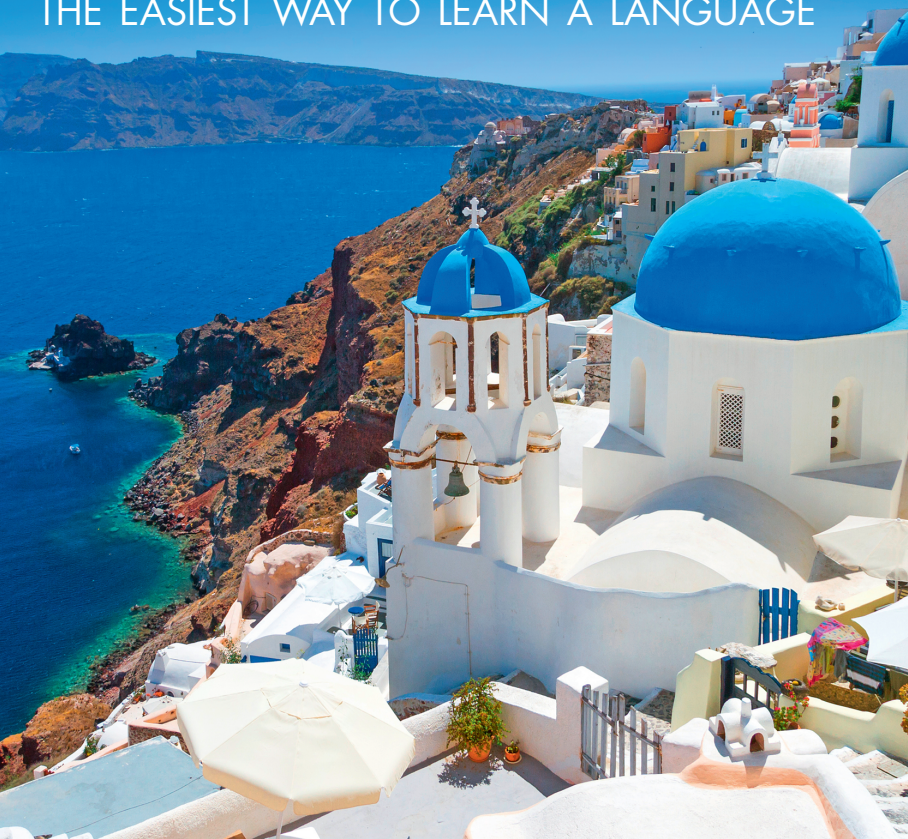


Collins easy learning

Greek Audio Course

THE EASIEST WAY TO LEARN A LANGUAGE



Collins easy learning

Greek

Audio Course

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INTRODUCTION

Track 1

Easy Learning Greek is a course specifically designed to help you to ask for the things you are most likely to need when visiting Greece and to give you the skills to cope with situations you might find yourself in. This course is different from other courses in that you also learn to understand the likely replies to your questions. You hear key words and phrases used in dialogues between native speakers, so you learn not only how to say them but how they are used in conversation. To help you remember what you learn, the course makes use of all the latest techniques in memory building, backed up by regular revision. Unlike some other courses, *Easy Learning Greek* is not just a collection of useful phrases to learn by rote; it allows you to practise them, gives you listening tips to help you to recognize what you hear, and tells you what to say when you don't understand and need help.

Your course consists of audio files with an accompanying guide. There are 12 units, each divided into two parts. In the first part, *The basics*, you are given just a handful of key words or phrases to learn. You can listen to them and repeat them as many times as you like. You will be given a prompt, which will be followed by a gap for you to say the word or phrase. We will sometimes give you tips and suggest ways that may help you to remember them. Next, you hear these words and phrases in short conversations, to help you recognize them when you hear them. Finally, you are given the chance to say the words and phrases in the gaps in the conversations. By learning just a few new words or phrases at a time you can quickly build up a store of essential language that you can draw on when you need it.

If you already know some of the language in *The basics*, you can carry straight on to the second part of the unit, *Taking it further*. Otherwise, you can come back to it later. *Taking it further* is optional and provides more listening and speaking practice. You hear your new language in one or

more longer conversations, with further explanation and cultural tips related to the situation presented in each unit. First you hear each conversation straight through. Then you hear it again line by line, with explanations of new words and phrases. After that, you listen to the whole dialogue again before going on to take the part of one of the speakers. This step-by-step approach is designed to build up your confidence in understanding and speaking.

Revision of the key words and phrases is built into the course, so you don't have to keep going back if you have forgotten something. Then a revision section called **Άλλη μια φορά** – *Once again* – gives you the chance to revise and test your knowledge of the key words and phrases and the main dialogues from the previous four units and to practise the main dialogues again. If you find you have forgotten something, you can always go back and listen to the appropriate track again.

In this guide you will find extracts from each unit, including the key phrases and dialogues, with translations and learning tips, for easy reference. *Tips* provide extra information about the new language in the unit, as well as hints on learning, and *Language lab* boxes give brief and simple explanations of how Greek works.

Pronouncing Greek

To make it as clear as possible how to pronounce the Greek words in this booklet, we've supplied a phonetic transcription into English of each word. Greek pronunciation is not difficult and unlike English has the advantage of being predictable and logical. When you read, what you see is what you say.

The vowels are very straightforward. There are only five basic vowel sounds: **a, e, i, o, ou**. There are a few variations in spelling, as shown below.

Vowels

Greek	sounds like	example	transcription
α	aha	<u>α</u> λλά	<u>alla</u>
ε, αι	end	<u>έ</u> να <u>και</u>	<u>ena</u> <u>ke</u>
η, ι, υ, ει, οι	imp	<u>ζά</u> χαρη <u>σουβλά</u> κι <u>ταχυδρομεί</u> ο <u>εί</u> ναι <u>οικονομ</u> ία	<u>zacha</u> ri <u>souvla</u> ki <u>tachi</u> dromio <u>e</u> ine <u>i</u> konomia
ο, ω	pot	<u>τηλέφω</u> νο	<u>tilefo</u> no
ου	look	<u>ου</u> ζο	<u>ouzo</u>

As you may have noticed there are five different vowels **η, ι, υ, ει, οι**, with the same ei sound. You need not worry about spelling details for this course.

Consonants

Greek	sounds like	example	transcription
β	<u>v</u> ery	<u>β</u> ιβλίο	<u>vi</u> vlio
γ	<u>y</u> es	<u>γ</u> εια	<u>y</u> ia
δ	<u>t</u> his	<u>δ</u> εξιά	<u>th</u> exia
ζ	<u>z</u> oo	<u>ζά</u> χαρη	<u>z</u> achari
θ	<u>t</u> hin	<u>θ</u> έλω	<u>th</u> elo
κ	<u>c</u> an	<u>κ</u> έντρο	<u>k</u> endro
λ	<u>l</u> end	<u>λ</u> εμόνι	<u>l</u> emoni
μ	<u>m</u> elt	<u>μ</u> έλι	<u>m</u> eli
ν	<u>n</u> ame	<u>ν</u> ερό	<u>n</u> ero
ξ	<u>n</u> ext	<u>ξ</u> έρω	<u>k</u> sero
π	<u>p</u> age	<u>πα</u> ρακαλώ	<u>p</u> arakalo
ρ	<u>r</u> un	<u>α</u> ριστερά	<u>a</u> ristera
σ,ς	<u>s</u> ay	<u>σ</u> κέτος	<u>s</u> ketos
τ	<u>t</u> en	<u>τ</u> έλος	<u>t</u> elos
φ	<u>f</u> ax	<u>φ</u> ίλος	<u>f</u> ilos
χ	<u>l</u> och	<u>χ</u> αίρετε	<u>h</u> airete
ψ	<u>l</u> ips	<u>ψά</u> ρι	<u>p</u> sari

In Greek we don't have a single letter for the sounds b and d. We need to combine two letters: **μπ** = b and **ντ** = d. Listen for other combinations.

Combinations

You may find the following useful, but don't worry too much about the details.

αυ, ευ are sometimes pronounced *af* and *ef*.

Examples: **αυτοκίνητο** / *aftokínito* / car,
ευχαριστώ / *efcharisto* / thank you

αυ, ευ are sometimes pronounced *av* and *ev*.

Examples: **αύριο** / *avrio* / tomorrow, **φεύγω** / *fevgo* / leave

Accents

You will have noticed that each Greek word has a single accented (´) syllable. This accented syllable is pronounced more loudly than the rest of the word.

UNIT 1

Hello! · Γεια σας!

Track 2

Tip

Sounding Greek

The sound of the Greek vowels **a, e, i, o, ou** is full, clear and short. Each vowel has only one sound. A stress mark is placed on the vowel to show which syllable is emphasized in each word. Try to imitate the sounds and the emphasis in the Greek words you hear.

