



LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG)
Qualification Handbook

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Table of Contents

1. About LanguageCert	3
2. Purpose of the LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) Qualification Handbook	4
3. Introduction to LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) Qualification	4
3.1 Aim of the LTCG Qualification	4
3.2 Who is the LTCG Qualification for?	4
3.3 Entry Requirements	5
3.4 Guided Learning Hours (GLH) and Total Qualification Time (TQT)	5
3.5 Skills Tested	5
3.6 'Can Do' Level Descriptors	6
4. Overview of Scoring	7
5. Results, Reports and Certificates	8
6. The LTCG Qualification Titles	8
7. The LTCG Qualification Formats	8
8. Advantages of the LTCG Qualification	9
9. The LTCG Test Structure	10
9.1 Overview	10
9.2 The Reading Component	10
9.2.1 <i>Description of Task Types</i>	10
10. Syllabus	13
10.1 Introduction	13
10.2 Topics	13
10.3 Word List	15
10.4 Grammar	29
11. Reasonable Adjustments and Special Considerations	40
11.1 Policy Overview	40
11.2 Reasonable Adjustments	40
11.3 Special Considerations	40
12. Support and Resources	42

1. About LanguageCert

LanguageCert is a business name of PeopleCert Qualifications Ltd, UK company number 0962026, subsidiary of PeopleCert Group (PeopleCert).

LanguageCert is an awarding organisation regulated by Ofqual and offers language qualifications that are globally recognised and aligned to the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR). LanguageCert delivers language qualifications through a network of approved test centres worldwide.

LanguageCert combines language qualification heritage with unparalleled exam administration systems and processes and excellent customer service. For the dissemination and delivery of high-quality language qualifications, LanguageCert relies on the capabilities and systems developed and deployed by its sister companies within PeopleCert.

About PeopleCert

Established in 2000, PeopleCert is one of the leading players in the global certification industry, partnering with educational institutions, multinational organisations and governmental bodies for the development and management of globally recognised qualifications and the delivery of their related exams.

Equal opportunities

PeopleCert fully supports the principle of equal opportunities and is committed to satisfying this principle in all its activities and published material.

The aim of LanguageCert is to produce assessments that are based solely on the requirements of the qualification, and that do not discriminate against any group of learners. No group of learners should be put at a disadvantage by encountering questions or tests which are biased or might cause offence. Assessment material should not discriminate against any group on the grounds of culture, gender, age, disability, ethnic background, nationality, religion and belief, marital status, gender identification, social class, or employment status.

Please refer to LanguageCert's "Equality and Diversity Policy", on the LanguageCert website, www.languagecert.org

2. Purpose of the LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) Qualification Handbook

The LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) qualification handbook provides a comprehensive introduction to the suite of LTCG qualifications and their associated examinations. It also serves as a reference point for test centres, teachers, candidates, and other stakeholders involved in the delivery of the LTCG exams.

3. Introduction to the LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) Qualification

3.1 Aim of the LTCG Qualification

The aim of the LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) qualification is to assess a test taker's ability to understand and use the Classical Greek language in alignment with the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR). The LTCG qualification is suitable for young people or adults who intend to apply for higher or further education, or professional employment and training programmes. It also aims to provide a valid and accurate assessment of candidates' reading and language use skills at each level.

3.2 Who is the LTCG qualification for?

The LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) qualification is suitable for:

Learners of Classical Greek who:

- wish to acquire an internationally recognised certification of their Classical Greek language competence
- wish to provide current or potential employers with information as to their Classical Greek language level
- wish to master the Classical Greek language and monitor their own progress
- wish to undertake a course of study at a university or college and require evidence of their Classical Greek knowledge

Universities and Colleges that:

- need to establish the Classical Greek language level of students to evaluate their ability to follow their chosen course of study
- wish to offer students a test which will provide them with widely recognised certification of their Classical Greek language knowledge
- require an externally recognised certification as part of their matriculation or graduation process

3.3 Entry Requirements

There are no entry requirements for any test taker prior to taking their LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) qualification. However, it is important that Test Centres offer test takers the most appropriate LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) qualification, depending on each candidate's ability and individual needs.

There is no minimum age recommended, however the exam has been designed for adults that have attended relevant courses or young underage candidates who have attended similar courses.

3.4 Guided Learning Hours (GLH) and Total Qualification Time (TQT)

Guided Learning Hours (GLH) is the number of hours that a centre or other provider of education or training delivering the qualification might need to provide. Guided learning means activities, such as lessons, tutorials, online instruction, supervised study and giving feedback on performance, that directly involve teachers and assessors in teaching, supervising and invigilating learners. As a learner advances up the levels, the number of hours to attain each level increases, this being evidence of the continual nature of language learning.

For the LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) qualification, LanguageCert specifies a total number of hours – stated as Total Qualification Time (TQT) – that it is estimated learners will require to complete and show achievement for the qualification.

LanguageCert Level	Qualification Title	Guided Learning Hours (GLH)	Total Qualification Time (TQT)
A1	LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (A1) (Reading & Language Use)	100 hours	160 hours
A2	LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (A2) (Reading & Language Use)	120 hours	200 hours

Please note that the above figures are estimates of numbers of hours a learner is reasonably likely to undertake with reference to each respective level of the qualification, not cumulative estimates across the two levels.

LanguageCert liaises with its test centres and users to ensure that appropriate and consistent numbers of study hours are assigned to its qualifications.

3.5 Skills tested

The LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) suite consists of reliable and valid tests of Classical Greek that use a variety of tasks to assess a test taker's reading and language use skills along with their awareness of lexicogrammatical structures.

Reading

Test takers are required to read short or long texts on general topics. The reading component assesses test takers' ability to understand the main idea of a text or to look for specific information or line of argument.

Language Use

Language use is also tested with various items that mainly assess test takers' awareness of lexico-grammatical structures. The test taker is given the ability to recognise and utilise correctly grammatical and syntactical forms.

Both test components contribute to a profile which defines the test taker's overall language ability at each level.

3.6 'Can Do' level descriptors

LanguageCert specifications of what learners can actually do at each level (A1, A2) in the Classical Greek language are described below.

LTCG and CEFR Levels	Descriptors
A1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can recognise familiar words and very basic phrases in short texts.• Can understand simple information if there is visual support.• Can understand very simple sentences on familiar topics and obtain information from texts.• Can read short simple texts and understand simple information.• Can get an idea of the content of simpler informational material and short simple descriptions.• Can control a few simple grammatical structures and syntax patterns in a learnt repertoire.• Can reproduce a limited range of sounds as well as the stress on simple, familiar words and phrases correctly.• Can use basic punctuation (e.g. full stops, question marks).
A2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can recognise high-frequency words and words with common spelling patterns on familiar topics.• Can understand the main points and locate specific information in short simple texts on familiar matters.• Can work out the probable meaning of unknown words from the context.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can understand the main information in short and simple descriptions. • Can understand texts describing people, places, everyday life, and culture, etc., provided that they are written in simple language. • Can understand short narratives and descriptions if written in simple words. • Can control simple grammatical structures and syntactical patterns in a learnt repertoire. • Can recognise and reproduce sounds in the target language correctly.
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4. Overview of scoring

The LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) examinations are stringently assessed against the criteria as detailed in the Syllabus (*see section 10 of this handbook*). The overall performance is calculated by adding the scores achieved in all parts as the weighting of all parts is equal.

With the completion of a paper-based version of the LTCG test, the test taker receives a score within a scale from 0 – 100 and a ‘Statement of Results’ stating an overall score they have achieved.

LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG)				
LTCG Parts	Raw Marks	Total Maximum Raw Marks	Scaled Score	Total Maximum Scaled Score
Part 1	10	40	25	100
Part 2	10		25	
Part 3	10		25	
Part 4	10		25	

Grades	
High Pass	75-100 out of 100
Pass	50-74 out of 100
Fail	0-49 out of 100

5. Results, Reports and Certificates

For the LTCG computer-based exam, provisional results will be available on screen upon completion of the test. Official results (i.e. Statement of Results and e-Certificate) for both computer-based and paper-based exams will be available online within a few business days from the date of the exam.

Hard copy certificates will be issued following the official announcement of the results.

The LTCG certificate has life-long validity. No surveillance or recertification is required for the candidate to keep their certificates.

6. The LTCG qualification titles

The table below outlines the names and qualification titles for the two levels of the LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTGG) qualification.

LanguageCert level	Qualification Title
A1	LanguageCert Certificate in Classical Greek (A1) (Reading & Language Use)
A2	LanguageCert Certificate in Classical Greek (A2) (Reading & Language Use)

The full qualification titles identify the level of each qualification inclusive of the LanguageCert levels.

The name of each examination and appropriate LanguageCert Level appear below the title on each certificate.

7. The LTCG qualification formats

The LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) suite comprises two levels of Classical Greek language ability:

- A1
- A2

and is available in two different formats:

- Paper-based test
- Compute-based test

The LTCG paper-based and computer-based suite assesses candidates' reading and language use. The LTCG A1 test is ideal for candidates who need proof of a lower level of knowledge in the Classical Greek language, or absolute beginners who need to monitor their progress as they go. The LTCG A2 test is suitable for candidates who aim for a higher level of acquisition and development of the Classical Greek language.

8. Advantages of the LTCG qualification

Flexible Examination Dates

LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) tests are available on demand to approved Test Centres or via Online Proctoring services.

Flexibility of exam format

Test takers have the choice to take the LTCG exam either in a paper-based or in a computer-based format according to their needs and schedule.

Results and Certificates

For the LTCG computer-based exam, provisional results will be available on screen upon completion of the test. Official results (i.e. Statement of Results and e-Certificate) for both computer-based and paper-based exams will be available online within a few business days from the date of the exam. Hard copy certificates will be issued and shipped to test takers and test centres following the official announcement of the results.

Relevance

The tasks are sufficiently universal to suit all language learning styles and preparation methods. All efforts are made to minimise bias, including statistical analysis methods.

9. The LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) test structure

9.1 Overview

The chart below shows the structure of the LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) qualification and the duration of each associated examination. All examinations test Reading and Language Use.

Tests	LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) Paper-Based Tests		
	Components	Duration	Structure
A1	Reading and Language Use	60 mins	4 parts / 40 items
A2	Reading and Language Use	80 mins	4 parts / 40 items

9.2 The Reading component

LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) is an international Classical Greek test, and it is intended that there will be a mix of provenance of input texts in test materials (i.e. epic poetry, lyric poetry, historiography, philosophy etc.)

The Reading and Language Use component of the LTCG exam consists of four task types.

9.2.1 Description of task types

Task type 1 – Picture-word matching

Task focus	This task assesses the ability to understand the meaning of simple words, by relating them to images.
Task type and format	Test takers look at images and choose the option that best describes each image.
No. of questions	Ten (10) images and ten (10) one-word options to be matched
Scores	A maximum of ten (10) points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
Language focus per level	N/A

Task appears in	Task type 1: LTCG A1 LTCG A2
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Task type 2 – True/False statements according to given image

Task focus	This task assesses test takers’ awareness of vocabulary, collocations, lexico-grammatical structures, and sentence level comprehension.
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Task type and format	Test takers look at an image and decide whether the statements are True or False according to the image.
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No. of questions	Ten (10) short statements in both LTCG A1 and LTCG A2 tests.
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Scores	A maximum of ten (10) points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
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Language focus per level	N/A
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Task appears in	LTCG A1 LTCG A2
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Task type 3 – Multiple choice cloze

Task focus	This task assesses test takers’ awareness of vocabulary, collocations, and lexico-grammatical structures.
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Task type and format	Test takers read a short text and choose the correct option that best fills the gap. Each gap is followed by three-option multiple choice answers - A, B or C.
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No. of questions	One (1) text with ten (10) gapped sentences in LTCG paper-based test.
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Scores	A maximum of ten (10) points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
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Language focus per level	N/A
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Task appears in	LTCG A1 LTCG A2
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Task type 4 – Cloze text with options

Task focus	This task assesses test takers' detailed understanding of information, writer purpose and awareness of vocabulary, collocations, and lexico-grammatical structures.
Task type and format	Test takers read a longer gapped text and choose the correct options to complete the text.
No. of questions	One (1) long text with ten (10) gaps and twelve (12) one-word options - two (2) extra distracting options included - to be matched with one gap.
Scores	A maximum of ten (10) points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
Language focus per level	N/A
Task appears in	LTCG A1 LTCG A2

10.Syllabus

10.1 Introduction

The syllabus shows the standards for Reading and Language Use which a learner must meet in each of the two levels of the examination. The standards must be read in conjunction with the sections showing the grammar items and the topics used and tested at each level.

The standards set out in the following pages are cumulative. That is, an A2 level candidate, for example, will be able to carry out the standards set out for levels A1 and A2.

Level A1	Level A2 In addition to Level A1
<p>Personal Identification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name • age • sex • marital status • nationality • origin • occupation • family • physical appearance • title <p>House and Home, Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodation, rooms • furniture, furnishing • amenities • region • flora and fauna <p>Daily Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at home • social life • religious life, mythology <p>Free Time, Entertainment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • art • leisure • hobbies and interests • theatre • intellectual pursuits • sports, athletics, games • music, musical instruments <p>Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agriculture • sailing • fishing <p>Travel</p>	<p>Measures and Shapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • height • length • weight • capacity <p>Health and Bodycare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personal comfort • fitness, nutrition <p>Food and Drink</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eating and drinking out

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• transport <p>Relations with Other People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• relationships• correspondence• behaviour• friends <p>Health and Bodycare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• parts of the body• body posture <p>Food and Drink</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• types of food and drink <p>Places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• location• architecture <p>Weather</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• climate and weather <p>Measures and Shapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• digits and cardinal numbers• parts of the day• shapes• colours <p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• schooling• teachers• subjects	
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10.3 Word List

