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# Lesson 1a

## Present Simple & Present Continuous

### Memory check: Choose and circle.

- We **are studying** / study history at the moment.
- Do you meet your friends **this weekend** / **at weekends**?
- Where **do they live** / are they living?
- I'm going** / I go to a music school this year.
- Do they have / **Are they having** breakfast now?
- Ted doesn't watch TV **today** / **in the afternoon**.
- He **is usually eating** / **usually eats** at the school canteen.
- They **aren't flying** / **don't fly** to Paris tomorrow.
- Mum **always drives** / drives always to work in her BMW.
- Listen! Someone **is coming** / comes up the stairs.
- Does your dad work** / Is your dad working at weekends?
- Ann **isn't washing** / **doesn't wash** her hair every day.

## Grammar Theory

### PRESENT SIMPLE

#### FORM

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I play	Do I play?	I do not play
you play	Do you play?	you do not play
he/she/it plays	Does he/she/it play?	he/she/it does not play
we play	Do we play?	we do not play
you play	Do you play?	you do not play
they play	Do they play?	they do not play

#### SHORT FORMS

##### Negative

I/you/we/they don't play  
he/she/it doesn't play

#### SPELLING TIPS

I carry → he carries  
I wash → he washes  
I go → he goes

#### YES / NO ANSWERS:

- Yes, I/you ... do.      - No, I/you ... don't.  
- Yes, he/she ... does.      - No, he/she ... doesn't.

### PRESENT CONTINUOUS

#### FORM

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I am playing	Am I playing?	I am not playing
you are playing	Are you playing?	you are not playing
he/she/it is playing	Is he/she/it playing?	he/she/it is not playing
we are playing	Are we playing?	we are not playing
you are playing	Are you playing?	you are not playing
they are playing	Are they playing?	they are not playing

#### SHORT FORMS

##### Affirmative

I'm, you're  
he's, we're ...

##### Negative

I'm not  
he's not / he isn't  
we're not / we aren't

#### SPELLING TIPS

come → coming  
run → running  
lie → lying

#### YES / NO

##### ANSWERS:

- Yes, I am.      - No, I'm not.  
- Yes, he is.      - No, he isn't.  
- Yes, we are.      - No, we aren't.

#### USE

- Για συνήθειες, μόνιμες καταστάσεις ή γενικές αλήθειες.  
*George usually **drinks** milk in the morning.*  
*My family and I **live** in London.*  
*The sun **rises** in the East.*
- Με μελλοντική σημασία, για δρομολόγια μεταφορικών μέσων, ωρολόγια προγράμματα, κτλ.  
*The next train to London **leaves** at 5 pm.*  
*Schools **close** in June.*  
*The film **starts** at nine o'clock.*
- Για ζωντανές αφηγήσεις και οδηγίες.  
*Then the door **opens** and a tall man **comes in**.*  
*You **put** in the eggs and then you **add** the sugar.*

#### KEY WORDS / PHRASES

- Επιρρήματα συχνότητας:  
always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never  
**Πριν** από το κύριο ρήμα: *We **sometimes** play tennis.*  
*I don't **always** get up early.*  
**Μετά** το ρήμα **be**: *Mum **is often** busy.*
- once a week/year, every day/week, on Mondays, in the morning, at weekends, in (the) summer ...  
Στο **τέλος** ή στην **αρχή** της πρότασης:  
*I go to the cinema **at weekends**.*  
**OR:** ***At weekends** I go to the cinema.*

#### USE

- Για πράξεις που γίνονται τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.  
*Mrs Green **is having** a bath right now.*  
*Why **aren't** you **listening** to me? **Am I boring** you?*
- Για προσωρινές ή εξελισσόμενες καταστάσεις.  
*Our grandparents **are staying** with us this week.*  
*More and more people **are studying** at universities nowadays.*
- Για προγραμματισμένες πράξεις στο κοντινό μέλλον.  
*She's **leaving** for Oxford tomorrow.*  
*They're **going** to Scotland this weekend.*
- Για να δείξουμε ενόχληση με τα **always, constantly** (= διαρκώς, μόνιμως), **forever** (= συνέχεια).  
*He's **always asking** me for money!*  
*My parents **are constantly checking** my homework!*  
*It's **forever raining** in this city!*

#### KEY WORDS / PHRASES

(right) now, at the moment, this week/month/year, these days, today, tonight ...

