

contents

LESSONS	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	Pages
Remember A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles too & enough Question Words Pronouns & Possessive Adjectives Possessive Case 		4-7
Remember B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countable/Uncountable Nouns How many/much ...? plenty of/a lot of/lots of - some/any - many/much - very Indefinite Pronouns Prepositions of Time, Place & Movement 		8-11
Lesson 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Simple & Continuous 	Phrasal Verbs: "break"	12-14
Lesson 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non Continuous Verbs 	Prepositional Phrases: "at"	15-17
Lesson 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past Simple & Continuous 	Phrasal Verbs: "bring"	18-20
Lesson 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> used to & would be/get used to 	Words with Prepositions	21-23
Revision 1	Lessons 1-4		24-27
Lesson 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present Perfect Simple & Continuous 	Phrasal Verbs: "call" & "check"	28-30
Lesson 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past Simple VS Present Perfect Simple have been to have gone to have been in 	Derivatives: Noun suffixes -ion, -ment	31-33
Lesson 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past Perfect Simple & Continuous 	Phrasal Verbs: "come"	34-36
Lesson 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of Present & Past Tenses 	Prepositional Phrases: "by"	37-39
Revision 2	Lessons 5-8		40-43
Lesson 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future Simple & Continuous be going to 	Phrasal Verbs: "get"	44-46
Lesson 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future Perfect Simple & Continuous Revision of Future Tenses 	Words with Prepositions	47-49
Lesson 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modal Verbs 	Phrasal Verbs: "give"	50-52
Lesson 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi-modal Verbs 	Derivatives: Noun suffixes -ness, -ance, -ence, -ity, -ty	53-55
Revision 3	Lessons 9-12		56-59
Lesson 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjectives & Adverbs: Use, Form & Order 	Words with Prepositions	60-62
Lesson 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjectives & Adverbs: Comparisons 	Prepositional Phrases: "in"	63-65
Lesson 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Infinitive Bare Infinitive 	Phrasal Verbs: "go"	66-68
Lesson 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gerund Gerund VS Full Infinitive 	Derivatives: Nouns (people) with suffixes -er, -or, -ian, -ist	69-71
Revision 4	Lessons 13-16		72-75
Lesson 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nouns Quantifiers 	Phrasal Verbs: "hold", "keep", "let"	76-78
Lesson 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passive Voice (1): All Tenses 	Words with Prepositions	79-81
Lesson 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passive Voice (2): Special Cases 	Prepositional Phrases: "in"	82-84

LESSONS	GRAMMAR	VOCABULARY	Pages
Lesson 20	• Passive Voice (3): Impersonal VS Personal Structure	Derivatives: Adjective suffixes -al, -ous, -ly	85-87
Revision 5	Lessons 17-20		88-91
Lesson 21	• Modal Perfect Forms	Phrasal Verbs: "look"	92-94
Lesson 22	• Zero & First Conditional	Words with Prepositions	95-97
Lesson 23	• Second & Third Conditional	Prepositional Phrases: "on"	98-100
Lesson 24	• Wishes	Phrasal Verbs: "make" & "pass"	101-103
Revision 6	Lessons 21-24		104-107
Lesson 25	• Question Tags • Subject & Object Questions	Phrasal Verbs: "put"	108-110
Lesson 26	• Clauses of Manner • Words easily confused	Derivatives: Adjective suffixes -able, -ive	111-113
Lesson 27	• Relative Pronouns & Adverbs	Phrasal Verbs: "run"	114-116
Lesson 28	• Relative Clauses	Words with Prepositions	117-119
Revision 7	Lessons 25-28		120-123
Lesson 29	• Indirect Speech (1): Statements	Phrasal Verbs: "show" & "stand"	124-126
Lesson 30	• Indirect Speech (2): Questions, Commands & Requests	Prepositional Phrases: "on"	127-129
Lesson 31	• Indirect Speech (3): Special Introductory Verbs	Derivatives: Adjective suffixes -ful, -less	130-132
Lesson 32	• had better • would rather • it's time	Words with Prepositions	133-135
Revision 8	Lessons 29-32		136-139
Lesson 33	• Causative Form (1)	Phrasal Verbs: "take"	140-142
Lesson 34	• Causative Form (2)	Prepositional Phrases: "out of"	143-145
Lesson 35	• Clauses of Time & Concession/Contrast	Phrasal Verbs: "turn"	146-148
Lesson 36	• Clauses of Reason, Purpose & Result	Derivatives: Adjective negative prefixes un-, in-	149-151
Revision 9	Lessons 33-36		152-155
Glossary			156-161
Verbs & Tenses			162-165
Irregular Verbs			166

