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F–10 AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM: Classical Greek language support resource

Introduction

This Classical Greek Language resource was developed to support teachers as they plan teaching and learning programs to implement the Australian Curriculum: Classical Greek. It is optional and includes illustrative examples and suggestions for a sequential development of language structures and features.

Content is presented in 2 broad levels – beginner/intermediate and intermediate/advanced – and is independent of the year bands and the time spent on task. Teachers can use suggestions in the resource to assist their planning of programs based on the AC: Classical Greek. The resource may assist teachers to meet the diverse language needs and learning backgrounds of students at different entry points into second-language learning.

For example:

* a Year 9 student is learning Classical Greek for the first time. The teacher can use the cognitive demand of the Years 9 and 10 curriculum achievement standards and content descriptions, supported by the beginner/intermediate language structures and features to cater for the linguistic needs of the student.

This resource provides language structures and features that are neither exhaustive nor mutually exclusive. The 2 levels demonstrate how a particular structure or feature could be developed at different stages of a continuum of second-language learning.

Language structures and features

Table 1 begins with ‘Conventions of phonological and orthographic systems’ followed by structures and features organised in alphabetical order.

Table 1: Language structures and features

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Language structures and features** | | |
| Conventions of phonological and orthographic systems | **Beginner/Intermediate** | **Intermediate/Advanced** |
| letters, sounds and pronunciation   * Greek alphabet in lower and upper case, including final sigma, matching letter to sound, for example, *δ=d, γ=g* * diphthongs, double consonants and aspirated consonants, for example, *αι, γγ, ψ, ξ, θ, χ, φ* * diacritical marks to show aspiration and iota subscript, for example, *ἡ ὁδός, τῇ ὁδῷ* * the standard system of transliteration of Greek into English letters, for example, *δ=d, χ=ch*, *ψ=ps* * punctuation conventions for example, the use of the semicolon as question mark in Classical Greek, or a raised dot above the line to indicate a short pause | **reading aloud and performing**   * stress, intonation, tone and emphasis to create effect * sound and spelling changes, for example, those that occur when stops (*β/π/φ, τ/δ/θ/ζ, κ/γ/χ*) are followed by sigma, for example, *σπεύδω/ἔσπευσα, πέμπω/ἔπεμψα, διώκω/ἐδίωξα* * diacritical marks for accentuation to distinguish between words with the same spelling, for example, interrogative and indefinite pronouns such as *τις* and *τίς*, or verbs such as *πονεῖ* and *πόνει* * component parts of compound words involving transfer of aspirates, for example, *κατά+ἵστημι=καθίστημι* * non-Attic versions of common words, for example, *θάλασσα (θάλαττα)*, *ἐς (εἰς), μάτηρ (μήτηρ)* * crasis and elision, for example, *κἀγαθοί=καὶ ἀγαθοί, τἄλλα=τὰ ἄλλα* * iota subscript is given in the upper case when reading Classical Greek inscriptions, for example, *ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ Ο ΣΟΦΩΤΑΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΘΕΟΝ ΠΙΘΗΚΟΣ ΦΑΝΕΙΤΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΣΟΦΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΛΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΠΑΣΙΝ* |