## 1 Complete with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. He always replies (reply) to his e-mails immediately.
2. Do they walk (they / walk) to school every day?
3. Doctors work (work) long hours.
4. Our neighbours don't make (not make) too much noise.
5. The house is dark and quiet. Suddenly, my phone starts (start) ringing.
6. Larry watches (watch) football matches on TV at weekends.
7. The bus to Cambridge doesn't leave (not leave) at six.
8. My dad reads (read) at least one newspaper every day.
9. Does Lia sleep (Lia / sleep) well at night?
10. Water boils (boil) at 100°C.

## 2 Write sentences in the Present Simple including the words in brackets.

1. They - **have** - a shower - in the morning (**usually**)  
They usually have a shower in the morning.
2. My cousins - **visit** - us - at weekends (**sometimes**)  
My cousins sometimes visit us at weekends.
3. Hurricanes - **hit** - England - ? (**often**)  
Do hurricanes often hit England?
4. I - **be** - busy - on Monday afternoons (**seldom**)  
I'm seldom busy on Monday afternoons.
5. Eric - **be** - late - for school (**never**)  
Eric is never late for school.
6. I - **not work** - in summer (**always**)  
I don't always work in summer.

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## 3 Complete with the Present Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

1. Look! Grandma is watering (water) the flowers in the garden!
2. More and more people are chatting (chat) on the Net nowadays.
3. This weekend I am staying (stay) with my friends in London.
4. Are you travelling (you / travel) to Australia next week?
5. The children are not swimming (not swim) today. It's too cold.
6. He is always wearing (always / wear) my T-shirts. I hate it.
7. Don't play in the attic because Tom is repairing (repair) the roof.
8. Is the dog chasing (the dog / chase) the cat round the garden?



**4** Use the time expressions in brackets to write complete sentences in the Present Simple or Continuous.

- We - go - swimming at the sports centre  
*We usually go swimming at the sports centre.* ..... (usually)  
*We are going swimming at the sports centre today.* ..... (today)
- I - do - my homework  
*I always do my homework.* ..... (always)  
*I am doing my homework at the moment.* ..... (at the moment)
- Cathy - not clean - her room  
*Cathy isn't cleaning her room right now.* ..... (right now)  
*Cathy doesn't clean her room every day.* ..... (every day)
- Ray - drive - to London - ?  
*Does Ray drive to London on Mondays?* ..... (on Mondays)  
*Is Ray driving to London this Monday?* ..... (this Monday)

**5** Complete the e-mail with the Present Simple or Continuous of the verbs in brackets.

Subject: Hi!

Font Times New Roman Size 16

Hi Sarah,

Sorry I haven't written for so long. I <sup>1</sup> *am practising* (practise) for a music competition these days, so I don't have much free time. I usually <sup>2</sup> *check* (check) my e-mails once a week.

What <sup>3</sup> *are you doing* (you / do) right now?

I <sup>4</sup> *am* (be) busy at the moment because I <sup>5</sup> *am doing* (do) my homework. It always <sup>6</sup> *takes* (take) me ages! I usually <sup>7</sup> *do* (do) Maths and Physics first because they are difficult. Today, however, I <sup>8</sup> *am studying* (study) English and Geography because we've got a test tomorrow.

At the moment my sister <sup>9</sup> *is tidying* (tidy) her room and my brother <sup>10</sup> *is watering* (water) the plants. He often <sup>11</sup> *helps* (help) dad in the garden and I help mum in the kitchen.

Mum <sup>12</sup> *is calling* (call) me now, so I have to go. I'll write again soon.

Love,  
Tina

**Vocabulary box : phrasal verbs 'bring'**

Match the phrasal verbs with their translations.

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. When the doctor brought him round, he started screaming. .... <i>e</i> | a. επιστρέφω κτ.      |
| 2. You should bring your friend along to help you. .... <i>c</i>          | b. προκαλώ, επιφέρω   |
| 3. Will you bring it back when you have finished using it? .... <i>a</i>  | c. φέρνω μαζί μου     |
| 4. Technology has brought about many changes. .... <i>b</i>               | d. ανατρέφω, μεγαλώνω |
| 5. My grandma brought me up. .... <i>d</i>                                | e. συνεφέρω           |





# Review 1

1 Choose the correct options (a, b or c) to complete the conversation.

Hi Carmen, why <sup>1</sup> ..... that uniform today?

1. a. you wear  
 b. are you wearing  
 c. do you wear

I'll be busy in the lab with Miss Potts today. She says she <sup>2</sup> ..... me to help her with some experiments, and we will be there all day. Every time we <sup>3</sup> ..... experiments, we <sup>4</sup> ..... these uniforms.

