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INSTRUCTIONS = Οδηγίες

- Choose and write. = Διάλεξε και γράψε.
- Choose and write in the plural. = Διάλεξε και γράψε στον πληθυντικό.
- Choose and write sentences. = Διάλεξε και γράψε προτάσεις.
- Choose and write the letters. = Διάλεξε και γράψε τα γράμματα.
- Choose, draw and write. = Διάλεξε, ζωγράφισε και γράψε.
- Choose, write and match. = Διάλεξε, γράψε και ταίριαξε.
- Count, choose and write in the plural. = Μέτρησε, διάλεξε και γράψε στον πληθυντικό.
- Find and draw. = Βρες και ζωγράφισε.
- Let's write! = Ας γράψουμε!
- Look and answer. = Κοίταξε και απάντησε.
- Look and circle. = Κοίταξε και κύκλωσε.
- Look and find. = Κοίταξε και βρες.
- Look and match. = Κοίταξε και ταίριαξε.
- Look and write. = Κοίταξε και γράψε.
- Look and write sentences. = Κοίταξε και γράψε προτάσεις.
- Look and write the numbers. = Κοίταξε και γράψε τους αριθμούς.
- Look, choose and write sentences. = Κοίταξε, διάλεξε και γράψε προτάσεις.
- Look, count and write. = Κοίταξε, μέτρησε και γράψε.
- Look, guess and write. = Κοίταξε, μάντεψε και γράψε.
- Look, read and answer. = Κοίταξε, διάβασε και απάντησε.
- Look, read and circle. = Κοίταξε, διάβασε και κύκλωσε.
- Look, read and write. = Κοίταξε, διάβασε και γράψε.
- Look, read and write sentences. = Κοίταξε, διάβασε και γράψε προτάσεις.
- Look, write and find the magic word. = Κοίταξε, γράψε και βρες τη μαγική λέξη.
- Match and write the months in the correct order. = Ταίριαξε και γράψε τους μήνες στη σωστή σειρά.
- Read and answer. = Διάβασε και απάντησε.
- Read and circle. = Διάβασε και κύκλωσε.
- Read and circle the verbs. = Διάβασε και κύκλωσε τα ρήματα.
- Read and circle the words in the plural. = Διάβασε και κύκλωσε τις λέξεις στον πληθυντικό.
- Read and correct the sentences. = Διάβασε και διόρθωσε τις προτάσεις.
- Read and draw. = Διάβασε και ζωγράφισε.
- Read and match. = Διάβασε και ταίριαξε.
- Read and number the sentences. = Διάβασε και αριθμήσε τις προτάσεις.
- Read and tick or cross. = Διάβασε και βάλε ✓ ή x.
- Read and write. = Διάβασε και γράψε.
- Read and write in the plural. = Διάβασε και γράψε στον πληθυντικό.
- Read, choose and write. = Διάβασε, διάλεξε και γράψε.
- Read, join and match with the pictures. = Διάβασε, ένωσε και ταίριαξε με τις εικόνες.
- Read, look and write. = Διάβασε, κοίταξε και γράψε.
- Read the email. = Διάβασε το μήνυμα ηλεκτρονικού ταχυδρομείου.
- Read the story. = Διάβασε την ιστορία.
- Read, write and find the magic word. = Διάβασε, γράψε και βρες τη μαγική λέξη.

Vocabulary

Clothes = Ρούχα

1. trousers = παντελόνι
2. boot = μπότα
3. glove = γάντι
4. jacket = μπουφάν, σακάκι
5. dress = φόρεμα
6. scarf = κασκόλ

General Words = Γενικές Λέξεις

1. find = βρίσκω
2. friend = φίλος, -η
3. Earth = Γη
4. use = χρησιμοποιώ
5. map = χάρτης
6. right = δεξιά
7. left = αριστερά
8. strange = παράξενος
9. people = άνθρωποι
10. funny = αστείος

Oral Phrases = Προφορικές Φράσεις

- Go straight on! = Πήγαινε/Πηγαίnete ευθεία!
 Turn right! = Στρίψε/Στρίψτε δεξιά!
 Turn left! = Στρίψε/Στρίψτε αριστερά!
 Welcome! = Καλώς ήρθες! / Καλώς ήρθατε!


