

Classical Subjects Creatively Taught

# SONG SCHOOL Greek

Teacher's Edition



Michelle Hahne

*Song School Greek, Teacher's Edition*

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Version 1.0

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## CD TRACK INFO

Traditional	Track Number & Name	Chapter	Page	Time	Modern	Track Number & Name	Chapter	Page	Time
	1. The Letter-Sound Sound-Off	Intro	7	1:12		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. Ὕπνωσο (Farewell) Song	1	14	0:49		34. Ὕπνωσο (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 ὤμοι (Head and Shoulders)	11	71	0:49		46. Κεφαλή καί ὤμοι (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 Teachers and Parents!

We are thrilled that you will be teaching Greek to some younger students. There is a growing interest in teaching Greek around the English-speaking world, and even an interest in teaching it to young children. Why? Well, Greek is recognized as being a foundational language to much of modern learning, particularly science and medicine. It is also the basis for approximately 20% of English vocabulary. Naturally it is the language of many classical works of literature (e.g., Plato, Aristotle, Herodotus, Thucydides to name a few) as well as the language of the Greek New Testament. As well, young children are particularly suited to learning language, and even learning a language like Greek is a delight to a well-taught primary student. This text is designed to create a taste and love for the Greek language that will give the growing student confidence and an abiding interest in the ongoing study of Greek.

*Song School Greek* is a basic introduction to the Greek language and aims to teach students the Greek alphabet, basic de-coding skills, 135 vocabulary words and some conversational Greek. As the title of the book implies, we seek to teach Greek to younger students using both text and song. The album that accompanies the student text contains 30 child-friendly songs that enable students to easily memorize their Greek vocabulary while enjoying a memorable song. There is a song keyed to each chapter in the book.

## Using the DVD

We have included an instructional DVD (bound into the book) for teachers in order to give new teachers of Greek chapter-by-chapter guidance as they prepare and teach their students. We encourage teachers to view the video for each chapter prior to teaching that chapter.

## Pacing and Schedule

Students should be able to go through one chapter a week, on average, easily completing the book within a September to May time frame. There are review chapters built into the text about every five weeks so that students can take a week and lock-in the content of the previous five chapters. The text can normally be mastered by spending about 10-15 minutes per day in the workbook, 4 days per week. You will likely need more time during the first 5-6 chapters (as students are learning the strange, new and fascinating alphabet) than they will during the remaining chapters. It is fine to take an extra week as necessary to study the content of a chapter that might need more time and reinforcement. We encourage you to play the album in the car and around the home so that students learn and reinforce Greek vocabulary throughout the week and not just during “class time.” Most students will do so with delight and learn their vocabulary quite well.

If you would like to spend more time teaching the Greek alphabet, we recommend *The Greek Alphabet Code Cracker*, which is an eight-chapter, creative text dedicated to teaching only the Greek alphabet. *The Greek Alphabet Code Cracker* is not necessary for teaching *Song School Greek*, but may prove to be an enjoyable supplement. Samples of *The Greek Alphabet Code Cracker* are available online at [www.classicalacademicpress.com](http://www.classicalacademicpress.com).



## Traditional or Modern Pronunciation?

Most of the words in *Song School Greek* are from ancient Greek (with a preference for the *koine* or “common” Greek) though we also feature some words from modern Greek. The text and album features both the traditional and modern pronunciations of Greek. The traditional pronunciation is that pronunciation most often used in schools that teach ancient Greek. The modern pronunciation is that system used today by modern Greek speakers. Either pronunciation system is fine. Those interested in eventually learning to speak modern Greek, may want to start with the modern version; those who plan to study ancient Greek in academic settings (while not learning modern Greek) may want to use traditional system. Of course it is possible to become familiar with both, even while emphasizing one.

## A Note About Greek Case Endings/Inflections in Song School Greek

As you may know, Greek has four case endings for all nouns. The endings or inflections tell us how each noun is functioning in a sentence. Once case (the nominative case) indicates that a noun is a subject in the sentence. Another case (the accusative case) indicates that a noun is an object in the sentence. As in English, Greek also has plural forms for nouns. In English we typically add an “s” to show that a noun is plural. Along with the singular form, the Greek plurals for the nominative case are listed in each vocabulary list.

The chapter stories include some Greek words woven into the English text. In most cases we do change the Greek ending to what would be the proper Greek case. This usually means changing the Greek word into an accusative case when it is the object of a verb. This is also true for several of the chapter songs which feature Greek nouns with various endings. For the first half of the book we include a footnote when the endings of Greek nouns change so that students will know why the endings of some words have changed. We are not concerned that students learn accusative endings in this text, but want them to get a sense of how Greek words “inflect” or change their endings. During the last half of the book, these footnotes will disappear, but students should no longer be confused or surprised by these different endings. The various noun endings and their function are taught in our next Greek text, *Greek for Children Primer A* as well any other Greek grammar text.

