

Classical Subjects Creatively Taught

SONGSCHOOL Greek



Michelle Hahne

Songschool Greek

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Table of Contents

Introduction	3	Chapter 18: Time for <i>More Color!</i>	115
Chapter 1: Greetings!	13	Chapter 19: Shapes	121
Chapter 2: <i>Making New Friends</i>	18	Chapter 20: Review	127
Chapter 3: <i>Moving Around the Classroom</i>	22	Chapter 21: Fruit	133
Chapter 4: <i>Working in the Classroom</i>	26	Chapter 22: <i>More Foods</i>	140
Chapter 5: Review	31	Chapter 23: <i>Let's Eat!</i>	147
Chapter 6: <i>At Home</i>	39	Chapter 24: <i>Wash It Down With a Drink!</i>	153
Chapter 7: <i>Waking Up</i>	45	Chapter 25: Review	160
Chapter 8: <i>Fun Through the Day</i>	50	Chapter 26: <i>Aesop's Animals</i>	168
Chapter 9: <i>Good Night!</i>	56	Chapter 27: <i>Aesop's Animals:</i> <i>The Mischievous One</i>	174
Chapter 10: Review	62	Chapter 28: <i>More Aesop's Animals</i>	181
Chapter 11: <i>God Made Me From Head to Toe!</i>	70	Chapter 29: <i>God's Magnificent World</i>	187
Chapter 12: <i>Your Face</i>	76	Chapter 30: Review	194
Chapter 13: <i>Lights, Camera, ACTION!</i>	81	Appendix A: Chapter-by-Chapter Glossary	201
Chapter 14: <i>Jesus Is Born!</i>	87	Appendix B: Alphabetical Glossary	206
Chapter 15: <i>Celebrate Jesus' Birth!</i>	94	Appendix C: Numbers	210
Chapter 16: Review	100		
Chapter 17: <i>Time for Some Color!</i>	109		

CD TRACK INFO

		Track Number & Name	Chapter	Page	Time			Track Number & Name	Chapter	Page	Time
Traditional	1.	The Letter-Sound Sound-Off	Intro	7	1:12	Modern	32.	The Letter-Sound Sound-Off	Intro	7	1:12
	2.	Greek Alphabet Song	Intro	7	0:36		33.	Greek Alphabet Song	Intro	7	0:36
	3.	Ἐρρωσο (Farewell) Song	1	14	0:49		34.	Ἐρρωσο (Farewell) Song	1	14	0:49
	4.	Χαῖρε (Greeting) Song	1	14	0:58		35.	Χαῖρε (Greeting) Song	1	14	0:58
	5.	Greek Letter Sounds Song	*	211	1:37		36.	Greek Letter Sounds Song	*	211	1:38
	6.	Making Friends	2	18	0:38		37.	Making Friends	2	18	0:37
	7.	Around the Class	3	23	1:31		38.	Around the Class	3	23	1:31
	8.	Working in the Classroom	4	27	1:01		39.	Working in the Classroom	4	27	0:58
	9.	At Home	6	40	0:37		40.	At Home	6	40	0:36
	10.	Number Song (<i>Teacher's Edition</i>)	**	6-i	0:17		41.	Number Song (<i>Teacher's Edition</i>)	**	6-i	0:17
	11.	Καλημερα (Good Morning)	7	46	1:20		42.	Καλημερα (Good Morning)	7	46	1:20
	12.	Καλησπέρα (Good Afternoon)	8	51	0:57		43.	Καλησπέρα (Good Afternoon)	8	51	0:58
	13.	Καληνύχτα (Good Night)	9	57	1:36		44.	Καληνύχτα (Good Night)	9	57	1:36
	14.	Doxology (<i>Teacher's Edition</i>)	**	10-i	0:37		45.	Doxology (<i>Teacher's Edition</i>)	**	10-i	0:36
	15.	Κεφαλή καί ὤμμοι (Head and Shoulders)	11	71	0:49		46.	Κεφαλή καί ὤμμοι (Head and Shoulders)	11	71	0:49
	16.	I Have a Face	12	77	1:43		47.	I Have a Face	12	77	1:43
	17.	Action!	13	82	2:40		48.	Action!	13	82	2:40
	18.	Jesus is Born	14	88	1:26		49.	Jesus is Born	14	88	1:26
	19.	Sing a Song of Christmas	15	95	1:06		50.	Sing a Song of Christmas	15	95	1:05
	20.	Jesus Loves Me (<i>Teacher's Edition</i>)	**	16-i	1:42		51.	Jesus Loves Me (<i>Teacher's Edition</i>)	**	16-i	1:42
	21.	The Colors Song	17	109	2:04		52.	The Colors Song	17	109	2:03
	22.	Have You Ever Seen...	18	115	1:40		53.	Have You Ever Seen...	18	115	1:40
	23.	Shapes, Shapes, Everywhere Shapes	19	122	1:08		54.	Shapes, Shapes, Everywhere Shapes	19	122	1:08
	24.	Ἔστι Κάροπος (There Is Fruit)	21	134	1:49		55.	Ἔστι Κάροπος (There Is Fruit)	21	134	1:49
	25.	Fun Foods	22	141	2:13		56.	Fun Foods	22	141	2:13
	26.	Goldilocks	23	148	2:12		57.	Goldilocks	23	148	2:11
	27.	Wet Your Whistle	24	154	1:44		58.	Wet Your Whistle	24	154	1:44
	28.	Aesop's Animals	26	169	0:57		59.	Aesop's Animals	26	169	0:57
	29.	Aesop's Animals (continued)	27	175	0:57		60.	Aesop's Animals (continued)	27	175	0:57
	30.	Aesop's Animals (continued)	28	182	0:57		61.	Aesop's Animals (continued)	28	182	0:57
	31.	Things We Spy	29	188	0:49		62.	Things We Spy	29	188	0:49