Key phrases

The first things you need to be able to say in any language are “hello” or “good morning”, “good afternoon” and “good evening”. You will also want to say “goodnight” or “goodbye”. So your first words and phrases are:

Γεια σας *Yia sas* Hello and Goodbye

Καλημέρα *Kalimera* Good morning

Καλησπέρα *Kalispera* Good afternoon/Good evening

Καληνύχτα *Kalinichta* Goodnight

Χαίρετε *Hairete* Goodbye and Hello

Αντίο *Adio* Goodbye

Track 4

Tip

Titles and surnames

When Greek people address each other formally, they use the titles *Kirie* (Mr) and *Kiria* (Mrs or Ms) followed by the person's surname. It is also common to use these titles with the person's first name. This is a semi-formal practice, used with colleagues, neighbours and general acquaintances.

Dialogue 1

Καλημέρα κύριε Γιάννη.

Kalimera kirie Yianni.

Good morning, Mr John.

Α, καλημέρα σας κυρία Ελένη.

A, kalimera sas kiria Eleni.

Ah, good morning, Mrs Helen.

Τι κάνετε;

Ti kanete?

How are you?

Καλά ευχαριστώ.

Kala efcharisto

Fine, thanks.

Εσείς;

Eseis?

And you?

Έτσι κι έτσι ...

Etsi k'etsi

I'm OK, so-so ...

Χαίρετε.

Hairete.

Goodbye.

Αντίο σας!*Adio sas!*

Goodbye!

**LANGUAGE LAB****Greetings**

You say **Καλημέρα**, “good morning”, from early morning till midday, **Γεια σας** or **Χαίρετε**, “Hello, Greetings” are generally used from midday to mid-afternoon, and **Καλησπέρα (σας)**, “good evening”, after dark. **Καληνύχτα (σας)** is used for “goodnight” when you go to bed or say goodbye to someone late at night.

Track 5

Dialogue 2**Καλησπέρα κύριε Τάκη.***Kalispera kirie Taki.*

Good evening, Mr Taki.

Καλησπέρα σας κυρία Σοφία. Τι κάνετε;*Kalispera sas kiria Sophia. Ti kanete?*

Good evening, Ms Sophia. How are you?

Πολύ καλά ευχαριστώ ... εσείς;*Poly kala efcharisto... Eseis?*

Very well, thank you ... And you?

Έτσι κι έτσι.*Etsi k'etsi*

I'm so-so.

Αντίο σας.*Adio sas.*

Goodbye.

Αντίο!*Adio.*

Goodbye!

**LANGUAGE LAB**

The greetings you have learnt in this unit are in the polite form, using **Σας** – *Sas*. So, for hello or goodbye you say, **Γεια σας** – *Yia sas*, **Σας** is the plural you. The informal version uses **Σου** – *sou* instead of *sou*. **Σου** is the singular you. To people you know better, you say **Γεια σου**. For informal greetings with **Καλη-** expressions, you do not use the **Σου** at all. Simply, **Καλημέρα** – *Kalimera*, **Καλησπέρα** – *Kalispera*, **Καληνύχτα** – *Kalinichta*.

UNIT 2

Excuse me · Συγγνώμη

Track 6

Tip

Sounding Greek
ένα τουριστικό γραφείο – *ena touristiko grafio* – a tourist office. The word, **γραφείο**, uses the Greek gamma-sound, which is made at the back of the throat. In **γραφείο** – *grafio*, it is sounded with a ‘soft gargle’. On the other hand, in **Γεια σας** – *Yia sas*, it sounds like the ‘y’ in ‘yellow’. In Greek, **γ** is never the standard ‘hard-g’ of English, as in gap, get, good.

Key phrases

You will need to be able to say and understand these words and phrases when you arrive in Greece.

Συγγνώμη *Signomi* Excuse me
Μιλάτε αγγλικά; *Milate anglika?* Do you speak English?
Δυστυχώς, όχι *Thistichos, ochi* No, sorry. Literally, Unfortunately, no.
Δεν κατάλαβα *Then katalava* I don’t understand
Ευχαριστώ *Efcharisto* Thank you
Ναί *Ne* Yes
Ορίστε *Oriste* Yes? Go ahead...
Όχι *Ochi* No

Track 8

Tip

Forming a question
 In Greek, you don’t need the words for “do you” to form the question. Compare these two:
Μιλάτε αγγλικά – *Milate anglika* – the statement “You speak English”,
Μιλάτε αγγλικά; – *Milate anglika?* – “Do you speak English?”

Dialogue

Remember: don’t try to understand every word – just pick out the key words and phrases.

Συγγνώμη. Μιλάτε αγγλικά;
Signomi. Milate anglika?
 Excuse me. Do you speak English?
Δυστυχώς, όχι... δεν μπορώ να σας βοηθήσω.
Thistichos, ochi... then boro na sas voythiso.
 No, I’m sorry... I can’t help you.
Δεν κατάλαβα.
Then katalava.
 I don’t understand.

To make it sound like a question, just make your voice rise towards the end. Notice that the Greek question mark '?' is written as a semi-colon ';'.

Υπάρχει ένα τουριστικό γραφείο εκεί πέρα.

Iparchi ena touristiko grafio eki pera.

There's a tourist office over there.

Ευχαριστώ. Αντίο.

Efcharisto. Adio.

Thank you. Goodbye.

UNIT 3

Where's the bar? · Πού είναι το μπαρ;

Track 9

When you're visiting Greece, you're likely to want to ask the way to somewhere.

Tip

Imported words

There are words in Greek that are imported from other languages. You will come across some of these in holiday situations. **Ασανσέρ** – *asanser*, lift – is from the French.

Another imported word in this unit is **ρεσεψιόν** – *resepsion*, reception.

Αντίο – *adio*, goodbye – is from the Italian. **τουριστικό** – *touristiko* is very similar to the English. You have probably noticed that the pronunciation changes a little to suit the Greek.

Key phrases

Πού *Pou* Where?

Πού είναι το μπαρ;

Pou eine to bar?

Where is the bar?

Πού είναι το τουριστικό γραφείο;

Pou eine to touristiko grafeio

Where is the tourist office?

Πού είναι το ξενοδοχείο;

Pou eine to ksenodochio?

Where is the hotel?

Πού είναι το δωμάτιό μου;

Pou eine to thomatio mou?

Where is my room?

Πού είναι το ασανσέρ;

Pou eine to asanser?

Where is the lift?

Πού είναι το εστιατόριο;

Pou eine to estiatorio?

Where is the restaurant?

Παρακαλώ

Parakalo

Please

Track 10

Listening and speaking

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι το τουριστικό γραφείο;

Signomi, pou eine to touristiko grafo?

Excuse me, where is the tourist office?

Δυστυχώς δεν ξέρω.

Thistichos then ksero.

Unfortunately I don't know.

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι το ξενοδοχείο;

Signomi, pou eine to ksenodochio?

Excuse me, where is the hotel?

Δυστυχώς δεν ξέρω.

Thistichos then ksero.

Sorry, I don't know.

Συγγνώμη ... πού είναι το δωμάτιό μου παρακαλώ;

Signomi, pou eine to thomatio mou parakalo?

Excuse me, where is my room please?

Δεν ξέρω.

Then ksero.

I don't know.

Συγγνώμη ... πού είναι το ασανσέρ;

Signomi, pou eine to asanser?

Excuse me ... where is the lift?

Εκεί.

Eki

There.

Καλημέρα. Πού είναι το εστιατόριο παρακαλώ;

Kalimera, pou eine to estiatorio parakalo?

Good morning. Where is the restaurant please?

Δυστυχώς δεν ξέρω.

Thistichos then ksero.

Sorry, I don't know.

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι το μπαρ;

Signomi, pou eine to bar;

Excuse me, where is the bar?

Track 11

Dialogue 1

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι το ξενοδοχείο Η Άρτεμις;

Signomi, pou eine to ksenodochio I Artemis?

Excuse me, where is the Hotel Artemis?

Ορίστε;

Oriste?

Pardon? or Sorry?

Tip

Proper names

In Greek, when talking about a person by name, Kosta or Artemis, you say the Kosta and the Artemis. For males you use **O** and for females you use **H**. So it is **O Κώστας, Η Άρτεμις, Ο Τάκης, Η Άννα, Ο Γιώργος, Η Ελένη** – *O Kostas, I Artemis, O Takis, I Anna, O Yiorgos, I Eleni*.

Track 12

Πού είναι το ξενοδοχείο Η Άρτεμις;

Pou eine to ksenodochio I Artemis?

Where is the Hotel Artemis?

Δυστυχώς δεν ξέρω.*Distichos then ksero.*

I'm sorry, I don't know.

Ευχαριστώ, αντίο.*Efcharisto, adio.*

Thank you. Goodbye.

Dialogue 2

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι το ασανσέρ παρακαλώ;*Signomi, pou eine to asanser parakalo?*

Excuse me, where is the lift, please?