We hope you thoroughly enjoy using *Song School Greek*. Please don’t hesitate to contact us with questions about the text and album at [info@classicalacademicpress.com](mailto:info@classicalacademicpress.com). Please also check the *Song School Greek* webpage at our website for additional resources and support.

Sincerely,



Christopher A. Perrin, Ph.D.  
Publisher

## 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
<hr/>											
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	/a/	as in father	
B	β	Beta	/b/	as in boy	
Γ	γ	Gamma	/g/	as in got	
Δ	δ	Delta	/d/	as in dog	
E	ε	Epsilon	/e/	as in get	
Z	ζ	Zeta	/dz/	as in cords	
H	η	Eta	/ay/	as in rake	
Θ	θ	Theta	/th/	as in thistle	
I	ι	Iota	/i/	as in pit (if short); /ee/ as in ski (if long)	
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 /ah/ 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	/oo/	as in hoop	
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	/ō/	as in note	

Diphthong	Sound	Example
AI	αι	eye
AY	αυ	owl
EI	ει	make
EY	ευ	yew
OI	οι	oil, boy
OY	ου	boot
YI	υι	queen

\*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
Α α	Alpha	/a/ as in father	ΑΙ αι	eh	pet
Β β	Beta	/v/ as in vowel	ΑΥ αυ	av	oven
Γ γ	Gamma	/h/ as in Ghana	ΕΙ ει	ee	see
Δ δ	Delta	/th/ as in tithe	ΕΥ ευ	ev	Bev
Ε ε	Epsilon	/e/ as in get	ΟΙ οι	ee	see
Ζ ζ	Zeta	/dz/ as in cords	ΟΥ ου	oo	boot
Η η	Eta	/ē/ as in keep	ΥΙ υι	we	queen
Θ θ	Theta	/th/ as in thistle			
Ι ι	Iota	/i/ as in ski (always)			
Κ κ	Kappa	/k/ as in kite			
Λ λ	Lambda	/l/ as in lime			
Μ μ	Mu	/m/ as in math			
Ν ν	Nu	/n/ nose			
Ξ ξ	Xi	/x/ as in oxen			
Ο ο	Omicron	/o/ or /aw/ as in offer			
Π π	Pi	/p/ as in pistol			
Ρ ρ	Rho	/r/ as in rat			
Σ σ,ς*	Sigma	/s/ as in soup			
Τ τ	Tau	/t/ as in tea			
Υ υ	Upsilon	/ē/ as in keep			
Φ φ	Phi	/ph/ as in phone			
Χ 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.

### ① 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.

### ① Greek Alphabet Song [Track 2]

**Aα** (AL-fah), **Bβ** (Bay-tah), **Γγ** (GAH-mah), **Δδ** (DEL-tah),  
**Eε** (EHP-seh-lohn), **Zζ** (ZAY-tah), **Hη** (AY-tah), **Θθ** (THAY-tah),  
**Ιι** (YOH-tah), **Κκ** (KAH-pah), **Λλ** (LAHMB-dah), **Μμ** (MOO),  
**Nν** (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!

### ③ 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**.

### ③ Greek Alphabet Song [Track 33]

**Aα** (AL-fah), **Bβ** (Vee-tah), **Γγ** (GHAH-mah), **Δδ** (THEL-tah),  
**Eε** (EHP-see-lohn), **Zζ** (ZEE-tah), **Hη** (EE-tah), **Θθ** (THEE-tah),  
**Ιι** (YOH-tah), **Κκ** (KAH-pah), **Λλ** (LAHMB-dah), **Μμ** (MEE),  
**Nν** (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.