2. a. is needing  
 b. was needing  
 c. needs
3.  a. do  
 b. are doing  
 c. were doing
4. a. are wearing  
 b. were wearing  
 c. wear

Why is that?

Because they <sup>5</sup> ..... our clothes from dangerous chemicals.

5.  a. protect  
 b. are protecting  
 c. protected

Oh, when I was at school, we <sup>6</sup> ..... experiments, but we <sup>7</sup> ..... uniforms.

6.  a. also used to do  
 b. also used to doing  
 c. were also used to do
7.  a. would never wear  
 b. wore never  
 c. were never wearing

Mum, you <sup>8</sup> ..... school thirty years ago!

8. a. were finishing  
 b. finished  
 c. finish

I <sup>9</sup> ..... one incident very clearly. While I <sup>10</sup> ..... up a test tube filled with water, it <sup>11</sup> ..... and there was water and glass all over the science lab.

9. a. was remembering  
 b. am remembering  
 c. remember
10. a. heat  
 b. am heating  
 c. was heating
11.  a. exploded  
 b. was exploding  
 c. is exploding

Really? What <sup>12</sup> ..... next?

12. a. was happening  
 b. happened  
 c. is happening

Nothing; I cleaned it up and we <sup>13</sup> ..... the experiment using another test tube. <sup>14</sup> ..... you wear protective masks in case something like that <sup>15</sup> .....?

13. a. used to continue  
 b. continued  
 c. were continuing
14.  a. Do they make  
 b. Were they making  
 c. They make
15. a. is used to happening  
 b. was happening  
 c. happens

Errr, no, but maybe that's not such a bad idea.

**2 Underline the mistakes and write your corrections in the spaces provided, as in the example.**

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 0. My sister <u>helps usually</u> my mother with the washing up.          | <i>usually helps</i>          |
| 1. My uncle <u>would</u> have long black hair when he was 30.             | <i>used to</i>                |
| 2. My brother <u>always is</u> late for work on Monday mornings.          | <i>is always</i>              |
| 3. Hi Sam! I <u>send</u> you this e-mail to invite you to my party.       | <i>am sending</i>             |
| 4. I'm not <u>seeing</u> the difference between these two pictures.       | <i>don't see</i>              |
| 5. My father <u>complains forever</u> about my poor grades.               | <i>is forever complaining</i> |
| 6. After a while, we all got used to <u>make</u> our beds in the morning. | <i>making</i>                 |
| 7. As she <u>prepared</u> to leave, someone knocked on her door.          | <i>was preparing</i>          |
| 8. He was sleeping at that moment, so he <u>wasn't hearing</u> anything.  | <i>didn't hear</i>            |

**3 Choose the sentences (a, b, c or d) closest in meaning to the sentences given.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Carol got ready and waited for her brother to finish breakfast.</p> <p>a. Carol's brother used to have breakfast after she got ready.</p> <p>b. Carol got ready after her brother finished breakfast.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> c. Carol's brother was still having breakfast when Carol was ready.</p> <p>d. Carol finished breakfast and then her brother got ready.</p> | <p>3. I cooked this afternoon because we are having some friends for dinner.</p> <p>a. I always cook in the afternoon because we frequently have friends for dinner.</p> <p>b. Some friends helped me to cook tonight's dinner.</p> <p>c. I was cooking this afternoon when our friends arrived for dinner.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> d. The food is ready for tonight's dinner with our friends.</p> |
| <p>2. Sandra is wearing my jeans again!</p> <p>a. It bothered me when Sandra used to wear my jeans.</p> <p>b. I don't mind Sandra wearing my jeans all the time.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> c. It annoys me that Sandra often wears my jeans.</p> <p>d. I'm upset that Sandra seldom wears my jeans.</p>  | <p>4. Mrs Miller never used to leave her house after dark.</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> a. Mrs Miller would only leave her house during the daytime.</p> <p>b. Mrs Miller used to stay in her house all day.</p> <p>c. Mrs Miller got used to leaving the house after dark.</p> <p>d. Mrs Miller only left her house while it was getting dark.</p>  |

**4 Complete the synonymous sentences using the words in brackets. Use up to five words.**

- Janine went swimming after school every day. **(used)**  
Janine *used to go swimming after* ..... school every day.
- These bright lights don't bother David. **(used)**  
David *is used to these bright* ..... lights.
- I liked playing with my dolls every day when I was at pre-school. **(would)**  
I *would play with my dolls* ..... every day when I was at pre-school.
- It took us a while, but we don't mind waking up this early anymore. **(got)**  
It took us a while, but we finally *got used to waking up* ..... this early.
- Did you always take a lunch break when you worked for General Technologies? **(use)**  
Did *you (always) use to take* ..... a lunch break when you worked for General Technologies?