Level A1	Level A2 In addition to Level A1
Nouns	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἄγαλμα, τὸ (τοῦ ἀγάλματος) • ἀγγεῖον, τὸ • ἄγγελος, ὁ • ἀγέλη, ἡ • ἀγκάλη, ἡ • ἄγκιστρον, το • ἄγκυρα, ἡ • ἄγρα, ἡ • ἀγρός, ὁ • ἀγρότης, ὁ • ἀγορά, ἡ • ἀγωγή, ἡ • ἀγών, ὁ • ἀγωνία, ἡ • ἀγωνιστής, ὁ • ἀγνωσθέντης, ὁ • ἄδεια, ἡ • ἀδελφός, ὁ • ἀδικία, ἡ • ἀδοξία, ἡ • ἀηδών, ἡ • ἀήρ, ὁ • Ἀθηναῖος, ὁ • ἀθλητής, ὁ • ἄθλησις, ἡ • ἄθλον, τὸ • ἄθλος, ὁ • αἰγιαλός, ὁ • αἶγλη, ἡ • αἰετός, ὁ • αἴθουσα, ἡ • αἴλουρος, ὁ • αἷμα, τὸ (τοῦ αἵματος) • αἴνιγμα, τό • αἶξ, ἡ • αἶτημα, τό • αἰτία, ἡ • αἰχμάλωτος, ὁ • αἰχμή, ἡ • αἰών, ὁ (τοῦ αἰῶνος) • αἰώρα, ἡ • ἀκοή, ἡ • ἀκόλουθος, ὁ, ἡ • ἀκόντιον, τὸ • ἀκοντιστής, ὁ • ἀκρόασις, ἡ • ἀκροατής, ὁ • ἀκρόπολις, ἡ • ἄκρον, τὸ • ἀκρωτήριον, τό 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἀγκύλη, ἡ • ἄγροικος, ὁ • ἀγορητής, ὁ • ἀγχόνη, ἡ • ἀδάμας, ὁ • ἄθυρμα, το • αἰθάλη, ἡ • αἰπόλος, ὁ • ἄλοιφή, ἡ • ἄλφειον, τό • ἀμυγδαλή, ἡ • ἀοιδή, ἡ • ἄσυλον, τό • ἀτραπός, ἡ • ἀποδημία, ἡ • ἄρσις, ἡ • ἀστήρ, ὁ • βάτος, ὁ • βοή, ἡ • βορραῖς, ὁ • βόστρυχος, ὁ • βουκόλος, ὁ • δέλτος, ἡ • δέος, τὸ • δεσμοκτήριον, τὸ • δεσμώτης, ὁ • δίνη, ἡ • διαίτημα, το • διαιτητής, ὁ • δόμος, ὁ • δρόσος, ἡ • δρυς, ἡ (τῆς δρυός) • εἰσβολή, ἡ • ἐκβολή, ἡ • ἐμβατήριον, τὸ • ἐνιαυτός, ὁ • ἐσθής, ἡ (τῆς ἐσθήτος) • ἐστίασις, ἡ • ζυγός, ὁ • ζωμός, ὁ • ἡλικία, ἡ • ἥρωες, ὁ (οἱ ἥρωες) • θεμέλιον, τὸ • θεωρία, ἡ • θήρα, ἡ • θήραμα (τὰ θηράματα) • θηρευτής, ὁ • θυσία, ἡ • θώραξ, ὁ (τοῦ θώρακος) • ιδιώτης, ὁ

