

LET'S TALK!

Modern Greek Conversations



BEGINNERS
Student's Book

1

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This student-friendly Table of Contents outlines a logical, engaging path through modern Greek. Each unit builds real-world communication skills—starting with greetings and personal info, and progressing to everyday tasks, conversations, and travel situations. A perfect balance of speaking, reading, vocabulary, and grammar ensures learners build both fluency and confidence.

From asking for directions to discussing hobbies and future plans, this course covers the language learners truly need. Each lesson integrates focused grammar, high-frequency vocabulary, and natural speaking practice, ideal for classroom use or independent study. Reinforced with a helpful grammar appendix and dual alphabetical wordlists.

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View a sample of selected pages from the Student's Book.
Call or email us for more information, we're happy to help!

THE ALPHABET – ΤΟ ΑΛΦΑΒΗΤΟ

Αα, Ββ, Γγ, Δδ, Εε, Ζζ, Ηη, Θθ, Ιι, Κκ, Λλ, Μμ, Νν, Ξξ, Οο, Ππ, Ρρ, Σσ, Ττ, Υυ, Φφ, Χχ, Ψψ, Ωω

1. THE ALPHABET – PRONUNCIATION

The Greek alphabet has 24 letters. Listen and say.

α, Α	as a in father	ν, Ν	as n in none
β, Β	as v in victory	ξ, Ξ	as x in ox
γ, Γ	soft y as in yogurt	ο, Ο	as o in not
δ, Δ	as th in that	π, Π	as p in pipe
ε, Ε	as e in net	ρ, Ρ	as r in run
ζ, Ζ	as z in zebra	σ, ς, Σ	as s in sit
η, Η	as ea/ee in eat or see	τ, Τ	as t in tin
θ, Θ	as th in thin	υ, Υ	as ea/ee in eat or see
ι, Ι	as ea/ee in eat or see	φ, Φ	as f in fall
κ, Κ	as k in kind	χ, Χ	as h in hat
λ, Λ	as l in love	ψ, Ψ	as the ps in lips
μ, Μ	as m in mother	ω, Ω	as o in not

2. THE VOWELS

The Greek alphabet has seven vowels. These vowels are always pronounced and always have the same sound.

α ε η ι ο υ ω

- The vowels η, ι and υ have the same sound as the ea/ee in eat or see.
- The vowels ο and ω have the same sound as the o in not.

Exercise: Forming syllables by combining letters. Listen and say.

1. β+α = βα δ+α = δα κ+α = κα λ+α = λα ν+α = να σ+α = σα χ+α = χα ψ+α = ψα τ+α = τα π+α = πα	2. β+ε = βε δ+ε = δε κ+ε = κε λ+ε = λε ν+ε = νε σ+ε = σε χ+ε = χε ψ+ε = ψε τ+ε = τε π+ε = πε	3. β+ι = βι δ+ι = δι κ+ι = κι λ+ι = λι ν+ι = νι σ+ι = σι χ+ι = χι ψ+ι = ψι τ+ι = τι π+ι = πι	4. β+ο = βο δ+ο = δο κ+ο = κο λ+ο = λο ν+ο = νο σ+ο = σο χ+ο = χο ψ+ο = ψο τ+ο = το π+ο = πο	5. β+ω = βω δ+ω = δω κ+ω = κω λ+ω = λω ν+ω = νω σ+ω = σω χ+ω = χω ψ+ω = ψω τ+ω = τω π+ω = πω
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A friendly introduction to the Greek alphabet that builds confidence from the first letter. Learners connect sounds to symbols with guided pronunciation and audio support.



Perfect for beginners—clear, repeatable, and designed to build a strong foundation for reading, writing, and speaking.

A smart start to reading Greek with confidence. Learners discover how stress marks shape meaning and pronunciation—essential for fluency.

Clear explanations and practical examples make this the perfect entry point into authentic Greek reading.

5. STRESS SYSTEM

A written accent/stress mark (´) is used in all words of more than one syllable to show where the stress falls. Try to observe this as carefully as possible. Changing the position of the stress mark can alter the meaning entirely like *πόρε* (when) and *ποτέ* (never), so pay close attention.
 είμαι (I am) όχι (no)

The accent/stress mark 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 one syllable words with a stress mark (like some question words *πού* (where?). This is the case when two words have a similar sound but different function and meaning, for instance, the word *η* meaning *the* without a stress mark and *ή* meaning *or* with a stress mark. Some of these one-syllable words are:

πού (where) πώς (how) ή (or)

The stress mark is used on lower case vowels and only on an initial capital vowel letter in a proper name (names for people or places) or a word (that is stressed on the first syllable) at the beginning of a sentence. On a capital vowel, the accent always goes on the left side of the letter (not on top like in lower case vowels). For example:

Άννα (female name) Άκης (male name) Άρτα (city in Greece)

Έχει κρύο σήμερα. (It's cold today.)