Teacher's Notes

Recommended yearly lesson plan	169-170
Tests	171-188

too	enough
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Χρησιμοποιούμε too (= πάρα πολύ, υπερβολικά) πριν από επίθετο ή επίρρημα για να δείξουμε ότι κάτι είναι σε υπερβολικό βαθμό κι έχει αρνητική σημασία. <i>This film is too scary. I can't watch it.</i> <i>Ted is running too slowly. He isn't going to win the race.</i> Το too συνδυάζεται και με τα ποσοτικά επίθετα many/much και few/little δείχνοντας υπερβολικά μεγάλη ή μικρή ποσότητα. <i>There are too many people in this café. We can't sit here.</i> <i>Austin has got too little free time. He can't take up tennis.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Χρησιμοποιούμε enough (= αρκετά/αρκετός) μετά από επίθετο ή επίρρημα για να δείξουμε ότι κάτι είναι σε επαρκή βαθμό κι έχει θετική σημασία. <i>This suitcase is big enough. You can put your clothes in it.</i> <i>I did well enough in the test. I may pass it.</i> Το enough μπαίνει και πριν από ουσιαστικό. <i>We've got enough tomatoes. We can make a salad.</i>



Τα **too** και **enough** ακολουθούνται κάποιες φορές από **full infinitive** (to + verb). Όταν το υποκείμενο του ρήματος είναι διαφορετικό από αυτό του full infinitive (ετεροπροσωπία), τότε βάζουμε **for + πρόσωπο πριν το full infinitive**.
*We've got **enough** cheese **to make** a pizza.* *Our teacher speaks clearly **enough** **for us to understand**.*
NOT ... clearly enough for us to understand her.

3. Choose and circle a or b.

- Tom is not to lift that box.
 a. strong enough b. too strong
- Unfortunately, we were to catch the last train.
 a. too late b. late enough
- I have much work tonight. I can't join you.
 a. enough b. too
- Ned is He's lost his school bag again.
 a. too careless b. careless enough
- Have we got to buy a new TV?
 a. money enough b. enough money
- This coffee is too sweet to drink.
 a. for me b. me
- The party was boring. people came.
 a. Too few b. Enough
- This stereo system is too expensive for me
 a. to buy it b. to buy

Question Words (Ερωτηματικές Λέξεις)

Question words	Wh-questions
who (= ποιος / ποιον)	<i>Who is that guy? / Who did you meet?</i>
whom (= ποιον)	<i>Whom did you meet?</i>
whose (= τίνος / ποιανού)	<i>Whose is this ball? / Whose ball is this?</i>
what (= τι / ποιος - για απεριόριστες επιλογές)	<i>What time is it? / What's your favourite colour?</i>
which (= ποιος - για περιορισμένες επιλογές)	<i>Which colour do you prefer? Red or black?</i>
where (= πού)	<i>Where did they go on holiday?</i>
when (= πότε)	<i>When will you leave for Milan?</i>
why (= γιατί)	<i>Why did you lie to me?</i>
Question words	How-questions
how (= πώς)	<i>How was your trip to Scotland?</i>
how many (= πόσοι)	<i>How many brothers have you got?</i>
how much (= πόσο)	<i>How much milk do you need?</i>
how old (= πόσο χρονών)	<i>How old is your grandfather?</i>
how long (= πόσο καιρό)	<i>How long have you been living abroad?</i>
how often (= πόσο συχνά)	<i>How often do you surf the Net?</i>
how + adjective (= πόσο + επίθετο)	<i>How tall are you, Susan?</i>
how + adverb (= πόσο + επίρρημα)	<i>How quickly can you solve this problem?</i>

4. Choose and circle.

- Who / When was chosen to be president of your school?
- Dylan Parker.
- How much / How often do you go cycling?
- Twice a week.
- What / Which T-shirt looks better on me?
The red one or the blue one?
- How old / How long have you been preparing for the end-of-year concert?
- Whose / What are all these shopping bags?
- Mum's, I guess.
- Could you tell me how many / how much this watch costs?
- When / Where is Max starting his new job?
- Next week.
- How / What was your first trip on a plane?
- It was great!

Pronouns & Possessive Adjectives (Αντωνυμίες & Κτητικά Επίθετα)

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Οι Subject Pronouns μπαίνουν πριν από τα ρήματα ως υποκείμενα.

She left an hour ago.

Οι Object Pronouns μπαίνουν μετά από τα ρήματα ως αντικείμενα ή μετά από προθέσεις.

*We saw him at the party.
Will you come with us?*

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	--
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

Τα Possessive Adjectives δείχνουν σε ποιον ανήκει κάτι και ακολουθούνται πάντα από ουσιαστικά.
My brother works as a teacher.

Οι Possessive Pronouns δείχνουν σε ποιον ανήκει κάτι και δεν ακολουθούνται ποτέ από ουσιαστικά.
That car is hers.

Reflexive/Emphatic Pronouns
myself
yourself
himself
herself
itself
ourselves
yourselves
themselves

Οι Reflexive Pronouns χρησιμοποιούνται όταν το υποκείμενο και το αντικείμενο του ρήματος είναι το ίδιο. *I hate myself for lying to you. Sonia can take care of herself.*

Phrases:

cut myself (= κόβομαι)

burn myself (= καίγομαι)

enjoy myself (= διασκεδάζω)

help myself to sth (= σερβιρίζομαι)

behave myself (= συμπεριφέρομαι σωστά)

introduce myself to sb (= συστήνομαι σε κτ)

Οι Emphatic Pronouns χρησιμοποιούνται:

- για να τονίσουμε ότι κάποιος έκανε κάτι ο ίδιος προσωπικά ή μόνος του, χωρίς βοήθεια.
Tyler himself repaired my car. We did the housework ourselves.