My favourite words

SUPER
COURSE
 ELT PUBLISHING

1. Read and write.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|--|-----------|---|--------------|---|
| 1. left | <u>l</u> <u>e</u> <u>f</u> <u>t</u> | 5. friend | <u>f</u> <u>r</u> <u>i</u> <u>e</u> <u>n</u> <u>d</u> | 9. dress | <u>d</u> <u>r</u> <u>e</u> <u>s</u> <u>s</u> |
| 2. find | <u>f</u> <u>i</u> <u>n</u> <u>d</u> | 6. right | <u>r</u> <u>i</u> <u>g</u> <u>h</u> <u>t</u> | 10. glove | <u>g</u> <u>l</u> <u>o</u> <u>v</u> <u>e</u> |
| 3. use | <u>u</u> <u>s</u> <u>e</u> | 7. boot | <u>b</u> <u>o</u> <u>o</u> <u>t</u> | 11. jacket | <u>j</u> <u>a</u> <u>c</u> <u>k</u> <u>e</u> <u>t</u> |
| 4. Earth | <u>E</u> <u>a</u> <u>r</u> <u>t</u> <u>h</u> | 8. scarf | <u>s</u> <u>c</u> <u>a</u> <u>r</u> <u>f</u> | 12. trousers | <u>t</u> <u>r</u> <u>o</u> <u>u</u> <u>s</u> <u>e</u> <u>r</u> <u>s</u> |

2. Read the story.

Online 



Mark: Hi Sally!

Sally: Hi Mark!

Mark: Are you ready for Anna's party?

Sally: Yes, I am. But I can't find my scarf ... Oh, it's here, under my jacket!

Mark: Wow! I like your jacket!

Sally: Thanks. Look! This is for Anna!


Mark: Wow! Purple gloves! Anna likes purple!

Sally: Great! Where is Anna's house?

Mark: OK ... From your house, go straight on and turn right at the school. Then, go straight on and turn left. Anna's house is next to the cinema!

Sally: OK, thanks! See you at the party!

Mark: Bye!



ELT PUBLISHING

3. Read and tick or cross.

4. Find and draw.

1. It's Mark's party today. X

2. Sally's scarf is under her jacket. ✓

3. Sally's present is purple socks. X

4. Anna likes red. X

5. Anna's house is next to the cinema. ✓



7. Read and write.

1. Write!	Don't write!	Let's write!
2. Sing!	Don't sing!	Let's sing!
3. Sit down!	Don't sit down!	Let's sit down!
4. Talk!	Don't talk!	Let's talk!
5. Drink!	Don't drink!	Let's drink!
6. Read!	Don't read!	Let's read!

Remember!

Dance! (= Χόρεψε! / Χορέψετε!)

Don't dance! (= Μην χορεύεις!
/ Μην χορεύετε!)

Let's dance!

(= Ας χορέψουμε!)

8. Look and circle.



9. Read, choose and write.

sing / go to the park / cook /
go to the cinema / party

1. - It's Saturday today!

- Let's go to the cinema!

2. - I'm hungry!

- Let's cook!

3. - It's a nice day today!

- Let's go to the park!

4. - It's my birthday!

- Let's party!

5. - I like this song!

- Let's sing!

CINEMA



10. Read and write.

1. I have got	I've got
2. You have got	You've got
3. He has got	He's got
4. She has got	She's got
5. It has got	It's got
6. We have got	We've got
7. You have got	You've got
8. They have got	They've got

Remember!

The verb "have got": **ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ** ✓

Το ρήμα "have got" σημαίνει "έχω".

ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ

I / You have got

He / She / It has got

We / You / They have got

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ

I / You've got

He / She / It's got

We / You / They've got

11. Read and write have got or has got.

1. I have got
a blue pen.

2. We have got
a big house.

3. It has got
a small mouth.

4. My mum
has got
a white car.

5. He has got
three friends.

7. You have got
a sister.

6. The children
have got
a good teacher.

8. You and Ryan have
got gloves.

12. Read and write.

1. I have got a brother.

I've got a brother.

2. He has got blue eyes.

He's got blue eyes.

3. You have got a red jacket.

You've got a red jacket.

4. Lucy has got a green scarf.

Lucy's got a green scarf.

5. We have got big bikes.

We've got big bikes.

6. It has got long ears.

It's got long ears.



Vocabulary

My family = Η οικογένειά μου

1. baby = μωρό
2. parents = γονείς
3. father = πατέρας
4. mother = μητέρα
5. grandparents = παππούς και γιαγιά
6. grandpa = παππούς
7. grandma = γιαγιά
8. brother = αδερφός
9. sister = αδερφή

My town = Η πόλη μου

1. school = σχολείο
2. playground = παιδική χαρά
3. mall = εμπορικό κέντρο
4. theatre = θέατρο
5. hotel = ξενοδοχείο
6. police station = αστυνομικό τμήμα

General Words

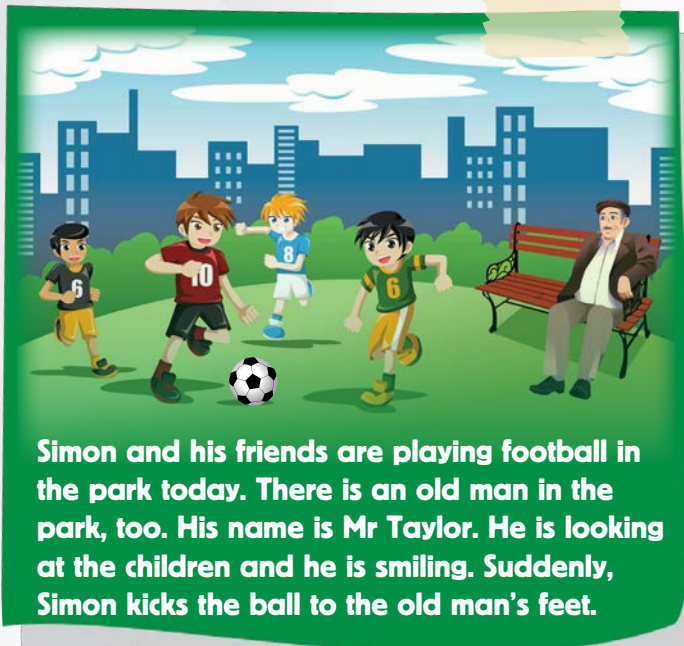
1. there = εκεί
2. when = όταν / πότε
3. Why? = Γιατί;
4. yesterday = χθες
5. problem = πρόβλημα
6. Well, ... = Λοιπόν, ...
7. tourist = τουρίστας
8. so = έτσι, οπότε

My favourite words

1. Read and write.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. sister | <u>s i s t e r</u> | 8. grandpa | <u>g r a n d p a</u> |
| 2. baby | <u>b a b y</u> | 9. grandparents | <u>g r a n d p a r e n t s</u> |
| 3. parents | <u>p a r e n t s</u> | 10. mall | <u>m a l l</u> |
| 4. father | <u>f a t h e r</u> | 11. hotel | <u>h o t e l</u> |
| 5. mother | <u>m o t h e r</u> | 12. school | <u>s c h o o l</u> |
| 6. brother | <u>b r o t h e r</u> | 13. theatre | <u>t h e a t r e</u> |
| 7. grandma | <u>g r a n d m a</u> | 14. playground | <u>p l a y g r o u n d</u> |
| | | 15. police station | <u>p o l i c e s t a t i o n</u> |

