

● LEARN ● EVERYDAY GREEK

Greek Language Basics

Essential vocabulary and more
to develop your communication skills
in Greek.

Irene J. Karageorgou

GREEK
TALK ●●

THE FIRST PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE GREEK LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN THE WORLD

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Essential vocabulary and more to develop your communication skills in Greek.

**All you need to know about
Greece and Greek culture.**

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IRENE J. KARAGEORGOY

Greek Language Basics

Text translation, editing: Tina Karagianni

To all foreign visitors who really
want to get to know
my country,
Greece.

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BOOK DESCRIPTION

The book you are holding is a starting point for those who want to gain command of the Greek language, understand the Greek soul and be initiated into the Greek culture. It is a groundbreaking travel guide to Greece and at the same time it is a communication and pronunciation guide, an understanding-the-Greek-culture guide and a guide that offers practical tips for every chaday life in Greece.

It is a **communication guide** because it includes useful words and phrases as well as extra Greek vocabulary that can be used by foreign language speaking visitors in Greece to cover basic communication needs such as speaking and understanding Greek. This will help them deal with everyday language challenges successfully and with confidence while in Greece.

It is a **pronunciation guide** as all words are presented in both their written form and pronunciation. International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)*symbols are used so that words are pronounced as accurately as possible. This will help speakers be precise and avoid misunderstandings due to errors in pronunciation. Anyothertranscriptionofphoneticsymbolsisarbitrary.

It is a **guide in the Greek culture** because it provides information about the customs and traditions, the mentality and everyday life routines of modern Greeks helping visitors to get accustomed to, understand and decode the Greek way of life and behaviour.

Finally, it is a **practical guide** as it offers a wide array of additional useful tips about everyday life that complete what one needs to know before and during their visit to Greece, in order to experience a pleasant stay.

Learners can also find extra practice exercises for every Unit in order to test themselves and see what they have learned.

** The IPA is a system of phonetic notation. It was devised by the International Phonetic Association as a standardized system of speech sounds and is based mainly on Latin and partially Greek script. The IPA symbols can be used to present the pronunciation of each word in any language. In this book the IPA symbols are used to explain the pronunciation ofGreek words with accuracy.The IPA symbols that you will learn in Units 1, 2 and 3 of the book are a one-to-one correspondence between the symbols and the sounds found in the Greek language.*

THEMATIC UNITS

Greetings & Goodbyes
Addressing people
Common Words & Phrases
Numbers
Time
Time words & expressions
Dates
Days
Months
Zodiac signs
Seasons
Weather
Question words

Common questions
Directions
It's all Greek to me
In an emergency
Wishes

BOOK STRUCTURE

There are 17 units in the book with helpful vocabulary and tips that cover 14 different situation in which you may find yourself during your stay in Greece. In the **first part** you can find useful words and phrases, information about the Greek culture and practical tips that follow the theme of each unit. The **second part** offers extra vocabulary while in the **third part** you can find practice exercises to check your knowledge.

UNIT STRUCTURE

Each unit is independent; it is not connected with the previous or the following unit and can be studied separately. At the beginning of each unit (orange board) you can find a **summary** of the unit which is then followed by a **detailed presentation** (vocabulary, phrases, sentences). At the end of the unit (purple board) you can find comprehensive **examples**. Rich cultural **information** and useful **tips** along with relevant icons complete the theme of each unit.

HOW TO READ THE BOOK

The bold blue IPA symbols in brackets represent the pronunciation of the Greek words, modified to suit the needs of the book.

e.g. [kaliméra]

The bold red italics are used for the English words, phrases and sentences that are translated into Greek and the Greek pronunciation is given.

e.g. *Good morning.* [kaliméra]

The black fonts are used for the translated words, phrases and sentences into Greek.

e.g. *Good morning.* [kaliméra] Καλημέρα.

Notes

- For borrowed words, the pronunciation closest to the original was selected.
e.g. For the word *champagne* the transcription is [sɑmpáña]
- For English words used with the original pronunciation, the spelling used in brackets is also in English.
e.g. *What is your e-mail address?* [pɔ́ ó íne to e-mail su?]
- The parentheses in italic black font inside the brackets include:
 - The number symbol of the preceding number word.
e.g. *every 5 minutes*: [káθe pénde (5) leptá]
 - Symbols with different pronunciation from the written word.
e.g. *"I don't know."* is written «Δεν ξέρω.» in Greek but pronounced: [ðé(n)gzéro]

Accent mark

The accent mark is placed over the stressed vowel. One-syllable words which do not carry an accent mark according to Greek grammar rules, are transcribed with an accent mark when the vowel is stressed in pronunciation.

e.g. Τι είπατε; [tí ípes]

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning	Abbreviation	Meaning
<i>sing.</i>	singular	<i>informal, sing.</i>	informal, singular
<i>pl.</i>	plural	<i>n.</i>	neutral
<i>sing. form</i>	singular form	<i>m.</i>	male
<i>pl. form</i>	plural form	<i>f.</i>	female

WHO IS THE BOOK FOR

This book is for those who love Greece and want to become acquainted with the country itself, as well as its language, history and culture. For those who want to live the experience of travelling around Greece and enjoy a cultural “adventure”. For those who want to be able to have satisfactory day-to-day communication during their stay in Greece. For those who want to communicate more effectively with their Greek friends, relatives or business associates.

ICONS USED IN THE BOOK

	extra vocabulary
	useful information
	useful tips
	word origin, word etymology, meaning
	traditions and customs
	idioms
	grammar and pronunciation rules
	see glossary
	emergency phone numbers
	unit change

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Irene Karageorgou is considered an expert in teaching Greek as a foreign language. Her educational courses **“Greek for Begginers. The Complete Method. Level 1 Part 1,2,3”** and have been bought by thousands of learners. She has been teaching Greek to foereign and native speakers for more than 15 years. She is married and she has a son.

Greek pronunciation guide Part 1 (vowels, diphthongs, combinations)

Vowels: Α α, Ε ε, Η η, Ι ι, Υ υ, Ο ο, Ω ω**Vowel digraphs:** ΟΥ ου, ΑΙ αι, ΕΙ ει, ΟΙ οι, ΥΙ υι**Diphthongs:** Αἶ αῖ, ΑΗ αη, ΟΗ οη, Όι όι**Combinations:** ΑΥ αυ, ΕΥ ευ**Vowels:** Α α, Ε ε, Η η, Ι ι, Υ υ, Ο ο, Ω ω

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
A	α	[a]	<u>a</u> lmond	⇒	αλάτι	[a]láti	salt
E	ε	[e]*	<u>e</u> n	⇒	τέσσερα	[té]sɛra	four
H	η	[i]*	<u>h</u> i	⇒	μήλο	[mí]lo	apple
I	ι	1. [i]* 2. [j] 3. [x] 4. [ñ]	<u>h</u> i <u>y</u> es <u>h</u> umor <u>n</u> ew	⇒	1. ιδέα 2. καρδιά 3. μάτια 4. μια**	[i]déa [karð]já [mát]xa [mñ]á	idea heart eyes one
Y	υ	[i]*	<u>h</u> i	⇒	κύμα	[kí]ma	wave
O	ο	[o]*	<u>o</u> n	⇒	όνομα	[ón]oma	name
Ω	ω	[o]*	<u>o</u> n	⇒	ώρα	[ó]ra	time



**The cardinal number one (1) has three genders in Greek. In this case the word «μία» is the female gender.

Vowel digraphs (two vowels pronounced as one): ΟΥ ου, ΑΙ αι, ΕΙ ει, ΟΙ οι, ΥΙ υι

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
OY	ου	[u]	<u>pu</u> t	⇒	κούπα	[kú]pa	cup
AI	αι	[e]*	<u>te</u> n	⇒	και	[ké]	and
EI	ει	[i]*	<u>hi</u> t	⇒	είκοσι	[í]kosi	twenty
OI	οι	[i]*	<u>hi</u> t	⇒	οικονομία	[i]konomía	economy
YI	υι	[i]*	<u>hi</u> t	⇒	υιός	[iós]	son



- ✓ ***[e]** is represented by two Greek graphemes: ε, αι
- ✓ ***[i]** is represented by six Greek graphemes: η, ι, υ, ει, οι, υι
- ✓ ***[o]** is represented by two Greek graphemes: ο, ω

Diphthongs (two vowels pronounced as one syllable): Αἶ αῖ, ΑΗ αη, ΟΗ οη, Όι όι

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
Aĩ	αῖ	[ai]	<u>i</u> ce	⇒	γάιδαρος	[gá]iðaros	donkey
AH	αη	[ai]	<u>i</u> ce	⇒	αηδόνι	[ai]ðóni	nightingale
OH	οη	[oi]	<u>oi</u> l	⇒	βόηθα	[vói]ða	help
Όι	όι	[oi]	<u>oi</u> l	⇒	ρόιδι	[rói]ði	pomegranate

Combinations: ΑΥ αυ, ΕΥ ευ (are pronounced in two different ways)

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
AY	αυ	1. [av] 2. [af]	<u>av</u> ant-garde <u>af</u> ter	⇒	αύριο	[áv]rio	tomorrow
EY	ευ	1. [ev] 2. [ef]	<u>ev</u> er <u>ef</u> fect	⇒	αυτή	[aftí]	she
				⇒	Ευρώπη	[evró]pi	Europe
				⇒	ευχαριστώ	[efxaristó]	thanks



In the next unit you will learn the **GREEK CONSONANTS** and **HOW TO ACCENT GREEK WORDS**.

Greek pronunciation guide Part 2 (Consonants, How to accent Greek words)

Consonants: Β β, Γ γ, Δ δ, Ζ ζ, Θ θ, Κ κ, Λ λ, Μ μ, Ν ν, Ξ ξ, Π π, Ρ ρ, Σ σ ς, Τ τ, Φ φ, Χ χ, Ψ ψ
How to accent Greek words

Consonants: Β β, Γ γ, Δ δ, Ζ ζ, Θ θ, Κ κ, Λ λ, Μ μ, Ν ν, Ξ ξ, Π π, Ρ ρ, Σ σ ς, Τ τ, Φ φ, Χ χ, Ψ ψ

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
Β	β	[v]	<u>v</u> ase	⇒	βάζο	[vázɔ]	vase
Γ	γ	1. [ɣ] 2. [j]	<u>a</u> miga (Spanish) yes	⇒	γάλα	[vála]	milk
				⇒	γέρος	[jéros]	old man
Δ	δ	[ð]	<u>t</u> his	⇒	δίνω	[ðíno]	give
Ζ	ζ	[z]	<u>z</u> one	⇒	ζώνη	[zóni]	belt
Θ	θ	[θ]	<u>t</u> heater	⇒	θέατρο	[théatro]	theater
Κ	κ	1. [k] 2. [k̃]	<u>c</u> ar <u>c</u> ute	⇒	καλός	[kalós]	good
				⇒	και	[ké]	and
Λ	λ	1. [l] 2. [l̃]	<u>l</u> ogic tagliatelle	⇒	λογική	[lojiki]	logic
				⇒	ελιά	[elá]	olive
Μ	μ	[m]	<u>m</u> um	⇒	μαμά	[mamá]	mum
Ν	ν	1. [n] 2. [ñ] 3. [ŋ]	<u>n</u> ext <u>n</u> ew <u>a</u> nger	⇒	ναι	[né]	yes
				⇒	πανιά	[pañá]	sails
				⇒	άγχος	[áŋxos]	anxiety
Ξ	ξ	[ks]	<u>T</u> exas	⇒	έξι	[éksi]	six
Π	π	[p]	<u>p</u> an	⇒	πόδι	[póði]	foot
Ρ	ρ	[r]	<u>r</u> ed	⇒	Ρώμη	[rómi]	Rome
Σ*	σ	1. [s] 2. [s] 3. [z]	<u>s</u> un <u>s</u> un <u>b</u> ismuth	⇒	σήμερα	[símera]	today
	ς			⇒	καλός	[kalós]	good
				⇒	κόσμος	[kózmos]	world
Τ	τ	[t]	<u>t</u> ea	⇒	τιμή	[timí]	price
Φ	φ	[f]	<u>f</u> ast	⇒	φως	[fós]	light
Χ	χ	1. [x] 2. [x̃]	<u>l</u> och (Scottish) <u>h</u> uge	⇒	χορός	[xorós]	dance
				⇒	όχι	[óxi]	no
Ψ	ψ	[ps]	<u>l</u> ips	⇒	ψωμί	[psomí]	bread



*The letter «Σ, σ» has three different forms compared to the rest of the letters of the Greek alphabet which have two. These forms are:

1. «Σ» (upper case)
2. «σ» (lower case – inside a word)
3. «ς» (lower case – at the end of a word)



The Greek letter «Β, β» is pronounced [v] NOT [b]

The Greek letter «Ρ, ρ» is pronounced [r] NOT [p]

The Greek letter «Χ, χ» is pronounced [x], [x̃] NOT [ks]

How to accent Greek words

When you see a letter carrying this mark (´), you should pronounce this letter louder. This mark is called **[tónos]** in Greek and “accent mark” in English. Stressing Greek words is very important. If you stress a word in a wrong way its meaning will change.

For example, the Greek word «πότε» **[póte]**:

- ✓ If you stress the letter [o] «πότε» **[póte]** it means “when” **BUT**
- ✓ If you stress the letter [e] «ποτέ» **[poté]** it means “never”.



In the next unit you will learn the **CONSONANT DIGRAPHS** and the **DOUBLE CONSONANTS**.

Greek pronunciation guide Part 3 (Consonant Digraphs, double Consonants)

Consonant digraphs: ΜΠ μπ, ΝΤ ντ, ΓΚ γκ, ΓΓ γγ, ΓΧ γχ, ΤΖ τζ, ΤΣ τσ

Double consonants: ΒΒ ββ, ΚΚ κκ, ΛΛ λλ, ΜΜ μμ, ΝΝ νν, ΠΠ ππ, ΡΡ ρρ, ΣΣ σσ, ΤΤ ττ

Consonant digraphs (two consonants pronounced as one): ΜΠ μπ, ΝΤ ντ, ΓΚ γκ, ΓΓ γγ, ΓΧ γχ, ΤΖ τζ, ΤΣ τσ

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
ΜΠ	μπ	1. [b] 2. [mb] 3. [mp]	<u>b</u> ox <u>m</u> ember <u>im</u> perium	⇒	μπάλα	[bála]	ball
				⇒	κολυμπώ	[kolimbó]	swim
				⇒	σαμπάνια	[sampáña]	champagne
ΝΤ	ντ	1. [d] 2. [nd] 3. [nt]	<u>d</u> ay <u>end</u> <u>rent</u>	⇒	ντομάτα	[domáta]	tomato
				⇒	πέντε	[pénde]	five
				⇒	μέντα	[ménta]	mint
ΓΚ	γκ	1. [g] 2. [ǵ] 3. [nǵ]	<u>g</u> o <u>ǵ</u> et <u>anger</u>	⇒	γκολφ	[gólf]	golf
				⇒	γκέμι	[ǵémi]	bridle
				⇒	έγκυος	[énǵios]	pregnant
ΓΓ	γγ	1. [ŋg] 2. [ŋy] 3. [ŋj]	<u>English</u>	⇒	Αγγλία	[anglía]	England
				⇒	συγγραφέας	[sinǵraféas]	author
			<u>unused</u>	⇒	εγγενής	[enǵenís]	inherent
ΓΧ	γχ	1. [ɣx] 2. [nɣ̥]	<u>un</u> hoped <u>un</u> healthy	⇒	άγχος	[áɣxos]	anxiety
				⇒	εγχείριση	[enɣ̥irisi]	operation
ΤΖ	τζ	[dz]	<u>j</u> ee <u>p</u>	⇒	τζάκι	[dzáki]	fireplace
ΤΣ	τσ	[ts]	<u>p</u> izz <u>a</u>	⇒	τσάι	[tsái]	tea

Double consonants (one consonant used written twice and pronounced as one with the exception of «γγ»): ΒΒ ββ, ΚΚ κκ, ΛΛ λλ, ΜΜ μμ, ΝΝ νν, ΠΠ ππ, ΡΡ ρρ, ΣΣ σσ, ΤΤ ττ

Upper case	Lower case	Phonetic symbol (IPA)	Pronunciation		Greek word example	Phonetic spelling	Translation
ΒΒ	ββ	[v]	<u>v</u> ase	⇒	Σάββατο	[sávato]	Saturday
ΚΚ	κκ	[k], [k̞]	<u>c</u> ar	⇒	κόκκινο	[kók̞ino]	red
ΛΛ	λλ	[l]	<u>l</u> ogic	⇒	Ελλάδα	[eláda]	Greece
ΜΜ	μμ	[m]	<u>m</u> ap	⇒	άμμος	[ámos]	sand
ΝΝ	νν	[n]	<u>n</u> ext	⇒	Άννα	[ána]	Ann
ΠΠ	ππ	[p]	<u>p</u> an	⇒	παππούς	[papús]	grandfather
ΡΡ	ρρ	[r]	<u>r</u> ed	⇒	άρρωστος	[árostos]	sick
ΣΣ	σσ	[s]	<u>s</u> un	⇒	τέσσερα	[tésera]	four
ΤΤ	ττ	[t]	<u>t</u> ea	⇒	περιττός	[peritós]	unnecessary



When you study and understand the correspondence of IPA spelling to the pronunciation of Greek letters fully, you will be able to study this book, learn to pronounce Greek words correctly and speak Greek fluently.



You can find the letters of the Greek alphabet and their names in the Glossary, page 50.



In the next unit you will learn **GREETINGS AND GOODBYES**.

If you want to say:

- Hello!	- Fine, thank you.	- Have a nice day.
- Good morning.	- Not so good.	- Have a nice afternoon.
- Good evening.	- How about you?	- Have a nice evening.
- How are you?	- Goodbye.	- Good night.

Greetings and Responses**Hello!**

[já sas] (honorific plural)
[já su] (informal, sing.)

Γεια σας!
Γεια σου!



The word [já] which means “hello” derives from the Greek word «υγεία» [ijía] which means “health”. There are four other meanings of the word [já]:



1. [já] which means “goodbye” (when leaving)
2. [me já] (when buying something new)
3. [stin ijá mas] which means “cheers” (when drinking)
4. [jítse] which means “bless you” (when sneezing)

Good morning. (morning hours)	[kaliméra]	Καλημέρα.
Good evening. (afternoon and evening)	[kalispéra]	Καλησπέρα.
How are you?	[tí kánete?] (honorific plural) [tí kánis?] (informal, sing.)	Τι κάνετε; Τι κάνεις;
Fine, thank you.	[kalá efxaristó]	Καλά, ευχαριστώ.
Not so good.	[óxi polí kalá]	Όχι πολύ καλά.
How about you?	[esís?] (honorific plural) [esí?] (informal, sing.)	Εσείς; Εσύ;



The word [já] can be used for both “hello” and “goodbye” any time during the day.

Farewells

Goodbye.	[adío]	Αντίο.
Have a nice day. (from dawn till 12 noon)	[kaliméra]	Καλημέρα.
Have a nice afternoon. (from 12 noon till 15.00)	[kaló mesiméri]	Καλό μεσημέρι.
Have a nice afternoon. (from 15.00 till sunset)	[kaló apójevma]	Καλό απόγευμα.
Have a nice evening. (from sunset till midnight)	[kaló vráði]	Καλό βράδυ.
Good night.	[kaliníxta]	Καληνύχτα.

EXAMPLES

Hi, how are you today?	[já pós íse símera?]
I have a bad cold and I haven't been feeling well at all.	[éxo éna ásximo kríoma ke ðén esthánome καθόλου καλά]
What have you been up to?	[tí kánis aftó ton geró?]
Working a lot.	[ðulévo polí]
Long time no see...	[xróña ke zamáña]
Goodnight! Sweet dreams!	[kaliníxta] [ónira yliká]



You can find more words and phrases on **Greetings and Goodbyes** in the Glossary, on page 51 through 52. In the next unit you will learn **HOW TO ADDRESS PEOPLE IN GREEK**.

If you want to say: - Sir or Mr

- Ms or Mrs

- Miss

If you want to address an adult man, you say:

[**ķirie**]

Κύριε



To get someone's attention you can say:

"Excuse me, Sir" [**sinynómi ķirie**] or

"Excuse me Ms" [**sinynómi ķiria**]

If you want to address an adult woman, you say:

[**ķiria**]

Κυρία



In Greek we use the words [**ķirie**], [**ķiria**] before someone's first name or someone's last name when we want: a) to address them kindly, b) if they are older than us or c) because we want to show respect. When we address a friend, we use their first name only.

If you want to address a young lady or an unmarried woman, you say:

[**ķespinís**]

Δεσποινίς



Ms, Mrs

[ķiria]

Sir

[ķirie]

Miss

[ķespinís]

Mr

[ķirie]

For example:

Nick Pappas, 60 years old, businessman

1. First name

We call him [**níko**] (*Niko is his first name*), if we are friends or almost the same age.

EXAMPLE

Hi Nick!

[já su níko]

2. Mr + first name

We call him [**ķirie níko**], if we respect him and we are acquainted to him.

EXAMPLE

Hello Mr Nick!

[já sas ķirie níko]

3. Mr + last name

We call him [**ķirie papá**] (*Pappa is his last name*), if we want to show that we respect him or we want to show formality.

EXAMPLE

Hello Mr Papa!

[já sas ķirie papá]

Maria Pappa, 50 years old, teacher

1. First name

We call her [**maría**] (*Maria is her first name*), if we are friends or almost the same age.

EXAMPLE

Hi Maria!

[já su maría]

2. Ms + first name

We call her [**ķiria maría**], if we respect her and we are acquainted to her.

EXAMPLE

Hello Ms Maria!

[já sas ķiria maría]

3. Ms + last name

We call her [**ķiria papá**] (*Pappa is her last name*), if we want to show that we respect her or we want to show formality.

EXAMPLE

Hello Ms Papa!

[já sas ķiria papá]

EXAMPLES

Excuse me, Sir. Do you know what the time is?

Mr. John, will you come to our home for lunch?

Excuse me Ms, may I ask you something?

Can I talk to Ms Papa?

I would like to introduce miss Helen to you.

Can I call you by your first name?

Yes, call by my first name!

Maria, where are you going tonight?

[sinynómi ķirie] [ksérete tí óra íne?]

[ķirie John θa érθete sto spíti mas ja fajitó?]

[sinynómi ķiria boró ná sas rotíso káti?]

[boró ná milíso me tiη giría papá?]

[θa íθela ná sas sistíso ti ķespinída Helen]

[boró ná sas miláo ston enikó?]

[né fisiká mílisé mu ston enikó]

[pú θa pás to vráði María?]



You can find more words and phrases on **How to address people** in the Glossary, on page 52 through 53. In the next unit you will learn **COMMON WORDS AND PHRASES** in Greek.

If you want to say:

- yes	- I don't know.	- Sorry.	- It doesn't matter.	- You're welcome.
- no	- We'll see.	- Excuse me.	- Don't worry.	- Here you go.
- maybe	- I am sorry.	- No problem.	- Please.	- Thank you.

If you want to say:

yes	[né]	ναι
no	[óxi]	όχι
maybe	[ísos]	ίσως
I don't know.	[ðé(n) gzéro]	Δεν ξέρω.
We'll see.	[θa ðúme]	Θα δούμε.
I am sorry.	[lipáme]	Λυπάμαι.
Sorry.	[siɣnómi]	Συγγνώμη.
Excuse me.	[me siɣxoríte] (honorific plural) [me siɣxorís] (informal, sing.) (a. to get someone's attention b. to get past someone who is in your way c. to say you are sorry d. to ask someone to repeat what was said)	Με συγχωρείτε. Με συγχωρείς.
No problem.	[kanéna próvlima]	Κανένα πρόβλημα.
It doesn't matter.	[ðé(m) birázi]	Δεν πειράζει.
Don't worry.	[min anisiχíte] (honorific plural) [min anisiχís] (informal, sing.)	Μην ανησυχείτε. Μην ανησυχείς.
Please.	[parakaló]	Παρακαλώ.
You're welcome.	[parakaló]	Παρακαλώ.
Here you go.	[oríste]	Ορίστε.
Thank you.	[efxaristó]	Ευχαριστώ.



[efxaristó] vs. [efxaristúme]

If you're not alone, use [efxaristúme] which means "We thank you!". If you're alone use [efxaristó] which means "I thank you!".



The word [parakaló] which means "You're welcome" is used as a response to [efxaristó] which means "Thank you". Another way to respond to [efxaristó], is the expression [ná ste kalá] which means "Be in good health!".



In some cases when you say [efxaristó] you might hear someone respond with [eyó efxaristó] which means "I thank you!".

EXAMPLES

Please, can you help me?	[sas parakaló boríte ná me voiθísete?]
Yes, what would you like?	[né tí θa θέlate?]
Excuse me! Could I ask you something?	[siɣnómi boró na sas káno mía erótisi?]
Excuse me, can you let me through?	[siɣnómi boró ná peráso?]
I am sorry for being late.	[me siɣxoríte pu árjisa]
It's ok, don't worry.	[ðé(m) birázi min anisiχíte]
Thank you very much.	[sas exaristó polí]
You're welcome.	[parakaló]



You can find more words and phrases on **Common words and phrases** in the Glossary, on page 53 through 59. **In the next unit you will learn the NUMBERS.**

Cardinal Numbers: 0 - 19
Cardinal Numbers: 20 - 190

Cardinal Numbers: 200 - 900
Cardinal Numbers: 1,000 - 1,000,000,000

Ordinal Numbers
Fractions

info Greeks follow the international numeric system, with the symbols 1,2,3,4 etc.



Both ordinal and cardinal numbers are adjectives and as such, have 3 genders. But not all of them have a different type. Only numbers one, three and four have a different type.

Cardinal Numbers: 0 - 19

0	zero	[miðén] (for all 3 genders)	μηδέν
1	one	[éna] (n.), [énas] (m.), [mía] (f.)	ένα, ένας, μία
2	two	[ðío] (for all 3 genders)	δύο
3	three	[tría] (n.), [trís] (m., f.)	τρία, τρεις
4	four	[tésera] (n.), [téseris] (m., f.)	τέσσερα, τέσσερις
5	five	[pénde] (for all 3 genders)	πέντε
6	six	[éksi] (for all 3 genders)	έξι
7	seven	[eptá] (for all 3 genders)	επτά
8	eight	[októ] (for all 3 genders)	οκτώ
9	nine	[enéa] (for all 3 genders)	εννέα
10	ten	[déka] (for all 3 genders)	δέκα
11	eleven	[éndeka] (for all 3 genders)	έντεκα
12	twelve	[ðódeka] (for all 3 genders)	δώδεκα



Numbers 13 to 19 are compound words, formed by the numeral word “ten” (10) plus the word representing the second digit. For instance, number “thirteen” (13) in Greek is [ðekatría], a compound word formed by the numeral word “ten” (10) [déka] and the numeral word “three” (3) [tría].