A A A A a a a a

B B B B β β β β

Γ Γ Γ Γ γ γ γ γ

Δ Δ Δ Δ δ δ δ δ

Ε Ε Ε Ε ε ε ε ε

Ζ Ζ Ζ Ζ ζ ζ ζ ζ

Η Η Η Η η η η η

Θ Θ Θ Θ θ θ θ θ

Ι Ι Ι Ι ι ι ι ι

Κ Κ Κ Κ Κ Κ Κ Κ

Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ Λ

Μ Μ Μ Μ Μ Μ Μ Μ

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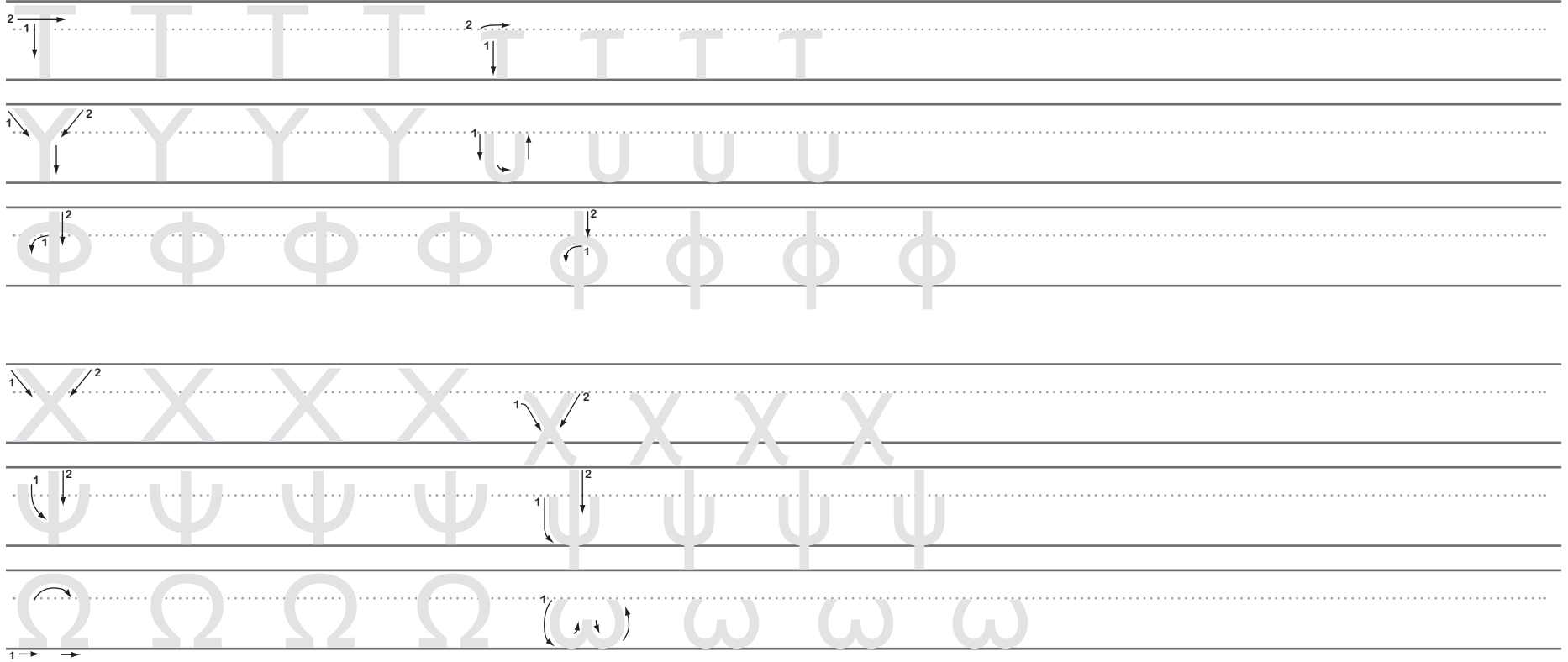
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Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ Σ





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	boat	5. λιψ	lips
2. σατ	sat	6. φαν	fan
3. μωτ	moat	7. θρυ	threw/through
4. νατ	gnat	8. πη	pay (T)/ pea (M)

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	κατ	6. zap	ζαπ
2. ball	βαλλ	7. tap	ταπ
3. go	γω	8. men	μεν
4. dip	διπ	9. tax	ταξ
5. low	λω		

# Greek Alphabet Quiz

1. Write out the Greek alphabet from memory:

The image displays four identical sets of primary writing lines, arranged vertically. Each set is composed of three horizontal lines: a solid top line, a dashed midline, and a solid bottom line, providing a guide for letter height and placement in handwriting practice.

2. What English words do these Greek letters spell?

- |        |             |        |                           |
|--------|-------------|--------|---------------------------|
| a. μαπ | <u>map</u>  | d. τοτ | <u>tot</u>                |
| b. μαψ | <u>maps</u> | e. ταρ | <u>tap</u>                |
| c. ματ | <u>matt</u> | f. τημ | <u>tame (T)/ team (M)</u> |

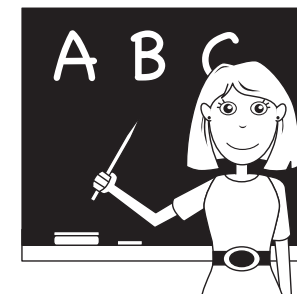
### 3. How would you spell these English words with Greek letters?

- |         |            |          |                          |
|---------|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a. far  | <u>φαρ</u> | f. root  | <u>ρυτ (Τ)/ ρουτ (Μ)</u> |
| b. sip  | <u>σιπ</u> | g. gap   | <u>γαπ</u>               |
| c. nod  | <u>νοδ</u> | h. ring  | <u>ρινγ</u>              |
| d. ton  | <u>τον</u> | i. cloth | <u>κλοθ</u>              |
| e. moat | <u>μωτ</u> | j. pit   | <u>πιτ</u>               |

## 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

### "Ερρωσο (Farewell) Song [Track 3(T)/34(M)]

"Ερρωσο, it's time to go! (Clap!)