*This song is introduced in the first review chapter and subsequent verses are added in the rest of the review chapters. This track contains all verses of the song, but it is suggested that you play the new verses only as you learn them in the book. **These lyrics for these songs are found in the *Song School Greek Teacher's Edition*.

Welcome to the Greek Alphabet!*

The first two letters of the Greek alphabet are alpha (α) and beta (β). Can you see how we got our English word “alphabet?” The word “alphabet” comes from alpha-beta, the first two letters of the Greek alphabet!

For the first two weeks in this book, you will get to know the letters of the Greek alphabet. Here they are:

α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ
A	B	Γ	Δ	E	Z	H	Θ	I	K	Λ	M
ν	ξ	ο	π	ρ	σ,ς	τ	υ	φ	χ	ψ	ω
N	Ξ	O	Π	P	Σ	T	Υ	Φ	X	Ψ	Ω

Don't they look fun? The first and third rows show the lowercase letters and the second and fourth rows show the capital letters. How many letters look like English letters that you already know? Hint: there are 14 Greek letters that are very similar in look and sound to the English alphabet. Can you guess all 14? Circle the letters that you think are in the English alphabet too!

On the next page is a chart listing all the Greek letters along with their names and a column that tells you how to make the sound for each Greek letter. Here is a clue to help you get started: If you learn the name of each Greek letter, you will know how to make its sound. For example, beta (β) makes the sound of a “b.” Making the sounds of Greek letters is called *pronouncing* Greek letters.

You will learn either the traditional or modern way of pronouncing Greek. The traditional way is the way most people in schools have learned to pronounce Greek over the years. The modern way is the way people who speak Greek today (in Greece for example!) now pronounce Greek. Either way is fine and both are provided throughout this book. Each version is indicated by these icons:

ⓘ = Traditional, ⓘ = Modern. Some of you might want to learn both ways!

*For a creative and more in-depth introduction to the Greek alphabet, see *The Greek Alphabet Code Cracker* published by Classical Academic Press.

The *Traditional* Way of Pronouncing Greek

Case	Name	Pronunciation	Diphthong	Sound	Example
A	α	Alpha			
B	β	Beta	ΑΙ	αι	eye aisle
Γ	γ	Gamma	ΑΥ	αυ	ow owl
Δ	δ	Delta	ΕΙ	ει	ay make
Ε	ε	Epsilon	ΕΥ	ευ	yew you
Ζ	ζ	Zeta	ΟΙ	οι	oi oil, boy
Η	η	Eta	ΟΥ	ου	oo boot
Θ	θ	Theta	ΥΙ	υι	we queen
Ι	ι	Iota			
Κ	κ	Kappa			
Λ	λ	Lambda			
Μ	μ	Mu			
Ν	ν	Nu			
Ξ	ξ	Xi			
Ο	ο	Omicron			
Π	π	Pi			
Ρ	ρ	Rho			
Σ	σ,ς*	Sigma			
Τ	τ	Tau			
Υ	υ	Upsilon			
Φ	φ	Phi			
Χ	χ	Chi			
Ψ	ψ	Psi			
Ω	ω	Omega			

*Sigma has two forms, σ and ς. The latter is called a final form and is only used when it is the final letter in a word. English used to have a similar custom using ‘f’ for ‘s’ when it was between letters.