13	thirteen	[ðekatría] (n.), [ðekatrís] (m., f.)	δεκατρία, δεκατρείς
14	fourteen	[ðekatésera] (n.) [ðekatéseris] (m., f.)	δεκατέσσερα δεκατέσσερις
15	fifteen	[ðekapénde] (for all 3 genders)	δεκαπέντε
16	sixteen	[ðekaéksi] (for all 3 genders)	δεκαέξι
17	seventeen	[ðekaeptá] (for all 3 genders)	δεκαεπτά
18	eighteen	[ðekaoktó] (for all 3 genders)	δεκαοκτώ
19	nineteen	[ðekaenéa] (for all 3 genders)	δεκαεννέα

Cardinal Numbers: 20 - 190

20	twenty	[íkosi]	είκοσι
21	twenty-one	[íkosi éna] (n.), [íkosi énas] (m.) [íkosi mía] (f.)	είκοσι ένα, είκοσι ένας, είκοσι μία
22	twenty-two	[íkosi ðío] (for all 3 genders)	είκοσι δύο
30	thirty	[triánda] (for all 3 genders)	τριάντα
40	forty	[saránda] (for all 3 genders)	σαράντα
50	fifty	[penínda] (for all 3 genders)	πενήντα
60	sixty	[eksínda] (for all 3 genders)	εξήντα
70	seventy	[evðomínda] (for all 3 genders)	εβδομήντα
80	eighty	[ogðónda] (for all 3 genders)	ογδόντα
90	ninety	[enenínda] (for all 3 genders)	ενενήντα
100	one hundred	[ekató] (for all 3 genders)	εκατό
101	a hundred and one	[ekatón éna] (n.), [ekatón énas] (m.), [ekatón mía] (f.)	εκατόν ένα, εκατόν ένας, εκατόν μία

111	<i>a hundred and eleven</i>	[ekatón éndeka]	εκατόν έντεκα
120	<i>a hundred and twenty</i>	[ekatón íkosi]	εκατόν είκοσι
130	<i>a hundred and thirty</i>	[ekatón triánda]	εκατόν τριάντα
190	<i>a hundred and ninety</i>	[ekatón enenínda]	εκατόν ενενήντα



The word for “one hundred” is [ekató] but every number between 101 and 199 uses the form [ekatón], with an extra [n] at the end.



Cardinal numbers 1-20 are single-word nouns.

Cardinal Numbers: 200 - 900

200	<i>two hundred</i>	[ðjakósxa] (n.) [ðjakósi] (m.) [ðjakósxes] (f.)	διακόσια διακόσιοι διακόσιες
300	<i>three hundred</i>	[triakósxa] (n.) [triakósi] (m.) [triakósxes] (f.)	τριακόσια τριακόσιοι τριακόσιες
400	<i>four hundred</i>	[tetrakósxa] (n.) [tetrakósi] (m.) [tetrakósxes] (f.)	τετρακόσια τετρακόσιοι τετρακόσιες
500	<i>five hundred</i>	[pendakósxa] (n.) [pendakósi] (m.) [pendakósxes] (f.)	πεντακόσια πεντακόσιοι πεντακόσιες
600	<i>six hundred</i>	[eksakósxa] (n.) [eksakósi] (m.) [eksakósxes] (f.)	εξακόσια εξακόσιοι εξακόσιες
700	<i>seven hundred</i>	[eptakósxa] (n.) [eptakósi] (m.) [eptakósxes] (f.)	επτακόσια επτακόσιοι επτακόσιες
800	<i>eight hundred</i>	[oktakósxa] (n.) [oktakósi] (m.) [oktakósxes] (f.)	οκτακόσια οκτακόσιοι οκτακόσιες
900	<i>nine hundred</i>	[eñakósxa] (n.) [eñakósi] (m.) [eñakósxes] (f.)	εννιακόσια εννιακόσιοι εννιακόσιες

Cardinal Numbers: 1,000 - 1,000,000,000

1,000	<i>one thousand</i>	[xífa] (n.) [xíli] (m.) [xífes] (f.)	χίλια χίλιοι χίλιες
2,000	<i>two thousand</i>	[ðío xífaðes]	δύο χιλιάδες
10,000	<i>ten thousand</i>	[ðéka xífaðes]	δέκα χιλιάδες
20,000	<i>twenty thousand</i>	[íkosi xífaðes]	είκοσι χιλιάδες
100,000	<i>one hundred thousand</i>	[ekató xífaðes]	εκατό χιλιάδες
1,000,000	<i>one million</i>	[éna ekatomírio]	ένα εκατομμύριο
2,000,000	<i>two million</i>	[ðío ekatomíria]	δύο εκατομμύρια
1,000,000,000	<i>one billion</i>	[éna ðisekatomírio]	ένα δισεκατομμύριο



A dot is used to divide large numbers into groups of three figures; thus Greek 1.234.567 corresponds to British and US 1,234,567. A comma is used to separate an integer from a decimal whereas English uses a dot (decimal point); thus Greek 34,45 corresponds to British and American 34.45.

A dot is used to separate the figures of multi digit numbers into groups of three starting from the right. We do not use a dot with four-digit numbers or dates.



If you want to read a decimal number, you should pronounce the word “comma” [kóma] between the two parts of the number. For example: “1.2” is [éna kóma ðío] in Greek and is written «1,2».

Ordinal Numbers

1 st	[prótos] (m.), [próti] (f.), [próto] (n.)	1 ^{ος}	πρώτος, πρώτη, πρώτο
2 nd	[dēfteros] (m.), [dēfteri] (f.), [dēftero] (n.)	2 ^{ος}	δεύτερος, δεύτερη, δεύτερο
3 rd	[trítos] (m.), [tríti] (f.), [tríto] (n.)	3 ^{ος}	τρίτος, τρίτη, τρίτο
4 th	[tétartos] (m.), [tétarti] (f.), [tétarto] (n.)	4 ^{ος}	τέταρτος, τέταρτη, τέταρτο
5 th	[pémτος] (m.), [pémti] (f.), [pémto] (n.)	5 ^{ος}	πέμπτος, πέμπτη, πέμπτο
6 th	[éktos] (m.), [ékti] (f.), [ékto] (n.)	6 ^{ος}	έκτος, έκτη, έκτο
7 th	[énðomos] (m.), [énðomi] (f.), [énðomo] (n.)	7 ^{ος}	έβδομος, έβδομη, έβδομο
8 th	[óγðoos] * (m.), [óγðoi] (f.), [óγðoo] (n.)	8 ^{ος}	όγδοος, όγδοη, όγδοο
9 th	[énatos] (m.), [énati] (f.), [énato] (n.)	9 ^{ος}	ένατος, ένατη, ένατο
10 th	[dékatos] (m.), [dékati] (f.), [dékato] (n.)	10 ^{ος}	δέκατος, δέκατη, δέκατο
11 th	[endékatos] (m.), [endékati] (f.), [endékato] (n.)	11 ^{ος}	εντέκατος, εντέκατη, εντέκατο
12 th	[ðoðékatos] (m.), [ðoðékati] (f.), [ðoðékato] (n.)	12 ^{ος}	δωδέκατος, δωδέκατη, δεωδέκατο
13 th	[dékatos trítos] (m.), [dékati tríti] (f.), [dékato tríto] (n.)	13 ^{ος}	δέκατος τρίτος, δέκατη τρίτη, δέκατο τρίτο
20 th	[ikostós] (m.), [ikostí] (f.), [ikostó] (n.)	20 ^{ος}	εικοστός, εικοστή, εικοστό
30 th	[triakostós] (m.), [triakostí] (f.), [triakostó] (n.)	30 ^{ος}	τριακοστός, τριακοστή, τριακοστό



number	[aríthmós]	over	[páno]
numbers	[aríthmí]	under	[káto]
once	[mía forá]	more than	[perisótero apó]
twice	[díio forés]	less than	[liyótero apó]



* Both [o]s are pronounced.

Fractions

½	a half	[misó]	μισό
⅓	a third	[éna tríto]	ένα τρίτο
¼	a quarter	[éna tétarto]	ένα τέταρτο
⅔	two thirds	[díio tríta]	δύο τρίτα
¾	three quarters	[tría tétarta]	τρία τέταρτα
1½	one and a half	[éna kē misó]	ένα και μισό



plus (+)	[sín]	multiplied by (x)	[epí]
minus (-)	[plín]	divided by (÷)	[ðiá]
equals (=)	[íson]	percent (%)	[epí tis ekató]

EXAMPLES

1,250 (one thousand, two hundred and fifty)	[xílla ðjakósxa penínda (1250)]
This is my first time in Greece.	[íne i próti (1st) forá pú érxome stin eláða]
There are about five thousand people.	[ipárxun perípu pénde xílláðes (5000) ánthropi]
I've seen this movie four times.	[éxo dí aftí ti(n) denía téseris (4) forés]
It's November the twelfth.	[íne ðóðeka (12) noemvríu]
He finished first in the race.	[termátise prótos (1st) ston agóna]
Temperature today will drop to minus 10.	[símera i ðermokrasía tha pési stuz míon ðéka (-10)]
We will have fifty per cent discount tomorrow.	[ávrio tha éxume ékptosi penínda tis ekató (50%)]
A four-month-old baby.	[éna moró tesáron (4) minón]



You can find more words and phrases on **Numbers** in the Glossary, on page 59 through 60. In the next unit you will learn **HOW TO TELL THE TIME**.

Words: hour(s), minute(s), second(s), past, το, ο' clock, half past, quarter past, quarter to.

If you want to ask or say:

- What time is it?	- It's quarter to one	- It's twenty past three	- It's twenty to four
- It's one o'clock	- It's five past three	- It's twenty-five past three	- It's quarter to four
- It's quarter past one	- It's ten past three	- It's half past three	- It's ten to four
- It's half past one	- It's quarter past three	- It's twenty-five to four	- It's five to four

If you want to say:

hour(s)	[óra] (sing.), [óres] (pl.)	ώρα, ώρες
minute(s)	[leptó] (sing.), [leptá] (pl.)	λεπτό, λεπτά
second	[ðefterólepto] (sing.)	δευτερόλεπτο
seconds	[ðefterólepta] (pl.)	δευτερόλεπτα
past	[ké]	και
to	[pará]	παρά
o' clock	[akrivós]	ακριβώς
half past	[ké misí]	και μισή
quarter past	[ké tétarto]	και τέταρτο
quarter to	[pará tétarto]	παρά τέταρτο

If you want to ask "What time is it?" you say:

[tí óra íne?]

Τι ώρα είναι;

info

Quiet hours

1st April to 30 September: 15:00-17:30 and 23:00-07:00.

1st October to 31st March: 15:30-17:30 and 22:00-07:30.

info

If you want to find the current local time in Greece, you can go to the [webpage time.is/Greece](http://time.is/Greece) or you can dial **14814** from any landline or mobile phone in Greece to get the time, the day of the week and the date.

info

Greece is 7 hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time, 2 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time and 1 hour ahead of Central European Time.

If you want to say "It's one o'clock", you say:

If you want to say "It's quarter past one", you say:

[íne mía akrivós]

Είναι μία ακριβώς

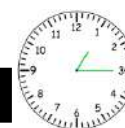
13:00



[íne mía ké tétarto]

Είναι μία και τέταρτο

13:15



If you want to say "It's half past one", you say:

If you want to say "It's quarter to one", you say:

[íne mía ké misí]

Είναι μία και μισή

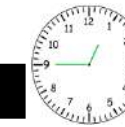
13:30



[íne mía pará tétarto]

Είναι μία παρά τέταρτο

12:45



✓ When we use number "one" (1) [éna] to tell the time in Greek we say [mía] NOT [éna].

For example: It's one o'clock. [íne mía akrivós]

✓ When we use number "three" (3) [tría] to tell the time in Greek we say [trís] NOT [tría].

For example: It's three o'clock. [íne trís akrivós]

✓ When we use number "four" (4) [tésera] to tell the time in Greek we say [téseris] NOT [tésera].

For example: It's four o'clock. [íne téseris akrivós]

If you want to say "It's five past three", you say:

If you want to say "It's ten past three", you say:

[íne trís ké pénde]

Είναι τρεις και πέντε

15:05



[íne trís ké dhéka]

Είναι τρεις και δέκα

15:10



If you want to say “*It’s quarter past three*”, you say:

[íne trís k̃é tétarto]

Είναι τρεις και τέταρτο

15:15



If you want to say “*It’s twenty past three*”, you say:

[íne trís k̃é íkosi]

Είναι τρεις και είκοσι

15:20



If you want to say “*It’s twenty-five past three*”, you say:

[íne trís k̃é íkosi pénde]

Είναι τρεις και είκοσι πέντε

15:25

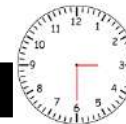


If you want to say “*It’s half past three*”, you say:

[íne trís k̃é misí]

Είναι τρεις και μισή

15:30



If you want to say “*It’s twenty-five to four*”, you say:

[íne téseris pará íkosi pénde]

Είναι τέσσερις παρά είκοσι πέντε

15:35



If you want to say “*It’s twenty to four*”, you say:

[íne téseris pará íkosi]

Είναι τέσσερις παρά είκοσι

15:40



When we tell the time we use [sti] (for “one”) and [stis] (for other numbers) along with the feminine accusative of the cardinal numeral.

For example: “At one.” [sti mia] - “At six.” [stis eksi]



[pará]: used to tell the minutes before the hour specified (note that the word order is the opposite of that in English).

If you want to say “*It’s quarter to four*”, you say:

[íne téseris pará tétarto]

Είναι τέσσερις παρά τέταρτο

15:45



If you want to say “*It’s ten to four*”, you say:

[íne téseris pará déka]

Είναι τέσσερις παρά δέκα

15:50



If you want to say “*It’s five to four*”, you say:

[íne téseris pará pénde]

Είναι τέσσερις παρά πέντε

15:55



In order to determine the time of day we are talking about, we use:

[to proí] in the morning

[to vráði] in the evening

[to mesiméri] at noon

[to apójevma] in the afternoon



It’s twelve.

[íne ðóðeka]

It’s twelve o’ clock.

[íne ðóðeka akrivós]

It’s twelve noon.

[íne ðóðeka to mesiméri]

It’s twelve midnight.

[íne ðóðeka ta mesánixta]

It’s midnight.

[íne mesánixta]



a.m.

π. μ.

[pró mesimvrías] (before noon)

p.m.

μ. μ.

[metá mesimvrían] (after noon)

EXAMPLES

What time is it?

[tí óra íne?]

It’s close to midnight.

[kondévi mesánixta]

What time are we leaving?

[tí óra tha fíyume?]

Around seven.

[katá tis eptá]

I am leaving in half an hour.

[tha fíyo se misí óra]

How long until we get to Athens?

[sé pósi óra tha ftásume stin aθína?]

In 15 minutes.

[se ðekapénde leptá]

Wake me up at 8.

[ksípna me stis oxtó]



You can find more words and phrases on *Telling the time* in the Glossary, on page 60 through 64. In the next unit you will learn **TIME WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS**.

Words and Phrases: *when, never, rarely, always, now, immediately, soon, then, before, a little while ago, shortly, after, later, earlier, until, today, morning, noon, afternoon, evening, night, tonight, yesterday, the day before yesterday, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, this year, last year, next year.*

If you want to say:

when	[póte], [ótan]	πότε, όταν
never	[poté]	ποτέ
rarely	[spánia]	σπάνια
always	[pánda]	πάντα
now	[tóra]	τώρα
immediately	[amésos]	αμέσως
soon	[síndoma]	σύντομα
then	[tóte]	τότε
before	[prín]	πριν
a little while ago	[prín apó líyo]	πριν από λίγο
shortly	[se líyo]	σε λίγο
after	[metá]	μετά
later	[aryótera]	αργότερα
earlier	[norítera]	νωρίτερα
until	[méxri]	μέχρι
today	[símera]	σήμερα
morning	[proí]	πρωί
noon	[mesiméri]	μεσημέρι
afternoon	[apójevma]	απόγευμα
evening	[vráði]	βράδυ
night	[níxta]	νύχτα
tonight	[apópse]	απόψε
yesterday	[xtés]	χτες
the day before yesterday	[proxtés]	προχτές
tomorrow	[ávrio]	αύριο
the day after tomorrow	[meθávrio]	μεθαύριο
this year	[fétos]	φέτος
last year	[périsi]	πέρυσι
next year	[tu xrónu]	του χρόνου

EXAMPLES

Shall we meet at noon tomorrow?	[na sinandiθúme ávrio stiz θóðeka to mesiméri?]
Will I see you in the evening?	[θα se θó to vráði?]
I will go shopping in the morning.	[θα páo ja psóña to proí]
I work in the afternoon.	[θulévo to apójevma]
I will be there in a while.	[θα íme eķí se líyo]
Can we talk now?	[borúme ná milísyme tóra?]
He left a while ago.	[éfije prín apó líyo]



You can find more words and phrases on **Time words and expressions** in the Glossary, on page 63 through 64. **In the next unit you will learn HOW TO DEFINE THE DATE.**

Words and phrases: AD, BC, date(s), year(s), this year, next year, last year, leap year, decade(s), century(-ies), March 22nd, Tuesday, May 22nd, on January 8, in 2020, in the 21st century, at the beginning of..., in mid-..., at the end of..., by the end of

If you want to ask or say: - What is the date today? - Today is... .

If you want to say:

AD	[metá xristú]	μ.Χ. (μετά Χριστού)
BC	[pró xristú]	π.Χ. (προ Χριστού)
date	[imerominía] (sing.)	ημερομηνία
dates	[imerominíes] (pl.)	ημερομηνίες
year(s)	[étos] (sing.), [éti] (pl.)	έτος, έτη
this year	[fétos]	φέτος
next year	[to epómeno étos]	το επόμενο έτος
last year	[to proiγúmeno étos]	το προηγούμενο έτος
leap year	[dísekto étos]	δίσεκτο έτος
decade(s)	[ðekaetía] (sing.), [ðekaetíes] (pl.)	δεκαετία, δεκαετίες
century(-ies)	[eónas] (sing.), [eónes] (pl.)	αιώνας, αιώνες
March 22nd	[íkosi ðío martíu]	είκοσι δύο Μαρτίου
Tuesday, May 22nd	[tríti íkosi ðío maíu]	Τρίτη, είκοσι δύο Μαΐου
On January 8.	[stis októ ianuariú]	Στις οκτώ Ιανουαρίου.
In 2020.	[to ðío xilíádes íkosi]	Το δύο χιλιάδες είκοσι.
In the 21st century.	[ton ikostó próto eóna]	Τον εικοστό πρώτο (21 ^ο) αιώνα.
At the beginning of...	[stis arxés tu...]	Στις αρχές του...
In mid-...	[sta mésa tu...]	Στα μέσα του...
At the end of ...	[sta téli tu...]	Στα τέλη του...
By the end of ...	[méxri to télos tu...]	Μέχρι το τέλος του...

If you want to ask “*What is the date today?*” you say:

[tí imerominía éxume símera?]

Τι ημερομηνία έχουμε σήμερα;

info

The date in Greek is written in the form of day-month-year.

For example: March 22, 2058 is written 22/3/2058.

If you want to say “*Today is... .*”, you say:

[símera éxume...]

Σήμερα έχουμε... .

EXAMPLE

Today is the 3rd of December.

[símera éxume trís ðekemvriú]

EXAMPLES

What's the date today?	[tí imerominía éxume símera?]
Today is the 1 st of February.	[símera éxume próti fevruariú]
What was the date yesterday?	[póso íxame xtés?]
It was the 1 st of February yesterday.	[xtés íxame próti fevruariú]
When did you come to Greece?	[póte írthes stin eláða?]
I came to Greece in 2015.	[írtha stin eláða to ðío xilíádes ðekapéndē]



You can find more words and phrases on **Dates** in the Glossary, on page 64 through 65. In the next unit you will learn **THE DAYS OF THE WEEK, THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR AND THE ZODIAC SIGNS.**

Days – Months – Zodiac signs

Words: day(s), Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, month(s), January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December, zodiac sign(s), Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricorn, Aquarius, Pisces.

If you want to ask or say:

- What day is it today? - It is...today. - What day was it yesterday? - It was...yesterday.
 - What day will it be tomorrow? - It will be...tomorrow. - What month is it? - It is... .

Days of the week

day(s)	[iméra] (sing.), [iméres] (pl.)	ημέρα, ημέρες
Monday	[ðeftéra]	Δευτέρα
Tuesday	[tríti]	Τρίτη
Wednesday	[tetárti]	Τετάρτη
Thursday	[pémti]	Πέμπτη
Friday	[parasķeví]	Παρασκευή
Saturday	[sávato]	Σάββατο
Sunday	[ķirjakí]	Κυριακή

 **Sunday** is the first day of the week. It is a day of rest, dedicated to God worship by the Christians. **Monday** is the second day of the week, after Sunday, but the first day of the working week.

Months of the year

month(s)	[mínas] (sing.), [mínes] (pl.)	μήνας, μήνες
January	[ianuários]	Ιανουάριος
February	[fevruários]	Φεβρουάριος
March	[mártios]	Μάρτιος
April	[aprílios]	Απρίλιος
May	[máios]	Μάιος
June	[iúnios]	Ιούνιος
July	[iúlios]	Ιούλιος
August	[ávγustos]	Αύγουστος
September	[septémvrios]	Σεπτέμβριος
October	[októvrios]	Οκτώβριος
November	[noémvrios]	Νοέμβριος
December	[ðeķémvrios]	Δεκέμβριος

Zodiac signs

zodiac sign(s)	[zóðio] (sing.), [zóðia] (pl.)	ζώδιο, ζώδια
Aries	[kriós]	Κριός
Taurus	[távros]	Ταύρος
Gemini	[ðíðimos]	Δίδυμος
Cancer	[karķínos]	Καρκίνος
Leo	[léon]	Λέων
Virgo	[parθένos]	Παρθένος
Libra	[ziγós]	Ζυγός
Scorpio	[skorpḗós]	Σκορπιός
Sagittarius	[toksótis]	Τοξότης

Capricorn	[eγóķeros]	Αιγόκερως
Aquarius	[iðroxóos]	Υδροχόος
Pisces	[ixθís]	Ιχθύς

If you want to ask “**What day is it today?**” you say:

[tí méra íne símera?]

Τι μέρα είναι σήμερα;

If you want to say “**It is...today.**”, you say:

[símera íne...]

Σήμερα είναι... .

EXAMPLE

It is Tuesday today.

[símera íne tríti]

If you want to ask “**What day will it be tomorrow?**” you say:

[tí méra θa íne ávrio?]

Τι μέρα θα είναι αύριο;

If you want to say “**It will be...tomorrow.**”, you say:

[ávrio θa íne...]

Αύριο, θα είναι... .

EXAMPLE

It will be Tuesday tomorrow.

[ávrio θa íne tríti]

If you want to ask “**What day was it yesterday?**” you say:

[tí méra ítan xtés?]

Τι μέρα ήταν χτες;

If you want to say “**It was...yesterday.**”, you say:

[xtés ítan...]

Χτες ήταν... .

EXAMPLE

It was Tuesday yesterday.

[xtés ítan tríti]

If you want to ask “**What month is it?**” you say:

[tí mína éxume?]

Τι μήνα έχουμε;

If you want to say “**It is... .**”, you say:

[éxume...]

Έχουμε... .



March bracelet [mártis]

On 1st March it is customary for mothers to braid bracelets for their children. These bracelets are called [mártis]. They are made of red and white thread and are tied around the wrists of the children. It is believed that the children who wear these bracelets are protected and don't get their cheeks burned by the early spring sun.

EXAMPLES

Would you like to go for coffee on Sunday noon?

[θa íθeles na páme ja kafé tiη girjaķí to mesiméri?]

What are you doing on Monday?

[tí kánis ti ðeftéra?]

I'm playing tennis on Monday.

[θa páo ja ténis ti ðeftéra]

We will stay in Greece until the end of October.

[θa mínume stin eláða méxri téli oktovríu]

What's your star sign?

[tí zóðio íse?]

I'm an Aries.

[íme kriós]



You can find more words and phrases on **The Days of the week, the Months of the year and the Zodiac signs** in the Glossary, on page 65 through 66. **In the next unit you will learn how to talk about THE SEASONS AND THE WEATHER.**

Words: season(s), summer, autumn, winter, spring, weather, weather conditions, weather report, temperature(s), heat, cold, sun, cloud(s), wind(s), fog, drizzle, rain(s), storm(s), lightning, hail, snow, sleet, humidity.

If you want to ask or say:

- What's the weather like?
- It's.../It will be.../It was hot, cold, chilly, sunny, cloudy, windy, foggy, raining, snowing, freezing, cool.
- There will be rain, snow.
- There is.../There will be.../There was a heat wave.
- What's the weather forecast for tomorrow?
- What will the weather be like tomorrow?
- What was the weather like yesterday?
- What's the weather forecast for the rest of the week?
- What's the temperature?

If you want to say:

season(s)	[epoxí] (sing.), [epoxés] (pl.)	εποχή, εποχές
summer	[kalokéri]	καλοκαίρι
autumn	[fthinóporo]	φθινόπωρο
winter	[ximónas]	χειμώνας
spring	[ániksi]	άνοιξη
weather	[kíeros]	καιρός
weather conditions	[kíerikés sinthíkes]	καιρικές συνθήκες
weather report	[ðeltío kíerú]	δελτίο καιρού
temperature	[thermokrasía] (sing.)	θερμοκρασία
temperatures	[thermokrasíes] (pl.)	θερμοκρασίες
heat	[zésti], [zéstes]	ζέστη (sing. form), ζέστες (pl. form)
cold	[krío], [kría]	κρύο (sing. form), κρύα (pl. form)
sun	[ílios]	ήλιος
cloud(s)	[sínifo] (sing.), [sínifa] (pl.)	σύννεφο, σύννεφα
wind(s)	[aéras] (sing.), [aériðes] (pl.)	αέρας, αέρηδες
fog	[omíxli]	ομίχλη
drizzle	[psixála] [psixáles]	ψιχάλα (sing. form) ψιχάλες (pl. form)
rain(s)	[vroxí] (sing.), [vroxés] (pl.)	βροχή, βροχές
storm(s)	[katejíða] (sing.), [katejíðes] (pl.)	καταιγίδα, καταιγίδες
lightning	[astrapí] [astrapés]	αστραπή (sing. form) αστραπές (pl. form)
hail	[xalázi]	χαλάζι
snow	[xóni], [xónia]	χιόνι (sing. form), χιόνια (pl. form)
sleet	[xonónero]	χιονόνερο
humidity	[iyrasía]	υγρασία



Some words in Greek have a plural number while the same words in English have a singular number only. For example the words heat, drizzle, lightning, snow, cold, ice. In this book, you can find the singular and plural number of the most common words. Words with no common plural form are not included.