Ορίστε;*Oriste?*

I beg your pardon?

Πού είναι το ασανσέρ παρακαλώ;*Pou eine to asanser parakalo?*

Where is the lift, please?

Δεν υπάρχει ασανσέρ. ...Η σκάλα είναι εκεί πέρα.*Then iparchi asanser. ...I skala eine eki pera.*

There isn't a lift. ...The stairs are over there.

Συγγνώμη, δεν κατάλαβα. Μιλάτε αγγλικά;*Signomi, then katalava. Milate anglika?*

Sorry, I don't understand. Do you speak English?

Δυστυχώς, όχι. ...Η σκάλα είναι εκεί πέρα

...

...ακριβώς πίσω από τα λουλούδια.*Distichos, ochi. ...I skala eine eki pera...**...Akrivos piso apo ta loulouthia.*

No, I'm sorry. ... The stairs are over there ...

... just behind the flowers.

Αα, ναί! Ευχαριστώ.

A ne, efcharisto.

Oh yes! Thank you.

Τίποτα.

Tipota.

Don't mention it.

More phrases

Πού είναι οι τουαλέτες; *Pou eine i toualettes?* Where are the toilets?

Πού είναι τα ταξί; *Pou eine ta taxi?* Where are the taxis?

Πού είναι η ΑΤΜ; *Pou eine i ATM?* Where is the cash machine?

Πού είναι το γραφείο συναλλάγματος; *Pou eine to grafio sinalagmatos?* Where is the bureau de change?

Πού είναι η έξοδος; *Pou eine i exodos?* Where is the exit?



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You may have noticed that some words are preceded by **το** (το ξενοδοχείο, το ασανσέρ, το εστιατόριο), some by **η** (η σκάλα, η έξοδος) and others by **οι** or **τα** (οι τουαλέτες, τα λουλούδια). These all mean 'the'. In Greek, the word for 'the' changes according to whether the noun is masculine, feminine, neuter, singular or plural. Look at the table if you want to see a full range of the Greek 'the'. You will come across examples of them all as the course develops.

masculine singular

Ο ο

masculine plural

ΟΙ οι

feminine singular

Η η

feminine plural

ΟΙ οι

neuter singular

ΤΟ το

neuter plural

ΤΑ τα

The question Where is ... ? is always **Πού είναι ...** ; followed by the appropriate *the* + word.

UNIT 4

Over there · Εκεί πέρα

Track 13

This unit is about understanding the answers to the questions you were asking in Unit 3, so the emphasis is on listening and understanding.

Key phrases

ΕΚΕΙ *eki* there

ΕΔΩ *etho* here

ΔΕΞΙΑ *thexia* on the right

ΑΡΙΣΤΕΡΑ *aristera* on the left

ΑΠΕΝΑΝΤΙ *apenandi* opposite

ΜΠΡΟΣΤΑ *brosta* in front

ΠΙΣΩ *piso* behind

ΜΕΤΑ *meta* after, beyond

ΣΤΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΟ ΟΡΟΦΟ *ston proto orofu* on the first floor



LANGUAGE LAB

You can add **ακριβώς** – *akrivos* – ‘just’, to most of these words and phrases:

ακριβώς εκεί *akrivos eki* just there

ακριβώς εδώ *akrivos etho* just here

ακριβώς δεξιά *akrivos thexia* just on the right

ακριβώς αριστερά *akrivos aristera* just on the left

ακριβώς απέναντι *akrivos apenandi* just opposite

ακριβώς μπροστά *akrivos brosta* just in front

ακριβώς πίσω *akrivos piso* just behind and

ακριβώς μετά *akrivos meta* just after

If you are talking about the position of something in relation to something else, remember to add **από** after the words **απέναντι**, **μπροστά**, **πίσω**, **μετά**. The lift is behind the office: **Το ασανσέρ είναι πίσω από το γραφείο**, To asanser eine *piso apo to grafio*.

Track 14

Tip

How we see each other

Greek people use **παρακαλώ** much less than the British use "please". That doesn't mean that they are being less polite: the politeness is implied in the way they speak, in their intonation.

Listening practice

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι το ασανσέρ;

Signomi, pou eine to asanser?

Excuse me, where is the lift?

Το ασανσέρ; Εκεί, αριστερά.

To asanser? Ekei, aristera.

The lift? There, on the left.

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι το εστιατόριο;

Signomi, pou eine to estiatorio?

Excuse me, where is the restaurant?

Το εστιατόριο; Εεε ... νομίζω ότι είναι εκεί πέρα, δεξιά.

To estiatorio? Eee ... nomizo oti eine eki pera, thexia.

The restaurant? Uuh ... I think that it is over there, on the right.

Ορίστε; Δεν κατάλαβα.

Oriste? Then katalava.

Pardon me? I don't understand.

Εκεί, δεξιά.

Eki, thexia.

Over there, on the right.

Αα ναι! Ευχαριστώ πολύ.

Aa ne! Efcharisto poli.

Ah yes! Thank you very much.

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι οι τουαλέτες;

Signomi, pou eine i toualettes?

Excuse me, where are the toilets?

Δεν είμαι σίγουρος. Εεε ... Α ναι, εδώ δεξιά, απέναντι από το ασανσέρ.

Then eime sigouros. Eee ... A ne, etho thexia, apenandi apo to asanser.

I'm not sure. Uuh ... ah yes, here on the right, opposite the lift.

Ευχαριστώ.

Efcharisto.

Thank you.

Τίποτα.

Tipota.

Not at all.

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι το μπαρ;*Signomi, pou eine to bar?*

Excuse me, where is the bar?

Το μπαρ; Εκεί, ακριβώς μπροστά από τη ρεσεψιόν.*To bar? Eki, akrivos brosta apo ti resepsion.*

The bar? There, just in front of the reception desk.

Ευχαριστώ.*Efcharisto.*

Thank you.

Τίποτα.*Tipota.*

Don't mention it.

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι τα ταξί παρακαλώ;*Signomi, pou eine ta taxi parakalo?*

Excuse me, where are the taxis please?

Τα ταξί; Στην έξοδο, ακριβώς μπροστά από το ξενοδοχείο.*Ta taxi? Stin exodo, akrivos brosta apo to ksenodochio.*

The taxis? At the exit, just in front of the hotel.

Ευχαριστώ.*Efcharisto.*

Thank you.

Τίποτα.*Tipota.*

It's nothing.

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι το ξενοδοχείο;*Signomi, pou eine to ksenodochio?*

Excuse me, where is the hotel?

Εδώ, ακριβώς πίσω σας.*Etho, akrivos piso sas.*

Here, just behind you.

Ευχαριστώ.*Efcharisto.*

Thank you.

Τίποτα.*Tipota.*

Not at all.

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι το τουριστικό γραφείο;*Signomi, pou eine to touristiko grafio?*

Excuse me, where is the tourist office?

**Το τουριστικό γραφείο; Εκεί πέρα,
αριστερά, ακριβώς μετά από το
ζαχαροπλαστείο.**

To touristiko grafio? Eki pera, aristera, akrivos meta apo to zacharoplastio.

The tourist office? Over there, on the left, just beyond the cake shop.

Ευχαριστώ.

Efcharisto.

Thank you.

Τίποτα.

Tipota.

Don't mention it.

Track 15

Tip

Negatives

To make a statement negative, you put **δεν** - then, which means 'not', in front of the verb:

κατάλαβα *katalava* - I understand

δεν κατάλαβα *then katalava* - I don't understand

Ξέρω *ksero* - I know

δεν ξέρω *then ksero* - I don't know

Υπάρχει *iparchi* - There is

Δεν υπάρχει *then iparchi* - There isn't.

When you hear **δεν** - then - you know the statement is a negative.

Remember the word **Όχι** - *Ochi* - is "No"

Dialogue

Συγγνώμη, πού είναι το δωμάτιό μου;

Signomi, pou eine to thomatio mou?

Excuse me, where is my room?

**Το δωμάτιό σας είναι στον τρίτο όροφο.
Μπορείτε να πάρετε το ασανσέρ.**

To thomatio sas eine ston trito orofu. Boreite na parete to asanser.

Your room is on the third floor. You can take the lift.

Πού είναι το ασανσέρ;

Pou eine to asanser?

Where is the lift?

**Εκεί πέρα, αριστερά ...απέναντι από τη
ρεσεψιόν.**

Eki pera, aristera ... apenandi apo ti resepsion.

Over there, on the left ...opposite reception.

Ευχαριστώ.

Efcharisto.

Thank you.

Τίποτα.

Tipota.

Don't mention it.

UNIT 5

What will you have? · Τι θα πάρετε;

This unit is about how to ask for a drink.

Track 25

Tip

Oranges, **πορτοκάλια** – *portokalia* – are plentiful in Greece, and **πορτοκαλάδα** – *portokalatha* – is the common word for orange juice. To be sure you are getting freshly squeezed, you could ask for **χυμό πορτοκαλιού** – *himo portokaliou*.