The Modern Way of Pronouncing Greek

◆ These letters are the only ones pronounced differently in the modern version.

Case	Name	Pronunciation	Diphthong	Sound	Example
◆ A α	Alpha	/a/ as in father	AI αι	eh	pet
◆ B β	Beta	/v/ as in vowel	AY αυ	av	oven
◆ Γ γ	Gamma	/h/ as in Ghana	EI ει	ee	see
◆ Δ δ	Delta	/th/ as in tithe	EY ευ	ev	Bev
E ε	Epsilon	/e/ as in get	OI οι	ee	see
Z ζ	Zeta	/dz/ as in cords	OY ου	oo	boot
◆ H η	Eta	/ē/ as in keep	YI υι	we	queen
Θ θ	Theta	/th/ as in thistle			
◆ I ι	Iota	/i/ as in ski (always)			
K κ	Kappa	/k/ as in kite			
Λ λ	Lambda	/l/ as in lime			
M μ	Mu	/m/ as in math			
N ν	Nu	/n/ nose			
Ξ ξ	Xi	/x/ as in oxen			
O ο	Omicron	/o/ or /aw/ as in offer			
Π π	Pi	/p/ as in pistol			
P ρ	Rho	/r/ as in rat			
Σ σ,ς*	Sigma	/s/ as in soup			
T τ	Tau	/t/ as in tea			
◆ Υ υ	Upsilon	/ē/ as in keep			
Φ φ	Phi	/ph/ as in phone			
X χ	Chi	German /ch/ as in Bach			
Ψ ψ	Psi	/ps/ as in oops			
◆ Ω ω	Omega	/o/ as in for			

*Sigma has two forms, σ and ς. The latter is called a final form and is only used when it is the final letter in a word. English used to have a similar custom using 'f' for 's' when it was between letters.

Greek Letters You Already Know!

Now you can check to see if you found all 14 of the Greek letters that are also in English. Look at the chart below to see all the Greek letters that look and sound similar to the English letters. (Note: Some of them look similar only in the lower or upper cases.) How did this happen? Well, several of the Greek letters were borrowed by the Romans for the Latin alphabet, and the Latin alphabet was borrowed for the English alphabet. You already know 14 of the 24 Greek letters!

Here are the 14 letters that have come from the Greek alphabet into our English alphabet:

	Greek Letter			English Letter	
Alpha	A	α	→	A	a
Beta	B	β	→	B	b
Delta	Δ	δ	→	D	d
Epsilon	E	ε	→	E	e
Zeta	Z	ζ	→	Z	z
Iota	I	ι	→	I	i
Kappa	K	κ	→	K	k
Mu	M	μ	→	M	m
Nu	N	ν	→	N	n
Omicron	O	ο	→	O	o
Sigma	Σ	σ,ς	→	S	s
Tau	T	τ	→	T	t
Upsilon	Υ	υ	→	U	u
Chi	X	χ	→	X	x

Let's Sing and Chant the Greek Alphabet!

The best way to learn the alphabet is to sing and chant it.

🎧 The Letter-Sound Sound-Off [Track 1]

The teacher or leader will say the sound the letter makes followed by the letter and then the students will repeat.

Ah, ah, alpha—**ah, ah, alpha**; b-, b-, beta—**b-, b-, beta**;
 g-, g-, gamma—**g-, g-, gamma**; d-, d-, delta—**d-, d-, delta**;
 eh, eh, epsilon—**eh, eh, epsilon**; dz-, dz-, zeta—**dz-, dz-, zeta**;
 ay, ay, eta—**ay, ay, eta**; th-, th-, theta—**th-, th-, theta**;
 ih, ih, iota—**ih, ih, iota**; k-, k-, kappa—**k-, k-, kappa**;
 l-, l-, lambda—**l-, l-, lambda**; m-, m-, mu—**m-, m-, mu**;
 n-, n-, nu—**n-, n-, nu**; ks-, ks-, xi—**ks-, ks-, xi**;
 ah, ah, omicron—**ah, ah, omicron**; p-, p-, pi—**p-, p-, pi**;
 r-, r-, rho—**r-, r-, rho**; s-, s-, sigma—**s-, s-, sigma**;
 t-, t-, tau—**t-, t-, tau**; hoo, hoo, upsilon—**hoo, hoo, upsilon**;
 f-, f-, phi—**f-, f-, phi**; k-, k-, chi—**k-, k-, chi**;
 ps-, ps-, psi—**ps-, ps-, psi**; oh, oh, omega—**oh, oh, omega**.