If you want to ask "What's the weather like?" you say:

[tí kíeró éxi?]

Τι καιρό έχει;



Greece is the sunniest country in Europe with more than 250 days of sunshine.

idiom

[vréxi kareklopóðara]: This is the Greek equivalent of "it's raining cats and dogs". Literally it means "it's raining chair legs".

If you want to say:

It's hot.	[éxi zésti]	Έχει ζέστη.
It's cold.	[éxi krío]	Έχει κρύο.
It's chilly.	[éxi psíxra]	Έχει ψύχρα.
It's sunny.	[éxi ífo]	Έχει ήλιο.
It's sunny.	[éxi íakáða]*	Έχει λιακάδα.
It's cloudy.	[éxi sinefchá]	Έχει συννεφιά.
It's windy.	[éxi aéra]	Έχει αέρα.
It's foggy.	[éxi omíxli]	Έχει ομίχλη.
It's raining.	[éxi vroxí]	Έχει βροχή.
It's snowing.	[éxi xóni]	Έχει χιόνι.
It's freezing.	[éxi payoñá]	Έχει παγωνιά.
There is a heat wave.	[éxi káfsona]	Έχει καύσωνα.
It's cool.	[éxi ðroschá]	Έχει δροσιά.

* The word [íakáða] is used when referring to spring, autumn or winter sunny days but not to summer days.



When to visit Greece

- ✓ The best time to travel to Greece is in early summer (late May to early June). The sun shines constantly, the sea is warm enough to swim, and the chances of rainy days are low.
- ✓ July and August: high season - it is the hottest and most expensive time of the year to visit Greece.
- ✓ December to March: they are the coldest and wettest months.

If you want to ask **"What's the weather forecast for tomorrow?"** you say:

[pchá ine i próynosi tú kerú já ávrio?]

Ποια είναι η πρόγνωση του καιρού για αύριο;

If you want to ask **"What will the weather be like tomorrow?"** you say:

[tí keró tha éxi ávrio?]

Τι καιρό θα έχει αύριο;



The future particle [tha]

The prime use of [tha] is to express actions that are expected to take place in the future.

If you want to say:

It will be hot.	[tha éxi zésti]	Θα έχει ζέστη.
It will be cold.	[tha éxi krío]	Θα έχει κρύο.
It will be chilly.	[tha éxi psíxra]	Θα έχει ψύχρα.
It will be sunny.	[tha éxi ífo]	Θα έχει ήλιο.
It will be sunny.	[tha éxi íakáða]	Θα έχει λιακάδα.
It will be cloudy.	[tha éxi sinefchá]	Θα έχει συννεφιά.
It will be windy.	[tha éxi aéra]	Θα έχει αέρα.
It will be foggy.	[tha éxi omíxli]	Θα έχει ομίχλη.
There will be rain.	[tha éxi vroxí]	Θα έχει βροχή.
There will be snow.	[tha éxi xóni]	Θα έχει χιόνι.
It will be freezing.	[tha éxi payoñá]	Θα έχει παγωνιά.
There will be a heat wave.	[tha éxi káfsona]	Θα έχει καύσωνα.
It will be cool.	[tha éxi ðroschá]	Θα έχει δροσιά.

If you want to ask **"What was the weather like yesterday?"** you say:

[tí keró íxe xtés?]

Τι καιρό είχε χτες;

If you want to say:

<i>It was hot.</i>	[íġe zésti]	Είχε ζέστη.
<i>It was cold.</i>	[íġe krío]	Είχε κρύο.
<i>It was chilly.</i>	[íġe psíxra]	Είχε ψύχρα.
<i>It was sunny.</i>	[íġe íġo]	Είχε ήλιο.
<i>It was sunny.</i>	[íġe ĩakáða]	Είχε λιακάδα.
<i>It was cloudy.</i>	[íġe sinefġá]	Είχε συννεφιά.
<i>It was windy.</i>	[íġe aéra]	Είχε αέρα.
<i>It was foggy.</i>	[íġe omíxli]	Είχε ομίχλη.
<i>It was raining.</i>	[íġe vroġí]	Είχε βροχή.
<i>It was snowing.</i>	[íġe ġóni]	Είχε χιόνι.
<i>It was freezing.</i>	[íġe payoġá]	Είχε παγωνιά.
<i>There was a heat wave.</i>	[íġe káfsona]	Είχε καύσωνα.
<i>It was cool.</i>	[íġe ðrosġá]	Είχε δροσιά.



When it's drizzly, rainy, snowy or windy we can use a verb to describe the weather, as shown below.

PRESENT		PAST		FUTURE	
It's drizzly	[psixalízi]	It was drizzly	[psixálize]	It'll be drizzly	[ða psixalízi]
It's raining	[vréxi]	It was raining	[évreġe]	It'll be raining	[ða vréxi]
It's snowing	[ġonízi]	It was snowing	[ġónize]	It'll be snowing	[ða ġonízi]
It's windy	[fisái]	It was windy	[físaje]	It'll be windy	[ða fisái]

If you want to ask "*What's the weather forecast for the rest of the week?*" you say:

[pġá íne i próġnosi tú ġerú ja to ipólipo tis evðomáðas?]

Ποια είναι η πρόġνωση του καιρού για το υπόλοιπο της εβδομάδας;

If you want to ask "*What's the temperature?*" you say:

[pġá íne i ðermokrasía?]

Ποια είναι η θερμοκρασία;

EXAMPLES

What's the weather like today?	[pós íne o ġerós símera?]
What will the weather be like at the weekend?	[pós ða íne o ġerós to savatoġírkjako?]
What was the weather like during your trip?	[pós ítan o ġerós katá ti ðiárġia tu taksiðjú sas?]
What is usually the weather like in Athens in autumn?	[pós íne siníðos o ġerós stin aðína to fðinóporo?]
It is usually chilly and there is rain sometimes..	[siníðos íne psixrós merikés forés me vroġí]
What's the weather like in Greece in January?	[tí ġeró káni ton ianuáριο stin eláða?]
It's cold in January.	[ton ianuáριο káni krío]
Is it raining right now?	[vréxi tóra?]
Take an umbrella, it's raining outside.	[páre ombréla vréxi ékso]
I think it will rain.	[nomízo óti ða vréksi]
Is it snowing outside?	[ġonízi ékso?]
It snowed last night.	[ġónise xtés ti níxta]
Take a jumper with you because it's chilly outside.	[páre mía blúza jatí éxi líji psíxra ékso]
It's a fine day.	[éxi oréa méra]
It's so hot!	[ti zésti]



You can find more words and phrases on *The Seasons and the Weather* in the Glossary, on page 66 through 67. In the next unit you will learn **QUESTION WORDS AND COMMON QUESTIONS**.

Question Words & Common Questions

Unit 13

Words: What?, Why?, Where?, When?, Who?, Whom?, Whose?, How?, How much?, How far?

If you want to ask or say:

- Where are you?

- What do you want?

- Who is it?

Words to use for questions:

What?	[tí?]	Τι;
Why?	[jatí?]	Γιατί;
Where?	[pú?]	Πού;
When?	[póte?]	Πότε;
Who?	[pǵós?] (when referring to a man) [pǵá?] (when referring to a woman)	Ποιος; Ποια;
Whom?	[pǵón?] (when referring to a man) [pǵá?] (when referring to a woman)	Ποιον; Ποια;
Whose?	[pǵanú?] (when referring to a man) [pǵanís?] (when referring to a woman)	Ποιανού; Ποιανής;
How?	[pós?]	Πώς;
How much?	[póso?]	Πόσο;
How far?	[póso makriá?]	Πόσο μακριά;



The Greek question mark (;) looks like the English semi-colon and is placed at the end of a sentence - in the same manner as the English question mark (?) - to show that a question is asked.



Remember! When we ask "why?" [jatí?] we answer with "because" [epiðí].

If you want to ask "Where are you?" you say:

[pú íse?]	EXAMPLES			
Πού είσαι;	I'm at home.	[íme sto spíti]	I'm at the shops.	[íme sta mayazjá]
	I'm at work.	[íme sti ðuǵá]	I'm on the train.	[íme sto tréno]

If you want to ask "What do you want?" you say:

[tí thélis?]

Τι θέλεις;



Question words in Greek are placed at the beginning of the sentence.

If you want to ask "Who is it?" you say:

[pǵós íne?]

Ποιος είναι;

EXAMPLES

What time shall we meet?	[tí óra ða vreθύme?]
Where are you going?	[pú pijénis?]
When does the train leave?	[póte févji to tréno?]
Whose bike is this?	[pǵanú íne to poðílato?]
How can I get to the border?	[pós ða páo sta sínora?]
How do you read this?	[pós ðjavázete aftó?]
Why are you late?	[jatí árjises?]
Why are you learning Greek?	[jatí maθénis eliniká?]
Because my husband is Greek.	[epiðí o ándraz mu íne élinas]



You can find more words and phrases on **Question words & Common questions** in the Glossary, on page 67 through 73. **In the next unit you will learn HOW TO ASK FOR AND GIVE DIRECTIONS.**

Words and phrases: instruction(s), direction, guidance, guide, go, on foot, by car, keep (on), follow.

If you want to ask or say:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| - Where is...? | - Go under the bridge. | - Stay in the right lane. |
| - How can I get to...? | - Go over the bridge. | - Take... . |
| - Is this the right way to...? | - Go past... . | - Take exit... . |
| - Is it far/near? | - Go across the street. | - Walk... . |
| - How far is it? | - Go down the stairs. | - Cross... . |
| - Is there a(n)...near here? | - Go up the stairs. | - Get off... . |
| - Keep going straight on. | - Go to the first floor. | - Get on... . |
| - Go straight on. | - Make a U turn. | - It's on your left. |
| - Go back. | - Turn... . | - I'm sorry, I don't know. |

If you want to say:

instruction, instructions	[oðijía] (sing.), [oðijíes] (pl.)	οδηγία, οδηγίες
direction	[katéθinsi]	κατεύθυνση
guidance	[kathoðíjisi]	καθοδήγηση
guide	[kathoðigó]	καθοδηγώ
go	[pijéno]	πηγαίνω
on foot	[me ta póðja]	με τα πόδια
by car	[me to aftokínito]	με το αυτοκίνητο
keep (on)	[sinexízo]	συνεχίζω
follow	[akoluθó]	ακολουθώ

If you want to ask “Where is...?”, you say:

[pú ine...?]	EXAMPLES	
Πού είναι...;	Where is the taxi rank?	[pú ine i pǵátsa to(n) daksí?]
	Where is the mall?	[pú ine to emborikó kéndro?]

If you want to ask “How can I get to...?”, you say:

[pós tha páo...?]	EXAMPLES	
Πώς θα πάω...;	How can I get to the taxi rank?	[pós tha páo sti(m) bǵátsa to(n) daksí?]
	How can I get to the mall?	[pós tha páo sto emborikó kéndro?]

If you want to ask “Is this the right way to...?”, you say:

[íme sto sostó ðrómo ja...?]

Είμαι στο σωστό δρόμο για...;

If you want to ask “Is it far/near?”, you say:

[íne makriá/kondá?]

Είναι μακριά/κοντά;

If you want to ask “How far is it?”, you say:

[póso makriá/kondá ine?]	EXAMPLES	
Πόσο μακριά/κοντά είναι;	It's not far.	[ðén ine makriá]
	It's far away.	[íne makriá]

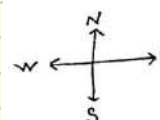
If you want to ask “Is there a(n)...near here?”, you say:

[ipárxi...eðó kondá?]

Υπάρχει...εδώ κοντά;

EXAMPLES	
Is there a bakery near here?	[ipárxi kanénas fúrnos eðó kondá?]
Is there a bank near here?	[ipárxi kamía trápeza eðó kondá?]

If you want to say “ Keep going straight on. ”, you say:		
honorific plural	[θa sineχísete efθía]	Θα συνεχίσετε ευθεία.
informal, sing.	[θa sineχísis efθía]	Θα συνεχίσεις ευθεία.
If you want to say “ Go straight on. ”, you say:		
honorific plural	[θa proxorísete efθía]	Θα προχωρήσετε ευθεία.
informal, sing.	[θa proxorísis efθía]	Θα προχωρήσεις ευθεία.
If you want to say “ Go back. ”, you say:		
honorific plural	[θa jirísete píso]	Θα γυρίσετε πίσω.
informal, sing.	[θa jirísis píso]	Θα γυρίσεις πίσω.
If you want to say “ Go under the bridge. ”, you say:		
honorific plural	[θa páte káto apó ti jéfira]	Θα πάτε κάτω από τη γέφυρα.
informal, sing.	[θa pás káto apó ti jéfira]	Θα πας κάτω από τη γέφυρα.
If you want to say “ Go over the bridge. ”, you say:		
honorific plural	[θa páte páno apó ti jéfira]	Θα πάτε πάνω από τη γέφυρα.
informal, sing.	[θa pás páno apó ti jéfira]	Θα πας πάνω από τη γέφυρα.
If you want to say “ Go past... . ”, you say:		
honorific plural	[θa perásete...]	Θα περάσετε... .
informal, sing.	[θa perásis...]	Θα περάσεις... .
If you want to say “ Go across the street. ”, you say:		
honorific plural	[θa perásete apénandi]	Θα περάσετε απέναντι.
informal, sing.	[θa perásis apénandi]	Θα περάσεις απέναντι.
If you want to say “ Go down the stairs. ”, you say:		
honorific plural	[θa katevíte ta skaíá]	Θα κατεβείτε τα σκαλιά.
informal, sing.	[θa katevís ta skaíá]	Θα κατεβείς τα σκαλιά.
If you want to say “ Go up the stairs. ”, you say:		
honorific plural	[θa anevíte ta skaíá]	Θα ανεβείτε τα σκαλιά.
informal, sing.	[θa anevís ta skaíá]	Θα ανεβείς τα σκαλιά.
If you want to say “ Go to the first floor. ”, you say:		
honorific plural	[θa anevíte sto(m) bróto órofo]	Θα ανεβείτε στον πρώτο όροφο.
informal, sing.	[θa anevís sto(m) bróto órofo]	Θα ανεβείς στον πρώτο όροφο.
If you want to say “ Make a U turn. ”, you say:		
honorific plural	[θa kánete anastrofí]	Θα κάνετε αναστροφή.
informal, sing.	[θa kánis anastrofí]	Θα κάνεις αναστροφή.
If you want to say “ Turn... . ”, you say:		
honorific plural	[θa strípsete...]	Θα στρίψετε... .
informal, sing.	[θa strípsis...]	Θα στρίψεις... .
	right	[ðeksiá]
	left	[aristerá]
	right at the first traffic light	[sto próto fanári ðeksiá]
	left into the second street	[sto ðéftero stenó aristerá]
	North	[vorás]
	South	[nótos]
	East	[anatolí]
	West	[ðísi]



If you want to say “*Stay in the right lane.*”, you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[θa mínete sti ðeksiá loríða]	Θα μείνετε στη δεξιά λωρίδα.
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[θa mínis sti ðeksiá loríða]	Θα μείνεις στη δεξιά λωρίδα.

If you want to say “*Take...* ”, you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[θa párete...]	Θα πάρετε... .
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[θa páris...]	Θα πάρεις... .

If you want to say “*Take exit...* ”, you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[θa vjíte stin éksoðo...]	Θα βγείτε στην έξοδο... .
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[θa vjís stin éksoðo...]	Θα βγεις στην έξοδο... .

If you want to say “*Walk...* ”, you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[θa perpatísete...]	Θα περπατήσετε... .
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[θa perpatísisis...]	Θα περπατήσεις... .

If you want to say “*Cross...* ”, you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[θa ðiasxísete...]	Θα διασχίσετε... .
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[θa ðiasxísisis...]	Θα διασχίσεις... .

If you want to say “*Get off...* ”, you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[θa katevíte...]	Θα κατεβείτε... .
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[θa katevís...]	Θα κατεβείς... .

If you want to say “*Get on...* ”, you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[θa anevíte...]	Θα ανεβείτε... .
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[θa anevís...]	Θα ανεβείς... .

If you want to say “*It’s on your left.*”, you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[θa to ðíte sto aristeró sas xéri]	Θα το δείτε στο αριστερό σας χέρι.
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[θa to ðís sto aristeró su xéri]	Θα το δεις στο αριστερό σου χέρι.

If you want to say “*I am sorry, I don’t know.*”, you say:

[lipáme ðén gzéro]

Λυπάμαι, δεν ξέρω.

EXAMPLES

Excuse me, do you know where the post office is?	[sinynómi ksérete pú ine to tañiðromío?]
Is this the right way to Athens?	[apó eðo ine o sostós ðrómos ja tin aθína?]
No, you’ve taken the wrong road. You have to go back.	[óxi páte láθos] [prépi ná kánete anastrofi] [móliz bíte ston giklikó kómvo tha akoluθísete ti ðéfteri éksoðo ja aθína] [ipárxi ké tabéla]
When you get to the roundabout take the second exit to Athens. There’s also a sign.	[póz boró ná páo sto musío tis akrópolis?]
How can I get to the Acropolis museum?	[boríte ná párete to metró gramí ðío (2) ké ná katevíte sti stási akrópoli]
You can take the metro line 2 and then get off at the Acropolis Station.	[pú ine i tualéta?]
Where is the toilet?	[próti pórtá ðeksiá]
First door on the right.	



You can find more words and phrases on **Directions** in the Glossary, on page 73 through 75. In the next unit you will learn everything you need to say when “**IT IS ALL GREEK TO YOU!**”.

Words and phrases: *Did you understand?, I understood, I didn't understand, Do you understand?, I understand, I don't understand.*

If you want to ask or say:

- | | |
|---|---|
| - Do you understand me? | - Could you speak more quietly, please? |
| - Did you understand the question? | - Could you speak faster, please? |
| - Could you repeat it, please? | - Could you speak more slowly, please? |
| - Could you spell it, please? | - What did you say? |
| - Could you write that down, please? | - What do you mean? |
| - How do you spell it? | - What languages do you speak? |
| - How do you pronounce it? | - Do you speak...? |
| - How do you say...in Greek? | - Yes, I speak... . |
| - What does this mean? | - No, I don't speak... . |
| - I'm sorry. I didn't hear what you said. | - Does anybody here speak English? |
| - Could you speak louder, please? | - I've started taking Greek lessons. |

If you want to say:

<i>Did you understand?</i>	[katalávate?] (honorific plural) [katálaves?] (informal, sing.)	Καταλάβετε; Κατάλαβες;
<i>I understood.</i>	[katálava]	Κατάλαβα.
<i>I didn't understand.</i>	[ðén gatálava]	Δεν κατάλαβα.
<i>Do you understand?</i>	[katalavénete?] (honorific plural) [katalavénis?] (informal, sing.)	Καταλαβαίνετε; Καταλαβαίνεις;
<i>I understand.</i>	[katalavéno]	Καταλαβαίνω.
<i>I don't understand.</i>	[ðén gatalavéno]	Δεν καταλαβαίνω.

If you want to ask “Do you understand me?” you say:

honorific plural	[me katalavénete?]	Με καταλαβαίνετε;
informal, sing.	[me katalavénis?]	Με καταλαβαίνεις;
EXAMPLE		EXAMPLE
I understand you.	[se katalavéno]	I don't understand you. [ðe se katalavéno]

If you want to ask “Did you understand the question?” you say:

honorific plural	[katalávate tin erótisi?]	Καταλάβετε την ερώτηση;
informal, sing.	[katálaves tin erótisi?]	Κατάλαβες την ερώτηση;
EXAMPLES		
Yes, I understood the question.		[ne katálava tin erótisi]
No, I didn't understand the question.		[óxi ðen gatálava tin erótisi]

If you want to ask “Could you repeat it, please?” you say:

honorific plural	[boríte ná to epanalávete?]	Μπορείτε να το επαναλάβετε;
informal, sing.	[borís ná to epanalávis?]	Μπορείς να το επαναλάβεις;

If you want to ask “Could you spell it, please?” you say:

honorific plural	[boríte ná to silavísete?]	Μπορείτε να το συλλαβίσετε;
informal, sing.	[borís ná to silavísis?]	Μπορείς να το συλλαβίσεις;

If you want to ask “Could you write that down, please?” you say:

honorific plural	[boríte ná to yrápsete?]	Μπορείτε να το γράψετε;
informal, sing.	[borís ná to yrápsis?]	Μπορείς να το γράψεις;

If you want to ask “*How do you spell it?*” you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[pós to yrafete aftó?]	Πώς το γράφετε αυτό;
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[pós to yrafis aftó?]	Πώς το γράφεις αυτό;

If you want to ask “*How do you pronounce it?*” you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[pós to proférete aftó?]	Πώς το προφέρετε αυτό;
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[pós to proféris aftó?]	Πώς το προφέρεις αυτό;

If you want to ask “*How do you say...in Greek?*” you say:

[pós léte...sta eliniká?] Πως λέτε...στα ελληνικά;	EXAMPLE How do you say “vacation” in Greek?	[pós léte “vacation” sta eliniká?]
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If you want to ask “*What does this mean?*” you say:

[tí siméni aftó?]
Τι σημαίνει αυτό;

If you want to say “*I’m sorry. I didn’t hear what you said.*”, you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[sinynómi ðen ákusa tí ípate]	Συγγνώμη, δεν άκουσα τι είπατε.
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[sinynómi ðen ákusa tí ípes]	Συγγνώμη, δεν άκουσα τι είπες.

If you want to ask “*Could you speak louder, please?*” you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[boríte ná milísete pǵó ðinatá?]	Μπορείτε να μιλήσετε πιο δυνατά;
-------------------------	----------------------------------	----------------------------------

If you want to ask “*Could you speak more quietly, please?*” you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[boríte ná milísete pǵó siyá?]	Μπορείτε να μιλήσετε πιο σιγά;
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[borís ná milísis pǵó siyá?]	Μπορείς να μιλήσεις πιο σιγά;

If you want to ask “*Could you speak faster, please?*” you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[boríte ná milísete pǵó yríyora?]	Μπορείτε να μιλήσετε πιο γρήγορα;
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[borís ná milísis pǵó yríyora?]	Μπορείς να μιλήσεις πιο γρήγορα;

If you want to ask “*Could you speak more slowly, please?*” you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[boríte ná milísete pǵó aryá?]	Μπορείτε να μιλήσετε πιο αργά;
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[borís ná milísis pǵó aryá?]	Μπορείς να μιλήσεις πιο αργά;



The second person plural of the verb “can” [boró] in the present or in the conditional is used to introduce more formal requests.



The word “please” is used almost every time we ask for something in English but it is not so common in Greek.

If you want to ask “*What did you say?*” you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[tí ípate?]	Τι είπατε;
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[tí ípes?]	Τι είπες;

If you want to ask “*What do you mean?*” you say:

<i>honorific plural</i>	[tí enoíte?]	Τι εννοείτε;
<i>informal, sing.</i>	[tí enoís?]	Τι εννοείς;

If you want to ask “*What languages do you speak?*” you say:

honorific plural	[tí ylóses miláte?]	Τι γλώσσες μιλάτε;
informal, sing.	[tí ylóses milás?]	Τι γλώσσες μιλάς;

	Greek	[eliniká]	Dutch	[olanðiká]	Chinese	[kínézika]
	English	[angliká]	Spanish	[ispaniká]	Turkish	[túr̥kika]
	French	[yaliká]	Albanian	[alvaniká]	Russian	[rósika]

If you want to ask “*Do you speak...?*” you say:

honorific plural	[miláte...?]	Μιλάτε...;
informal, sing.	[milás...?]	Μιλάς...;

EXAMPLES	
<i>Do you speak Greek?</i>	[miláte eliniká?]
<i>Do you speak Spanish?</i>	[miláte ispaniká?]

If you want to say “*Yes, I speak... .*”, you say:

[né miláo...]

Ναι, μιλάω... .

idiom

[kutsá stravá sinenoiθíkame]: *This idiom is used when we manage to communicate with and understand someone but not perfectly.*

If you want to say “*No, I don’t speak... .*”, you say:

[óxi ðé miláo...]

Όχι, δε μιλάω... .

EXAMPLES

I don’t speak Greek.

[ðé miláo eliniká]

I speak Italian very well.

[miláo polí kalá italiká]



I speak very little...

[miláo polí líyo...]

I speak...well.

[miláo kalá...]

I speak a little...

[miláo líyo...]

I speak...very well.

[miláo polí kalá...]

I speak fairly good...

[miláo ar̥ketá kalá...]

I am fluent in...

[miláo télia...]

If you want to ask “*Does anybody here speak English?*” you say:

[milái kánis eðó angliká?]

Μιλάει κανείς εδώ αγγλικά;

If you want to say “*I’ve started taking Greek lessons.*”, you say:

[ar̥ízo na maθéno eliniká]

Αρχίζω να μαθαίνω ελληνικά.

EXAMPLES

Who speaks English?

[p̥rós milái angliká?]

Please, talk to me in English.

[parakaló miláte mu sta angliká]

I don’t understand anything.

[ðéh gatalavéno típota]

I don’t understand what you’re saying.

[ðéh gatalavéno tí lés]

I didn’t understand what you said.

[ðéh gatálava tí ípes]

I’m sorry, I didn’t hear you.

[lipáme ðé sas ákusa kalá]

Do you have a question?

[éxete kamía erótisi?]

I’m sorry, what is your question?

[sin̥ynómi p̥há íne i erótisi sas?]

What does the word [isitírio] mean?

[tí siméni i léksi [isitírio]?]



You can find more words and phrases on “*It’s all Greek to me!*” in the Glossary, on page 75 through 76. In the next unit you will learn everything you need to say when **YOU ARE IN AN EMERGENCY**.

Words: Wait!, Stop!, Run!, Look!, Watch out!, Attention!, Help!, Fire(s)!, earthquake(s), thief, thieves, bomb, bombs.