No stress mark is used, when the word is spelled out in capital letters only, for example *ANNA*.

In *ai, ei, oi, au, eu* each letter is pronounced separately if there is a stress mark over the first vowel or the sign (´) is over the combinations (ai, ei, oi). *πιάι* (next to)

Exercise 1: – Listen and add the stress mark. 🎧

1. Άννα
2. Έλενη
3. όχι
4. τζακι
5. κορίτσι
6. μπαμπας

Exercise 2: – Listen and say. Notice where the stress mark is in each word. Then write the words in all capital letters. Do we add stress marks to words that are in all capital letters? 🎧

1. ράδιο _____
2. κοίτα _____
3. πιάνο _____
4. ευχαριστώ _____
5. ταξί _____
6. ιδέα _____

6. PUNCTUATION

Greek punctuation is very similar to that of in English. The only obvious difference is the semicolon (;) which is used as a question mark in Greek.

7. THE DEFINITE ARTICLES

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| ο | (definite masculine article) the | ο καφές (the coffee) |
| η | (definite feminine article) the | η βροχή (the rain) |
| το | (definite neuter article) the | το βιβλίο (the book) |

Note: Proper nouns may be accompanied by the definite article when talking about a specific person (ο Νίκος / η Άννα).

8. USEFUL CLASSROOM LANGUAGE

Listen and say. 🎧

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ανοίξτε τα βιβλία σας. | Open your books. |
| Κλείστε τα βιβλία σας. | Close your books. |
| Ακούστε. | Listen. |
| Κοιτάξτε. | Look. |
| Καθίστε κάτω. | Sit down. |
| Ευχαριστώ. | Thank you. |
| Παρακαλώ. | You're welcome. / Please. |
| Πώς λέμε _____ στα Ελληνικά; | How do you say _____ in Greek? |
| Συγγνώμη. | Sorry. / Excuse me. |

Introduction to Greek Basics
 This section introduces key concepts of the Greek language, which will be explored further in the Student Book lessons.

Learning objectives explicitly state what each lesson aims to achieve.

- Lesson objectives:**
- Speaking & reading: Greeting people: What's your name...? / I'm...
 - Vocabulary: Greetings and personal information
 - Grammar: Personal pronouns: (Weak form), εγώ (Present tense - affirmative form), numbers 1-10

SPEAKING 1

1. Listen, then repeat.

GREETINGS

Γεια (σου/οσ).	Γεια (οου/οας).	Hello / Hi.
Χαίρετε.	Χαίρετε.	Hello (formal)
Καλημέρα (οσ).	Καλημέρα (οας).	Good morning / Good evening.
Καληνύχτα (οσ).	Καληνύχτα (οας).	Good night.

κύριος / κυρία Mr / Mrs (Ms)

Formal Greek	Informal
οσ	σου

Note: In Greek we use the plural form when addressing someone we don't know, someone older than us, or when showing respect.

Two vocabulary sections per lesson featuring English translations of new Greek words and phrases.

Each lesson begins with real-life dialogues to enhance speaking skills.



- 2. Listen and read. Then act out the dialogue with a partner.**
- α. - Γεια σου. β. - Γεια οσ. γ. - Καλημέρα.
 - Γεια σου. - Γεια οσ. - Καλημέρα οσ!
- δ. - Καλημέρα οσ. ε. - Χαίρετε. στ. - Γεια οσ.
 - Καλημέρα. - Χαίρετε. - Καληνύχτα.

PRONUNCIATION

Xx
 This letter is the Greek H sound. It is not pronounced exactly like the English H. It is a bit different. The sound comes from the back of the mouth. It is pronounced in two different ways.

- α. When it's followed by, an I, AI, E. Listen and repeat.
 Listen and say.
 ΟΧΙ ΧΑΙΠΕΤΕ ΧΕΠΙ
- β. When it's followed by a consonant or a sound other than I, AI, E. Listen and repeat.
 Listen and say.
 ΚΑΑΥΝΥΧΤΑ ΟΧΤΟ ΕΧΟ

Master correct letter pronunciation with audio support.



SPEAKING 2

1. Listen, then repeat.

WHAT'S YOUR NAME?
 Πώς σε/οσ ρένε; What's your name?

Formal Greek	Informal
Πώς οσ ρένε;	Πώς σε ρένε;

Είμαι η κυρία Καρά. I'm Mrs Kara.
 Με ρένε Άλικη Καρά. My name is Aliki Kara.
 Λέγομαι Άλικη Καρά. My name is Aliki Kara.
 Το όνομά μου είναι Άλικη Καρά. My name is Aliki Kara.

Είμαι ο κύριος Γάκας. I'm Mr Gakis.
 Με ρένε Νικό Γάκας. My name is Nikos Gakis.
 Λέγομαι Νίκος Γάκας. My name is Nikos Gakis.
 Το όνομά μου είναι Νίκος Γάκας. My name is Nikos Gakis.