## 5 Choose the correct option.

- “How did you get here? The lift is out of order.”  
“I ..... the stairs.”  
 (a) used                                      c. used to  
 b. would use                                d. was using
- “What are you eating?”  
“Some pizza. .... a slice?”  
 a. Are you wanting                      c. Were you wanting  
 b. You want                                (d) Do you want
- ..... use to fix the printer yourself whenever it broke down?  
 a. Were you                                c. Did you get  
 (b) Did you                                 d. Would you
- I ..... on the phone when the lights went out.  
 a. talked                                    (c) was talking  
 b. talk                                        d. am talking
- “Is that your car?”  
“No, it ..... to my boss.”  
 a. is belonging                            (c) belongs  
 b. belonged                                d. was belonging
- I’m worried about Jamie. She ..... 45 kilograms.  
 a. is only                                    c. is only weighing  
 (b) only weighs                            d. only is
- How many cousins .....?  
 (a) do you have                            c. would you have  
 b. are you having                        d. were you having
- “What are your plans for this long weekend?”  
“We ..... of going to our cabin in the mountains, but we’ll decide at the last minute.”  
 a. think                                      (c) are thinking  
 b. used to think                            d. thought
- Please stop! We’ll finish this conversation ..... our guests leave.  
 (a) when                                      c. as  
 b. while                                      d. then
- “How about a piece of cake?”  
“No thanks. .... to lose some weight.”  
 a. I try                                        c. I was trying  
 (b) I am trying                              d. I tried

## 6 Correct or incorrect? Tick the appropriate box.

- |  | Correct                             | Incorrect                           |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Don't rush! The play doesn't begin until 9 o'clock at weekends.                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 2. I play <u>every weekend</u> football in the park. <i>in the park every weekend.</i>           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. My neighbour is very rich. He <u>is owning</u> an expensive sports car. <i>owns</i>           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Mum is never at home when I come back from school.  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5. <u>Are you having</u> art lessons every Wednesday? <i>Do you have</i>                         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. My father would shout at us whenever we didn't brush our teeth.                               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7. Did you <u>washed</u> the dishes after lunch today? <i>wash</i>                               | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. I am getting used to working under pressure; soon it won't bother me anymore.                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 9. I was sweeping the floor when I <u>was hearing</u> a knock at the door. <i>heard</i>          | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. Please hurry up! I need those photocopies right now!   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 11. <u>Aren't you thinking</u> Madonna is the greatest pop singer of all? <i>Don't you think</i> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. That dress looks great on you! It <u>is fitting</u> you perfectly! <i>fits</i>               | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. Grandma took the dog for a walk in the park when I returned from school.                     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 14. <u>Do you come</u> with me to the beach this weekend? <i>Are you coming</i>                  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Did Mr Dawson speak to you during lunch about what he wants to do?                           | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

## Vocabulary

### 7 Fill in with the correct prepositions.

of to about for at on

- I tried to concentrate *on* my homework but the noise was too loud.
- He congratulated me *on* passing the exam.
- She was accused *of* robbery by the local police.
- The man was addicted *to* alcohol and spent all his money on drinks.
- Do you blame Tom *for* losing your money?
- This bag belongs *to* my friend. I saw her carrying it.
- She's bad *at* maths, so she is studying really hard for the exam.
- Some children are afraid *of* dogs from an early age.
- Everyone should start caring more *about* our environmental problems.

### 8 Choose and complete the synonymous sentences with the prepositional phrases.

at the age of at once at least at work at a glance at ease at random at all costs

- Dad has been in his office all day. = Dad has been *at work* all day.
- I must read two books this summer, no less. = I must read *at least* two books this summer.
- Jill learnt to write when she was five. = Jill learnt to write *at the age of* five.
- Come here immediately! = Come here *at once*!
- You must listen to me, it's very important! = You must listen to me *at all costs*.
- We don't feel comfortable here. = We don't feel *at ease* here.
- You could tell with a quick look that she was sad. = You could tell *at a glance* that she was sad.
- I chose a number without thinking about it. = I chose a number *at random*.

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### 9 Choose the correct option.