| Adjectives | declension forms, agreement and position of adjectives   * the three declensions of regular adjectives, for example, *καλός, ῥᾴδιος, σώφρων* * common irregular adjectives, for example, *μέγας/μεγάλη/μέγα, πολύς/πολλή/πολύ, πᾶς/πᾶσα/πᾶν* * agreement between adjectives and nouns in number, gender and case, for example, *ἠ μακρὰ ὁδός, τοῦ ἀληθοῦς λόγου* * attributive and predicative position of the adjective to vary meaning, for example, *ἡ καλή οἰκία/ἡ οἰκία ἡ καλή* (attributive) *καλή ἡ οἰκία / ἡ οἰκία καλή* (predicative) * comparative and superlative degrees of regular adjectives, for example, *ἀνδρεῖος, ἀνδρειότερος, ἀνδρειότατος* | more complex adjectives   * comparative and superlative degrees of common irregular adjectives, for example,   ἀγαθός*/ἀμείνων/ἄριστος, ἀγαθός/βελτίων/βέλτιστος, ἀγαθός/κρείττων/κράτιστος*  *κακός/κακίων/κάκιστος, κακός/χείρων/χείριστος*  *καλός/καλλίων/κάλλιστος*  *μέγας/μείζων/μέγιστος*  *πολύς/πλείων/πλεῖστος*   * indefinite adjective *τις* with nouns to supply the meaning of the indefinite article in English * verbal adjective in *έος*, for example, *οὐ λεκτέοι εἰσὶν οἱ λόγοι* |
| Adverbs | formation of adverbs   * positive, comparative and superlative adverbs formed from adjectives, for example, *ἀληθῶς/ἀληθέστερον/ἀληθέστατα* | **use of irregular adverbs**   * irregular positive, comparative and superlative adverbs, for example,   *εὖ /ἄμεινον/ἄριστα, εὖ /βέλτιον/βέλτιστα, εὖ /κρείττον/κράτιστα*  *κακῶς/κάκιον/κάκιστα, κακῶς/χείρον/χείριστα*  *καλῶς/κάλλιον/κάλλιστα*  *πολύ/πλέιον/πλεῖστα*  *μάλα, μᾶλλον, μάλιστα* |
| Affixes | **prefixes and suffixes**   * prefixes such as *κατά, πρός, ἐπί, παρά* * suffixessuch as *ῶς, -νε, -μεν,* for example, *καταπίπτει πρὸς τὴν γῆν* and *ἆρα ἀληθῶς ἑορτὴν ποιοῦσιν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι* |  |
| Articles | **definite articles**   * definite article to identify the number, gender and case of nouns, for example**,** *αἱ ὁδοί, τούς δικαστάς* * position of article to indicate attributive or predicative function of adjective, for example, *ἡ οἰκία ἡ καλή* | indefinite pronoun or adjective   * *τίς, τί* (a certain, some, any) can function as an indefinite article and mean ‘a’ or ‘an’ |
| Conjunctions | commonly used conjunctions   * conjunctions, for example, *καί, τε, ἀλλά, μέν ... δέ, ἤ ... ἤ, γάρ, οὔτε ... οὔτε, εἰ, καίπερ, ἵνα,ὅτι, ἤ* | **use in complex sentences**   * conjunctions such as *ὅπως, εἰ, ἐὰν, ὡς, ὥστε* in complex sentences to extend, elaborate and explain ideas, for example, *ἐν τῷ ἄστει μενῶ ὡς τὰς τραγῳδίας θεασόμενος* and *εἰ ὁ Φίλιππος τοῦτο εἶπεν, ἐψεύδετο.* |
| Interrogatives | commonly used interrogatives   * interrogative adverbs, for example, *τί, ποῦ, πότε, πῶς* | additional forms of interrogatives   * interrogative adverbs such as *πόθεν, ποῖ, πῇ, ὁπόθεν,* for example, *ὁ Κύκλωψ τὸν Ὀδυσσέα ἐρωτᾷ πόθεν ἥκει* and *ποῖ πορεύεται ὁ βασιλεύς;* |
