

## Greek courses

The list of topics is indicative only (as typically encountered at those levels) to help prospective students select the most appropriate course. When topics and grammar points appear under several levels, they will be either a revision and/or more in-depth study of the topic/grammar area.

Most grammar structures and vocabulary items are of course encountered again and often reinforced in subsequent levels.

		<b>Typical topics</b>	<b>Grammar</b>
Beginners (continued next page)	Step 1	Numbers 1 – 1000 The alphabet, diphthongs & double consonants Stressed sounds & punctuation Greetings & introductions Personal information Nationalities, countries Health & illness Accepting & refusing Prices Likes & dislikes Describing objects & people Expressing views Time, days of the week Daily activities	Personal pronouns: <i>εγώ, εσύ, εσείς/ με, σε, σας</i> Verb to be Verb <i>είμαι</i> (all persons, singular & plural) Type A-verbs ( <i>κάνω, μένω</i> ) - present Type “B1” Verbs- present Type “B2” verbs- present Type “AB” verbs- present ( <i>πάω, λέω, τρώω, ακούω</i> ). Type “Γ2” verbs- present Verb <i>αρέσω</i> in the 3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular Passive-form verbs (Type “Γ1”), present: <i>έρχομαι, γίνομαι, σκέφτομαι</i> Adverb of place: <i>πού</i> Adverb of manner: <i>πώς</i> Frequency adverbs Interrogative pronouns (sing.): <i>ποιος, ποια, ποιο</i> Negative particle Nouns: masc. ending in <i>-ος, ης, ας</i> , feminine ending in <i>-α, -η</i> , and neuter ending in <i>-ο, -ι, -μα</i> (singular) Use of the accusative after prepositions <i>από, σε, για, παρά, με</i> Interrogative pronoun <i>τι</i> The definite article (nominative & accusative) Preposition <i>σε</i> + definite article (sing.). Possessive pronouns: <i>μου, σου, του/της/του, μας, σας, τους</i> Demonstrative determiner (sing.): <i>αυτός, αυτή, αυτό</i> Adjectives ending in: <i>-ος, -η, -ο &amp; -ος, -α, -ο</i> Conjunction <i>ή</i> & preposition <i>με</i> Prepositions: <i>μέχρι, έως (ως)</i>