Χαίρω πολύ. Χαίρνω. Nice to meet you.

2. Listen and read. Then act out the dialogue with a partner using your own names.

- α. Νίκος: Καλημέρα οσ. Λέγομαι Νίκος Γκριβάνης.
 Άλικη: Χαίρω πολύ. Είμαι η Άλικη Καρά.
- β. Πέτρος: Γεια σου. Με ρένε Πέτρο. Πώς σε ρένε;
 Τίνα: Γεια. Με ρένε Τίνα.
 Πέτρος: Χαίρω πολύ.
- γ. Μίνα: Καλημέρα οσ. Με ρένε Μίνα Χρήστου.
 Πάνος: Καλημέρα οσ. Είμαι ο Πάνος Δάνης.

3. Listen and fill in the missing words.

- A: Γεια, _____ σε ρένε;
 B: _____ ρένε Κάτια.
 A: Χάρηνα.
 B: Πώς σε _____;
 A: Με _____ Πέτρο.

Everyday simple conversations reinforced through role-playing exercises...

Audio exercises designed to enhance listening comprehension skills.

Clear grammar charts paired with ample oral practice activities to reinforce and retain the structures taught.

Extensive grammar examples that reinforce language skills.

Interactive vocabulary and grammar activities that help learners retain lesson content.



A handy checklist for learners to assess their progress and focus on topics needing review.



Every lesson opens with practical dialogues designed to boost speaking ability.

Each lesson's aim is clearly defined through learning objectives.

Lesson 2: Asking for more information



Lesson objectives:

- **Speaking & reading:** Sharing personal information, asking where someone lives and how they're doing, and replying correctly
- **Vocabulary:** Exchanging personal information, countries of residence, and numbers 11-20
- **Grammar:** Πού μένετε; / Μένω... (ατον / ατην / στο)

SPEAKING 1

1. Listen, then repeat.

Πού μένετε; (informal)	Where do you live?
Πού μένετε; (formal)	Where do you live?
μένω	I live

(στη) Νέα Υόρκη	(in) New York
(στη) Γενεύη	(in) Geneva
(στην) Αθήνα	(in) Athens
(στην) Ελλάδα	(in) Greece
(στην) Αμερική	(in) America
(στον) Καναδά	(in) Canada
(στο) Μεξικό	(in) Mexico
Ωραία! / Τι ωραία!	Very nice!

Note: We drop the -c from the end of the masculine form for locations.



2. Listen and read. Then act out the dialogue with a partner. Now practice the dialogues with a friend. Use your own names and choose a city or country from the vocabulary box.

- | | |
|---|---|
| α. A: Καλημέρα σας.
B: Καλημέρα σας. Πώς σας ρένε;
A: Με ρένε Άκη Νίκου. Εσάς;
B: Λέγομαι Μάρκος Στάμος.
A: Χάρηκα. Πού μένετε;
B: Μένω στη Γενεύη. Εσείς;
A: Μένω στη Νέα Υόρκη.
B: Τι ωραία! | β. A: Πού μένετε;
B: Μένω στη Νέα Υόρκη. Εσύ;
A: Μένω στον Καναδά.
B: Ωραία. |
|---|---|

PRONUNCIATION

Γγ

This letter is the Greek **ya** sound. It is like the soft **y** in **yo**gurt or **yo**ung.

Listen and say.

Γεια! Γιάννης Γενεύη

Lesson 2: Asking for more information



SPEAKING 2

1. Listen, then repeat.

Τι κάνετε; (informal)	How are you?
Τι κάνετε; (formal)	How are you?
Πώς είσαι; (informal)	How are you?
Πώς είστε; (formal)	How are you?

Καλò (είμαι). Ευχαριστώ. Μια χαρά. Δεν είμαι καλò (σήμερα). Είμαι χάλια. Λυπάμαι. Μπορώ να βοηθήσω;	I'm fine. Thank you. I'm fine/great. I'm not well (today). I'm not well at all. I'm sorry. Can I help you?
--	---

2. Listen and read. Then act out the dialogue with a partner. Now practice the dialogues with a friend. Use your own names.

- | | |
|--|--|
| α. A: Γεια σας, κύριε Κορρά.
Τι κάνετε;
B: Καλò είμαι. Ευχαριστώ.
Εσείς;
A: Μια χαρά. | β. A: Τι κάνετε, Μαριάνη;
B: Δεν είμαι καλò σήμερα.
A: Λυπάμαι πολύ. |
| γ. A: Γεια σου, Πόνη.
B: Καλησπέρα Μάνο.
A: Τι κάνετε;
B: Είμαι χάλια.
A: Λυπάμαι. Μπορώ να βοηθήσω;
B: Όχι, ευχαριστώ. | |

3. Listen and fill in the missing words.

- A: _____ σου. Τι κάνετε;
B: _____ είμαι.
A: Πώς _____ ρένε;
B: Με _____ Νίκο.
A: _____ μένετε;
B: _____ στην Αθήνα.
A: Τι _____!