Here is the Greek alphabet song, sung to the tune of “Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star”—the same tune used to learn the English alphabet.

🎧 Greek Alphabet Song [Track 2]

Αα (AL-fah), **Ββ** (Bay-tah), **Γγ** (GAH-mah), **Δδ** (DEL-tah),
Εε (EHP-seh-lohn), **Ζζ** (ZAY-tah), **Ηη** (AY-tah), **Θθ** (THAY-tah),
Ιι (YOH-tah), **Κκ** (KAH-pah), **Λλ** (LAHMB-dah), **Μμ** (MOO),
Νν (NOO), **Ξξ** (KSEE), **Οο** (AH-mih-crahn), **Ππ** (PEE),
Ρρ (ROH), **Σσ** (SIG-mah), **Ττ** (TAU), **Υυ** (HOOP-sih-lohn),
Φφ (FEE), **Χχ** (CHEE), **Ψψ** (PSEE), and **Ωω** (OH-meh-gah).

This is the Greek alpha-beta!

🎧 The Letter-Sound Sound-Off [Track 32]

The teacher or leader will say the sound the letter makes followed by the letter and then the students will repeat.

Ah, ah, alpha—**ah, ah, alpha**; v-, v-, beta—**v-, v-, beta**;
 gh-, gh-, gamma—**gh-, gh-, gamma**; th-, th-, delta—**th-, th-, delta**;
 eh, eh, epsilon—**eh, eh, epsilon**; dz-, dz-, zeta—**dz-, dz-, zeta**;
 ee, ee, eta—**ee, ee, eta**; th-, th-, theta—**th-, th-, theta**;
 y-, y-, iota—**y-, y-, iota**; k-, k-, kappa—**k-, k-, kappa**;
 l-, l-, lambda—**l-, l-, lambda**; m-, m-, mu—**m-, m-, mu**;
 n-, n-, nu—**n-, n-, nu**; ks-, ks-, xi—**ks-, ks-, xi**;
 oh, oh, omicron—**oh, oh, omicron**; p-, p-, pi—**p-, p-, pi**;
 r-, r-, rho—**r-, r-, rho**; s-, s-, sigma—**s-, s-, sigma**;
 t-, t-, tau—**t-, t-, tau**; ee, ee, upsilon—**ee, ee, upsilon**;
 f-, f-, phi—**f-, f-, phi**; k-, k-, chi—**k-, k-, chi**;
 ps-, ps-, psi—**ps-, ps-, psi**; oh, oh, omega—**oh, oh, omega**.

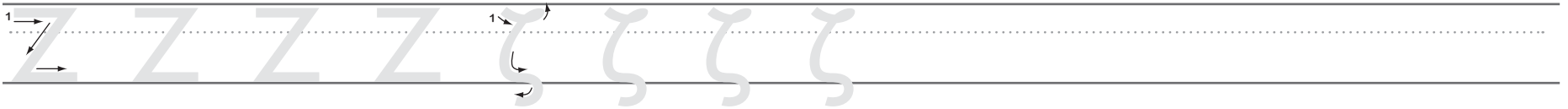
🎧 Greek Alphabet Song [Track 33]

Αα (AL-fah), **Ββ** (Vee-tah), **Γγ** (GHAH-mah), **Δδ** (THEL-tah),
Εε (EHP-see-lohn), **Ζζ** (ZEE-tah), **Ηη** (EE-tah), **Θθ** (THEE-tah),
Ιι (YOH-tah), **Κκ** (KAH-pah), **Λλ** (LAHMB-dah), **Μμ** (MEE),
Νν (NEE), **Ξξ** (KSEE), **Οο** (OH-mee-crohn), **Ππ** (PEE),
Ρρ (ROH), **Σσ** (SIG-mah), **Ττ** (TAF), **Υυ** (EEP-see-lohn),
Φφ (FEE), **Χχ** (CHEE), **Ψψ** (PSEE), and **Ωω** (OH-meh-gah).

This is the Greek alpha-veeta!

Let's Write Greek!

Practice tracing your Greek letters below. Take your time and try to work on just three letters at a time. It might take you several days until you have practiced writing all the letters. You will have the opportunity to practice writing Greek letters throughout the book. After tracing them, use the blank space to write them carefully yourself, in sets that include the upper and lower cases for each letter. Try to say the name of each letter aloud as you write it.