- με το **by**, πάντα στο τέλος της πρότασης, για να πούμε ότι κάποιος είναι μόνος του, χωρίς συντροφιά ή ότι κάποιος έκανε κάτι μόνος του, χωρίς βοήθεια.
I never leave my kids at home by themselves. Martha prepared everything by herself.

5. Choose and circle a, b or c.

- Is that Michael's notebook? - No, it's
a. my b. me **c. mine**
- We bought this lovely dress for
a. her b. she c. herself
- They brought new furniture from Italy.
a. their b. they're c. theirs
- Emma and are attending a seminar on teaching methods.
a. I b. me c. myself
- My grandpa lives by in a village near here.
a. him **b. himself** c. his
- Have ever tried bungee jumping before?
a. they b. them c. themselves
- Look! The cat is washing!
a. its b. it **c. itself**
- If we hide the presents, Leo won't be able to find
a. their b. they **c. them**
- Did you enjoy during the summer holidays?
a. you **b. yourself** c. your
- Who helped to organise the charity event?
- All of did.
a. we **b. us** c. ourselves
- Why don't you join for a drink tonight?
a. Joe and my b. Joe and I **c. Joe and me**
- Don't wear my trousers, Danny! Wear!
a. your b. you **c. yours**

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Possessive Case (Γενική Κτητική)

Forms	Use	Examples
's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • με ουσιαστικά ενικού αριθμού • με κύρια ονόματα • με ουσιαστικά με ανώμαλο πληθυντικό (χωρίς -s) • με επαγγέλματα ή κύρια ονόματα για να αναφερθούμε σε τόπο • με χρονικές εκφράσεις 	<i>the boy's dog, my mother's dress, this man's motorbike</i> <i>Bob's bag, Mrs Brown's house, John Parker's party</i> <i>the children's toys, those women's clothes, the men's cars</i> <i>at the doctor's (= στο ιατρείο),</i> <i>at Elisabeth's (= στο σπίτι της Elisabeth)</i> <i>today's news, yesterday's exam, tomorrow's test</i>
,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • με ουσιαστικά πληθυντικού αριθμού που λήγουν σε -s • με κύρια ονόματα πληθυντικού (οικογένειες) 	<i>the boys' dog, my parents' car</i> <i>the Browns' house, the Lees' party</i>
of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • με πράγματα και αφηρημένες έννοιες • στη σύνταξη of + possessive pronoun / 's / ' 	<i>the colour of the roof, this way of life</i> <i>a friend of mine / of Anna's / of my sons'</i>



Peter and Tim's house
Mum and dad's car } (ανήκει και στους δύο)

BUT

Peter's and Tim's houses } (ο καθένας έχει το δικό του)
Mum's and dad's cars



Όταν θέλουμε να αναφερθούμε σε τοποθεσία, μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε είτε 's είτε of.
London's parks **OR** *the parks of London*

6. Complete with the words in brackets using 's, ' or of (the).

- *Rose's dress* is very modern. (dress / Rose)
- Mrs Hill is *the children's teacher* (teacher / the children)
- We must protect *the trees of the forest* (the trees / the forest)
- You can't go in there! It's *my parents' room* (room / my parents)
- We found our dog in *the Bakers' garden* (garden / the Bakers)
- Very few people came to *yesterday's meeting* (meeting / yesterday)

7. Rewrite with one or two 's.

- Leo and Anna live in this small flat. This is *Leo and Anna's* flat.
- Jan and William have got new bikes. These are *Jan's and William's* bikes.
- Mum has a laptop and dad has one too. Let's borrow *mum's and dad's* laptops.
- Alex and his brother have bought a new CD. Let's listen to *Alex and his brother's* new CD.
- Linda and her sister have got a stereo. This is *Linda and her sister's* stereo.
- That shop belongs to Mr Gray and Mr Smith. That is *Mr Gray and Mr Smith's* shop.

8. Choose and circle a or b.

- father is a news reporter.
 a. Sue and Rod's b. Sue's and Rod's
- The are very uncomfortable.
 a. car's seats b. seats of the car
- This is our bedroom.
Our flat is small so they have to share.
 a. sons' b. son's
- little daughter is very cute!
 a. Mrs' Bell b. Mrs Bell's
- Let's go to the to buy some fruit and vegetables.
 a. greengrocer b. greengrocer's
- Some friends from New York came to stay for the weekend.
 a. of my mother b. of my mother's
- was the best event I've ever been to.
 a. Last night's dance b. The dance of last night
- Mr Martin spoke to an old after the meeting.
 a. student of his b. student of him

Lesson 1

- Present Simple
- Present Continuous

Present Simple (Ενεστώτας Απλός)

FORM

I work - Do I work? - I don't work
He works - Does he work? - He doesn't work
They work - Do they work? - They don't work

