

# KEEP TALKING GREEK

AUDIO COURSE

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# Useful expressions

## NUMBERS

### ► English words

zero  
one  
two  
three  
four  
five  
six  
seven  
eight  
nine  
ten  
eleven  
twelve  
thirteen  
fourteen  
fifteen  
sixteen  
seventeen  
eighteen  
nineteen  
twenty  
twenty-one  
twenty-two  
twenty-three  
twenty-four  
twenty-five  
twenty-six  
twenty-seven  
twenty-eight  
twenty-nine  
thirty  
forty  
fifty  
sixty  
seventy  
eighty  
ninety  
one hundred  
one hundred and fifty  
two hundred  
four hundred and sixty-two  
a thousand

### ► Greek words (transliteration)

*míthén*  
*énas, μία, ένα*  
*thío*  
*tría, tris*  
*téssera, tésseris*  
*pénde*  
*éksi*  
*eftá*  
*októ*  
*enéa*  
*théka*  
*éndeka*  
*thótheka*  
*thekatría*  
*thekatéssera*  
*thekapénde*  
*thekaéksi*  
*thekaeftá*  
*thekaoktó*  
*thekaenéa*  
*íkosi*  
*íkosi éna*  
*íkosi thío*  
*íkosi tría*  
*íkosi téssera*  
*íkosi pénde*  
*íkosi éksi*  
*íkosi eftá*  
*íkosi októ*  
*íkosi enéa*  
*triánda*  
*saránda*  
*penínda*  
*eksínda*  
*evthomínda*  
*ogthónda*  
*enenínda*  
*ekató*  
*ekatón penínda*  
*thiakósia*  
*tetrakósia eksínda thío*  
*hília*

### ► Greek words (Greek script)

μηδέν  
ένας, μία, ένα  
δύο  
τρία, τρεις  
τέσσερα, τέσσερις  
πέντε  
έξι  
εφτά  
οκτώ  
εννέα  
δέκα  
έντεκα  
δώδεκα  
δεκατρία  
δεκατέσσερα  
δεκαπέντε  
δεκαέξι  
δεκαεφτά  
δεκαοκτώ  
δεκαεννέα  
είκοσι  
είκοσι ένα  
είκοσι δύο  
είκοσι τρία  
είκοσι τέσσερα  
είκοσι πέντε  
είκοσι έξι  
είκοσι εφτά  
είκοσι οκτώ  
είκοσι εννέα  
τριάντα  
σαράντα  
πενήντα  
εξήντα  
εβδομήντα  
ογδόντα  
ενενήντα  
εκατό  
εκατόν πενήντα  
διακόσια  
τετρακόσια εξήντα δύο  
χίλια

## DAYS OF THE WEEK

### ► English words

Sunday  
Monday  
Tuesday  
Wednesday  
Thursday  
Friday  
Saturday

### ► Greek words (transliteration)

*kiriakí*  
*theftéra*  
*tríti*  
*tetárti*  
*pémpthi*  
*paraskeví*  
*sávato*

### ► Greek words (Greek script)

Κυριακή  
Δευτέρα  
Τρίτη  
Τετάρτη  
Πέμπτη  
Παρασκευή  
Σάββατο

## MONTHS OF THE YEAR

### ► English words

January  
February  
March  
April  
May  
June  
July  
August  
September  
October  
November  
December

### ► Greek words (transliteration)

*ianooários*  
*fevooários*  
*mártios*  
*aprílios*  
*máios*  
*ioónios*  
*ioólios*  
*ávgoostos*  
*septémvrios*  
*októnvrios*  
*noémvrios*  
*thekémvrios*

### ► Greek words (Greek script)

Ιανουάριος  
Φεβρουάριος  
Μάρτιος  
Απρίλιος  
Μάιος  
Ιούνιος  
Ιούλιος  
Αύγουστος  
Σεπτέμβριος  
Οκτώβριος  
Νοέμβριος  
Δεκέμβριος

## SURVIVAL PHRASES

### ► English expressions

Can you repeat it, please?  
Once more, please.  
Speak slower, please.  
Do you understand?  
I understand.  
I don't understand.  
I don't know.  
Is that right?  
That's right.  
Do you speak English / Greek?  
I speak Greek, but not very well.  
How much does it cost?  
Where is ... ?  
Excuse me / Sorry.  
What time is it?

### ► Greek expressions (transliteration)

*To léte ksaná, parakaló?*  
*Akóma mía forá, parakaló.*  
*Milíste pyio sigá, parakaló.*  
*Katalavénete?*  
*Katalavéno.*  
*Then katalavéno.*  
*Then kséro.*  
*Íne sostó?*  
*Íne sostó.*  
*Miláte angliká / eliniká?*  
*Miláo eliniká, allá óhi polí kalá.*  
*Póso íne?*  
*Poo íne ... ?*  
*Signómi.*  
*Ti óra íne?*

### ► Greek expressions (Greek script)

*Το λέτε ξανά, παρακαλώ;*  
*Ακόμα μία φορά, παρακαλώ.*  
*Μιλήστε πιο σιγά, παρακαλώ.*  
*Καταλαβαίνετε;*  
*Καταλαβαίνω.*  
*Δεν καταλαβαίνω.*  
*Δεν ξέρω.*  
*Είναι σωστό;*  
*Είναι σωστό.*  
*Μιλάτε αγγλικά / ελληνικά;*  
*Μιλάω ελληνικά, αλλά όχι πολύ καλά.*  
*Πόσο είναι;*  
*Πού είναι ... ;*  
*Συγγνώμη.*  
*Τι ώρα είναι.*

# Shopping at the 1 supermarket

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ say what you want and ask about and buy food items
- ▶ ask how much your shopping costs and request your change
- ▶ learn expressions a shop assistant and you might say at the supermarket
- ▶ learn other words about shopping

## PART 1



TRACK 3

Here are the key questions and statements you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Greek questions and statements and repeat what you hear.

### ▶ English expressions

What do you want?  
I want something for midday at the beach.  
I want several things for our trip.  
What's this cheese like?  
If you like feta ...  
Is that bread good?  
Yes, it's very fresh.  
Those tomatoes – what are they like?  
Are they good?  
How much is it all together?  
Your change, madam.

### ▶ Greek expressions

*Ti THélis?*  
*THélo káti yia to mesiméri stin plaz.*  
*THélo meriká prâgmata yia to taksíthi mas.*  
*Pos íne aftó to tirí?*  
*An soo arési i féta ...*  
*Ekíno to psomí íne kaló?*  
*Ne, íne polí frésko.*  
*Ekínes i domátes – pos íne?*  
*Íne kalés?*  
*Póso íne óla mazi?*  
*Ta résta sas, kiría.*

## PART 2



TRACK 4

Listen carefully to the conversation when two friends, Anne and Maria, go shopping for food items. Then answer the question.

1. How much cheese does Anne buy? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 3



TRACK 5

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. How does the shop assistant describe the bread and tomatoes? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How much does Anne pay for everything? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 4



Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does *Ti THélis apó to soópermárket, Anne?* mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What does *An soo arési i féta, ne.* mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

## PART 5



Now it's time to learn some helpful expressions for shopping at the supermarket. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

### ▶ English expressions

Can I help you? (literally 'please')  
one moment  
next customer, please  
the right price  
Excuse me, is this the right price?  
Excuse me, this price is wrong.  
Give me my change, please.

### ▶ Greek expressions

*parakaló*  
*éna leptó*  
*o epómenos pelátis, parakaló*  
*i sostí timí*  
*Signómi, íne aftí i sostí timí?*  
*Signómi, aftí i timí íne láTHos.*  
*Thóste moo ta réesta moo, parakaló.*

Now you say: *I want half a kilo of that cheese. Is that the right price? Let's break this down into two sections.*

1. First say: *I want half a kilo of that cheese.*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now ask: *Is that the right price?*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

### LANGUAGE TIP!

Greek has two ways of saying *you* — a formal form when talking to someone you don't know, which is also the plural, and an informal, familiar form when talking to a child, relative, or friend.

The change from the formal to the informal *you* also affects greetings. When we say hello or goodbye to people we don't know well, we say **Yiássas**. When greeting or saying goodbye to a friend, child, or relative, this changes to **Yiásoo**.

Also, did you notice that you use the same words for *hello* and *goodbye*?

### LANGUAGE TIP!

To say you like something in Greek, you use a phrase that means literally *It pleases me*: **moo arési**. If what you like, or what pleases you, is in the plural, you use the phrase **moo arésoon**.

# Learning Plus!

## WORDS FOR SUPERMARKET SHOPPING



Here are some words you may find useful when you shop at the supermarket. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek words.

### ▶ English expressions

shop  
open  
closed  
opening hours  
assistant / employee  
till / check-out  
plastic / carrier bag

### ▶ Greek expressions

*magazí*  
*aniktó*  
*klistó*  
*óres litooryías*  
*ipálios*  
*tamío*  
*plastikí sakoóla*

Listen to what the man says. Then ask: *When are the opening hours?*

Man: *To magazí then íne aniktó – íne klistó.*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

# Conversation Script

## ► Greek dialogue

- Maria** Ti THélis apó to soópermárket, Anne?
- Anne** THélo psomí, tirí ke domátes. THélo káti yia to mesiméri stin plaz.
- Maria** Egó THélo meriká prágmata yia to taksíthi mas stin aTHína.
- Anne** Pos íne aftó to tirí? Íne kaló?
- Maria** An soo arési i féta, ne.
- Anne** Endáksi. THélo misó kiló apó aftó to tirí. Ekíno to psomí íne kaló?
- Assistant** Ne, íne polí frésko.
- Anne** Signómi. Ekínes i domátes – pos íne? Íne kalés?
- Assistant** Ne, kiría. Íne fréskes.
- Anne** Endáksi. THélo misó kiló. Póso íne óla mazi?
- Assistant** Théka evró ke saránda leptá.
- Anne** Oríste – éndeka evró.
- Assistant** Ta résta sas, kiría – eksínda leptá.