Key phrases

Θα ήθελα *tha ithela* I'd like

Θα ήθελα έναν καφέ *tha ithela enan kafe* I'd like a coffee

Θα ήθελα ένα τσάι *tha ithela ena tsai* I'd like a tea

Θα ήθελα μία πορτοκαλάδα *tha ithela mia portokalada*
I'd like an orange juice

Θα ήθελα μία μπίρα *tha ithela mia bira* I'd like a beer

Θα ήθελα ένα κρασί *tha ithela ena krasi* I'd like a wine

Track 27

Tip

Τι θα πάρετε;
– “What will you have?” – is what waiters in Greece usually ask. It works like the English: “What would you like?”

Dialogue

Χαίρετε. Τι θα πάρετε;

Hairete. Ti tha parete?

Good day, what will you have?

Θα ήθελα ένα άσπρο κρασί παρακαλώ.

Tha ithela ena aspro krasi parakalo.

I'd like a white wine, please.

Μία ρετσίνα;

Mia retsina?

A retsina?

Αα, ναι, μία ρετσίνα παρακαλώ.

Aa, ne, mia retsina parakalo.

Ah yes, a retsina, please.

Ορίστε.

Oriste.

Here you are.

Ευχαριστώ.

Efcharisto.

Thank you.



LANGUAGE LAB

Beer is **μπύρα** – *bira*. In Greece, it is likely to be a lager. At the height of summer you'll no doubt want it cold: **κρύα** – *kria*. To ask for “a cold beer” you say **Μία κρύα μπύρα!** *Mia kria bira!* Here are two other useful expressions for talking about beer: **μπουκάλι** – *boukali*, bottle, and **βαρελιού** – *vareliou*, or **χύμα** – *hima*, draught. Try not to confuse **χύμα** with **χημό** – *himo*, which means juice.

Coffee and tea, **καφέ και τσάι** – *kafe ke tsai*

Greek coffee is served sweetened to taste. If you want coffee straight with no sugar, ask for **σκέτο** – *sketo*. Decaffeinated is called **ντεκαφεϊνέ** – *dekafeine*. Tea is usually served without milk, so for milk with your tea, you need to add “with milk” **με γάλα** – *me yala*.

Retsina is a popular wine in most parts of Greece. People drink it cold with plates of *mezedes* – light snacks – especially on hot summer days and evenings. It has a unique, resinated flavour, which is the result of maturing it in barrels lined with resin, the gum of pine trees. As you raise your glass, you say: **Στην υγειά σας!** – *Stin igia sas!* – “To your health” or “Cheers!”, often shortened to **Γεια σας!** – *Yia sas!*, which you know as “Hello”. You might even hear, and use, **Γεια μας!** – *Yia mas!*



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Here are the numbers from 0 to 5.

0	μηδέν	<i>mithen</i>
1	ένα	<i>ena</i>
2	δύο	<i>thio</i>
3	τρία	<i>tria</i>
4	τέσσερα	<i>tesera</i>
5	πέντε	<i>pente</i>



LANGUAGE LAB

Ένα(ν), ένα and μία all mean 'a': **έναν καφέ**, a coffee, **ένα τσάι**, a tea, **μία μπύρα**, a beer. The (ν) is added when the masculine noun that follows starts with a vowel or **κ, τ, π**.

In Greek, all nouns are either masculine, feminine or neuter. You have already met **ο** (masculine) and **η** (feminine) and **το** (neuter), meaning 'the'. Remember: the words for 'a' as well as for 'the' change according to whether a noun is masculine, feminine or neuter.

	<u>masculine</u>	<u>feminine</u>	<u>neuter</u>
a	ένα(ν)	μία	ένα
the	ο	η	το

If you look up a word in a dictionary, you can tell whether it is masculine, feminine or neuter because it will have (nm), (nf) or (nn) after it.

Note: When **ή** is written with an accent it means 'or': **Κρασί, κόκκινο ή άσπρο**; – *Krasi, kokkino i aspro?* – wine, red or white?

UNIT 6

Do you have ...? · ΈΧΕΤΕ ...;

Track 28

Key phrases

ΈΧΕΤΕ ...; Echete...? Do you have...?

ΈΧΕΤΕ ψωμί; Echete psomi? Do you have any bread?

ΈΧΕΤΕ βούτυρο; Echete voutiro? Do you have any butter?

ΈΧΕΤΕ χυμό; Echete himo? Do you have any juice?

ΈΧΕΤΕ ζεστή σοκολάτα; Echete zesti sokolata? Do you have any hot chocolate?

ΈΧΕΤΕ ζάχαρι; Echete zachari? Do you have any sugar?

Track 29

Listening and speaking

Tip

Bread, Ψωμί – psomi

At breakfast you may want toast,

φρυγανιά

– friyania, or

a croissant,

κρουασάν –

krewasan or even

rolls of some sort,

φραντζολάκια –

fratzolakia. In Greece,

although croissants

are popular, a more

typical breakfast

'dunker' is a

κουλούρι – koulouri.

You will see these

breakfast-sized,

sesame seed-covered

bread coils sold

everywhere.

ΈΧΕΤΕ ψωμί;

Echete psomi?

Do you have any bread?

Ναί, το ψωμί είναι εκεί πέρα.

Ne, to psomi eine eki pera.

Yes, the bread is over there.

Συγγνώμη, έχετε χυμό;

Signomi, echete himo?

Excuse me, do you have any juice?

Εε–ε... Ναί! Εκεί είναι, αριστερά σας.

Ee-e... Ne! Eki eine, aristera sas.

Uh... Yes! There it is, on your left.

Συγγνώμη, έχετε βούτυρο;

Signomi, echete voutiro?

Excuse me, do you have any butter?

Μάλιστα. Το βούτυρο είναι εκεί, δεξιά σας.

Malista, to voutiro eine eki, thexia sas.

Yes, the butter is there, on your right.

Συγγνώμη, έχετε ζεστή σοκολάτα;

Signomi, echete zesti sokolata?

Excuse me, do you have hot chocolate?

Δυστυχώς, όχι.

Distichos, ochi.

Unfortunately, no.

Track 30

Tip

The Greeks are not great tea drinkers; they prefer coffee. But you may be offered herbal tea, which in the villages and on the islands they call **τσάι του βουνού** – *tsai tou vounou* – mountain tea. The most popular varieties are camomile tea, **χαμομήλι** – *hamomili*, sage tea, **φασκόμηλο** – *faskomilo* and mint tea, **τσάι δυόσμου** – *tsai thiozμου*.

Dialogue

Συγγνώμη, έχετε ακόμη λίγο ψωμί παρακαλώ;

Signomi, echete akomi ligo psomi parakalo?

Excuse me, do you have any more bread please?

Ψωμί; Ναι, βέβαια. Αμέσως.

Psomi? Ne, vevea. Amesos.

Bread? Yes, of course. Straightaway.

Και υπάρχει ακόμη λίγο γάλα;

Ke iparchi akomi ligo yala?

And is there any more milk?

Μάλιστα, αμέσως.

Malista, amesos.

Yes, of course, straightaway.

Εε-ε... έχετε ακόμη λίγο χυμό;

Ee-e... echete akomi ligo himo?

Oh... do you have any more juice?

Δυστυχώς, όχι. Τέλειωσε. Μήπως θέλετε κάτι άλλο;

Distichos, ochi. Teliose. Mipos thelete kati allo?

Unfortunately, no. It's finished. Perhaps you want something else?

Όχι ευχαριστώ.

Ochi efcharisto.

No thank you.



LANGUAGE LAB

Adjectives like 'hot' that describe nouns like 'water', 'milk', 'chocolate' match the noun and follow the gender (masculine, feminine or neuter) and the number (singular or plural) of the noun they describe. So: **ζεστός καφές** – *zestos kafes*, hot coffee, **ζεστή σοκολάτα** – *zesti sokolata*, hot chocolate and **ζεστό νερό** – *zesto nero*, hot water.

	<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Neuter</u>
Singular	ΖΕΣΤΟΣ	ΖΕΣΤΗ	ΖΕΣΤΟ
Plural	ΖΕΣΤΟΙ	ΖΕΣΤΕΣ	ΖΕΣΤΑ

UNIT 7

Do you know where the Metro is? ·
Μήπως ξέρετε πού είναι το Μετρό;

Track 31

This unit is about asking the way.

Tip

Είναι μακριά; –
Eine makria? – Is it far?
“Yes, it’s a long
way” is **Ναί, είναι
μακριά.** – *Ne, eine
makria.* If you want to
answer “No, it’s not
far” remember to add
the “No”, **Όχι, δεν
είναι μακριά.** –
Ochi, then eine makria.

Key phrases

Μήπως ξέρετε πού είναι... *Mipos kserete pou eine...*
Do you know where ... is?

