

Language Cert



LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG) Qualification Handbook

April 2022

Version 1.2

Public

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. ABOUT LANGUAGECERT	4
1.1 ABOUT PEOPLECERT	4
1.2 EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES	4
2. PURPOSE OF THE LANGUAGECERT TEST OF CLASSICAL GREEK (LTCG) QUALIFICATION HANDBOOK	5
3. INTRODUCTION TO THE LANGUAGECERT TEST OF CLASSICAL GREEK (LTCG) QUALIFICATION	5
3.1 AIM OF THE LTCG QUALIFICATION	5
3.2 WHO IS THE LTCG QUALIFICATION FOR?.....	5
3.3 ENTRY REQUIREMENTS	5
3.4 GUIDED LEARNING HOURS (GLH) AND TOTAL QUALIFICATION TIME (TQT).....	5
3.5 SKILLS TESTED	6
3.6 'CAN DO' LEVEL DESCRIPTORS.....	7
4. OVERVIEW OF SCORING	8
5. RESULTS, REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES	9
6. THE LTCG QUALIFICATION TITLES	9
7. THE LTCG QUALIFICATION FORMATS	9
8. ADVANTAGES OF THE LTCG QUALIFICATION	10
9. THE LANGUAGECERT TEST OF CLASSICAL GREEK (LTCG) TEST STRUCTURE	10
9.1 OVERVIEW.....	10
9.2 THE READING COMPONENT.....	10
10. SYLLABUS	14
10.1 INTRODUCTION.....	14
10.2 TOPICS – A1, A2, B1	14
10.3 WORD LIST – A1, A2, B1.....	16
10.3.1 Nouns	16
10.3.2 Verbs	26
10.3.3 Adjectives.....	29

10.4 GRAMMAR – A1, A2, B1	30
10.4.1 <i>Alphabet, Syllables, Accentuation</i>	30
10.4.2 <i>Verbs</i>	31
10.4.4 <i>Nouns, Pronouns, Numerals</i>	36
10.4.5 <i>Adjectives</i>	39
10.4.6 <i>Infinitives and Participles</i>	40
10.4.7 <i>Adverbs</i>	42
10.5 SYNTAX – A1, A2, B1	43
10.5.1 <i>Sentences</i>	43
10.5.2 <i>Sentence Parts and Functions</i>	47
10.5.3 <i>Prepositional Cases</i>	50
10.5.4 <i>Determiners</i>	51
11. REASONABLE ADJUSTMENTS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS	53
11.1 POLICY OVERVIEW	53
11.2 REASONABLE ADJUSTMENTS	53
11.3 SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS	53
12. SUPPORT AND RESOURCES	55

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.

1.1 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.

1.2 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 (LTCCG) Qualification Handbook

The LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCCG) qualification handbook provides a comprehensive introduction to the suite of LTCCG 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 LTCCG exams.

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

3.1 Aim of the LTCCG Qualification

The aim of the LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCCG) 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 LTCCG 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 LTCCG qualification for?

The LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCCG) 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 (LTCCG) qualification. However, it is important that Test Centres offer test takers the most appropriate LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCCG) 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 (LTCCG) 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
B1	LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (B1) (Reading & Language Use)	180 hours	300 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 (LTCCG) 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 lexico-grammatical structures.

Reading

Test takers are required to read short and 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 awareness and understanding is assessed with various items focusing on vocabulary, syntax and lexico-grammatical knowledge.

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, B1) 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.
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. • 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. • Can understand straightforward information related to main details.
B1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can understand texts that consist mainly of high frequency everyday language. • Can understand the main plot of a clearly written story and recognize the important events. • Can understand the description of events and feelings. • Can locate and understand details in narratives, descriptions, and discursive texts on familiar topics. • Can gather information from different parts of a text to fulfil a specific task. • Can understand the purpose of different texts. • Can understand a limited range of longer passages and authentic texts. • Can understand passages including some unfamiliar material to recognise attitudes and emotions. • Can produce a summary or translation of a given text. • Can understand facts, opinions, attitudes and writer purpose. • Can locate and understand specific information through detailed reading • Can understand how meaning is built up in a text.

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)				
Levels A1 and A2				
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	

LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCG)				
Level B1				
LTCG Parts	Raw Marks	Total Maximum Raw Marks	Scaled Score	Total Maximum Scaled Score
Part 1	10	40	25	100
Part 2	8		20	
Part 3	10		25	
Part 4	6		15	
Part 5	6		15	

Grades	
Levels A1, A2 and B1	
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.

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)
B1	LanguageCert Certificate in Classical Greek (B1) (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 three levels of Classical Greek language ability:

- A1
- A2
- B1

and is available in two different formats:

- Paper-based test
- Computer-based test

The LTCG paper-based and computer-based suite assesses candidates' reading and language use. The LTCG A1 and A2 level tests are ideal for candidates who need proof of a lower level of knowledge in the Classical Greek language, or beginners who need to monitor their progress as they go. The LTCG B1 test is suitable for candidates who aim for a higher level of acquisition and development of the Classical Greek language.

8. Advantages of the LTCCG Qualification

Flexible Examination Dates

LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCCG) 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 LTCCG exam either in a paper-based or in a computer-based format according to their needs and schedule.

Results and Certificates

For the LTCCG 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 (LTCCG) Test Structure

9.1 Overview

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

Tests	LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCCG) Paper-Based Tests		
	Components	Duration	Structure
A1	Reading and Language Use	60 minutes	4 parts / 40 items
A2	Reading and Language Use	80 minutes	4 parts / 40 items
B1	Reading and Language Use	100 minutes	5 parts / 40 items

9.2 The Reading component

LanguageCert Test of Classical Greek (LTCCG) 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 LTCCG exam consists of four task types for levels A1 and A2, and five task types for level B1.

9.2.1 Description of Task Types – Levels A1 and A2

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 images and ten one-word options to be matched.
Scores	A maximum of ten points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
Task appears in	LTCG A1 LTCG A2

Task type 2 – True/False statements according to given image

Task focus	This task assesses test takers' awareness of vocabulary, collocations, lexicogrammatical structures, and sentence level comprehension.
Task type and format	Test takers look at an image and decide whether the statements are True or False according to the image.
No. of questions	Ten short statements.
Scores	A maximum of ten points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
Task appears in	LTCG A1 LTCG A2

Task type 3 – Multiple choice cloze

Task focus	This task assesses test takers' awareness of vocabulary, collocations and lexicogrammatical structures.
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 multiple choice options.
No. of questions	One text with ten gapped sentences.
Scores	A maximum of ten points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
Task appears in	LTCG A1 LTCG A2

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 long text with ten gaps and twelve one-word options – two extra distracting options included – to be matched with one gap.
Scores	A maximum of ten points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
Task appears in	LTCG A1 LTCG A2

Description of Task Types – Level B1

Task type 1 – Multiple choice cloze

Task focus	This task assesses test takers' awareness of vocabulary, collocations and lexico-grammatical structures.
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 multiple choice options.
No. of questions	One text (160-180 words) with ten gapped sentences.
Scores	A maximum of ten points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
Task appears in	LTCG B1

Task type 2 – Discrete sentence-level lexical and lexico-grammatical multiple-choice questions

Task focus	This task assesses test takers' awareness of vocabulary, collocations, lexico-grammatical structures, and sentence level comprehension.
Task type and format	Test takers read single sentences and choose the correct option that best fills the gap. Each sentence is followed by three multiple choice options.
No. of questions	Eight gapped sentences.
Scores	A maximum of eight points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
Task appears in	LTCG B1

Task type 3 – 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 text (180-200 words) with ten gaps and twelve one-word options – two extra distracting options included – to be matched with one gap.
Scores	A maximum of ten points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
Task appears in	LTCG B1

Task type 4 – continuous text with 3-option multiple-choice items

Task focus	This task assesses test takers' detailed understanding of information, events, opinions and writer purpose.
Task type and format	Test takers read a long text and choose the correct response to six questions out of three-option multiple-choice answers.
No. of questions	One continuous text (250-300 words) with six questions and three multiple choice options.
Scores	A maximum of six points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
Task appears in	LTCG B1

Task type 5– text with missing sentences

Task focus	This task assesses test takers' understanding of coherence, cohesion and of how meaning is built up in a text.
Task type and format	One text with six sentences removed.
No. of questions	One text (200-250 words) with six missing sentences and seven sentence options – one extra distracting option included – to be matched with each gap.
Scores	A maximum of six points can be achieved in this task. Each item has a weighting of one score point.
Task appears in	LTCG B1

10. Syllabus

10.1 Introduction

The syllabus shows the standards for Reading and Language Use which a learner must meet in each of the three 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, will be able to carry out the standards set out for levels A1 and A2, a B1 level candidate will be able to carry out the standards set out for levels A1, A2 and B1.