Κ Κ Κ Κ Κ κ κ κ κ

Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ λ λ λ λ

Μ Μ Μ Μ Μ μ μ μ μ

Ν Ν Ν Ν Ν ν ν ν ν

Ξ Ξ Ξ Ξ Ξ ξ ξ ξ ξ

Ο Ο Ο Ο Ο ο ο ο ο

Π Π Π Π Π π π π π

Ρ Ρ Ρ Ρ Ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ

Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ σ σ σ σ

Tracing practice for uppercase and lowercase letters: Τ, Υ, Φ, Χ, Ψ, Ω, ω. Each letter is shown on a set of three horizontal lines (top, middle-dotted, bottom). The first letter in each row includes numbered arrows (1 and 2) indicating the correct stroke order and direction for writing. The remaining letters are light gray for tracing.

BE SURE TO PRACTICE MORE IF YOU FIND SOME LETTERS TRICKY.



Let's Make Greek Words!

Now that you know some Greek letters you can start to read some words that use Greek letters and even make some of your own words in Greek. Below are several English words spelled with Greek letters. If you sound out the Greek word, you should hear yourself saying an English word! Try it, and see if you can figure them all out. Some are easy and some are hard.

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. βωτ | _____ | 5. λιψ | _____ |
| 2. σατ | _____ | 6. φαν | _____ |
| 3. μωτ | _____ | 7. θρυ | _____ |
| 4. νατ | _____ | 8. πη | _____ |

Now, try to spell these English words with Greek letters – be sure to say the word out loud and spell it from what it sounds like, not what it looks like!

- | | | | |
|---------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1. cat | _____ | 6. zap | _____ |
| 2. ball | _____ | 7. tap | _____ |
| 3. go | _____ | 8. men | _____ |
| 4. dip | _____ | 9. tax | _____ |
| 5. low | _____ | | |

Greek Alphabet Quiz

1. Write out the Greek alphabet from memory:

2. What English words do these Greek letters spell?

a. **μoπ** _____

d. **τοτ** _____

b. **μoψ** _____

e. **ταρ** _____

c. **μοτ** _____

f. **τημ** _____

3. How would you spell these English words with Greek letters?

a. far _____

f. root _____

b. sip _____

g. gap _____

c. nod _____

h. ring _____

d. ton _____

i. cloth _____

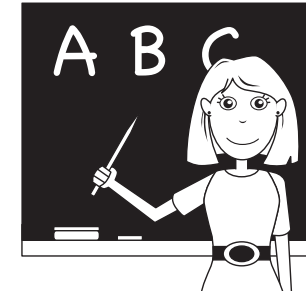
e. moat _____

j. pit _____

Words to Learn

① Traditional Pronunciation

1. χαίρε (CHEYE-reh). hello (to one person; literally, “be happy!”)
χαίρετε (CHEYE-reh-teh) hello (to more than one person)
2. ἔρρωσο (AIR-roh-sah). goodbye (to one person)
ἔρρωσθε (AIR-rohs-theh). goodbye (to more than one person)
3. ἡ διδάσκαλος. (hay dee-DAS-kah-los) the female teacher
αἱ διδασκάλοι (heye dee-das-KAH-loi). the female teachers
4. ὁ διδάσκαλος. (hah dee-DAS-kah-lahs) the male teacher
οἱ διδασκάλοι (hoy dee-das-KAH-loi) the male teachers
5. ὁ φίλος (hah FEE-lahs) the friend
οἱ φίλοι (hoy FEE-loi). the friends
6. ὁ μαθητής (hah mahth-ay-TAYS). the student
οἱ μαθηταί (hoy mahth-ay-TEYE) the students



Ⓜ Modern Pronunciation

1. χαίρε (HEYE-reh) hello (to one person; literally, “be happy!”)
χαίρετε (HEYE-reh-teh). hello (to more than one person)
2. ἔρρωσο (AIR-roh-soh). goodbye (to one person)
ἔρρωσθε (AIR-rohs-theh). goodbye (to more than one person)
3. ἡ διδάσκαλος. (ee thee-THAS-kah-los). the female teacher
αἱ διδασκάλοι (eh thee-thas-KAH-lee) the female teachers
4. ὁ διδάσκαλος. (oh thee-THAS-kah-lohs) the male teacher
οἱ διδασκάλοι (ee thee-thas-KAH-lee) the male teachers
5. ὁ φίλος (oh FEE-lohs). the friend
οἱ φίλοι (ee FEE-lee) the friends
6. ὁ μαθητής (ee mahth-ee-TEES) the student
οἱ μαθηταί (eh mahth-ee-TEH) the students



Chapter Songs

Ἐρρωσο (Farewell) Song [Track 3(T)/34(M)]

Ἐρρωσο, it's time to go! (Clap!)