Είναι μακριά; *Eine makria?* Is it far?

Θα πάρετε το Μετρό. *Tha parete to Metro* Take the
underground.

Πιο αργά παρακαλώ. *Pio arga parakalo.* A little slower,
please.

Track 33

Dialogue

Tip

Κλειστό – *Kleisto* –
closed and **Ανοιχτό**
– *Anichto* – open are
the signs you will see
on shop doors or at
ticket counters.

Συγγνώμη, μήπως ξέρετε...

Signomi, mipos kserete...

Excuse me, do you know ...

Ορίστε, πείτε μου.

Oreiste, peite mou.

Yes, go ahead.

Μήπως ξέρετε πού είναι η Ομόνοια;

Mipos kserete pou eine i Omonia?

Do you know where Omonia is?

Είναι λίγο μακριά: θα πάρετε το Μετρό.

Eine ligo makria: tha parete to Metro.

It’s a little far: take the underground.

Πού είναι ο σταθμός;

Pou eine o stathmos?

Where is the station?

Υπάρχει σταθμός πολύ κοντά. Δύο λεπτά με τα πόδια. Μόλις βγείτε από το ξενοδοχείο... ο σταθμός είναι στα αριστερά σας.

Iparchi stathmos poli konta. Thio lepta me ta pothia.

Molis vyeite apo to ksenothochio... O stathmos eine sta aristera sas.

There's a station very nearby. Two minutes on foot.
As soon as you leave the hotel... the station is on your left.

Ε-ε... πió αργά παρακαλώ.

E-e... pio arga parakalo.

Er... A little slower, please?

Βεβαίως. Μόλις βγείτε από το ξενοδοχείο... θα στρίψετε αριστερά. Θα δείτε το σταθμό εκεί, μπροστά σας.

Vevaios. Molis vyeite apo to ksenothochio ... Tha streipse te aristera. Tha theite to stathmo eki, brosta sas.

Of course. As soon as you leave the hotel ... you'll turn left. You'll see the station there, in front of you.

Ευχαριστώ.

Efcharisto.

Thank you.

Τίποτα, αντίο σας.

Tipota, adio sas.

Don't mention it. Goodbye.



LANGUAGE LAB

Θα πάρετε *tha parete* "(you will) take" introduces forms of transport:

Θα πάρετε το τρένο *tha parete to treno* take the train

Θα πάρετε το λεωφορείο *tha parete to leoforio* take the bus

Θα πάρετε ένα ταξί *tha parete ena taxi* take a taxi

Other useful phrases here are:

Θα στρίψετε *tha streipse te* you'll turn

Θα δείτε *tha theite* you'll see

Πείτε μου *peite mou* tell me/go ahead

Μόλις βγείτε *molis vyeite* as soon as you leave/exit



LANGUAGE LAB

Travel by land, sea and air

LAND**Με το τρένο***Me to treno*

By train

Με το λεωφορείο*Me to leoforio*

By bus

Με τα πόδια*Me ta pothia*

On foot

Με το ταξί*Me to taxi*

By taxi

SEA**Με το πλοίο***Me to plio*

By ship

Με το καράβι*Me to karavi*

By boat

Με το φερυμπότ*Me to ferrybot*

By ferry

Με το δελφίνι*Me to thelfini*

By dolphin/hovercraft

Με τη βάρκα*Me ti varka*

By small boat

AIR**Με το αεροπλάνο***Me to aeroplane*

By airplane

Με το ελικόπτερο*Me to elikoptero*

By helicopter

UNIT 8 I want to go to ... · Θέλω να πάω ...

This unit is about asking the way wherever you are... and understanding the answers.

Track 34

Key phrases

Θέλω να πάω ... *Thelo na pao ...* I want to go ...

The words for these places are a bit like the English words:

Θέλω να πάω στο κέντρο *Thelo na pao sto kendro*
I want to go to the centre
(the town centre)

... στο φαρμακείο ... *sto farmakio* ... to the chemist's,
or the pharmacy

... στο σινεμά ... *sto sinema* ... to the cinema

... στο σουπερμάρκετ ... *sto supermarket* ...
to the supermarket

... στην ταβέρνα ... *stin taverna* ... to the taverna

These are not at all like the English:

... στο ταχυδρομείο ... *sto tachithromio* ...
to the post office

... στο νοσοκομείο ... *sto nosokomio* ... to the hospital

... στην τράπεζα ... *stin trapeza* ... to the bank

... στην παραλία ... *stin paralia* ... to the beach

... στην πισίνα ... *stin pisina* ... to the swimming pool



LANGUAGE LAB

The 'stray n': ν

You may wonder why sometimes to the is **στο** or **στη** and at other times **στον** or **στην**. The added **ν** depends on two things:

- the gender of the word that follows
- the letter it starts with

If the word is masculine or feminine and starts with a vowel – **α, ε, ι, ο, ω, υ** or the letters **κ, τ, π** – you add the **ν**.

The **ν** is never added if the word is neuter.

Track 35

Tip

οδό - otho - street

Words like street,
οδό - otho; avenue,
λεωφόρο - leoforo;
 and narrow lane,

στενό - steno come
 before the name

- **Οδό Σταδίου**,

Λεωφόρο

Αλεξάνδρας. In

Greek addresses,
 the number of the
 street goes after
 the name: **Το**

φαρμακείο είναι

στη Λεωφόρο

Αλεξάνδρας 87 -

To farmakio eine sti

Leoforo Alexandras

87 - The chemist's

is at 87 Alexandras

Avenue. The general

word for road is

δρόμο - thromo;

Εθνικό δρόμο -

Ethniko thromo - is

National road.

Listening and speaking

Θέλω να πάω στο κέντρο.

Thelo na pao sto kentro.

I want to go to the town centre.

Θέλω να πάω στο φαρμακείο παρακαλώ;

Thelo na pao sto farmakio parakalo.

I want to go to the chemist's, please.

Πού είναι το ταχυδρομείο παρακαλώ;

Pou eine to tachithromio parakalo?

Where is the post office, please?

Θέλω να πάω στην ταβέρνα.

Thelo na pao stin taverna.

I want to go to the taverna.

Θέλω να πάω στο σταθμό, γρήγορα, παρακαλώ.

Thelo na pao sto stathmo, grigora, parakalo.

I want to go to the station, quickly, please.

Θέλουμε να πάμε στην παραλία.

Theloume na pame stin paralia.

We want to go to the beach.

Τα παιδιά θέλουν να πάνε στην πισίνα.

Ta pethia theloun na pane stin pisina.

The children want to go to the pool.

Θέλουμε να πάμε στην τράπεζα.

Theloume na pame stin trapeze.

We want to go to the bank.

Γρήγορα παρακαλώ, στο νοσοκομείο.

Grigora parakalo, sto nosokomio.

Quickly please, to the hospital.

Θέλω να πάω στο σινεμά.

Thelo na pao sto sinema.

I want to go to the cinema.

Track 36

Tip

Avenue and Bus

The words here are similar: **avenue**, **λεωφόρο** - *leoforo*; bus, **λεωφορείο** - *leoforio*. In Greek, the accent on the syllable can make a big difference to the meaning of the word. Funny slips can follow using the wrong 'stress'!

Dialogue

Συγγνώμη, μήπως έχετε χάρτη;

Sinomi, mipos echete harti?

Excuse me do you have a map?

Αα, καλημέρα σας κυρία Μπέκετ!

Δυστυχώς δεν έχω. Πού θέλετε να πάτε;

Aa, kalimera kiria Becket! Distichos then echo. Pou thelete na pate?

Ah, good morning, Mrs Becket! Unfortunately, I don't have one. Where do you want to go?

Θέλω να πάω για ψώνια.

Thelo na pao gia psonia.

I want to go shopping.

Τότε θα πάτε στην κεντρική αγορά.

Tote tha pate stin kentriki agora.

Then go to the shopping centre.

Πού είναι η κεντρική αγορά;

Pou eine i kentriki agora?

Where is the shopping centre?

Θα πάτε μέχρι τα φανάρια... και

θα στρίψετε αριστερά... Μετά θα

συνεχίσετε ίσια.

Tha pate mechri ta fanaria... ke tha stripsete aristera...

Meta tha sinechisete isia.

Go as far as the traffic lights... and turn left...

Then carry straight on.

Είναι μακριά;

Eine makria?

Is it far?

Ναί, είναι αρκετά μακριά. Πάρτε το

λεωφορείο. Πάρτε το νούμερο οχτώ.

Θα σας πάει ακριβώς εκεί που θέλετε.

Ne, eine arketa makria. Parte to leoforio. Parte to noumero ocho.

Tha sas paei akriwos eki pou thelete.

Yes, it's quite a long way. Take the bus. Take the number eight. It takes you exactly where you want.

Ευχαριστώ.*Efcharisto*

Thank you,

Τίποτα. Κάλη σας μέρα.*Tipota. Kali sas mera.*

You're welcome. Have a good day.