Time to go! (Clap!)

Time to go! (Clap!)

"Ερρωσο, it's time to go! (Clap!)

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

"Ερρωσο, it's time to go! (Clap!)

Time to go! (Clap!)

Time to go! (Clap!)

"Ερρωσο, it's time to go! (Clap!)

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

"Ερρωσο, it's time to go! (Clap!)

Time to go! (Clap!)

Time to go! (Clap!)

"Ερρωσο, 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.



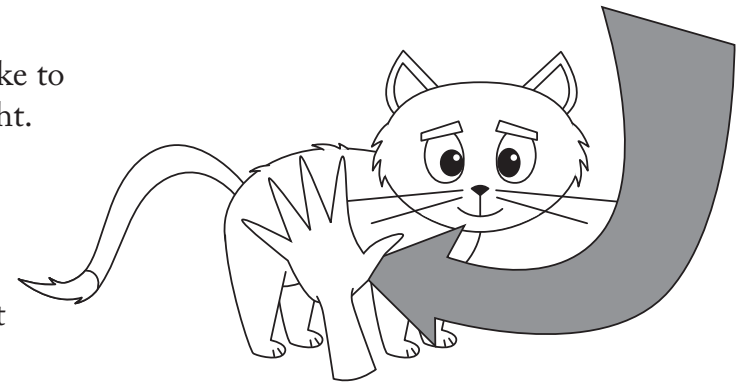
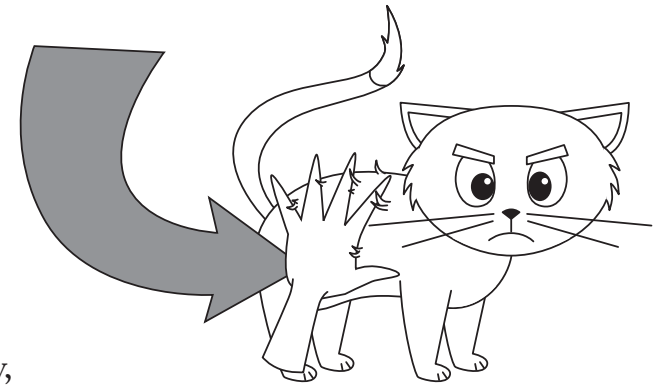
## Chapter Lesson

### ① Breath Marks

Look at the words you are learning this week. Do you see the two small marks over the **ὀ** and the **ῆ**? These are called breathing marks, and they do something special. There are two marks, one like this ‘ and one like this ’. When you see the mark like this ‘, you should make a “h” sound before pronouncing the letter that is below the mark. When you see the mark like this ’, 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 ‘ 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 ’ a smooth breathing mark.



### ①/Ⓜ 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”!



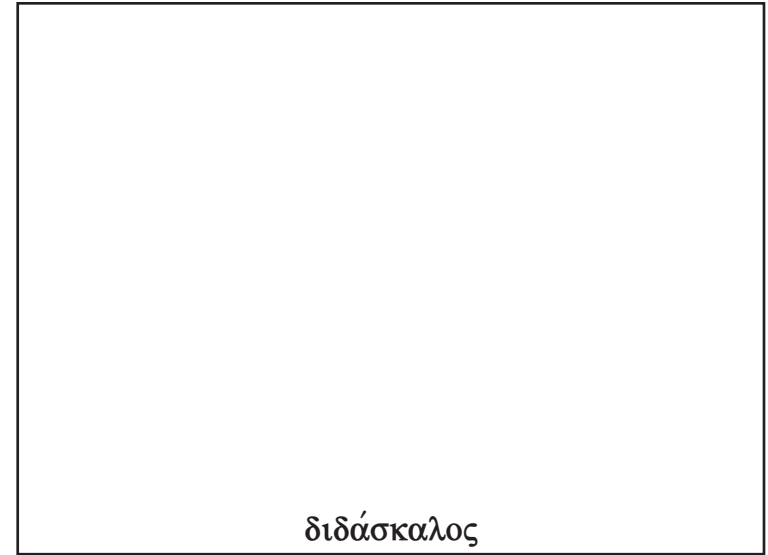
Practice saying “hello” and “goodbye” to each other and to your teacher.

