;
- 22. Ανεβήκατε στον Λυκαβηττό;
- 23. Τι είδατε πάνω στον Αυκαβηττό;



CONCOMPACTOR

εκατόν πενήντα τρία 153

