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LESSON PLAN

1 Remember Lesson 1

Countable Nouns - Uncountable Nouns
How much / many ...? - Present Simple
Adverbs of Frequency

2 Remember Lesson 2

Present Continuous - Present Continuous vs
Present Simple - Subject & Object Pronouns
Possessive Adjectives & Possessive Pronouns
Possessive Case - Prepositions of Place

3 Lesson 1 Introductions

Non-Continuous Verbs - Prepositions of Time

4 Lesson 2 Dance, music, drama & sports!

Future Tenses

5 Lesson 3 The amazing world of superheroes

Modal Verbs

6 Lesson 4 Are you a Super Kid?

Could - Was / Were able to
Had to / Didn't have to

7 Lesson 5 Betty's diary

Adjectives & Adverbs: Comparative & Superlative
Degrees

8 Revision 1 (Lessons 1-5)

TEST 1

9 Lesson 6 Exciting, boring, stressful or frightening?

Past Simple: Regular & Irregular Verbs

10 Lesson 7 Kate's first history lesson

Past Continuous - Used to

11 Lesson 8 From the big screen to the stage

Present Perfect Simple & Continuous - Have been
to / gone to / been in

12 Lesson 9 The New York City scrapbook

Past Perfect Simple - Past Perfect Continuous

13 Lesson 10 Saving wildlife

Zero, 1st, 2nd & 3rd Conditionals

14 Revision 2 (Lessons 6-10)

TEST 2

15 Lesson 11 A children's paradise

Future Perfect Simple - Modal Perfect Forms

16 Lesson 12 Under the weather

Wish - If only

17 Lesson 13 Tim's geography quiz

Passive Voice

18 Lesson 14 What's got into you?

Question Tags

19 Lesson 15 Nature's wonders on display

Relative Pronouns & Clauses

20 Revision 3 (Lessons 11-15)

TEST 3

21 Lesson 16 Are you spoiled?

Too & Enough - Full vs Bare Infinitive

22 Lesson 17 Blogging about Canada

Gerund - Be / Get used to

23 Lesson 18 Are you a party animal?

Reflexive & Emphatic Pronouns - Causative Form

24 Lesson 19 He's got talent!

Indirect Speech (1): Statements

25 Lesson 20 An unforgettable day

Indirect Speech (2): Questions, Commands,
Requests

26 Revision 4 (Lessons 16-20)

TEST 4

NOTE: 4 Writing projects have been included for teachers to use at their discretion depending on the time available. These can be taught as extra lessons before each Revision Lesson, or assigned as homework.

Remember 1

Countable Nouns

Μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά με ομαλό πληθυντικό

Ο ομαλός πληθυντικός των μετρήσιμων ουσιαστικών σχηματίζεται με τις καταλήξεις **-s**, **-es**, **-ies** ή **-ves**, ανάλογα με την περίπτωση.

- Κατάληξη **-s**: για τα περισσότερα ουσιαστικά book > books
- Κατάληξη **-es**: για ουσιαστικά που λήγουν σε **-s**, **-ss**, **-sh**, **-ch**, **-x**, **-o** class > classes, brush > brushes, box > boxes, potato > potatoes

Εξαιρέσεις: κάποια ουσιαστικά σε **-o**,

photo > photos, piano > pianos, kilo > kilos, video > videos

- Κατάληξη **-ies**: για ουσιαστικά που λήγουν σε **σύμφωνο + y** baby > babies, party > parties. **Αλλά:** boy > boys.
- Κατάληξη **-ves**: για ουσιαστικά που λήγουν σε **-f** και **-fe** leaf > leaves, life > lives. **Εξαιρεση:** roof > roofs

Μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά με ανώμαλο πληθυντικό

Υπάρχουν και κάποια ουσιαστικά που έχουν ανώμαλο πληθυντικό.