If you want to ask or say:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| - Call the fire department. | - My credit card was stolen. | - My car won't start. |
| - Call the police. | - Can you block my account? | - I have a flat tire. |
| - Call a doctor. | - I've lost... | - The car battery is flat. |
| - Is there a doctor in the house? | - I'm lost. | - My car is out of gas. |
| - It's an emergency! | - I'd like to contact my embassy. | - Where is the toilet? |
| - I'd like to report a theft. | - I'd like to talk to a lawyer. | - I've been locked in and can't get out. |
| - He has stolen... | - Can I make a phone call? | - Please help me. |

If you want to say:

Wait!	[periménete] (honorific plural) [perímene] (informal, sing.)	Περιμένετε! Περίμενε!
Stop!	[stamatíste] (honorific plural) [stamáta] (informal, sing.)	Σταματήστε! Σταμάτα!
Run!	[trékste] (honorific plural) [trékse] (informal, sing.)	Τρέξτε! Τρέξε!
Look!	[kítákste] (honorific plural) [kítakse] (informal, sing.)	Κοιτάξτε! Κοίταξε!
Watch out!	[prosékste] (honorific plural) [prósekse] (informal, sing.)	Προσέξτε! Πρόσεξε!
Attention!	[prosoxí]	Προσοχή!
Help!	[voíthia]	Βοήθεια!
Fire(s)!	[fotxá] (sing.), [fotxés] (pl.)	Φωτιά!, Φωτιές!
earthquake(s)	[sizmós] (sing.), [sizmí] (pl.)	σεισμός, σεισμοί
thief, thieves	[kléftis] (sing.), [kléftes] (pl.)	κλέφτης, κλέφτες
bomb, bombs	[vómva] (sing.), [vómves] (pl.)	βόμβα, βόμβες

If you want to say "Call the fire department.", you say:

honorific plural	[kaléste ti(m) birozvestikí]	Καλέστε την πυροσβεστική.
informal, sing.	[kálese ti(m) birozvestikí]	Κάλεσε την πυροσβεστική.

If you want to say "Call the police.", you say:

honorific plural	[kaléste tin astinómia]	Καλέστε την αστυνομία.
informal, sing.	[kálese tin astinómia]	Κάλεσε την αστυνομία.

If you want to say "Call a doctor.", you say:

honorific plural	[fonákste éna jatró]	Φωνάξτε ένα γιατρό.
informal, sing.	[fónakse éna jatró]	Φώναξε ένα γιατρό.

If you want to ask "Is there a doctor in the house?", you say:

[ipárxi kanénas jatrós?]

Υπάρχει κανένας γιατρός;

If you want to say "It's an emergency!", you say:

[íne epíyon]

Είναι επείγον!

If you want to say “*I’d like to report a theft.*”, you say:

[θa íθela ná katagǵílo mía klopí]

Θα ήθελα να καταγγείλω μια κλοπή.

If you want to say “*He has stolen...*”, you say:

[mu éklepse...]

Μου έκλεψε...

EXAMPLES

...my bag

...my suitcase

...my purse

[ti(n) dzándá mu]

[ti valítsa mu]

[to portofóli mu]

EXAMPLES

...my money

...my mobile

...my car

[ta xrimatá mu]

[to kinitó mu]

[to aftokínitó mu]

If you want to say “*My credit card was stolen.*”, you say:

[i pistotikí mu kárta éxi klapí]

Η πιστωτική μου κάρτα έχει κλαπεί.

If you want to ask “*Can you block my account?*”, you say:

[boríte ná blokárete to logarjazmó mu?]

Μπορείτε να μπλοκάρετε το λογαριασμό μου;

If you want to say “*I’ve lost...*”, you say:

[éxasa...]

Έχασα...

EXAMPLES

...my ID card

...my credit card

...my suitcase

[ti(n) daftótita mu]

[ti(m) bistotikí kárta mu]

[ti valítsa mú]

If you want to say “*I’m lost.*”, you say:

[éxo xaθí]

Έχω χαθεί.

If you want to say “*I would like to contact my embassy.*”, you say:

[θa íθela ná értho se epafí me ti(m) brezvía mu]

Θα ήθελα να έρθω σε επαφή με την πρεσβεία μου.

If you want to say “*I would like to talk to a lawyer.*”, you say:

[θa íθela ná milíso se ðikǵiǵóro]

Θα ήθελα να μιλήσω σε δικηγόρο.



The conditional of [θélw] “I want”, namely [θa íθela], is more polite than the present.

If you want to ask “*Can I make a phone call?*”, you say:

[boró ná káno éna telefónima?]

Μπορώ να κάνω ένα τηλεφώνημα;

If you want to say “*My car won’t start.*”, you say:

[to aftokínitó mú ðé(m) bérni brostá]

Το αυτοκίνητό μου δεν παίρνει μπροστά.

If you want to say “*I have a flat tire.*”, you say:

[éskase to lástixo tu aftokínitu mu]

Έσκασε το λάστιχο του αυτοκινήτου μου.



jack/tire iron

flat tire

[yrilos]

[skazménó lástixo]

If you want to say “**The car battery is flat.**”, you say:

[émina apó bataría]

Έμεινα από μπαταρία.



jumper cables

[kalóðia ekínisis]

car warning triangle

[trígono asfalías]

If you want to say “**My car is out of gas.**”, you say:

[émina apó venzíni]

Έμεινα από βενζίνη.

If you want to ask “**Where is the toilet?**”, you say:

[pú ine i tualéta?]

Πού είναι η τουαλέτα;



If you need to use the toilet you will notice that there is a bin inside the room. This is where you should throw the toilet paper in order to prevent narrow sewer pipes from clogging.



If you want to say “**I’ve been locked in and can’t get out.**”, you say:

[kliðóthika dé(m) boró ná vγó]

Κλειδώθηκα, δεν μπορώ να βγω.

If you want to say “**Please help me.**”, you say:

[voíthisé me se parakaló]

Βοήθησέ με σε παρακαλώ.



If you are involved in a car accident or witness one, call 100 for the traffic police.



☎ European Emergency Telephone Number **112**
☎ National Center of Emergency Care (EKAV) **166**
☎ Police **100**
☎ Citizen Service Tourist Police Switchboard **1571**
☎ Attica Road Traffic Police Department
(0030) 210 528 4000

☎ Fire Department **199**
☎ Coast guard **108**
☎ Missing children hotline **116000**
☎ Road Side Assistance (ELPA) **10400**
☎ Directory Enquiries **11888**

EXAMPLES

I’ll call the police.

Call the police! There’s been a bank robbery.

Call an ambulance! Sonya has fainted.

What is the fire department phone number?

Two cars travelling in the same direction were involved in an accident.

I’ve lost my child. Please help me to find him/her.

My house is on fire.

I must call the fire department.

I am an American citizen. I would like to talk to the American consul.

We’re lost.

I’ve lost my keys. I need a locksmith!

[θa kaléso tin astinómia]

[kálese to ekató (100)] [éjine listía sti(n) drápeza]

[kálese to ekatón eksínda éksi (166)] [i sóña lipothímise]

[pḗós ine o ariθmós tilefónu tíz pirozvestiḗis?]

[ðío aftokínita pu kínúndan pros tin íðja katéftinsi enepláksan se atíxima]

[éxasa to peḗi mu] [sas parakaló voiθíste me ná to (for a boy) /ti (for a girl) vró]

[épḗase fotḗá to spíti mu]

[prépi na tilefoníso sti(m) birozvestiḗi]

[íme amerikanós polítis] [θa íθela ná milíso me ton amerikanó prókseno]

[éxume xaθi]

[éxasa ta kliðjá mu] [xriázome énan kliðará]



You can find more words and phrases on **In an emergency** in the Glossary, on page 76 through 77. **In the next unit you will learn words and phrases that YOU CAN USE FOR WISHES.**

Wishes for all occasions

Words: wish(es), I wish, engagement(s), wedding(s), birth(s), baptism(s), funeral(s), illness(es), birthday(s), name day, I celebrate, thanksgiving, travel(s), congratulations.

Wishes for:

- Engagement-Wedding
- Birth-Christening
- Death-Funeral
- Get well wishes
- Birthdays and namedays
- Before important celebrations
- Beginning and end of the week-beginning of the month
- Travel
- Good luck
- Having a good time
- Replying to all wishes

info

It is very common to hear Greeks offering good wishes to each other. Every occasion has an appropriate wish or good word and is a way to express love, joy, and sympathy.

custom

«Χρόνια πολλά!» [xróña polá] is a phrase which means "Many years" and is the most common wish that fits almost all joyful events.

If you want to say:

wish(es)	[efxí] (sing.), [efxés] (pl.)	ευχή, ευχές
I wish	[éfxome]	εύχομαι
engagement(s)	[aravónas] (sing.), [aravónes] (pl.)	αρραβώνας, αρραβώνες
wedding(s)	[gámos] (sing.), [gámi] (pl.)	γάμος, γάμοι
birth(s)	[jénisi] (sing.), [jenísis] (pl.)	γέννηση, γεννήσεις
baptism(s)	[váftisi] (sing.), [vaftísis] (pl.)	βάφτιση, βαπτίσεις
funeral(s)	[kíðia] (sing.), [kíðies] (pl.)	κηδεία, κηδείες
illness(es)	[asθένia] (sing.), [asθένies] (pl.)	ασθένεια, ασθένειες
birthday(s)	[jenéθlia]	γενέθλια (pl. form only)
name day	[onomastikí jortí]	ονομαστική γιορτή
I celebrate	[jortázo]	γιορτάζω
Thanksgiving	[efxaristies]	ευχαριστίες
travel(s)	[taksíði] (sing.), [taksíðja] (pl.)	ταξίδι, ταξίδια
congratulations	[sinxaritíria]	συγχαρητήρια

Engagement – Wedding

Have a long life together!	[na zísete]	Να ζήσετε!
Always be happy!	[pánda eftixizménis]	Πάντα ευτυχισμένοι!
All my best!	[ólez mu tis efxés]	Όλες μου τις ευχές!
All the best with your wedding plans.	[kalá stéfana]	Καλά στέφανα.

custom

If you are not married and you find yourself at a wedding celebration, you will probably hear the wish [ké sta ðiká su] which means "You get married soon, too".

custom

At a wedding, we wish [na sas zísun] to the parents and family of the couple, which means "long live the couple".

Birth – Christening

Congratulations! (May your child have a long life!)	[na sas zísi] (honorific plural) [na su zísi] (informal, sing.)	Να σας ζήσει. Να σου ζήσει.
---	--	--------------------------------

custom

We wish the best man/godfather [pánda áksios] and the best woman/godmother [pánda áksia] which means "May you always be worthy of this honor (of being best man etc.)."

Death – Funeral			
My condolences.	[ta silipitíriá mu]	Τα συλλυπητήριά μου.	
May you live long and always remember him/her.	[na zísete na ton (m.) / tin (f.) θimáste] (honorific plural) [na zísis na ton (m.) / tin (f.) θimáse] (informal, sing.)	Να ζήσετε να τον/την θυμάστε. Να ζήσεις να τον/την θυμάσαι.	
Get well wishes			
Get well soon!	[perastiká sas] (honorific plural) [perastiká su] (informal, sing.)	Περαστικά σας! Περαστικά σου!	
May you be as strong as iron again!	[siðeréños] (for male) [siðeréña] (for female)	Σιδερένιος. Σιδερένια.	
For someone who celebrates their name day or birthday			
Happy birthday! Happy name day!	[xróña polá]	Χρόνια πολλά!	
May you have a long life!	[na zísete] (honorific plural) [na zísis] (informal, sing.)	Να ζήσετε! Να ζήσεις!	
May you always be our pride and joy!	[na sas x̃erómaste] (honorific plural) [na se x̃erómaste] (informal, sing.)	Να σας χαιρόμαστε! Να σε χαιρόμαστε!	
May we all be well next year!	[k̃e tu xrónu]	Και του χρόνου!	
May all your wishes come true!	[óti epiθimíte] (honorific plural) [óti epiθimís] (informal, sing.)	Ό,τι επιθυμείτε! Ό,τι επιθυμείς!	
On birthdays only			
Happy birthday! (May you live to be a hundred!)	[ná ta ekatostísete] (honorific plural) [ná ta ekatostísis] (informal, sing.)	Να τα εκατοστήσετε! Να τα εκατοστήσεις!	
custom	May your child have a long life!	[na sas zísi] (honorific plural) [na su zísi] (informal, sing.)	Να σας ζήσει! Να σου ζήσει!
	May you always be proud of him/her!	[na ton (m.) / tin (f.) x̃éreste] (honorific plural) [na ton (m.) / tin (f.) x̃érese] (informal, sing.)	Να τον/την χαίρεστε! Να τον/την χαίρεσαι!
Before important celebrations			
Happy Holidays! (During the winter holiday season)	[kalés jortés]	Καλές γιορτές!	
Merry Christmas! (Before Christmas)	[kalá xristújena]	Καλά Χριστούγεννα!	
Happy New Year's Day! (On New Year's Eve and New Year's Day)	[kalí protoxroñá]	Καλή Πρωτοχρονιά!	
Happy New Year! (On New Year's Eve and New Year's Day)	[kalí xroñá]	Καλή Χρονιά!	
Have a good Lent! (First day of Lent)	[kalí sarakostí]	Καλή Σαρακοστή!	
Happy Easter! (Before Easter)	[kaló pásxa]	Καλό Πάσχα!	
Happy Resurrection Day! (Before Easter)	[kalí anástasi]	Καλή Ανάσταση!	
Christ has risen! (On Easter day)	[xristós anésti]	Χριστός Ανέστη!	

Beginning and end of the week – Beginning of the month		
Have a nice week!	[kalí evðomáða]	Καλή εβδομάδα!
Have a nice weekend!	[kaló savatoķírjako]	Καλό σαββατοκύριακο!
Have a nice month!	[kaló mína]	Καλό μήνα!
Have a nice summer! (At the end of Spring)	[kaló kaloķéri]	Καλό καλοκαίρι!
Have a nice winter! (At the end of Autumn)	[kaló ķimóna]	Καλό χειμώνα!
Have a nice autumn! (At the end of Summer)	[kaló fθióporo]	Καλό φθινόπωρο!
Travel		
Have a nice trip!	[kaló taksíði]	Καλό ταξίδι!
Have a safe trip/journey!	[kaló ðrómo]	Καλό δρόμο!
Have a nice holiday!	[kalés ðiakopés]	Καλές διακοπές!
For good luck		
Good luck! (Wishing success)	[kalí sas epitiķía] (honorific plural) [kalí su epitiķía] (informal, sing.)	Καλή σας επιτυχία! Καλή σου επιτυχία!
Good luck!	[kalí tíķi]	Καλή τύχη!
Wishing a good time		
Have fun!	[kalí ðiasķéðasi]	Καλή διασκέδαση!
Have a good time!	[kalá na perásete] (honorific plural) [kalá na perásis] (informal, sing.)	Καλά να περάσετε! Καλά να περάσεις!
Replying to all wishes		
Thank you very much!	[efxaristó polí]	Ευχαριστώ πολύ!
The same to you!	[epísis]	Επίσης!
Thank you! Always be well!	[na íste kalá] (honorific plural) [na íse kalá] (informal, sing.)	Να είστε καλά! Να είσαι καλά!

EXAMPLES

Congratulations on your engagement! Have you decided on the wedding day yet?	[siηxaritíria ja ton aravóna sas] [éķete apofasísi tin iméra tu yámu sas?]
Congratulations! Wishing the both of you all the happiness in the world!	[siηxaritíria] [sas éfxome óli tin eftiķía tu kózmu]
May you live and remember him!	[na zísete na ton θimáste]
Thinking of you! Hope you feel better soon.	[i sképsiz mu íne mazí su] [elpízo na jínis kalítera síndoma]
May you live to be a thousand!	[na ta ķiľásis]
May you live to be a hundred! May all your dreams come true!	[na ta ekatostísis ķé óti epiθimís]
Congratulations on your graduation!	[siηxaritíria ja tin apofítisi su]
May your business do well.	[kalés ðuľés]
Well done!	[brávo]



You can find more words and phrases on **Wishes**, in the Glossary, on page 78.

Glossary

English - Greek

Unit 3: Greek pronunciation guide Part 3: Greek Alphabet



There are 24 letters in the Greek alphabet (17 consonants and 7 vowels).

THE GREEK ALPHABET

Upper case	Lower case	Name
A	α	álfa
B	β	víta
Γ	γ	γáma
Δ	δ	ðélta
E	ε	épsilon
Z	ζ	zíta
H	η	íta
Θ	θ	θíta
I	ι	jóta
K	κ	kápa
Λ	λ	lámða
M	μ	mí
N	ν	ní
Ξ	ξ	ksí
O	ο	ómikron
Π	π	pí
P	ρ	ró
Σ	σ	sýma
T	τ	táf
Υ	υ	ípsilon
Φ	φ	fí
X	χ	ǵí
Ψ	ψ	psí
Ω	ω	oméya

Unit 4.1: Greetings & Goodbyes: Greeting someone

I greet/say hello	[x̣eretáo]	χαιρετάω
Who are you saying hello to?	[p̣x̣ón x̣eretás?] (when greeting a man or a boy) [p̣x̣á x̣eretás?] (when greeting a woman or a girl)	Ποιον χαιρετάς; Ποια χαιρετάς;
Good morning to you!	[kaliméra sas]	Καλημέρα σας!
Good evening to you!	[kalispéra sas]	Καλησπέρα σας!

Unit 4.2: Greetings & Goodbyes: Welcoming someone

I welcome	[kalosorízo]	καλωσορίζω
Welcome!	[kalós írthate] (honorific plural) [kalós írthes] (informal, sing.)	Καλώς ήρθατε! Καλώς ήρθες!
I'm happy to meet you!	[kalós saz vríka] (honorific plural) [kalós se vríka] (informal, sing.)	Καλώς σας βρήκα! Καλώς σε βρήκα!
Come in!	[peráste] (honorific plural) [pérase] (informal, sing.)	Περάστε! Πέρασε!
Make yourself at home!	[sa sto spíti su] (honorific plural)	Σα στο σπίτι σου.
Make yourselves at home!	[sa sto spíti sas] (informal, sing.)	Σα στο σπίτι σας.
Come on!	[eláte] (honorific plural) [éla] (informal, sing.)	Ελάτε! Έλα!
Come here!	[éla eðó]	Έλα εδώ!
Follow me.	[akoluθíste me] (honorific plural) [akolúθisé me] (informal, sing.)	Ακολουθήστε με. Ακολούθησέ με.
Let's go!	[páme]	Πάμε!

Unit 4.3: Greetings & Goodbyes: Expressing my feelings

I am happy.	[íme xarúmenos] (m.) [íme xarúmeni] (f.)	Είμαι χαρούμενος. Είμαι χαρούμενη.
I am sad.	[íme lipiménos] (m.) [íme lipiméni] (f.)	Είμαι λυπημένος. Είμαι λυπημένη.
I'm tired.	[íme kurazménos] (m.) [íme kurazméni] (f.)	Είμαι κουρασμένος. Είμαι κουρασμένη.
I'm furious.	[íme eksorjizménos] (m.) [íme eksorjizméni] (f.)	Είμαι εξοργισμένος. Είμαι εξοργισμένη.
I'm exhausted.	[íme eksuθενoménos] (m.) [íme]	Είμαι εξουθενωμένος. Είμαι

	eksuθenoméni] (f.)	εξουθενωμένη.
I am excited.	[íme enθusiazménos] (m.) [íme enθusiazméni] (f.)	Είμαι ενθουσιασμένος. Είμαι ενθουσιασμένη.
I'm in a good mood.	[éxo kalí θιάθesi]	Έχω καλή διάθεση.
I'm in a bad mood.	[éxo kaķí θιάθesi]	Έχω κακή διάθεση.

Unit 4.4: Greetings & Goodbyes: Saying goodbye

See you.	[ta léme]	Τα λέμε.
See you soon.	[ta léme síndoma]	Τα λέμε σύντομα.
I'll see you tomorrow.	[θa ta púme ávrio]	Θα τα πούμε αύριο.
I need to go home.	[prépi na páo sto spíti]	Πρέπει να πάω στο σπίτι.
I need to go to bed.	[prépi na páo ja ípno]	Πρέπει να πάω για ύπνο.
I've got to go.	[prépi na fíyo]	Πρέπει να φύγω.
I'm in a hurry.	[vjázome]	Βιάζομαι.
Goodbye!/Farewell!	[sto kaló na páte] (honorific plural) [sto kaló na pás] (informal, sing.)	Στο καλό να πάτε. Στο καλό να πας.
Good night to you!	[kaliníxta sas]	Καληνύχτα σας!

Unit 4.5: Greetings & Goodbyes: Sending regards

Regards to...	[ħeretízmata ston...] (when referring to a man) [ħeretízmata stin...] (when referring to a woman)	Χαιρετίσματα στον... Χαιρετίσματα στην...
Give my regards to...	[na θósis ħeretízmata ston...] (when referring to a man) [na θósis ħeretízmata stin...] (when referring to a woman)	Να δώσεις χαιρετίσματα στον... Να δώσεις χαιρετίσματα στην...
Kiss the children for me.	[na mu filísis ta peðjá]	Να μου φιλήσεις τα παιδιά.

Unit 5.1: How to address people: words & phrases

Mister President	[ķirie próeðre] (m.)	Κύριε Πρόεδρε
Madam President	[ķiria próeðre] (f.)	Κυρία Πρόεδρε
Prime Minister	[ķirie proθipurjé] (m.) [ķiria proθipurjé] (f.)	Κύριε Πρωθυπουργέ Κυρία Πρωθυπουργέ
Minister	[ķirie ipurjé] (m.) [ķiria ipurjé] (f.)	Κύριε Υπουργέ Κυρία Υπουργέ
A Member of Parliament	[ķirie vuleftá] (m.) [ķiria vuleftá] (f.)	Κύριε Βουλευτά Κυρία Βουλευτά

Mister Ambassador	[kírie prézvi] (m.)	Κύριε Πρέσβη
Madam Ambassador	[kíría prézvi] (f.)	Κυρία Πρέσβη
Director	[kírie ðiefθindí] (m.) [kíría ðiefθíndria] (f.)	Κύριε διευθυντή Κυρία διευθύντρια
Reverent (when addressing a church minister)	[sevazmiótate]	Σεβασμιότατε
Reverent Father (when addressing a priest)	[eðesimótate]	Αιδεσιμότατε

Unit 6.1: Common Words & Phrases: Prepositions/Linking words

from	[apó]	από
to	[prós]	προς
without	[xorís]	χωρίς
but for/without	[ðíxos]	δίχως
against	[enandíon]	εναντίων
about	[ja]	για
Between/among	[metaksí]	μεταξύ
instead of	[andí]	αντί
because of	[eksetías]	εξαιτίας
due to	[lógo]	λόγω
until	[méxri]	μέχρι
until/up to	[éos]	έως
until/to	[os]	ως
despite/to	[pará]	παρά
after	[metá]	μετά
before	[prín]	πριν
like	[san]	σαν
for	[já]	για
with	[me]	με
to/at/for/on	[se]	σε

Unit 6.2: Common Words & Phrases: Coordinating conjunctions

and	[kíe]	και
although	[án kíe]	αν και
if	[án]	αν
neither/nor	[úte]	ούτε
or	[í]	ή
but	[alá]	αλλά
however/but	[ómos]	όμως
however/though	[ostóso]	ωστόσο
though	[molonóti]	μολονότι
until/till	[óspu]	ώσπου
while	[enó]	ενώ
while/as	[kathós]	καθώς
well	[lipón]	λοιπόν
except (that)	[móno pu]	μόνο (που)
therefore/thus	[epoménos]	επομένως
so	[ára]	άρα

<i>so that</i>	[óste]	ώστε
<i>that is</i>	[ðilaðí]	δηλαδή
<i>that</i>	[óti]/[pos]	ότι/πως
<i>how/that</i>	[pos]	πως
<i>when/that</i>	[pu]	που
<i>when</i>	[ótan]	όταν
<i>after/since</i>	[afú]	αφού
<i>since</i>	[afótu]	αφότου
<i>before</i>	[protú]	προτού
<i>why</i>	[jatí]	γιατί
<i>because</i>	[epiðí]	επειδή
<i>to</i>	[na]	να
<i>in order to</i>	[ja na]	για να
<i>not/don't</i>	[mi]	μη
<i>lest</i>	[mípos]	μήπως

Unit 6.3: Common Words & Phrases: 5 ways to say "YES"

<i>ok</i>	[endáksi]	εντάξει
<i>sure</i>	[síyura]	σίγουρα
<i>certainly</i>	[asfalós]	ασφαλώς
<i>definitely</i>	[vevéos]	βεβαίως
<i>of course</i>	[vévea]	βέβαια

Unit 6.4: Common Words & Phrases: Thanking – Expressing gratitude

<i>Thank you for everything.</i>	[efxaristó ja óla]	Ευχαριστώ για όλα.
<i>Thank you for your help.</i>	[se efxaristó ja ti voíthiá su]	Σε ευχαριστώ για τη βοήθειά σου.
<i>Thank you for your hospitality.</i>	[se efxaristó ja ti filokseniá su]	Σε ευχαριστώ για τη φιλοξενία σου.
<i>It was very kind of you.</i>	[ítan polí evjenikó ek mérus su]	Ήταν πολύ ευγενικό εκ μέρους σου.
<i>I am grateful.</i>	[su íme evynómon]	Σου είμαι ευγνώμων.
<i>My pleasure.</i>	[efxarístisi mu]	Ευχαρίστησή μου.