4. Put the sentences from the dialogue in order.

- Όχι, ευχαριστώ.
Τι κάνετε;
Γεια σου, Κάρια.
Είμαι χάλια, Κάρια.
Καλημέρα Ρένια.
Λυπάμαι. Μπορώ να βοηθήσω;



Listening comprehension built through targeted audio exercises.



Every lesson offers two vocabulary sections with English translations of newly introduced Greek words and phrases.



Simple daily conversations practiced and reinforced with role-play.

Learn proper letter pronunciation through guided audio.



Clear grammar charts paired with ample oral practice activities to reinforce and retain the structures taught.

Simple yet helpful grammar rules guide learning, with additional support in the grammar appendix.

GRAMMAR

Μένω (I live) Group 1 verb – Present tense

Singular	
εγώ μένω	I live
εσύ μένεις	you live
αυτός μένει	he lives
αυτή μένει	she lives
αυτό μένει	it lives

Plural	
εμείς μένουμε	we live
εσείς μένετε	you live
αυτοί μένουν	they live
αυτές μένουν	they live
αυτά μένουν	they live

- ο Καναδάς (a masculine noun) becomes **στην Καναδά**:
Εγώ μένω **στην Καναδά**. (I live in Canada.)
Remember: We drop the -ς from the end of the masculine form for locations.
- η Ελλάδα (a feminine noun) becomes **στην Ελλάδα**:
Εσείς μένετε **στην Ελλάδα**. (You live in Greece.)
- το Μεξικό (a neuter noun) becomes **στο Μεξικό**:
Αυτή μένει **στο Μεξικό**. (She lives in Mexico.)

Numbers 11-20

11	έντεκα	16	δεκαέξι
12	δώδεκα	17	δεκαεπτά
13	δεκατρία	18	δεκαοκτώ
14	δεκατέσσερα	19	δεκαεννιά
15	δεκαπέντε	20	είκοσι

Examples:
A: Πού μένεις; (A: Where do you live?)
B: Μένω στην οδό Περικλή 19. (B: I live at 19, Perikleous Str. (address: street & number))
 Εγώ μένω Αρτάκης 11, Νέα Σμύρνη. (I live on 11, Artakis Str, Nea Smyrni.)
 Αυτός μένει στην οδό Χιλ 20. (He lives at 20, Hill Str.)

Let's practice speaking.

- 1. Look and say.**
 1. Εγώ / Ελλάδα → Εγώ μένω στην Ελλάδα.
 2. Εσύ / Γενεύη → Εσύ μένεις στη Γενεύη.
 3. Αυτός / Μεξικό →
 4. Αυτοί / Νέα Υόρκη →
 5. Εσείς / στην οδό Κω 17 →
 6. Αυτή / στην οδό Πάτρως 5 →
- 2. Look and say.**
 1. Εγώ / χάρη → Είμαι χάρη.
 2. Εσύ / καλή →
 3. Αυτός / δεν / καλή →
 4. Ο Πάνος / μια χαρά →
 5. Αυτή / χάρη →
 6. Εμείς / καλή →
- 3. Say the number in Greek. Then write it.**
 1. 18 _____
 2. 12 _____
 3. 14 _____
 4. 20 _____
 5. 13 _____
 6. 16 _____

Let's practice what we've learned.

- 1. Complete.**
 - A: Γεια _____, Νίκο.
 - B: Καλημέρα Μάκη.
 - A: Τι _____;
 - B: _____ χάρη.
 - A: Αυτά μου, _____ να βοηθήσω;
 - B: Όχι, _____.
- 2. Listen and fill in the dialogue.**
 - A: Γεια _____, κύριο Στάμου.
 - Τι _____;
 - B: Καλή είμαι. Ευχαριστώ, _____.
 - A: Μια _____.
 - B: Πού _____;
 - A: _____ στην Κρήτη.
 - B: _____ ωραία!
- 3. Look at the sentence and choose the correct response.**
 - Καλημέρα σας.
 α. Καλημέρα σας. β. Καληνύκτα.
 - Πού μένετε;
 α. Με λένε Ηλία. β. Μένω στην Αμερική. Εσείς;
 - Μένω στη Νέα Υόρκη.
 α. Τι ωραία! β. Είμαι χάρη.
 - Τι κάνεις;
 α. Αυτά μου. β. Είμαι καλή.
 - Είμαι χάρη.
 α. Μπορώ να βοηθήσω; β. Ευχαριστώ.
- 4. Match the numbers.**