SPELLING TIPS

I wash → he washes I carry → he carries

USE

- για συνήθειες
*George usually **drinks** milk in the morning.*
- για μόνιμες καταστάσεις
*My family and I **live** in London.*
- για γενικές αλήθειες
*The sun **rises** in the East.*
- με μελλοντική σημασία, για δρομολόγια μεταφορικών μέσων και προγράμματα (κινηματογράφου, θεάτρου κλπ)
*The next train **to** London **leaves** at 5 pm.
Schools **close** in June.*
- για ζωντανές αφηγήσεις και περιγραφές αγώνων
*Then, the door **opens** and a tall man **comes** in.
Ronaldo **takes** the ball and **scores**.*
- για οδηγίες
*You **put** the eggs in the bowl and then you **add** the sugar.*

KEY WORDS/PHRASES

- ↳ every day/week, on Monday(s), in the morning, at weekends, in (the) summer, once/twice a week, How often ...?
- ↳ Adverbs of frequency: always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely (= σπάνια), seldom (= σπάνια), never



Βάζουμε τα επιρρήματα συχνότητας:

- πριν από το κύριο ρήμα

*We **sometimes** play tennis.*

- μετά το ρήμα **be**, τα βοηθητικά ρήματα και τα **modal verbs**

*Mum is **often** busy.*

*I don't **usually** get up early.*

*Does he **always** jog in the morning?*

*He may **never** call me again.*

Present Continuous (Ενεστώτας Διαρκείας)

FORM

I am working - Am I working? - I'm not working
He is working - Is he working? - He isn't working
They are working - Are they working? - They aren't working

SPELLING TIPS

come → coming run → running lie → lying

USE

- για πράξεις που γίνονται τη στιγμή που μιλάμε
*Mrs Green **is having** a bath right now.*
- για προσωρινές καταστάσεις
*Our grandparents **are staying** with us this week.*
- για καταστάσεις που αλλιάζουν ή εξελίσσονται στο παρόν
*More and more people **are studying** at university nowadays.*
- για προγραμματισμένες πράξεις στο κοντινό μέλλον
*They're **going** to Scotland this weekend.*
- για να δείξουμε ενόχληση με τα always, constantly (= διαρκώς, μονίμως), forever (= συνέχεια)
*He's **always/constantly/forever asking** me for money!*

KEY WORDS/PHRASES

now, right now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!, these days, nowadays (= στις μέρες μας), today, tonight, tomorrow, this week/month, next week/month



I usually drive to work but today I'm taking the bus.

1. Fill in with the Present Simple.

- Being a doctor *requires* (require) long working hours.
- *Do they earn* (they / earn) enough money from that job?
- Our neighbours *don't make* (not make) any noise in the evening.
- Larry *watches* (watch) football matches on TV at weekends.
- The bus to Cambridge *doesn't leave* (not leave) at 6:00.
- *Does Lia spend* (Lia / spend) much money on clothes?



2. Write sentences in the Present Simple using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- I - have - a shower - in the morning (usually) *I usually have a shower in the morning.*
- Eric - be - late - for school (never) *Eric is never late for school.*
- my cousins - visit - us - at weekends (sometimes) *My cousins sometimes visit us at weekends.*
- Daniel - participate in - such expeditions - ? (often) *Does Daniel often participate in such expeditions?*
- we - be - busy - on Monday afternoons (seldom) *We are seldom busy on Monday afternoons.*
- Patrick - not go - on holiday - in summer (always) *Patrick doesn't always go on holiday in summer.*

3. Fill in with the Present Continuous.

- Look! Zac *is wearing* (wear) his favourite football team's T-shirt.
- The Browns *aren't flying* (not fly) to Dubai this Friday.
- *Is grandma watering* (grandma / water) the flowers at the moment?
- *Are you travelling* (you / travel) to Australia next week?
- The children *aren't swimming* (not swim) today. It's too cold.
- I *am staying* (stay) with my friends in London for a few days.

4. Write sentences in the Present Simple or Continuous using the time expressions in brackets.

- 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 the city centre - ?
Does Ray drive to the city centre on Mondays? (on Mondays)
Is Ray driving to the city centre this Monday? (this Monday)

5. Choose and circle a or b.

- Where is Poppy?
- She a dress in that clothes shop.
a. tries on **b.** is trying on
- You me the same thing! Stop it!
a. constantly ask **b.** are constantly asking
- What time the theatrical performance?
a. does ... begin b. is ... beginning
- I a music school this year.
a. attend **b.** am attending
- the kids breakfast at the moment?
a. Are ... having b. Do ... have
- Ann the Thompsons' kids tonight.
a. babysits **b.** is babysitting
- More and more people on the Net nowadays.
a. are chatting b. chat
- Mum tired after work.
a. is always b. always is
- Listen! Mr Morgan at his students.
a. is shouting b. shouts
- You the red button and the mixer is ready to use.
a. are pushing **b.** push

6. Fill in the email with the Present Simple or Continuous.

email.com Send Insert Save draft Options Cancel Tina Parker

Subject : Hi!

Hi Sarah,

Sorry I haven't written for so long. I ¹ **am practising** (practise) for a music competition these days, so I don't have much free time. I ² **usually check** (usually check) my emails once a day but I haven't been online for almost two weeks.

What ³ **are you doing** (you / do) right now? I am busy at the moment because I ⁴ **am doing** (do) my homework. I ⁵ **always do** (always do) maths and physics first because they are difficult. Today, however, I ⁶ **am studying** (study) English and geography because we ⁷ **are having** (have) tests in those subjects tomorrow.