# Practice Your Greek

1. Practice writing Α,α:

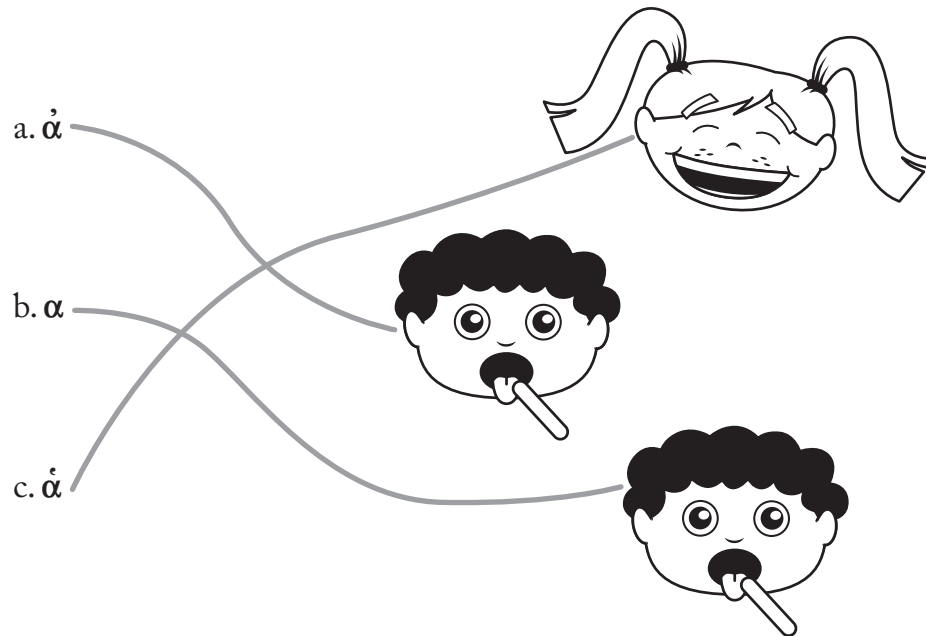


2. Draw a picture of your διδάσκαλος in the box:



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 ᾿ ᾿



## 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 (Έρρωσο)," says Jesus. "Goodbye (Έρρωσθε)," say Peter and John.

## Show What You Know

1. How do you say "hello" in Greek? χαίρε/χαίρετε

2. How do you say "goodbye" in Greek? έρρωσο

3. What is the Greek word for "teacher"? διδάσκαλος

4. What is the Greek word for "student"? μαθητής

5. How do you say "hello" to a friend in Greek? Χαίρε φίλε.

6. Write the first letter of the Greek alphabet (lower and upper case): α, Α

# Chapter 1

Αα Ββ Γγ Δδ Εε Ζζ Ηη Θθ Ιι Κκ Λλ Μμ

## TEACHER'S MATERIALS

### Ⓣ Χαιρε (Greeting) Song (Tune: *Mary Had a Little Lamb*)

CHEYE-reh, CHEYE-reh, dee-DAS-kah-leh (wave), dee-DAS-kah-leh (wave), dee-DAS-kah-leh (wave),  
CHEYE-reh, CHEYE-reh, dee-DAS-ka-leh (wave),  
We're so glad to see you!

CHEYE-reh-teh, CHEYE-reh-teh, mahth-ay-TEYE (wave), mahth-ay-TEYE (wave), mahth-ay-TEYE (wave),  
CHEYE-reh-teh, CHEYE-reh-teh, mahth-ay-TEYE (wave),  
I'm glad to see you too!

CHEYE-reh, CHEYE-reh (shake hands), FEE-leh (shake hands), FEE-leh (shake hands), FEE-leh,  
CHEYE-reh, CHEYE-reh (shake hands) FEE-leh,  
It's good to see you, Friend!

### Ⓜ Χαιρε (Greeting) Song (Tune: *Mary Had a Little Lamb*)

CHEH-reh, CHEH-reh, thee-THAS-kah-leh (wave), thee-THAS-kah-leh (wave), thee-THAS-kah-leh (wave),  
CHEH-reh, CHEH-reh, thee-THAS-kah-leh (wave),  
We're so glad to see you!

CHEH-reh-teh, CHEH-reh-teh, mahth-ee-TEH (wave), mahth-ee-TEH (wave), mahth-ee-TEH (wave),  
CHEH-reh-teh, CHEH-reh-teh, mahth-ee-TEH (wave),  
I'm glad to see you too!

CHEH-reh, CHEH-reh (shake hands), FEE-leh (shake hands), FEE-leh (shake hands), FEE-leh,  
CHEH-reh, CHEH-reh (shake hands) FEE-leh,  
It's good to see you, Friend!

### Greek Alphabet Song (Tune: *Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star / English Alphabet Song*)

#### Breath Marks

The **ὁ** and the **ἡ** that occur in front of some of this week's words are called articles. They indicate that a specific noun is in view. In English we usually translate them as "the." Articles will be discussed in more detail in the coming chapters. For now, you may explain to the student that if he sees **ὁ φίλος** with the **ὁ** he will say "the friend," but if he sees **φίλος** without the **ὁ** he will say just "friend" or "a friend." The rest of the little marks and squiggles (accent marks) may be ignored for now. The student will learn them in other years as he continues to study Greek.