## ► English translation

- Maria** *What do you want from the supermarket, Anne?*
- Anne** *I want bread, cheese and tomatoes. I want something for midday at the beach.*
- Maria** *I want several things for our trip to Athens.*
- Anne** *What's this cheese like? Is it good?*
- Maria** *If you like feta, yes.*
- Anne** *OK. I want half a kilo of this cheese. Is that bread good?*
- Assistant** *Yes, it's very fresh.*
- Anne** *Excuse me. Those tomatoes – what are they like? Are they good?*
- Assistant** *Yes, madam. They're fresh.*
- Anne** *OK. I want half a kilo. How much is it altogether?*
- Assistant** *Ten euros and 40 cents.*
- Anne** *Here you are – €11.*
- Assistant** *Your change, madam – 60 cents.*

## AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 3	Conversation 1, Part 1
Track 4	Conversation 1, Part 2
Track 5	Conversation 1, Part 3
Track 6	Conversation 1, Part 4
Track 7	Conversation 1, Part 5
Track 8	Conversation 1, Learning Plus!

# Shopping at the 2 street market

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ ask about fruit and vegetable items
- ▶ ask about prices and choose between options
- ▶ ask what an English word is in Greek
- ▶ use some useful expressions when shopping and more words for fruits and vegetables

## PART 1



TRACK 9

Here are the key questions and statements you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Greek questions and statements and repeat what you hear.

### ▶ English expressions

I want fruit.  
a kilo of apples / a kilo of bananas  
The apples are very sweet.  
two euros per kilo (literally 'two euros the kilo')  
Where are the tomatoes and the other things for salad?  
What is 'cucumber' in Greek?  
Do you want these black olives ...  
... or those green olives?

### ▶ Greek expressions

*THélo froóta.*  
*éna kiló míla / éna kiló banánes*  
*Ta míla íne polí gliká.*  
*thío evró to kiló*  
*Poo íne i domátes ke ta ála prágmata yia saláta?*  
*Pos íne cucumber sta eliniká?*  
*THélete aftés tis mávres eliés ...*  
*... í ekínes tis prásines eliés?*

## PART 2



TRACK 10

Listen carefully to a conversation Anne and Tom have with a trader at the street market. Then answer the question.

1. Which olives does Anne choose? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 3



TRACK 11

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. How much are the bananas? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which olives are from Kalamata – the black or the green? \_\_\_\_\_

### LANGUAGE TIP!

When you ask for a quantity of something, you don't need to translate the English word *of* in a phrase like *a kilo of apples*. You just say *a kilo apples* — **éna kiló míla**.



## PART 4



TRACK 12

Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does *Pos íne cucumber sta eliniká?* mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What does *THélete aftés tis mávres eliés apó tin Kalamáta í ekínes tis prásines eliés?* mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### LANGUAGE TIP!

The word for olives is feminine and in the plural, so the words for *these* and *those*, and the adjectives *black* and *green*, all have to agree and have the same ending: ***aftés tis mávres eliés, ekínes tis prásines eliés.***

## PART 5



TRACK 13

Now it's time to learn some useful expressions when shopping in the street market. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

### ▶ English expressions

How much does it weigh?  
How much do they weigh?  
It's too expensive.  
It's cheap.

### ▶ Greek expressions

*Póso ziyízi?*  
*Póso ziyítoon?*  
*Íne pára polí akrivó.*  
*Íne ftinó.*

With the next three items, the ending changes with gender and number. You will hear the masculine, feminine, and neuter plural forms separately.

### ▶ English expressions

enough  
more, for a quantity  
fewer, for a quantity

### ▶ Greek expressions

*arketí, arketés, arketá*  
*perisóteri, perisóteres, perisóteras*  
*ligóteri, ligótera, ligóteres*

1. Listen to the person saying how much the bananas are. Then ask: *How much do these bananas weigh?*

**Man:** *I banánes íne polí kalés – tría evró to kiló.*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now you say: *These olives are too expensive. I want those.*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

# Learning Plus!

## SAYING WHAT FRUIT AND VEGETABLES YOU WANT



TRACK 14

Here are some more fruit and vegetables you'll want to try when you are in Greece. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

### ▶ English expressions

I want these pears.  
I want these peaches.  
I want these strawberries.

### ▶ Greek expressions

*THélo aftá ta ahláthia.*  
*THélo aftá ta rothákina.*  
*THélo aftés tis fráooles.*

### ▶ English expressions

*I want these cherries.*  
*I want those beans.*  
*I want those peppers.*

### ▶ Greek expressions

*THélo aftá ta kerásia.*  
*THélo ekína ta fasólia.*  
*THélo ekínes tis piperiés.*

1. Now listen to someone saying what he wants and doesn't want at a street market. What is this person saying?

**Man:** *Then THélo aftés tis prásines piperiés. THélo ekínes tis kókines ekí.*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now you say: *I don't want these strawberries — they are too expensive.*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. Say: *I want those cherries — they're very cheap.* Remember that the word for *it is* and *they are* is the same in Greek.

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

# Conversation Script

## ► Greek dialogue

**Anne** Kaliméra. THélo froóta. Éna kiló míla ke éna kiló banánes. Póso íne?

**Trader 1** Ta míla íne polí gliká. Thío evró to kiló. I banánes íne polí kalés – tría evró to kiló.

**Anne** Endáksi. Tóra saláta. Poo íne i domátes ke ta ála prágmata yia saláta?

**Trader 1** Apénandi, kiría.

**Tom** Pos íne cucumber sta eliniká?

**Trader 2** Angoóri, kírie.

**Anne** Endáksi – THéle éna angoóri, éna kiló domátes ke misó kiló eliés.

**Trader 1** Amésos. THélete aftés tis mávres eliés apó tin Kalamáta í ekínes tis prásines eliés?

**Anne** Tis mávres eliés, parakaló.

**Trader 2** Málista. Íne októ evró ke penínda leptá.

**Anne** Oríste.

## ► English translation

**Anne** *Good morning. I want (some) fruit. A kilo of apples and a kilo of bananas. How much are they?*

**Trader 1** *The apples are very sweet. €2 per (literally 'the') kilo. The bananas are very good – €3 per (literally 'the') kilo.*

**Anne** *OK. Now salad. Where are the tomatoes and the other things for salad?*

**Trader 1** *Opposite, madam.*

**Tom** *What is 'cucumber' in Greek?*

**Trader 2** *Angouri, sir.*

**Anne** *OK – I want a cucumber, a kilo of tomatoes, and half a kilo of olives.*

**Trader 2** *Straight away. Do you want these black olives from Kalamata or those green olives?*

**Anne** *The black olives, please.*

**Trader 2** *Of course. It's eight euros fifty cents.*

**Anne** *Here you are.*

## AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 9	Conversation 2, Part 1
Track 10	Conversation 2, Part 2
Track 11	Conversation 2, Part 3
Track 12	Conversation 2, Part 4
Track 13	Conversation 2, Part 5
Track 14	Conversation 2, Learning Plus!

# Shopping for clothes and gifts

## 3

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ ask for clothes and shoes in certain sizes and colours
- ▶ say what you like and don't like
- ▶ suggest something for someone to buy
- ▶ use more useful expressions for shopping and describing clothing

### PART 1



TRACK 15

Here are the key questions and statements you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Greek questions and statements and repeat what you hear.

#### ▶ English expressions

I want some t-shirts.  
What size are you? (literally 'What number are you?')  
I like this t-shirt in blue.  
Have you got this in blue, size 52?  
We've only got it in red in this size.  
The red colour is better.  
I'll take it. (literally 'I take it.')Do you want anything else, sir?  
I want a pair of white trainers.  
I want some presents for our friends.  
Why don't you take some CDs with Greek music?  
I don't like modern music.  
I like Greek songs.  
They are nicer.

#### ▶ Greek expressions

*THélo meriká bloozákia.*  
*Ti noómero íse?*  
*Moo arési aftó to bloozáki se ble.*  
*Éhxete aftó se ble, noómero penínda thío?*  
*To éhxoome móno se kókinó se aftó to noómero.*  
*To kókinó hróma íne kalítero.*  
*To pérno.*  
*THélete káti álo, kírie?*  
*THélo éna zevgári áspra papoótsia spor.*  
*THélo meriká thóra yia toos filoos mas.*  
*Yiatí then pérnis meriká CD me elinikí moosikí?*  
*Then moo arési i modérna moosikí.*  
*Moo arésoon ta eliniká tragoóthia.*  
*Íne pyio oréa.*

### PART 2



TRACK 16

Listen carefully to the conversation Tom and Costas have with a shop assistant and with each other about shopping for clothes and taking presents to their friends in the UK. Then answer the questions.

1. What colour t-shirt does Tom buy? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What kind of songs does Costas like? \_\_\_\_\_

#### LANGUAGE TIP!

The word for *some* – **meriká** – in the phrase *some t-shirts* has to agree with the noun *t-shirts* – **bloozakia**, which is neuter. If shoppers want several items that are feminine in Greek, for example *skirts* – **foóstes** – they would have to say: **THélo merikés foóstes.**

### PART 3



Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

TRACK 17

1. What is UK size 42 in Greece? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What Greek size trainers does Tom want? \_\_\_\_\_

### PART 4



Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

TRACK 18

1. What does *Ti noómero íse?* mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What does *Then moo arési i modérna moosiki. Moo arésoon ta eliniká tragoóthia.* mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### LANGUAGE TIP!

The formal plural form of *you are* in Greek is **íste**. The informal, familiar form, used with a child, relative, or friend, is **íse**.

### PART 5



Now it's time to learn some useful expressions when shopping for clothes and shoes.

TRACK 19

Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

#### ▶ English expressions

I prefer ...  
It suits you.  
It doesn't suit you.  
It fits you.