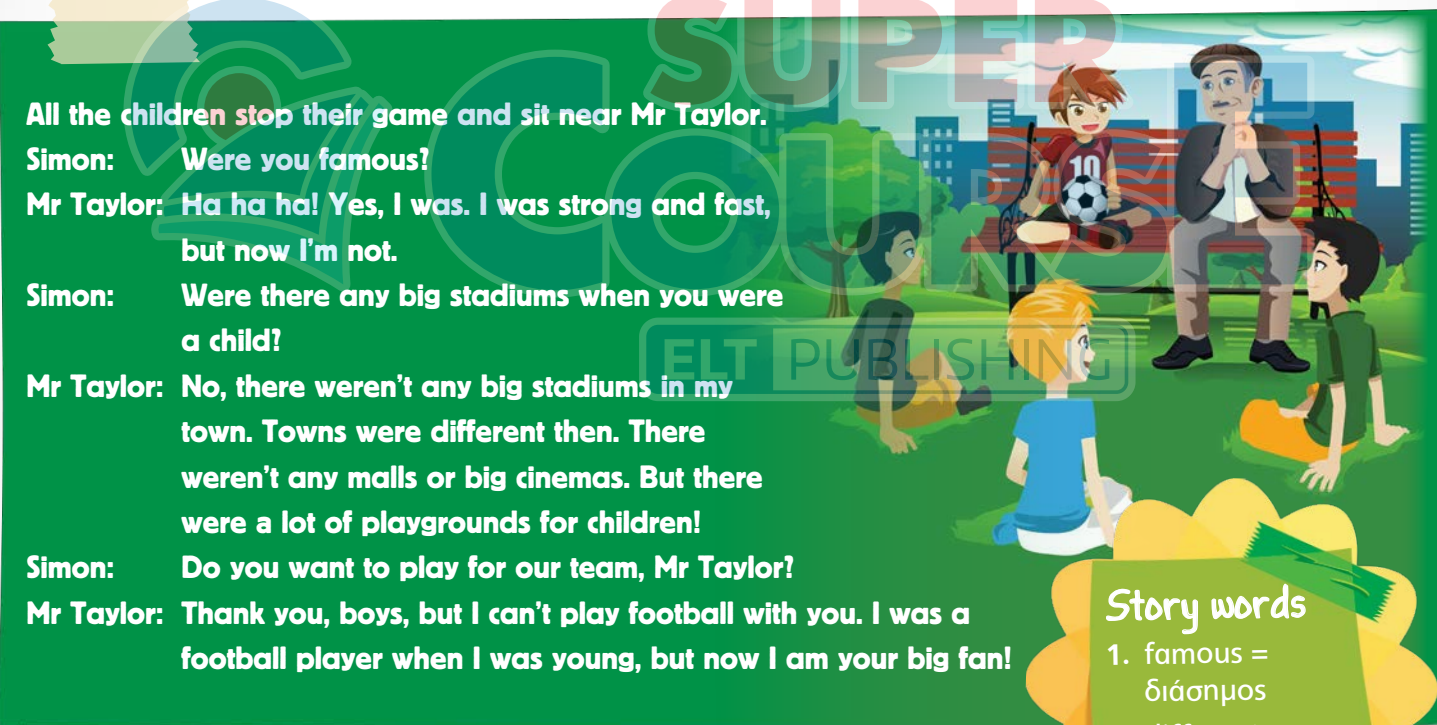
2. Read the story.



Simon and his friends are playing football in the park today. There is an old man in the park, too. His name is Mr Taylor. He is looking at the children and he is smiling. Suddenly, Simon kicks the ball to the old man's feet.



Simon: Sorry, sir!
 Old man: It's OK, my boy. I love football. I'm Mr Taylor. I was a football player when I was young.
 Simon: Really?



All the children stop their game and sit near Mr Taylor.

Simon: Were you famous?

Mr Taylor: Ha ha ha! Yes, I was. I was strong and fast, but now I'm not.

Simon: Were there any big stadiums when you were a child?

