

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki -Greece

School of Modern Greek Language

Level of Greek Language Proficiency A1: Elementary Knowledge – Basic User

At Level A1, learners develop all four language skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) in order to communicate in the context of simple activities that require the exchange of information on familiar topics and basic everyday communicative situations. They are able to refer, using simple language, to aspects of their personal life and immediate environment.

The thematic areas addressed concern the learners themselves (e.g., personal identification details), their immediate environment, and everyday life, such as housing, transportation, food, shopping, leisure time, family and relationships, weather, etc. These themes are approached through a variety of authentic and semi-authentic texts, including descriptions, informal and formal dialogues, advertisements, brochures, menus, notes, shopping lists, friendly letters, emails, maps, tickets, receipts, signs, timetables, and simple forms etc.

More specifically, upon completion of Level A1, learners are able to:

- read names and place names in both lowercase and uppercase script; locate specific, predictable information in simple functional materials such as signs, maps, tickets, advertisements, restaurant menus, and schedules; and understand short, simple instructions.
- aurally recognize high-frequency words and phrases related to everyday life domains; understand simply formulated questions addressed to them at a slow rate of speech concerning personal life and daily activities.
- write (by hand and/or typing) words and phrases using lowercase and uppercase letters of the Greek alphabet, including correct stress marking and punctuation. They can complete personal details in simple application forms and standard documents and compose short, simple texts (e.g., informal emails).
- introduce themselves and others; use greetings in both informal and formal registers; speak in simple terms about topics that concern them and refer to place and time. They can also communicate at a basic level within simple everyday activities, even if they do not fully understand the entirety of the interaction.

Finally, learners are expected to recognize and use basic features of Modern Greek morphology and syntax at Level A1, in accordance with the Council of Europe's Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), including:

Articles

- Definite and indefinite articles

Nouns

- Masculine ending in -os, -as, -is
- Feminine in -a, -i
- Neuter in -o, -i, -ma
- Nominative and Accusative cases (singular and plural)

Adjectives

- Types ending in -os, -i, -o and -os, -a/-ia, -o
- Nominative and Accusative (singular and plural)
- Adjective agreement

Pronouns

- Personal pronouns: Nominative and Accusative (weak and strong forms)
- Possessive pronouns (mou, sou, tou, tis, tou, etc.)
- Interrogative pronouns (poios-a-o, posos-i-o)
- Demonstrative pronouns (aftos-i-o, ekeinos-i-o)

Numerals

- Cardinal numbers: 1–1000
- Ordinal numbers: 1st–10th

Verbs

Active Voice

- Present tense of first and second conjugation verbs
 - Type A (-o)
 - Type B1 (-ao/-o)
 - Type B2 (-o)
 - Irregular/contracted forms / Type AB (pao, leo, troo, akouo)

Mediopassive Voice

- Present tense of first and second conjugation verbs in -omai, -amai
- Introduction to the perfective stem in the Active Voice (subjunctive / future or aorist forms)

Adverbs

- Quantitative (poso, poly, ligo)
- Locative (pou, edo, ekei, konta, makria, mesa, exo, pano, kato)
- Temporal (pote, apo tis ... os tis, tora, simera, avrio)
- Frequency (kathē mera, sinithos, sixna, merikes fores, pote)

Prepositions

- apo, me, se, gia

Accusative Case Usage

- As direct object
- After prepositions
- As temporal expression (time, days, months, seasons, years)