#### ▶ Greek expressions

*Protimáo ...*  
*Soo pái.*  
*Then soo pái.*  
*Soo káni.*

#### ▶ English expressions

*It doesn't fit you.*  
*It's too big.*  
*It's too small.*

#### ▶ Greek expressions

*Then soo káni.*  
*Íne polí megálo.*  
*Íne polí mikró.*

1. Listen to someone asking a friend if a t-shirt fits him. Then answer and say: *Yes, it fits you.*

**Man:** *Aftó to bloozáki moo káni?*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. What if the t-shirt is too small? How would you say: *No, it doesn't fit you. It's too small.*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning Plus!

### NAMING AND DESCRIBING CLOTHES



Here are some more words for clothes and how to describe them, together with one or two extras that you might need as a tourist. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

TRACK 20

#### ▶ English expressions

clothes  
a pair of sandals  
a pair of shorts  
a pair of jeans

#### ▶ Greek expressions

*roóha*  
*éna zevgári santhália*  
*éna sorts*  
*éna tzin*

#### ▶ English expressions

*hat / cap*  
*souvenir*  
*jewellery*

#### ▶ Greek expressions

*kapélo*  
*soovenír*  
*kosmímata*

1. Listen to someone in a shop. What is this person asking?

**Man:** *Signómi. THélo éna tzin. Ti noómera éhete?*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now you say: *I want some souvenirs. I prefer something Greek.*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

3. Next, how about saying: *I like Greek jewellery very much. How much is this?*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

# Conversation Script

## ► Greek dialogue

**Tom** THélo meriká bloozákia, Cósta.

**Costas** Ti noómero íse?

**Tom** Then kséro. Íme saránda thío stin anglía. Stin elátha, ti noómero íne to saránda thío?

**Costas** Íne penínda thío.

**Tom** Moo arési aftó to bloozáki se ble. Signómi, éhete aftó se ble, noómero penínda thío?

**Assistant** Óhi, kírie. To éhoome móno se kókinó se aftó to noómero.

**Costas** To kókinó hróma íne kalítero.

**Tom** Endáksi. To pérno. Póso íne?

**Assistant** Thekapénde evró. THélete káti álo, kírie?

**Tom** Ne. THélo éna zevgári áspra papoótsia spor. Íme noómero októmisi stin anglía.

**Assistant** Aftó to noómero íne saránda tría stin elátha.

*They move on to a music shop.*

**Tom** Cósta – THélo meriká thóra yia toos φίλοσ mas stin anglía.

**Costas** Yiatí then pérnis meriká CD me elinikí moosikí?

**Tom** Ti soo arési?

**Costas** Then moo arési i modérna moosikí. Moo arésoon ta eliniká tragoóthia. Íne pyio oréa.

**Tom** Endáksi. Pérno ekíno to CD.

## ► English translation

**Tom** *I want some t-shirts, Costas.*

**Costas** *What size are you?*

**Tom** *I don't know. I'm 42 in England. In Greece, what size is 42?*

**Costas** *It's 52.*

**Tom** *I like this t-shirt in blue. Excuse me, have you got this in blue, size 52?*

**Assistant** *No, sir. We've only got it in red in this size.*

**Costas** *The red colour is better.*

**Tom** *OK. I'll take it. How much is it?*

**Assistant** *Fifteen euros. Do you want anything else, sir?*

**Tom** *Yes. I want a pair of white trainers. I'm size eight and a half in England.*

**Assistant** *This is size 43 in Greece.*

**Tom** *Costas – I want some presents for our friends in England.*

**Costas** *Why don't you take some CDs of Greek music?*

**Tom** *What do you like?*

**Costas** *I don't like modern music. I like Greek songs. They're nicer.*

**Tom** *OK. I'll take that CD.*

## AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 15	Conversation 3, Part 1
Track 16	Conversation 3, Part 2
Track 17	Conversation 3, Part 3
Track 18	Conversation 3, Part 4
Track 19	Conversation 3, Part 5
Track 20	Conversation 3, Learning Plus!

# 4

# Money matters

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ ask at a bank about changing sterling into euros and say how many euros you want
- ▶ ask about using a credit card to draw money
- ▶ use some useful expressions when dealing with money at a bank
- ▶ use other words that describe money

## PART 1



TRACK 21

Here are the key questions and statements you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Greek questions and statements and repeat what you hear.

### ▶ English expressions

Can we change money?  
 It has a cash machine.  
 You can draw (literally 'take') money with your card.  
 Can I change £200 into euros?  
 It's exactly €300.  
 Can I draw money (literally 'take') ...  
 ... with my credit card?  
 No problem.  
 How many euros do you want?  
 Where do I put my PIN?

### ▶ Greek expressions

*Boroóme na aláksoome leftá?*  
*Éhi mihaní análipis.*  
*Boríte na párete leftá me tin kárta sas.*  
*Boró na alákso thiakósies anglikés líres se evró?*  
*Íne akrivós triakósia evró.*  
*Boró na páro leftá ...*  
*... me tin pistotikí kárta moo?*  
*Kanéna próvlima.*  
*Pósa evró THélete?*  
*Poo vázo to PIN moo?*

### LANGUAGE TIP!

The word for *euro* – **evró** – is the same in the singular and plural.

## PART 2



TRACK 22

Listen carefully to the conversation between Anne, Tom, and Maria about changing money at the bank. Then answer the question.

1. What is their problem before they get to the bank?

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## PART 3



TRACK 23

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. How many euros does Anne get for £200? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many euros does Tom want to draw with his credit card?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### LANGUAGE TIP!

The question word for *how much* or *how many*, changes according to the gender of the noun it refers to. **Pósa evró THélete?** means *How many euros do you want?* **Póses líres éhis?** means *How many pounds have you got?*

## PART 4



Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the question about the meaning of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does *boroóme na aláksome leftá?* mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

## PART 5



Now it's time to learn some useful expressions for dealing with money. Here are some questions you might be asked at a bank or exchange bureau. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

### ▶ English expressions

- Can I see your passport, please?
- Your address in Athens, please?
- How do you want the money?
- What is the exchange rate for the English pound?
- Can I send money here from England?

### ▶ Greek expressions

- Boró na tho to thiavatirió sas, parakaló?*
- I thiéfTHinsí sas stin ATHína, parakaló?*
- Pos THélete ta leftá?*
- Pyia íne i timí sinalágmatos yia tin anglíkí líra?*
- Boró na stílo leftá ethó apó tin Anglía?*

### LANGUAGE TIP!

In English, all verbs that follow *can* are in their base form. They don't change. In Greek, however, they do change. Both the form of *can*, and the verb that follows have to change to reflect who is doing the action. Also, many verbs in Greek change their spelling and pronunciation after *can*.

Now you ask: *Can I change some English pounds? What is the exchange rate?* Let's break that down into two sections.

- a. First ask: *Can I change some English pounds?*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Now ask: *What is the exchange rate?*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

# Learning Plus!

## GIVING DETAILS ABOUT MONEY



Here are some more words to use when dealing with money. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

### ▶ English expressions

- traveller's cheques
- cash (plural in Greek)
- exchange / bureau de change
- coin / coins
- bank note / bank notes

### ▶ Greek expressions

- taksithiotikés epitayés*
- metritá*
- sinálagma*
- nómisma / nomísmata*
- hartonómisma / hartonomísmata*

1. Listen to a bank employee asking a question. What is this person asking?

**Man:** *Éhete taksithiotikés epitayés i metritá?*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now you ask: *Can I change these traveller's cheques into euros here?*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

# Conversation Script

## ► Greek dialogue

**Tom** María – boroóme na aláksoome leftá ethó kondá?

**María** I éTHniki trápeza íne apénandi. Éhi mihaní análipis.

**Anne** Endáksi.

**Maria** Boríte na párete leftá me tin kárta sas.

**Tom** Alá then éhoome tin sostí kárta mazí mas.

**Clerk** Parakaló, kiría?

**Anne** Boró na alákso thiakósies anglíkés líres se evró?

**Clerk** Málista, kiría. Íne akrivós triakósia evró.

**Tom** Endáksi. Boró na páro leftá me tin pistotikí kárta moo?

**Clerk** Kanéna próvlima, kírie. Pósa evró THélete?

**Tom** Thiakósia evró. Poo vázo to PIN moo?

**Clerk** Ethó, kírie.

## ► English translation

**Tom** *Maria – can we change money near here?*

**Maria** *The national bank is opposite. It has a cash machine.*

**Anne** *OK.*

**Maria** *You can take money (out) with your card.*

**Tom** *But we haven't got the correct card with us.*

**Clerk** *Yes, madam?*

**Anne** *Can I change £200 (English pounds) into euros?*

**Clerk** *Certainly, madam. It's exactly €300 (euros).*

**Tom** *OK. Can I draw (literally 'take') money with my credit card?*

**Clerk** *No problem, sir. How many euros do you want?*

**Tom** *(Two hundred euros) €200. Where do I put my PIN?*

**Clerk** *Here, sir.*

## AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 21	Conversation 4, Part 1
Track 22	Conversation 4, Part 2
Track 23	Conversation 4, Part 3
Track 24	Conversation 4, Part 4
Track 25	Conversation 4, Part 5
Track 26	Conversation 4, Learning Plus!



# 5

# At the bank

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ conduct various bank transactions
- ▶ ask for bank notes and coins of different values
- ▶ follow instructions and use expressions when talking to a bank clerk
- ▶ say more useful expressions about money

## PART 1



TRACK 27

Here are the key questions and statements you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Greek questions and statements and repeat what you hear.

### ▶ English expressions

How do you want the money?  
 I want six 50-euro notes ...  
 ... five 20-euro notes ...  
 ... and the other thirty (euros) in 10-euro notes.  
 We don't take this card.  
 Do you have another card?  
 Yes, I have this one.  
 You must put your PIN here ...  
 ... and then press 'enter'.  
 I don't know my PIN.