Mr Taylor: No, there weren't any big stadiums in my town. Towns were different then. There weren't any malls or big cinemas. But there were a lot of playgrounds for children!

Simon: Do you want to play for our team, Mr Taylor?

Mr Taylor: Thank you, boys, but I can't play football with you. I was a football player when I was young, but now I am your big fan!

Story words

1. famous = διάσημος
2. different = διαφορετικός

3. Read and tick or cross.

1. Mr Taylor was a basketball player.
2. Mr Taylor was a football player.
3. There were a lot of big stadiums in the town when Mr Taylor was young.
4. There were a lot of malls in the town when Mr Taylor was young.
5. There were playgrounds for children when Mr Taylor was young.
6. Mr Taylor can play football with the children.







4. Choose and write.

brother / sister / mother / grandma / grandparents / father / baby / ~~grandpa~~

1  grandpa	2  grandma	3  father	4  mother
5  brother	6  sister	7  baby	8  grandparents

5. Choose and write.

theatre / mall / hotel / playground / school / police station

 <p>1. There are a lot of students in this <u>school</u>.</p>	 <p>2. There are a lot of shops in this <u>mall</u>.</p>	 <p>3. There are a lot of tourists in this <u>hotel</u>.</p>
 <p>4. The children go to the <u>playground</u> every day.</p>	 <p>5. My dad is a policeman. He goes to the <u>police station</u> early in the morning.</p>	 <p>6. Susan is an actress. She works at the <u>theatre</u>.</p>

6. Read and write was or were.

- I was at the park yesterday.
- You were at the bakery yesterday.
- She was tired yesterday.
- It was cloudy yesterday.
- We were at the theatre yesterday.
- He was at the stadium yesterday.
- They were with their friends yesterday.
- Jack was happy yesterday.
- My mum and dad were at home yesterday.
- The children were at the mall yesterday.

Remember!

Past Simple: The verb "be":

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ ✓

Το ρήμα "be" στον Past Simple γίνεται **was / were** και το χρησιμοποιούμε για να μιλήσουμε για το παρελθόν.

I / He / She / It was
We / You / They were

I was at school yesterday.

They were at the bank yesterday.

Remember!

Past Simple: The verb "be":

ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ ?

Was I / he / she / it?

Were we / you / they?

ΑΡΝΗΣΗ ✗

I / He / She / It was not ή wasn't

We / You / They were not ή weren't

7. Read and write.

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ ✓	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ ?	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ ✗
1. I was	Was I?	I wasn't
2. You were	Were you?	You weren't
3. He was	Was he?	He wasn't
4. She was	Was she?	She wasn't
5. It was	Was it?	It wasn't
6. We were	Were we?	We weren't
7. You were	Were you?	You weren't
8. They were	Were they?	They weren't

8. Look and answer.

1



- Was she at the hospital yesterday?
- Yes, she was

2



- Was she at the cinema yesterday?
- No, she wasn't

3



- Was Bob in the forest yesterday?
- No, he wasn't

4



- Was it sunny yesterday?
- Yes, it was

5



- Were they sad yesterday?
- No, they weren't

6



- Was Kate at the supermarket yesterday?
- Yes, she was

Remember!

Past Simple: The verb "be":

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΕΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ
(YES/NO ANSWERS)

- *Were you at school yesterday?*
- *Yes, I was. /*
- *No, I wasn't.*
- *Was he happy yesterday?*
- *Yes, he was. /*
- *No, he wasn't.*
- *Were they at the bank yesterday?*
- *Yes, they were. /*
- *No, they weren't.*

Remember!

Ο Past Simple του

There is (= Υπάρχει) είναι

There was (= Υπήρχε) και

ο Past Simple του

There are (= Υπάρχουν) είναι

There were (= Υπήρχαν).

There was a cinema in our town.

There were three lions at the zoo.