1. είκοσι	α. eleven
2. δεκατρία	β. twenty
3. έντεκα	γ. twelve
4. δώδεκα	δ. nineteen
5. δεκαεννιά	ε. thirteen
- 5. Write στον / στην(ν) / στο in front of each country.**
 1. _____ Αμερική
 2. _____ Καναδά
 3. _____ Μεξικό
 4. _____ Ελλάδα
 5. _____ Νέα Υόρκη
 6. _____ Γενεύη
 7. _____ Αθήνα
- 6. Circle the correct answer.**
 1. - Πού μένεις;
 - (Μένουν / Μένω) στον Καναδά.
 2. Πώς (είσαι / μένεις);
 3. (Πού / Πώς) σε λένε;
 4. Εγώ (μένω / μένετε) στην Αυστραλία.
 5. Εσείς (μένετε / μένεις) στο Μεξικό;
 6. Αυτοί (μένα / μένουν) στην Ελλάδα.
- 7. Answer the questions about you. Then practice with a friend.**
 1. Πώς σε λένε; _____
 2. Τι κάνεις; _____
 3. Πού μένεις; _____

Check what you have learned.

1. I know how to ask how someone is. I know how to reply to this question.
2. I know how to ask where someone lives (which city/country).
3. I know how to count from 11-20.
4. I know some cities and countries in Greek.
5. I know how to pronounce the Greek sound Γγ.

Vocabulary and grammar exercises crafted to reinforce language retention in every lesson.

A checklist that helps learners review what they've learned and pinpoint areas to revisit before the next lesson.

Authentic photos from Greece showcasing its rich culture and traditions.

Expanded vocabulary for speaking and self-introductions.

Learning objectives clearly state each lesson's aim.

Audio practice focused on improving listening comprehension.

Two vocabulary sections per lesson featuring English translations of new Greek words and phrases.

Role-playing real-life conversations builds speaking confidence.

Each lesson starts with real-life dialogues to boost speaking skills.

Learn correct letter pronunciation with audio support.

Lesson 3: Talking about nationalities and where you're from





Lesson objectives:

- Speaking & reading: Talking about where someone is from
- Vocabulary: Nationalities, cities & countries
- Grammar: The verb *είμαι* (Present tense - negative form), masculine/feminine/neuter of nationalities

SPEAKING 1

1. Listen, then repeat. 🎧

Από πού είσαι; (informal) Από πού είστε; (formal)	Where are you from? Where are you from?
Είμαι από... Δεν είμαι από...	I am from... I am not from...
(tnv) Αγγλία	England
(tnv) Ισπανία (tn) Γαλλία (to) Βέλγιο (tnv) Αμερική	Spain France Belgium America
Κι εγώ.	Me too.

2. Listen and read. Then act out the dialogue with a partner. Use your own names. Choose any country you like from the vocabulary box. 🎧

α. A: Χαίρετε. Είμαι η Κέλλυ. B: Γεια σου Κέλλυ. Είμαι ο Άλεξ.
A: Χάρηκα. B: Κι εγώ.
A: Από πού είσαι Άλεξ; B: Είμαι από το Μεξικό. Εσύ; A: Είμαι από τον Καναδά.

β. A: Από πού είστε κύριε Φέλιξ; Είστε από τη Γαλλία; B: Όχι, δεν είμαι από τη Γαλλία. Είμαι από τον Καναδά.
A: Εσείς κυρία Μπράουν; Από πού είστε; B: Εγώ είμαι από την Αγγλία.

PRONUNCIATION 🎧

🔊 This letter is the Greek **th** sound. It is like the soft **th** as in *thin* or *thing*.

Listen and say.
θήλω θέατρο θάλασσα

SPEAKING 2

1. Listen, then repeat. 🎧

Είμαι Έλληνας. (male) Είμαι Ελληνίδα. (female)	I am Greek.
Είμαι Αμερικάνος. (male) Είμαι Αμερικανίδα/Αμερικανίδα. (female)	I am American.
Είμαι Καναδός. (male) Είμαι Καναδή. (female)	I am Canadian.
Είμαι Γάλλος. (male) Είμαι Γαλλίδα. (female)	I am French.
Είμαι Ισπανός. (male) Είμαι Ισπανίδα. (female)	I am Spanish.
Είμαι Μεξικάνος. (male) Είμαι Μεξικανίδα. (female)	I am Mexican.

2. Listen and read. Then practice the dialogues with a partner. 🎧

α. A: Άννα, από πού είσαι; B: Είμαι από την Ελλάδα. Είμαι Ελληνίδα.
A: Εσύ, Ντάνιελ, από πού είσαι; B: Εγώ δεν είμαι από την Ελλάδα. Είμαι από την Αμερική.

β. A: Σοφία, είσαι Καναδή; B: Δεν είμαι Καναδή. Είμαι Μεξικανίδα.
A: Εσύ, Έλεν, από πού είσαι; B: Εγώ είμαι από τη Γαλλία. Είμαι Γαλλίδα.