### ▶ Greek expressions

*Pos THélete ta leftá?*  
*THélo éksi hartonomísmata ton penínda evró ...*  
*... pénde ton íkosi evró ...*  
*... ke ta ála triánda ton théka evró.*  
*Then pérnoome aftín tin kárta.*  
*Éhete áli kárta?*  
*Ne, ého aftín.*  
*Prépi na válete to PIN sas ethó ...*  
*... ke metá píeste 'enter'.*  
*Then kséro to PIN moo.*

## PART 2



TRACK 28

Listen carefully to the conversation Anne has at the bank. Then answer the question.

1. What problem does Anne have with her card? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 3



TRACK 29

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. What does the bank clerk want to see? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How many euros does Anne want to draw? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 4



TRACK 30

Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the question about the meaning of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does *Prépi na válete to PIN sas ethó.* mean?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 5



TRACK 31

Now it's time to learn some more useful expressions when talking with a bank clerk. Listen to the English and repeat each Greek expression.

### ▶ English expressions

How can I help you?  
 Please sign here.  
 Where must I sign?  
 Can I transfer money from my account in England?  
 Can I draw money with this card?

### ▶ Greek expressions

*Pos boró na sas voiTHíso?*  
*Parakaló, ipográpste ethó.*  
*Poo prépi na ipográpso?*  
*Boró na metaféro leftá apó to logariasmó moo stin anglía?*  
*Boró na travíkso leftá me aftín tin kárta?*

### LANGUAGE TIP!

To say *can* in Greek, the endings of both the verb *can* and the action word that follows have to change according to who is speaking. However, with the Greek for *must* – *prepi na* – the expression stays the same, whoever is speaking. Think of it as meaning *it is necessary to*. But the action word that follows changes, according to the speaker.

1. Listen to a bank employee asking: *How can I help you?* Then you ask: *Can I draw €200 with this card?*

**Man:** *Pos boró na sas voiTHíso?*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now the bank clerk hands over a piece of paper, and you ask: *Where must I sign?*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning Plus!

### MORE EXPRESSIONS ABOUT MONEY



TRACK 32

Here are a few more expressions you may need when you're at the bank. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

#### ▶ English expressions

bank transfer  
bank account  
bank account number

#### ▶ Greek expressions

*trapezikí metaforá*  
*trapezikós logariasmós*  
*ariTHmós trapezikoó logariasmoó*

1. Listen to someone at a bank giving an instruction to a customer. What is he saying?

**Man:** *Prépi na válete ton ariTHmó too logariasmoó sas ethó.*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now ask: *Where can I make a bank transfer from my account in England?*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Conversation Script

#### ▶ Greek dialogue

**Anne** Kaliméra. Boró na alásko triakósies líres se evró?

**Clerk** Málista, kiría. Boró na tho to thiavatírió sas?

**Anne** Ethó íne – íme stin elátha me ton ándra moo yia thiakopés.

**Clerk** Endáksi. Triakósies líres íne tetrakósia triánda evró. Pos THélete ta leftá?

**Anne** THélo éksi hartonomísmata ton penínda evró, pénde ton íkosi evró ke ta ála triánda ton théka evró.

**Clerk** Oríste, kiría.

**Anne** THélo na páro leftá me tin pistotikí kárta moo.

**Clerk** Signómi, kiría. Then pérnoome aftín tin kárta. Éhete áli kárta?

**Anne** Ne – ého aftín. THélo na páro pendakósia evró.

**Clerk** Endáksi. Prépi na válete to PIN sas ethó ke metá piéste 'enter'.

**Anne** Signómi. To próvlima íne – then kséro to PIN moo.

#### ▶ English translation

**Anne** *Good morning. Can I change £300 into euros?*

**Clerk** *Of course, madam. May I (literally can I) see your passport?*

**Anne** *Here it is. I am in Greece with my husband for holidays.*

**Clerk** *OK. £300 pounds is €430. How do you want the money?*

**Anne** *I want six 50-euro notes, five 20-euro (notes) and the other thirty in 10-euro (notes).*

**Clerk** *Here you are, madam.*

**Anne** *I want to take (out) money with my credit card.*

**Clerk** *Sorry, madam. We don't take this card. Do you have another card?*

**Anne** *Yes, I have this one. I want to take €500.*

**Clerk** *OK. You must put your PIN here, and then press 'enter'.*

**Anne** *Sorry. The problem is – I don't know my PIN.*

## AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 27	Conversation 5, Part 1
Track 28	Conversation 5, Part 2
Track 29	Conversation 5, Part 3
Track 30	Conversation 5, Part 4
Track 31	Conversation 5, Part 5
Track 32	Conversation 5, Learning Plus!

# 6 At the cinema

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ ask about start and finish times of performances
- ▶ ask about prices of tickets and whether you need to book seats
- ▶ ask about shop closing times
- ▶ use expressions dealing with entertainment

### PART 1



TRACK 33

Here are the key questions and statements you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Greek questions and statements and repeat what you hear.

#### ▶ English expressions

What time does the film start tonight?  
It starts at 8.30 ...  
... and finishes at a quarter to eleven.  
How much is the ticket?  
Do we have to reserve seats?  
In Greece it's not necessary that you reserve seats.  
You can sit wherever you want.  
What time do the shops close today?

#### ▶ Greek expressions

*Ti óra arhízi to érgo apópse?*  
*Arhízi stis októmisi ...*  
*... ke telióni stis éndeka pará tétarto.*  
*Póso íne to isitírio?*  
*Prépi na klísoume THésis?*  
*Stin elátha then íne anángi na klísete THésis.*  
*Boríte na kaTHísete ópoo THélete.*  
*Ti óra klínoun ta magaziá símera?*

### PART 2



TRACK 34

Listen carefully to the conversation Tom has with the cinema clerk. Then answer the question.

1. What do Tom and Anne not need to do at the cinema?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### LANGUAGE TIP!

Telling the time in Greek. To translate the word *at* in *at 8.30*, we use the little word *se* combined with the feminine plural of *the* – *tis* – as the word for *hour* is feminine plural. *At 8 o'clock* and *at 11 o'clock* are therefore: *stis októ* and *stis éndeka*. To say *one o'clock*, as *one* is singular, the word for *the* has to change: *sti mia*.

### PART 3



Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

TRACK 35

1. How much is the cinema ticket? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What time do the shops close on Wednesdays? \_\_\_\_\_

### PART 4



Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the question about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

TRACK 36

1. What does *then ine anangi na klisete THésis* mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### PART 5



Now it's time to learn some more useful expressions when talking about entertainment. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

TRACK 37

#### ▶ English expressions

- How much is the entrance fee?
- Where is the ticket office?
- What time does the next performance start?
- Can we change our tickets for another performance?

1. Now you ask: *What time does the next performance start?*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Ask: *Can we change our tickets for the next performance?*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

#### ▶ Greek expressions

- Póso káni i ísothos?*
- Poo ine to ekthotírio ton isitiríon?*
- Ti óra arhízi i epómeni parástasi?*
- Boroóme na aláksome ta isitiriá mas yia áli parástasi?*

#### LANGUAGE TIP!

As with the expression for *must* – *prepi na* – the expression *ine anangi na* itself does not change according to the speaker, but the action word that follows does change. For example, *We don't need to reserve seats* would be *Then ine anangi na klisoomé THésis*.

## Learning Plus!

### MORE EXPRESSIONS ABOUT FORMS OF ENTERTAINMENT



Here are a few more words you may need when planning an evening out. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

TRACK 38

#### ▶ English expressions

- show (cinema)
- concert
- entertainment
- play

#### ▶ Greek expressions

- provoli*
- sinavliá*
- psihagoyía*
- Theatrikó érgo*

1. Listen to an announcement. What does it mean?

**Man:** *To epómeno THéama then arhízi stis októmisi. Arhízi stis enéa.*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now you say: *We want to go to a play tonight.* and ask: *Where is the ticket office?* Let's break that down into two sections.

- a. First say: *We want to go to a play tonight.*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Then ask: *Where is the ticket office?*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

# Conversation Script

## ► Greek dialogue

**Assistant** Kaliméra, kírie. Ti THélete?

**Tom** Ti óra arhízi to érgo apópse?

**Assistant** Arhízi stis októmisi ke telióni stis éndeka pará tétarto.

**Anne** Póso íne to isitírio?

**Assistant** Íne eftá evró ke penínda leptá.

**Tom** Prépi na klísoume THésis?

**Assistant** Óhi, kírie. Stin elátha then íne anángi na klísete THésis yia to sinemá. Boríte na kaTHísete ópoo THélete.

**Tom** Ti óra klínoun ta magaziá símera?

**Assistant** Símera íne tetárti – klínoun stis thío ke misí to apóyevma. Prépi na páte sta magaziá to prói.

## ► English translation

**Assistant** *Good morning, sir. What do you want?*

**Tom** *What time does the film start tonight?*

**Assistant** *It starts at 8.30 and finishes at a quarter to eleven.*

**Anne** *How much is the ticket?*

**Assistant** *It's seven euros and 50 cents.*

**Tom** *Do we have to reserve seats?*

**Assistant** *No, sir. In Greece it is not necessary that you reserve seats for the cinema. You can sit wherever you want.*

**Tom** *What time do the shops close today?*

**Assistant** *Today is Wednesday – they close at 2.30 in the afternoon. You must go to the shops in the morning.*

## AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 33	Conversation 6, Part 1
Track 34	Conversation 6, Part 2
Track 35	Conversation 6, Part 3
Track 36	Conversation 6, Part 4
Track 37	Conversation 6, Part 5
Track 38	Conversation 6, Learning Plus!

# 7

# An evening out

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ ask about entertainment options, start and finish times
- ▶ say what kind of music you like and don't like
- ▶ organise a booking for seats and make transport arrangements to get to your destination
- ▶ use more useful expressions for arranging entertainment

## PART 1



TRACK 39

Here are the key questions and statements you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Greek questions and statements and repeat what you hear.

### ▶ English expressions

What can we do tonight?  
If you like Greek music ...  
... you can go to the bar next door ...  
... where there is an orchestra every evening.  
What's on at the cinema? (literally 'What is playing at the cinema?')  
I'm not sure – a comedy, I think.  
There is something with classical music.  
Do you want me to book tickets for you?  
I can telephone now.  
You must take a taxi at a quarter past eight.  
It is 20 minutes to (literally 'until') the theatre.