**LANGUAGE LAB****Verbs**

In Greek, verb endings change according to who is doing the action but the stem remains the same. Look at this example using **θέλω** – *thelo* – I want:

θέλω	<i>thelo</i>	I want
θέλεις	<i>theleis</i>	You want
θέλει	<i>thelei</i>	He/she/it wants
θέλουμε	<i>theloume</i>	We want
θέλετε	<i>thelete</i>	You (plural) want
θέλουν(ε)	<i>theloun(e)</i>	They want

**LANGUAGE LAB**

Here are the numbers 6 to 10. (If you need to revise the numbers 1 to 5, turn to Unit 5.)

6	έξι	<i>exi</i>
7	εφτά	<i>efta</i>
8	οχτώ	<i>ochto</i>
9	εννιά	<i>ennia</i>
10	δέκα	<i>theka</i>

UNIT 9

Do you have a room? · Μήπως έχετε δωμάτιο;

Track 46

Key phrases

ένα δωμάτιο *ena thomatio* a room
για ένα άτομο *gia ena atomo* for one person
για δύο άτομα *gia thio atoma* for two people
για ένα βράδυ *gia ena vrathi* for one night
για δύο βράδια *gia thio vrathia* for two nights
για μία εβδομάδα *gia mia evthomatha* for a week
για καπνίζοντες *gia kapnizontes* smoking
για μη καπνίζοντες *gia mi kapnizontes* non-smoking

Track 47

Listening practice

Tip

Three ways of asking for a room:

Θα ήθελα ένα δωμάτιο – *tha ithela ena thomatio* – I'd like a room.

Μήπως έχετε δωμάτιο; *mipos echete thomatio?* – Do you have a room? (literally: "Perhaps you have a room?")

Θέλω ένα δωμάτιο – *thelo ena thomatio* – I want a room. (This is not impolite.)

Μήπως έχετε δωμάτιο για ένα άτομο, για ένα βράδυ;

Mipos echete domatio gia ena atomo gia ena vrathi?
Do you have a single room for one night?

Θα ήθελα ένα δωμάτιο για δύο άτομα, για μία εβδομάδα.

Tha ithela ena thomatio gia thio atoma gia mia evthomatha.
I'd like a double room for a week.

Θέλω ένα δωμάτιο για μη καπνίζοντες, για ένα άτομο, για δύο βράδια.

Thelo ena thomatio gia mi kapnizontes, gia ena atomo, gia thio vrathia.

I want a non-smoking single room for two nights.

Μήπως έχετε δωμάτιο για δύο άτομα για μία εβδομάδα;

Mipos echete thomatio gia thio atoma gia mia evthomatha?
Do you have a double room for one week?

Θα ήθελα ένα δωμάτιο για δύο άτομα για το Σαββατοκύριακο, με θέα στη θάλασσα.

Tha ithela ena thomatío yia thio atoma yia to savatokiriako, me thea sti thalassa.

I'd like a double room for the weekend, with a sea view.

Track 49

Tip

Saying what kind of room you want

δωμάτιο με διπλό

κρεβάτι – *thomatío*

me diplo krevati – a

room with double bed

ένα δίκλινο – *ena*

diklino – a twin-

bedded room

με λουτρό – *me*

loutro – with bathroom

Dialogue

Καλησπέρα σας. Μπορώ να σας βοηθήσω;

Kalispera sas. Boro na sas voythiso?

Good evening. Can I help you?

Καλησπέρα. Θα ήθελα ένα δωμάτιο για ένα άτομο για δύο βράδια.

Kalispera. Tha ithela ena thomatío yia ena atomo yia thio vrathia.

Good evening. I'd like a single room for two nights.

Για να δούμε... μάλιστα... Για καπνίζοντες ή μη καπνίζοντες;

Yia na thoume... malista... Yia kapnizontes i mi kapnizontes?

Let's see... yes... smoking or non-smoking?

Για μη καπνίζοντες, παρακαλώ.

Yia mi kapnizontes, parakalo.

Non-smoking, please.

Εντάξει, δωμάτιο εκατόν εννιά... στον πρώτο όροφο.

Entaxi, thomatío ekaton ennia... ston proto orofó.

Fine: room one hundred and nine... on the first floor.

Υπάρχει ασανσέρ;

Iparchi asanser?

Is there a lift?

Δυστυχώς, όχι. Το ασανσέρ χάλασε. Η σκάλα είναι εκεί, στα δεξιά σας.

Thistichos, ochi. To asanser halase. I skala eine eki, sta thexia sas.

Unfortunately, no. The lift is out of order. The stairs are over there, to your right.

Ευχαριστώ πολύ.

Efcharisto poli.

Many thanks.

Τίποτα. Καληνύχτα σας.

Tipota. Kalinichta sas.

You're welcome. Good night.



LANGUAGE LAB

Beds and rooms

A single room, **δωμάτιο για ένα άτομο** – *thomatio gia ena atomo* – is also called **ένα μονόκλινο** – *ena monoklino* – a single-bedded room

A room for two, **δωμάτιο για δύο άτομα** – *thomatio gia thio atomo* – is also called **ένα δίκλινο** – *ena diklino* – a two-bedded or twin-bedded room.

A double-bedded room is **διπλό δωμάτιο** – *thiplo thomatio*.



LANGUAGE LAB

Here are the numbers 11 to 15 and some larger numbers, alongside the numbers 0 to 10, which you have already met:

0 μηδέν , <i>mithen</i>	11 ένδεκα , <i>entheka</i>	100 εκατό , <i>ekato</i>
1 ένα , <i>ena</i>	12 δώδεκα , <i>thodeka</i>	101 εκατόν ένα , <i>ekaton ena</i>
2 δύο , <i>thio</i>	13 δεκατρία , <i>thekatria</i>	105 εκατόν πέντε , <i>ekaton pente</i>
3 τρία , <i>tria</i>	14 δεκατέσσερα , <i>thekatessera</i>	111 εκατόν ένδεκα , <i>ekaton endeka</i>
4 τέσσερα , <i>tessera</i>	15 δεκαπέντε , <i>thekapente</i>	115 εκατόν δεκαπέντε , <i>ekaton thekapente</i>
5 πέντε , <i>pente</i>		
6 έξι , <i>exi</i>		
7 εφτά , <i>efta</i>		
8 οχτώ , <i>ochto</i>		
9 εννιά , <i>ennia</i>		
10 δέκα , <i>theka</i>		

As long as you can remember the numbers 0 to 10, you can say any larger number one digit at a time, whether it is a room number, a telephone number or a post code.

UNIT 10 It hurts · Πονάει

Track 50

Talking about what is wrong with you physically, what hurts ...

Key phrases

Πονάει το κεφάλι μου *ponai to kefali mou* My head aches

Πονάει ο λαιμός μου *ponai o lemos mou* My throat hurts

Πονάει το στομάχι μου *ponai to stomachi mou*

My stomach hurts

Πονάει το δόντι μου *ponai to thonti mou* My tooth hurts

Πονάει η μέση μου *ponai i mesi mou* My back aches

Έχω πυρετό *echo pireto* I have a temperature, or a fever

Είμαι κουρασμένος (for a man) / **κουρασμένη** (for a woman) *eime kourazmenos (m) / kourazmeni (w)* I'm tired.

Track 51

Listening practice

Tip

Some useful additional phrases:

Είμαι χάλια! – *eime*

halia! – I feel awful!

Έχω γρίπη – *echo*

grippi – I have flu

Θα ήθελα μία συνταγή – *tha ithela*

mia sintayi – I'd like a

prescription

Υπάρχει οδοντίατρος; – *iparchi othontiatros?*

Is there a dentist?

Καλημέρα, κύριε Αντώνη. Τι κάνετε;

Kalimera kirie Andony. Ti kanete?

Good morning Mr Anthony. How are you?

Καλημέρα, κυρία Ειρήνη, δεν είμαι καλά.

Πονάει η μέση μου.

Kalimera kiria Eirene, then eime kala. Ponai i mesi mou.

Good morning, Mrs Irene. I'm not well. My back aches.

Γεια σου, Ρούλα. Είσαι καλά;

Yia sou, Roula. Eise kala?

Hi Roula. Are you well?

Όχι. Πονάει το κεφάλι μου και έχω πυρετό.

Ochi. Ponai to kefali mou ke echo pireto.

No. My head aches and I have a temperature.

Γεια σου, Λάκη. Τι κάνεις;

Yia sou, Laki. Ti kaneis?

Hi, Laki. How're you?

Ο-οχ... Πονάει το δόντι μου.

O-och... ponai to thondi mou.

Oh ... My tooth hurts.

Άχ, λυπάμαι.

Ach, lipame.

Ah, poor you.

Καλημέρα Χρήστο. Είσαι καλά;

Kalimera Christo. Eise kala?

Morning Chris. Are you well?