3. Listen and fill in the missing words. 🎧

A: Τομάς, από _____ είσαι;
B: Είμαι από _____ Γαλλία. Είμαι Γάλλος.
A: Εσύ, Ντοσλίνα, _____ Γαλλίδα;
Γ: Εγώ δεν _____ από τη Γαλλία. Είμαι Ελληνίδα. Νίκος;
A: Εγώ δεν είμαι _____ Είμαι Αμερικάνος.

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Clear grammar charts paired with ample oral practice activities to reinforce and retain the structures taught.

Wealth of grammar examples to reinforce language learning, with additional support in the grammar appendix.

Engaging vocabulary and grammar activities designed to help learners retain the language taught in each lesson.

GRAMMAR

Nominative and accusative of places

	Nominative	Accusative	
<i>masculine</i>	ο Καναδός	τον Καναδό	Canada
	ο Λίβανος	τον Λίβανο	Lebanon
<i>feminine</i>	η Ελλάδα	την Ελλάδα	Greece
	η Αμερική	την Αμερική	America
<i>neuter</i>	το Μεξικό	το Μεξικό	Mexico

- Είμαι από τον Καναδό. Είμαι Καναδός (male)/Καναδή (female).
I'm from Canada. I'm Canadian.
- Είμαι από την Ελλάδα. Είμαι Έλληνας (male)/Ελληνίδα (female).
I'm from Greece. I'm Greek.
- Είμαι από το Μεξικό. Είμαι Μεξικάνος (male)/Μεξικάνη (female).
I'm from Mexico. I'm Mexican.

VERB: ΕΙΜΙ (NEGATIVE)

Εγώ δεν είμαι από την Αμερική. Εσύ δεν είσαι από το Μεξικό. Αυτός δεν είναι από τον Καναδό. Αυτή δεν είναι από την Ισπανία. Αυτό δεν είναι από τη Γαλλία.	I am not from America. You are not from Mexico. He is not from Canada. She is not from Spain. It is not from France.
Εμείς δεν είμαστε από την Αμερική. Εσείς δεν είστε/είσατε από το Μεξικό. Αυτοί δεν είναι από την Ελλάδα. Αυτές δεν είναι από την Ελλάδα. Αυτό δεν είναι από την Ελλάδα.	We are not from America. You are not from Mexico. They are not from Greece.

Let's practice speaking.

- 1. Look and say.**
 1. Εγώ / Ελλάδα → Εγώ είμαι από την Ελλάδα.
 2. Εσύ / Λίβανος → Εσύ είσαι από τον Λίβανο.
 3. Αυτός / Μεξικό →
 4. Αυτοί / Αμερική →
 5. Εσείς / Ισπανία →
 6. Αυτή / Γαλλία →
- 2. Look and say.**
 1. Εγώ / Καναδός → Εγώ είμαι Καναδός/Καναδή.
 2. Αυτή / Ισπανία → Αυτή είναι Ισπανίδα.
 3. Αυτός / Ελλάδα →
 4. Η Ελένη / Γαλλία →
 5. Ο Πάολο / Γαλλία →
 6. Ο Κεν / Αμερική →
- 3. Look and say.**
 1. Εγώ / Αμερική → Εγώ δεν είμαι από την Αμερική.
 2. Αυτοί / Ελλάδα → Αυτοί δεν είναι από την Ελλάδα.
 3. Αυτές / Ισπανία →
 4. Ο Μάριος / Μεξικό →
 5. Εσύ / Καναδός →
 6. Εμείς / Βέλγιο →

Let's practice what we've learned.

- 1. Circle the correct word.**
 1. (Είμαι / Είσαι) από την Ισπανία. Είμαι Ισπανίδα.
 2. (Ερείς / Εσείς) από πού είσατε;
 3. (Αυτός / Αυτή) τα παιδιά είναι από τη Γαλλία.
 4. Αυτοί δεν είναι από (τον / την) Καναδό.
 5. Αυτός δεν (είναι / είστε) από το Μεξικό.
- 2. Listen and fill in the dialogue.**