### ▶ Greek expressions

*Ti boroóme na kánoome apópse?*  
*An sas arési i elinikí moosikí ...*  
*... boríte na páte sto bar thípla ...*  
*... poo éhi orhístira káthe vráthi.*  
*Ti pézi sto sinemá?*  
  
*Then íme sígoori – míia komothía, nomízo.*  
*Ípárho káti me klasikí moosikí.*  
*THélete na klíso isitíria yia sas?*  
*Boró na tilefonízo tóra.*  
*Prépi na párete éna taksí stis októ ke tétarto.*  
*Íne ikosi leptá méhri to THéatro.*

## PART 2



TRACK 40

Listen carefully to the conversation Tom and Anne have with the hotel receptionist. Then answer the question.

1. What kind of film is on at the cinema? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 3



TRACK 41

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. What kind of music is playing at the theatre? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What time does the performance start? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 4



TRACK 42

Now listen to the conversation again. Answer a question about the meaning of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does *ipárho káti me klasikí moosikí* mean? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 5



TRACK 43

Now it's time to learn some more useful expressions when arranging entertainment in Greece. Listen to the English and repeat each Greek expression.

### ▶ English expressions

We want to go out tonight.  
What do you suggest?  
Are the tickets expensive?

### ▶ Greek expressions

*Théloome na páme ékso apópse.*  
*Ti protínete?*  
*Ta isitíria ine akrivá?*

1. Now you say: *We want to go out tonight.* and ask: *What do you suggest?*

Let's break that down into two sections.

- a. *We want to go out tonight.*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

- b. *What do you suggest?*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now ask: *Can you suggest a bar with Greek music?*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

### LANGUAGE TIP!

Remember that in Greek, the thing or things we like is the subject of the sentence, and we use a verb that means to please. This example: ***Then mas arési i klasikí moosikí. Mas arésoon i komothies.*** means literally: *Classical music does not please us. Comedies please us.* You therefore have to be sure you use either the singular or the plural form of the verb.

### LANGUAGE TIP!

The expression – ***ipárho*** – means literally *it exists*, so the thing we are talking about is the subject of the sentence. If what you are referring to is in the plural, the Greek changes to ***ipárhoon***.

# Learning Plus!

## PLACES AND KINDS OF ENTERTAINMENT



TRACK 44

Here are a few more words you may need when going out. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

### ▶ English expressions

night club  
Greek dancing (plural)  
detective film (literally 'police film')  
romantic film

### ▶ Greek expressions

*náit klab*  
*elinikí horí*  
*astinomikó érgo*  
*romandikó érgo*

1. Now you say: *We like detective films.* and ask: *Is one on tonight?*

Let's break that down into two sections.

- a. *We like detective films.*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

- b. *Is one on tonight?*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now ask: *There is a night club near here. Is it good?*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

# Conversation Script

## ► Greek dialogue

- Tom** Ti boroóme na kánoome apópse?
- Receptionist** Lipón. An sas arési i elinikí moosikí, boríte na páte sto bar thípla, poo éhi orhístro káThe vráthi.
- Anne** Hmm. Ti pézi sto sinemá?
- Receptionist** Then íme sígoori – mía komothía nomízo.
- Tom** Then mas arésoon i komothíes. Éhi Théatro stin póli?
- Receptionist** Ne – ipárhoi káti me klasikí moosikí – arhízi stis enéa. Thélete na klíso isitíria yia sas? Boró na tilefoníso tóra.
- Anne** Yiatí óhi – ti óra telióni?
- Receptionist** Stis éndeka. Tóra íne eftá i óra – prépi na párete éna taksí stis októ ke tétarto – íne ikosi leptá méhri to Théatro.
- Tom** Efharistó polí.

## ► English translation

- Tom** *What can we do tonight?*
- Receptionist** *Well. If you like Greek music you can go to the bar next door where there is an orchestra every evening.*
- Anne** *Hmm. What's on (playing) at the cinema?*
- Receptionist** *I'm not sure – a comedy, I think.*
- Tom** *We don't like comedies. Is there a theatre in the town?*
- Receptionist** *Yes – there's something with classical music – it starts at nine. Do you want me to book tickets for you? I can telephone now.*
- Anne** *Why not – what time does it finish?*
- Receptionist** *At 11. It's now 7. You must take a taxi at 8.15 – it's 20 minutes to the theatre.*
- Tom** *Thanks very much.*

## AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 39	Conversation 7, Part 1
Track 40	Conversation 7, Part 2
Track 41	Conversation 7, Part 3
Track 42	Conversation 7, Part 4
Track 43	Conversation 7, Part 5
Track 44	Conversation 7, Learning Plus!



# 8

# Tickets and excursions

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ buy tickets for beach umbrellas and sun beds
- ▶ ask about opening and closing times of the beach and excursions, times and directions
- ▶ talk about where you were yesterday
- ▶ use more expressions about excursions and trips

## PART 1



TRACK 45

Here are the key questions and statements you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Greek questions and statements and repeat what you hear.

### ▶ English expressions

For one umbrella and two sun beds.  
 What time does the beach close?  
 It opens at 7.00 in the morning and closes at 7.00 in the evening.  
 We can stay at the beach all day.  
 Tom and Anne were in the sun too much yesterday.  
 We shouldn't go to the beach.  
 You can go on an excursion today.  
 There's a coach that goes to the museum in the town.  
 Where should we take the coach from?  
 Do you want a little food for the excursion?

### ▶ Greek expressions

*Yia mía ombréla ke thío ksplóstrés.  
 Ti óra klíni i plaz?  
 Aníyi stis eftá to prói ke klíni stis eftá to vráthi.  
 Boroóme na mínoome stin plaz óli tin méra.  
 O Tom ke i Anne ítan pára polí óra ston ílio hTHés.  
 Then prépi na páme stin plaz.  
 Boríte na páte mía ekthromí símera.  
 Éhi poólman poo piyéni sto moosío stin póli.  
 Apó poo prépi na pároome to poólman?  
 THélete lígo fagitó yia tin ekthromí?*

## PART 2



TRACK 46

Listen carefully to the conversations Tom and Anne have at the beach and their hotel. Then answer the question.

1. How much do Tom and Anne pay for their umbrella and two sun beds?

\_\_\_\_\_

## PART 3



TRACK 47

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. Why are Tom and Anne pleased about the opening and closing times at the beach? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Where does the excursion go? \_\_\_\_\_

### LANGUAGE TIP!

To say 7.00 in the morning or 7.00 in the evening in Greek, you just say 7 the morning or 7 the evening: **stis eftá to prói, stis eftá to vráthi**

## PART 4



Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the question about the meaning of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does *O Tom ke i Anne ítan pára polí óra ston ílio hTHés.* mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

## PART 5



Now it's time to learn some more useful expressions when planning excursions. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

### ▶ English expressions

Where do you want to go tomorrow?  
Where do you prefer to go?  
We want to see the ancient sites.  
Is there an excursion to an island?

### ▶ Greek expressions

*Poo THélete na páte ávrio?*  
*Poo protimáte na páte?*  
*THéloome na thoóme tis arheótites.*  
*Ehi mía ekthromí se éna nisi?*

1. Listen to a tourist office employee asking: *Where do you prefer to go?* Then ask: *Is there an excursion to an island?*

**Employee:** *Poo protimáte na páte?*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Listen to this question: *Where do you want to go tomorrow?* Answer: *We want to see the ancient sites.*

**Employee:** *Poo THélete na páte ávrio?*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

### LANGUAGE TIP!

The Greek for *he/she/it was*, and *they were* is the same word: *ítan*. However, the forms for *I was*, *we were*, *you were* change:

*I was* = *ímoon*

*we were* = *ímastan*

*you were* = *ísastan*

## Learning Plus!

### MORE EXPRESSIONS ABOUT EXCURSIONS AND TRIPS



Here are a few more expressions you may need when planning outings. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

### ▶ English expressions

itinerary  
bus timetable  
departure time  
arrival time  
island cruise (literally 'cruise to the islands')

### ▶ Greek expressions

*thromolóyio*  
*thromolóyio leoforíon*  
*óra anahórisis*  
*óra áfksis*  
*krooaziéra sta nisiá*

1. Listen to someone giving information to a tourist. What is he saying?

**Man:** *I óra anahórisis yia to nisi íne stis théka ke misi.*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now you ask: *When is the arrival time?*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

# Conversation Script

## ► Greek dialogue

**Anne** Thío isitíria, parakaló.  
**Employee** Théka evró. Yia míia ombréla ke thío ksaplóstres.  
**Anne** Ti óra klíni i plaz?  
**Employee** Aníyi stis eftá to proí ke klíni stis eftá to vráthi.  
**Anne** Oréa – boroóme na mínoome stin plaz óli tin méra.  
 Tin áli méra. ... O Tom ke i Anne ítan pára polí óra ston ílio hTHés.  
**Anne** Ti boroóme na kánoome símera? Then prépi na páme stin plaz.  
**Employee** Boríte na páte mía ekthromí símera. Éhi poólman poo piyéni sto moosío stin póli.  
**Tom** Apó poo prépi na pároome to poólman?  
**Employee** Apó ethó se mía óra. THélete lígo fayitó yia tin ekthromí?  
**Anne** Ne, efharistó.  
**Employee** Málista, kiría. Kalo taksíthi!