- We checked ..... our luggage at the flight desk and got on our plane.  
a. out      c. on  
**b. in**      d. over
- He was born in Australia but he was brought ..... in France.  
a. along      **c. up**  
b. about      d. round
- Remember to bring your MP3 player ..... next time you go on a long journey.  
a. up      **c. along**  
b. on      d. about
- It was hard to bring Kim ..... after she fainted.  
a. along      c. up  
b. back      **d. round**
- What has brought ..... this change in his behaviour?  
a. back      c. on  
**b. about**      d. along
- Please, bring ..... my netbook. I need it!  
**a. back**      c. up  
b. about      d. away
- It was raining hard so the concert was called .....  
a. in      c. away  
b. at      **d. off**
- I carried ..... driving in the snow as I couldn't stop in the middle of nowhere.  
**a. on**      c. up  
b. out      d. back
- Ben missed some lessons but he's trying hard to catch ..... the rest of his class.  
a. on      c. out with  
b. in      **d. up with**
- Will you help me clean ..... this mess when the party is over?  
a. on      **c. up**  
b. out      d. back



**Memory check:** Choose the correct sentence combinations.

- This is the bag. I found it the other day.**
  - This is the bag, which I found the other day.
  - This is the bag I found the other day.**
- I don't know the man. He is greeting me.**
  - I don't know the man who's greeting me.**
  - I don't know the man is greeting me.
- Ben is my best friend. His dad is a pilot.**
  - Ben, whose dad is a pilot, is my best friend.**
  - Ben whose dad is a pilot is my best friend.
- Darwin was a naturalist. He lived in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**
  - Darwin, that lived in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was a naturalist.
  - Darwin, who lived in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was a naturalist.**
- He's a famous musician. His CDs are very popular.**
  - He's a famous musician, whose CDs are very popular.**
  - He's a famous musician whose CDs are very popular.
- Hawaii is an American State. I'd like to visit it.**
  - Hawaii, I'd like to visit, is an American State.
  - Hawaii, which I'd like to visit, is an American State.**

## Grammar Theory

Υπάρχουν δύο είδη αναφορικών προτάσεων: οι προσδιοριστικές (**defining**) και οι μη προσδιοριστικές (**non - defining**). Τα χαρακτηριστικά τους και οι διαφορές τους είναι οι εξής:

### DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

- Δίνουν **απαραίτητες** πληροφορίες. Χωρίς αυτές **δε** θα καταλάβαιναν οι άλλοι σε τι/ποιον αναφερόμαστε.  
*The woman **who** works in this bank is Rob's mother.*  
**NOT:** *The woman is Rob's mother. (Which woman?)*
- Δε** διαχωρίζονται από τις κύριες προτάσεις με κόμματα.  
*I need the book **which** is on your desk.*
- Εισάγονται προαιρετικά **και** με **that**.  
*The woman **who / that** works in this bank is Rob's mother.*  
*I need the book **which / that** is on your desk.*
- Τα **who(m)**, **which**, **that** μπορούν να παραληφθούν εάν είναι σε θέση **αντικειμένου** (πριν από υποκείμενο + ρήμα).  
*The boy **who(m)/that** we saw in the park is Mary's friend.*  
↳ *The boy we saw in the park is Mary's friend.*

### NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES

- Δίνουν **επιπρόσθετες** πληροφορίες. Χωρίς αυτές παραμένει ξεκάθαρο σε τι/ποιον αναφερόμαστε.  
*Shakespeare, **who** was a playwright, was born in 1564.*  
↳ *Shakespeare was born in 1564. (OK!)*
- Διαχωρίζονται από τις κύριες προτάσεις με **κόμματα**.  
*I need my maths book, **which** is on your desk.*
- Δεν** εισάγονται ποτέ με **that**.  
**NOT:** *Shakespeare, **that** was a playwright, was born ...*  
**NOT:** *I need my maths book, **that** is on your desk.*
- Δεν** παραλείπονται ποτέ οι αναφορικές αντωνυμίες τους.  
*Mary's friend, **who** we saw in the park, is 12 years old.*  
**NOT:** *Mary's friend, we saw in the park, is ...*

### NOTE ON PREPOSITIONS:

*That's the woman. He was talking **to** her.*

↳ *That's the woman **to whom** he was talking. (σπάνιο, επίσημο)*

↳ *That's the woman **who / that** he was talking **to**. (πιο σύνηθες)*

**OR:** *That's the woman he was talking **to**.*

*She has lost the doll. She sleeps **with** it.*

↳ *She has lost the doll **with which** she sleeps. (σπάνιο, επίσημο)*

↳ *She has lost the doll **which / that** she sleeps **with**. (πιο σύνηθες)*

**OR:** *She has lost the doll she sleeps **with**.*

This is the house ...  
where I was born in which I grew up  
that my parents built which I'm fed up with  
and that I'm about to sell!