Time to go! (Clap!)

Time to go! (Clap!)

Ἐρρωσο, it's time to go! (Clap!)

Good-bye **διδάσκαλε*** (wave at teacher)!

Ἐρρωσο, it's time to go! (Clap!)

Time to go! (Clap!)

Time to go! (Clap!)

Ἐρρωσο, it's time to go! (Clap!)

Good-bye, **μαθηταί** (wave at students)!

Ἐρρωσο, it's time to go! (Clap!)

Time to go! (Clap!)

Time to go! (Clap!)

Ἐρρωσο, it's time to go! (clap!)

Good-bye, **φίλοι** (wave at friends)!

Χαίρε (Greeting) Song [Track 4(T)/35(M)]

Χαίρε, χαίρε, **διδάσκαλε** (wave), **διδάσκαλε** (wave), **διδάσκαλε** (wave),

Χαίρε, χαίρε, **διδάσκαλε** (wave),

We're so glad to see you!

Χαίρετε, χαίρετε, **μαθηταί** (wave), **μαθηταί** (wave), **μαθηταί** (wave),

Χαίρετε, χαίρετε, **μαθηταί** (wave),

I'm glad to see you, too!

Χαίρε, χαίρε (shake hands), **φίλε** (shake hands), **φίλε** (shake hands), **φίλε**,

Χαίρε, χαίρε (shake hands), **φίλε**,*

It's good to see you, Friend!



*Note that in these songs, **διδάσκαλος** was changed to **διδάσκαλε** and **φίλος** was changed to **φίλε**. A few nouns in Greek change their endings to **-ε** when the noun is being addressed by someone.

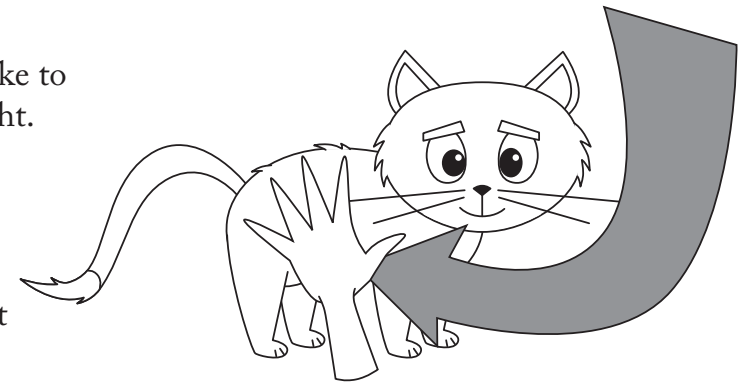
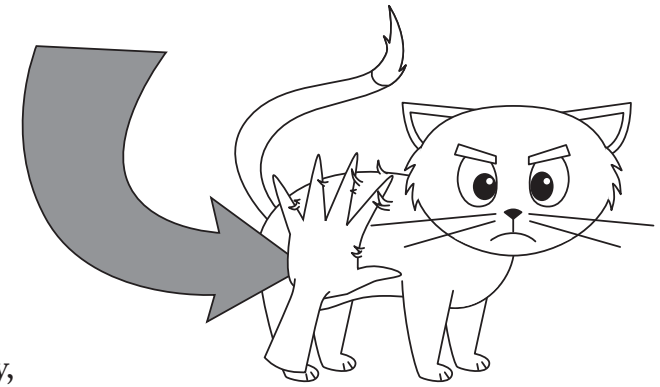
Chapter Lesson

1 Breath Marks

Look at the words you are learning this week. Do you see the two small marks over the \acute{o} and the $\grave{\eta}$? These are called breathing marks, and they do something special. There are two marks, one like this $\acute{\text{´}}$ and one like this $\grave{\text{`}}$. When you see the mark like this $\acute{\text{´}}$, you should make a “h” sound before pronouncing the letter that is below the mark. When you see the mark like this $\grave{\text{`}}$, the mark that goes the other way, don’t make the “h” sound. Just say the sound that the letter usually makes.

To help myself remember these two little marks and what to do with them, I like to think of petting a nice, soft cat sitting in my lap. Look at the first cat to the right. When I pet the cat backwards, going against the fur, it’s h-h-hard, and the cat doesn’t like it a bit. That is why we call this mark $\acute{\text{´}}$ a rough breathing mark.