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • άκτή, ή • ἄλας, τὸ • ἀλήθεια, ή • ἀλειεία, ή • ἀλιεύς, ὁ • ἄλμα, τὸ • ἀλώπηξ, ή • ἄμαξα, ή • ἀμαξιτός, ὁ • ἀμβροσία, ή • ἄμυλλα, ή • ἄμμος, ή • ἀμνός, ὁ • ἀμοιβή, ή • ἄμπελος, ή • ἄμυνα, ή • ἀμφίσεις, ή • ἀμφορεύς, ὁ • ἀνάκτορον, τὸ • ἄναξ, ὁ (τοῦ ἄνακτος) • ἀνατροφή, ή • ἀνδράποδον, τὸ • ἀνδρεία, ή • ἀνδριάς, ὁ (τοῦ ἀνδριάντος) • ἄνεμος, ὁ • ἀνεψιός, ὁ • ἀνήρ, ὁ (τοῦ ἀνδρός, ὦ ἄνερ, οἱ ἄνδρες, τοῖς ἀνδράσι) • ἄνθος, τὸ (τοῦ ἄνθους, τῷ ἄνθει, τὰ ἄνθη, τοῖς ἄνθεσι) • ἄνθρωπος, ὁ/ή • ἄντρον, τὸ • ἀξία, ή • ἀοιδός, ὁ • ἀπάτη, ή • ἀποικία, ή • Ἀπόλλων, ὁ • ἀπορία, ή • ἀράχνη, ή • ἀργύριον, τὸ • ἄργυρος, ὁ • ἀρετή, ή • ἄρθρον, τὸ • ἄριστον, τὸ • ἀριθμός, ὁ • ἀριστοκρατία, ή • ἄρμα, τὸ • ἄρτος, ὁ • ἄρκτος, ή • ἄροτρον, τὸ • ἄρουρα, ή • ἀρχεῖον, τὸ • ἀρχή, ή • ἀρχηγός, ὁ • ἄρχων, ὁ (τοῦ ἄρχοντος) • ἀρωγή, ή • ἀσέβεια, ή • ἀσθένεια, ή 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • κάλλος, τὸ (τὰ κάλλη) • λιμός, ὁ • κοίτη, ή • κόραξ, ὁ • κρέας (τὰ κρέα/κρέατα) • κριθή, ή • μύρμηξ, ὁ • μῦς, ὁ (οἱ μύες) • νύξ, ή (τῆς νυκτός) • ὄμβρος, ὁ • ὄνουξ, ὁ (τοῦ ὄνουχου) • ὀπώρα, ή • ὄρνις, ὁ (τοῦ ὄρνιθος) • ὄρος, τὸ (τὰ ὄρη) • πάροδος, ή • πούς, ὁ (τοῦ ποδός, οἱ πόδες, τοῖς ποσί) • πράγμα, τὸ • ῥύμη, ή • τέρας, τὸ (τοῦ τέρατος) • ὑποκριτής, ὁ • χεῖρ, ή (χεῖρες, χερσί) • ψῦχος, τὸ
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἄσκησις, ἡ • ἄσκός, ὁ • ἄσμα, τό • ἄσπις, ἡ (τῆς ἄσπίδος) • ἄστρον, τὸ • ἄστου, τὸ (τοῦ ἄστεως, τῷ ἄστει, τὰ ἄστη) • ἄστυνόμος, ὁ • αὐλή, ἡ • αὐλητής, ὁ • αὐλός, ὁ • βάθος, τὸ • βάθρον, τὸ • βακτηρία, ἡ • βάρος, τὸ • βασιλεία, ἡ • βασιλεύς, ὁ (οἱ βασιλεῖς) • βασίλισσα, ἡ • βέλος, τὸ (τῷ βέλει, τὰ βέλη, τοῖς βέλεσι) • βῆμα, τὸ (τά βήματα) • βιβλιοθήκη, ἡ • βίβλος, ἡ • βίος, ὁ • βλάβη, ἡ • βοήθεια, ἡ • βότρυς, ὁ (οἱ βότρυες) • βουλή, ἡ • βουλευτήριον, τὸ • βουλευτής, ὁ • βοῦς, ὁ • βωμός, ὁ • γαῖα, ἡ • γάλα τὸ (τοῦ γάλακτος) • γαλῆ, ἡ • γάμος, ὁ • γέλως, ὁ (τοῦ γέλωτος) • γενεά, ἡ • γέρανος, ὁ • γέρων, ὁ (τοῦ γέροντος) • γέφυρα, ἡ • γεωργία, ἡ • γεωργός, ὁ • γῆ, ἡ • γίγας, ὁ (τοῦ γίγαντος) • γλῶσσα, ἡ • γονεύς, ὁ (οἱ γονεῖς) • γόνυ, τὸ (τοῦ γόνατος) • γραῖα, ἡ • γράμμα, τὸ • γραμμή, ἡ • γραφεύς, ὁ (τοῦ γραφέως) • γραφή, ἡ • γρίφος, ὁ • γυμνάσιον, τὸ • γυνή, ἡ (τῆς γυναικός, τήν γυναῖκα, ᾧ γύναι, αἱ γυναῖκες) • δαδοῦχος, ὁ • δᾶς, ἡ (τῆς δαδός) • δάσος, τὸ (τοῦ δάσους) 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • δάφνη, ή • δεῖπνον, τὸ • δελφίς, ὁ • δέμας, τὸ • δένδρον, τὸ • δέσποινα, ή • δεσπότης, ὁ • δημοκρατία, ή • δῆμος, ὁ • δημότης, ὁ • δίαιτα, ή • διάνοια, ή • διάυλος, ὁ • διδασκαλεῖον, τὸ • διδασκαλία, ή • διδάσκαλος, ὁ • δικαιοσύνη, ή • δικαστής, ὁ • δίκη, ή • δίκτυον, τὸ • δίσκος, ὁ • δίψα, ή • διῶρυξ, ή (τῆς διῶρυγος) • δόξα, ή • δόρυ, τὸ • δορυφόρος, ὁ • δουλεία, ή • δούλη, ή • δοῦλος, ὁ • δράκων, ὁ (τοῦ δράκοντος) • δραχμή, ή • δρομεύς, ὁ • δρόμος, ὁ • δύναμις, ή (τῆς δυνάμεως) • δύτης, ὁ • δῶμα, τὸ (τὰ δώματα) • δωρεά, ή • δῶρον, τὸ • ἔαρ, τὸ • ἐγερτήριον, τὸ • ἔδαφος, τὸ (τοῦ ἐδάφους) • ἔθιμον, τὸ • εἶδος, τὸ • εἰρήνη, ή • εἴσοδος, ή • ἐκκλησία, ή • ἐλαία, ή • ἔλαφος, ή • ἔλεγχος, ὁ • ἐλέφας, ὁ • ἐλευθερία, ή • ἔνδεια, ή • ἐορτή, ή • ἐπιτήδευμα, τὸ • ἔργον, τὸ • Ἑρμῆς, ὁ • ἐστία, ή • ἐταιρεία, ή 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • έταῖρος, ὁ • εὐγένεια, ἡ • εὐσέβεια, ἡ • εὐτυχία, ἡ • εὐχαριστία, ἡ • εὐχή, ἡ • ἔφηβος, ὁ • ἐχθρός, ὁ • Ζεὺς, ὁ • ζημία, ἡ • ζωή, ἡ • ζῶν, τὸ • ἦβη, ἡ • ἠγέτης, ὁ • ἠδονή, ἡ • ἥλιος, ὁ • ἡμέρα, ἡ • ἠνίοχος, ὁ • ἥπιος, ἡ • ἡσυχία, ἡ • ἦττα, ἡ • θάλαττα/θάλασσα, ἡ • θάρρος, τὸ • θεά, ἡ • θεά, ἡ • θεατής, ὁ • θέατρον, τὸ • θεός, ὁ • θεράπεινα, ἡ • θέρος, τὸ (τοῦ θέρους) • θήκη, ἡ • θηρίον, τὸ • θησαυρός, ὁ • θίασος, ὁ • θρίαμβος, ὁ • θρόνος, ὁ • θυγάτηρ, ἡ • θύελλα, ἡ • θυμός, ὁ • θύρα, ἡ • ἰατρεῖον, τὸ • ἰέρεια, ἡ • ἱερεύς, ὁ (τοῦ ἱερέως) • ἰκέτης, ὁ • ἱστορία, ἡ • ἵππος, ὁ • ἱππότης, ὁ • ἰχθύς, ὁ • καιρός, ὁ • κάμηλος, ἡ • καπνός, ὁ • κάπρος, ὁ • καρδία, ἡ • καρπός, ὁ • κάτοικος, ὁ • κεφαλή, ἡ • κῆπος, ὁ • κιθάρα, ἡ 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • καθαριστής, ό • καθαρωδός, ό • κίνδυνος, ό • κίων, ό (του κίονος) • κλείς, ή (της κλειδός) • κλέπτης, ό • κλίμα, τό • κλίνη, ή • κοινωνία, ή • κόμη, ή • κόπος, ό • κόρη, ή • κόσμος, ό • κοχλίας, ό • κρήνη, ή • κρίκος, ό • κρίνον, τό • κυβερνήτης, ό • κύκλος, ό • Κυλλήνη, ή • κύπελλον, τό • κύων, ό/ή (ῶ κύον) • κώμη, ή • κωμωδία, ή • λαγώς, ό • λαός, ό • λέαινα, ή • λέξις, ή (της λέξεως) • λεωφόρος, ή • λέων, ό (του λέοντος) • ληστής, ό • λίθος, ό • λίκνον, τό • λιμήν, ό (του λιμένος) • λίμνη, ή • λόγος, ό • λόφος, ό • λοχίας, ό • λόχος, ό • Λύκειον, τό • λύκος, ό • λύπη, ή • λύρα, ή • μαγειρεϊον, τό • μαθητής, ό • μαῖα, ή • μάμμη, ή • μανδύας, ό • μαντεία, ή • μάχαιρα, ή • μάχη, ή • μαχητής, ό • μέγαρον, τό • μελέτη, ή • μέλι, τό • μέλισσα/ μέλιττα, ή • μελωδία, ή • μέτρον, τό 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • μηλέα, ή • μῆλον, τὸ • μήτηρ, ή • μηχανή, ή • μνήμη, ή • μοῖρα, ή • μόλυβδος, ὁ • μουσεῖον, τὸ • μουσική, ή • μόχθος, ὁ • μῦθος, ὁ • μυῖα, ή • μύλος, ὁ • μύρον, τὸ • ναός, ὁ • ναυμαχία, ή • ναῦς, ή (αἱ νῆες) • ναύτης, ὁ • νεανίας, ὁ • νεφέλη, ή • νέφος, τὸ (τὰ νέφη) • νήπιος, ὁ • νησιώτης, ὁ • νῆσος, ή • νίκη, ή • νικτῆρ, ὁ (τοῦ νικτῆρος) • νόμισμα (τὰ νομίσματα) • νόμος, ὁ • νόσος, ή • νοῦς, ὁ • νύμφη, ή • νύξ, ή • ξίφος, τὸ • ξυλοκόπος, ὁ • ξύλον, τὸ • ὁδός, ή • οἰκέτης, ὁ • οἶκημα, τὸ • οἰκία, ή • οἶκος, ὁ • οἶνος, ὁ • οἰωνός, ὁ • ὀμιλία, ή • ὄμιλος, ὁ • ὄνομα, τὸ • ὄνος, ὁ • ὀπλίτης, ὁ • ὄπλον, τὸ • ὄργανον, τὸ • ὄριον τὸ • ὄρκος, ὁ • ὄρνια, ὁ • ὄρχησις, ή • ὄρχηστῆς, ὁ • ὄρχήστρα, ή • οὐρανός, ὁ • ὀφθαλμός, ὁ • ὄχλος, ὁ 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • πάγος, ὁ • παγετός, ὁ • παγκράτιον, τὸ • παιδαγωγός, ὁ • παιδεία, ἡ • παιδίον, τὸ • παῖς ὁ, ἡ (οἱ/αἱ παῖδες) • παλαιστής, ὁ • παλαιστρα, ἡ • πάλη, ἡ • πανοπλία, ἡ • πάππος, ὁ • πάπυρος, ὁ • Παρθενών, ὁ • πατήρ, ὁ (τοῦ πατρός) • πατρίς, ἡ • πεδίον, τὸ • πέλαγος, τὸ (τοῦ πελάγους) • πέλεκυς, ὁ (τοῦ πελέκεως) • Πελοπόννησος, ἡ • πενία, ἡ • πηδάλιον, τὸ • πινάκιον, τὸ • πίστις, ἡ • πλανήτης, ὁ • πλῆθος, τὸ (τοῦ πλήθους) • πλάτανος, ὁ • πλίνθος, ἡ • πλοῖον, τὸ • πλοῦτος, ὁ • ποίημα, τὸ • ποιήσις, ἡ • ποιητής, ὁ • ποιμήν, ὁ (τοῦ ποιμένος) • ποιμνιον, τὸ • πόλεμος, ὁ • πόλις, ἡ • πολιτεία, ἡ • πολίτης, ὁ • πομπή, ἡ • πόνος, ὁ • πόντος, ὁ • πορεία, ἡ • πορθμός, ὁ • πόρος, ὁ • ποταμός, ὁ • ποτήριον, τὸ • ποτόν, τὸ • πρᾶγμα, τό • πρεσβύτης, ὁ • πρόβατον, τὸ • προσωπεῖον, τὸ • πρόσωπον, τὸ • πρύμνη, ἡ • πτέρυξ, ἡ (τῆς πτέρυγος) • πτηνόν, τὸ • πύλη, ἡ • πῦρ, τὸ (τοῦ πυρός) 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • πύργος, ό • ράβδος, ή • ρεϋμα, τó • ρήτωρ, ό (του ρήτορος) • ρίζα, ή • ρόπαλον, τó • ρυθμός, ό • ρώμη, ή • σάλπιγξ, ή • σελήνη, ή • σήμα, τó • σημαία, ή • σίδηρος, ό • σίτος, ό • σκηνή, ή • σκιά, ή • σκότος, τó (του σκότους) • σπήλαιον, τó • σπουδή, ή • στάδιον, ή • στάχυς, ό • στέφανος, ό • στήλη, ή • στίβος, ό • στολή, ή • στόλος, ό • στρατηγός, ό • στρατιά, ή • στρατιώτης, ό • στρατός, ό • στῦλος, ό • συκέα, ή • σῦκον, τó • σφαίρα, ή • σχολή, ή • σῶμα, τó • τάπης, ό (του τάπητος) • ταῦρος, ό • τάχος, τó • τεῖχος, τó • τέκνον, τó • τέλος, τό • τέχνη, ή • τεχνίτης, ό • τιμή, ή • τιμωρία, ή • τοῖχος, ό • τόλμη, ή • τόξον, τó • τοξότης, ό • τράπεζα, ή • τρίαινα, ή • τρόπαιον, τó • τρόπος, ό • τροφή, ή • τύμβος, ό • τυρός, ό • τύχη, ή 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • υγεία, ή • ύδρια, ή • ὕδωρ, τὸ (τὰ ὕδατα) • υἱός, ὁ • ὕμνος, ὁ • ὑπηρέτης, ὁ • ὕπνος, ὁ • ὕψος, τὸ (τοῦ ὕψους) • φῶς, τό, (τὰ φῶτα) • φάρμακον, τὸ • φάρος, ὁ • φιλία, ή • φρουρά, ή • φρουρός, ὁ • φύλλον, τὸ • φύσις, ή (τῆς φύσεως) • φυτόν, τὸ • φωνή, ή • χαίτη, ή • χαλκός, ὁ • χειμῶν, ὁ (τοῦ χειμῶνος) • χεῖρ, ή • χελιδών, ή • χιτών, ὁ • χιών, ή (τῆς χιόνος) • χορδή, ή • χορευτής, ὁ • χορός, ὁ • χρόνος, ὁ • χρυσός, ὁ • χώρα, ή • ὦδή, ή • ὠδεῖον, τὸ • ὠκεανός, ὁ • ὦρα, ή 	
Verbs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἀγαπάω/ῶ* • ἀγνοέω/ῶ* • ἀγοράζω • ἀγορεύω • ἀγρεύω • ἄγω • ἀγωνίζομαι* • ἀδικέω/ῶ • ἄδω • ἀθροίζω • αἰσθάνομαι* • αἰχμαλωτίζω • ἀκολουθέω/ῶ* • ἀκούω* • ἀλείφω* • ἀλιεύω • ἀλλάσσω • ἀμαρτάνω* • ἀμύνω • ἀναγιγνώσκω • ἀνάσσω • ἀνοίγω* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἀγάλλομαι* • ἀγγέλλω* • ἀγεῖρω* • αἰτέω/ῶ* • ἀλγέω/ῶ • ἀμιλλάομαι • ἀναλίσκω* • ἀρμόττω • ἀπολαύω* • ἀπολλύω • ἀφικνενομαι/οῦμαι • βάπτω* • βραδύνω* • βρίθω • γειτονεύω • γεωργέω/ῶ • γλύφω* • δαμάζω • δέομαι • δράω/ῶ • ἐγείρω* • ἐλαύνω