| Nouns | forms of nouns   * the three declensions of nouns and adjectives, including variants: * first declension, for example, *ἡ κρήνη, ἡ οἰκία, ἡ θάλαττα, ὁ δεσπότης, ὁ νεανίας* * second declension, for example, *ὁ ἀγρός, ἡ νῆσος, τὸ δένδρον* * third declension, for example, *ὁ φύλαξ, τὸ ὂνομα, ὁ ἀνήρ, ἡ τριήρης, ἡ πόλις, ὁ βασιλεύς, τὸ τεῖχος* * common irregular nouns, for example, *ἠ ναῦς, ὀ βοῦς*   **case usage**   * functions of the nominative, vocative, accusative, genitive and dative cases of nouns, for example, *ὁ νεανίας* (nominative subject), *(ὦ) ἄνθρωπε, (ὦ) γύναι, (ὦ) φυτόν* (vocative), *τὸν* *δεσπότην* (accusative object), *τῶν πολιτῶν πολλοί* (partitive genitive), *τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ* (dative of time when) |  |
| Νumbers | cardinal and ordinal numbers   * cardinal numbers, for example, *εἷς, μία, ἕν, δύο, τρεῖς, τρία* * ordinal numbers, for example, *πρῶτος, δεύτερος, τρίτος* |  |
| Particles | **types of particles**   * interrogative, negative, emphatic, temporal, adversative, coordinating, concessive particles, for example, *ἆρα, γάρ, δέ, μέντοι, τοι, τοιγάρ, δήπου, οὐ, μή, δή, γε, δῆτα, ἅμα, αὖ, οὖν* |  |
| Prepositions | prepositions and case   * prepositions with the accusative, genitive and dative cases, for example*, ἀπό, διά, εἰς, ἐκ, ἐπί, κατά, πρός, σύν, περί, ὑπό* * changes in meaning when the same preposition is used with different cases, for example, *μετά τῶν ἑταίρων*=with, *μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον*=after |  |
| Pronouns | commonly used pronouns   * personal, for example, *ἐγώ/σύ, ἡμεῖς/ὑμεῖς* * interrogative, for example, *τίς/τί* * indefinite, for example, *τις/τι* * demonstrative, for example, *οὗτος/αὕτη/τοῦτο* * relative pronouns, for example, *ὅς/ἥ/ὅ* | additional pronouns   * definite pronouns, for example, *ὅσπερ* * indefinite relative pronouns, for example, *ὅστις, ὅσοι* * relative pronouns, for example, *οἷος, ὁποῖος* |
| Sentence structures | commonly used sentence structures   * varying word order structures such as: * subject+linking verb+complement, for example, *ὁ αὐτουργός ἐστιν ἰσχυρός* and *μικρὸς ἐστιν ὁ ἀγρός;* * subject+verb+prepositional phrase, for example, *ὁ Δικαιόπολις ἐκβαίνει ἐκ τοῦ οἴκου* * subject+verb+object, for example, *ὁ αὐτουργός ἐλαύνει τούς βοῦς* * subject+object+verb, for example, *ὁ δοῦλος τὸ ἄροτρον φέρει* * verb+subject, for example, *καταδύνει ὁ ἥλιος* * participial clauses, for example, *ὁ δοῦλος οὐ παύεται ἐργαζόμενος* and *ἡ κύων ἡ τὸν λύκον φοβουμένη ἀποφεύγει* * positive and negative commands, for example*, σπεῦδε πρὸς τὸν ἀγρόν, μὴ κάθευδε* * questions, for example*, ἆρα πάντας τοὺς ἑταίρους σῴζει ὁ Ὀδυσσεύς;* * relative clauses, for example*, οἰ ἔμποροι, οἳ ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ νηῖ ἔπλεον, τὰ κύματα οὐκ ἐφοβοῦντο* * causal clauses, for example, *Ἀθηναῖοι ἐνόμιζον ἡσσᾶσθαι, ὅτι οὐ πολύ ἐνίκων* * temporal clauses, for example*, ἐπεὶ εἰς τὸ ἄστυ ἀφικόμεθα ...