**1 Choose and tick ALL the correct answers.**

	a. who	b. which	c. that	d. -
1. Are those the fossils ..... the archeologists found in the nearby forest?		✓	✓	✓
2. The boy ..... was sitting next to Lara won the competition.	✓		✓	
3. This piece of furniture, ..... we bought last week, is made of redwood.		✓		
4. The computers ..... were on sale turned out to be defective.		✓	✓	
5. Who's the girl ..... Ben was kissing the other day?	✓		✓	✓
6. Let me introduce you to my cousins, ..... are sitting over there.	✓			
7. The police arrested the hooligans ..... had caused all the trouble at the football match.	✓		✓	
8. Do you remember Mrs Nielson, ..... came to our last reunion?	✓			

**2 Commas to the sentences, brackets to the relative pronouns or neither? Tick and add them if necessary or possible.**

- That man, whose father was a boxer, won a medal in the last European championship.
- That's the security guard who works at the public library.
- Samantha was very upset about the exam (which) she didn't pass.
- Carl, who surfs the Net every day, has found some cheap tickets for *Phantom of the Opera*.
- The Natural History Museum, where you can see dinosaurs, is not very far from my place.
- The expensive TV set (which) my neighbour bought two days ago is not working properly.
- The building where I've been working for ten years is now being redecorated.
- I can't remember the name of the girl (who) Bill used to go out with.

commas	brackets	neither
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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**3 Rewrite as one sentence with relative pronouns. Put the pronouns in brackets if they can be omitted.**

- The bus is late. I'm waiting for it.      The bus (which/that) I'm waiting for is late.
- The city is noisy. We live in it.      The city where /in which we live is noisy.
- She's the one. He's in love with her.      She's the one (who/that) he's in love with.
- Here's the bar. I told you about it.      Here's the bar (which/that) I told you about.
- Is this the key? You're looking for it.      Is this the key (which/that) you're looking for?
- That's the man. His wife passed out.      That's the man whose wife passed out.

**4 Complete the combinations of the sentences using relative pronouns. Add commas if necessary. If a pronoun can be omitted, put it in brackets.**

1. That's Allison. She is a professional volleyball player.

That's ..... *Allison, who is a professional* ..... volleyball player.

2. Jonathan lives in Brighton. I visit him there from time to time.

Jonathan lives ..... *in Brighton, where I visit him* ..... from time to time.

3. We live in a flat. It is too small for our family.

We live ..... *in a flat which / that is too small* ..... for our family.

4. This is the winning film. We'd like to watch it tonight.

This is the winning ..... *film, which we'd like to watch* ..... tonight.

5. Our friend Robert has become famous. He sings in musicals.

Our friend ..... *Robert, who sings in musicals, has become* ..... famous.

6. Only Tom has passed the test. His sister is a teacher.

Only ..... *Tom, whose sister is a teacher,* ..... has passed the test.

7. That's the man. We saw him sleeping in the park yesterday.

That's ..... *the man (who / that) we saw* ..... sleeping in the park yesterday.

8. It was six o'clock in the morning. The earthquake struck.

It was six o'clock ..... *in the morning when the earthquake* ..... struck.

9. I often visit my grandparents. They live on the outskirts of Liverpool.

I often visit ..... *my grandparents, who live* ..... on the outskirts of Liverpool.

10. Sheila won't lend me the book. She borrowed it from the library.

Sheila won't lend me ..... *the book (which / that) she borrowed* ..... from the library.



**Vocabulary box: prepositions**

Choose and complete with the correct prepositions.

for      about      of      at      to      from      on      to

1. Young children have a great need ..... *for* ..... love and attention.
2. How long have you been married ..... *to* ..... Helen?
3. What is your opinion ..... *about* ..... having pets in the house?
4. There are many opportunities ..... *for* ..... promotion at this company.
5. I always pay ..... *for* ..... my own meal when I go on a date.
6. It's not polite to point ..... *at* ..... people.
7. His mother tried to prevent him ..... *from* ..... leaving home.
8. Why are you always putting the blame ..... *on* ..... others?
9. His parents were proud ..... *of* ..... his performance in the concert.
10. Protecting forests ..... *from* ..... fire is everyone's responsibility.
11. Our teacher refers ..... *to* ..... Shakespeare as the greatest writer of all time.