Oh! My mum ⁸ **is calling** (call) me now, so I have to go. I'll write again soon.

Love,
Tina

Comprehensive list of phrasal verbs, prepositional phrases, derivatives and words with prepositions on pages 156-161.



VOCABULARY BOX

Phrasal Verbs: "break"

- break down = χαλάω
- break in(to) = κάνω διάρρηξη
- break out = ξεσπάω
- break out (of sth) = δραπέτεύω, ξεφεύγω
- break up = χωρίζω

Complete the phrasal verbs with the correct prepositions.

- They broke **up** last summer after a ten-year relationship.
- My car broke **down** yesterday while I was driving to London.
- Two men tried to break **out of** prison last night.
- War is about to break **out** between the two countries.
- Someone broke **in(to)** the Petersons' house while they were away on holiday.

1. Write sentences in the Present Simple or Continuous using the time expressions in brackets.

- Elliot - organise - a party - at his house
Elliot is organising a party at his house this month. (this month)
Elliot organises a party at his house once a month. (once a month)
- I - travel - around Europe
I travel around Europe in the summer. (in the summer)
I am travelling around Europe this summer. (this summer)
- Tom - not run - in the park
Tom doesn't run in the park every weekend. (every weekend)
Tom isn't running in the park at the moment. (at the moment)
- you - work - until late - ?
Are you working until late today? (today)
Do you usually work until late? (usually)
- Kate - lie - on the beach
Kate lies on the beach every morning. (every morning)
Kate is lying on the beach now. (now)



2. Write sentences in the Present Simple using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

- Maggie - count on - her parents (always)
Maggie always counts on her parents.
- Steven - purchase - things online (often)
Steven often purchases things online.
- Kim - share - her toys (rarely)
Kim rarely shares her toys.
- Mark - be - awake - late at night (sometimes)
Mark is sometimes awake late at night.
- Mr Kent - not shout - at his students (usually)
Mr Kent doesn't usually shout at his students.
- Rob - talk - to strangers (never)
Rob never talks to strangers.

3. Choose and circle.

- Do you realise / Are you realising what is going on here?
- We fly / are flying to Sydney in two weeks.
- Which dress do you prefer / are you preferring?
- Keith isn't working / doesn't work in a bank any longer.
- What exactly do you mean / are you meaning?
- I am staying / stay with my sister until I find a flat.
- The child is seeming / seems healthy but the doctor is worried.
- Jake doesn't want / isn't wanting to do his homework now.
- Mr Jenkins owns / is owning a very expensive sports car.
- Are you knowing / Do you know the answer to that question?

4. Fill in with the Present Simple or Continuous.

- I **am seeing** the manager in a few minutes. (see)
From my window, I **see** the tall tree in my garden.
- The Taylors **have** a beautiful house by the sea. (have)
The Taylors **are having** a great time at the party now.
- I **think** Jennifer will enter university next year. (think)
I **am thinking** about what to do after I leave school.
- Jo **appears** to be a very serious person. (appear)
Our band **is appearing** on stage tonight.
- Lana **is smelling** the flowers in the vase. (smell)
The kitchen **smells** wonderful! What are you cooking?
- You **look** very tired! You must get some rest. (look)
That guy over there **is looking** at you. Do you know him?
- Mum **is tasting** the soup to see if it needs more salt. (taste)
This soup **tastes** wonderful! Have you made it?
- These boxes **weigh** about a hundred kilos. (weigh)
I **am weighing** these boxes to see how heavy they are.



5. Fill in with the Past Simple or Continuous.

- Paula **worried** (worry) too much about school tests when she was a student.
- She **stopped** (stop) the car, got out and walked down the street.
- What **were you doing** (you / do) when I called you last night?
- In the end, Gloria **didn't leave** (not leave) for New York yesterday morning.
- I **was talking** (talk) on the phone when dad came into the room.
- The girls **were studying** (study) while their mum was cleaning the house.
- Did you remember** (you / remember) to feed the cat?
- At 6:00 yesterday afternoon, John **was cutting** (cut) the grass in his back yard.

6. Choose and circle a or b.

- I was going out for lunch I saw him.
a. while **b.** when
- Sue was getting off the bus, she fell and hurt her knee.
a. As **b.** During
- We watched a great show on TV
a. then **b.** last night
- The kids were having a party
a. at that time **b.** the last time
- The boys were playing football
a. in the past **b.** from 6:00 to 8:00
- I had long blonde hair I was a little girl.
a. while **b.** when
- They were surfing the Net their break at school.
a. while **b.** during
- Ian took part in a theatrical play
a. last month **b.** at that moment

7. Fill in with *used to* or *didn't use to*.

- Colin used to be my best friend. We hardly speak to each other now.
- My father didn't use to paint the house himself but now he does.
- They didn't use to have electricity in the past. They used candles.
- We used to go jogging every day. Now we are too old for that.
- Stella used to love eating chocolate but now she hates it.
- Beth didn't use to exercise but now she goes to the gym three times a week.



8. Fill in with *used to* or *be used to*.

- Kim used to play with dolls when she was a child.
- Mia is used to having eggs and bacon for breakfast every day.
- I used to wear jeans at work but now I don't.
- They are used to drinking tea every afternoon. They really like it.
- I used to be very shy but I'm not any more.
- Sean is used to swimming in the river.