Unit 6.5: Common Words & Phrases: People

<i>you and me</i>	[esí k̃é egó]	εσύ και εγώ
<i>both of us</i>	[emís i ðío]	εμείς οι δύο
<i>you two</i>	[esís i ðío]	εσείς οι δύο
<i>he and she</i>	[aftós k̃é aftí]	αυτός και αυτή
<i>these two</i>	[aftí i ðío] (when referring to two men or a man and a woman)	αυτοί οι δύο
<i>these two</i>	[aftés i ðío] (when referring to two women)	αυτές οι δύο
<i>everyone</i>	[óli]	όλοι
<i>no one</i>	[kanénas]	κανένας
<i>person</i>	[ánthropos] (sing.)	άνθρωπος

people	[ánthropi] (pl.)	άνθρωποι
man	[ánðras] (sing.)	άνδρας
men	[ánðres] (pl.)	άνδρες
woman	[jinéka] (sing.)	γυναίκα
women	[jinékes] (pl.)	γυναίκες
boy, boys	[agóri] (sing.), [agórja] (pl.)	αγόρι, αγόρια
girl	[korítsi] (sing.)	κορίτσι
girls	[korítsxa] (pl.)	κορίτσια
child, children	[peði] (sing.), [peðjá] (pl.)	παιδί, παιδιά
baby, babies	[moró] (sing.), [morá] (pl.)	μωρό, μωρά

Unit 6.6: Common Words & Phrases: Members of the family

couple	[zevgári] (sing.)	ζευγάρι
couples	[zevgárja] (pl.)	ζευγάρια
fiancé	[aravoñastikós]	αρραβωνιαστικός
fiancée	[aravoñastiká]	αρραβωνιαστική
husband	[síziyos]	ο σύζυγος
wife	[síziyos]	η σύζυγος
family	[ikojénia] (sing.)	οικογένεια
families	[ikojénies] (pl.)	οικογένειες
parent, parents	[yohnós] (sing.), [yonís] (pl.)	γονιός, γονείς
father or dad	[patéras] or [babás]	πατέρας ή μπαμπάς
mother or mum	[mitéra] or [mamá]	μητέρα ή μαμά
stepfather	[patriós]	πατριός
stepmother	[mitriá]	μητριά
son, sons	[jós] (sing.), [jií] (pl.)	γιος, γιοι
daughter, daughters	[kóri] (sing.), [kóres] (pl.)	κόρη, κόρες
twins	[ðiðima]	δίδυμα
brother	[aðerfós] (sing.)	αδερφός
brothers	[aðerfí] (pl.)	αδερφοί
sister	[aðerfí] (sing.)	αδερφή
sisters	[aðerfés] (pl.)	αδερφές
stepbrother	[eterothalís aðerfós]	ετεροθαλής αδερφός
stepsister/half-sister	[eterothalís aðerfí]	ετεροθαλής αδελφή
grandfather	[papús] (sing.)	παππούς
grandfathers	[papúðes] (pl.)	παππούδες
grandmother, grandmothers	[jajá] (sing.), [jajáðes] (pl.)	γιαγιά, γιαγιάδες
grandparents	[papúðes]	παππούδες
grandson	[engonós]	εγγονός
granddaughter	[engoní]	εγγονή
grandchildren	[engóna]	εγγόνια
uncle, uncles	[thíos] (sing.), [thíi] (pl.)	θείος, θείοι
aunt, aunts	[thía] (sing.), [thíes] (pl.)	θεία, θείες
nephew	[anipsxós] (sing.)	ανιψιός
nephews	[anipsxí] (pl.)	ανιψιοί
niece	[anipsxá] (sing.)	ανιψιά
nieces	[anipsxés] (pl.)	ανιψιές

nieces and nephews	[anípsɣa]	ανίψια
cousin	[ksáðerfos] (m.) [ksaðérfi] (f.)	ξάδερφος ξαδέρφη
cousins	[ksaðérfɣa]	ξαδέρφια
father-in-law	[peθerós]	πεθερός
mother-in-law	[peθerá]	πεθερά
the in-laws	[peθeriká]	πεθερικά
brother-in-law	[kuñáðos]	κουνιάδος
sister-in-law	[kuñáða]	κουνιάδα
son-in-law	[ɣambrós] (sing.)	γαμπρός
sons-in-law	[ɣambrí] (pl.)	γαμπροί
daughter-in-law	[nífi] (sing.)	νύφη
daughters-in-law	[nífes] (pl.)	νύφες
godfather	[nonós]	νονός
godmother	[noná]	νονά
godparents	[noní]	νονοί
godson	[vaftisimñós]	βαφτισμιός
goddaughter	[vaftisimñá]	βαφτισμιά
godchild	[vaftistíri] (sing.)	βαφτιστήρι
godchildren	[vaftistírja] (pl.)	βαφτιστήρια
my family	[i ikojénia mu]	η οικογένειά μου
your family	[i ikojénia su] (informal, sing.)	η οικογένειά σου
his family	[i ikojénia tu]	η οικογένειά του
her family	[i ikojénia tis]	η οικογένειά της
our family	[i ikojénia mas]	η οικογένειά μας
your family	[i ikojénia sas] (honorific plural)	η οικογένειά σας
their family	[i ikojénia tus]	η οικογένειά τους
my wife	[i jinéka mu]	η γυναίκα μου
your wife	[i jinéka su]	η γυναίκα σου
his wife	[i jinéka tu]	η γυναίκα του
my husband	[o ándraz mu]	ο άντρας μου
your husband	[o ándras su]	ο άντρας σου
her husband	[o ándras tis]	ο άντρας της
my child	[to peḗi mu]	το παιδί μου
your child	[to peḗi su] (informal, sing.)	το παιδί σου
his child	[to peḗi tu]	το παιδί του
her child	[to peḗi tis]	το παιδί της
our child	[to peḗi mas]	το παιδί μας
your child	[to peḗi sas] (honorific plural)	το παιδί σας
their child	[to peḗi tus]	το παιδί τους
my children	[ta peḗja mu]	τα παιδιά μου
your children	[ta peḗja su]	τα παιδιά σου
my daughter	[i kóri mu]	η κόρη μου

<i>my daughters</i>	[i kórez mu]	οι κόρες μου
<i>my son</i>	[o józ mu]	ο γιος μου
<i>my sons</i>	[i jií mu]	οι γιοι μου
<i>my mother</i>	[i mitéra mu]	η μητέρα μου
<i>my father</i>	[o patéraz mu]	ο πατέρας μου
<i>my parents</i>	[i yoníz mu]	οι γονείς μου
<i>my grandmother</i>	[i jajá mu]	η γιαγιά μου
<i>my grandmothers</i>	[i jajáðez mu]	οι γιαγιάδες μου
<i>my grandfather</i>	[o papúz mu]	ο παππούς μου
<i>my grandfathers/grandparents</i>	[i papúðez mu]	οι παππούδες μου
<i>my brother</i>	[o aðerfóz mu]	ο αδερφός μου
<i>my sister</i>	[i aðerfí mu]	η αδερφή μου
<i>my siblings</i>	[ta aðérfǵa mu]	τα αδέρφια μου

Unit 6.7: Common Words & Phrases: Talking about my family

<i>Who is your father?</i>	[pǵós íne o patéras su?]	Ποιος είναι ο πατέρας σου;
<i>Who is your mother?</i>	[pǵá íne i mitéra su?]	Ποια είναι η μητέρα σου;
<i>What are your parents' names?</i>	[pós léne tuz jonís su?]	Πώς λένε τους γονείς σου;
<i>Is this your daughter?</i>	[íne aftí i kóri su?]	Είναι αυτή η κόρη σου;
<i>Are you related?</i>	[íste singénis?]	Είστε συγγενείς;
<i>Do you have any brothers or sisters?</i>	[éǵis aðérfǵa?]	Έχεις αδέρφια;
<i>No, I'm an only child.</i>	[óǵi íme monaxopéði]	Όχι, είμαι μοναχοπαίδι.
<i>Yes, I've got a brother.</i>	[ne éxo énan aðerfó]	Ναι, έχω έναν αδερφό.
<i>Yes, I've got a sister.</i>	[ne éxo mía aðerfí]	Ναι, έχω μια αδερφή.
<i>Yes, I've got an elder brother.</i>	[ne éxo éna meyalítero aðerfó]	Ναι, έχω ένα μεγαλύτερο αδερφό.
<i>Yes, I've got a younger sister.</i>	[ne éxo mía mikróteri aðerfí]	Ναι, έχω μία μικρότερη αδερφή.
<i>How many brothers and sisters do you have?</i>	[pósa aðérfǵa éǵis?]	Πόσα αδέρφια έχεις;
<i>I've got two brothers.</i>	[éxo ðío aðerfús]	Έχω δύο αδερφούς.
<i>I've got two sisters.</i>	[éxo ðío aðerfés]	Έχω δύο αδερφές.
<i>I've got one brother and two sisters.</i>	[éxo énan aðerfó ñe ðío aðerfés]	Έχω έναν αδερφό και δύο αδερφές.
<i>Are you married?</i>	[íse pandreménos?] (m.) [íse pandreméni?] (f.)	Είσαι παντρεμένος; Είσαι παντρεμένη;
<i>Yes, I am married.</i>	[ne íme pandreménos?] (m.) [ne íme pandreméni?] (f.)	Ναι, είμαι παντρεμένος. Ναι, είμαι παντρεμένη.
<i>No, I am not married.</i>	[óǵi ðen íme pandreménos?] (m.) [óǵi ðen íme	Όχι, δεν είμαι παντρεμένος. Όχι, δεν είμαι

	pandreméni?] (f.)	παντρεμένη.
I am single.	[íme eléftheros] (m.) [íme eléftheri] (f.)	Είμαι ελεύθερος. Είμαι ελεύθερη.
Do you have any children?	[éxete peðjá?] (honorific plural) [éxis peðjá?] (informal, sing.)	Έχετε παιδιά; Έχεις παιδιά;
I have children.	[éxo peðjá]	Έχω παιδιά.
I don't have any children.	[ðén éxo peðjá]	Δεν έχω παιδιά.
Yes, I have a son and a daughter.	[ne éxo éna jó kē mīa kóri]	Ναι, έχω ένα γιο και μία κόρη.
Yes, I've got a baby.	[ne éxo éna moró]	Ναι, έχω ένα μωρό.
How many children do you have?	[pósa peðjá éxis?]	Πόσα παιδιά έχεις;
I've got three children.	[éxo tría peðjá]	Έχω τρία παιδιά.
What are the names of your children?	[pós léne ta peðjá su?]	Πώς λένε τα παιδιά σου;
Do you have any grandfathers/grandparents?	[éxis papúðes?]	Έχεις παππούδες;
Do you have any grandmothers?	[éxis jajáðes?]	Έχεις γιαγιάδες;
Do you have a dog?	[éxis skílo?]	Έχεις σκύλο;
Do you have a cat?	[éxis yáta?]	Έχεις γάτα;
Yes, I do.	[ne éxo]	Ναι, έχω.
No, I don't.	[óxi ðén éxo]	Όχι, δεν έχω.

Unit 6.8: Common Words & Phrases: Signs

open	[anixtó]	ανοιχτό
closed	[klistó]	κλειστό
push	[oθísate]	ωθήσατε
pull	[élksate]	έλξατε
exit	[éksoðos]	έξοδος
emergency exit	[éksoðos kīnðínu]	έξοδος κινδύνου
entrance	[ísoðos]	είσοδος
parking entrance	[ísoðos garáz]	είσοδος γκαράζ
No parking.	[apayorévete to parkárizma]	Απαγορεύεται το παρκάρισμα.
No entry.	[apayorévete i ísoðos]	Απαγορεύεται η είσοδος.
No smoking.	[apayorévete to kápnizma]	Απαγορεύεται το κάπνισμα.
No photographs allowed.	[apayorévete i fotoyráfisi]	Απαγορεύεται η φωτογράφιση.
The use of mobile phones is prohibited.	[apayorévete i xrísi kīnitú tilefónu]	Απαγορεύεται η χρήση κινητού τηλεφώνου.
Animals not allowed.	[apayorévonde ta zóa]	Απαγορεύονται τα ζώα.
Air conditioned area.	[o xóros klimatízete]	Ο χώρος κλιματίζεται.
Do not touch.	[min anǵízete]	Μην αγγίζετε.

<i>WC men</i>	[anðriķés tualétes]	ανδρικές τουαλέτες
<i>WC women</i>	[jineķíes tualétes]	γυναικείες τουαλέτες
<i>WC disabled</i>	[tualétes anapíron]	τουαλέτες αναπήρων
<i>lift/elevator</i>	[anelķistíras]	ανελκυστήρας
<i>escalator</i>	[ķiliómenes skáles]	κυλιόμενες σκάλες
<i>(beware) danger</i>	[prosoķí ķínðinos]	προσοχή κίνδυνος
<i>danger of electrocution</i>	[ķínðinos ilektropliksías]	κίνδυνος ηλεκτροπληξίας
<i>The area is under cctv surveillance.</i>	[o xóros vindeoskopíte]	Ο χώρος βιντεοσκοπείται.

Unit 7.1: Numbers: words & phrases

24	[íkosi tésera]	είκοσι τέσσερα
25	[íkosi pénde]	είκοσι πέντε
26	[íkosi éksi]	είκοσι έξι
27	[íkosi eptá]	είκοσι επτά
28	[íkosi októ]	είκοσι οκτώ
31	[triánda éna]	τριάντα ένα
41	[saránda éna]	σαράντα ένα
51	[penínda éna]	πενήντα ένα
123	[ekatón íkosi tría]	εκατόν είκοσι τρία
145	[ekatón saránda pénde]	εκατόν σαράντα πέντε
146	[ekatón saránda éksi]	εκατόν σαράντα έξι
147	[ekatón saránda eptá]	εκατόν σαράντα επτά
323	[triakósķa íkosi tría]	τριακόσια είκοσι τρία
564	[pendakósķa eksínda tésera]	πεντακόσια εξήντα τέσσερα
1,348	[ķíļa triakósķa saránda októ]	χίλια τριακόσια σαράντα οκτώ
2,019	[ðío ķiļáðes ðéka enéa]	δύο χιλιάδες δέκα εννέα
2,020	[ðío ķiļáðes íkosi]	δύο χιλιάδες είκοσι
3,005	[tris ķiļáðes pénde]	τρεις χιλιάδες πέντε
3,654	[trís ķiļáðes eksakósķa penínda tésera]	τρεις χιλιάδες εξακόσια πενήντα τέσσερα
10,569	[ðéka ķiļáðes pendakósķa eksínda enéa]	δέκα χιλιάδες πεντακόσια εξήντα εννέα
30,000	[triánda ķiļáðes]	τριάντα χιλιάδες
45,000	[saránda pénde ķiļáðes]	σαράντα πέντε χιλιάδες
56,000	[penínda éksi ķiļáðes]	πενήντα έξι χιλιάδες
78,000	[evðomínda októ ķiļáðes]	εβδομήντα οκτώ χιλιάδες
764,076	[eptakósķes eksínda]	επτακόσιες εξήντα

	téseris xilíades miðén evðomínda éksi]	τέσσερις χιλιάδες μηδέν εβδομήντα έξι
1,809,912	[éna ekatomírio oxtakósxēs enéa xilíades enniakósxa ðóðeka]	ένα εκατομμύριο οχτακόσιες εννέα χιλιάδες εννιακόσια δώδεκα
43 rd	[tesarakostós trítos]	τεσσαρακοστός τρίτος (43 ^{ος})
56 th	[pendikostós éktos]	πεντηκοστός έκτος (56 ^{ος})
100 th	[ekatostós]	εκατοστός (100 ^{ος})

Unit 8.1: Telling the time: Words & phrases

just a moment	[mía stiymí]	μία στιγμή
right now	[aftí ti stiymí]	αυτή τη στιγμή
every hour	[káθε óra]	κάθε ώρα
As soon as possible.	[to sindomótero ðinatón]	Το συντομότερο δυνατόν.
Are you wearing a watch?	[forás rolói?]	Φοράς ρολόι;
No, I'm not wearing a watch.	[óxi ðe foráo]	Όχι, δε φοράω.
Yes, I'm wearing a watch.	[ne foráo]	Ναι, φοράω.
This watch/clock doesn't work properly.	[aftó to rolói ðé liturjí sostá]	Αυτό το ρολόι δε λειτουργεί σωστά.
Do you have time to talk?		Έχεις λίγη ώρα να τα πούμε;

Unit 8.2: Telling the time: Asking for the time

Can you tell me the time?	[boríte na mu píte tí óra íne?] (honorific plural) [borís na mu pís tí óra íne?] (informal, sing.)	Μπορείτε να μου πείτε τι ώρα είναι; Μπορείς να μου πεις τι ώρα είναι;
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Unit 8.3: Telling the time: Telling the time

It's one (o'clock).	[íne mía (i óra)]	Είναι μία (η ώρα)
It's two (o'clock).	[íne ðío (i óra)]	Είναι δύο (η ώρα)
It's three (o'clock).	[íne trís (i óra)]	Είναι τρεις (η ώρα)
It's four (o'clock).	[íne téseris (i óra)]	Είναι τέσσερις (η ώρα)
It's five (o'clock).	[íne pénde (i óra)]	Είναι πέντε (η ώρα)
It's six (o'clock).	[íne éksi (i óra)]	Είναι έξι (η ώρα)
It's seven (o'clock).	[íne eptá (i óra)]	Είναι επτά (η ώρα)
It's eight (o'clock).	[íne októ (i óra)]	Είναι οκτώ (η ώρα)
It's nine (o'clock).	[íne enéa (i óra)]	Είναι εννέα (η ώρα)
It's ten (o'clock).	[íne ðéka (i óra)]	Είναι δέκα (η ώρα)
It's eleven (o'clock).	[íne éndeka (i óra)]	Είναι έντεκα (η ώρα)
It's twelve (o'clock).	[íne ðóðeka (i óra)]	Είναι δώδεκα (η ώρα)
It's half past one.	[íne mía ñe misí]	Είναι μία και μισή ή Είναι μιάμιση
It's half past two.	[íne ðío ñe misí]	Είναι δύο και μισή ή Είναι δυόμιση

<i>It's half past three.</i>	[íne trís ħe misí]	Είναι τρεις και μισή ή Είναι τρεισήμισι
<i>It's half past four.</i>	[íne téseris ħe misí]	Είναι τέσσερις και μισή ή Είναι τεσσερισήμισι
<i>It's half past five.</i>	[íne pénde ħe misí]	Είναι πέντε και μισή ή Είναι πεντέμισι
<i>It's half past six.</i>	[íne éksi ħe misí]	Είναι έξι και μισή ή Είναι εξίμισι
<i>It's half past seven.</i>	[íne eptá ħe misí]	Είναι επτά και μισή ή Είναι επτάμισι
<i>It's half past eight.</i>	[íne októ ħe misí]	Είναι οκτώ και μισή ή Είναι οκτώμισι
<i>It's half past nine.</i>	[íne enéa ħe misí]	Είναι εννέα και μισή ή Είναι εννιάμισι
<i>It's half past ten.</i>	[íne ḡéka ħe misí]	Είναι δέκα και μισή ή Είναι δεκάμισι
<i>It's half past eleven.</i>	[íne éndeka ħe misí]	Είναι έντεκα και μισή ή Είναι εντεκάμισι
<i>It's half past twelve.</i>	[íne ḡóḡeka ħe misí]	Είναι δώδεκα και μισή ή Είναι δωδεκάμισι
<i>It's 10.30 a.m.</i>	[íne ḡéka ħé misí pró mesimvrías] <i>Attention: We use</i> [íne ḡéka ħé misí to proí] <i>in oral speech.</i>	Είναι δέκα και μισή προ μεσημβρίας (10.30 π.μ.)
<i>It's 10.30 p.m.</i>	[íne ḡéka ħé misí metá mesimvrián] <i>Attention: We use</i> [íne ḡéka ħé misí to vráḡi] <i>in oral speech.</i>	Είναι δέκα και μισή μετά μεσημβριάν (10.30 μ.μ.)
<i>It's 1.00 after midnight.</i>	[íne mía metá ta mesánixta]	Είναι 1.00 μετά τα μεσάνυχτα.
<i>It's about...</i>	[íne perípu...]	Είναι περίπου...
<i>It's almost...</i>	[íne s ħeḡón...]	Είναι σχεδόν...
<i>It's early</i>		Είναι νωρίς
<i>It's late</i>		Είναι αργά

Unit 8.4: Telling the time: Asking for the specific time an event will take place

<i>What time is the appointment/date?</i>	[tí óra íne to randevú?]	Τι ώρα είναι το ραντεβού;
<i>What time does the concert start?</i>	[tí óra kseġinái i sinavlía?]	Τι ώρα ξεκινάει η συναυλία;
<i>What time does the play end?</i>	[tí óra telíoni to théatro?]	Τι ώρα τελειώνει το θέατρο;
<i>What time do you finish work?</i>	[tí óra telíonis ti ḡuḡá?]	Τι ώρα τελειώνεις τη δουλειά;
<i>What time are you going back home?</i>	[tí óra ḡa jirísis sto spíti?]	Τι ώρα θα γυρίσεις στο σπίτι;

<i>What time are you coming?</i>		Πότε θα έρθεις;
<i>When shall we meet?</i>		Πότε θα βρεθούμε;

Unit 8.5: Telling the time: Determining the time an event will take place using «σε»

<i>in an hour</i>	[se mía óra]	σε μία ώρα
<i>It's at one (o'clock).</i>	[íne sti mía]	Είναι στη μία.
<i>It's at two (o'clock).</i>	[íne stiz díο]	Είναι στις δύο.
<i>It's at three (o'clock).</i>	[íne stis trís]	Είναι στις τρεις.
<i>It's at four (o'clock).</i>	[íne stis téseris]	Είναι στις τέσσερις.
<i>It's at five (o'clock).</i>	[íne stis pénde]	Είναι στις πέντε.
<i>It's at six (o'clock).</i>	[íne stis éksi]	Είναι στις έξι.
<i>It's at seven (o'clock).</i>	[íne stis eptá]	Είναι στις επτά.
<i>It's at eight (o'clock).</i>	[íne stis októ]	Είναι στις οκτώ.
<i>It's at nine (o'clock).</i>	[íne stis enéa]	Είναι στις εννέα.
<i>It's at ten (o'clock).</i>	[íne stiz déka]	Είναι στις δέκα.
<i>It's at eleven (o'clock).</i>	[íne stis éndeka]	Είναι στις έντεκα.
<i>It's at twelve (o'clock).</i>	[íne stiz dóðeka]	Είναι στις δώδεκα.

Unit 8.6: Telling the time: Determining the time an event will take place using «πριν»

<i>five minutes ago</i>	[prín pénde leptá]	πριν πέντε λεπτά
<i>an hour ago</i>	[prín mía óra]	πριν μία ώρα

Unit 8.7: Telling the time: Giving a rough estimate of the time an event will take place using «κατά» and «γύρω»

<i>At about one.</i>	[katá ti mía]	Κατά τη μία.
<i>At about two.</i>	[katá tiz díο]	Κατά τις δύο.
<i>At around one.</i>	[jíro sti mía]	Γύρω στη μία.
<i>At around two.</i>	[jíro stiz díο]	Γύρω στις δύο.

Unit 9.1: Time words & expressions: The most common adverbs of time

<i>instantaneously</i>	[akariéa]	ακαριαία
<i>quickly</i>	[grígora]	γρήγορα
<i>in time</i>	[engéeros]	εγκαίρως
<i>early</i>	[norís]	νωρίς
<i>constantly/always</i>	[ðiarkós]	διαρκώς
<i>continuously</i>	[aðiákopa]	αδιάκοπα
<i>incessantly</i>	[akatápafsta]	ακατάπαυστα
<i>still/yet</i>	[akóma]	ακόμα
<i>again</i>	[páli]	πάλι
<i>simultaneously</i>	[taftóxrona]	ταυτόχρονα
<i>just</i>	[mólis]	μόλις
<i>after/then</i>	[épita]	έπειτα
<i>already</i>	[íði]	ήδη
<i>at some time</i>	[ká pote]	κάποτε

<i>once</i>	[álote]	άλλοτε
<i>from time to time</i>	[póte póte]	πότε-πότε
<i>usually</i>	[siníthos]	συνήθως
<i>regularly</i>	[taktiká]	τακτικά
<i>often</i>	[sixná]	συχνά
<i>whenever</i>	[ópote]	όποτε
<i>any time</i>	[opotedípote]	οποτεδήποτε

Unit 10.1: Dates: words & phrases

<i>When is your birthday?</i>	[póte íne ta jenéθliá su?]	Πότε είναι τα γενέθλιά σου;
<i>My birthday is on April 7th.</i>	[ta jenéθliá mu íne stis eptá aprilíu]	Τα γενέθλιά μου είναι στις επτά (7) Απριλίου.
<i>My birthday is on January 1st.</i>	[ta jenéθliá mu íne ti(m) bróti ianuariú]	Τα γενέθλιά μου είναι την πρώτη (1 ^η) Ιανουαρίου .
<i>When were you born?</i>	[póte jeníθiķes?]	Πότε γεννήθηκες;
<i>I was born in 1999.</i>	[jeníθika to xíġa eñakósxa enenínda enéa]	Γεννήθηκα το χίλια εννιακόσια ενενήντα εννέα (1999).
<i>I was born in August.</i>	[jeníθika ton ávγusto]	Γεννήθηκα τον Αύγουστο.
<i>I was born in 2003.</i>	[jeníθika to ðío xíġáðes tría]	Γεννήθηκα το δύο χιλιάδες τρία (2003).
<i>I was born in early June.</i>	[jeníθika stis arxés tu iuníu]	Γεννήθηκα στις αρχές του Ιουνίου.
<i>When was your child born?</i>	[póte jeníθiķe to peđí su?]	Πότε γεννήθηκε το παιδί σου;
<i>He/she was born on January 17th, 2018.</i>	[jeníθiķe stiz ðekaepotá ianuariú tu ðío xíġáðes ðekaoktó]	Γεννήθηκε στις δεκαεπτά (17) Ιανουαρίου του δύο χιλιάδες δεκαοκτώ (2018).
<i>He/she was born in 1988.</i>	[jeníθiķe to xíġa eñakósxa oγðónða októ]	Γεννήθηκε το χίλια εννιακόσια ογδόντα οκτώ (1988).
<i>When did you get married?</i>	[póte pandréftiķes?]	Πότε παντρεύτηκες;
<i>I got married in 2020.</i>	[pandréftika to ðío xíġáðes íkosi]	Παντρεύτηκε το δύο χιλιάδες είκοσι (2020).
<i>I got married on May 26th.</i>	[pandréftika stis íkosi éksi maíu]	Παντρεύτηκε στις είκοσι έξι (26) Μαΐου.
<i>How long have you been in Greece?</i>	[apó póte íse stin eláða?]	Από πότε είσαι στην Ελλάδα;
<i>I have been in Greece since 1977.</i>	[stin eláða íme apó to xíġa eñakósxa enenínda eptá]	Στην Ελλάδα είμαι από το χίλια εννιακόσια ενενήντα επτά (1997).
<i>When were you in England?</i>	[póte ísun stin anglía?]	Πότε ήσουν στην Αγγλία;
<i>In 1976, I was in England.</i>	[to xíġa eñakósxa evðomínda éksi ímun stin anglía]	Το χίλια εννιακόσια εβδομήντα έξι (1976) ήμουν στην Αγγλία.
<i>How many years have you</i>	[pósa xróña ðulévis?]	Πόσα χρόνια δουλεύεις;

<i>been working?</i>		
<i>I've been working for twelve (12) years.</i>	[ðuléno ðóðeka xróña]	Δουλεύω δώδεκα (12) χρόνια.
<i>When are you leaving for the States?</i>	[póte tha fíjis ja tin ameriķí?]	Πότε θα φύγεις για την Αμερική;
<i>I'm leaving on 20th June.</i>	[tha fíyo stis íkosi iuníu]	Θα φύγω στις είκοσι (20) Ιουνίου.
<i>How long are you staying in Athens for?</i>	[póso ķeró tha mínis stin aθína?]	Πόσο καιρό θα μείνεις στην Αθήνα;
<i>I'm staying for five (5) weeks.</i>	[tha míno pénde evðomáðes]	Θα μείνω πέντε (5) εβδομάδες.