# GLOSSARY

## PHRASAL VERBS - PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES - WORDS WITH PREPOSITIONS & DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES

### PHRASAL VERBS

blow out	σβήνω φυσώντας	go ahead	προχωρώ με κάτι
blow up	ανατινάζω	go down with	αρρωσταίνω
break down	χαλάω	go off	χαλάω (για τρόφιμα) / χτυπάω (για συναγερμό, ξυπνητήρι)
break into	κάνω διάρρηξη	go on	συνεχίζω
break out	ξεσπώ	go out	σβήνω (για φως, φωτιά)
break up	χωρίζω	go up	αυξάνομαι (π.χ. για τιμή)
bring about	προκαλώ, επιφέρω	grow out of	μεγαλώνω τόσο που δε χωράω σε
bring along	φέρνω μαζί μου	grow up	μεγαλώνω, ενηλικιώνομαι
bring back	επιστρέφω	hand down (to)	κληροδοτώ
bring round	συνεφέρνω	hand in	παραδίδω
bring sb up	ανατρέφω, μεγαλώνω	hand out	διανέμω, μοιράζω
call off	ακυρώνω	hang around	περιπλανιέμαι άσκοπα
carry on	συνεχίζω	hear from sb	μαθαίνω νέα κάποιου
carry out	πραγματοποιώ, διεξάγω	hear of sth/sb	έχω κτ./κπ. ακουστά
catch up with	προλαβαίνω	hold back	δεν αποκαλύπτω, κρύβω
check in(to)	κάνω τσεκ ιν σε ξενοδοχείο ή αεροδρόμιο	hold on	περιμένω
check out (of)	φεύγω από ξενοδοχείο	hold up	κρατώ κτ. ψηλά / καθυστερώ κτ. / ληστεύω με απειλή όπλου
cheer sb up	φτιάχνω τη διάθεση κάποιου	keep (sb) out of	μένω/κρατάω κτ. έξω από
clean up	καθαρίζω	keep away from	απομακρύνω, -ομαι από
come across	συναντώ κπ./ βρίσκω κτ. τυχαία	keep off	δεν πλησιάζω, δεν καταπατάω
come along	ακολουθώ κάποιον	keep on	συνεχίζω να
come down with	αρρωσταίνω	keep up with	συμβαδίζω με, προλαβαίνω
come round	συνέρχομαι	knock sb out	βγάζω κπ. νοκ-άουτ
come up	προκύπτω	let down	απογοητεύω
come up with	βρίσκω ιδέα, λύση	light up	ανάβω (με φωτιά)
count on	βασίζομαι σε	look after	φροντίζω, προσέχω (κπ./κτ.)
cut out to (be)	είμαι φτιαγμένος για	look down on	περιφρονώ, υποτιμώ
deal with	χειρίζομαι, αντιμετωπίζω	look for	ψάχνω (κτ./κπ. που έχασα)
die out	αφανίζομαι, εκλείπω	look forward to	ανυπομονώ να/για
do up	κουμπώνω, δένω (π.χ. κορδόνια)	look into	διερευνώ, εξετάζω
do without	τα καταφέρνω χωρίς	look out	προσέχω (μην πάθω κτ.)
drop by	περνάω (από κάπου)	look up	ψάχνω (π.χ. σε λεξικό, εγκυκλοπαίδεια)
drop off	αφήνω κπ. κάπου (με όχημα)	make it up to sb	αποζημιώνω κπ. (για κτ. κακό)
fill in	συμπληρώνω (έντυπο)	make off with sth	δραπετεύω παίρνοντας κτ.
get along with	τα πηγαίνω καλά με κπ.	make out	καταλαβαίνω (με προσπάθεια)
get away with	τη γλιτώνω, τη "σκαπουλάρω"	make up (with)	συμφιλιώνομαι (με)
get by	τα βγάζω πέρα (οικονομικά)	make up sth	επινοώ κτ.
get on / off	ανεβαίνω/κατεβαίνω (για λεωφορείο, τρένο)	pass away	πεθαίνω
get over	ξεπερνώ (προβλήματα, ασθένειες, φόβους)	pass by	περνάω από κάπου
get up	σηκώνομαι, ξυπνώ	pass out	λιποθυμώ
give away	προδίδω, μαρτυράω	pay back	επιστρέφω (για χρωστούμενα)
give out	μοιράζω	pick on sb	τα βάζω με / κακομεταχειρίζομαι κπ.
give up	σταματάω, κόβω (συνήθεια)	pick sb up	παίρνω κπ. από κάπου
go after	κυνηγώ	pull down	γκρεμίζω
		put away	συμμαζεύω, τακτοποιώ