10.2 Topics – A1, A2, B1

A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 as Level A2 and in addition
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport 	<p>Daily Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • occupation • household <p>Relations with Other People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relationship • behaviour <p>Shopping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilities • goods <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 <p>Measures and Shapes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • height • length • weight • capacity 	<p>Daily Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at work • income • services • prospects <p>Free Time, Entertainment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • artistic pursuits • symposium <p>Philosophy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ethics • morality • aesthetics • logic • ontology <p>Shopping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prices • currency <p>Places</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directions <p>Relations with Other People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invitations • crime and justice • defense and accusation • social affairs • peace <p>Health and Bodycare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • medical services • hygiene <p>Social Construct</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • laws • governmental systems • democracy • elections • public speech • hierarchy • assembly • politics

<p>Relations with Other People</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relationships correspondence behaviour friends <p>Shopping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> food clothes <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 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> economics
--	--	---

10.3 Word List – A1, A2, B1

The list of words is indicative - not exhaustive - and includes core vocabulary that will be required for the successful completion of the tasks.

10.3.1 Nouns

	A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 as Level A2 and in addition
Nouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἄγαλμα, τὸ (τοῦ ἀγάλματος) • ἀγγεῖον, τὸ • ἄγγελος, ὁ • ἀγέλη, ἡ • ἄγκιστρον, τὸ • ἄγκυρα, ἡ • ἀγρός, ὁ • ἀγρότης, ὁ • ἀγορά, ἡ • ἀγών, ὁ • ἀγωνία, ἡ • ἀγωνιστής, ὁ • ἀγνωθετής, 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 • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἀγορητής, ὁ • ἀγών, ὁ • ἄθυρμα, τὸ • αἰθάλη, ἡ • αἰπόλος, ὁ • ἀλοικφή, ἡ • ἄλφιτον, τό • ἀμυγδαλή, ἡ • ἄοιδή, ἡ • ἄσυλον, τό • ἀτραπός, ἡ • ἀποδημία, ἡ • ἀρπαγή, ἡ • ἄρσις, ἡ • ἀστήρ, ὁ • βάτος, ὁ • βοή, ἡ • βορρᾶς, ὁ • βόστρυχος, ὁ • βουκόλος, ὁ • δέλτος, ἡ • δέος, τὸ • δεσμωντήριον, τὸ • δεσμώτης, ὁ • δίνη, ἡ • διαίτημα, τὸ • διαιτητής, ὁ • δόμος, ὁ • δρόσος, ἡ • δρυς, ἡ (τῆς δρυός) • ἔθος, τὸ • εἰκών, ἡ • εἶμα, τὸ (τοῦ εἵματος) • εἰσβολή, ἡ • ἐκβολή, ἡ • ἐλπῖς, ἡ • ἐμβατήριον, τὸ • ἐνιαυτός, ὁ • ἔρις, ἡ (τῆς ἔριδος) • ἐσθής, ἡ (τῆς ἐσθῆτος) • ἐστίασις, ἡ • ζυγός, ὁ • ζωμός, ὁ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἀγαθόν, τὸ • αἴσθησις, ἡ • ἀνάκρισις, ἡ • ἀνάμνησις, ἡ • ἀντίδοσις, ἡ • ἀπογραφή, ἡ • ἀπορία, ἡ • ἀπόφασις, ἡ • Ἄρειος πάγος, ὁ • ἄρρεν, τὸ • ἀστυνόμος, ὁ • ἀτιμία, ἡ • ἀχαριστία, ἡ • ἄχθος, τὸ • γνώσις, ἡ • γραφή, ἡ • δεινότης, ἡ • διάνοια, ἡ • ἐγγύη, ἡ • ἐγγυητής, ὁ • εἶδος, τὸ • ἐπιεικεία, ἡ • ἐπιστήμη, ἡ • εὐδαιμονία, ἡ • εὐελπις, ὁ • εὐθύνη, ἡ • ἡδονή, ἡ • καρτερία, ἡ • κατήγορος, ὁ • κάτοπτρον, τὸ • κλέος, τὸ • λίνος, ὁ • λογογράφος, ὁ • μεφαλοφροσύνη, ἡ • νόθος, ὁ • παραγραφή, ἡ • προθυμία, ἡ • συκοφάντης, ὁ • συνήγορος, ὁ • σωφροσύνη, ἡ φιλολογία, ἡ • φιλοτιμία, ἡ • φιλοψευδία, ἡ • φρέαρ, τὸ • φρόνησις, ἡ • χρέος, τὸ • ψευδομάρτυς, ὁ • ψυχή, ἡ

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • άκοντιστής, ό • άκρόασις, ή • άκροατής, ό • άκρόπολις, ή • άκρον, τό • άκρωτήριον, τό • άκτη, ή • άλας, τό • άλήθεια, ή • άλειεία, ή • άλιεύς, ό • άλμα, τό • άλώπηξ, ή • άμαξα, ή • άμβροσία, ή • άμιλλα, ή • άμμος, ή • άμνός, ό • άμοιβή, ή • άμπελος, ή • άμυνα, ή • άμφίεσις, ή • άμφορεύς, ό • άνάκτορον, τό • άναξ, ό (του άνακτος) • άνατροφή, ή • άνδράποδον, τό • άνδρεία, ή • άνδριάς, ό (του άνδριάντος) • άνεμος, ό • άνεψιός, ό • άνήρ, ό (του άνδρός) • άνθος, τό (του άνθους) • άνθρωπος, ό/ή • άντρον, τό • άξία, ή • άοιδός, ό • άπάτη, ή • άποικία, ή • Άπόλλων, ό • άπορία, ή • άράχνη, ή • άργύριον, τό • άργυρος, ό • άρετή, ή • άρθρον, τό • άριστον, τό • άριθμός, ό • άριστοκρατία, ή • άρμα, τό • άρτος, ό • άρκτος, ή • άροτρον, τό • άρουρα, ή • άρχεϊον, τό • άρχή, ή • άρχηγός, ό • άρχων, ό (του άρχοντος) • άρωγή, ή • άσέβεια, ή • άσθένεια, ή • άσκησις, ή 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ήρως, ό (οί ήρωες) • θεμέλιον, τό • θεωρία, ή • θήρα, ή • θήραμα (τά θηράματα) • θηρευτής, ό • θυσία, ή • θώραξ, ό (του θώρακος) • ιδιώτης, ό • ιστορικός, ό • κάλλος, τό (τά κάλλη) • λιμός, ό • κοίτη, ή • κόραξ, ό • κρέας (τά κρέα/κρέατα) • κριθή, ή • μάντις, ό • μύρμηξ, ό • μῦς, ό (οί μύες) • νοῦς, ό • νύξ, ή (τῆς νυκτός) • όμβρος, ό • όνυξ, ό (του όνυχος) • όπώρα, ή • όρνις, ό (του όρνιθος) • όρος, τό (τά όρη) • πάροδος, ή • ποῦς, ό (του ποδός, οί πόδες, τοῖς ποσί) • πράγμα, τό • ρύμη, ή • συγγραφεύς, ό • τέρας, τό (του τέρατος) • ύποκριτής, ό • χεΐρ, ή (αί χεΐρες, ταῖς χερσί) • ψυχος, τό
---	---