A: Γεια σου, _____ ο Μάρκος.
B: Γεια σου Μάρκο, Είμαι η Αμαλία.
A: Χαίρω πολύ. Από _____ είσαι Αμαλία;
B: Είμαι από _____ Ελλάδα. Εσύ; _____ από το Μεξικό;
A: Δεν είμαι από _____ Μεξικό. Είμαι από την Γαλλία.
- 3. Look at the sentences and choose the correct response.**
 1. Από πού είναι;
 - α. Από την Ισπανία.
 - β. Είναι χαλί.
 2. Είσαι από το Μεξικό;
 - α. Είμαι Μεξικάνος.
 - β. Ναι.
 3. Είσαι Κινέζοι;
 - α. Όχι, είμαι Καναδοί.
 - β. Καθί, ευχαριστώ.
 4. Από πού είστε;
 - α. Αμερικάνος.
 - β. Είμαστε από τον Καναδό.
 5. Η Ρομλέττα είναι Αμερικάνοι;
 - α. Ναι, είναι από την Αμερική.
 - β. Ναι, είναι από την Ελλάδα.
- 4. Fill in the gaps.**
 1. Εγώ _____ από την Αμερική.
 2. Εσύ είσαι από τη _____ Είσαι Γαλλίδα.
 3. Ο Στέβεν είναι από τον Καναδό. Είναι _____
 4. Αυτή είναι από _____ Ελλάδα.
 5. Εμείς δεν _____ από την Κίνα.
 6. Εσείς δεν είστε από _____ Μεξικό.
- 5. Circle the correct answer.**
 1. Από πού (είστε / είναι) η Κέλλυ;
 2. Η Στέλλα δεν είναι Μεξικάνοι. Είναι (Αμερικάνος / Αμερικάνο).
 3. Είμαι από (το / την) Μεξικό. Είμαι Μεξικάνος.
 4. Δεν είμαι Έλληνας. Είμαι (Γαλλίδα / Γάλλος).
 5. Αυτός είναι (Ισπανός / Ισπανίδα). Είναι από την Ισπανία.
- 6. Answer the questions about you in Greek.**
 1. Πώς σε λένε; _____
 2. Από πού είσαι; _____
 3. Πού μένεις; _____
 4. Τι κάνεις; _____

Check what you have learned.

1. I know how to ask someone about their nationality.
2. I know how to tell someone about where I'm from and about my nationality.
3. I know how to express the nominative and accusative of places in Greek.
4. I know how to use the verb to be in the negative form.

A checklist to help learners assess what they've learned and identify areas to review before the next lesson.

GRAMMAR APPENDIX

NOUNS

A person, place, animal or thing. In Greek there are three genders for nouns: masculine, feminine, and neuter. Gender can be natural (male or female) or grammatical (based on the article) which accompanies the word. It is best when learning the nouns to learn them with their articles.

Some examples are:

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

ο άντρας	the man (masculine)
ο ποταμός	the River Nile (masculine)
ο άνεμος	the Zephyr wind (masculine)
ο μήνας	January month (masculine)

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

η γυναίκα	the woman (feminine)
η Ελλάδα	Greece country (feminine)
η Αθήνα	Athens city (feminine)
η μηλιά	the apple tree (feminine)
η Κρήτη	Crete name of island (feminine)
η γάτα	the cat (feminine)
η ευτυχία	happiness indicates condition (feminine)

Things/animals and even nouns that refer to people can be of any gender: masculine, feminine and neuter.

ο νεώτερος	the son (masculine)
η θάλασσα	the sea (feminine)
το βιβλίο	the book (neuter)
το κορίτσι	the girl (neuter)
το μωρό	the baby (neuter)

Note: Proper nouns are preceded by the corresponding article but the articles are not translated into English:

ο Νικ	Nick (not the Nick)
ο Τάσος	Tasos
ο Αθήνας	Athens
η Νίκη	Niki (not the Niki)
η Άννα	Ann
το Μεξικό	Mexico

Expansion of the grammar theory taught in lessons using clear, easy-to-understand rules in English and plenty of examples. Learn the three genders in Greek, masculine, feminine, and neuter, step by step!

A comprehensive Grammar Appendix is included at the end of the Student's Book, featuring clear grammar rules in English and further clarification of the concepts taught in each lesson.

Building on your lessons, this section provides clear, simple rules and examples to help you understand Greek personal pronouns and their emphatic forms with confidence.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words that describe, give you information about a noun, for example a tall woman, a cute cat. In Greek there are three genders for adjectives: masculine, feminine, and neuter. Most masculine adjectives end in -ος, feminine in -η, and neuter in -ο (καλός, καλή, καλό = good, nice). The gender is defined by the noun it is describing.

For example:

ο γιατρός	the doctor (masculine)	ο καλός γιατρός	the rice doctor (the rice doctor)
η γάτα	the cat (feminine)	η καλή γάτα	(the nice cat)
το βιβλίο	the book (neuter)	το καλό βιβλίο	(the good book)

Note: Some adjectives, mostly words of foreign origin remain the same for all three genders, for example: μπλε (blue)

ο μπλε ουρανός	the blue sky (masculine)
η μπλε φούστα	the blue skirt (feminine)
το μπλε βιβλίο	the blue book (neuter)

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Personal pronouns are declinable words and may be used instead of nouns or persons. The use of personal pronouns with verbs is not obligatory as persons are indicated by the unique personal endings of the verbs:

Εγώ γράφω	I write
(εσύ) γράφεις	you write

Personal pronouns may be used to add emphasis:

Εγώ θα πάω!	I will go!
-------------	------------

EMPHATIC PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	Singular	Plural
1st person	εγώ (I)	εμείς (we)
2nd person	εσύ (you)	εσείς (you)
	αυτός (he)	αυτοί (they)
	αυτή (she)	αυτές (they)
3rd person	αυτό (it)	αυτά (they)

Lesson 3

Nominative and Accusative

In a highly conjugated language as Greek, the role of the words in the sentence is not indicated by their position but by their cases.