9. Underline the mistakes and write your corrections in the spaces provided.

- Laura is used to pay in cash when she goes shopping. paying
- Were people used to eat healthier food in those days? eating
- When we were little, we would live in a village. lived / used to live
- Max has finally got use to life in the big city. used
- I'm not used to speak in front of large audiences. I'm too shy. speaking
- Did dad used to drive a big car in the past? use
- Betty lives in Canada so she used to the cold weather. is used
- Chris can't get used to wake up so early for his new job. waking up

10. Choose and circle a, b, c or d.

- Is that your car? - No, it to my sister.
 a. was belonging c. use to belong
b. belongs d. is belonging
- How many cousins?
 a. are you having **c.** do you have
 b. would you have d. were you having
- to fix your bike yourself when you were a kid?
a. Did you use c. Were you used
 b. Would you d. Did you used
- More and more people abroad to find jobs these days.
 a. move c. moved
b. are moving d. were moving
- Grandpa on the sofa while I was chatting online.
 a. relaxed c. is relaxing
b. was relaxing d. relaxes
- You left and you'll be in Oxford Street.
 a. turned **c.** turn
 b. are turning d. used to turn
- Short skirts be in fashion some years ago.
a. used to c. are used to
 b. would d. were used to
- I tea very much when I was a little boy.
 a. wouldn't like c. wasn't liking
 b. don't like **d.** didn't like
- We were having a conversation our guests arrived.
 a. while c. as
 b. then **d.** when
- Andrew his history project and then listened to his favourite music.
 a. would finish **c.** finished
 b. was finishing d. finishes

Vocabulary

1. Choose and circle a, b or c.

- When the fire broke, everyone got out of the building as fast as they could.
 a. out b. down c. in
- Tim was born in the UK but he was brought in France.
 a. along b. up c. about
- Remember to bring your MP3 player next time you come with us on a long trip.
 a. up b. along c. about
- It was hard to bring Kim after she had fainted.
 a. along b. up c. round
- What has brought this change in his behaviour?
 a. back b. along c. about
- Please bring my laptop. I need it!
 a. back b. round c. about
- Someone broke the bank in the town centre last night.
 a. into b. out c. down
- My PC has broken again! I need to buy a new one.
 a. down b. up c. out
- Sue and Ben have broken They couldn't stop arguing.
 a. in b. out c. up
- A dangerous gorilla has broken its cage at the local zoo. The police and zookeepers are looking for it.
 a. into b. out of c. down

2. Complete the phrasal verbs with the correct prepositions.

up (2) - down - along - into - out - back - about

- Someone broke *into* our neighbours' house while they were away on holiday.
- The cutting and burning of forests have brought *about* a negative effect on the environment.
- Mum and dad brought *back* some lovely souvenirs from their trip to Paris.
- Joe was late home last night because his train broke *down* just after it had left the station.
- Barry is depressed because he's just broken *up* with his girlfriend.
- If I ever have children, I want to bring them *up* in a quiet, clean village, not in a noisy, dirty city.
- We're going to the park for a picnic. Why don't you come and bring your brother *along*, too?
- Fighting broke *out* in the city centre but the police managed to deal with the crowds.

3. Fill in with the correct prepositions:

of - to - in

- Mum was capable *of* fixing the broken tap without any help from dad.
- Do you believe *in* love at first sight?
- She was accused *of* stealing a car by the local police.
- The man was addicted *to* alcohol and spent all his money on beer and wine.
- Was Tom aware *of* the risks he was taking?
- This bag belongs *to* my friend. I saw her carrying it.
- I was ashamed *of* my brother when he spoke so rudely to his teacher.
- Some children are afraid *of* dogs from an early age.

4. Choose and complete the synonymous sentences with the prepositional phrases given.

at the age of - at once - at least - at last - at ease - at random

- I waited for hours and finally, the bus came. = I waited for hours and *at last*, the bus came.
- I must read two books this summer, no fewer. = 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*!
- We don't feel comfortable here. = We don't feel *at ease* here.
- I picked the winning number quite by chance. = I picked the winning number *at random*

» Remember: in the next lesson, you will write Test 1.

GLOSSARY

PHRASAL VERBS - PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES - WORDS WITH PREPOSITIONS - DERIVATIVES

PHRASAL VERBS

blow

blow out	σβήνω φυσώντας
blow up	ανατινάζω

break

break down	χαλάω
break in(to)	κάνω διάρρηξη
break out	ξεσπάω
break out (of sth)	δραπετεύω, ξεφεύγω
break up	χωρίζω

bring

bring about	προκαλώ, επιφέρω
bring along	φέρνω μαζί μου
bring sth back	επιστρέφω κτ
bring in	εισάγω / παρουσιάζω
bring round	συνεφέρω
bring sb up	ανατρέφω/μεγαλώνω κπ