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • άξιόω/ῶ* • άπαγορεύω • άπατάω/ῶ • άποκτείνω • άποχωρέω/ῶ* • άπτω • άρέσκω* • άροτρεύω • άρπάζω • άρχω • άσκέω/ ῶ • άτιμάζω • αύλέω/ῶ* • αύξάνω • βαδίζω • βαίνω* • βάλλω • βασιλεύω • βαστάζω* • βιάζομαι* • βλάπτω • βλαστάνω* • βλέπω • βοηθέω/ῶ* • βόσκω • βουλεύω • βούλομαι* • βρέχω* • γελάω • γεύω • γηράσκω* • γίγνομαι* • γινώσκω* • γράφω • γυμνάζω • δακρύω • δανείζω • δεικνύω • δειπνέω/ῶ* • δέχομαι* • δέω-ῶ • δηλόω/ῶ* • διανύω • διαβαίνω* • διαλέγομαι* • διατρίβω • διαφέρω • διδάσκω • δίδωμι/δίδω • δικάζω • διώκω • δοκέω/ῶ* (νομίζω) • δοκιμάζω • δύναμαι* • δυστυχέω • δύω • έγκωμιάζω • έθέλω (θέλω) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • έλκω* • έπιμελέομαι/οὔμαι • έπίσταμαι • έπιχειρέω/ῶ • έσθίω • εύεργετέω/ῶ • ζευγνύω* • ζήω/ῶ • ἦδομαι • ἦκω • θάλλω* • θαρσέω/ῶ • θεωρέω/ῶ • καθέζομαι • καθεύδω* • καίω • κεῖμαι • κρατέω/ῶ • κύπτω • λαλέω/ῶ • μαρτυρέω/ῶ • παρέχω • προσέρχομαι • ὀμνύω • ὀράω/ῶ • συνδιαλέγομαι • χρῶμαι
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἐθίζω • ειμί • ἐκβάλλω • ἐλέγχω • ἐλπίζω • ἐμβαίνω • ἐνθουμέομαι/οὔμαι* • ἐννοέω/ἐννοῶ* • ἐξετάζω • ἐπαινέω/ῶ* • ἐπιδεικνύω • ἐπιτηδεύω • ἔπομαι • ἐρμηνεύω • ἔρχομαι • ἐρωτάω/ῶ • εὐρίσκω* • εὐτυχέω/ῶ • εὐχομαι • ἔχω • ἠγέομαι/οὔμαι* • ἠσυχάζω • θαυμάζω • θεραπεύω • θηρεύω • θλίβω • ἰδρύω • ἰκετεύω • ἰπτεύω • ἵπταμαι • ἰσχύω • καθίζω* • καλέω/ῶ* • καλλωπίζω • καλύπτω • κάμνω* • κατασκευάζω • κελεύω • κηρύσσω • κινδυνεύω • κολάζω • κομίζω • κόπτω • κρούω • κρύπτω • κτίζω • κυριεύω • κωλύω • λαμβάνω* • λάμπω • λατρεύω • λέγω* • λείπω* • λήγω • μανθάνω* • μέλλω* • μένω • μετέχω 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • μηνύω • μνημονεύω • νέμω* • νίπτω* • νομίζω • όδεύω • οϊκέω/ώ • οϊκίζω • οϊκοδομέω/ώ* • όμιλέω/ώ* • όνομάζω • όπλίζω • όργίζω • όρίζω • όρύττω/σσω • παιδεύω • παίω • παίζω • παλαίω • παρασκευάζω • πάσχω* • παύω • πείθω • πέμπω* • πιέζω • πίνω • πίπτω • πιστεύω • πλάσσω • πλέω • πλέκω • πλήττω • πνέω • ποιέω/ώ* • πονέω/ώ* • πράττω/πράσσω • ράπτω • ρέω* • ρίπτω • σείω • σιγάω/ώ • σκάπτω • σπείρω* • σπεύδω • σπουδάζω • στέλλω • στέργω • στέφω • στρατεύω • στρατοπεδεύω • στρέφω* • συλλαμβάνω • συλλέγω* • συμβουλεύω • συστεγάζω • σφάλλω* • σώζω • τάσσω 	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • τέμνω • τιμάω • τρέπω • τρέφω* • τρέχω* • τρίβω • τρώγω • υπακούω • υπαίνω* • φαίνω • φέρω* • φεύγω* • φθάνω* • φθείρω* • φιλέω/ῶ* • φλέγω • φοιτάω/ῶ • φυλάσσω/ φυλάττω • φυτεύω • χαίρω • χαράσσω • χορεύω • ψέγω* • ψεύδομαι • ψηφίζω • ώφελέω 	
Adjectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν • δύο, δύο, δύο • εἷς, μία, ἓν • ἐντόπιος, -α, -ον • κακός, -ή, -όν • μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα • νέος, νέα, νέον • Ὀλυμπικός, -ή, -όν • ὄρθιος, -α, -ον • πολύς, πολλή, πολύ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • αἶθριος, -α, -ον • ἀμφιθάλαττος, -η, -ον • ἀναγκαῖος, -α, -ον • ἄφθονος, -ος, -ον • βάρβαρος, -ος, -ον • δυσχερής, -ής, -ές • ἥρεμος, -η, -ον • ἴδιος, -α, -ον • μεστός, -ή, -όν • πλούσιος, -α, -ον • σπάνιος, -ος, -ον
Adverbs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἐνταῦθα • εὐθύς • μάλα • πολύ • τότε 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἐνθάδε • οἴκαδε • ὀψέ • πλησίον • πρῶ • ὕστερον