#### Beginning the Alphabet: Α.α

To give students a head start in learning the sounds of the Greek letters, do the following Greek letter sound-off with them. They will be learning a song in the next few weeks, but even as they learn the song, review the sound-off to help them remember the sounds of the Greek alphabet. Depending on the size of your class, you may vary this sound-off to add interest for the students.

- Hold up cards with the various letters on them (they should be in order at this point). Have the entire class shout out the sound each letter makes. As the students learn them better, flip through the cards faster and faster. Time the students to see how fast they can say them. You may even wish to make a chart to record their progress as they get faster and faster. As the year goes on, you may even wish to mix the letters up.
- If you have several students in your class, you may wish to assign each student to certain letters. When their letter comes up, they are responsible to shout out the sound it makes. Mix up their assigned letters periodically so that they learn all of them well.

### ⓘ Greek Alphabet Sound-Off

Αα “ah,” Ββ “b,” Γγ “g,” Δδ “d,” Εε “eh,” Ζζ “z,” Ηη “ay,” Θθ “th,”  
 Ιι “ih,” Κκ “k,” Λλ “l,” Μμ “m,” Νν “n,” Ξξ “ks,” Οο “ah,” Ππ “p,”  
 Ρρ “r,” Σσ “s,” Ττ “t,” Υυ “oo,” Φφ “f,” Χχ “ch,” Ψψ “ps,” Ωω “oh.”  
 This is the Greek (clap) alpha-beta!

### ⓘ Ἐρρωσο (Farewell) Song (Tune: *London Bridge is Falling Down*)

AIR-roh-sah, it’s time to go! (Clap!)  
 Time to go! (Clap!) Time to go! (Clap!)  
 AIR-roh-sah, it’s time to go! (Clap!)  
 Good-bye dee-DAS-kah-leh (wave at teacher!)  
 AIR-roh-sah, it’s time to go! (Clap!)  
 Time to go! (Clap!) Time to go! (Clap!)  
 AIR-roh-sah, it’s time to go! (Clap!)  
 Good-bye, mahth-ay-TEYE (wave at students!)  
 AIR-roh-sah, it’s time to go! (Clap!)  
 Time to go! (Clap!) Time to go! (Clap!)  
 AIR-roh-sah, it’s time to go! (Clap!)  
 Good-bye, FEE-loy (wave at friends!)

### ⓘ Chapter Story

When Jesus was on earth, he was a teacher (διδάσκαλος) (dee-DAS-kah-lahs). He had many students (μαθηταί) (mahth-ay-TEYE). They were called disciples. One of them was named Peter, and one of them was named John. Peter is John’s friend (φίλος) (FEE-lahs), and John is Peter’s friend (φίλος) (FEE-lahs). Hello (Χαίρετε) (CHEYE-reh-teh), Peter and John! One day, Jesus sees Peter and John. “Hello, students (Χαίρετε, μαθηταί) (CHEYE-reh-teh, mahth-ay-TEYE)!” he says. “Hello, Teacher (Χαίρε, Διδάσκαλε) (CHEYE-reh, dee-DAS-kah-leh)!” say Peter and John. Jesus teaches Peter and John many things, but soon it is time to go. “Goodbye (Ἐρρωσο) (AIR-roh-sah),” says Jesus. “Goodbye (Ἐρρωσθε) (AIR-rohs-theh),” say Peter and John.

### Show What You Know

This quiz may be given orally for younger students with less-developed writing skills.

## Chapter 1: TEACHER'S MATERIALS

### Ⓜ Greek Alphabet Sound-Off

Αα “ah,” Ββ “v,” Γγ “gh,” Δδ “th,” Εε “eh,” Ζζ “z,” Ηη “ee,” Θθ “th,”  
 Ιι “ih,” Κκ “k,” Λλ “l,” Μμ “m,” Νν “n,” Ξξ “ks,” Οο “oh,” Ππ “p,”  
 Ρρ “r,” Σσ “s,” Ττ “t,” Υυ “ee,” Φφ “f,” Χχ “ch,” Ψψ “ps,” Ωω “oh.”  
 This is the Greek (clap) alpha-veeta!

### Ⓜ Ἐρρωσο (Farewell) Song (Tune: *London Bridge is Falling Down*)

AIR-roh-soh, it’s time to go! (Clap!)  
 Time to go! (Clap!) Time to go! (Clap!)  
 AIR-roh-soh, it’s time to go! (Clap!)  
 Good-bye thee-THAS-kah-leh (wave at teacher!)  
 AIR-roh-soh, it’s time to go! (Clap!)  
 Time to go! (Clap!) Time to go! (Clap!)  
 AIR-roh-soh, it’s time to go! (Clap!)  
 Good-bye, mahth-ee-TEH (wave at students!)  
 AIR-roh-soh, it’s time to go! (Clap!)  
 Time to go! (Clap!) Time to go! (Clap!)  
 AIR-roh-soh, it’s time to go! (Clap!)  
 Good-bye, FEE-lee (wave at friends!)