But now look at the second cat! When I pet the cat forwards, going with the fur, it’s easy and no sound comes out! The cat’s fur feels very smooth when I pet it this way! That is why we call this breathing mark $\grave{\text{`}}$ a smooth breathing mark.



1/Μ Beginning the Alphabet: Α,α

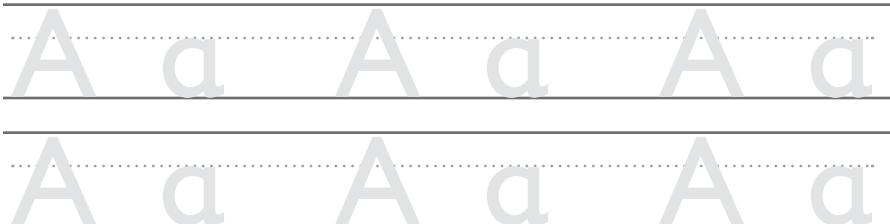
The Greek alphabet has 24 letters. This week we learn the letter alpha (**Α,α**)! The letter **ἄλφα** (pronounced AL-fah) makes the same sound you make when you open up your mouth to say aahh... for the Dentist! Practice writing the upper and lowercase **Α,α**, then draw a picture on a separate sheet of the **μαθηταί** (students) saying “aahh”!



Practice saying “hello” and “goodbye” to each other and to your teacher.

Practice Your Greek

1. Practice writing Α,α:



2. Draw a picture of your διδάσκαλος in the box:



διδάσκαλος

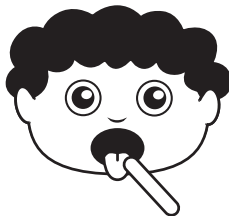
3. Now that you know what sound α and ά (with the special sign) make, practice reading the letters below. Then draw lines to connect the correct letter and sign with the correct picture!

Α ά α ᾶ ᾷ Ᾰ Ᾱ Ὰ Ά ᾼ ᾽ ι ᾿ ᾿

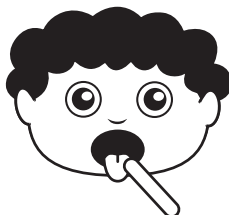
a. ᾶ



b. α



c. ᾶ



Chapter Story

Listen to your teacher read the story in English first. The second time, she will read some Greek words instead of English words and show you the picture that goes along with the Greek word. When she shows you the picture, shout out what the Greek word means!

When Jesus was on earth, he was a teacher (διδάσκαλος). He had many students (μαθηταί). They were called disciples. One of them was named Peter, and one of them was named John. Peter is John's friend (φίλος), and John is Peter's friend (φίλος). Hello (Χαίρετε), Peter and John! One day, Jesus sees Peter and John. "Hello, students (Καίρετε, μαθηταί)!" he says. "Hello, Teacher (Χαίρε, Διδάσκαλος)!" say Peter and John. Jesus teaches Peter and John many things, but soon it is time to go. "Goodbye (Έρωσο)," says Jesus. "Goodbye (Έρωσθε)," say Peter and John.

Show What You Know

1. How do you say "hello" in Greek? _____
2. How do you say "goodbye" in Greek? _____
3. What is the Greek word for "teacher"? _____
4. What is the Greek word for "student"? _____
5. How do you say "hello" to a friend in Greek? _____
6. Write the first letter of the Greek alphabet (lower and upper case): _____

Chapter 2

Αα Ββ Γγ Δδ Εε Ζζ Ηη Θθ Ιι Κκ Λλ Μμ Making New Friends

Words to Learn

Ⓛ Traditional Pronunciation

1. Τί τὸ ὄνομα σου ἐστίν? . . (TEE TAH AH-nah-MAH SOO es-teen?). . What is the name of you? (What is your name?)
2. _____ ἐστὶν τὸ ὄνομά μου. (_____ es-TEEN TAH AH-nah-MAH moo). _____ is the name of me. (My name is _____.)
3. Ποῦ ἐστὶν _____; (POO es-TEEN _____?) Where is _____?

Ⓜ Modern Pronunciation

1. Τί τὸ ὄνομά σου ἐστίν; . . (TEE TOH OH-noh-MAH SOO es-teen?) . What is the name of you? (What is your name?)
2. _____ ἐστὶν τὸ ὄνομά μου (_____ es-TEEN TOH OH-noh-MAH moo). _____ is the name for me. (My name is _____).
3. Ποῦ ἐστὶν _____; (POO es-TEEN _____?) Where is _____?