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἄσκος, ὁ • ἄσμα, τό • ἄσπις, ἡ (τῆς ἀσπίδος) • ἄστρον, τὸ • ἄστυ, τὸ (τοῦ ἄστεως) • ἀσφάλεια, ἡ • αὐλή, ἡ • αὐλητής, ὁ • αὐλός, ὁ • βάθος, τὸ • βάθρον, τὸ • βακτηρία, ἡ • βάρβαρος, ὁ • βάρος, τὸ • βασιλεία, ἡ • βασιλεύς, ὁ (οἱ βασιλεῖς) • βασίλισσα, ἡ • βέλος, τὸ (τῷ βέλει) • βῆμα, τὸ (τά βήματα) • βιβλιοθήκη, ἡ • βίβλος, ὁ/ 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 • γαστήρ, ἡ (τῆς γαστρός) • γέλως, ὁ (τοῦ γέλωτος) • γενεά, ἡ • γέρανος, ὁ • γέρων, ὁ (τοῦ γέροντος) • γέφυρα, ἡ • γεωργία, ἡ • γεωργός, ὁ • γῆ, ἡ • γίγας, ὁ (τοῦ γίγαντος) • γλώσσα, 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) • δαδοῦχος, ὁ • δαίμων, ὁ • δᾶς, ἡ (τῆς δαδός) • δάσος, τὸ (τοῦ δάσους) • δάφνη, ἡ • δεῖπνον, τὸ • δελφίς, ὁ • δέμας, τό 		
---	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • δένδρον, τὸ • δέσποινα, ἡ • δεσπότης, ὁ • δημοκρατία, ἡ • δῆμος, ὁ • δημότης, ὁ • δίαιτα, ἡ • διάνοια, ἡ • δίαυλος, ὁ • διδασκαλεῖον, τὸ • διδασκαλία, ἡ • διδάσκαλος, ὁ • δικαιοσύνη, ἡ • δικαστής, ὁ • δίκη, ἡ • δίκτυον, τὸ • δίσκος, ὁ • δίψα, ἡ • διώρυξ, ἡ (τῆς διώρυγος) • δόξα, ἡ • δόλος, ὁ • δόρυ, τὸ • δαρυφόρος, ὁ • δράκων, ὁ (τοῦ δράκοντος) • δραχμή, ἡ • δρομεύς, ὁ • δρόμος, ὁ • δύναμις, ἡ (τῆς δυνάμεως) • δύτης, ὁ • δῶμα, τὸ (τὰ δώματα) • δωρεά, ἡ • δῶρον, τὸ • ἔαρ, τὸ • ἔδαφος, τὸ (τοῦ ἐδάφους) • ἔθιμον, τὸ • εἶδος, τὸ • εἰρήνη, ἡ • εἴσοδος, ἡ • ἐκκλησία, ἡ • ἐλαία, ἡ • ἔλαφος, ὁ, ἡ • ἔλεγχος, ὁ • ἐλέφας, ὁ • ἐλευθερία, ἡ • ἔνδεια, ἡ • ἐορτή, ἡ • ἔπαινος, ὁ • ἐπιτήδευμα, τὸ • ἐπιστολή, ἡ • ἔργον, τὸ • Ἑρμῆς, ὁ • ἔρωσ, ὁ • ἐστία, ἡ • ἐταιρεία, ἡ • ἐταῖρος, ὁ • εὐγένεια, ἡ • εὐσέβεια, ἡ • εὐτυχία, ἡ • εὐχαριστία, ἡ • εὐχή, ἡ • ἔφηβος, ὁ • ἐχθρός, ὁ • Ζεὺς, ὁ (τοῦ Διός) 		
---	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ζημία, ή • ζωή, ή • ζών, τὸ • ἥβη, ή • ἡγέτης, ὁ • ἡδονή, ή • ἥθος, τὸ • ἡλικία, ή • ἥλιος, ὁ • ἡμέρα, ή • ἡνίοχος, ὁ • ἡπειρος, ή • ἡσυχία, ή • ἦττα, ή • θάλαττα/θάλασσα, ή • θάρρος, τὸ • θεά, ή • θεά, ή • θεατής, ὁ • θέατρον, τὸ • θεός, ὁ • θεράπαινα, ή • θέρος, τὸ (τοῦ θέρους) • θήκη, ή • θηρίον, τὸ • θησαυρός, ὁ • θίασος, ὁ • θρίαμβος, ὁ • θρόνος, ὁ • θυγάτηρ, ή • θύελλα, ή • θυμός, ὁ • θύρα, ή • ἰατρεῖον, τὸ • ἰατρός, ὁ • ιδιώτης, ὁ • ἰέρεια, ή • ἱερεύς, ὁ (τοῦ ἱερέως) • ἰκέτης, ὁ • ἱστορία, ή • ἵππος, ὁ • ἵππότης, ὁ • ἰχθύς, ὁ • καιρός, ὁ • κάμηλος, ή • καπνός, ὁ • κάπρος, ὁ • καρδιά, ή • καρπός, ὁ • κάτοικος, ὁ • κεφαλή, ή • κήπος, ὁ • κιθάρα, ή • κιθαριστής, ὁ • κιθαρῳδός, ὁ • κίνδυνος, ὁ • κίων, ὁ (τοῦ κίονος) • κλείς, ή (τῆς κλειδός) • κλέπτῃς, ὁ • κλοπή, ή • κλίμα, τὸ • κλίνη, ή • κοινωνία, ή 		
--	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • κόμη, ἡ • κόπος, ὁ • κόρη, ἡ • κόσμος, ὁ • κοχλίας, ὁ • κρήνη, ἡ • κρίκος, ὁ • κρίνον, τὸ • κυβερνήτης, ὁ • κύκλος, ὁ • Κυλλήνη, ἡ • κύπελλον, τὸ • κύων, ὁ, ἡ (ῶ κύον) • κώμη, ἡ • κωμωδία, ἡ • λαγῶς, ὁ • λαός, ὁ • λέαινα, ἡ • λέξις, ἡ (τῆς λέξεως) • λεωφόρος, ἡ • λέων, ὁ (τοῦ λέοντος) • ληστής, ὁ • λίθος, ὁ • λίκνον, τὸ • λιμὴν, ὁ (τοῦ λιμένος) • λίμνη, ἡ • λόγος, ὁ • λόφος, ὁ • λοχίας, ὁ • λόχος, ὁ • Λύκειον, τὸ • λύκος, ὁ • λύπη, ἡ • λύρα, ἡ • μαγειρεῖον, τὸ • μαθητής, ὁ • μαῖα, ἡ • μάμμη, ἡ • μανδύας, ὁ • μαντεία, ἡ • μάχαιρα, ἡ • μάχη, ἡ • μαχητής, ὁ • μέγαρον, τὸ • μελέτη, ἡ • μέλι, τὸ • μέλισσα/μέλιττα, ἡ • μελωδία, ἡ • μέτρον, τό • μηλέα, ἡ • μῆλον, τὸ • μήτηρ, ἡ • μηχανή, ἡ • μνήμη, ἡ • μοῖρα, ἡ • μόλυβδος, ὁ • μουσεῖον, τὸ • μουσική, ἡ • μόχθος, ὁ • μῦθος, ὁ • μυῖα, ἡ • μύλος, ὁ • ναός, ὁ 		
--	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ναυμαχία, ἡ • ναῦς, ἡ (αἱ νῆες) • ναύτης, ὁ • νεανίας, ὁ • νεφέλη, ἡ • νέφος, τὸ (τὰ νέφη) • νήπιος, ὁ • νησιώτης, ὁ • νῆσος, ἡ • νίκη, ἡ • νιπτήρ, ὁ (τοῦ νιπτήρος) • νόμισμα, τό (τὰ νομίσματα) • νόμος, ὁ • νόσος, ἡ • νοῦς, ὁ • νύμφη, ἡ • νύξ, ἡ • ξίφος, τὸ • ξυλοκόπος, ὁ • ξύλον, τὸ • ὁδός, ἡ • οἰκέτης, ὁ • οἶκημα, τὸ • οἰκία, ἡ • οἶκος, ὁ • ὀλιγαρχία, ἡ • οἶνος, ὁ • οἰωνός, ὁ • ὀμιλία, ἡ • ὄμιλος, ὁ • ὄνομα, τὸ • ὄνος, ὁ • ὀπλίτης, ὁ • ὄπλον, τὸ • ὄργανον, τὸ • ὄργη, ἡ • ὄριον, τὸ • ὄρκος, ὁ • ὄρνις, ὁ • ὄρχησις, ἡ • ὄρχηστής, ὁ • ὄρχήστρα, ἡ • οὐρανός, ὁ • ὀφθαλμός, ὁ • ὄχλος, ὁ • πάγος, ὁ • παγετός, ὁ • παγκράτιον, τὸ • παίγνιον, τὸ • παιδαγωγός, ὁ • παιδεία, ἡ • παιδίον, τὸ • παῖς ὁ, ἡ (οἱ, αἱ παῖδες) • παλαιστής, ὁ • παλαίστρα, ἡ • πάλη, ἡ • πανοπλία, ἡ • πάππος, ὁ • πάπυρος, ὁ • παρασκευή, ἡ • Παρθενών, ὁ • πατήρ, ὁ (τοῦ πατρός) • πατρίς, ἡ 		
---	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • πεδῖον, 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 • ποίησις, ἡ • ποιητής, ὁ • ποιμήν, ὁ (τοῦ ποιμένος) • πόλεμος, ὁ • πόλις, ἡ (τῆς πόλεως)* • πολιτεία, ἡ • πολίτης, ὁ • πολιτικός, ὁ • πομπή, ἡ • πόνος, ὁ • πόντος, ὁ • πορεία, ἡ • πόρος, ὁ • ποταμός, ὁ • ποτήριον, τὸ • ποτόν, τὸ • πράγμα, τό • πρόβατον, τὸ • προσωπεῖον, τὸ • πρόσωπον, τὸ • πρύμνη, ἡ • πτηνόν, τὸ • πύλη, ἡ • πῦρ, τὸ (τοῦ πυρός) • πύργος, ὁ • ῥάβδος, ἡ • ῥεῦμα, τὸ • ῥήτωρ, ὁ (τοῦ ῥήτορος) • ῥίζα, ἡ • ρυθμός, ὁ • ῥώμη, ἡ • σάλπιγξ, ἡ • σελήνη, ἡ • σῆμα, τὸ • σημαία, ἡ • σίδηρος, ὁ • σῖτος, ὁ • σκηνή, ἡ • σκιά, ἡ • σκότος, τὸ (τοῦ σκότους) • σπήλαιον, τὸ • σπουδή, ἡ • στάδιον, ἡ • στάχυς, ὁ • στέφανος, ὁ • στήλη, ἡ • στίβος, ὁ • στολή, ἡ 		
---	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • στόλος, ὁ • στρατηγός, ὁ • στρατιά, ἡ • στρατιώτης, ὁ • στρατός, ὁ • στῦλος, ὁ • συκέα, ἡ • σῦκον, τὸ • σφαῖρα, ἡ • σχολή, ἡ • σῶμα, τὸ • τάπης, ὁ (τοῦ τάπητος) • ταῦρος, ὁ • τάχος, τὸ • τεῖχος, τὸ • τέκνον, τὸ • τέλος, τὸ • τέχνη, ἡ • τεχνίτης, ὁ • τιμή, ἡ • τιμωρία, ἡ • τοῖχος, ὁ • τόλμη, ἡ • τόξον, τὸ • τοξότης, ὁ • τράπεζα, ἡ • τρίαινα, ἡ • τρόπαιον, τὸ • τρόπος, ὁ • τροφή, ἡ • τύμβος, ὁ • τύχη, ἡ • ὑγεία, ἡ • ὕδωρ, τό (τὰ ὕδατα) • υἱός, ὁ • ὕμνος, ὁ • ὑπηρέτης, ὁ • ὕπνος, ὁ • ὑπόδημα, τὸ • ὕψος, τὸ (τοῦ ὕψους) • φάρμακον, τὸ • φιλία, ἡ • φίλος, ὁ • φοῖνιξ, ὁ • φρουρά, ἡ • φρουρός, ὁ • φύλλον, τὸ • φύσις, ἡ (τῆς φύσεως) • φυτόν, τὸ • φωνή, ἡ • φῶς, τό, (τὰ φῶτα) • χαλκός, ὁ • χειμῶν, ὁ (τοῦ χειμῶνος) • χεῖρ, ἡ • χελιδών, ἡ • χιτών, ὁ • χιών, ἡ (τῆς χιόνος) • χορδή, ἡ • χορευτής, ὁ • χορός, ὁ • χρόνος, ὁ • χρυσός, ὁ • χώρα, ἡ 		
--	--	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ψυχή, ἡ• ὕδῃ, ἡ• ὕδειον, τὸ• ὠκεανός, ὁ• ὠρα, ἡ		
--	---	--	--