### Ⓜ Chapter Story

When Jesus was on earth, he was a teacher (διδάσκαλος) (thee-THAS-kah-lohs). He had many students (μαθηταί) (mahth-ee-TEH). They were called disciples. One of them was named Peter, and one of them was named John. Peter is John’s friend (φίλος) (FEE-lohs), and John is Peter’s friend (φίλος) (FEE-lohs). Hello (Χαίρετε) (CHEH-reh-teh), Peter and John! One day, Jesus sees Peter and John. “Hello, students (Χαίρετε, μαθηταί) (CHEH-reh-teh, mahth-ee-TEH)!” he says. “Hello, Teacher (Χαίρε, Διδάσκαλε) (CHEH-reh, thee-THAS-kah-leh)!” say Peter and John. Jesus teaches Peter and John many things, but soon it is time to go. “Goodbye (Ἐρρωσο) (AIR-roh-soh),” says Jesus. “Goodbye (Ἐρρωσθε) (AIR-rohs-theh),” say Peter and John.



# Chapter 2

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

### Words to Learn

#### ① 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)]

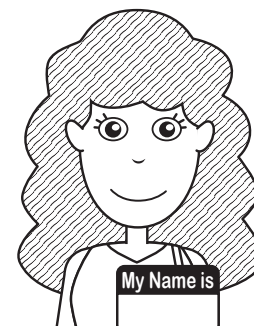
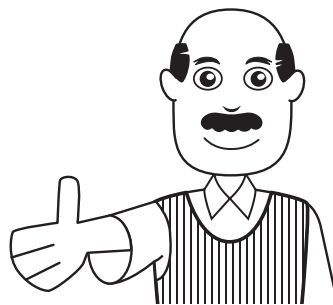
(Student #1 sings the following to another student.)

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.

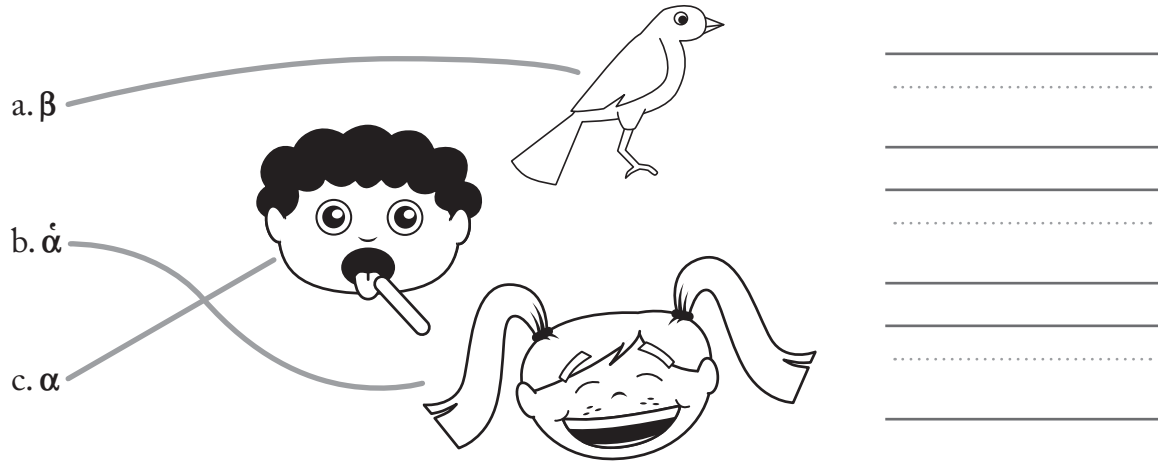


## Practice Your Greek

1. Practice writing A,α and B,β:



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



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. \_\_\_\_\_ β \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_ α \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_ β \_\_\_\_\_