## ► English translation

**Anne** *Two tickets, please.*  
**Employee** *€10. For one umbrella and two sun beds.*  
**Anne** *What time does the beach close?*  
**Employee** *It opens at 7 in the morning and closes at 7 in the evening.*  
**Anne** *Great – we can stay at the beach all day.*  
*The next day ... Tom and Anne were in the sun too much yesterday.*  
**Anne** *What can we do today? We shouldn't go to the beach.*  
**Employee** *You can go on an excursion today. There's a coach that goes to the museum in the town.*  
**Tom** *Where should we take the coach from?*  
**Employee** *From here, in one hour. Do you want a little food for the excursion?*  
**Anne** *Yes, thanks.*  
**Employee** *Certainly, madam. Good journey!*

## AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 45	Conversation 8, Part 1
Track 46	Conversation 8, Part 2
Track 47	Conversation 8, Part 3
Track 48	Conversation 8, Part 4
Track 49	Conversation 8, Part 5
Track 50	Conversation 8, Learning Plus!

# 9

# At the chemist's

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ describe symptoms and pains, ask for medicines and take advice from the pharmacist
- ▶ ask questions about dosages and other things
- ▶ make comparisons
- ▶ use expressions related to health problems

## PART 1



TRACK 51

Here are the key questions and statements you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Greek questions and statements and repeat what you hear.

### ▶ English expressions

My head hurts very much.  
 I have something stronger that's called Depon.  
 My husband wants a sun cream.  
 He is all red and hurts quite a lot.  
 ... but your husband mustn't stay in the sun a long time.  
 The sun is lovely but it is very strong.  
 We tourists don't understand this well.  
 ... they are the nicest things in Greece.  
 Holidays here are the best in the world!  
 I agree, madam – thanks for your help.

### ▶ Greek expressions

*To kefáli moo ponái pára políi.*  
*Ého káti pyío thinató poo to léne depón.*  
*O ándras moo THÉli mía kréma andiliakí.*  
*Íne ólos kókinos ke ponái arketá.*  
*... alá o ándras sas then prépi na méni ston ílio polí óra.*  
*O ílios íne oréos alá íne polí thinatós.*  
*Emís i toorístes then to katalavénoome aftó kalá.*  
*... íne ta pyío oréa prágmata stin elátha.*  
*I thiakopés ethó íne i kalíteres ston kósmo!*  
*Simfonó, kiría – epharistó yia tin voITHiá sas.*

## PART 2



TRACK 52

Listen carefully to the conversation Anne has with the chemist. Then answer the question.

1. What is Tom's problem? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 3



TRACK 53

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. What is the name of the stronger pain killer the chemist suggests?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

2. How long should Tom stay in the sun and after what time of day?  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### LANGUAGE TIP!

In the phrase **O ílios íne oréos alá íne polí thinatós**, the word for sun – **ílios** – is masculine and it is the subject of the sentence. So the words that describe it, *lovely* and *strong* have the same ending. It is the same when Anne says her husband is *all red* – **Íne ólos kókinos**.

## PART 4



TRACK 54

Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does *poo to léne depón* mean? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What does *káti pyio thinató* mean? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 5



TRACK 55

Now it's time to learn some more useful expressions if you have health problems and are asking about taking medicine at a chemist's. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

### ▶ English expressions

How often should I take it?  
For how long should I take it? *Yia póso*  
How many times a day should I take it?  
Take this once a day.  
Take this twice a day.

### ▶ Greek expressions

*Káthe póte prépi na to páro?*  
*Poso keró prépi na to páro?*  
*Póses forés tin méra prépi na to páro?*  
*Párte aftó mía forá tin méra.*  
*Párte aftó thío forés tin méra.*

1. You hear a chemist say: *Take this medicine.* Then you ask: *How many times a day should I take it?*

**Chemist:** *Párte aftó to fármako.*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now ask: *For how long should I take it?*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

### LANGUAGE TIP!

To say what someone's name is, or what something is called in Greek, you use the expression **(to) léne** which means literally 'they say (it)'. If you are talking about something that is feminine or masculine, or about a person, you need to change the expression accordingly. *What's his name?* would be **Pos ton léne?** *What's her name?* would be **Pos tin léne?**

# Learning Plus!

## HOLIDAY HEALTH PROBLEMS



TRACK 56

Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

### ▶ English expressions

sunburn  
diarrhoea  
mosquito  
mosquito bite  
spray  
bandage  
plaster

### ▶ Greek expressions

*éngavma ilíoo*  
*thiária*  
*koonoópi*  
*tsíbima koonoopioó*  
*spréi*  
*gáza*  
*lefkoplástis*

1. Now say: *I have a sunburn. Have you got a good cream?*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now ask: *What do you have for diarrhoea? My stomach aches a lot.*

**You:** \_\_\_\_\_

# Conversation Script

## ► Greek dialogue

- Anne** Signómi. To kefáli moo ponáí pára poli. Oózo ke bíra mazí then íne kaló. Ti prépi na páro?
- Chemist** Ého aspiríni ke káti pyio thinató poo to léne depón. Pyio THélete?
- Anne** Thóste moo to depón, parakaló.
- Chemist** Káti álo?
- Anne** Ne, o ándras moo THéli mía kréma andiliakí. Íne ólos kókinos ke ponáí arketá.
- Chemist** Oríste. Aftí i kréma íne kalí – alá o ándras sas then prépi na méní ston ílio polí óra. Móno mía óra símera ke ávrio, metá apó tis pénde. O ílios íne oréos alá íne polí thinatós.
- Anne** Efharistó. Emís i toorístes then to katalavénoome aftó kalá, to kséro.
- Chemist** Then pirázi – o ílios, i plaz, i THálassa – íne ta pyio oréa prágmata stin elátha. I thiakopés ethó íne i kalíteres ston kósmo.
- Anne** Simfonó, kiría – efharistó yia tin voíTHiá sas. Yássas.

## ► English translation

- Anne** Excuse me. My head hurts very much. Ouzo and beer together isn't good. What should I take?
- Chemist** I have aspirin and something stronger that's called Depon. Which do you want?
- Anne** Give me the Depon, please.
- Chemist** Anything else?
- Anne** Yes, my husband wants a sun cream. He is all red and hurts quite a lot.
- Chemist** Here you are. This cream is good – but your husband mustn't stay in the sun a long time. Only one hour today and tomorrow, after 5 o'clock. The sun is lovely, but it is very strong.
- Anne** Thanks. We tourists don't understand this well, I know.
- Chemist** That's OK – the sun, the beach, the sea – they are the nicest things in Greece. Holidays here are the best in the world!
- Anne** I agree, madam – thanks for your help. Goodbye.

## AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 51	Conversation 9, Part 1
Track 52	Conversation 9, Part 2
Track 53	Conversation 9, Part 3
Track 54	Conversation 9, Part 4
Track 55	Conversation 9, Part 5
Track 56	Conversation 9, Learning Plus!

# 10

# Saying goodbye

In this conversation you will learn how to:

- ▶ say you're sorry you're leaving and say goodbye to the friends you have met on holiday
- ▶ suggest to your friends that they come and stay with you in England
- ▶ use more useful expressions for saying goodbye to friends on holiday
- ▶ exchange contact details with your friends

## PART 1



TRACK 57

Here are the key questions and statements you'll hear in the conversation. Listen to the English meaning. Then, listen to the Greek questions and statements and repeat what you hear.

### ▶ English expressions

Now we're leaving (from) Greece.  
We're sorry that you are leaving.  
Ten days aren't enough for holidays.  
We're very happy that you are our friends here.  
... now that we have English people as friends.  
You must come for holidays to our house.  
The only problem is that ...  
Goodbye.

### ▶ Greek expressions

*Tóra févgoome apó tin elátha.*  
*Lipómaste poo févyete.*  
*Théka méres then íne arketés yia thiakopés.*  
*Ímaste polí efharistiméni poo íste i fili mas ethó.*  
*... tóra poo éhoome ángloos filoos.*  
*Prépi na érTHete yia thiakopés sto spíti mas.*  
*To móno próvlima íne óti ...*  
*Adío.*

## PART 2



TRACK 58

Listen carefully to the conversation Tom and Anne have with their Greek friends Costas and Maria as they say goodbye. Then answer the question.

1. What is the problem that Maria refers to? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 3



TRACK 59

Listen to the conversation again and answer the questions.

1. How long were Anne and Tom on holiday? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How long is the flight from Greece to the UK? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 4



TRACK 60

Now listen to the conversation again. Answer the questions about the meanings of certain words. Then, practise using the expressions.

1. What does *tóra poo éhoome ángloos filoos* mean?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What does *To móno próvlíma íne óti o Cóstas ke egó then miláme angliká.* mean? \_\_\_\_\_

## PART 5



TRACK 61

Now it's time to learn some more useful expressions when saying goodbye to people you have met on holiday. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

### ▶ English expressions

Send us an email when you are home.  
Send us a text.  
We'll see you next year.  
until then  
(Have a) good journey. / Bon voyage.

1. Say: *Send us a text when you are home.*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now say: *We'll see you next year. Until then, have a good journey.* Let's break this down into two sections.

a. *We'll see you next year.*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

b. *Until then, have a good journey.*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

### ▶ Greek expressions

*Stílte mas éna email ótan íste sto spíti sas.*  
*Stílte mas éna mínima SMS.*  
*THa sas thoóme too hrónoo.*  
*méhri tóte*  
*Kaló taksíthi.*

### LANGUAGE TIP!

We say *élinas* for a Greek man, *elinítha* for a Greek woman, and in the plural *élines* for Greek people in general. We say *ánglos* for an Englishman, *anglítha* for an Englishwoman, and *ángli* for English people in general.

# Learning Plus!

## EXCHANGING CONTACT DETAILS



TRACK 62

Here are a few more words you may need to keep in touch with people you met on holiday. Listen to the English and repeat the Greek expressions.