*Words that follow grammatical patterns not included in the respective level will only be assessed in terms of meaning.

10.4 Grammar – A1, A2

	Level A1	Level A2
		as Level A1 and in addition
Alphabet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consonants • Vowels (long – short) • Diphthongs • Letters of Ancient Greek • Pronunciation of diphthongs and letter combinations (αυ, ευ, ου, ει, αι, οι, υι, ηυ) • Iota subscript (α, η, ω) • Accents (acute, grave, circumflex) • Breathings (smooth, rough) • Elision • Crasis • Diaeresis • Punctuation marks 	
Syllables – Accentuation	<p>Syllables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • antepenult • penult • ultima <p>Accentuation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accent marks (three diacritic signs: the acute ´, the circumflex ˘, the grave `) • Breathings (rough breathing ῀, smooth breathing ῁) • Accentless words 	
Parts of speech/ Syntax	<p>Inflected parts of speech (article, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, participle)</p> <p>Uninflected parts of speech (adverb, preposition, conjunction, exclamation)</p> <p>Subject – Verb – Object</p> <p>Infinitive as the Subject of Verb</p> <p>Subject of Participles</p> <p>Predicate</p>	

Verb forms

	A1	A2
		as Level A1 and in addition
Verb forms	<p>Present reference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic verbs • Athematic verbs <p>Present tense, active/middle voice, indicative of Εἰμί, Λύω and common regular verbs (thematic/athematic verbs)</p> <p>Future reference:</p> <p>Future tense, active/middle voice, indicative of Εἰμί, Λύω and common regular verbs</p> <p>Future tense of athematic verbs</p> <p>Concept and formation of tenses (present, future)</p> <p>Concept and formation of moods (indicative, subjunctive, infinitive, participle)</p> <p>Concept of aspect</p> <p>Concept of voices (active, middle)</p> <p>Concept of numbers (singular, plural)</p> <p>A Conjugation/Thematic conjugation</p> <p>Active voice of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ω (vocalic verbs) contract verbs (-αω, -εω, -οω) in non-contract version verb εἰμί consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stem ends in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ) verbs with character stem ending in 	<p>Concept and formation of tenses (imperfect, first aorist, past perfect, pluperfect)</p> <p>Past reference:</p> <p>Imperfect Tense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syllabic augment • Temporal augment <p>Imperfect tense, active/middle voice, indicative of Εἰμί and common verbs</p> <p>Aorist tense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syllabic augment • Temporal augment <p>Aorist tense, active/middle voice, indicative of Εἰμί and common verbs</p> <p>Perfect tense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduplication • Temporal augment <p>Perfect tense, active/middle voice, indicative of common verbs</p> <p>A Conjugation/Thematic conjugation</p> <p>Active voice of</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ω (vocalic verbs) contract verbs regular verbs in -μι (τίθημι) verb εἰμί

	<p>i. labial π, β, φ, πτ</p> <p>ii. guttural κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ</p> <p>iii. dental τ, δ, θ, ζ</p> <p>for the following tenses and moods:</p> <p>Tenses (meaning and use)</p> <p>Present tense</p> <p>Future tense</p> <p>Moods (meaning and use)</p> <p>Indicative</p> <p>Subjunctive</p> <p>Liquid verbs (verbs whose character stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ) will be examined only in indicative, infinitive and participle of present, and imperfect tense.</p> <p>Middle voice of</p> <p>a. ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ομαι (vocalic verbs)</p> <p>b. ordinary (contract) verbs -ῶμαι, -οῦμαι, -ῷμαι in non-contract version</p> <p>Tenses (meaning and use)</p> <p>Present tense</p> <p>Future tense</p> <p>Moods (meaning and use)</p> <p>Indicative</p> <p>verbs with character stem ending in</p> <p>i. labial π, β, φ, πτ</p> <p>ii. palatal κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ</p> <p>iii. dental τ, δ, θ, ζ</p> <p>Tenses (meaning and use)</p>	<p>c. consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stem ends in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ)</p> <p>d. verbs with character stem ending in</p> <p>i. labial π, β, φ, πτ</p> <p>ii. palatal κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ</p> <p>iii. dental τ, δ, θ, ζ</p> <p>for the following tenses and moods:</p> <p>Tenses (meaning and use)Imperfect tense</p> <p>First Aorist tense</p> <p>Perfect tense</p> <p>Study of augment</p> <p>Study of reduplication</p> <p>Moods (meaning and use)</p> <p>Meaning and use of subjunctive in subordinate sentences</p> <p>Liquid verbs (verbs whose character stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ) will be examined in indicative, subjunctive, and of present, and imperfect tense</p> <p>Middle voice of</p> <p>Tenses (meaning and use)</p> <p>Imperfect tense</p> <p>First Aorist</p> <p>Perfect tense</p> <p>Study of augment</p> <p>Study of reduplication</p> <p>Moods (meaning and use)</p> <p>Subjunctive</p> <p>Meaning and use of subjunctive in subordinate sentences</p>
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	<p>Present tense</p> <p>Future tense</p> <p>Moods (meaning and use)</p> <p>Indicative</p> <p>Subjunctive</p> <p>Liquid verbs (verbs whose character stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ) will be examined only in indicative present and imperfect tense.</p> <p>Compound verbs that belong to any of the above categories.</p>	<p>Deponent verbs</p> <p>(βούλομαι, δέομαι, διαλέγομαι, δύναμαι, επίσταμαι, ἥδομαι, μιμνήσκομαι, οἶομαι, ὀργίζομαι, ὀρέγομαι, πορεύομαι, φαίνομαι)</p> <p>Presents with perfect meaning</p> <p>(ἦκω, οἴχομαι)</p>
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Nouns, pronouns, prepositions