10.3.2 Verbs

	A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 as Level A2 and in addition
Verbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • αγαπάω/ῶ • αγνοέω/ῶ • αγοράζω • αγορεύω • ἄγω • ἀγνίζομαι* • ἀδικέω/ῶ • ἄδω • ἀθροίζω • αἰσθάνομαι* • ἀκολουθέω/ῶ • ἀκούω* • ἀλιεύω • ἀλλάσσω/ττω • ἀμαρτάνω* • ἀναγιγνώσκω • ἀνοίγω* • ἀξιώω/ῶ • ἀπαγορεύω • ἀπατάω/ῶ • ἄπτω • ἀρέσκω* • ἀρπάζω • ἄρχω • ἀσκέω/ῶ • αὐλέω/ῶ • βαδίζω • βαίνω* • βάλλω • βασιλεύω • βαστάζω* • βλάπτω • βλαστάνω* • βλέπω • βοηθέω/ῶ • βόσκω • βουλεύω • βούλομαι* • βρέχω* • γαμέω/ῶ • γελάω/ῶ • γεύω • γηράσκω* • γίγνομαι* • γιγνώσκω* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἀγγέλλω* • αἰσχύνω • αἰτέω/ῶ • ἀλγέω/ῶ • ἀμιλλάομαι/ῶμαι • ἀρμόσσω/ττω • ἀπολαύω* • ἀφικνέομαι/οὔμαι • βάπτω* • βραδύνω* • βρίθω • γειτονεύω • γεωργέω/ῶ • δαμάζω • δέομαι • δράω/ῶ • ἐκδύομαι • ἐλαύνω • ἐπιλανθάνομαι • ἐπιμελέομαι/οὔμαι • ἐπίσταμαι • ἐπιχειρέω/ῶ • ἐσθίω • εὐεργετέω/ῶ • ζήω/ῶ • ἥδομαι • ἦκω • θάλλω* • θεωρέω/ῶ • καθέζομαι • καθεύδω* • καίω • κείμαι • κοσμέω/ῶ • κρατέω/ῶ • λαλέω/ῶ • μαρτυρέω/ῶ • παρέχω • προσέρχομαι • ὀμνύω • ὀράω/ῶ • σημαίνω • στερέομαι/οὔμαι • συνδιαλέγομαι • χρήομαι/ῶμαι 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἀνιάω/ῶ • διαφθείρω • ἐκπλήσσω/ττω • ἐξελέγχω • ἐξετάζω • εὖ λέγω • εὐφραίνομαι • κακῶς λέγω • λούω • συναγαπάω/ῶ

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • γράφω • γυμνάζω • δακρύω • δανείζω • δέω • δηλόω/ῶ • διάγω • διαλέγομαι* • διατρίβω • διαφέρω • διδάσκω • δικάζω • διώκω • δοκέω/ῶ* • δοκιμάζω • δυστυχέω • δύω • ἐθέλω • ἐθίζω • εἰμί • ἐλέγχω • ἐλπίζω • ἐμβαίνω • ἐνθυμέομαι/οὔμαι • ἐννοέω/ῶ* • ἐξετάζω • ἐπαινέω/ῶ • ἔπομαι • ἐρμηνεύω • ἔρχομαι • ἐρωτάω/ῶ • εὐρίσκω* • εὐτυχέω/ῶ • εὐχομαι • ἔχω • ἠγέομαι/οὔμαι • ἠσυχάζω • θαυμάζω • θεραπεύω • θηρεύω • θλίβω • ἰδρύω • ἰκετεύω • ἵππεύω • ἵπταμαι • καθίζω* • καλέω/ῶ • καλλωπίζω • καλύπτω • κάμνω* • κατασκευάζω • κελεύω • κηρύσσω/πτω • κινδυνεύω • κολάζω • κομίζω • κόπτω • κρούω • κρύπτω • κτίζω • λαμβάνω* • λάμπω 		
---	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • λατρεύω • λέγω* • λείπω* • λήγω • μανθάνω* • μέλλω* • μένω • μετέχω • μηνύω • μνημονεύω • νέμω* • νομίζω • όδεύω • οϊκέω/ώ • οϊκίζω • οϊκοδομέω/ώ • όμιλέω/ώ • όνομάζω • όργίζω • όρίζω • όρύσσω/ττω • παιδεύω • παίζω • παρασκευάζω • πάσχω* • παύω • πείθω • πέμπω* • πιέζω • πίνω • πίπτω • πιστεύω • πλάσσω • πλέω • πλέκω • πλήσσω/ττω • πνέω • ποιέω/ώ • πονέω/ώ • πράσσω/πράττω • ράπτω • ρέω* • ρίπτω • σιγάω/ώ • σκάπτω • στείρω* • σπουδάζω • στέργω • στέφω • στρατεύω • στρατοπεδεύω • στρέφω* • συλλαμβάνω • συλλέγω* • συμβουλεύω • σφάλλω* • σώνω • τάσσω/ττω • τέμνω • τιμάω/ώ • τρέπω • τρέφω* • τρέχω* 		
--	--	--