Cases are the different forms Greek words as articles, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, participles can have. The form of the words changes at the ending, the first part of the words, the so-called stem, does not change.

Modern Greek has four cases:

- 1st: the nominative
- 2nd: the genitive
- 3rd: the dative
- 4th: the accusative

In this lesson we will talk about the nominative and the accusative cases.

The nominative

The nominative indicates:

1. the subject in the sentence

Η Ελένη μένει στην Αθήνα.	Eleni lives in Athens.
Ο Καναδάς είναι στη Βόρεια Αμερική.	Canada is in North America.
Η Αμερική είναι στη Βόρεια Αμερική.	America is in North America.

The accusative

The accusative indicates the direct object in the sentence.

Είμαι από τον Καναδά.	I'm from Canada.
Είμαι από την Ελλάδα.	I'm from Greece.

Nominative and accusative of places

	Nominative	Accusative	
masculine	ο Καναδάς	τον Καναδάς	Canada
	ο Λιβανός	τον Λιβανός	Lebanon
feminine	η Ελλάδα	την Ελλάδα	Greece
	η Αμερική	την Αμερική	America
neuter	το Μεξικό	το Μεξικό	Mexico

- Είμαι από τον Καναδά. Είμαι Καναδός (male)/Καναδή (female). I'm from Canada. I'm Canadian.
- Είμαι από την Ελλάδα. Είμαι Έλληνας (male)/Ελληνίδα (female). I'm from Greece. I'm Greek.
- Είμαι από το Μεξικό. Είμαι Μεξικάνος (male)/Μεξικάνη (female). I'm from Mexico. I'm Mexican.

Lesson 4

Verb: είμαι (Negative)

We change a verb to the negative form by adding the negative particle δεν (δεν)* in front of the verb.

(Εγώ) είμαι	I am	(Εγώ) δεν είμαι	I am not
-------------	------	-----------------	----------

* The negative particle δεν drops the final (ν) when the following word starts with one of the following consonants: β, γ, δ, ζ, θ, ρ, μ, ν, π, σ, φ, χ.

VERB: ΕΙΜΑΙ (NEGATIVE)

Εγώ δεν είμαι από την Αμερική.	I am not from America.
Εσύ δεν είσαι από το Μεξικό.	You are not from Mexico.
Αυτός δεν είναι από τον Καναδά.	He is not from Canada.
Αυτή δεν είναι από την Ισπανία.	She is not from Spain.
Αυτό δεν είναι από τη Γαλλία.	It is not from France.

Εμείς δεν είμαστε από την Αμερική.	We are not from America.
Εσείς είστε /είσαστε από το Μεξικό.	You are not from Mexico.
Αυτοί δεν είναι από την Ελλάδα.	They are not from Greece.
Αυτές δεν είναι από την Ελλάδα.	
Αυτά δεν είναι από την Ελλάδα.	

Verb: είμαι (Question)

We change a verb to the question form by changing the tone of our voice and putting the question mark (?) at the end.

(Εγώ) είμαι	I am	(Εγώ) είμαι;	Am I?
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Verb: είμαι (Question)

(Εγώ) είμαι γιατρός;	Am I a doctor?
(Εσύ) είσαι καθηγήτρια;	Are you a professor?
(Αυτός) είναι οδηγός;	Is he a driver?
(Αυτή) είναι δασκάλα;	Is she a teacher?
(Αυτό) είναι βιβλίο;	Is this a book?

(Εμείς) είμαστε γιατροί;	Are we doctors?
(Εσείς) είστε καθηγητές;	Are you professors?
(Αυτοί) είναι οδηγοί;	Are they drivers?
(Αυτές) είναι δασκάλες;	Are they teachers?
(Αυτά) είναι βιβλία;	Are these books?

This appendix section offers a clear, practical reference for two foundational grammar concepts, perfect for reinforcing learning from the main lessons or for quick review.

Students explore how Greek cases shape sentence meaning, focusing on subjects and direct objects. Real-life vocabulary like countries and personal identity keeps the grammar grounded in everyday use. Charts, examples, and side-by-side translations make this an accessible go-to for both classroom use and independent study.

This section breaks down how to form negatives and questions with the verb είμαι ("to be"), giving learners the tools to say who they are or aren't, and to ask key personal questions. With pronunciation tips and real-world phrases, students build confidence in both grammar and spoken communication.