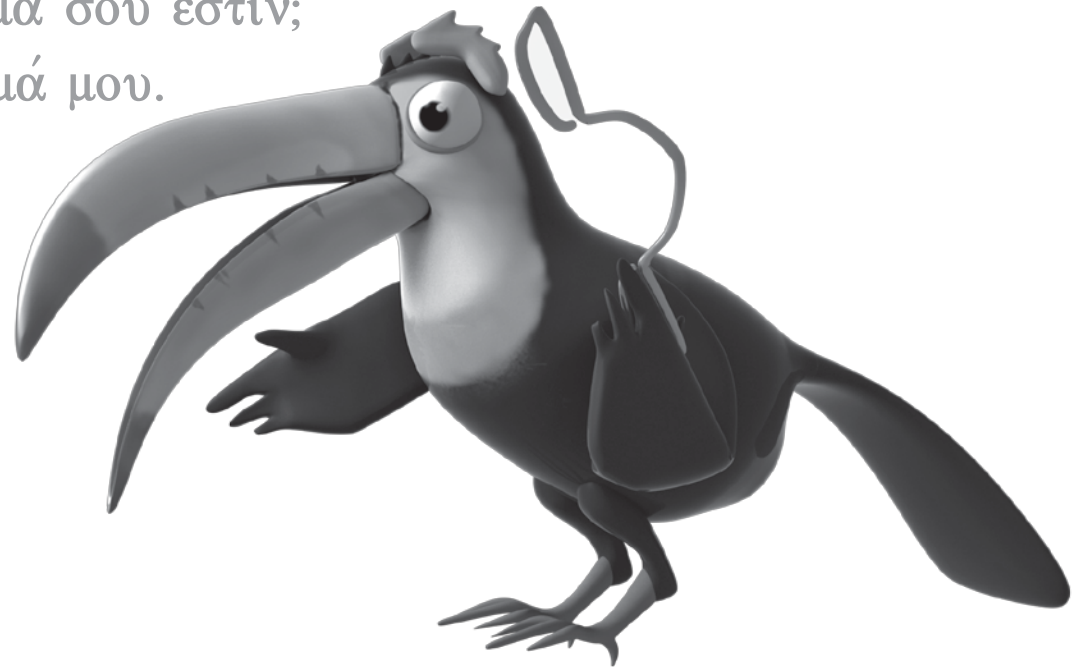
d. \_\_\_\_\_ α \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_ β \_\_\_\_\_

2. Ask your teacher what her name is. Τί τὸ ὄνομα σου ἐστίν;

3. Tell her your name. \_\_\_\_\_ ἐστὶν τὸ ὄνομά μου.

4. What sign shows a question in Greek? \_\_\_\_\_;



# Chapter 2

Αα Ββ Γγ Δδ Εε Ζζ Ηη Θθ Ιι Κκ Λλ Μμ

## TEACHER'S MATERIALS

### Words to Learn

Look at this chapter's phrases. This week we will learn not just words by themselves, but words as they fit together to make some phrases. Do you see anything strange at the end of phrase number 1 and 2? Yes! There is a funny mark there, isn't there? It looks like this “;”. In Greek, this sign is the same as the question mark, “?”, in English. So whenever you see a “;” in Greek you know that whatever comes before it is a question.

### Making Friends

This week's song may be omitted if students require more time reviewing the songs in the past chapter. It is important that the alphabet song at least be reviewed this week as the students begin to become familiar with the Greek alphabet. As time allows, review last week's other songs as well!

Here are the literal translations of the Greek phrases: **Τί τὸ ὄνομα σου ἐστίν;** \_\_\_\_\_ **ἐστὶν τὸ ὄνομά μου.**  
What the name of you is? \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of me.

**ἐστίν** appears with a final **v** before a word that begins with a vowel, otherwise it is spelled **ἐστί**.

#### **Ⓢ** Making Friends (Tune: *Hush, Little Baby*)

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

TEE TAH AH-nah-MAH SOO es-teen,  
I just want to know your name.

(Student #2 replies with this.)

\_\_\_\_\_ es-TEEN TAH AH-nah-MAH moo,  
Now you know my name, you see!

(Students shake hands.)

#### **Ⓜ** Making Friends (Tune: *Hush, Little Baby*)

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

TEE TOH OH-noh-MAH SOO es-teen,  
I just want to know your name.

(Student #2 replies with this.)

\_\_\_\_\_ es-TEEN TOH OH-noh-MAH moo,  
Now you know my name, you see!

(Students shake hands.)

### The Letter B,β

This is a good place to begin teaching the following pronunciation song for the Greek Alphabet. The full text of the song is on page 211, and this verse is introduced in chapter 5.

#### **Ⓢ** Greek Letter Sounds Song

Ἄλφα (AL-fah) “ah” and βῆτα (BAY-tah) “b,”  
Γάμα (GAH-mah) “g” and δέλτα (DEL-tah) “d,”  
These are the first four letters of Greek,  
And the sounds that (clap) they make!

#### **Ⓜ** Greek Letter Sounds Song

Ἄλφα (AL-fah) “ah” and βῆτα (VEE-tah) “v,”  
γάμα (GHAH-mah) “gh” and δέλτα (THEL-tah) “th,”  
These are the first four letters of Greek,  
And the sounds that (clap) they make!

### Show What You Know

1. The teacher should say the following words as the student writes down the Greek letter with which that word would begin:

**Ⓢ** a. boy    b. ah-choo!    c. bear    d. aahhh...    e. book

**Ⓜ** a. vulture    b. ah-choo!    c. veterinarian    d. aahhh...    e. violin