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • τρίβω • τρώγω • υπακούω • υπαίνω* • φαίνω • φέρω* • φεύγω* • φθάνω* • φθείρω* • φιλέω/ῶ • φλέγω • φοιτάω/ῶ • φυλάσσω/πτω • φυτεύω • χαίρω • χαράσσω/πτω • χορεύω • ψέγω • ψεύδομαι • ψηφίζω • ωφελέω/ῶ 		
--	--	--

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

10.3.3 Adjectives

	A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 as Level A2 and in addition
Adjectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἀγαθός, -ή, -ὄν • δίκαιος, -αία, -ον • δύο, δύο, δύο • εἷς, μία, ἓν • ἐντόπιος, -ος, -ον • κακός, -ή, -όν • μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα • νέος, νέα, νέον • Ὀλυμπικός, -ή, -ὄν • ὀρθίος, -ία, -ον • πολύς, πολλή, πολὺ • ῥάδιος, -ία, -ον 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • αἶθριος, -ία, -ον • ἀμφιθάλαπτος, -ος, -ον • ἀναγκαῖος, -α, -ον • ἄφθονος, -ος, -ον • βάρβαρος, -ος, -ον • δυσχερής, -ής, -ές • ἥρεμος, -ος, -ον • ἴδιος, -ία, -ον • μεστός, -ή, -όν • πλούσιος, -ία, -ον • σπάνιος, -ία, -ον 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ἀγοραῖος, -α, -ον • ἄφοβος, -ος, -ον • δασύς, -εῖα, -ὺ • δύσχρηστος, -ος, -ον • εὐτελής, -ής, -ές • καρποφόρος, -ος, -ον • ὀρφανός, -ή, -όν • φιλόφιλος, -ος, -ον • ὤνιος, -ία, -ον

10.4 Grammar – A1, A2, B1

10.4.1 Alphabet, Syllables, Accentuation

	A1	A2 as Level A1	B1 as Level A1
Alphabet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consonants • Vowels Long Short • Diphthongs and Letter Combinations αυ, ευ, ου, ηυ ει, αι, οι, υι • Iota subscript ι̣ η̣ ω̣ • Accents Acute Grave Circumflex • Breathings Smooth Rough • Elision • Crisis • Diaeresis • Punctuation marks 		
Syllables – Accentuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syllables Antepenult Penult Ultima • Accent marks Acute ´ Circumflex ˘ Grave ` • Breathings Rough breathing Smooth breathing Accentless words 		

10.4.2 Verbs

	A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 as Level A2 and in addition
Verb forms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of tenses • Concept of moods • Concept of aspect • Concept of voices • Concept of numbers • Concept of personal reference <p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs contracted in uncontracted form <p>Tenses Present Future</p> <p>Moods Indicative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs with vowel stem ending in -ω <p>Tenses Present Future</p> <p>Moods Indicative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs ending in -ω with consonant stem: τ, δ, θ, ζ π, β, φ, πτ κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ 	<p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs with vowel stem ending in -ω <p>Tenses Present Future Imperfect First Aorist</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracted verbs <p>Tenses Present Future Imperfect First Aorist</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs ending in -ω with consonant stem: τ, δ, θ, ζ π, β, φ, πτ κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ <p>Tenses Present</p>	<p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs with vowel stem ending in -ω <p>Tenses Present Future Imperfect First Aorist Present Perfect Past Perfect (Pluperfect) Second Aorist</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative Imperative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle Passive of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First Passive Future ○ First Passive Aorist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracted verbs <p>Tenses Present Future Imperfect First Aorist Present Perfect Past Perfect (Pluperfect) Second Aorist</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative Imperative</p>

<p>Tenses Present Future</p> <p>Moods Indicative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compound verbs <p>Tenses Present Future</p> <p>Moods Indicative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid verbs <p>Tenses Present Future</p> <p>Moods Indicative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb εἶμι <p>Tenses Present</p> <p>Moods (meaning) Indicative Infinitive Participle</p> <p>* Liquid verbs (verbs whose character stem finishes in λ, μ, ν, ρ) will be examined only in Indicative mood of Present and Future tense</p>	<p>Future Imperfect First Aorist</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compound verbs <p>Tenses Present Future Imperfect First Aorist</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid verbs <p>Tenses Present Future Imperfect First Aorist</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb εἶμι <p>Tenses Present Imperfect Future</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive</p>	<p>Voices Active Middle Passive of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First Passive Future ○ First Passive Aorist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs ending in -ω with consonant stem: τ, δ, θ, ζ π, β, φ, πτ κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ <p>Tenses Present Future Imperfect First Aorist Present Perfect Past Perfect (Pluperfect) Second Aorist</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative Imperative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle Passive of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First Passive Future ○ First Passive Aorist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compound verbs <p>Tenses Present Future Imperfect First Aorist Present Perfect Past Perfect (Pluperfect) Second Aorist</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative Imperative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle Passive of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First Passive Future ○ First Passive Aorist <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid verbs <p>Tenses Present Future Imperfect First Aorist Present Perfect</p>
---	--	---

			<p>Past Perfect (Pluperfect) Second Aorist</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative Imperative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle Passive of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First Passive Future ○ First Passive Aorist <p>• Verb εἶμι</p> <p>Tenses Present Imperfect Future Present Perfect Past Perfect (Pluperfect)</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative Imperative</p> <p>• Common deponent (middle or passive voice with active meaning) verbs: ἀποκρίνομαι ἄρχομαι βούλομαι γίγνομαι διαλέγομαι δέχομαι ἐργάζομαι ἔρχομαι (ἀπ-, διά-, εἰς-, ἐξ-, προσ-, συν-) οἶχομαι παραγίγνομαι παρασκευάζομαι πορεύομαι φοβοῦμαι</p> <p>Tenses Present Future Imperfect First Aorist Present Perfect Past Perfect (Pluperfect) Second Aorist</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative Imperative</p> <p>• Irregular verbs: ἀγορεύω ἄγω</p>
--	--	--	---

			<p>αἶρῶ αἰσθάνομαι ἀκούω ἀμαρτάνω (ἀπο)θνήσκω αἶνῶ βάλλω βούλομαι γίγνομαι γιγνώσκω δέω δοκῶ δρῶ ἔρχομαι ἔρωτῶ εὐρίσκω ἔχω ζήῶ καλῶ λαμβάνω λέγω μανθάνω μιμνήσκω οἶδα ὀρῶ πεινῶ πίνω πίπτω τρέπω τυγχάνω χρή ᾠνοῦμαι</p> <p>Tenses Present Future Imperfect First Aorist Present Perfect Past Perfect (Pluperfect) Second Aorist</p> <p>Moods Indicative Subjunctive Optative Imperative</p> <p>Voices Active Middle Passive of: ○ First Passive Future ○ First Passive Aorist</p>
Negation	• With οὐ(κ)	• With μή	

10.4.3 Articles

	A1	A2 as Level A1	B1 as Level A2 and in addition
Articles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of article • Concept of declension • Concept of gender • Concept of number • Concept of case <p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definite article <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative</p>		<p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predicate articles: οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνον <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative</p>