	A1	A2
		as Level A1 and in addition
Nouns	<p>Genders (masculine/ feminine/ neuter)</p> <p>Number (singular, plural)</p> <p>Cases (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative)</p> <p>1st declension nouns</p> <p>non-contract</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masculine nouns ending in -ας • Masculine nouns ending in -ης • Feminine nouns ending in -α • Feminine nouns ending in -η <p>contract</p> <p>2nd declension nouns (contract, non-contract)</p> <p>3rd declension nouns</p> <p>i. Vowel stem: Invariable stem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouns ending in -ως (gen. -ωος) • Nouns ending in -υς (gen. -υος) <p>ii. Vowel stem: Variable stem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masculine and feminine nouns ending in -ις (gen.-εως) • Masculine and feminine nouns ending in -υς (gen.-εως) • Neuter nouns ending in -υ (gen.-εως) <p>iii. Vowel stem: Diphthong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouns ending in -εύς • Nouns ending in -οῦς • Nouns ending in -αῦς <p>iv. Consonant stem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consonant stem: labial (π, β, φ) • Consonant stem: guttural (κ, γ, χ) • Consonant stem: dental (τ, δ, θ) <p>Nouns ending in τ-ς, δ-ς, θ-ς, (gen. -ος)</p>	<p>3rd declension nouns</p> <p>i. Vowel stem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouns ending in -ῶ (gen. -οῦς) <p>ii. Consonant stem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consonant stem: dental (τ, δ, θ) (ὁ πούς) • Consonant stem: liquid (λ, ρ) (Nouns ending in -ηρ, gen. -ηρος, -ωρ, gen. -ωρος, αρ, gen. -αρος, in -ήρ, gen. -έρος, -ωρ, gen. -ορος) • Consonant stem: sigma (σ) <p>Irregular nouns: ὁ πρεσβευτής, τὸ πῦρ</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consonant stem: dental (τ, δ, θ) <p>Nouns ending in -ας, (gen. -αντος), in -ους, (gen. -οντος)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consonant stem: dental (τ, δ, θ) <p>Nouns ending in -ων, (gen. -οντος)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consonant stem: dental (τ, δ, θ) <p>Neuter nouns ending in -α, (gen. -ατος)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nouns that loose ε: πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, ἀνήρ <p>Stems ending in liquid (ρ, λ) consonants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stems ending in -ίς, (gen. -ίνος) Stems ending in -άς, (gen. -άνος) Stems ending in -ων, (-ώνος) Stems ending in -ην, (gen. -ενος) Stems ending in -ων, (gen. -ονος) <p>Consonant stem: sigma (σ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Masculine nouns ending in -ης, (gen. -ους) or -κλής, (gen. -κλέους) Feminine nouns ending in -ώς, (gen. -οῦς) Neuter nouns ending in -ος, (gen. -ους) <p>Irregular nouns: ἡ χεῖρ, ἡ ναῦς, τὸ ὕδωρ, ὁ Ζεὺς, ἡ γυνή)</p>	
Pronouns	<p>Personal Pronouns – verb subject</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> first person pronoun (singular- plural) second person pronoun (singular- plural) third person pronoun (singular- plural) <p>Demonstrative pronouns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε <p>Indefinite pronouns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλον πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν τίς, τίς, τί ἕκαστος, ἐκάστη, ἕκαστον ἕτερος, ἕτερα, ἕτερον 	<p>Reciprocal pronoun (each other)</p> <p>It is found only in the oblique cases of the plural of masculine, feminine and neuter.</p> <p>Interrogative pronouns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> τίς, τίς, τί πότερος, ποτέρα, πότερον πόσος, πόση, πόσον <p>Indefinite pronouns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν ἀμφοτέροι, ἀμφοτέραι, ἀμφοτέρα ἐκάτερος, ἐκατέρα, ἐκάτερον μηδέτερος, μηδετέρα, μηδέτερον ποσός, ποσή, ποσόν ποιός, ποιά, ποιόν

		<p>Relative pronouns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ • ὅστις, ἧτις, ὅ,τι <p>Possessive pronouns:</p> <p>first person pronoun, for one possessor and for many possessors (ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν - ἡμέτερος, ἡμετέρα, ἡμέτερον)</p> <p>second person pronoun, for one possessor and for many possessors (σός, σή, σόν - ὑμέτερος, ὑμετέρα, ὑμέτερον)</p> <p>third person pronoun, for one possessor and for many possessors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (έός, ἐή, ἐόν- σφέτερος, σφετέρα, σφέτερον) <p>Anaphoric and identity pronoun αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό (accidence, meaning, position and use)</p>
Prepositions	<p>Meaning, position and use of main prepositions in a sentence:</p> <p>εἰς, ἐν, ἐκ ἢ ἐξ, πρό, πρόσ, σύν, ἀνά, διά, κατά, μετά, παρά, ἀμφί, ἀντί, ἐπί, περι, ἀπό, ὑπό, ὑπέρ</p>	

Articles and adjectives

	A1	A2
		as Level A1 and in addition
Articles	Definite article	
Adjectives	<p>Definition of adjective</p> <p>Concept of declension</p> <p>Concept of gender (masculine/ feminine/ neuter)</p> <p>Concept of number (singular, plural)</p> <p>Concept of case (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative)</p> <p>Position of adjectives</p> <p>2nd declension (non-contract)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">two-ending adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • masculine and feminine adjectives ending in -ος • neuter adjectives ending in -ον <p style="padding-left: 40px;">three-ending adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • masculine adjectives ending in -ος • feminine adjectives ending in -η or -α • neuter adjectives ending in -ον • μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα • πολύς, πολλή, πολύ <p>3rd declension (non-contract)</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">two-ending adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • masculine and feminine adjectives ending in -ης • neuter adjectives ending in -εις <p style="padding-left: 40px;">three-ending adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • masculine adjectives ending in -υς • feminine adjectives ending in -εία • neuter adjectives ending in -υ <p>Irregular adjectives</p>	<p>3rd declension</p> <p>Vowel stem</p> <p>two-ending adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -υς, -υ, gen. -υος, or -εος <p>Consonant stem</p> <p>three-ending adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -ας, -ασα, -αν • -ων, -ουσα, -ον <p>two-ending adjectives (with three genders)</p> <p>one-ending adjective (with two genders)</p> <p>nasal and liquid adjectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • three-ending adjectives • two-ending adjectives (with three genders)

	<p>ὁ πολὺς, ἡ πολλή, τὸ πολὺ</p> <p>ὁ μέγας, ἡ μεγάλη, τὸ μέγα</p> <p>Definition of positive, comparative, and superlative degree</p> <p>Formatting of positive, comparative, and superlative degree</p> <p>2nd declension (non-contract)</p> <p>3rd declension (non-contract)</p> <p>Irregular adjectives</p>	
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Infinitives and participles

	A1	A2
		as Level A1 and in addition
Infinitives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active voice of Present tense of infinitives of ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ω • verb εἰμί (Present tense) • consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stems in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ) • verbs with character stem ending in <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. labial π, β, φ, πτ ii. palatal κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ iii. dental τ, δ, θ, ζ <p>Middle voice of Present tense of infinitives of ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ομαι</p> <p>Middle voice of Present tense of infinitives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stem ends in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ) • verbs with character stem ending in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. labial π, β, φ, πτ ii. palatal κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ iii. dental τ, δ, θ, ζ <p>Active and middle voice of present tense only of infinitives of liquid verbs (verbs whose character stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ).</p> <p>Infinitives as subject of verbs</p>	<p>Infinitive – active/ middle voice of</p> <p>Future tense</p> <p>First Aorist tense</p>