Unit 11.1: Days – Months – Zodiac signs: words & phrases

<i>every day</i>	[káthe méra]	κάθε μέρα
<i>after two days/two days later</i>	[metá apó ðío méres]	μετά από δύο μέρες
<i>two days ago</i>	[prín apó ðío méres]	πριν από δύο μέρες
<i>in two days</i>	[se ðío méres]	σε δύο μέρες
<i>weekend</i>	[savatoķírjako]	σαββατοκύριακο
<i>every weekend</i>	[káthe savatoķírjako]	κάθε σαββατοκύριακο
<i>this weekend</i>	[aftó to savatoķírjako]	αυτό το σαββατοκύριακο
<i>next weekend</i>	[to epómeno savatoķírjako]	το επόμενο σαββατοκύριακο
<i>last weekend</i>	[to perazméno savatoķírjako]	το περασμένο σαββατοκύριακο
<i>the weekend after next</i>	[se ðío savatoķírjaka]	σε δύο σαββατοκύριακα
<i>week</i>	[evðomáða] (sing.)	εβδομάδα
<i>weeks</i>	[evðomáðes] (pl.)	εβδομάδες
<i>every week</i>	[káthe evðomáða]	κάθε εβδομάδα
<i>this week</i>	[aftí tin evðomáða]	αυτή την εβδομάδα
<i>next week</i>	[tin epómeni evðomáða]	την επόμενη εβδομάδα
<i>last week</i>	[ti(m) berazméni evðomáða]	την περασμένη εβδομάδα
<i>in two weeks</i>	[se ðío evðomáðes]	σε δύο εβδομάδες
<i>every month</i>	[káthe mína]	κάθε μήνα
<i>this month</i>	[aftó to mína]	αυτό το μήνα
<i>next month</i>	[ton epómeno mína]	τον επόμενο μήνα
<i>last month</i>	[to(m) berazméno mína]	τον περασμένο μήνα
<i>in two months</i>	[se ðío mínes]	σε δύο μήνες
<i>semester, six-month period</i>	[eksámino] (sing.)	εξάμηνο
<i>semesters, six-month periods</i>	[eksámína] (pl.)	εξάμηνα
<i>every Monday</i>	[káthe ðeftéra]	κάθε Δευτέρα
<i>on Monday</i>	[ti ðeftéra]	τη Δευτέρα
<i>on Tuesday</i>	[ti(n) dríti]	την Τρίτη
<i>on Wednesday</i>	[ti(n) detárti]	την Τετάρτη

<i>on Thursday</i>	[ti(m) bémti]	την Πέμπτη
<i>on Friday</i>	[ti(m) barasķeví]	την Παρασκευή
<i>on Saturday</i>	[to sávato]	το Σάββατο
<i>on Sunday</i>	[tiŋ girjaķí]	την Κυριακή
<i>in January</i>	[ton ianuário]	τον Ιανουάριο
<i>in February</i>	[to fevruário]	το Φεβρουάριο
<i>in March</i>	[to mártio]	το Μάρτιο
<i>in April</i>	[ton aprílio]	τον Απρίλιο
<i>in May</i>	[to máio]	το Μάιο
<i>in June</i>	[ton iúnio]	τον Ιούνιο
<i>in July</i>	[ton iúlio]	τον Ιούλιο
<i>in August</i>	[ton ávγusto]	τον Αύγουστο
<i>in September</i>	[to septémvrio]	το Σεπτέμβριο
<i>in October</i>	[ton októvrio]	τον Οκτώβριο
<i>in November</i>	[to noémvrio]	το Νοέμβριο
<i>in December</i>	[to đeķémvrio]	το Δεκέμβριο
<i>of January</i>	[tu ianuariú]	του Ιανουαρίου
<i>of February</i>	[tu fevruariú]	του Φεβρουαρίου
<i>of March</i>	[tu martíu]	του Μαρτίου
<i>of April</i>	[tu aprilíu]	του Απριλίου
<i>of May</i>	[tu maíu]	του Μαΐου
<i>of June</i>	[tu iuníu]	του Ιουνίου
<i>of July</i>	[tu iulíu]	του Ιουλίου
<i>of August</i>	[tu avγýstu]	του Αυγούστου
<i>of September</i>	[tu septemvriú]	του Σεπτεμβρίου
<i>of October</i>	[tu oktovríu]	του Οκτωβρίου
<i>of November</i>	[tu noemvriú]	του Νοεμβρίου
<i>of December</i>	[tu đeķemvriú]	του Δεκεμβρίου

Unit 12.1: Seasons – Weather: words & phrases

<i>National Weather Service (NWC)</i>	[eθniķí meteorolojiķí ipiresía]	Εθνική Μετεωρολογική Υπηρεσία
<i>weather conditions</i>	[ķeriká fenómena]	καιρικά φαινόμενα
<i>thermometer</i>	[θermómetro]	θερμόμετρο
<i>degree Celsius</i>	[vaθmós ķelsíu]	βαθμός κελσίου
<i>sky</i>	[uranós]	ουρανός
<i>clear skies</i>	[ksasterjá]	ξαστεριά
<i>visibility</i>	[oratótita]	ορατότητα
<i>smog</i>	[néfos]	νέφος
<i>overcast</i>	[nefelóðis]	νεφελώδης
<i>foggy</i>	[omixlóðis]	ομιχλώδης
<i>partly cloudy</i>	[merikós sinefķazménos]	μερικώς συννεφιασμένος
<i>cloudy</i>	[sinefķazménos]	συννεφιασμένος
<i>cloudburst</i>	[neropondí]	νεροποντή
<i>rainfall</i>	[vroxóptosi]	βροχόπτωση

hailstorm	[xalazóptosi]	χαλαζόπτωση
snowfall	[x̣onóptosi]	χιονόπτωση
ice	[páγος] [páji]	πάγος (<i>sing. form</i>) πάγοι (<i>pl. form</i>)
snowstorm/blizzard	[x̣onoθíela]	χιονοθύελλα
dust storm	[amoθíela]	αμμοθύελλα
gale	[θíela]	θύελλα
windy	[θielóðis]	θυελλώδης
breeze	[aeráki]	αεράκι
rainbow	[uránio tókso]	ουράνιο τόξο
The weather is good.	[éxi kaló k̄eró]	Έχει καλό καιρό.
The weather is bad.	[éxi kakó k̄eró]	Έχει κακό καιρό.
The weather was good.	[íxe kaló k̄eró]	Είχε καλό καιρό.
The weather was bad.	[íxe kakó k̄eró]	Είχε κακό καιρό.
The weather will be good.	[θa éxi kaló k̄eró]	Θα έχει καλό καιρό.
The weather will be bad.	[θa éxi kakó k̄eró]	Θα έχει κακό καιρό.

Unit 13.1: Question Words & Common Questions: Questions with the question word «WHAT»

What do you think?	[tí nomízete?] (<i>honorific plural</i>) [tí nomízis?] (<i>informal, sing.</i>)	Τι νομίζετε; Τι νομίζεις;
What is your opinion about...?	[tí γνώmi éxete ja ton...?] (<i>m.</i>), (<i>honorific plural</i>) [tí γνώmi éxete ja tin...?] (<i>f.</i>), (<i>honorific plural</i>) [tí γνώmi éxis ja ton...?] (<i>m.</i>), (<i>informal, sing.</i>) [tí γνώmi éxis ja tin...?] (<i>f.</i>), (<i>informal, sing.</i>)	Τι γνώμη έχετε για τον ...; Τι γνώμη έχετε για την ...; Τι γνώμη έχεις για τον ...; Τι γνώμη έχεις για την...;
What are you thinking about?	[tí sk̄éfteste?] (<i>honorific plural</i>) [tí sk̄éftese?] (<i>informal, sing.</i>)	Τι σκέφτεστε; Τι σκέφτεσαι;
What is this?	[tí íne aftó?]	Τι είναι αυτό;
What's that?	[tí íne eķíno?]	Τι είναι εκείνο;
What's going on?	[tí tréxi?]	Τι τρέχει;
What's happening?	[tí simvéni?]	Τι συμβαίνει;
What's happened?	[tí sinévi?]	Τι συνέβη;
What are you doing for Christmas?	[tí θa kánete ta xristújena?] (<i>honorific plural</i>) [tí θa kánis ta xristújena?] (<i>informal, sing.</i>)	Τι θα κάνετε τα Χριστούγεννα; Τι θα κάνεις τα Χριστούγεννα;
What did you do yesterday?	[tí ékanes xthes?]	Τι έκανες χτες;
What do you like?	[tí sas arési?] (<i>honorific plural</i>)	Τι σας αρέσει;

	[tí su arési?] (informal, sing.)	Τι σου αρέσει;
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Unit 13.2: Question Words & Common Questions: Questions with the question word «WHY»

Why are the shops shut?	[jatí íne klistá ta mayazjá?]	Γιατί είναι κλειστά τα μαγαζιά;
Why not?	[jatí óxi?]	Γιατί όχι;
Why are you leaving?	[jatí févjete?] (honorific plural) [jatí févjis?] (informal, sing.)	Γιατί φεύγετε; Γιατί φεύγεις;
Why aren't you coming?	[jatí één érxešte?] (honorific plural) [jatí één érxeše?] (informal, sing.)	Γιατί δεν έρχεστε; Γιατί δεν έρχεσαι;
Why isn't he coming?	[jatí één érxešte?]	Γιατί δεν έρχεται;
Why didn't you come?	[jatí één írthate?] (honorific plural) [jatí één írthes?] (informal, sing.)	Γιατί δεν ήρθατε; Γιατί δεν ήρθες;
Why didn't you go to work today?	[jatí één(m) bíjes sti ðuŷá símera?]	Γιατί δεν πήγες στη δουλειά σήμερα;
Why is he shouting?	[jatí fonázi?]	Γιατί φωνάζει;

Unit 13.3: Question Words & Common Questions: Questions with the question word «WHERE»

Where are you going?	[pú páte?] (honorific plural) [pú pás?] (informal, sing.)	Πού πάτε; Πού πας;
Where did you go yesterday?	[pú pígate xtés?] (honorific plural) [pú píjes xtés?] (informal, sing.)	Πού πήγατε χτες; Πού πήγες χτες;
Where were you yesterday?	[pú ísun xtés?]	Πού ήσουν χτες;
Where are my glasses?	[pú íne ta jaŷá mú?]	Πού είναι τα γυαλιά μου;

Unit 13.4: Question Words & Common Questions: Questions with the question word «WHEN»

When are you coming?	[póte érxešte?] (honorific plural) [póte érxeše?] (informal, sing.)	Πότε έρχεστε; Πότε έρχεσαι;
When are you leaving?	[póte févjete?] (honorific plural) [póte févjis?] (informal, sing.)	Πότε φεύγετε; Πότε φεύγεις;
When did they leave?	[póte éfijan?]	Πότε έφυγαν;

<i>When did he/she leave?</i>	[póte éfiʝe?]	Πότε έφυγε;
<i>When is the party?</i>	[póte íne to párti?]	Πότε είναι το πάρτι;
<i>When are you travelling?</i>	[póte θa pás taksíði?]	Πότε θα πας ταξίδι;
<i>When did you start work?</i>	[póte árχises na ðulévis?]	Πότε άρχισες να δουλεύεις;

Unit 13.5: Question Words & Common Questions: WHO - WHOSE - WHICH - WHAT

<i>Who's calling Kostas?</i>	[pχós fonázi ton góstá?]	Ποιος φωνάζει τον Κώστα;
<i>Who is he?</i>	[pχós íne aftós?]	Ποιος είναι αυτός;
<i>Who is she?</i>	[pχá íne aftí?]	Ποια είναι αυτή;
<i>Who is this child?</i>	[pχó íne aftó to peðí?]	Ποιο είναι αυτό το παιδί;
<i>Who is this boy?</i>	[pχó íne aftó to agóri?]	Ποιο είναι αυτό το αγόρι;
<i>Who is this girl?</i>	[pχó íne aftó to korítsi?]	Ποιο είναι αυτό το κορίτσι;
<i>Who are you going to see?</i>	[pχón θa ðís?]	Ποιον θα δεις;
<i>Who are you waiting for?</i>	[pχón periménis?]	Ποιον περιμένεις;
<i>Who is Helen calling?</i>	[pχón fonázi i eléni?]	Ποιον φωνάζει η Ελένη;
<i>Whom should I ask?</i>	[pχón prépi ná rotíso?]	Ποιον πρέπει να ρωτήσω;
<i>Whose house is this?</i>	[pχaná íne aftó to spíti?]	Ποιανού είναι αυτό το σπίτι;
<i>Whose coat is this?</i>	[pχanáis íne aftó to paltó?] (when referring to a woman or a girl)	Ποιανής είναι αυτό το παλτό;
<i>Which museum is this?</i>	[pχó íne aftó to musío?]	Ποιο είναι αυτό το μουσείο;
<i>Which pair of shoes do you prefer?</i>	[pχó zevgári papútsxa protimás?]	Ποιο ζευγάρι παπούτσια προτιμάς;
<i>Which month?</i>	[pχó mína?]	Ποιο μήνα;
<i>Which year?</i>	[pχó xróno?]	Ποιο χρόνο;
<i>What is your favourite colour?</i>	[pχó íne to agapiméno su xróma?]	Ποιο είναι το αγαπημένο σου χρώμα;
<i>What's the matter?</i>	[pχó íne to próvlima?]	Ποιο είναι το πρόβλημα;

Unit 13.6: Question Words & Common Questions: Asking for information: WHO...WITH – WHAT...WITH

<i>Who were you with?</i>	[me pχús ísun?] (honorific plural)	Με ποιούς ήσουν;
	[me pχón ísun?] (informal, sing.)	Με ποιον ήσουν;
<i>Who are you going with?</i>	[me pχón θa pás?]	Με ποιον θα πας;

<i>Which friend of yours did you go out with?</i>	[me pḗá fíli su vjíkes ékso?]	Με ποια φίλη σου βγήκες έξω;
<i>Which car are you coming in?</i>	[me pḗó aftokínito tha éρθis?]	Με ποιο αυτοκίνητο θα έρθεις;

Unit 13.7: Question Words & Common Questions: Asking for information: WHICH

<i>Which doctor are you seeing?</i>	[se pḗón jatró pijénis?]	Σε ποιον γιατρό πηγαίνεις;
<i>Which café are you going to?</i>	[se pḗá kafetéria tha páte?]	Σε ποια καφετέρια θα πάτε;
<i>Which supermarket are you going to?</i>	[se pḗó súper márkēt tha pás?]	Σε ποιο σούπερ μάρκετ θα πάς;

Unit 13.8: Question Words & Common Questions: Asking for information: WHICH...FROM

<i>Which gate are we departing from?</i>	[apó pḗá píli tha anaxorísume?]	Από ποια πύλη θα αναχωρήσουμε;
<i>Which port are you leaving from?</i>	[apó pḗó limáni févjis?]	Από ποιο λιμάνι φεύγεις;

Unit 13.9: Question Words & Common Questions: Questions with the question word «HOW»

<i>How do we do this?</i>	[pós to kánume aftó?]	Πώς το κάνουμε αυτό;
<i>How come?</i>	[pós kī étsi?]	Πώς κι έτσι;
<i>How's your sister?</i>	[pós íne i aḗerfí su?]	Πώς είναι η αδερφή σου;

Unit 13.10: Question Words & Common Questions: HOW MANY - HOW MUCH – HOW OFTEN – HOW LONG

<i>How many people have turned up?</i>	[pósos kózmos írthe?]	Πόσος κόσμος ήρθε;
<i>How many people are coming with us?</i>	[pósi tha éρθun mazí mas?]	Πόσοι θα έρθουν μαζί μας;
<i>How much sugar do you take in your coffee?</i>	[pósi záxari thélis ston gafé su?]	Πόση ζάχαρη θέλεις στον καφέ σου;
<i>How much do they cost?</i>	[póso kostízun?] (honorific plural)	Πόσο κοστίζουν;
<i>How much does it cost?</i>	[póso kostízi?] (informal, sing.)	Πόσο κοστίζει;
<i>How much is it?</i>	[póso káni?]	Πόσο κάνει;
<i>How much per kilo?</i>	[póso éxi to kíló?]	Πόσο έχει το κιλό;
<i>How much bread would you like?</i>	[póso psomí thélete?] (honorific plural)	Πόσο ψωμί θέλετε;
	[póso psomí thélis?] (informal, sing.)	Πόσο ψωμί θέλεις;

How much minced meat would you like?	[póson gimá θέλετε?] (honorific plural) [póson gimá θέλεις?] (informal, sing.)	Πόσον κιμά θέλετε; Πόσον κιμά θέλεις;
How often?	[póso sixná?]	Πόσο συχνά;
How long?	[póso ķeró?]	Πόσο καιρό;
How long are you going to stay?	[póso ķeró tha mínete?] (honorific plural) [póso ķeró tha mínis?] (informal, sing.)	Πόσο καιρό θα μείνετε; Πόσο καιρό θα μείνεις;

Unit 13.11: Question Words & Common Questions: Asking for information: Other questions

Are you sure?	[íse síyuros?] (m.) [íse síyuri?] (f.)	Είσαι σίγουρος; Είσαι σίγουρη;
Are you Mr...? Are you Ms...?	[íste o ķírios...?] (m.) [íste i ķiría...?] (f.)	Είστε ο κύριος...; Είστε η κυρία...;
Are you here alone?	[íste mónos eđó?] (m.), (honorific plural) [íste móni eđó?] (f.), (honorific plural)	Είστε μόνος εδώ; Είστε μόνη εδώ;
Do you like it here?	[sas arési eđó?] (honorific plural) [su arési eđó?] (informal, sing.)	Σας αρέσει εδώ; Σου αρέσει εδώ;
Do you like this?	[sas arési aftó?] (honorific plural) [su arési aftó?] (informal, sing.)	Σας αρέσει αυτό; Σου αρέσει αυτό;
Do you agree?	[simfoníte?] (honorific plural) [simfonís?] (informal, sing.)	Συμφωνείτε; Συμφωνείς;
Do you disagree?	[điafoníte?] (honorific plural) [điafonís?] (informal, sing.)	Διαφωνείτε; Διαφωνείς;
Do you smoke?	[kapnízete?] (honorific plural) [kapnízis?] (informal, sing.)	Καπνίζετε; Καπνίζεις;
Do you travel a lot?	[taksiđévete polí?] (honorific plural) [taksiđevis polí?] (informal, sing.)	Ταξιδεύετε πολύ; Ταξιδεύεις πολύ;
Is there a problem?	[ipárxi kápõ próvlima?]	Υπάρχει κάποιο πρόβλημα;
Is everything OK?	[óla kalá?]	Όλα καλά;
Really?	[alíthõa]	Αλήθεια;

Unit 13.12: Question Words & Common Questions: The most common adverbs of manner

however/like/as	[ópos]	όπως
therefore/thus/like this	[étsti]	έτσι
in some way	[kápos]	κάπως

<i>definitely</i>	[opozðípote]	οπωσδήποτε
<i>otherwise</i>	[aĩós]	αλλιώς
<i>only</i>	[móno]	μόνο
<i>together</i>	[mazí]	μαζί
<i>softly/slowly</i>	[siyá]	σιγά
<i>fast</i>	[yρίγopa]	γρήγορα
<i>pleasantly</i>	[efxárista]	ευχάριστα
<i>gladly</i>	[efxarístos]	ευχαρίστως
<i>fortunately</i>	[eftixós]	ευτυχώς
<i>unfortunately</i>	[ðistixós]	δυστυχώς
<i>well</i>	[kalós]	καλώς
<i>badly</i>	[kakós]	κακώς
<i>nicely/fine</i>	[oréa]	ωραία
<i>easily</i>	[éfkola]	εύκολα
<i>barely/with difficulty</i>	[ðískola]	δύσκολα
<i>honestly</i>	[ilikriná]	ειλικρινά
<i>bluntly</i>	[efθéos]	ευθέως
<i>exactly</i>	[akrivós]	ακριβώς
<i>completely/absolutely</i>	[endelós]	εντελώς
<i>suddenly</i>	[ksafniká]	ξαφνικά
<i>constantly</i>	[ðiarkós]	διαρκώς

Unit 13.13: Question Words & Common Questions: The most common adverbs of quantity

<i>so much</i>	[tóso]	τόσο
<i>as much as</i>	[óso]	όσο
<i>very much</i>	[polí]	πολύ
<i>more</i>	[perisótero]	περισσότερο
<i>quite (a lot)</i>	[arkétá]	αρκετά
<i>completely</i>	[endelós]	εντελώς
<i>a little</i>	[lígo]	λίγο
<i>less</i>	[liyótero]	λιγότερο
<i>(not) at all</i>	[kathólu]	καθόλου
<i>almost</i>	[sxēðón]	σχεδόν
<i>at least</i>	[tuláxiston]	τουλάχιστον
<i>about</i>	[páno káto]	πάνω κάτω
<i>approximately</i>	[perípu]	περίπου
<i>equally</i>	[eksísu]	εξίσου
<i>probably</i>	[málon]	μάλλον

Unit 14.1: Directions: Where is...

<i>Where is...</i>	[pú ine...]	Πού είναι...
<i>the airport?</i>	[to aeroðrómio?]	το αεροδρόμιο;
<i>the port?</i>	[to limáni?]	το λιμάνι;
<i>the bus station?</i>	[to praktorio leoforíon?]	το πρακτορείο λεωφορείων;

<i>the train station?</i>	[o staθmós to(n) drénon?]	ο σταθμός των τρένων;
<i>the tram station?</i>	[o staθmós tu tram?]	ο σταθμός του τραμ;
<i>the metro station?</i>	[to metrós?]	το μετρό;
<i>the city center?</i>	[to kéndro tis pólis?]	το κέντρο της πόλης;
<i>the capital of the island?</i>	[i xóra tu nisxú?]	η χώρα του νησιού;
<i>the hotel...?</i>	[to ksenodoxío...?]	το ξενοδοχείο...;
<i>the market place?</i>	[i αγορά?]	η αγορά;
<i>the supermarket?</i>	[to súper márkēt?]	το σούπερ μάρκετ;
<i>the bank?</i>	[i trápeza?]	η τράπεζα;
<i>the townhall?</i>	[to ðimarxío?]	το δημαρχείο;
<i>the church?</i>	[i ekleisía?]	η εκκλησία;
<i>the school?</i>	[to sxolío]	το σχολείο;
<i>the university?</i>	[to panepistímio?]	το πανεπιστήμιο;
<i>the embassy?</i>	[i prezvíā?]	η πρεσβεία;
<i>the hospital?</i>	[to nosokomío?]	το νοσοκομείο;
<i>the pharmacy?</i>	[to farmaķío?]	το φαρμακείο;
<i>the archaeological site?</i>	[o arx̃eolojikós xóros?]	ο αρχαιολογικός χώρος;
<i>the museum?</i>	[to musío?]	το μουσείο;
<i>the theatre?</i>	[to théatro?]	το θέατρο;
<i>the concert hall?</i>	[to mégaro musiķís?]	το μέγαρο μουσικής;
<i>the stadium/football field?</i>	[to jípeðo?]	το γήπεδο;
<i>the park?</i>	[to párkō?]	το πάρκο;
<i>the zoo?</i>	[o zoologikós ķípos?]	ο ζωολογικός κήπος;
<i>the beach?</i>	[i paralía?]	η παραλία;
<i>Excuse me! Do you know where the...is?</i>	[siŋynómi ksérete pú íne...?] (<i>honorific plural</i>) [siŋynómi kséris pú íne...?] (<i>informal, sing.</i>)	Συγγνώμη, ξέρετε πού είναι...; Συγγνώμη, ξέρεις πού είναι...;
<i>I'm sorry. I'm not from around here.</i>	[siŋynómi ðen íme apó eðó]	Συγγνώμη, δεν είμαι από εδώ.

Unit 14.2: Directions: How can I get to...?