### ▶ English expressions

address  
email address  
telephone number  
mobile number

1. How would you say: *Here is our address in England.*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Now say: *Give me your mobile number, please.*

You: \_\_\_\_\_

### ▶ Greek expressions

*thiéfTHinsi*  
*thiéfTHinsi email*  
*ariTHmós tilefónoo*  
*ariTHmós kinitoó*



# Conversation Script

## ► Greek dialogue

- Anne** Lipón, María ke Costa. Tóra févgoome apó tin elátha.
- María** Lipómaste, Anne ke Tom, poo févgete. Théka méres then íne arketés yia thiakopés.
- Tom** Ímaste polí efharistiméni poo íste i filí mas ethó.
- Costas** Ke í María ke egó ímaste efharistiméni, tóra poo éhoome ángloos filoos.
- Anne** Prépi na érthete yia thiakopés sto spíti mas stin Oksfórthi. Íne móno trís óres ke misí me aeropláno, ke metá mia óra me to tréno apó to aerothrómio.
- María** Efharistó pára polí, Anne. To móno próvlima íne óti o Cóstas ke egó then miláme anglíká.
- Tom** Then pirázi – miláme eliniká mazí polí kalá.
- Costas** Adío ke kaló taksíthi.
- Anne & Tom** Adío.

## ► English translation

- Anne** Well, Maria and Costas. Now we're leaving Greece.
- Maria** We're sorry, Anne and Tom, that you're leaving. Ten days aren't enough for holidays.
- Tom** We're very happy that you are our friends here.
- Costas** And Maria and I are happy, now that we have English people (as) friends.
- Anne** You must come for holidays to our house in Oxford. It's only three and a half hours by plane, and after that an hour by train from the airport.
- Maria** Thanks very much, Anne. The only problem is that Costas and I don't speak English.
- Tom** Don't worry – we speak Greek very well together.
- Costas** Goodbye and bon voyage.
- Anne & Tom** Goodbye.

## AUDIO TRACK INFORMATION

Track 57	Conversation 10, Part 1
Track 58	Conversation 10, Part 2
Track 59	Conversation 10, Part 3
Track 60	Conversation 10, Part 4
Track 61	Conversation 10, Part 5
Track 62	Conversation 10, Learning Plus!

# Answer key

## ► Conversation 1

► **Part 2.** 1. She buys half a kilo of feta cheese. **Part 3.** 1. The assistant says they're fresh. 2. She pays 10 euros and 40 cents. **Part 4.** 1. What do you want from the supermarket, Anne? 2. If you like feta, yes. **Part 5.** 1. *THélo misó kiló apó ekíno to tíri.* 2. *Aftí ine i sostí timí?* **Learning Plus!** *Póte ine i óres litooryías?*

## ► Conversation 2

► **Part 2.** 1. She chooses the black olives. **Part 3.** 1. The bananas are €3 per or the kilo. 2. The black ones are from Kalamata. **Part 4.** 1. What is 'cucumber' in Greek? 2. Do you want these black olives from Kalamata or those green olives? **Part 5.** 1. *Póso ziyízoon aftés i banánes?* 2. *Aftés i eliés ine pára polí akrivés. THélo ekínes.* **Learning Plus!** 1. I don't want these green peppers. I want those red ones there. 2. *Then THélo aftés tis fráooles – ine pára polí akrivés.* 3. *THélo aftá ta kerásia — ine pára póli ftinés.*

## ► Conversation 3

► **Part 2.** 1. He buys the t-shirt in red. 2. Costas likes Greek songs. **Part 3.** 1. It's size 52. 2. It's size 43. **Part 4.** 1. What size are you? 2. I don't like modern music. I like Greek songs. **Part 5.** 1. *Ne, soo káni.* 2. *Óxi, then soo káni. Ine polí mikró.* **Learning Plus!** 1. Excuse me. I want a pair of jeans. What sizes do you have? 2. *THélo meriká souvenír. Protimáo káti elinikó.* 3. *Moo arésoon polí ta eliniká kosmímata. Póso ine aftó?*

## ► Conversation 4

► **Part 2.** 1. They don't have the right card to draw money from the cash machine. **Part 3.** 1. Anne gets €300. 2. He wants to draw €200. **Part 4.** Can we change money? **Part 5.** 1. a. *Boró na alákso merikés anglíkés líres?* b. *Pyia ine i timí sinalágmatos?* **Learning Plus!** 1. Have you got traveller's cheques or cash? 2. *Boró na alákso aftés tis taksithiotikés epitayés ethó?*

## ► Conversation 5

► **Part 2.** 1. She doesn't know her PIN. **Part 3.** 1. He wants to see her passport. 2. She wants to draw €500. **Part 4.** You must put your PIN here. **Part 5.** 1. *Boró na travíkso thiakósia evró me aftín tin kárta?* 2. *Poo prépi na ipográpso?* **Learning Plus!** 1. You must put the number of your account here. 2. *Poo boró na káno mía trapezikí metaforá apó ton logariasmó moo stin anglía?*

## ► Conversation 6

► **Part 2.** They don't need to reserve seats at the cinema. **Part 3.** 1. The ticket is 7 euros 50 cents. 2. They close at 2.30. **Part 4.** You don't need (it is not necessary) to reserve seats. **Part 5.** 1. *Ti óra arhízi i epómeni parástasi?* 2. *Boroóme na aláksoome ta isitiriá mas yia tin epómeni parástasi?* **Learning Plus!** 1. The next show doesn't start at 8.30. It starts at 9.00 2. a. *THéloome na páme se éna THEatrikó érgo apópse.* b. *Poo ine to ekthotírio ton isitiríon?*

## ► Conversation 7

► **Part 2.** It's a comedy. **Part 3.** 1. Classical music is playing. 2. The performance starts at 9 o'clock. **Part 4.** 1. There is something with classical music. **Part 5.** 1. a. *THéloome na páme ékso apópse.* b. *Ti protínete?* 2. *Boríte na protínete éna bar me ellinikí moosikí?* **Learning Plus!** 1. a. *Mas arésoon ta astinomiká érga.* b. *Pézi éna apópse?* 2. *Ipárhi éna nait klab ethó kondá. ine kaló?*

## ► Conversation 8

► **Part 2.** 1. They pay €10. **Part 3.** 1. They are pleased because they can stay at the beach all day. 2. It goes to the museum in the town. **Part 4.** Tom and Anne were in the sun too much yesterday. **Part 5.** 1. *Éhi mía ekthromí se éna nisi?* 2. *THéloome na thoóme tis arheótites.* **Learning Plus!** 1. The departure time for the island is 10.30. 2. *Póte ine i óra áfksis?*

## ► Conversation 9

► **Part 2.** 1. He has painful sunburn. He is all red and hurts quite a lot. **Part 3.** 1. The stronger painkiller is Depon. 2. He should stay in the sun for one hour after 5 o'clock. **Part 4.** 1. It means *that is called Depon.* 2. It means *something stronger.* **Part 5.** 1. *Póses forés tin méra prépi na to páro?* 2. *Yia póso keró prépi na to páro?* **Learning Plus!** 1. *Ého éngavma ilíoo. Éhete mía kalí kréma?* 2. *Ti éhete yia thiária? To stomáhi moo ponái polí.*

## ► Conversation 10

► **Part 2.** 1. Costas and Maria don't speak English. **Part 3.** 1. They were on holiday for 10 days. 2. The flight is 3 and a half hours. **Part 4.** It means *now that we have English people as friends* (literally 'now that we have English people friends'). 2. It means: The only problem is that Costas and I, we don't speak English. **Part 5.** 1. *Stílte mas éna SMS ótan iste sto spíti sas.* 2. a. *THa sas thoóme too hrónoo.* b. *Méhri tóte, kaló taksíthi!* **Learning Plus!** 1. *Ethó ine i thieftHinsí mas stin anglía.* 2. *Thóste moo ton ariTHmó too kinitóo sas.*

# Common signs

Here are some signs you might see in the Greek script when travelling around Greece.

► **English translation**

airport  
arrivals  
bank  
bar  
bus station  
cafe  
chemist  
closed  
entrance  
exit  
hospital  
hotel  
men  
museum  
open  
push  
pull  
police  
railway station  
restaurant  
departures  
taxi  
taverna  
ticket office / cash desk  
tickets  
toilets  
tourist information  
underground / metro  
women

► **Greek signs**

ΑΕΡΟΔΡΟΜΙΟ  
ΑΦΙΞΕΙΣ  
ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ  
ΜΠΑΡ  
ΣΤΑΘΜΟΣ ΛΕΩΦΟΡΕΙΩΝ  
ΚΑΦΕΝΕΙΟ  
ΦΑΡΜΑΚΕΙΟ  
ΚΛΕΙΣΤΟ  
ΕΙΣΟΔΟΣ  
ΕΞΟΔΟΣ  
ΝΟΣΟΚΟΜΕΙΟ  
ΞΕΝΟΔΟΧΕΙΟ  
ΑΝΔΡΩΝ  
ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ  
ΑΝΟΙΚΤΟ  
ΩΘΗΣΑΤΕ  
ΣΥΡΑΤΕ  
ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΙΑ  
ΣΙΔΗΡΟΔΡΟΜΙΚΟΣ ΣΤΑΘΜΟΣ  
ΕΣΤΙΑΤΟΡΙΟ  
ΑΝΑΧΩΡΗΣΕΙΣ  
ΤΑΞΙ  
ΤΑΒΕΡΝΑ  
ΤΑΜΕΙΟ  
ΕΙΣΗΤΗΡΙΑ  
ΤΟΥΑΛΕΤΤΕΣ  
ΤΟΥΡΙΣΤΙΚΕΣ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ  
ΜΕΤΡΟ  
ΓΥΝΑΙΚΩΝ

# Greek–English glossary

**aeropláno** (neut.) *aeroplane*  
**aftós, aftí** *he, she*  
**aftós, aftí, aftó** *this*  
**agorázo** *I buy*  
**akrivós** *exactly*  
**akrivós, -í, -ó** *expensive*  
**alá** *but*  
**alákso** *I change*  
**álfa** *a, A (alphabet)*  
**álos, -i, -o** *other*  
**amésos** *immediately*  
**anahórisi** (fem.) *departure*  
**anglía** (fem.) *England*  
**angoóri** (neut.) *cucumber*  
**aníyi** *it opens*  
**apénandi** *opposite*  
**apó** *from*  
**apópse** *tonight, this evening*  
**ariTHmós / ariTHmó** *number*  
**arketá** *enough*  
**arheológos** (masc.)  
*archaeologist*  
**arhí** (fem.) *start, beginning*  
**arhitéktonas** (masc.) *architect*  
**arhízi** *it starts*  
**áspro** *white*  
**athelfós, athelfó** (masc.) *brother*  
**avgó, avgá** (neut.) *egg, eggs*  
**ávrio** *tomorrow*