* * concessive clauses, for example, *ὁ παῖς καίπερ τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς χειρὸς ἐχόμενος ἔπταισε* * result clauses, for example, *οὕτω δὲ ταχέως τρέχουσιν ὥστε δι’ ὀλίγου οὐ δυνατόν ἐστιν ὁρᾶν οὔτε τὸν κύνα οὔτε τὸν λαγών* * simple indirect statement, for example, *ἡ μήτηρ λέγει ὅτι οἱ παῖδες μἀλα ἀνδρεῖοι εἰσι* | **more complex sentence and mood structures**   * structure and use of indirect statements with *ὅτι,* the infinitive or the participle, for example, *ὁ ἄγγελος εἶπεν ὅτι οἱ πολέμιοι ἤδη προσχωροῦσιν/ὁ πάτηρ ἔφη ἀνάγκην εἶναι οἴκαδε ἐπανιέναι/οἱ παῖδες εἶδον λύκον μέγαν πρὸς τὴν οἰκίαν προσιόντα* * structure and use of indefinite clauses, for example, *ὅστις ἄν ἔξω τῶν τῆς πόλεως ὁρῶν εὑρεθῇ, ἐν κινδύνῳ μεγάλῳ ἔσται/ἐπειδὰν γένηται ἡ πανήγυρις, πάντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν σπεύδουσιν* * use of the subjunctive mood in: * exhortations, for example, *ταχέως ἵωμεν* * deliberations, for example, *τί ποιῶμεν;* * prohibitions, for example, *μὴ δέξησθε τὰ δῶρα* * purpose clauses, for example, *οἱ στρατιῶται φεύγουσιν ἵνα μὴ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ληφθῶσιν* * clauses of fearing, for example, *φοβοῦμαι μὴ ὁ δεσπότης οὐκ ἐθέλῃ παῦσαι τὸν πόνον* * use of the optative mood in: * wishes, for example, *εἴθε τὴν πατρίδα σῴζοιμεν* * potential clauses, for example, *βουλοίμεθα ἄν τοῦ ἀοιδοῦ ἀκούειν* * indirect questions, for example*, ὁ Κροῖσος ἐρωτᾷ τίνα δεύτερον μετ’ἐκεῖνον ὀλβιώτατον εἶδε* * indirect statements, for example*, ἔδειξεν ὁ θεός ὅτι ἄμεινόν εἴη ἀνθρώπῳ τεθνάναι μᾶλλον ἢ ζῆν* * the accusative absolute and genitive absolute, for example, *ἡμέρας γενομένης, ἔδοξεν ταῖς κόραις πρὸς τὴν κρήνην βαίνειν* and *δέον τὴν πόλιν ἀμύνεσθαι, οἱ ἄνδρες τὰ ὅπλα ἔφερον* * conditional clauses, for example, *ἐὰν τῷ δημαγωγῷ πιστεύῃς, μῶρος εἶ/ἐὰν τὸν δοῦλον καλέσῃς, βραδέως ἀφίξεται/εἰ ὁ παῖς τοῦτο ἐποίησεν, ἐδέξατο ἄν τον ἔπαινον* * indefinite clauses, for example, *ὅστις ἄν ἔξω τῶν τῆς πόλεως ὁρῶν εὑρεθῇ, ἐν κινδύνῳ μεγάλῳ ἔσται/ἐπειδὰν γένηται ἡ πανήγυρις, πάντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν σπεύδουσιν* |
| Verbs | tenses and conjugations   * variable endings to indicate person and number, for example, *φέρω, φέρουσιν* * present, future, imperfect and aorist tenses, active and middle οf -ω verbs, contract verbs in *-εω/-αω*, for example, *λύω/λύομαι, φιλῶ/φιλοῦμαι, τιμῶ/τιμῶμαι* * imperative in the present and aorist tenses, active and middle, for example, *σπεῦδε/σπεῦσον* * infinitive and participles, active and middle, in the present, future and aorist tenses, for example, *παύειν/παύων, παύσειν/παύσων, παῦσαι/παύσας* * irregular verb ‘to be’ in the present, future and imperfect tenses *εἰμἰ/ἔσομαι/ἦν* * irregular verbs such as *φημί, εἶμι* * impersonal verbs, for example, *ἔξεστι(ν), δεῖ, δοκεῖ, χρή* | **conjugation of more complex tenses and moods**   * perfect and pluperfect tenses, active and middle, indicative, imperative and infinitive forms of -*ω* verbs, contract verbs in -*εω/-αω*, for example, *εἴρηκα/εἴρημαι, ἑόρακα/ἑώραμαι, δεδήλωκα, ἠλευθέρωκα* * *-μι* verbs in all tenses and voices, imperative and infinitive forms, for example, *δίδωμι, τίθημι, ἵστημι, ἵημι, δείκνυμι* * common irregular verbs, for example, *oἶδα, ἒοικα* * forms of the subjunctive mood, for example, *ἵωμεν, ληφθῶσιν, ἐθέλῃ* * forms of the optative mood, for example*, σῴζοιμεν, βουλοίμεθα* * the articular infinitive, for example, *ἀγαθὸς εἰς τὸ λέγειν τε καὶ πράττειν* * verbs that take supplementary participles, for example, *ἔτυχον παροῦσαι αἱ γυναῖκες, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐφαίνοντο οὐ βουλόμενοι ἀγορεύειν* |