<p>Beginners (continued)</p>	<p>Step 2</p>	<p>Asking for &amp; giving directions Ordering drink and food Buying clothes &amp; shoes Colours Travelling, transport Future actions Expressing agreement Accommodation Houses Reserving at a hotel Expressing necessity, request, possibility, desire, planning Writing an informal note to someone. Making and answering a phone call.</p>	<p>Indefinite article (nom. &amp; accus.): <i>ένας-έναν, μία (μια), ένα.</i> Verb <i>υπάρχει.</i> Indefinite pronoun (nom. &amp; accus.): <i>κανένας- κανέναν, καμία (καμιά), κανένα.</i> Adverbs of place: <i>δίπλα, κοντά, μπροστά, πίσω, απέναντι.</i> Ordinals: <i>πρώτος, -η, -ο, δεύτερος, -η, -ο...</i> Plural of nouns (nom. &amp; accus.): Masculine <i>-ος, ης, ας</i>, Feminine <i>-α, -η</i>, Neuter <i>-ο, -ι, -μα.</i> Plural of adjectives (nom. &amp; accus.): <i>-ος, -η, -ο &amp; -ος, -α, -ο.</i> Impersonal <i>έχει.</i> Interrogative pronoun: <i>πόσοι, πόσες, πόσα.</i> Indefinite pronouns &amp; determiners: <i>πολλοί, πολλές, πολλά &amp; λίγοι, λίγες, λίγα.</i> Adjectives of nationality Indeclinable complementizer: <i>που.</i> Simple future- Type "A" verbs and defective verbs: <i>είμαι, έχω, ξέρω, κάνω, περιμένω.</i> Simple future- Type "A" and irregular verbs. Simple future- Type "B" and Type "Γ" verbs Interrogative pronoun and determiner <i>ποιος</i> (accus. sing.). Simple Subjunctive: Types "A", "B1" "B2" "Γ1" "Γ2". Intensive pronoun <i>ο ίδιος, η ίδια, το ίδιο.</i> Simple past- Type "A" and irregular verbs. Personal pronouns (weak form): <i>με, σε, τον/την/το, μας, σας, τους/τις/τα</i> Interrogative pronoun <i>ποιος, ποια, ποιο</i> (sing. &amp; pl., nom. &amp; accus.). Use of the accusative in time expressions Diminutives First conditional Imperative Personal pronoun (strong form, accus.) <i>εμένα</i> Comparative &amp; Relative superlative of adjectives Quantitative adverbs <i>πιο, τόσο</i> and <i>όσο</i> Indefinite pronoun-determiner: <i>ο άλλος, η άλλη, το άλλο</i></p>
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<p>Elementary (continued next page)</p>	<p>Step 1 (continued next page)</p>	<p>Creating a dialogue to introduce yourself and your family to other people (speaking and writing) Writing an informal email Jobs and studies Expressions with the verb <i>κάνω</i> Free time: activities Important Greek personalities Different types of texts (formal and informal speech) Expression: Ο αγαπημένος μου.../Η αγαπημένη μου ηθοποιός είναι.../Το αγαπημένο μου φαγητό είναι...(My favourite actor/actress/singer/ food is ...) Groceries Describing physical appearance and character Greek songs Greek culture Greek wishes Dates Expressing need Expressing the year something happened Wishing bon appetit Daily routine Describing actions that define other actions temporarily</p>	<p>Personal pronoun (all persons and cases). Plural of courtesy <i>εσείς</i> The use of nominative, genitive, accusative, and vocative case (<i>syntax: subject, direct and indirect object, predicate</i>). Feminine and neuter nouns in <i>-ος</i> (<i>exception</i>). The accusative of the feminine nouns ending in <i>-ος</i> (<i>η οδός</i>). Adverbs (manner, place, time, quantity) and the use of adverbs and adverbial phrases. Adverbs: <i>όμως, ωστόσο, παρ'όλα αυτά, διαφορετικά, πάντως, λοιπόν, άρα, επομένως, άλλωστε, εξάλλου, ίσως, ασφαλώς, βέβαια, σίγουρα, φυσικά, ευτυχώς, δυστυχώς.</i> Indefinite pronoun <i>κάθε</i> The demonstrative pronouns <i>αυτός</i> and <i>εκείνος</i>. Wh-questions (<i>ποιος, τι, πόσος, πού, πώς, γιατί, πόσο, πότε</i>) Sentence negation: <i>δεν</i> and <i>μην</i>. <i>Υπάρχει</i> + subject at singular/ <i>Υπάρχουν</i> + subject at plural Adjective and noun agreement (with the same ending) (<i>ο ωραίος ποταμός, η μικρή λίμνη, το ωραίο χωριό</i>). Adjectives and nouns with a different ending (<i>ο καλός μαθητής, η ελληνική σημαία, το μικρό παιδί</i>). Singular of adjectives ending in <i>-ός, -ιά, -ό</i> Plural of adjectives ending in <i>-ός, -ιά, -ό</i> The indefinite indeclinable pronouns: <i>κάτι</i> and <i>τίποτε/τίποτα</i> The plural of the indefinite and interrogative pronouns: <i>άλλος-η, -ο/άλλοι-ες-α, ποιος-α-ο;/ ποιοι-ες-α;</i> The adjective <i>ο πολύς, η πολλή, το πολύ</i> Masculine nouns in <i>-άς/άδες, -ούς/-ούδες</i> and <i>feminine in -ά/-άδες</i> Neuter nouns ending in <i>-ος</i> (singular and plural) Elision The indefinite pronoun <i>όλος-όλη-όλο</i> The expressions <i>μου πάει, μου κάνει, μου είναι</i> Sentences that begin with <i>ότι/πως</i> The genitive case of neuter nouns in <i>-μα</i></p>
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Elementary (continued)	Step 1 (continued)		<p>Adjectives in -ύς-ιά-ύ          Masculine nouns in -ές          Feminine nouns in -ση,-ξη,-ψη          The neuter noun φως          Adverbs used as adjectives: ο επάνω όροφος          Sentences that begin with όταν, μόλις          Past simple of the irregular verbs</p>
Elementary (continued)	Step 2	<p>What is your story?          Directions with means of transport          Booking a ticket          Making a reservation at a hotel or restaurant          Giving orders or instructions          Health problems          Parts of the human body          Explaining a problem          Asking and giving permission          Working conditions          Classified ads          How to write an advertisement          Renting a house          Stating the condition for an action that follows          Abbreviations          Animals          Proverbs- Sayings (Παροιμίες-Γνωμικά)          Texts from Greek Literature          Greek culture (Greek poets, Greek authors)          Greek songs</p>	<p>I explain something with an additional sentence (Sentences that begin with που)          I compare two actions          Past simple of the irregular verbs          The verb θέλω in the past tense          Comparative degree of adverbs (by periphrasis)          Expressions with the personal pronoun με/μου          I express my opinion about something          The expression: μου φαίνεται ότι/πως...          The position of the personal pronoun in sentences in the future tense          Impersonal verbs and expressions that are followed by subjunctive          The position of the personal pronoun in sentences in the subjunctive mood          Sentences that begin with για να          The expression: με πονάει          Tenses and moods that are formed from the stem of the present tense          Tenses and moods that are formed from the stem of the past simple          The negative form of subjunctive and imperative: μην          The negation μη(ν) of sentences that begin with για να          Sentences that begin with αν          Nouns of foreign origin (For example: ο κούριερ, η πίτσα, το φαξ etc)</p>