9. Read and write There was or There were.

1. There was a football game at the stadium yesterday.
2. There were ten students in the classroom yesterday.
3. There was a cat in our garden yesterday.
4. There was a watermelon in the fridge yesterday.
5. There were four boys in the playground yesterday.
6. There were fifty cherries on the tree yesterday.
7. There was a sandwich in my bag yesterday.
8. There were birds in the sky yesterday.

Remember!

There was / There were: ✓ - ? - ✗

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ ✓

There was

There were

ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ ?

Was there?

Were there?

ΑΡΝΗΣΗ ✗

There wasn't

There weren't

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΕΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ (YES/NO ANSWERS)

- Was there a cinema in our town?

- Yes, there was. / - No, there wasn't.

- Were there three lions at the zoo?

- Yes, there were. / - No, there weren't.

10. Look, read and answer.

1. - Was there a lemon in the farmer's basket yesterday?
2. - Were there two apples in the farmer's basket yesterday?
3. - Were there four oranges in the farmer's basket yesterday?
4. - Was there a watermelon in the farmer's basket yesterday?
5. - Were there seven cherries in the farmer's basket yesterday?
6. - Was there a melon in the farmer's basket yesterday?

- No, there wasn't

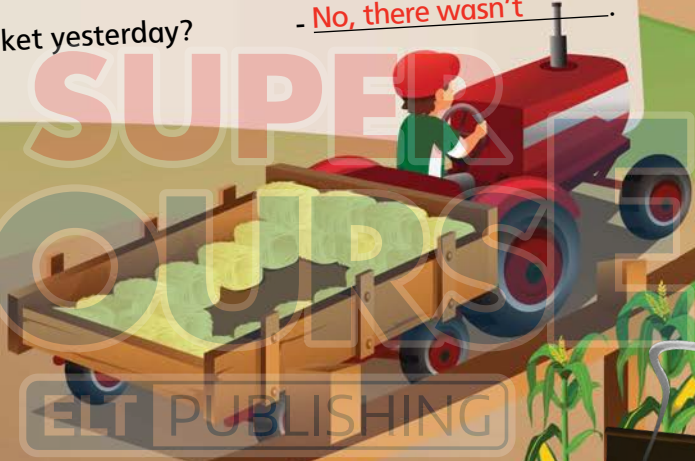
- Yes, there were

- No, there weren't

- Yes, there was

- Yes, there were

- No, there wasn't



11. Look and write There was, There wasn't, There were or There weren't.

1 There were two boys on the ship yesterday.

2 There was a man on the ship yesterday.

3 There wasn't a cat on the ship yesterday.

4 There were three girls on the ship yesterday.

5 There weren't two women on the ship yesterday.

6 There was a dog on the ship yesterday.



MY GRAMMAR

Imperative / Let's (Προστακτική / Let's)

- Χρησιμοποιούμε την **προστακτική** για να πούμε σε κάποιον να κάνει ή να μην κάνει κάτι. Για να πούμε σε κάποιον **να κάνει κάτι**, χρησιμοποιούμε **μόνο το ρήμα**, χωρίς να βάλουμε πρόσωπο.
Come! (= Έλα! / Ελάτε!)
- Για να πούμε σε κάποιον **να μην κάνει κάτι**, χρησιμοποιούμε **Don't + ρήμα**.
Don't come! (= Μην έρχεσαι! / Μην έρχεστε!)



Turn left!



Don't turn left!



- Χρησιμοποιούμε **Let's + ρήμα** για να προτείνουμε σε κάποιον να κάνουμε κάτι μαζί.
Let's sing! (= Ας τραγουδήσουμε!)
- Let's go to the zoo!* (= Ας πάμε στο ζωολογικό κήπο!)

The verb "have got": affirmative (✓) (Το ρήμα "have got": κατάφαση)

- Το ρήμα "have got" σημαίνει "έχω".
I have got a car. (= Εγώ έχω ένα αυτοκίνητο.)

ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ

I have got
You have got
He has got
She has got
It has got
We have got
You have got
They have got

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ

I've got
You've got
He's got
She's got
It's got
We've got
You've got
They've got



I have got a pen.
He has got two sisters.
They have got a map.