10.4.4 Nouns, Pronouns, Numerals

	A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 As Level A2 and in addition
Nouns*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of noun • Concept of declension • Concept of gender • Concept of number • Concept of case <p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st declension (uncontracted) nouns <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd declension (uncontracted) nouns <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative</p>	<p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd declension nouns -ις (gen.-εως), -υς (gen.-εως) -ως (gen. -ωος) -υς (gen. -υος) -εϋς (gen. -εως) -ων (gen. -όντος/ -ώντος) -ης/ -ις (gen. -ητος/ -ιτος) -α (gen. -ατος) -ας (gen. -άντος) -ούς (gen. -όντος) -ήρ (gen. -έρος) -ωρ (gen. -ωρος) -ηρ (gen. -ρος) -ειρ (gen. -ειρός) -ος (γεν. -ους) with λ, ν, ρ, -ερ stem with κ, γ, χ stem with π, β, φ stem with τ, δ, θ stem -ήν (gen. -ένος) -ων (gen. -ονος/-ωνος) • Irregular nouns: ὁ ἀμνός ὁ ἀνήρ ἡ γυνή τὸ δάκρυον ὁ Ζεὺς ὁ λύχνος ἡ ναῦς ὁ ὄνειρος/ τὸ ὄνειρον τὸ οὖς ὁ πρεσβευτής τὸ πῦρ ὁ σῆτος τὸ στάδιον ὁ υἰός τὸ ὕδωρ ἡ χεῖρ <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative</p>	<p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st declension (contracted) nouns • 2nd declension nouns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Attic nouns • 3rd declension nouns -υ (gen.-εως) -ις (gen. -ινος) -αν (gen. -ανος) -ην (gen. -ηνος) -ων (gen. -ωνος) -ι (gen. -εος) -αυς (gen. -αος) -οὔς (gen. -όντος) -ωζ/ -ω (gen. -οος) -ος (gen. -εος) -εις (gen. -ενός) -ώ (gen. -οὔς) -οὔς (gen. -ός) -ηρ (gen. -ηρος) -ωρ (gen. -ωρος) -αρ (gen. -αρος) -ης (gen. -ους) -κλής (gen. -κλέους) -ώς (gen. -οὔς) • Irregular nouns: ὁ δεσμός τὸ δέλεαρ τὸ δόρυ ὁ ζυγός and τὸ ζυγόν ὁ σταθμός ὁ χρώς <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative</p>

	*Words that follow grammatical patterns not included in the respective level will only be assessed in terms of meaning.		
Pronouns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of pronouns • Concept of declension • Concept of gender • Concept of number • Concept of case <p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal pronouns αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό(ν) ἐγώ, σὺ • Demonstrative pronouns ἐκεῖνος, ἐκεῖνη, ἐκεῖνο οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο • Indefinite pronouns ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλον <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p>	<p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrative pronouns ὄδε, ἤδε, τόδε • Indefinite pronouns τίς, τις, τί • Relative pronouns ὅς, ἡ, ὃ • Interrogative pronouns τίς, τίς, τί πόσος, πόση, πόσον • Negative pronouns μηδεῖς, μηδεμία, μηδέν οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p>	<p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrative pronouns τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο(ν) • Reflexive pronouns ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῆς/ ἑαυτῶν ἢ σφῶν αὐτῶν ἑμαυτοῦ, ἑμαυτῆς/ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς/ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν • Indefinite pronouns ἀμφοτέροι, ἀμφοτέραι, ἀμφοτέρα ἕκαστος, ἕκαστη, ἕκαστον ἕτερος, ἕτέρα, ἕτερον πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν • Relative pronouns οἷος, οἷα, οἷον ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ,τι • Interrogative pronouns πότερος, ποτέρα, πότερον • Reciprocal pronouns ἀλλήλων, ἀλλήλων, ἀλλήλων • Possessive pronouns ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν/ σός, σή, σόν etc. <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p>

Numerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of numerals • Concept of declension • Concept of gender • Concept of case <p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardinals 1-20 <p>Cases Nominative</p>	<p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardinals 0-100 <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ordinals 1-10 <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative</p>	<p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardinals 101-10,000 <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative</p>
-----------------	--	---	---

10.4.5 Adjectives

	A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 as Level A2 and in addition
Adjectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of adjective • Concept of declension • Concept of gender • Concept of number • Concept of case • Position of adjectives <p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2nd declension adjectives -ος, -η, -ον -ος, -α, -ον -ος, -ος, -ον <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of positive, comparative, and superlative degree <p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd declension adjectives -υς, -εία, -ῦ -ας, -ασα, -αν -ων, -οῦσα, -ον -ώς, -οῦσα, -ός -ής, -ής, -ές • Irregular adjectives μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα πολύς, πολλή, πολύ • Regular positive, comparative, and superlative degree of adjectives ending in: -ότερος, -οτέρα, -ότερον -ώτατος, -ωτάτη, -ώτατον -έστερος, -εστέρα, -έστερον -έστατος, -εστάτη, -έστατον <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative</p>	<p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3rd declension adjectives -είς, -είσα, -έν -ας, -αινα, -αν -ους, -ους, -ουν -ην, -ην, -εν -υς, -υς, -υ • Positive, comparative, and superlative degree of adjectives ending in: -ύτερος, -υτέρα, -ύτερον -ύστατος, -υστάτη, -ύστατον -ίστερος, -ιστέρα, -ίστερον -ίστατος, -ιστάτη, -ίστατον • Positive, comparative, and superlative degree of irregular adjectives: ἀγαθός (excluding: λῶων/ λῶστος) αἰσχρὸς ἐχθρὸς ἡδύς κακὸς καλὸς μακρὸς μέγας μικρὸς ὀλίγος πολύς ῥάδιος ταχύς <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative</p>

10.4.6 Infinitives and Participles

	A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 as Level A2 and in addition
Infinitives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of infinitives • Concept of tenses • Concept of aspect • Concept of voices <p>Meaning, use and formation of infinitives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb εἶμι <p>Tenses Present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs with vowel stem ending in -ω • Contracted verbs in uncontracted form • Verbs ending in -ω with consonant stem: τ, δ, θ, ζ π, β, φ, πτ κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ • Compound verbs • Liquid verbs <p>Tenses Present Future</p> <p>Voices Active Middle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negation with μή 	<p>Meaning, use and formation of infinitives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb εἶμι <p>Tenses Future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs with vowel stem ending in -ω • Contracted verbs in uncontracted form • Verbs ending in -ω with consonant stem: τ, δ, θ, ζ π, β, φ, πτ κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ • Compound verbs • Liquid verbs <p>Tenses Present Aorist</p> <p>Voices Active Middle</p>	<p>Meaning, use and formation of infinitives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs with vowel stem ending in -ω • Contracted verbs in uncontracted form • Verbs ending in -ω with consonant stem: τ, δ, θ, ζ π, β, φ, πτ κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ • Compound verbs • Liquid verbs <p>Tenses Perfect Second Aorist</p> <p>Voices Active Middle Passive First Passive Future First Passive Aorist</p>

Participles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of participle • Concept of declension • Concept of gender • Concept of number • Concept of case • Position of participles <p>Meaning, use and formation of participles of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb εἰμί <p>Tenses Present</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs with vowel stem ending in -ω <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracted verbs in uncontracted form <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs ending in -ω with consonant stem: τ, δ, θ, ζ π, β, φ, πτ κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compound verbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid verbs <p>Tenses Present Future</p> <p>Voices Middle</p> <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative</p>	<p>Meaning, use and formation of participles of verbs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verbs with vowel stem ending in -ω • Contracted verbs in uncontracted form • Verbs ending in -ω with consonant stem: τ, δ, θ, ζ π, β, φ, πτ κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ • Compound verbs • Liquid verbs <p>Tenses Present Future First Aorist</p> <p>Voices Active Middle</p> <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative</p>	<p>Meaning, use and formation of participles of verbs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb εἰμί • Verbs with vowel stem ending in -ω • Contracted verbs • Verbs ending in -ω with consonant stem: τ, δ, θ, ζ π, β, φ, πτ κ, γ, χ, ττ/σσ • Compound verbs • Liquid verbs <p>Tenses Perfect Second Aorist</p> <p>Voices Active Middle Passive First Passive Future First Passive Aorist</p> <p>Genders Masculine Feminine Neuter</p> <p>Number Singular Plural</p> <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative Vocative</p>
--------------------	--	--	---