<i>How can I get to...?</i>	[pós tha páo...]	Πώς θα πάω...
<i>the airport?</i>	[sto aeroðrómio?]	στο αεροδρόμιο;
<i>the port?</i>	[sto limáni?]	στο λιμάνι;
<i>the bus station?</i>	[sto praktorio leoforío?]	στο πρακτορείο λεωφορείων;
<i>the train station?</i>	[sto staθmó to(n) drénon?]	στο σταθμό των τρένων;
<i>the metro station?</i>	[sto metrós?]	στο μετρό;
<i>the taxi rank?</i>	[sti(m) b̃xátsa to(n) daksí?]	στην πιάτσα των ταξί;
<i>the city center?</i>	[sto kéndro tis pólis?]	στο κέντρο της πόλης;
<i>the capital of the island?</i>	[sti xóra tu nisxú?]	στη χώρα του νησιού;

the hotel...?	[sto ksenoðoχío...?]	στο ξενοδοχείο...;
the market place?	[stin aγorá?]	στην αγορά;
the supermarket?	[sto súper márket?]	στο σούπερ μάρκετ;
the bank?	[sti(n) drápeza?]	στην τράπεζα;
the town hall?	[sto ðimarχío?]	στο δημαρχείο;
the church?	[stin ekleσία?]	στην εκκλησία;
the school?	[sto sxolíο]	στο σχολείο;
the university?	[sto panepistímio?]	στο πανεπιστήμιο;
the embassy?	[sti(m) bresvía?]	στην πρεσβεία;
the police station?	[sto astinomikó tmíma?]	στο αστυνομικό τμήμα;
the hospital?	[sto nosokomío?]	στο νοσοκομείο;
the health center?	[sto kéndro ijías?]	στο κέντρο υγείας;
the pharmacy?	[sto farmaķío?]	στο φαρμακείο;
the archaeological site?	[ston arχeolójikó xóro?]	στον αρχαιολογικό χώρο;
the museum?	[sto musío?]	στο μουσείο;
the theater?	[sto théatro?]	στο θέατρο;
the concert hall?	[sto méγaro musiķís?]	στο μέγαρο μουσικής;
the stadium/football field?	[sto jípeðo?]	στο γήπεδο;
the park?	[sto páрко?]	στο πάρκο;
the zoo?	[sto zoologikó ķíπο?]	στο ζωολογικό κήπο;
the beach?	[sti(m) baralía?]	στην παραλία;
Can you tell me how to get to the...?	[boríte na mu píte póz na páo...?] (<i>honorific plural</i>) [boríz na mu pís pós na páo...?] (<i>informal, sing.</i>)	Μπορείτε να μου πείτε πώς να πάω...; Μπορείς να μου πείτε πώς να πάω...;
Can you show me on the map, how to get to...?	[boríte na mu ðíksete sto xárti póz na páo...?] (<i>honorific plural</i>) [borís na mu ðíksis sto xárti póz na páo...?] (<i>informal, sing.</i>)	Μπορείτε να μου δείξετε στο χάρτη πώς να πάω; Μπορείς να μου δείξεις στο χάρτη πώς να πάω;

Unit 14.3: Directions: The most common adverbs of place

here	[eðó]	εδώ
there	[eķí]	εκεί
inside	[mésa]	μέσα
outside	[ékso]	έξω
in front of/at the front	[brostá]	μπροστά
behind	[píso]	πίσω
near	[kondá]	κοντά
far away	[makriá]	μακριά
high up	[psilá]	ψηλά
low	[xamilá]	χαμηλά

<i>between/among</i>	[anámesa]	ανάμεσα
<i>between</i>	[metaksí]	μεταξύ
<i>opposite</i>	[apénandi]	απέναντι
<i>nearby/next to</i>	[dípla]	δίπλα
<i>outside</i>	[ektós]	εκτός
<i>inside</i>	[endós]	εντός
<i>where</i>	[ópu]	όπου
<i>somewhere</i>	[kápu]	κάπου
<i>elsewhere</i>	[alú]	αλλού
<i>everywhere</i>	[pandú]	παντού
<i>nowhere</i>	[puθενά]	πουθενά
<i>anywhere</i>	[opuδίποτε]	οπουδήποτε
<i>north-east</i>	[vorioanatoliká]	βορειοανατολικά
<i>north-west</i>	[vorioðitiká]	βορειοδυτικά
<i>south-east</i>	[notioanatoliká]	νοτιοανατολικά
<i>south-west</i>	[notioðitiká]	νοτιοδυτικά

Unit 15.1: It's all Greek to me!: words & phrases

<i>Is this clear/understood?</i>	[íne katanoitó?]	Είναι κατανοητό;
<i>I don't understand the word.</i>	[ðé(n) gatalavéno ti léksi]	Δεν καταλαβαίνω τη λέξη.
<i>I don't understand the sentence.</i>	[ðé(n) gatalavéno ti(m) brótasi]	Δεν καταλαβαίνω την πρόταση.
<i>I don't understand the meaning.</i>	[ðé(n) gatalavéno ti simasía]	Δεν καταλαβαίνω τη σημασία.
<i>Could you repeat, please.</i>	[boríte na epanalávete parakaló?] (honorific plural) [borís na epanalávis parakaló?] (informal, sing.)	Μπορείτε να επαναλάβετε παρακαλώ; Μπορείς να επαναλάβεις παρακαλώ;
<i>word for word</i>	[léksi pros léksi]	λέξη προς λέξη
<i>again</i>	[páli]	πάλι
<i>slowly</i>	[aryá]	αργά
<i>How do you say this in Greek?</i>	[póz léjete aftó sta eliniká?]	Πώς λέγεται αυτό στα ελληνικά;
<i>Let's speak in Greek.</i>	[az milísume eliniká]	Ας μιλήσουμε στα ελληνικά.
<i>Your pronunciation is very good.</i>	[i árθrosí sas íne arkētá kalí] (honorific plural) [i árθrosí su íne arkētá kalí] (informal, sing.)	Η άρθρωσή σας είναι αρκετά καλή. Η άρθρωσή σου είναι αρκετά καλή.
<i>What is your mother tongue?</i>	[pḗá íne i mitriķí sas ylósas?] (honorific plural) [pḗá íne i mitriķí su	Ποια είναι η μητρική σας γλώσσα; Ποια είναι η μητρική σου

	ylósa? (<i>informal, sing.</i>)	γλώσσα;
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Unit 16.1: In an emergency: Traffic police – Accident – Terrorism – Robbery

traffic police	[troǵéa]	τροχαία
police car	[peripolikó] (<i>sing.</i>)	περιπολικό
police cars	[peripoliká] (<i>pl.</i>)	περιπολικά
accident	[atíǵima]	ατύχημα
car accident	[aftoǵinitistikó atíǵima]	αυτοκινητιστικό ατύχημα
in flagrant delict	[aftóforo]	αυτόφωρο
prison, prisons	[filaǵí] (<i>sing.</i>), [filaǵés] (<i>pl.</i>)	φυλακή, φυλακές
rapist	[viastís] (<i>sing.</i>)	βιαστής
rapists	[viastés] (<i>pl.</i>)	βιαστές
terrorist	[tromokrátis] (<i>sing.</i>)	τρομοκράτης
terrorists	[tromokrátēs] (<i>pl.</i>)	τρομοκράτες
terrorist attack	[tromokratikó xtípima]	τρομοκρατικό χτύπημα
weapon, weapons	[óplo] (<i>sing.</i>), [ópla] (<i>pl.</i>)	όπλο, όπλα
explosion	[ékriksi] (<i>sing.</i>)	έκρηξη
explosions	[ekríksis] (<i>pl.</i>)	εκρήξεις
explosive device	[ekriktikós mixanizmós]	εκρηκτικός μηχανισμός
Everybody down!	[péste óli káto]	Πέστε όλοι κάτω.
Everybody out!	[vjíte óli ékso]	Βγείτε όλοι έξω.
Are you OK?	[íste kalá?] (<i>honorific plural</i>) [íse kalá?] (<i>informal, sing.</i>)	Είστε καλά; Είσαι καλά;
Is everyone OK?	[íne óli kalá?]	Είναι όλοι καλά;
I don't feel well.	[ǵén esǵánome kalá]	Δεν αισθάνομαι καλά.
I need to lie down.	[prépi ná ksaplóso]	Πρέπει να ξαπλώσω.
I need to see a doctor.	[prépi ná ǵó énan jatró]	Πρέπει να δω ένα γιατρό.
Can I use your phone?	[boró na xrisimopiíso to tiléfonó sas?]	Μπορώ να χρησιμοποιήσω το τηλέφωνό σας;
I've been mugged.	[me listépsane]	Με ληστέψανε.
I've been attacked.	[mú epitéthikan]	Μου επιτέθηκαν.
Where are you taking me?	[pú me pijénete?] (<i>honorific plural</i>) [pú me pijénis?] (<i>informal, sing.</i>)	Πού με πηγαίνετε; Πού με πηγαίνεις;
Get out of here.	[fíjete apó eǵó] (<i>honorific plural</i>) [fíje apó eǵó] (<i>informal, sing.</i>)	Φύγετε από εδώ. Φύγε από εδώ.
Calm down.	[iremíste] (<i>honorific plural</i>) [irémise] (<i>informal, sing.</i>)	Ηρεμήστε. Ηρέμησε.

Unit 16.2: In an emergency: Fires

There's fire.	[ipárǵi fotǵá]	Υπάρχει φωτιά.
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<i>The building's on fire.</i>	[to ktírio éxi pári fotḗá]	Το κτίριο έχει πάρει φωτιά.
<i>The forest's on fire.</i>	[to ḗasos éxi pári fotḗá]	Το δάσος έχει πάρει φωτιά.
<i>Where is the fire extinguisher?</i>	[pú ine o pirozvestíras?]	Πού είναι ο πυροσβεστήρας;

Unit 16.3: In an emergency: Car malfunctions

<i>I'm looking for a garage.</i>	[psáxno ja sinerjío aftoḗíniton]	Ψάχνω για συνεργείο αυτοκινήτων.
<i>I'm looking for an auto electrician.</i>	[psáxno ilektrológo aftoḗíniton]	Ψάχνω ηλεκτρολόγο αυτοκινήτων.
<i>The brake lights don't work.</i>	[ḗé ḗulévun ta fréna]	Δε δουλεύουν τα φρένα.
<i>The wipers don't work.</i>	[ḗé lituryún i ialokaθaristíres]	Δε λειτουργούν οι υαλοκαθαριστήρες.
<i>The car light doesn't work.</i>	[káike i lámba tu aftoḗínitu mu]	Κάηκε η λάμπα του αυτοκινήτου μου.
<i>I've locked myself out of my car.</i>	[éxo kliḗoθí ékso apó to aftoḗínitó mú]	Έχω κλειδωθεί έξω από το αυτοκίνητό μου.
<i>I'm calling roadside assistance.</i>	[kaló oḗikí voíθia]	Καλώ οδική βοήθεια.
<i>I'm going to the car repair shop.</i>	[pijéno sto sinerjío aftoḗíniton]	Πηγαίνω στο συνεργείο αυτοκινήτων.

Unit 17.1: Wishes for all occasions: words & phrases

<i>gift, gifts</i>	[ḗóro] (sing.), [ḗóra] (pl.)	δώρο, δώρα
<i>sweet, sweets</i>	[ɣlikó] (sing.), [ɣliká] (pl.)	γλυκό, γλυκά
<i>cake, cakes</i>	[túrta] (sing.), [túrtes] (pl.)	τούρτα, τούρτες
<i>candle candles</i>	[ḗeráki] (sing.) [ḗerákia] (pl.)	κεράκι κεράκια
<i>Happy New Year! (On New Year's Eve and New Year's Day)</i>	[eftiḗizménos o ḗenúrjos xrónos]	Ευτυχισμένος ο καινούριος χρόνος!
<i>Happy birthday! May all your wishes come true!</i>	[na ta ekatostísis ḗé óti epiθimís]	Να τα εκατοστήσεις και ότι επιθυμείς!
<i>Happy Anniversary!</i>	[xarúmeni epétio]	Χαρούμενη επέτειο!
<i>Congratulations on passing your exams!</i>	[sinxaritíria pu pérases tís eksetásis su]	Συγχαρητήρια που πέρασες τις εξετάσεις σου!
<i>Congratulations on getting the job!</i>	[sinxaritíria ja ti néa su θési]	Συγχαρητήρια για τη νέα σου θέση!
<i>Congratulations on tying the knot!</i>	[sinxaritíria ja to yámo sas]	Συγχαρητήρια για το γάμο σας!
<i>Enjoy your flight!</i>	[kalí ptísi]	Καλή πτήση!
<i>Enjoy your stay!</i>	[kalí ḗiamoní]	Καλή διαμονή!
<i>Glad to hear it.</i>	[ḗérome pu to akúo]	Χαίρομαι που το ακούω.
<i>Sorry to hear that.</i>	[lipáme pu to akúo]	Λυπάμαι που το ακούω.

Extra practice

Unit 1: Greek pronunciation guide Part 1

1. When you see the letter [i] in a word, do you pronounce it:
 - a. as the letter "ee" in the English word: beet
 - b. as the letter "i" in the English word: idea
2. When you see the letter [j] in a word, do you pronounce it:
 - a. as the letter "y" in the English word: yes
 - b. as the letter "j" in the English word: joy
3. When you see the letter [u] in a word, do you pronounce it:
 - a. as the letter "u" in the English word: cup
 - b. as the letter "u" in the English word: put
4. When you see the letter [o] in a word, do you pronounce it:
 - a. as the letter "o" in the English word: now
 - b. as the letter "o" in the English word: on
5. Write all the vowels of the Greek alphabet and the vowel digraphs that are pronounced [i] in both capital and small letters.
6. Write all the vowels of the Greek alphabet and the vowel digraphs that are pronounced [e] in both capital and small letters.
7. Write all the vowels of the Greek alphabet that are pronounced [o] in both capital and small letters.
8. Which vowel digraph of the Greek alphabet is pronounced [u]?
9. How many vowels are there in the Greek alphabet;
10. Write the vowels of the Greek alphabet in capital letters and in small letters.
 - a. Capital letters:
 - b. Small letters:
11. Complete the upper or lower case of the following letters.

- a. ο → _____
- b. ι → _____
- c. ΑΗ → _____
- d. ε → _____
- e. ου → _____
- f. Ω → _____

12. Read the words that follow and underline the letters with the sound [i].

a. μήλο	b. ανοιχτό	c. γέφυρα	d. χρήματα
e. κύμα	f. ιδέα	g. ποτήρι	h. οικονομία

13. Read the words that follow and underline the letters with the sound [e].

a. και	b. τέσσερα	c. μαχαίρι	d. τρένο
--------	------------	------------	----------

e. αιώνας	f. εννέα	g. νερό	h. φοβάμαι
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14. Letter «ω» is called:

- a. [oméɣa]
- b. [ómikron]
- c. [θíta]

15. Letter «Η» is called:

- a. [jóta]
- b. [íta]
- c. [ípsilon]

16. The word «αύριο», is pronounced:

- a. [ávrio]
- b. [áfrio]

17. The word «ευχαριστώ», is pronounced:

- a. [evxaristó]
- b. [efxaristó]

Unit 2: Greek pronunciation guide Part 2

1. When you see the letter [ð] in a word, do you pronounce it:

- a. as the digraph "th" in the English word: earth
- b. as the digraph "th" in the English word: mother

2. When you see the letter [θ] in a word, do you pronounce it:

- a. as the digraph "th" in the English word: those
- b. as the digraph "th" in the English word: think

3. When you see the letter [ñ] in a word, do you pronounce it:

- a. as the letter "n" in the English word: new
- b. as the letter "n" in the English word: anger

4. The Greek letter «Β, β» is pronounced:

- a. [v] as in the English word "vase"
- b. [b] as in the English word "book"

5. The Greek letter «Ρ, ρ» is pronounced:

- a. [p]
- b. [r]

6. In Greek, the word "milk" is pronounced:

- a. [gála]
- b. [yála]

7. In Greek, the word "no" is pronounced:

- a. [ók̃i]
- b. [óxi]

8. In Greek, the word "theater" is pronounced:

- a. [θíatro]
- b. [θéatro]

9. Which of the following Greek letters has three different forms?

- a. letter «ξ»
- b. letter «σ»
- c. letter «ε»

10. Match the capital letters in **Column A** to the small letters in **Column B** in the tables below.

Table 1

Column A	Column B
1. A	a. ι
2. E	b. υ
3. I	c. ε
4. H	d. α
5. Y	e. η

Table 2

Column A	Column B
1. Δ	a. γ
2. Λ	b. σ
3. Π	c. δ
4. Γ	d. π
5. Σ	e. λ

Table 3

Column A	Column B
1. Θ	a. ψ
2. Ξ	b. χ
3. Φ	c. ξ
4. Ψ	d. φ
5. Χ	e. θ

11. Write the words that are in capital letters in small letters and vice versa.

- a. ΓΕΙΑ ΣΟΥ → _____
- b. ΚΑΛΗΜΕΡΑ → _____
- c. ΕΥΧΑΡΙΣΤΩ → _____
- d. καλησπέρα → _____
- e. παρακαλώ → _____

Unit 3: Greek pronunciation guide Part 3

1. When you see the letter [g] in a word, do you pronounce it:

- a. as the letter "g" in the English word: go
- b. as the letter "g" in the English word: get

2. When you see the letter combination [dz] in a word, do you pronounce it:

- a. as the letter "j" in the English word: jeep
- b. as the diagraph "ch" in the English word: cheese

3. In Greek, the word "champagne" is pronounced:

- a. [sompáña]
- b. [sabána]

4. In Greek, the word «γέφυρα» is pronounced:

- a. [jéfira]
- b. [géfira]

5. Write the Greek alphabet in capital and small letters.

- a. Capital letters: _____
- b. Small letters: _____

Units 1, 2, 3: Greek pronunciation guide Part 1, Part 2, Part 3

1. Match the capital letters of the Greek alphabet in **Column A** to their IPA spelling in **Column B**.

Column A Greek capital letters	Column B IPA spelling
1. Β	a. [i]
2. Ε	b. [v]
3. Η	c. [θ]
4. Θ	d. [r]
5. ΜΠ	e. [p]
6. Ξ	f. [d]
7. Ρ	g. [ks]
8. Π	h. [ð]
9. ΝΤ	i. [b]
10. Δ	j. [e]

2. Try to pronounce the following words correctly:

a. μουσείο	b. πέντε	c. νύχτα	d. παιδί
e. λουλούδι	f. μπίρα	g. πυρετός	h. παίζω

3. Write the following words in capital letters in **Column B** and complete their meaning in Greek in **Column C**.

Column A Words in Greek	Column B Words in capital letters	Column C English meaning
1.  μήλο	a. Capital letters:	b.
2.  μαμά	a. Capital letters:	b.
3.  τέσσερα	a. Capital letters	b.
4.  κολυμπώ	a. Capital letters:	b.
5.  κόκκινο	a. Capital letters:	b.

Unit 4: Greetings & Goodbyes

1. Put a tick in the correct column to show whether the following phonetic sounds of Greek words and sentences are used to address someone formally or informally, as in the example.

Column A IPA spelling	Column B honorific plural	Column C informal, singular
0. [pós íste?]	✓	
a. [já sas]		
b. [tí kánete?]		
c. [já]		
d. [kalós írθate]		
e. [kalós se vríka]		

2. [kaliníxta] in English means:
 - a. *Good morning*
 - b. *Goodbye*
 - c. *Good night*
3. [kaló savatoķírjako] in English means:
 - a. *Have a nice afternoon.*
 - b. *Have a nice weekend.*
 - c. *Have a nice day.*
4. In Greek, the word "*goodmorning*" is pronounced:
 - a. [kaliméra]
 - b. [kálímera]
 - c. [kalimerá]
5. If you want to greet someone, you say:
 - a. [páme]
 - b. [ja]
 - c. [éla]
6. If you want to send your regards to your friend Maria through a common friend, you say:
 - a. [na θósis xeretízmata sti maría]
 - b. [na θósis xeretízmata sto maría]
 - c. [sto kaló na pás]
7. If someone asks you [tí kánis?], you answer:
 - a. [tí néa]
 - b. [ta léme]
 - c. [íme kalá]
8. If a friend greets you by saying [kalós írθes], you reply:
 - a. [kalós se vríka]
 - b. [peráste]
 - c. [akolúθisé me]
9. Which group of sentences answers the question [tí kánis?]:
 - a. [stin ijá su], [jítses], [ja]
 - b. [kalá], [étsi ķi étsi], [íme polí kalá]
 - c. [kaló mesiméri], [kaló vráði], [kaló savatoķírjako]
10. Which group of sentences show emotional state?
 - a. [íme xarúmenos], [íme enθusiazménos]

- b. [káno poðílato], [káno mía saláta]
c. [akolúθisé me], [éla eðó]

11. What do you say when you meet someone?
a. Γεια!
b. Αντίο!
12. What do you say when you meet someone in the morning?
a. Καλησπέρα
b. Καλημέρα
13. What do you say when you meet someone in the evening?
a. Καλησπέρα
b. Καλημέρα
14. How do you greet someone using honorific plural?
a. Γεια σου
b. Γεια σας

Unit 5: How to address people

1. Match the words in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B**.

Column A Words in English	Column B IPA spelling
1. <i>Sir</i>	a. [k̃iría]
2. <i>Mr</i>	b. [ðespinís]
3. <i>Miss</i>	c. [k̃irie]
4. <i>Mrs</i>	
5. <i>Ms</i>	

2. Tick whether the Greek IPA spelling of the following sentences are used to address a woman or a man, as in the example.

Column A IPA spelling	Column B Addressing a woman	Column C Addressing a man
0. [já su katerína]	✓	
1. [já sas k̃iría ána]		
2. [tí kánete k̃irie pávlo?]		
3. [já su bill]		
4. [kalós írthes maría]		
5. [kalós se vríka george]		

3. How do you greet a person your age whom you have met on an island and is called Vasilis?
a. [k̃irie vasíli]
b. [vasíli]
c. [k̃iría vasíli]
4. How do you greet an old lady who is a friend of your mother's and is called Maria?
a. [k̃iría maría]
b. [ðespinís maría]
c. [maría]

5. If you want to talk to a stranger in the street, you say:

- a. [siɣnómi kʲírie]
- b. [eðesimótate]
- c. [kʲírie ipurjé]

6. Match the greetings in **Column A** to the correct person in **Column B**.

Column A Words in English	Column B IPA spelling
1. Director	a. [kʲírie ipurjé]
2. Madam Ambassador	b. [kʲírie préeðre]
3. Minister	c. [kʲiría prézvi]
4. Reverend	d. [kʲírie ðiefθindí]
5. Mister President	e. [eðesimótate]

7. Choose the correct sentence.

- a.
 - i. Γεια σου Άννα.
 - ii. Γεια σου η Άννα.
- b.
 - i. Χαίρω πολύ, κυρία Παπαδοπούλου
 - ii. Χαίρω πολύ, η κυρία Παπαδοπούλου.
- c.
 - i. Γεια σας, κύριε Παπαδόπουλε.
 - ii. Γεια σας, κύριος Παπαδοπούλου

8. Fill in the gaps with words from the box.

κυρία, σας, γεια σου, ήρθατε, κύριε, σου, βρήκα

- a. **Μαρία Λόη:** Γεια _____, κύριε Παπά. Καλώς _____!
- b. **Νίκος Παπάς:** _____, Μαρία!
- c. **Ελένη Νίκου:** Καλώς ήρθατε, _____ Παπά!
- d. **Νίκος Παπάς:** Γεια σας, _____ Ελένη! Καλώς σας _____!
- e. **Βασίλης Νίκου:** Γεια _____ φίλε μου Νίκο!

9. **Reading comprehension**

Anna: Ποια είναι αυτή η κύρια, Μαρία;

Maria: Είναι η γυναίκα του Κώστα, η Πηνελόπη.

Anna: Ο Κώστας είναι γιος του κυρίου Μιχάλη;

Maria: Ναι.

Anna: Τι δουλειά κάνει ο Κώστας;

Maria: Είναι μουσικός.

Tick True or False

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Anna doesn't know Maria.		
2. Anna doesn't know Penelope.		
3. Kostas is a musician.		
4. Kostas is Mr Michalis' brother.		
5. Kostas' wife is called Penelope..		

Unit 6: Common Words & Phrases

- When you want to thank someone, you say:
 - [parakaló]
 - [efxaristó]
 - [lipáme]
- When someone says [efxaristó] to you, you answer:
 - [parakaló]
 - [θa ðúme]
 - [oríste]
- When you are not sure about something, you say:
 - [óxi]
 - [ísos]
 - [né]
- When you do not know something, you say:
 - [íme síyuros]
 - [endáksi]
 - [ðén gzéro]
- When you want to apologize to someone, you say:
 - [aftós ftéi]
 - [siɣynómi]
 - [ðén aksízi]
- In English, [ðén gzéro] means:
 - I don't know.*
 - No problem.*
 - Don't worry.*
- If someone asks the girl in the picture "*Are you Jennifer?*" what will she answer?
 - [né íme]
 - [óxi ðén íme]
- Which group contains family words?
 - [mitéra], [patéras], [aðerfós]
 - [ánðras], [jinéka], [korítsi]
 - [sostó], [láθos], [síyura]
- Put the syllables in the correct order to form words.



Jeniffer

My family

- [né]-[ji]-[ka] → [i] _____ mu]
- [ðí]-[pe] → [to] _____ mu]
- [ðras]-[án] → [o] _____ mu]
- [ti]-[spí] → [to] _____ mu]
- [té]-[mi]-[ra] → [i] _____ mu]

10. How do you ask someone if they are married, in Greek?

- a. [íse pandreménos?]
- b. [íse eléftheros?]
- c. [íse aravoñazménos?]

11. What is the word "exit" in Greek?

- a. [ísoðos]
- b. [élksate]
- c. [éksoðos]

12. Tick the correct word that determines possession in the tables below, as in the example:

Table A	
	Εγώ Εσύ
0. ο παππούς σου	✓
a. η οικογένειά μου	
b. ο άντρας σου	
c. η γυναίκα μου	
d. ο γιος μου	
e. η γιαγιά σου	

Table B	
	Αυτός Αυτή
0. ο πατέρας της	✓
a. το παιδί της	
b. η κόρη του	
c. η μητέρα της	
d. ο αδερφός του	
e. το σπίτι της	

13. Match the English words in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B** and then write their Greek meaning in **Column C**, as in the example.

Column A Words in English	Column B IPA spelling	Column C Words in Greek
0. <i>exit</i>	a. [ísoðos]	
1. <i>open</i>	b. [klistó]	
2. <i>push</i>	c. [anixtó]	
3. <i>attention danger</i>	d. [éksoðos]	έξοδος
4. <i>closed</i>	e. [oθísate]	
5. <i>entrance</i>	f. [prosoxí kínðinos]	

Unit 7: Numbers

1. In Greek, number "ten" is pronounced:

- a. [ðéka]
- b. [éndeka]
- c. [éna]

2. In Greek, number "one thousand" is pronounced:

- a. [ðjakósxa]
- b. [ikostós]
- c. [xíla]

3. Match the numbers in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B** and then write their Greek meaning in **Column C**, as in the example.

Column A Numbers	Column B IPA spelling	Column C Numbers in Greek
0. 7	a. [eksakósxa]	
1. 12	b. [ðekaoktó]	
2. 18	c. [eptá]	επτά

3. 190	d. [ðío xíʃáðes]	
4. 600	e. [ekatón enenínda]	
5. 2,000	f. [ðóðeka]	

4. Use words to write the following numbers in Greek, as in the example.

0. 2	→	δύο
a. 15	→	
b. 20	→	
c. 37	→	
d. 100	→	
e. 1189	→	

5. Fill in the gaps, as in the example.

0. Η Αθήνα απέχει από τη Θεσσαλονίκη **πεντακόσια δύο** (502) χιλιόμετρα.
a. Η Άννα μένει στην Κρήτη _____ (6) χρόνια.
b. Ο γιος μου είναι _____ (5) χρονών.
c. Η αδερφή μου έχει _____ (1) κόρη και _____ (1) γιο.
d. Είμαι _____ (32) χρονών.
e. Το φόρεμα κοστίζει _____ (120) ευρώ.



Vocabulary

απέχει	<i>be at a distance of</i>	μένει	<i>lives</i>
χιλιόμετρα	<i>kilometers</i>	κοστίζει	<i>costs</i>

6. Fill in the missing letters, as in the example.

0. 16 → δεκα έξι
a. 6 → έ
b. 10 → έ α
c. 80 → γ ό
d. 100 → εκ
e. 1000 → ί

7. Match the ordinal numbers in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B**.

Column A Ordinal numbers	Column B IPA spelling
1. 8th	a. [triakostós]
2. 12th	b. [pendikostós éktos]
3. 1st	c. [ðoðékatos]
4. 56th	d. [prótos]
5. 30th	e. [óγθοos]

Unit 8: Telling the time

1. How do you ask "**What time is it?**" in Greek?

- a. [tí óra íne?]
b. [tí óra θa fíyume?]
c. [forás rolói?]

2. How do you say "**It's quarter to five.**" in Greek?

- a. [íne pénde akrivós]
b. [íne pénde pará tétarto]

c. [íne pénde k̃é tétarto]

3. How do you say "**Just a minute**" in Greek?

a. [mía stiymí]

b. [misó leptó]

c. [káthe leptó]

4. How do you say "**half past**" in Greek?

a. [k̃é misí]

b. [k̃é tétarto]

c. [akrivós]

5. Choose the correct Greek translation for each of the time expressions below:

a. **It's quarter to four.**

i. Είναι τέσσερις και τέταρτο.

ii. Είναι τέσσερις.

iii. Είναι τέσσερις παρά τέταρτο.

b. **It's twelve o'clock.**

i. Είναι δώδεκα ακριβώς.

ii. Είναι δώδεκα και μισή.

iii. Είναι δώδεκα και τέταρτο.

c. **It's half past twelve.**

i. Είναι δώδεκα και μισή.

ii. Είναι δώδεκα παρά τέταρτο.

iii. Είναι δώδεκα και τέταρτο.