Παρατήρησε ότι στα πρόσωπα **he, she, it** το have got γίνεται **has got**.

The verb "have got": interrogative (?) (Το ρήμα "have got": ερώτηση)

ΣΧΗΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗΣ

You have got a car.

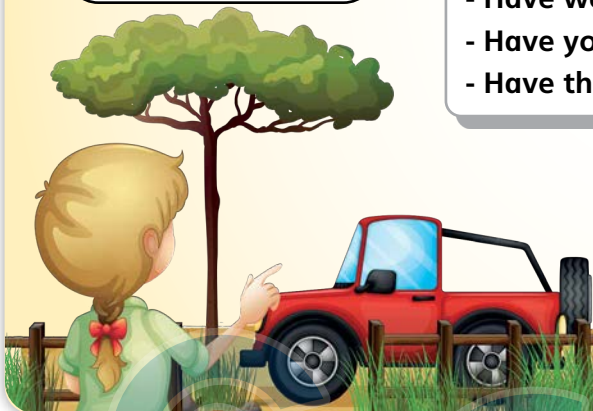
Have you got a car?

ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ ?

- Have I got?
- Have you got?
- **Has he got?**
- **Has she got?**
- **Has it got?**
- Have we got?
- Have you got?
- Have they got?

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΕΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ (YES ANSWERS)

- Yes, you have.
- Yes, I have.
- **Yes, he has.**
- **Yes, she has.**
- **Yes, it has.**
- Yes, we/you have.
- Yes, we have.
- Yes, they have.



- Have you got a pen?
- Has he got two sisters?
- Have they got a map?

- Yes, I have.
- Yes, he has.
- Yes, they have.

The verb "have got": negative (x) (Το ρήμα "have got": άρνηση)

Για να σχηματίσουμε την άρνηση του ρήματος "have got", χρησιμοποιούμε τη λέξη not.

ΣΧΗΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΡΝΗΣΗΣ

¹πρόσωπο
I

²have / has
have

³not
not

⁴got
got a car.

ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ

I have not got
You have not got
He has not got
She has not got
It has not got
We have not got
You have not got
They have not got

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ

I haven't got
You haven't got
He hasn't got
She hasn't got
It hasn't got
We haven't got
You haven't got
They haven't got

*I haven't got
a pen.*

*He hasn't got
two sisters.*

*They haven't got
a map.*



ΣΥΝΤΟΜΕΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ (YES/NO ANSWERS)

- Have you got a pen?
- Has he got two sisters?
- Have they got a map?

- Yes, I have. / - No, I haven't.
- Yes, he has. / - No, he hasn't.
- Yes, they have. / - No, they haven't.



Παρατήρησε ότι στις σύντομες απαντήσεις ΔΕ χρησιμοποιούμε το "got".

WRITING TASKS

Writing Task 1 (Rev. Lessons 1-3)

Let's write!



Ralf the alien

This is Ralf and he is an alien. He is nine years old. He has got four hands and three legs, twenty fingers and twelve toes. He has got orange hair and a yellow eye. He hasn't got any ears. He is strange and funny!

This is his school bag. He has got a pencil case, a notebook, a ruler and some markers.