# VERBS & TENSES

## Present Simple

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I play	Do I play?	I don't play
You play	Do you play?	You don't play
He plays*	Does he play?	He doesn't play
She plays*	Does she play?	She doesn't play
It plays*	Does it play?	It doesn't play
We play	Do we play?	We don't play
You play	Do you play?	You don't play
They play	Do they play?	They don't play

\* wash -> washes / go -> goes / carry -> carries

**KEY WORDS:** always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never, once a week/year, every day/week, on Mondays, in the morning, at weekends, in (the) summer

**YES/NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I do. / - No, I don't.  
- Yes, he does. / - No, he doesn't.

## Present Continuous

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I am playing*	Am I playing?	I'm not playing
You are playing	Are you playing?	You aren't playing
He is playing	Is he playing?	He isn't playing
She is playing	Is she playing?	She isn't playing
It is playing	Is it playing?	It isn't playing
We are playing	Are we playing?	We aren't playing
You are playing	Are you playing?	You aren't playing
They are playing	Are they playing?	They aren't playing

\* come -> coming / stop -> stopping / lie -> lying

**KEY WORDS:** (right) now, at the moment, this week/month/year, these days, today, tonight

**YES/NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I am. / - No, I'm not. - Yes, he is. / - No, he isn't.  
- Yes, we are. / - No, we aren't.

## Past Simple of the verb BE

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I was	Was I?	I wasn't
You were	Were you?	You weren't
He was	Was he?	He wasn't
She was	Was she?	She wasn't
It was	Was it?	It wasn't
We were	Were we?	We weren't
You were	Were you?	You weren't
They were	Were they?	They weren't

**YES/NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I was. / - No, I wasn't.  
- Yes, you were. / - No, you weren't.

## Used to + infinitive

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I used to play	Did I use to play?	I didn't use to play
You used to play	Did you use to play?	You didn't use to play
He used to play	Did he use to play?	He didn't use to play
She used to play	Did she use to play?	She didn't use to play
It used to play	Did it use to play?	It didn't use to play
We used to play	Did we use to play?	We didn't use to play
You used to play	Did you use to play?	You didn't use to play
They used to play	Did they use to play?	They didn't use to play

**YES/NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I did. / - No, I didn't.

## Past Simple - regular verbs

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I played*	Did I play?	I didn't play
You played	Did you play?	You didn't play
He played	Did he play?	He didn't play
She played	Did she play?	She didn't play
It played	Did it play?	It didn't play
We played	Did we play?	We didn't play
You played	Did you play?	You didn't play
They played	Did they play?	They didn't play

\* decide > decided / stop > stopped / carry > carried

## Had to + infinitive

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I had to play	Did I have to play?	I didn't have to play
You had to play	Did you have to play?	You didn't have to play
He had to play	Did he have to play?	He didn't have to play
She had to play	Did she have to play?	She didn't have to play
It had to play	Did it have to play?	It didn't have to play
We had to play	Did we have to play?	We didn't have to play
You had to play	Did you have to play?	You didn't have to play
They had to play	Did they have to play?	They didn't have to play

**YES/NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I did. / - No, I didn't.

## Past Simple - irregular verbs

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I went*	Did I go?	I didn't go
You went	Did you go?	You didn't go
He went	Did he go?	He didn't go
She went	Did she go?	She didn't go
It went	Did it go?	It didn't go
We went	Did we go?	We didn't go
You went	Did you go?	You didn't go
They went	Did they go?	They didn't go

**KEY WORDS:** yesterday, the day before yesterday, when, last night/ week/month/year, (two days) ago, the other day, the last time

**YES/NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I did. / - No, I didn't.

## Past Continuous

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I was playing*	Was I playing?	I wasn't playing
You were playing	Were you playing?	You weren't playing
He was playing	Was he playing?	He wasn't playing
She was playing	Was she playing?	She wasn't playing
It was playing	Was it playing?	It wasn't playing
We were playing	Were we playing?	We weren't playing
You were playing	Were you playing?	You weren't playing
They were playing	Were they playing?	They weren't playing

\* come -> coming / stop -> stopping / lie -> lying

**KEY WORDS:** as, while, all day yesterday, from ... to ..., at that moment

**YES/NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I was. / - No, I wasn't.  
- Yes, we were. / - No, we weren't.