**balkóni** (neut.) *balcony*  
**banána, banánes** (fem.) *banana, bananas*  
**béikon** (neut.) *bacon*  
**bíra, bíres** (fem.) *beer, beers*  
**biskóto, biskóta** *biscuit, biscuits*  
**ble** *blue*  
**bloozáki, bloozákia** (neut.) *t-shirt, t-shirts*  
**bookáli, bookália** (neut.) *bottle, bottles*  
**boró** *I can*

**domáta, domátes** *tomato, tomatoes*

**eFTHía** *straight on*  
**efharistiménos, -i, -o** *happy*  
**egó** *I*  
**ekí** *there*  
**ekínos, -i, -o** *that*  
**ékso** *outside*  
**éksothos** (masc.) *exit, gate (airport)*  
**ekthromí** (neut.) *excursion*  
**Elátha** (fem.) *Greece*  
**eliá, eliés** (fem.) *olive, olives*  
**eliniká** (neut. pl.) *Greek*  
**elinikí moosikí** (fem.) *Greek music*  
**elinikós, -í, -ó** *Greek*  
**éngavma ilíoo** (neut.) *sunburn*  
**érgo** (neut.) *film (cinema)*  
**érhome** *I come*  
**esí, esís** *you*  
**eTHnikós, -í, -ó** *national*  
**ethó** *here*  
**étimos, -i, -o** *ready*  
**evró** (neut.) *euro, euros*  
**ého** *I have*

**fagitó** (neut.) *food*  
**farmakío** (neut.) *chemist's*  
**fármako** (neut.) *medicine*  
**férte mas** *bring us*  
**févgo** *I leave*  
**filos** (masc.), **fili** (fem.), **fili** (pl.)  
*friend, friends*  
**fórema** (neut.) *dress*  
**fréskos, -ia, -o** *fresh*

**glikó, gliká** *sweet, sweets*  
**glóssa** (fem.) *language*  
**gonís** (masc. pl.) *parents*

**hartonómisma, hartonomísmata**  
(neut.) *banknote, banknotes*  
**hiliómetro** (neut.), **hiliómetra**  
*kilometre, kilometres*  
**hrisafiká** (neut. pl.)  
*jewellery*  
**hróma** *colour*

**í** *or*  
**ithravlikós** (masc.) *plumber*  
**ikoyénia** (fem.) *family*  
**ilectrológos** (masc.) *electrician*  
**ílios** (masc.) *sun*  
**ímaste** *we are*  
**íme** *I am*  
**íne** *it is, they are*  
**ipárhi** *there is*  
**isitírio, isitíría** (neut.) *ticket, tickets*  
**ispanía** (fem.) *Spain*  
**ispaniká** (neut. pl.) *Spanish (language)*

**kafés / kafé, kaféthes** (masc.)  
*coffee (kaféthes pl.)*  
**kalá** *well, fine*  
**kalítero** *better*  
**kalós, -í, -ó** *good*  
**káno** *I make, do*  
**karpoózi** *watermelon*  
**kárta** (fem.) *card*  
**katálogos / katálogo** (masc.) *menu*  
**káTHE** *each, every*  
**káti** *something*  
**káti álo** *something else*  
**ke** *and*  
**kefáli** (neut.) *head*  
**kéndro** (neut.) *centre*  
**kiló** (neut.) *kilo*  
**kiría** (fem.) *Mrs*  
**kírios / kírie** (masc.) *Mr*  
**klíno** *I close, I reserve*  
**klisménos, -i, -o** *reserved, closed*  
**kókinó** *red*  
**kóla, kóles** (fem.) *cola (kóles pl.)*  
**komothía** (fem.) *comedy*  
**kondá** *near*  
**kondós, -í, -ó** *short*  
**koonoópi, koonoópýia** (neut.)  
*mosquito, mosquitoes*  
**kóri, kóres** (fem.) *daughter, daughters*  
**kósmos** (masc.) *world*  
**kostízi** *it costs*  
**kréma** (fem.) *cream*

**kréma andiliakí** (fem.) sun cream  
**kreváti, krevátia** (neut.) bed, beds  
**kríos, -a, -o** cold  
**ksaplóstra, ksaplóstres** (fem.) sunbed  
**ksenothohío** (neut.) hotel  
**kséro** I know  
  
**leftá** (neut. pl.) money  
**leoforío** (neut.) bus  
**leptó, leptá** (neut.) cent, cents; minute, minutes  
**lígo, líga** a little, some  
**lipáme** I am sorry  
**líra, líres** (fem.) pound, pounds (sterling)  
**logariasmós / logariasmó** (masc.) bill  
**Lonthíno** (neut.) London  
  
**magazí, magazía** (neut.) shop, shops  
**makriá** far  
**málista** certainly  
**marmelátha** (fem.) jam  
**mas** our  
**mats** (neut.) match (football)  
**mazí** with  
**me** with  
**megálos, -i, -o** large  
**méno** I live / stay  
**méra, méres** (fem.) day, days  
**merikí, -és, -á** some, several  
**mesiméri** (fem.) noon, early afternoon  
**metá** after  
**métrios, -ia, -o** medium (sweet)  
**métro, métra** (neut.) metre, metres  
**méhri** until  
**mikrós, -í, -ó** small  
**miláo** I speak  
**mílo, míla** (neut.) apple, apples  
**misí, misó** half  
**misó kiló** half a kilo  
**mitéra** (fem.) mother  
**mihaní análipsis** (fem.) cash machine / ATM  
**mihanikós** (masc.) engineer  
**móno** only  
**monóklino** (neut.) single room  
**mónos, -i, -o** alone  
**moo** my  
**moosío** (neut.) museum  
  
**ne** yes  
**néa iórki** (fem.) New York  
**neró** (neut.) water  
**níhta, nihtes** (fem.) night, nights  
**nomízo** I think  
**noómero** (neut.) number, size (clothes)

**óli, óles, óla** all  
**ombréla** (fem.) sunshade, umbrella  
**ónoma, onómata** (neut.) name, names  
**óra, óres** (fem.) hour, hours  
**oréa** great!  
**oréos, -a, -o** nice, beautiful  
**oríste** here you are / here it is  
**othondiátrós** (masc.) dentist  
**óhi** no  
  
**pakéto, pakéta** (neut.) packet  
**pantelóni** (neut.) trousers  
**papoótsia spor** (neut. pl.) trainers  
**parísi** (neut.) Paris  
**patéras / patéra** (masc.) father  
**pepóni** melon  
**pérno** I take  
**pethí, pethiá** (neut.) child, children  
**pézo** I play  
**piézo** I push, press  
**píno** I drink  
**pyió** more  
**pisína** (fem.) swimming pool  
**pistotikí kárta** (fem.) credit card  
**piyéno** I go  
**plaz** (fem.) beach  
**polí** very  
**póli** (fem.) town, city  
**ponáí** it hurts  
**poo** where, that  
**poólman** (neut.) coach  
**póso íne** how much is (it)  
**póso hronón** how old?  
**póte** when?  
**prághma, prághmata** (neut.) thing, things  
**prépi na** should, must, have to  
**proí** (neut.) morning  
**proinó** (neut.) breakfast  
**próvlima, provlímata** (neut.) problem, problems  
**ptísi** (fem.) flight  
  
**résta** (neut. pl.) change (money)  
**retsína** (fem.) retsina  
  
**santhália** (neut. pl.) sandals  
**sas** your  
**se** in, to  
**sígooros, -i, -o** sure  
**símera** today  
**simfonó** I agree  
**sinemá** (neut.) cinema  
**skétos, -i, -o** plain, without sugar  
**sostós, -í, -ó** correct  
**spíti, spítia** (neut.) house, houses  
**spootházo** I study  
**spréi** (neut.) spray  
**stási** (fem.) bus stop

**staTHmós** (masc.) station  
**stomáhi** (neut.) stomach  
**stripste** turn  
**sholío** (neut.) school  
  
**taksí** (neut.) taxi  
**taksitzís** (masc.) taxi driver  
**taksíthi** (neut.) trip, journey  
**telióni** it finishes  
**tehnikós** (masc.) technician  
**thaktilíthi** (neut.) ring (jewellery)  
**THálasa** (fem.) sea  
**theksiá** right (direction)  
**THélo** I want  
**then** not  
**thermátinos, -i, -o** leather (adj. form)  
**THési, THésis** (fem.) seat, seats  
**thiakopés** (fem. pl.) holidays  
**thíklino** (neut.) double room  
**thinatós, -í, -ó** strong  
**thiómisi** two and a half  
**thípla** next to  
**thokimastírio** (neut.) changing room  
**thomátio, thomátia** (neut.) room, rooms  
**thóro, thóra** (neut.) present, presents  
**thóste moo** give me  
**thouliá** (fem.) work  
**thrómos** (masc.) road, street  
**telefonizó** I telephone  
**timí** (fem.) price  
**tirí fēta** (neut.) feta cheese  
**tost** (neut.) toast  
**tragoóthi, tragoóthia** (neut.) song, songs  
**trápeza** (fem.) bank (money)  
**trapézi** (neut.) table  
**tzin** (neut.) jeans  
  
**vázo** I put  
**verolínó** (neut.) Berlin  
**víta** b, B (alphabet)  
**voíTHia** (fem.) help  
**vráthi** (neut.) evening  
  
**yemátos, -i, -o** full  
**ya** for  
**yiatí** why  
**yiatrós** (masc.) doctor  
**yinéka** (fem.),  
**yinékes** wife, woman  
**yios / yio** (masc.) son  
**yirízo** I return  
  
**zevgári** (neut.) couple, pair