call

call back	ξανατηλεφωνώ
call for	απαιτώ
call off	ακυρώνω
call out	φωνάζω δυνατά

carry

carry on	συνεχίζω
carry out	εκτελώ, πραγματοποιώ

catch

catch on	γίνομαι δημοφιλής
catch up with	προλαβαίνω

check

check in	δίνω τα στοιχεία μου κατά την άφιξη σε ξενοδοχείο/αεροδρόμιο
check out (of)	αναχωρώ/φεύγω από ξενοδοχείο
check up (on sb/sth)	επαληθεύω

come

come across sth	βρίσκω κτ τυχαία
come along	πηγαίνω μαζί με κπ
come by	περνάω
come down with	αρρωσταίνω
come out	βγαίνω έξω / δημοσιεύομαι
come round	συνέρχομαι
come up	προκύπτω
come up with sth	βρίσκω ιδέα/λήση

cut

cut off	απομακρύνω, αποκόπτω / αποσυνδέω
(be) cut out to	είμαι φτιαγμένος για

do

do away with	ξεφορτώνομαι
do up	κουμπώνω / δένω (π.χ. κορδόνια)
do without	τα καταφέρνω χωρίς / στερούμαι

drop

drop by	περνάω για λίγο (από κάπου)
drop off	αφήνω κπ κάπου (με όχημα)

fall

fall apart	διαλύομαι
fall behind	μένω πίσω
fall for sb	ερωτεύομαι κπ

get

get away with	'τη γλιτώνω'
get back	επιστρέφω
get by	τα βγάζω πέρα (οικονομικά)
get down to	στρώνομαι σε (δουλειά, διάβασμα)
get on/off	ανεβαίνω σε/κατεβαίνω από (ηλωφορείο, τρένο)
get on/along (with sb)	τα πηγαίνω καλά (με κπ)
get over	ξεπερνάω (πρόβλημα, ασθένεια, φόβο)
get up	σηκώνομαι

give

give away	προδίδω, μαρτυράω / χαρίζω
give back	επιστρέφω (κτ)
give in	ενδίδω, υποκύπτω
give off	αναδύω (άρωμα, μυρωδιά) / εκπέμπω (θερμότητα)

give out

μοιράζω, διανέμω

give up

σταματάω, κόβω συνήθεια

go

go after	κυνηγάω
go ahead	προχωράω (με κτ)
go down with	αρρωσταίνω
go off	χαλάω (για τρόφιμα)
go on	συνεχίζω
go out	σβήνω (φως, φωτιά)
go through	υποφέρω, υπομένω, ανέχομαι
go up	αυξάνομαι (για τιμή)
go with	πάω μαζί / ταιριάζω (για ρούχο, χρώμα)

grow

grow out of	μεγαλώνω τόσο που δε χωράω σε
grow up	μεγαλώνω (σε ηλικία)

hand

hand down (to)	κληροδοτώ
hand in	παραδίδω
hand out	διανέμω, μοιράζω

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

at

at a glance	με μια ματιά
at all costs	πάση θυσία
at ease	άνετα
at last	τελικά, επιτέλους
at least	τουλάχιστον
at once	αμέσως
at random	στην τύχη
at the age of	στην ηλικία των
at work	στη δουλειά

by

by bus/car/plane/train	με το λεωφορείο/αυτοκίνητο/ αεροπλάνο/τρένο
by chance	τυχαία, συμπτωματικά
by mistake/accident	κατά λάθος
by myself	μόνος μου
by now	μέχρι τώρα
by post	ταχυδρομικώς
by the way	παρεμπιπτόντως

for

for a while	για λίγο
for example	για παράδειγμα
for instance	για παράδειγμα

in

in a good/bad mood	σε καλή/κακή διάθεση
in a mess	ακατάστατος
in addition (to)	επιπλέον
in advance	εκ των προτέρων
in cash	σε μετρητά
in common	από κοινού
in connection with	σχετικά με
in contact with	σε επαφή με
in danger (of)	σε κίνδυνο (να/για)
(be) in debt	χρεωμένος
in detail	λεπτομερώς
in fact	στην πραγματικότητα
in fashion	στη μόδα
in favour (of)	υπέρ (του)
in general	γενικά
in half	στη μέση

on

on a diet	σε δίαιτα
on a trip	σε ταξίδι

on average	κατά μέσο όρο
on behalf of	εκ μέρους του
(be) on board	έχω επιβιβαστεί (σε αεροπλάνο/πηλοίο)
on cloud nine	τρισευτυχισμένος
(be) on fire	φλέγομαι, καίγομαι
(be) on good terms (with)	έχω καλές σχέσεις (με)
on my mind	στο μυαλό μου
on my own	μόνος μου
on purpose	επίτηδες
on sale	προς πώληση

on second thoughts	αφού το ξανασκέφτηκα
(be) on strike	απεργώ
on television	στην τηλεόραση
on the market	στην αγορά
on the one hand	από τη μία (πλευρά)
on the other hand	από την άλλη (πλευρά)
on the whole	συνολικά
on vacation	σε διακοπές

out of

out of breath	ήλανιασμένος
out of control	εκτός ελέγχου
out of danger	εκτός κινδύνου
out of fashion	εκτός μόδας
out of my mind	τρελός
out of order	εκτός λειτουργίας, χαλασμένος
out of shape	εκτός φόρμας, σε κακή φυσική κατάσταση

to

to my surprise	προς έκπληξή μου
to my mind	κατά τη γνώμη μου

under

under age	ανήλικος
under control	υπό έλεγχο
under the weather	πесμένος ψυχολογικά