10.4.7 Adverbs

	A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 as Level A2 and in addition
Adverbs	<p>Definition, concept and use of adverbs</p> <p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverbs of manner in -ως 	<p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverbs derived from adjectives • Interrogative adverbs: place (πού, πόθεν) time (πότε) manner (πώς) quantity (πόσον) • Demonstrative adverbs: place (ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα, ἐκεῖ) time (τότε) manner (οὕτω/ οὕτως) quantity (τόσον, τοσοῦτον) • Indefinite adverbs: place (πού) time (ποτέ) manner (πώς) • Relative adverbs place (οὗ, ἔνθα) time (ὅτε, ὁπότε) manner (ὁπῶς) quantity (ὁπόσον) • Comparative and superlative of regular adverbs • Comparative and superlative of irregular adverbs: εὖ, ἄμεινον, ἄριστα/ βέλτιον, βέλτιστα/ κρείττον, κράτιστα καλῶς, κάλλιον, κάλλιστα μάλα, μᾶλλον, μάλιστα ὀλίγον, μείον, ὀλίγιστα/ ἔλαττον, ἐλάχιστα/ ἥττον, ἥκιστα πολύ, πλέον, πλεῖστα (ή πλεῖστον) 	<p>Meaning, use and formation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neuter adjectival accusative • Adverbial endings: -δην -δὸν -ει -στί • Numeral adverbs: ἅπαξ, δῖς, τρίς ending in -άκις • Interrogative adverbs: place (πῆ;)) • Demonstrative adverbs: place (ἐκεῖσε, ἐκεῖθεν) time manner (ὡςδε) quantity (τοσόνδε) • Indefinite: manner (πῆ) • Relative: place (ὅθεν) manner (ὡς, ὥσπερ) • Comparative and superlative of irregular adverbs: ἄνω ἔγγυς ἔξω ἔσω ἠδέως κάτω ὀψὲ πάλαι πέρα πύρρω σαφῶς

10.5 Syntax – A1, A2, B1

10.5.1 Sentences

	A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 as Level A2 and in addition																																																													
Clause Types	<p>Main clauses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affirmative Negative 	<p>Dependent clauses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal clauses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fear clause <table border="0"> <tr> <td>μη</td> <td rowspan="3">} + indicative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μη ου</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οπως μη</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μη</td> <td rowspan="3">} + subjunctive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μη ου</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οπως μη</td> </tr> </table> Indirect statement <table border="0"> <tr> <td>οτι</td> <td rowspan="4">} + indicative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ως</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οτι αν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ως αν</td> </tr> </table> Relative clause <table border="0"> <tr> <td>ος/η/ο</td> <td rowspan="4">} + indicative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ος/η/ο αν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οστις/ητις/ο,τι</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οστις/ητις/ο,τι αν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ος, η, ο</td> <td rowspan="2">} + subjunctive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οστις, ητις, ο,τι</td> </tr> </table> Adverbial clauses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporal clause <table border="0"> <tr> <td>πριν</td> <td rowspan="5">} + indicative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οταν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οτε</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οποτε</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ως</td> </tr> <tr> <td>πριν</td> <td rowspan="5">} + subjunctive</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οταν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οτε</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οποτε</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ως</td> </tr> </table> 	μη	} + indicative	μη ου	οπως μη	μη	} + subjunctive	μη ου	οπως μη	οτι	} + indicative	ως	οτι αν	ως αν	ος/η/ο	} + indicative	ος/η/ο αν	οστις/ητις/ο,τι	οστις/ητις/ο,τι αν	ος, η, ο	} + subjunctive	οστις, ητις, ο,τι	πριν	} + indicative	οταν	οτε	οποτε	ως	πριν	} + subjunctive	οταν	οτε	οποτε	ως	<p>Dependent clauses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nominal clauses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fear clause <table border="0"> <tr> <td>μη</td> <td rowspan="4">} + optative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μη ου</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οπως μη</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μη αν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>μη ου αν</td> <td rowspan="2">} + optative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οπως μη αν</td> </tr> </table> Indirect statement <table border="0"> <tr> <td>οτι</td> <td rowspan="4">} + optative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ως</td> </tr> <tr> <td>οτι αν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ως αν</td> </tr> </table> Indirect question <table border="0"> <tr> <td>ει-η</td> <td rowspan="13">} + indicative</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ειτε-ειτε</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ποθεν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ποτερος</td> </tr> <tr> <td>που</td> </tr> <tr> <td>πως</td> </tr> <tr> <td>τις</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ει - η αν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ειτε – ειτε αν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ποθεν αν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ποτερος αν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>που αν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>πως αν</td> </tr> <tr> <td>τις αν</td> </tr> </table> 	μη	} + optative	μη ου	οπως μη	μη αν	μη ου αν	} + optative	οπως μη αν	οτι	} + optative	ως	οτι αν	ως αν	ει-η	} + indicative	ειτε-ειτε	ποθεν	ποτερος	που	πως	τις	ει - η αν	ειτε – ειτε αν	ποθεν αν	ποτερος αν	που αν	πως αν	τις αν
μη	} + indicative																																																															
μη ου																																																																
οπως μη																																																																
μη	} + subjunctive																																																															
μη ου																																																																
οπως μη																																																																
οτι	} + indicative																																																															
ως																																																																
οτι αν																																																																
ως αν																																																																
ος/η/ο	} + indicative																																																															
ος/η/ο αν																																																																
οστις/ητις/ο,τι																																																																
οστις/ητις/ο,τι αν																																																																
ος, η, ο	} + subjunctive																																																															
οστις, ητις, ο,τι																																																																
πριν	} + indicative																																																															
οταν																																																																
οτε																																																																
οποτε																																																																
ως																																																																
πριν	} + subjunctive																																																															
οταν																																																																
οτε																																																																
οποτε																																																																
ως																																																																
μη	} + optative																																																															
μη ου																																																																
οπως μη																																																																
μη αν																																																																
μη ου αν	} + optative																																																															
οπως μη αν																																																																
οτι	} + optative																																																															
ως																																																																
οτι αν																																																																
ως αν																																																																
ει-η	} + indicative																																																															
ειτε-ειτε																																																																
ποθεν																																																																
ποτερος																																																																
που																																																																
πως																																																																
τις																																																																
ει - η αν																																																																
ειτε – ειτε αν																																																																
ποθεν αν																																																																
ποτερος αν																																																																
που αν																																																																
πως αν																																																																
τις αν																																																																

			<p> εί - ἢ εἴτε – εἴτε πόθεν πότερος ποῦ πῶς τί </p> <p>} + subjunctive</p> <p> εί - ἢ εἴτε – εἴτε πόθεν πότερος ποῦ πῶς τίς εἰ - ἢ ἄν εἴτε – εἴτε ἄν πόθεν ἄν πότερος ἄν ποῦ ἄν πῶς ἄν τίς ἄν </p> <p>} + optative</p> <p>• Adverbial clauses:</p> <p>○ Purpose</p> <p> ἵνα ὅπως ὡς </p> <p>} + indicative</p> <p> ἵνα ἄν ὅπως ἄν ὡς ἄν </p> <p>} + subjunctive</p> <p> ἵνα ὅπως ὡς ἵνα ἄν ὅπως ἄν ὡς ἄν </p> <p>} + optative</p>
--	--	--	--

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Causal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> διότι ἐπεὶ ἐπειδὴ ὅτι ὥς διότι ἂν ἐπεὶ ἂν ἐπειδὴ ἂν ὅτι ἂν ὥς ἂν <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">} + indicative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> διότι ἐπεὶ ἐπειδὴ ὅτι ὥς διότι ἂν ἐπεὶ ἂν ἐπειδὴ ἂν ὅτι ἂν ὥς ἂν <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">} + optative</p> ○ Hypothetical (meaning only) ○ Oppositional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> εἰ καὶ ἐὰν καὶ ἂν καὶ ἦν καὶ <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">} + indicative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> εἰ καὶ ἐὰν καὶ ἂν καὶ ἦν καὶ <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">} + subjunctive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> εἰ καὶ ἐὰν καὶ ἂν καὶ ἦν καὶ <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">} + optative</p> ○ Result <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ὥς ὥστε ὥς ἂν ὥστε ἂν <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">} + indicative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ὥς ὥστε ὥς ἂν ὥστε ἂν <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">} + optative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ὥς ὥστε <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">} + infinitive</p> ○ Temporal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> πρὶν ὅταν ὅτε ὅποτε ὥς <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 20px;">} + indicative</p>
--	--	--	---