Chapter Song

Making Friends [Track 6(T)/37(M)]

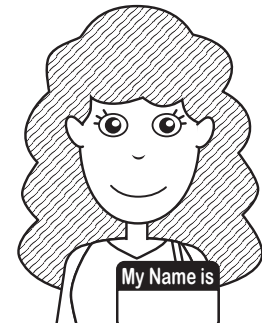
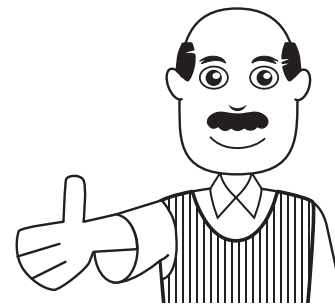
(Student #1 sings the following to another student.)

Τί τὸ ὄνομα σου ἐστίν;
I just want to know your name.

(Student #2 replies with this.)

_____ ἐστὶν τὸ ὄνομα μου.
Now you know my name, you see!

(Students shake hands.)



Chapter Lesson

Ⓛ The Letter Β,β

This week we get to learn the second letter of the Greek alphabet, the letter βήτα (pronounced BAY-tah) (Β,β)! The Greek capital letter Β looks like and sounds like the English capital letter “B.” Notice the little tail on the lower case β!

Ⓜ The Letter Β,β

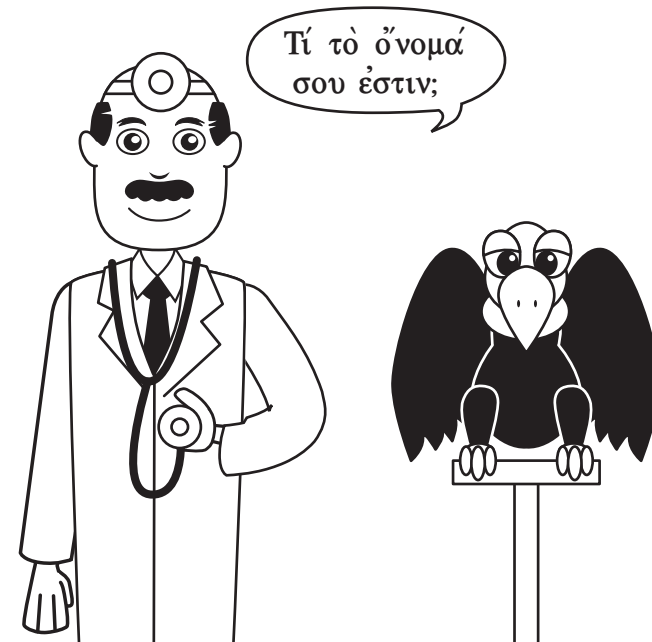
This week we get to learn the second letter of the Greek alphabet, the letter βήτα (pronounced VEE-tah) (Β,β)! The Greek capital letter Β looks like the English capital letter “B” and the lowercase letter β looks just like an English letter “B” with a tail, but they both make a sound like the English letter “V.”

Practice writing the letter Β,β on the lines below, then color the picture of the veterinarian asking the bird his name.



Questions

In English we know that a question is being asked when we see this sign “?” In Greek we know that a question is being asked when we see this sign “;”. What questions have you learned in this chapter? Practice asking the names of other students or your teacher.



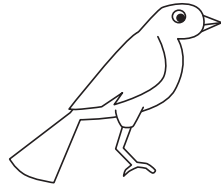
Practice Your Greek

1. Practice writing Α,α and Β,β:



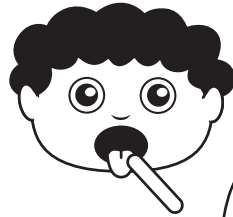
2. Match the pictures to the letters they would start with, then write the letters yourself:

a. β



.....

b. ἄ



.....

c. α



.....

3. Practice pointing to things in your class when your teacher asks where they are in Greek (ποῦ ἐστὶν).

Grow Your English

This week you learned that ὄνομα means “name.” English has a long, funny word that comes from this Greek word: “onomatopoeia.” It means to name something, or make a word based on how the thing sounds. For example, the word “buzz” sounds like the sound a bee makes, and the word “boom” sounds like a boom. Can you think of some other words like this? What sound does a dog make? How about a horse?

Show What You Know

1. When your teacher says the word, write the letter that the word would start with:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

2. Ask your teacher what her name is.

3. Tell her your name.

4. What sign shows a question in Greek? _____

Βίλλ
ἔστιν τὸ
ὄνομα μου.