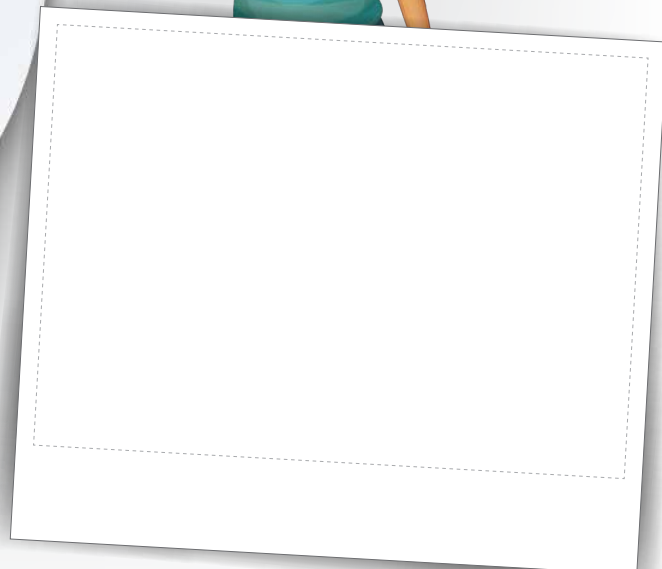
(students' own answers) the alien

This is _____ and he is an
alien. He is _____ years old. He

_____. He is
_____ and _____!

This is his school bag. _____

_____.



ORAL PRACTICE

1. How are you?

2. What's your name?

3. How old are you?

4. Where are you from?

5. What day is it today?

6. What's the weather like today?

7. Have you got any brothers or sisters?

8. How many friends have you got?

9. Who are your friends?

10. Have you got any pets?

11. Has your father got a car?

12. What's your favourite basketball team?

13. What is there in your room?

14. What is there in your classroom?

15. Do you go out at weekends?

16. Do you like English?

17. Do you make snowmen in winter?

18. Do you ride your bike in summer?

19. Does your mother work at a hospital?

20. Does your father work at a bakery?

21. When do you do your homework?

22. What time do you get up in the morning?

23. When is your birthday?

24. What's your favourite month? Why?

25. Who is the tallest student in your class?

26. Who is the youngest in your family?

27. Were you at the playground yesterday?

28. Were you at the mall yesterday?

29. Did you travel last summer?

30. Did you go to the theatre last week?



Prepare for A Senior



CONTENTS

LESSONS

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Present Continuous: ✓ - ? - ✗ (Ενεστώτας Διαρκείας)

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον Present Continuous για να μιλήσουμε για μια πράξη που γίνεται τώρα, δηλαδή τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ ✓	I am playing	You are playing	He is playing
ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ ?	Am I playing?	Are you playing?	Is he playing?
ΑΡΝΗΣΗ ✗	I'm not playing	You aren't playing	He isn't playing

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΕΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΣ (YES/NO ANSWERS)

- Are you playing in the park now? - Yes, I am. / - No, I'm not.
- Is she cleaning the floor now? - Yes, she is. / - No, she isn't.
- Are they working now? - Yes, they are. / - No, they aren't.

! drive > driving
! cut > cutting

Με τον Present Continuous συνήθως χρησιμοποιούμε τις λέξεις **now** (= τώρα) ή **today** (= σήμερα).

1. Read and write.

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ ✓	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ ?	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ ✗
1. I am drawing	Am I drawing?	I'm not drawing
2. You are singing	Are you singing?	You aren't singing
3. He is sleeping	Is he sleeping?	He isn't sleeping
4. She is dancing	Is she dancing?	She isn't dancing
5. It is drinking	Is it drinking?	It isn't drinking
6. We are swimming	Are we swimming?	We aren't swimming
7. They are flying	Are they flying?	They aren't flying

2. Read and write in the Present Continuous.

- We are eating (eat) ice cream now.
- He isn't wearing (not wear) black boots today.
- Are you talking (you / talk) on the phone now?
- The cat is hiding (hide) under the sofa.
- Our teacher is writing (write) on the board now.
- Sally isn't running (not run) in the forest.
- I am cleaning (clean) the floor now.
- Are they coming (they / come) to our party now?
- Mr Smith is cutting (cut) the grass now.
- We aren't going (not go) to the park today.

3. Look, ask and answer.

1



(it / snow)
- Is it snowing?
- Yes, it is.

2



(she / skateboard)
- Is she skateboarding?
- No, she isn't.

3



(Mark / ride his bike)
- Is Mark riding his bike?
- Yes, he is.

4



(they / listen to music)
- Are they listening to music?
- No, they aren't.