Όχι. Πόναι ο λαιμός μου...

Ochi. Ponai o lemos mou...

No. My throat hurts...

Πρέπει να πας στο γιατρό.

Prepi na pas sto iatro.

You should go to the doctor!

Καλησπέρα κυρία Άννα, τι κάνετε;

Kalispera kiria Anna, ti kanete?

Good evening Mrs Anna, how are you?

**Α-άχ, είμαι κουρασμένη. Πάω στο
φαρμακείο.**

A-ach, eime kourazmeni. Pao sto farmakio.

Oh, I'm tired. I'm going to the chemist's.

Εντάξει, περαστικά σας.

Endaxi, perastika sas.

Alright. Get well soon.

Ευχαριστώ, αντίο σας.

Efcharisto, adio sas.

Thank you, goodbye.

Track 52

Tip

Why? Because...

Γιατί is both the question 'Why?' and the answer 'Because':

Γιατί θέλεις ασπιρίνη; - *Yiati theleis aspirini?* - **Why** do you want an aspirin?

Γιατί πονάει το κεφάλι μου. - *Yiati ponai to kefali mou.*

- **Because** I have a headache.

Dialogue

Γεια σου, Μάρω.

Yia sou, Maro.

Hello, Maro.

Γεια σου, Θωμά. Πώς πας;

Yia sou, Thoma. Pos pas?

Hi Thomas. How's it going?

Φφ! Όχι πολύ καλά.

Fff! Ochi poli kala.

Phff! Not very well.

Γιατί; Τι έχεις;

Yiati? Ti echeis?

Why? What's wrong?

Είμαι άρρωστος... πονάει το κεφάλι μου... έχω πυρετό...

Eime arostos... Ponai to kefali kou... echo pireto...

I'm ill... My head hurts... I have a temperature...

Πρέπει να πας στο γιατρό.

Prepi na pas sto iatro.

You should go to the doctor.

Πού είναι το ιατρείο;

Pou eine to iatrio?

Where is the surgery?

Εκεί, δεξιά. Αλλά κλείνει το μεσημέρι... - κάνε γρήγορα!

Eki, thexia. Alla kleini to mesimeri... - Kane grigora!

There, to the right. But it closes at noon... - hurry!

Ευχαριστώ, Μάρω. Τα λέμε.

Efcharisto, Maro. Ta leme.

Thank you, Maro. See you soon.

Αντίο, Θωμά. Περαστικά σου.

Adio, Thoma. Perastika sou.

Goodbye, Thomas! Get well soon.



LANGUAGE LAB

Πρέπει να - *Prepi na* - means "you must" or "you should" or "you'd better":

Πρέπει να πας στο γιατρό. - *Prepi na pas sto iatro.* - You should go to the doctor.

Πρέπει να κάνεις γρήγορα. - *Prepi na kaneis griyora.* - You must hurry.

Πρέπει να πας στο φαρμακείο. - *Prepi na pas sto farmakio.* - You'd better go to the chemist's.

It is a very useful way of telling someone what they ought to do - tone of voice makes the difference.



LANGUAGE LAB

Here are the numbers 16 to 20. (If you need to revise 0 to 15, turn to Unit 9.)

16	δεκαέξι	<i>thekaexi</i>
17	δεκαεφτά	<i>thekaefita</i>
18	δεκαοχτώ	<i>thekaochto</i>
19	δεκαεννιά	<i>thekaennia</i>
20	είκοσι	<i>eikosi</i>

UNIT 11 I want to make an appointment · Θέλω να κλείσω ραντεβού

Track 53

This unit is about making an appointment to see a doctor or dentist, or arranging a meeting with anyone.

Key phrases

Θέλω να κλείσω ραντεβού *Thelo na kleiso randevou*
I want to make an appointment

Για πότε; *Yia pote?* For when?

Για σήμερα *Yia simera* For today

Αύριο *Avrio* Tomorrow

Την επόμενη Δευτέρα *Tin epomeni Theftera* Next Monday

Την επόμενη Παρασκευή *Tin epomeni Paraskevi* Next Friday

Την επόμενη εβδομάδα *Tin epomeni evthomatha* Next week

Μπορείτε να το γράψετε, παρακαλώ; *Boreite na to grapsete, parakalo?* Can you write it down, please?

Track 54

Tip

Some people you might want to make an appointment with:

το γιατρό – *to yiatro* – the doctor

τον οδοντίατρο – *ton othondiatro* – the dentist

τη νοσοκόμα – *ti nosokoma* – the nurse

το φυσιοθεραπευτή – *to fisiotherapefti* – the physiotherapist

τον κτηνίατρο – *ton ktiniatro* – the vet

Listening practice

Θέλω να κλείσω ραντεβού με το γιατρό, παρακαλώ.

Thelo na kleiso randevou me to yiatro, parakalo.

I want to make an appointment with the doctor, please.

Μάλιστα, ένα λεπτό, παρακαλώ.

Ο γιατρός μπορεί να σας δει σήμερα στις ένδεκα.

Malista, ena lepto, parakalo. O yiatros borei na sas thei simera stis endeka.

Yes, one moment, please. The doctor can see you today at eleven.

Tip

The versatile letter η:

You have seen that η is the feminine version of 'the': η **ταβέρνα** – *i taverna*
 When it has an accent, ή, it means 'or': **καφέ ή τσάι** – *kafe i tsai*
 When used with time, it means o'clock: **δύο η ώρα** – *thio i ora*.

Χαίρετε. Θέλω να κλείσω ραντεβού με τον οδοντίατρο, παρακαλώ.

Hairete. Thelo na kleiso randevou me ton othontiatro, parakalo.

Good day. I want to make an appointment with the dentist, please.

Μάλιστα, την επόμενη Δευτέρα, στις δύο η ώρα.

Malista, tin epomeni Theftera stis thio i ora.

Yes, of course, next Monday at two o'clock.

Πιο αργά, παρακαλώ.

Pio arga, parakalo.

A little slower, please.

Ναί. Τη Δευτέρα, στις δύο.

Ne. Ti Theftera, stis thio.

Yes. On Monday at two.

Μπορείτε να το γράψετε;

Boreite na to grapsete?

Could you write it down?

Θέλω να κλείσω ραντεβού με τη νοσοκόμα, παρακαλώ.

Thelo na kleiso randevou me ti nosokoma, parakalo.

I want to make appointment with the nurse, please.

Ναί, ένα λεπτό, παρακαλώ... αύριο στις πέντε το απόγευμα;

Ne ena, lepto parakalo... avrio stis pendte to apoyevma?

Yes, one moment, please... tomorrow at five in the afternoon?

Εντάξει.

Entaxi.

Fine.

Έχετε ραντεβού με τον κύριο Μαλεκίδη στις δεκά και μισή το πρωί την επόμενη Παρασκευή.

Echete randevou me ton kirio Malekithi stis theka kai misi to proi tin epomeni Paraskevi.

You have an appointment with Mr Malekithi at half past ten in the morning next Friday.

Μπορείτε να το γράψετε, παρακαλώ;

Boreite na to grapsete parakalo?

Could you write it down, please?



LANGUAGE LAB

Saying at what time something happens:

στις δέκα το πρωί – *stis theka to proi* – at ten in the morning

στη μία η ώρα το απόγευμα – *sti mia i ora to apoyevma* – at one in the afternoon

στις δύο και μισή – *stis thio ke misi* – at half past two

To give the hour, just put **στις** – *stis* – in front of the hour. It is **στη** – *sti* – for one.

To say “o’clock” use **η ώρα** – *i ora*: **στις πέντε η ώρα** – *stis pente i ora* – at five o’clock.

To say “half past”, add **και μισή** – *ke misi* – literally: “and half”.

Talking about the part of the day:

Το πρωί – *to proi* – in the morning

Το μεσημέρι – *to mesimeri* – at lunchtime

Το απόγευμα – *to apoyevma* – in the afternoon

Το βράδυ – *to vrathi* – at night

Track 56

Dialogue

Tip

Men's names

When you are talking directly to Mr Eliot you address him as Kiri Eliot.

When you are naming him, referring to him, you use Kirios Eliot.

Ιατρείο κυρίου Αναστασιάδη, λέγετε;

Yiatrio Kiriou Anastasiadi, leyete?

Dr Anastasiades' surgery, hello, yes?

Καλημέρα σας. Θέλω να κλείσω ραντεβού με το γιατρό, παρακαλώ.

Kalimera sas. Thelo na kleiso randevou me to yiatro, parakalo.

Good morning. I want to make an appointment with the doctor, please.

Για πότε το θέλετε;

Yia pote to thelete?

When do you want it for?

Για σήμερα;

Yia simera?

For today?

Δυστυχώς, δε γίνεται. Ο κύριος Αναστασιάδης μπορεί να σας δει... αύριο στις ένδεκα το πρωί.

Thistichos, the yinete. O Kirios Anastasiades borei na sas dei... avrio stis endeka to proi.