6. Match the times in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B**.

Column A Times	Column B IPA spelling
1. 16:15	a. [éksi k̃é ḏéka]
2. 18:50	b. [oxtó akrivós]
3. 20:55	c. [téseris k̃é tétarto]
4. 06:10	d. [eptá pará ḏéka]
5. 08:00	e. [enéa pará pénde]

7. Match the concepts in **Column A** to the sentences in **Column B** (there are more than one correct answers):

Column A Concepts in English	Column B Sentences in Greek
1. age	a. Είναι ενός έτους.
2. time	b. Σήμερα είναι πρώτη Απριλίου.
3. date	c. Είναι τρεις η ώρα.
	d. Στη μία θα φύγω.
	e. Γεννήθηκα στις επτά Απριλίου του χίλια εννιακόσια ογδόντα τέσσερα.
	f. Είναι τριάντα τριών χρονών.
	g. Στις πέντε Ιουλίου φεύγω.
	h. Σήμερα είναι δώδεκα Ιουνίου.
	i. Γεννήθηκε το δύο χιλιάδες δέκα οχτώ.
	j. Γύρω στις έξι θα πάω για καφέ.

Unit 9: Time words & expressions

1. Match the words in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B**.

Column A Time words	Column B IPA spelling
1. <i>today</i>	a. [poté]
2. <i>now</i>	b. [símera]
3. <i>never</i>	c. [tóra]
4. <i>yesterday</i>	d. [ávrio]
5. <i>tomorrow</i>	e. [xtés]

2. How do you say "*every morning*" in Greek?

- a. [káθe proí]
- b. [káθe apójevma]
- c. [káθe vráði]

3. How do you say "*this evening*" in Greek?

- a. [ávrio to vráði]
- b. [símera to vráði]
- c. [xtés to vráði]

4. Which word group contains time words?

- a. [yríyora], [ksaná], [sixná]
- b. [páli], [pémti], [aðiákopa]
- c. [enéa], [xalázi], [ísos]

Unit 10: Dates

1. How do you ask "*What is the date today?*" in Greek?

- a. [tí imerominía éxume símera?]
- b. [tí méra íne símera?]
- c. [tí mína éxume?]

2. [stis arxés tu...] in English means:

- a. *At the end of...*
- b. *At the beginning of...*
- c. *In mid-...*

3. How do you write the date "*June 1, 2019*" in Greek?

- a. 06/01/2019
- b. 01/06/2019
- c. 2019/01/06

4. Complete the following dates in Greek, as in the example.

- 0. *Thursday, February the twenty second* → Πέμπτη, 22 Φεβρουαρίου
- a. *Friday, March the fourth* → _____
- b. *Monday, August the nineteenth* → _____
- c. *Tuesday, July the fifth* → _____
- d. *Saturday, April the first* → _____
- e. *Sunday, January the eighteenth* → _____

5. Match the questions in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B**.

Column A Questions in English	Column B IPA spelling
1. <i>When were you born?</i>	a. [póte jeníθiķes?]
2. <i>When is your birthday?</i>	b. [pósa xróña ðulévis]
3. <i>How many years have you been working?</i>	c. [póte írthes stin eláða]
4. <i>When did you come to Greece?</i>	d. [póte pandréftiķes]
5. <i>When did you get married?</i>	e. [póte íne ta jenéθliá su?]

Unit 11: Days – Months – Zodiac signs

- Which word group contains months of the year?
 - [ðeftéra], [tríti], [tetárti]
 - [iúnios], [iúlios], [máios]
 - [noémvrios], [mínas], [iméra]
- Which word group contains days of the week?
 - [sávato], [ķirjaķí], [pém̃ti]
 - [ðeftéra], [tríti], [fevruários]
 - [sávato], [mínas], [eksámino]
- Which word group contains zodiac signs?
 - [sávato], [ķirjaķí], [tríti]
 - [iúnios], [noémvrios], [fevruários]
 - [parθénos], [eyóķeros], [kriós]
- If you want to know what day is today, you ask:
 - [tí méra θa íne ávrio?]
 - [tí méra íne símera?]
 - [tí méra ítan xθés?]
- If you want to know what month we have, you ask:
 - [tí kánis ti ðeftéra?]
 - [tí mína éxume?]
 - [tí zóðio íse?]
- If you want to know someone's zodiac sign, you ask:
 - [tí zóðio íse?]
 - [tí mína éxume?]
 - [tí méra íne?]
- Complete **Table A** with the missing months and **Table B** with the missing days, using the words in the box below:

Οκτώβριος, Σάββατο, Μάιος, Πέμπτη, Τετάρτη, Αύγουστος, Φεβρουάριος, Κυριακή, Νοέμβριος, Ιανουάριος, Τρίτη, Παρασκευή, Δεκέμβριος, Απρίλιος, Ιούνιος, Ιούλιος

Table A
Months of the year

a.
b.
c. Μάρτιος
d.

Table B
Days of the week

a. Δευτέρα
b.
c.
d.

e.
f.
g.
h.
i. Σεπτέμβριος
j.
k.
l.

e.
f.
g.

8. Match the English words in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B** and then write their Greek meaning in **Column C**, as in the example.

Column A Words in English	Column B IPA spelling	Column C Greek meaning
0. <i>semester</i>	a. [to epómeno savatoķírjako]	
1. <i>last month</i>	b. [se ðío méres]	
2. <i>next weekend</i>	c. [káθe méra]	
3. <i>in two days</i>	d. [to(m) berazménó mína]	
4. <i>this week</i>	e. [eksámino]	εξάμηνο
5. <i>every day</i>	f. [aftí tin evðomáða]	

Unit 12: Seasons - Weather

1. Match the words in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B** and then write their Greek meaning in **Column C**, as in the example.

Column A Words in English	Column B IPA spelling	Column C Words in Greek
0. <i>weather</i>	a. [xímonas]	
3. <i>autumn</i>	b. [ķerós]	καιρός
4. <i>winter</i>	c. [epoxés]	
5. <i>summer</i>	d. [ániksi]	
6. <i>spring</i>	e. [fθinóporo]	
7. <i>seasons</i>	f. [kaloķéri]	

2. Which word group describes seasons of the year?
- [zésti], [krío], [vroxí]
 - [kaloķéri], [káfsonas], [fakáða]
 - [kaloķéri], [fθinóporo], [xímonas]
3. Which word group contains rain words?
- [xóni], [néfos], [uranós]
 - [astrapés], [sínefa], [katejída]
 - [aéras], [psíxra], [páγos]
4. [tí ķeró éxi?] in English means:
- What will the weather be like tomorrow?*

- b. *What's the weather like?*
c. *What was the weather like yesterday?*
5. [tí k̃eró θa éxi ávrio?] in English means:
a. *What will the weather be like tomorrow?*
b. *What's the weather like?*
c. *What was the weather like yesterday?*
6. If you want to say that it's cold, you say:
a. [éxi omíxli]
b. [éxi krío]
c. [éxi káfsona]
7. If you want to say that there will be a heat wave tomorrow, you say:
a. [ávrio θa éxi omíxli]
b. [ávrio θa éxi krío]
c. [ávrio θa éxi káfsona]

8. Tick the correct box to show whether the following sentences refer to the past, present or future, as in the example:

	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
0. [θa éxi aéra]			✓
a. [éxi zésti]			
b. [θa éxi aéra]			
c. [vréxi]			
d. [íxe krío]			
e. [íxe sinefchá]			

9. Choose the correct word for each picture.

χιόνι, ήλιος, σύννεφο, βροχή, καταιγίδα, αέρας



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____



e. _____



f. _____

Unit 13: Question Words & Common Questions

1. How do you ask someone "*Where are you?*" in Greek?
a. [p̃xós íne?]
b. [pú íse?]
c. [tí θέλεις?]

2. Which sentence answers the question “*Where are you?*” best?
- [epiðí o ándras mu íne élinas]
 - [íme sto spíti]
 - [epiðí]

3. Match the question words in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B**.

Column A Question words	Column B IPA spelling
1. <i>Where?</i>	a. [póte?]
2. <i>When?</i>	b. [tí?]
3. <i>What?</i>	c. [póso?]
4. <i>Why?</i>	d. [pú?]
5. <i>How much?</i>	e. [jatí?]

4. Complete the English meaning of the Greek IPA spelling of the questions.

IPA spelling	English meaning
1. [pú pijénis?]	→
2. [pós tha páo sta sínora?]	→
3. [jatí maθένis eliniká?]	→
4. [pú píyate xθés?]	→
5. [me pǵón ísun?]	→

5. Complete the questions with the words: *πώς, πότε, πού, τι*

- _____ σε λένε;
- Με λένε Δημήτρη.
- _____ μένεις;
- Μένω στην Αθήνα.
- _____ δουλειά κάνεις;
- Είμαι δικηγόρος.
- _____ θα φύγουμε;
- Σε μισή ώρα.

6. Which word group contains words that describe manner?

- [γρίγορα], [σιγά], [oréa]
- [tóso], [liyótero], [kaθólu]
- [ðiarkós], [perípu], [étsi]

7. Which word group contains words that refer to quantity?

- [akrivós], [perípu], [opozdípote]
- [sǵeðón], [kakós], [étsi]
- [líyo], [polí], [kaθólu]

Unit 14: Directions

1. Match the questions in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B**.

Column A Questions in English	Column B IPA spelling
1. <i>Where is the airport?</i>	a. [pú ine to nosokomío?]
2. <i>Where is the hospital?</i>	b. [pú ine to metró?]
3. <i>Where is the theater?</i>	c. [pú ine i trápeza?]

4. <i>Where is the bank?</i>	d. [pú ine to théatro?]
5. <i>Where is the subway?</i>	e. [pú ine to aeroðrómio?]

2. Which word group describes place?

- [ðjavatírió], [píso], [brostá]
- [eðó], [ekí], [mésa]
- [psilá], [xamilá], [pirozvestíras]

3. Reading comprehension

Christian: Καλημέρα Μπέρθα! Πού πας πρωί-πρωί;

Bertha: Καλημέρα Κριστιάν! Πηγαίνω στην τράπεζα! Έχω πολλές δουλειές να κάνω σήμερα. Εσύ πού πηγαίνεις;

Christian: Εγώ ψάχνω ένα φαρμακείο. Ξέρεις εάν υπάρχει κανένα εδώ κοντά;

Bertha: Ναι ξέρω! Υπάρχει ένα δίπλα στο ζαχαροπλαστείο στην πλατεία Ελευθερίας.

Christian: Και πώς θα πάω στην πλατεία Ελευθερίας;

Bertha: Θα πας όλο ευθεία μέχρι τη διασταύρωση, εκεί θα στρίψεις δεξιά και μπροστά σου είναι η πλατεία.

Christian: Ευχαριστώ! Να σε ρωτήσω και κάτι ακόμα, μπορείς να μου πεις πώς θα πάω στο λαογραφικό μουσείο;

Bertha: Ναι, με τι θα πας; Με τα πόδια ή με αυτοκίνητο;

Christian: Είναι κοντά με τα πόδια;

Bertha: Είναι περίπου είκοσι λεπτά από εδώ..

Christian: Θα πάω με το αυτοκίνητο! Έχει πολύ ζέστη σήμερα..

Bertha: Εντάξει, λοιπόν άκου, πήγαινε ευθεία μέχρι να φτάσεις στα φανάρια, εκεί στρίψε δεξιά, προχώρησε μέχρι να βρεις τα επόμενα φανάρια, εκεί στρίψε αριστερά. Προχώρησε ευθεία μέχρι να δεις το γήπεδο στα δεξιά σου. Το μουσείο είναι ακριβώς απέναντι από το γήπεδο.

Christian: Σ' ευχαριστώ πολύ Μπέρθα!

Bertha: Παρακαλώ!



Vocabulary

πρωί-πρωί	<i>so early in the morning</i>	δίπλα	<i>next to</i>
πηγαίνω	<i>I'm going</i>	πλατεία	<i>square</i>
τράπεζα	<i>bank</i>	να ρωτήσω	<i>let me ask you</i>
πολλές	<i>a lot of</i>	κάτι ακόμα	<i>one more thing</i>
δουλειές	<i>chores</i>	λαογραφικό μουσείο	<i>Folklore museum</i>
να κάνω	<i>to do</i>	λοιπόν	<i>well</i>
ψάχνω	<i>I'm looking for</i>	άκου	<i>listen</i>

Tick True or False

	TRUE	FALSE
1. Christian met Bertha in the morning.		
2. The Confectionery store is in Eleftherias Square.		
3. The Pharmacy is next to the Confectionery store.		
4. The museum is next to the Confectionery store.		
5. Christian wants to go to the bank.		
6. Christian wants to go to the Folklore museum.		
7. Bertha doesn't know where the Pharmacy is.		
8. The museum is opposite the stadium.		
9. Christian will get to the museum on foot.		
10. The Folklore museum is a 20-minute walk.		

Unit 15: "It's all "Greek to me!"

- How do you say "*I don't understand*" in Greek?
 - [ðé(n) gatalavéno]
 - [katálava]
 - [tí siméni aftó?]
- How do you ask "*What does it mean?*" in Greek?
 - [tí ípes?]
 - [tí siméni aftó?]
 - [pós to proférete aftó?]
- How do you ask if anyone speaks English, in Greek?
 - [milái kanís aŋgliká?]
 - [miláte eliniká?]
 - [me katalavénete?]
- How do you tell someone that you don't speak Greek?
 - [miláo polí kalá eliniká]
 - [miláo líyo eliniká]
 - [ðé miláo eliniká]
- If you want to ask an acquaintance to speak more slowly, you say:
 - [boríte ná milísete pǵó ðinatá?]
 - [borís ná milísis pǵó siyá?]
 - [borís ná milísis pǵó yríyora?]

- Match the questions in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B**.

Column A Questions	Column B Greek meaning
1. <i>Could you repeat it, please?</i>	a. Με καταλαβαίνετε;
2. <i>Do you understand me?</i>	b. Μπορείς να μιλήσεις πιο δυνατά;
3. <i>What did you say?</i>	c. Πώς το γράφετε αυτό;
4. <i>How do you spell it?</i>	d. Τι είπες;
5. <i>Could you speak louder, please?</i>	e. Μπορείς να το επαναλάβεις;

- Match the languages in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B**.

Column A Words in English	Column B IPA spelling
1. <i>English</i>	a. [ispaniká]
2. <i>Greek</i>	b. [aŋgliká]
3. <i>Spanish</i>	c. [kínézika]
4. <i>Chinese</i>	d. [yaliká]
5. <i>French</i>	e. [eliniká]

Unit 16: In an emergency

- Match the words in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B**.

Column A	Column B
----------	----------

Words in English	IPA spelling
1. <i>stop</i>	a. [stamáta]
2. <i>attention</i>	b. [voíθia]
3. <i>fire</i>	c. [perímene]
4. <i>help</i>	d. [fotḡá]
5. <i>wait</i>	e. [prosoḡí]

2. If you want to say “*Call the police.*”, in Greek, you say:
 - a. [kálese tin astinómia]
 - b. [kálese ti(m) birozvestikí]
 - c. [fónakse éna jatró]
3. If you want to say that your wallet has been stolen, in Greek, you say:
 - a. [éxasa to portofóli mu]
 - b. [mu éklepse to aftoḡínitó mu]
 - c. [mu éklepse to portofóli mu]
4. If you want to say that you have lost your ID card, in Greek, you say:
 - a. [éxasa ti(n) dzánda mú]
 - b. [mu éklepse ti(n) daftótita mu]
 - c. [éxasa ti(n) daftótita mu]
5. If you have a flat car tire, you say:
 - a. [káti ḡé(m) báí kalá me to aftoḡínitó mu]
 - b. [éskase to lástixo tu aftoḡínitu mu]
 - c. [émina apó bataría]
6. If you want to find out where the toilet is, you ask:
 - a. [pú íne i tualéta?]
 - b. [émina apó bataría]
 - c. [voíθisé me se parakaló]
7. If you need to call the police, you dial:
 - a. 100
 - b. 166
 - c. 199

8. Match the sentences in **Column A** to their Greek IPA spelling in **Column B**.

Column A Sentences in English	Column B IPA spelling
1. <i>I've been locked in and can't get out.</i>	a. [voíθisé me se parakaló]
2. <i>Please help me.</i>	b. [θa íθela ná milíso se ḡikíyóro]
3. <i>I would like to talk to a lawyer.</i>	c. [émina apó venzíni]
4. <i>I've run out of gas.</i>	d. [éxasa to peḡí mu]
5. <i>I've lost my child.</i>	e. [kliḡóθika ḡé(m) boró ná vyó]

Unit 17: Wishes for all occasions

1. At a wedding, we wish the happy couple:
 - a. [na sas zísi]
 - b. [na sas zísun]
 - c. [na zísete]
2. To the parents and family of the happy couple, we wish:
 - a. [kalá stéfana]
 - b. [pánda áksios]
 - c. [na sas zísun]
3. To the best man or godfather/godmother, we wish:
 - a. [pánda áksios/pánda áksia]
 - b. [na zísete]
 - c. [kalí ðiasķéðasi]
4. When a baby is born or christened, we wish the parents:
 - a. [kalaríziko]
 - b. [na sas zísi]
 - c. [kalí epitiķía]
5. On someone's birthday, we wish them:
 - a. [ná ta ekatostísis]
 - b. [kaló mína]
 - c. [kalí xroñá]
6. On someone's name day, we wish them:
 - a. [xroñá polá]
 - b. [perastiká]
 - c. [ná ta ekatostísis]

7. Match the occasions in **Column A** to the wishes in **Column B**.

Column A Occasions	Column B Wishes
1. <i>birth – baptism</i>	a. [na zísete]
2. <i>wedding</i>	b. [ná ta ekatostísis]
3. <i>Christmas</i>	c. [kalá xristújena]
4. <i>birthday</i>	d. [na sas zísi]
5. <i>illnesses</i>	e. [perastiká]

8. Choose the appropriate wish for each picture.

- Να τα εκατοστήσεις!
- Καλή όρεξη!
- Καλά Χριστούγεννα!
- Να ζήσετε!
- Καλή Σαρακοστή!



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____

Key to exercises

Unit 1: Greek pronunciation guide Part 1

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. Η η, Ι ι, Υ υ, Ει ει, ΟΙ οι
6. Ε ε, Αι αι
7. Ο ο, Ω ω
8. ΟΥ ου
9. 7 vowels
10. a. Capital letters: Α, Ε, Η, Ι, Ο, Υ, Ω
b. Small letters: α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω
- 11.

a. ο	→	Ο
b. ι	→	ι
c. ΑΗ	→	αη
d. ε	→	Ε
e. ου	→	ΟΥ
f. Ω	→	ω

12. Read the words that follow and underline the letters that sound [i].

a. <u>μή</u> λο	b. αν <u>οι</u> χτό	c. γέ <u>φ</u> υρα	d. χ <u>ρή</u> ματα
e. <u>κύ</u> μα	f. <u>ι</u> δέα	g. πο <u>τή</u> ρι	h. <u>οι</u> κονο <u>μ</u> ία

13. Read the words that follow and underline the letters that sound [e].

a. <u>κα</u> ι	b. <u>τέ</u> σσ <u>ε</u> ρα	c. μα <u>χ</u> α <u>ί</u> ρι	d. τ <u>ρέ</u> νο
e. <u>αι</u> ώνας	f. <u>εν</u> ν <u>έ</u> α	g. ν <u>ε</u> ρό	h. φο <u>β</u> ά <u>μ</u> αι

14. a
15. b
16. a
17. b

Unit 2: Greek pronunciation guide Part 2

1. b
2. b
3. a
4. a
5. b
6. b
7. b
8. b
9. b
10. Table 1: 1d, 2c, 3a, 4e, 5b
Table 2: 1c, 2e, 3d, 4a, 5b
Table 3: 1e, 2c, 3d, 4a, 5b
11. a. γεια σου
b. καλημέρα
c. ευχαριστώ
d. ΚΑΛΗΣΠΕΡΑ

e. ΠΑΡΑΚΑΛΩ

Unit 3: Greek pronunciation guide Part 3

1. a
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. a. Capital letters: Α, Β, Γ, Δ, Ε, Ζ, Η, Θ, Ι, Κ, Λ, Μ, Ν, Ξ, Ο, Π, Ρ, Σ, Τ, Υ, Φ, Χ, Ψ, Ω
b. Small letters: α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, μ, ν, ξ, ο, π, ρ, σ, τ, υ, φ, χ, ψ, ω

Units 1, 2, 3: Greek pronunciation guide Part 1, Part 2, Part 3

1. 1b, 2j, 3a, 4c, 5i, 6g, 7d, 8e, 9f, 10h
2. a. [musío]
b. [pénde]
c. [níxta]
d. [peðí]
e. [lulúði]
f. [bíra]
g. [piretó]
h. [pézo]
3. 1. a. ΜΗΛΟ, b. μήλο
2. a. ΜΑΜΑ, b. μαμά
3. a. ΤΕΣΣΕΡΑ, b. τέσσερα
4. a. ΚΟΛΥΜΠΩ, b. κολυμπώ
5. a. ΚΟΚΚΙΝΟ, b. κόκκινο

Unit 4: Greetings & Goodbyes

1. a. honorific plural
b. honorific plural
c. informal, singular
d. honorific plural
e. informal, singular
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. c
8. a
9. b
10. a
11. a
12. b
13. a
14. b

Unit 5: How to address people

1. 1. c
2. c
3. b
4. a
5. a
2. 1. addressing a woman
2. addressing a man
3. addressing a man
4. addressing a woman
5. addressing a man
3. b
4. a
5. a
6. 1 d
2. c
3. a
4. e
5. b
7. a. i
b. i
c. i
8. a. σας, ήρθατε
b. γεια σου
c. κύριε
d. κυρία, βρήκα
e. σου
9. 1. FALSE
2. TRUE
3. TRUE
4. FALSE
5. TRUE

Unit 6: Common Words & Phrases

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. b
6. a
7. a
8. a
9. a. [l j i n e k a mu]
b. [t o p e d i mu]
c. [o a n d r a z mu]
d. [t o s p i t i mu]
e. [i m i t e r a mu]
10. a
11. c

12. Table A: a. Ενώ

b. Εσύ

c. Εγώ

d. Εγώ

e. Εσύ

Table B: a. Αυτή

b. Αυτός

c. Αυτή

d. Αυτός

e. Αυτή

13. 1. c. ανοιχτό

2. e. ωθήσατε

3. f. προσοχή κίνδυνος

4. b. κλειστό

5. a. είσοδος

Unit 7: Numbers

1. a

2. c

3. 1. f. δώδεκα

2. b. δεκαοκτώ

3. e. εκατόν ενενήντα

4. a. εξακόσια

5. d. δύο χιλιάδες

4. a. δεκαπέντε

b. είκοσι

c. τριάντα επτά

d. εκατό

e. χίλια εκατόν ογδόντα εννέα

5. a. έξι

b. πέντε

c. μία, ένα

d. τριάντα δύο

e. εκατόν είκοσι

6. a. έξι

b. δέκα

c. ογδόντα

d, εκατό

e. χίλια

7. 1. e

2. c

3. d

4. b

5. a

Unit 8: Telling the time

1. a

2. b

3. b

4. a

5. a. iii
b. i
c. i
6. 1. c
2. d
3. e
4. a
5. b
7. 1. a, f
2. c, d, j
3. b, e, g, h, i

Unit 9: Time words & expressions

1. 1. b
2. c
3. a
4. e
5. d
2. a
3. b
4. a

Unit 10: Dates

1. a
2. b
3. b
4. a. Παρασκευή, 4 Μαρτίου
b. Δευτέρα, 19 Αυγούστου
c. Τρίτη, 5 Ιουλίου
d. Σάββατο, 1^η Απριλίου
e. Κυριακή, 18 Ιανουάριου
5. 1. a
2. e
3. b
4. c
5. d

Unit 11: Days – Months – Zodiac signs

1. b
2. a
3. c
4. b
5. b
6. a
7. **Table A**
a. Ιανουάριος
b. Φεβρουάριος
c. Μάρτιος
d. Απρίλιος

- e. Μάιος
- f. Ιούνιος
- g. Ιούλιος
- h. Αύγουστος
- i. Σεπτέμβριος
- j. Οκτώβριος
- k. Νοέμβριος
- l. Δεκέμβριος

Table B

- a. Δευτέρα
- b. Τρίτη
- c. Τετάρτη
- d. Πέμπτη
- e. Παρασκευή
- f. Σάββατο
- g. Κυριακή

Unit 12: Seasons - Weather

1. 1. e. Φθινόπωρο
2. a. χειμώνας
3. f. καλοκαίρι
4. d. Άνοιξη
5. c. εποχές
2. c
3. b
4. b
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. a. present
- b. future
- c. present
- d. past
- e. past
9. a. αέρας
- b. βροχή
- c. σύννεφο
- d. ήλιος
- e. καταιγίδα
- f. χιόνι

Unit 13: Question Words & Common Questions

1. b
2. b
3. 1. D
2. a
3. b
4. e
5. c
4. 1. Where are you going?

2. How will I get to the borders?
3. Why are you learning Greek?
4. Where did you go yesterday?
5. Who were you with?
5. a. Πώς
- b. Πού
- c. Τι
- d. Πότε
6. a
7. c

Unit 14: Directions

1. 1. e
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. b
2. b
3. 1. TRUE
2. TRUE
3. TRUE
4. FALSE
5. FALSE
6. TRUE
7. FALSE
8. TRUE
9. FALSE
10. TRUE

Unit 15: "It's all "Greek to me!"

1. a
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. 1. e
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. b
7. 1. b
2. e
3. a
4. c
5. d

Unit 16: In an emergency

1. 1. a
2. e

- 3. d
- 4. b
- 5. c
- 2. a
- 3. c
- 4. c
- 5. b
- 6. a
- 7. a
- 8. 1. e
- 2. a
- 3. b
- 4. c
- 5. d

Unit 17: Wishes for all occasions

- 1. c
- 2. c
- 3. a
- 4. b
- 5. a
- 6. a
- 7. 1. d
- 2. a
- 3. c
- 4. b
- 5. e
- 8. 1. Να τα εκατοστήσεις!
- 2. Καλά Χριστούγεννα!
- 3. Καλή Σαρακοστή!
- 4. Καλή όρεξη!
- 5. Να ζήσετε!

Greece awaits you!

In the book “Greek Language Basics”, Irene Karageorgou gives her students the key that unlocks communication in Greek. She puts an end to the myth «It’s all Greek to me...”. She shows to those who wish to visit Greece, how to become part of the Greek community. It is ideal for those who want to communicate effectively with Greek people and want to learn the Greek way of living and thinking. With humility, honesty and enthusiasm she presents the most difficult language in the most comprehensible, pleasant and creative way. You can use this book during your stay in Greece but also when you wish to mentally travel back to it. This course shows you how to communicate in Greek, understand Greek mentality and acquire language skills for which you will be admired. It is a must-have Greek course for complete beginners, who want to reach the intermediate level of spoken Greek in the shortest time possible.