VERBS & TENSES

ACTIVE VOICE

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 *carry > carries *have > has

KEY WORDS/PHRASES: every day/week, on Monday(s), in the morning, at weekends, in (the) summer, once/twice a week, How often ...? always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom, never

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 *run > running *lie > lying

KEY WORDS/PHRASES: now, right now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!, these days, nowadays, today, tonight, tomorrow, this week/month, next week/month

Past Simple

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 *go > went

KEY WORDS/PHRASES: yesterday, yesterday morning, the day before yesterday, the last time, two days ago, How long ago ...?, in the past, in 1999, the other day, when

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

KEY WORDS/PHRASES: at that time, at that moment, then, all day yesterday, at 11 o'clock last night, during, from 6:00 to 9:00, between 1:00 and 3:00, while/as

Present Perfect Simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I have played	Have I played?	I haven't played
You have played	Have you played?	You haven't played
He has played	Has he played?	He hasn't played
She has played	Has she played?	She hasn't played
It has played	Has it played?	It hasn't played
We have played	Have we played?	We haven't played
You have played	Have you played?	You haven't played
They have played	Have they played?	They haven't played

KEY WORDS/PHRASES: for, since, just, already, never, ever, yet, always, so far, How long ...?, once, twice, three/many/a few times, It/This is the first/second time, superlative ... + (ever)

Present Perfect Continuous

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I've been playing	Have I been playing?	I haven't been playing
You've been playing	Have you been playing?	You haven't been playing
He's been playing	Has he been playing?	He hasn't been playing
She's been playing	Has she been playing?	She hasn't been playing
It's been playing	Has it been playing?	It hasn't been playing
We've been playing	Have we been playing?	We haven't been playing
You've been playing	Have you been playing?	You haven't been playing
They've been playing	Have they been playing?	They haven't been playing

KEY WORDS/PHRASES: for, since, all day/morning/evening/week, How long ...?

VERBS & TENSES

PASSIVE VOICE

Present Simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I am called	Am I called?	I'm not called
You are called	Are you called?	You aren't called
He is called	Is he called?	He isn't called
She is called	Is she called?	She isn't called
It is called	Is it called?	It isn't called
We are called	Are we called?	We aren't called
You are called	Are you called?	You aren't called
They are called	Are they called?	They aren't called

Present Continuous

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I am being called	Am I being called?	I'm not being called
You are being called	Are you being called?	You aren't being called
He is being called	Is he being called?	He isn't being called
She is being called	Is she being called?	She isn't being called
It is being called	Is it being called?	It isn't being called
We are being called	Are we being called?	We aren't being called
You are being called	Are you being called?	You aren't being called
They are being called	Are they being called?	They aren't being called

Past Simple

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I was called	Was I called?	I wasn't called
You were called	Were you called?	You weren't called
He was called	Was he called?	He wasn't called
She was called	Was she called?	She wasn't called
It was called	Was it called?	It wasn't called
We were called	Were we called?	We weren't called
You were called	Were you called?	You weren't called
They were called	Were they called?	They weren't called

Past Continuous

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I was being called	Was I being called?	I wasn't being called
You were being called	Were you being called?	You weren't being called
He was being called	Was he being called?	He wasn't being called
She was being called	Was she being called?	She wasn't being called
It was being called	Was it being called?	It wasn't being called
We were being called	Were we being called?	We weren't being called
You were being called	Were you being called?	You weren't being called
They were being called	Were they being called?	They weren't being called

... education
Cambridge University



the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland is...

... monarchy
Queen Elizabeth II



... cars
Rolls Royce



... palaces
Buckingham



... Queen's guard



... traditions
kilts & bagpipes



... music
The Beatles



... theatre
Shakespeare



... England Football Team



... sports
football



... sports
cricket & polo



Northern Ireland

IRELAND

... horse racing
Ascot



... myths & legends
Stonehenge



... red phone boxes



... double decker buses



... food
English Breakfast



... tea



... architecture
Tower Bridge



... history
Houses of Parliament



... monuments
Big Ben



... landmarks
Mount Rushmore



... exploration
space travel

... Wild West
Cowboys & Indians



... westerns
John Wayne



... sports
baseball & american football



the United States of America are...

HOLLYWOOD

... cinema
Hollywood & Elvis Presley



... night life
Las Vegas



... architecture
The Golden Gate Bridge,
San Francisco



... transport
cable car, San Francisco



... islands
Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Hawaii



N.H.: New Hampshire
Vt.: Vermont
Mass.: Massachusetts
R.I.: Rhode Island
Conn.: Connecticut
M.A.: Maryland

... nature
The Niagara Falls



... skyscrapers
The Empire State Building, NY



... landmarks
The Statue of Liberty, NY



... food
hamburger & french fries



... history
The Declaration of Independence,
Abraham Lincoln



... history
The Capitol Building, Washington DC



... history
The White House, Washington DC



... education
Harvard University



... literature
Ernest Hemingway & Mark Twain



... cities
Manhattan, NY