Unfortunately, it's not possible. Doctor Anastasiades can see you... tomorrow at eleven in the morning.

Ορίστε; Πιό αργά παρακαλώ.

Oriste? Pio arga, parakalo.

Pardon? More slowly, please.

Αύριο στις ένδεκα το πρωί. Το όνομά σας, παρακαλώ.

Avrio stis endeka to proi. To onoma sas, parakalo.

Tomorrow at eleven in the morning. Your name, please?

Κύριος Έλιот.

Kirios Eliot.

Mr Eliot.

Κύριος Έλιот. Ωραία. Το κλείσαμε.

Kirios Eliot. Oraia. To kleisame.

Mr Eliot. Good. We've booked it.

Ευχαριστώ. Αντίο σας.

Efcharisto. Adio sas.

Thank you. Goodbye.

Παρακαλώ. Χαίρετε.

Parakalo. Hairete.

You're welcome. Goodbye.



LANGUAGE LAB

The days of the week

Κυριακή – *Kiriaki* – Sunday, **Δευτέρα** – *Theftera* – Monday, **Τρίτη** – *Triti* – Tuesday, **Τετάρτη** – *Tetarti* – Wednesday, **Πέμπτη** – *Pemti* – Thursday, **Παρασκευή** – *Paraskevi* – Friday, **Σάββατο** – *Savato* – Saturday

They are all feminine words, except Saturday, which is neuter.

The days take their names in relation to the weekend, **Το Σαββατοκύριακο** – *To Savatokiriako*. The first day of the week is Sunday, the day of the Lord: **Κυριακή**. You might know the expression, **κύριε Ελέησον** – *kirie Eleyson* – Lord have mercy.

Remember also, Mr, the title for addressing a man, is **κύριε**. After Sunday, **Κυριακή**, the first day, **Δευτέρα**, is the second day of the week. It follows that **Τρίτη** is the third day, **Τετάρτη** is the fourth day, and **Πέμπτη** is the fifth. These are similar to: **τρία, τέσσερα, πέντε** – three, four, five. Friday breaks the series, **Παρασκευή** – the day of preparation – for Saturday, **Σάββατο**, the Sabbath.

UNIT 12 I like it! · Μ' αρέσει!

Track 57

This unit is about saying whether you like things or not, and why.

Key phrases

Μ' αρέσει ... *M' aresi ...* I like ...

Δεν μ' αρέσει ... *Then m' aresi ...* I don't like ...

Προτιμώ ... *Protimo ...* I prefer ...

Είναι καλός / Είναι καλή / Είναι καλό *Eine kalos / Eine kali / Eine kalo* It's good

Είναι πολύ καλός / Είναι πολύ καλή / Είναι πολύ καλό *Eine poli kalos / Eine poli kali / Eine poli kalo* It's very good

LANGUAGE LAB



It is good

You use **καλός** if you're referring to a masculine word, such as **καφές**. **Ο καφές είναι καλός** – *O kafes eine kalos* – The coffee is good. Use **καλή** if you're referring to a feminine word, such as **η μύρα**. **Η μύρα είναι καλή** – *I bira eine kali* – The beer is good. Use **Καλό** for neuter words like **κρασί**. **Το κρασί είναι καλό** – *To kراسι eine kalo* – The wine is good. But don't worry if you get it wrong: you'll still be understood.

Πολύ – *Poli* – means 'very'. Again, use **πολύ καλός** when referring to a masculine word, **πολύ καλή** when referring to a feminine word and **πολύ καλό** when referring to a neuter word.

Track 58

Tip

Varieties of **μεζέδες**
– *mezethes* – are
found in most Greek
eateries. They are
little dishes of
appetizers, – olives,
spicy sausage,
anchovies, marinated
octopus, crispy squid,
pickles, dolmades,
taramosalata, tzatziki,
fava – food which is
light and refreshing
on a hot summer's
evening, delicious
washed down with a
favourite tippie and
the best way to try
ouzo for the first time.

Listening practice

Πάμε σε ένα εστιατόριο απόψε;

Pame se ena estiatorio apopse?

Shall we go to a restaurant tonight?

Όχι. Προτιμώ να πάω σε μία ταβέρνα.

Ochi. Protimo na pao se mia taverna.

No. I prefer to go to a taverna.

Πάμε σε ένα εστιατόριο απόψε;

Pame se ena estiatorio apopse?

How about going to a restaurant tonight?

**Πάμε. Μ' αρέσει το εστιατόριο στην
πλατεία.**

Pame. M'aresei to estiatorio stin platia.

Let's go. I like the restaurant in the square.

Πάμε σε ένα εστιατόριο απόψε;

Pame se ena estiatorio apopse?

Shall we go to a restaurant tonight?

**Γιατί όχι; Μ' αρέσει το εστιατόριο στην
πλατεία.**

Yiati ochi? M'aresei to estiatorio stin platia.

Why not? I like the restaurant in the square.

Πάμε σε ένα εστιατόριο απόψε;

Pame se ena estiatorio apopse?

Shall we go to a restaurant tonight?

**Όχι ευχαριστώ. Δεν μ' αρέσει το
εστιατόριο. Προτιμώ να πάω σε ένα
ουζερί για μεζέδες.**

*Ochi efcharisto. Then m'aresei to estiatorio. Protimo na pao
se ena ouzeri yia mezethes.*

No thanks. I don't like the restaurant. I prefer to go to an
ouzeri for snacks.

Track 60

Dialogue

Καλημέρα σας. Ορίστε.

Kalimera sas. Oriste?

Good morning. Yes?

Tip

Listen to what people say. They will often include words and expressions you can use in your replies or use again at a later date.

Tip

Understanding

When talking to Greeks, don't expect to understand everything everyone says to you. There are probably lots of times when you have to say "pardon?" or "what?" in the course of a normal day - and that is in English! Remember to use **Ορίστε;** - *Oriste?* - **δεν κατάλαβα** - *then katalava* -, and **Πιό αργά παρακαλώ** - *Pio arga parakalo* - when you don't understand. Gesture and body language also go a long way ...

Καλημέρα. Θέλω να αγοράσω λίγο κρασί.

Kalimera. Thelo na agoraso ligo krasí.

Good morning. I'd like to buy some wine.

Τι προτιμάτε; Άσπρο κρασί ή κόκκινο κρασί;

Ti protimate? Aspro krasí i kokkino krasí?

What do you prefer: white wine or red wine?

Προτιμώ το κόκκινο.

Protimo to kokkino.

I prefer the red.

Δοκιμάστε αυτό το κόκκινο.

Thokimaste afto to kokkino.

Try this red.

Μμμ, δεν είναι πολύ καλό.

Mmm, then eine poli kalo.

It's not very good.

Δοκιμάστε αυτό.

Thokimaste afto.

Try this one.

Μμμ... Αυτό είναι καλό.

Mmm... afto eine kalo.

Mmm... This one is good.

Εκείνο;

Ekeino?

That one?

Μμμ! Εκείνο είναι πολύ καλό. Θα πάρω εκείνο.

Mmm! Ekeino eine poli kalo.

That one's very good. I'll take that one.

Πόσα μπουκάλια θέλετε;

Posa boukalia thelete?

How many bottles do you want?

Πόσο κάνει το μπουκάλι;

Poso kanei to boukali?

How much does it cost per bottle?

Δέκα ευρώ... αλλά δώδεκα μπουκάλια κάνουν εκατό ευρώ.

Theka evro... alla thotheka boukalia kanoun ekato evro.

Ten euros... but twelve bottles cost a hundred euros.

**Οραία. Θα πάρω δώδεκα μπουκάλια.
Μπορώ να πληρώσω με πιστωτική
κάρτα;**

Oraia. Tha paro thotheka boukalia. Boro na pliroso me pistotiki karta?

Nice. I'll take twelve bottles. Can I pay with a credit card?

Ναί, βέβαια... Το ΠΙΝ σας, παρακαλώ.

Ne, vevea... To PIN sas, parakalo.

Yes, of course... Your PIN, please.



LANGUAGE LAB

This and that

When talking about **το κρασί** (neuter), you use **αυτό** for “this one” and **εκείνο** for “that one”. If you are talking about **η μπίρα** (feminine), you use **αυτή** and **εκείνη**.

	masculine	feminine	neuter
this one	αυτός	αυτή	αυτό
that one	εκείνος	εκείνη	εκείνο

Extras

You know some expressions beginning with **είναι** – it is. Here are some others:

Είναι θαυμάσιο! *Eine thavmasio!* It's marvellous!

Είναι τέλειο! *Eine telio!* It's perfect!

Είναι απαίσιο! *Eine apesio!* It's horrible!

Είναι νόστιμο *Eine nostimo* It's tasty

Είναι σπουδαίο! *Eine spouthaio!* It's great!

Είναι άσχημο *Eine aschimo* It's bad, it's awful

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