	Subject of infinitives	
Participles	<p>Definition of participle</p> <p>Concept of gender (masculine/ feminine/ neuter)</p> <p>Concept of number (singular, plural)</p> <p>Concept of case (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative)</p> <p>Concept of declension</p> <p>1. Active voice of Present tense of participles of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ω • verb εἰμι • consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stem ends in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ) • verbs with character stem ending in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. labial π, β, φ, πτ ii. palatal κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ iii. dental τ, δ, θ, ζ <p>2. Active and middle voice of present tense only of participles of liquid verbs (verbs whose character stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ).</p> <p>3. Middle voice of Present tense of participles of ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ομαι</p> <p>4. Middle voice of Present tense of participles of</p> <p>a. consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stem ends in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ)</p> <p>b. verbs with character stem ending in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. labial π, β, φ, πτ ii. palatal κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ iii. dental τ, δ, θ, ζ <p>2nd declension participles ending in</p> <p>-μένος, -μένη, -μένον</p> <p>3rd declension participles ending in:</p> <p>-ων, -ουσα, -ον</p>	<p>Concept of declension</p> <p>1. Active voice of Future and first Aorist tense of participles of</p> <p>a. ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ω</p> <p>b. contract verbs</p> <p>c. verb εἰμι</p> <p>d. consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stem ends in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ)</p> <p>e. verbs with character stem ending in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. labial π, β, φ, πτ ii. palatal κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ iii. dental τ, δ, θ, ζ <p>2. Active and middle voice of Present, Future, first Aorist tense only of participles of liquid verbs (verbs whose character stem finishes in one of the four consonants λ, μ, ν, ρ).</p> <p>3. Middle voice of Present, Future, first Aorist tense of participles of ordinary (non-contract) verbs -ομαι</p> <p>4. Middle voice of Present, Future, first Aorist tense of participles of</p> <p>a. consonantic verbs (verbs whose character stem ends in a consonant other than λ, μ, ν, ρ)</p> <p>b. verbs with character stem ending in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. labial π, β, φ, πτ ii. palatal κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ iii. dental τ, δ, θ, ζ <p>3rd declension participles ending in:</p>

	Participles – active/ middle voice attributive participle supplementary participle circumstantial participle	-ας, -ασα, -αν -ώς, -υῖα, -ός -ῶν, -ῶσα, -ῶν
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Adverbs

	A1	A2
		as Level A1 and in addition
Adverbs	Modal adverbs Quantitative adverbs Adverbs of time Adverbs of place Interrogative adverbs Indefinite adverbs Affirmative and negative adverbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmative adverbs • Negative adverbs Prepositional adverbs (see Prepositions) Comparative and superlative of regular adverbs	Comparative and superlative of irregular adverbs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • μάλα, μᾶλλον, μάλιστα • ὀψέ, ὀψιαίτερον, ὀψιαίτατα

11. Reasonable Adjustments and Special Considerations

11.1 Policy Overview

LanguageCert's Equality and Diversity Policy is in compliance with all current and relevant legislation (Equality Act 2010) and requires all learners to have equal opportunity to access all qualifications and assessments. In order to ensure that the language ability of all test takers is assessed fairly and objectively, LanguageCert provides reasonable adjustments and special considerations for test takers who have special requirements, including specific learning difficulties, hearing or visual difficulties, impaired mobility, and medical conditions.

The provision for reasonable adjustments and special consideration arrangements is made to ensure that candidates receive recognition of their achievement so long as the equity, validity and reliability of the assessments can be assured. Such arrangements are not concessions to make assessment easier for candidates, nor advantages to give candidates a head-start. All LanguageCert authorised test centres are expected to ensure that LanguageCert qualifications and assessments do not bar candidates from taking them and must adhere to the principles and guidelines included in the LanguageCert Reasonable Adjustment and Special Considerations Policy on LanguageCert's official website, www.languagecert.org.

11.2 Reasonable Adjustments

A reasonable adjustment is any action that helps to reduce the effect of a disability or difficulty that places the candidate at a substantial disadvantage in the assessment situation. It is applied to an assessment to enable a candidate with a disability or learning difficulties to demonstrate their knowledge, skills and understanding of the levels of attainment required by the specification for that qualification. Therefore, candidates should be fully involved in any decisions about reasonable adjustments. This will ensure that individual needs can be met, whilst still bearing in mind the specified assessment criteria for a qualification.

Reasonable adjustments are approved or set in place before the exam takes place and requests should be submitted no later than 30 days before the exams. As the needs and circumstances of each candidate are different, centres must consider any request for a reasonable adjustment on a case-by-case basis. If a centre is making a request on behalf of its candidates, it should complete a 'Reasonable Adjustments request form' (centres will find this in our Partner's Area) and in doing so supply relevant supporting documentation.

Individual candidates can make requests directly to LanguageCert using the channels described in the "Contact Us Guide". All candidates who are requesting reasonable adjustments because of a disability must provide appropriate documentation of their condition and how it is expected to affect their ability to take the test under standard conditions. This may include additional supporting documentation from the professional who diagnosed the condition.

11.3 Special Considerations

Special consideration can be applied after an assessment if there was a reason the candidate may have been indisposed at the time of the assessment. For example, special consideration could apply to a candidate due to a temporary illness or injury or due to some other event outside of their control (e. g. exam conditions) which

might have had material effect on that candidate's ability to take an assessment or demonstrate their level of attainment in an assessment.

Special consideration should not give the candidate an unfair advantage; neither should its use cause the user of the certificate to be misled regarding a candidate's achievements. The candidate's result must reflect their achievement in the assessment and not necessarily their potential ability. LanguageCert's decision to award special consideration will be based on various factors, which may vary from candidate to candidate and from one assessment to another. These factors may, for example, include the severity of the circumstances and the nature of the assessment.

Requests for special consideration should be submitted after the exam and no later than 5 days after the date of the exams. If a centre is making a request on behalf of its candidates, it should complete a 'Special Considerations request form' (centres will find this in our Partner's Area) and in doing so supply relevant supporting information.

Requests may only be accepted after the results of assessment have been released in the following circumstances:

- Application has been overlooked at the centre and the oversight is confirmed by the centre co-ordinator
- Medical evidence comes to light about a candidate's condition, which demonstrates that the candidate must have been affected by the condition at the time of the assessment, even though the problem revealed itself only after the assessment

If the application for special consideration is successful, the candidate's performance will be reviewed in the light of available evidence. It should be noted that a successful application of special consideration will not necessarily change a candidate's result.

The application forms for Reasonable Adjustment and Special Considerations requests can be found on LanguageCert's official website (<https://www.languagecert.org/policies-procedures>).

The LanguageCert Test of Ancient Greek (LTAG) qualification assesses the candidate's ability to read. As a result, some access arrangements cannot be permitted. Examples are given in the table below.

Access Arrangement	Definition	Reading
Extra Time	Additional time provided for eligible candidates	Yes
Reader	Someone who reads the questions to the candidate	Yes
Scribe	Someone who writes down the candidate's dictated answers	Yes

Braille or Modified question papers	A range of formats are available, including Large Print and a Braille version of the test	No
Practical Assistant	Someone who helps with practical tasks not related to the test	Yes
Supervised rest breaks	The candidate must remain under exam conditions	Yes
Sign Language Interpreter	To sign the questions	No
Transcript	Where the candidate's handwriting is illegible	Yes
Word processor	Computer or similar device to record answers	Yes

For information on arrangements not listed here, please contact LanguageCert through the "Contact us Guide".

12.Support and resources

LanguageCert offers a comprehensive range of candidate specimen assessment materials for its LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) qualification which can be downloaded via the LanguageCert website: www.languagecert.org.

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