			<p>πρὶν ὅταν ὅτε ὀπότε ὡς</p> <p>} + subjunctive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infinitive clauses • Participle clauses
Linking Sentences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parataxis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordination: καὶ τε ἀλλὰ δὲ μὲν μέντοι ὁμῶς ○ Correlation: μήτε - οὔτε μηδέ - οὐδέ εἴτε ἢ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypotaxis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Indirect statement: ὅτι ὡς ○ Fear: μὴ μὴ οὐ ὅπως μὴ ○ Relating: ὅς, ἢ, ὃ ὅστις, ἧτις, ὃ, τι ○ Time: πρὶν ὀπότε ὅταν ὅτε ὡς • Asyndeton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypotaxis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cause: διότι ἐπεὶ ἐπειδὴ ὅτι ὡς ○ Reported question: εἰ - ἢ εἴτε - εἴτε πότερον πότερος ποῦ πῶς τίς ○ Purpose: ἵνα ὅπως ὡς εἰ καὶ ἐάν καὶ ἂν καὶ ἦν καὶ ὡς ὥστε

10.5.2 Sentence Parts and Functions

	A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 as Level A2 and in addition
Subject	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of verbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Pronoun <p>Cases Nominative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infinitive introduced with article (τό) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of verbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Numeral ○ Participle <p>Cases Nominative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of infinitives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Pronoun ○ Numeral ○ Participle <p>Cases Nominative (same subject with verb) Accusative (different subject from verb)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of participles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Pronoun ○ Numeral <p>Cases Nominative Genitive Accusative Dative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of verbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ article + preposition ○ article + adverb ○ pair of particles ὁ μὲν - ὁ δὲ οἱ μὲν - οἱ δὲ <p>Cases Nominative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of impersonal verbs denoting occurrence, obligation, advice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infinitive ○ Nominal dependent clause • of impersonal expressions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neutral adjective + ἐστὶ Adverb + ἔχει <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infinitive ○ Nominal dependent clause
Impersonal Construction			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impersonal verbs with infinitive as subject <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ δοκεῖ ○ ἐστὶ ○ λέγεται ○ μέλλει ○ προσήκει ○ χρῆ • Impersonal phrases with infinitive as subject <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ neutral adjective + ἐστὶ ○ noun + ἐστὶ ○ adverb + ἔχει
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal dative of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possession Advantage Disadvantage Respect Reference Acting person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Pronoun ○ Participle

Direct Object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of verbs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Pronoun ○ Infinitive with article <p>Cases Accusative Dative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of verbs denoting desire and dislike, thinking supposing, choosing, saying ability cause power capacity fitness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infinitive without article 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of verbs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Pronoun ○ Infinitive with article ○ Adjective ○ Participle <p>Cases Genitive Accusative Dative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nominal dependent clause: fear clause indirect statement relative clause <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of infinitives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Pronoun ○ Adjective ○ Participle <p>Cases Genitive Accusative Dative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of participles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Pronoun ○ Adjective <p>Cases Genitive Accusative Dative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of verbs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preposition with article <p>Cases Genitive Accusative Dative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of participles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dependent nominal clause: fear clause indirect statement relative clause
----------------------	--	---	--

Indirect Object	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of verbs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Pronoun <p>Cases Accusative Dative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of verbs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Adjective ○ Participle <p>Cases Genitive Accusative Dative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infinitive ○ Nominal dependent clause fear clause indirect statement relative clause <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of infinitives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Pronoun ○ Adjective ○ Participle <p>Cases Genitive Accusative Dative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of participles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Adjective <p>Cases Genitive Accusative Dative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of verbs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preposition with article <p>Cases Genitive Accusative Dative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of participles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infinitive ○ Dependent nominal clause: fear clause indirect statement relative clause
Predicate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominal predicate of subject: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Adjective ○ Numeral <p>Cases Agreement with subject</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominal predicate of object: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Adjective ○ Numeral <p>Cases Agreement with object</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominal predicate of subject: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infinitive introduced with article (τό, τοῦ, τῷ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominal predicate of object: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infinitive introduced with article (τό, τοῦ, τῷ) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominal predicate of subject or object: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Comparison: compare + adjective in comparative degree + ἤ + standard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverbial predicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun ○ Adjective <p>denoting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ manner ○ time ○ place ○ aim ○ order

			<p>Cases Agreement with subject Exceptions to the rule of agreement: Neutral, singular</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result predicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adjective <p>Cases Agreement with subject Exceptions to the rule of agreement: Neutral, singular</p>
--	--	--	---

10.5.3 Prepositional Cases

	A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 as Level A2 and in addition
Prepositions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with genitive ὑπέρ • with dative σύν/ ξύν • with accusative εἰς πρός 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with genitive ἀντί πρό • with dative ἐν ἐπί • with accusative ἐπί μετά παρά ὑπέρ ὑπό 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • with genitive ἀπό διά ἐκ/ ἐξ κατά μετά • with dative ἀμφί παρά περί πρός ὑπό • with accusative ἀμφί ἀνά διά κατά περί ὡς • with infinitive preposition + τό / τοῦ / τῷ + infinitive

10.5.4 Determiners

	A1	A2 as Level A1 and in addition	B1 as Level A2 and in addition
Nominal Determiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attributive adjective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ article + adjective + noun ○ article + preposition Cases Nominative Genitive Accusative Dative • Attributive participle of subject <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ article + participle Cases Nominative Accusative • Apposition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Noun Cases Nominative Genitive Accusative Dative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouns Cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Genitive of: Possession • Pronouns Cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Genitive of: Possession • Attributive participle of object <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ article + participle Cases Genitive Accusative Dative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nouns Cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Genitive of: Creation Division Material Content Quality Value Reason Subject Object Comparison ○ Dative of: Object Reference ○ Accusative of: Reference • Pronouns Cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Genitive of: Creation Division Material Content Quality Value Reason Subject Object Comparison ○ Dative of: Object Reference ○ Accusative of: Reference • Predicative adjective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ adjective + article + noun ○ pronoun + article + noun ○ participle + article + noun ○ ἅπας, αὐτός, ἕκαστος, μόνος, ὅλος, πᾶς Cases Nominative Genitive Dative Accusative

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apposition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Infinitive introduced with article (τό, τοῦ, τῷ) ○ Nominal dependent clause: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ fear clause ○ indirect statement ○ relative clause
Adverbial Determiners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverb of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Time ○ Place • Preposition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Time ○ Place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverb of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Manner ○ Quantity • Preposition of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Manner ○ Quantity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverbial Noun Cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Genitive of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Time ○ Cause ○ Value ○ Amount ○ Accuse ○ Place ○ Aim ○ Accusative of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reference ○ Time ○ Place ○ Manner ○ Cause ○ Aim ○ Accuse ○ Dative of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cause ○ Place ○ Time ○ Accompaniment ○ Instrument ○ Manner ○ Amount ○ Reference
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adverbial participle of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Time ○ Cause or reason ○ Motive or purpose ○ Condition ○ Manner ○ Opposition Cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nominative ○ Genitive ○ Accusative ○ Dative • Adverbial independent clauses of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Purpose ○ Cause ○ Opposition ○ Time

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 (LTCCG) qualification which can be downloaded via the LanguageCert website: www.languagecert.org.

Document Revision History

Version	Date	Description of Change
1.2	01/04/2022	Minor Ancient Greek wording amendments
1.1	22/11/2021	Minor formatting corrections on the tables
1.0	05/11/2021	Initial Version

LanguageCert is a business name of PeopleCert
Qualifications Ltd, UK company number 09620926.

Copyright © 2022 LanguageCert

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form and by any means (electronic, photocopying, recording or otherwise) except as permitted in writing by LanguageCert. Enquiries for permission to reproduce, transmit or use for any purpose this material should be directed to LanguageCert.

DISCLAIMER

This publication is designed to provide helpful information to the reader. Although care has been taken by LanguageCert in the preparation of this publication, no representation or warranty (express or implied) is given by LanguageCert with respect as to the completeness, accuracy, reliability, suitability or availability of the information contained within it and neither shall LanguageCert be responsible or liable for any loss or damage whatsoever (including but not limited to, special, indirect, consequential) arising or resulting from information, instructions or advice contained within this publication.