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# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

[F–10 AUSTRALIAN CURRICULUM: Classical Greek language support resource 3](#_Toc142387920)

[Introduction 3](#_Toc142387921)

[Language structures and features 4](#_Toc142387922)

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*
 |