- Είτε παραμένουν **ίδια**
sheep > **sheep** fish > **fish**
deer > **deer** species > **species**
- Είτε αλληάζει ένα **γράμμα** ή δύο
foot > **feet** woman > **women** goose > **geese**
- Είτε μπαίνει **άλλη** κατάληξη
child > **children** ox > **oxen**
- Είτε αλληάζουν **εντελώς**
mouse > **mice** person > **people**

1. Fill in with the plural forms of the nouns:

dish diary fox radio knife toy wolf city person photo
glass species loaf woman potato lady wife goose kilo story

-s	-es	-ies	-ves	irregular
radios	dishes	diaries	knives	people
toys	foxes	cities	wolves	species
photos	glasses	ladies	loaves	women
kilos	potatoes	stories	wives	geese

Πριν από μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά πληθυντικού αριθμού:

- Βάζουμε **How many ...?** (Πόσοι, -es, -a ...)
- Βάζουμε **a lot of, plenty of & some** (στην κατάφαση)
- Βάζουμε **many & any** (στην ερώτηση και την άρνηση)

How many people are there in London?

We've got **a lot of / plenty of / some** geese in our garden.

Are there **many / any** boys in your class?

She hasn't got **many / any** friends at school.

2. Fill in with:

many - any - a lot of - some

- I haven't got **many** friends at school. Just two.
- I live in a big city with **a lot of** people in it.
- How **many** penfriends have you got?
- Don't be afraid. There aren't **any** mice here.
- Let's buy **some** flowers for mum today.
- There aren't **many / any** eggs in the fridge.

3. Choose and circle.

- Are there _____ lions in this zoo?
a. any **b.** plenty of **c.** some
- We haven't got _____ boys in our class.
a. some **b.** a lot of **c.** many
- How _____ fish are there in that tank?
a. a lot of **b.** many **c.** any
- He's very popular, so he's got _____ fans.
a. many **b.** plenty of **c.** any
- Let's have _____ pancakes for breakfast.
a. any **b.** many **c.** some

Uncountable Nouns

Τα **μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά** δεν έχουν πληθυντικό διότι δεν μπορούμε να τα αριθμήσουμε. Δε λέμε ~~one water, two waters~~. Είναι πάντα στον **ενικό**, δεν παίρνουν **a / an** και συντάσσονται με **ρήμα ενικού αριθμού**.

Μη μετρήσιμα είναι αρκετά τρόφιμα και ποτά όπως: **cheese, ham, butter, bread, meat, flour, milk, water, juice, coffee, Coke, beer, etc.**

Όταν θέλουμε να μιλήσουμε συγκεκριμένα για την ποσότητά τους, βάζουμε πριν από αυτά **άλλα ουσιαστικά** που είναι **μετρήσιμα** και δείχνουν το βάρος τους, τη συσκευασία τους, κτλ. Ενδιάμεσα μπαίνει πάντα η πρόθεση **of**.

Παραδείγματα:

a slice of cheese	a loaf of bread	a can of beer	a bottle of juice
a bag of flour	a bar of chocolate	a carton of milk	a litre of wine
a kilo of meat	a piece of cake	a jar of honey	a cup of coffee
a packet of spaghetti	a bowl of sugar	a glass of lemonade	a jug of water

4. Fill in the shopping list.

loaf/-ves
carton(s)
slice(s)
packet(s)
jar(s)
bag(s)
can(s)
kilo(s)

- Two kilos of meat.
- One carton of juice.
- Four cans of beer.
- One loaf of bread.
- Three packets of spaghetti.
- One bag of sugar.
- Ten slices of ham.
- One jar of jam.

5. Choose and circle.

- Can I have a of cake, please? a. loaf **b. piece**
- Is there a of water in the fridge? **a. jug** b. jar
- Where's my of tea? a. glass **b. cup**
- Let's buy a of chocolate for Liz. a. bag **b. bar**
- Have we got enough of bread? **a. loaves** b. litres
- Please, give me the of sugar. **a. bowl** b. bar
- Drink at least one of water a day. a. kilo **b. litre**
- Let's get two of beer, too. **a. cans** b. bars

Πριν από μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά:

- Βάζουμε **How much ...?** (Πόσος, -η, -ο ...)
How much orange juice have we got?
- Βάζουμε **a lot of, plenty of & some** (στην κατάφαση)
We've got **a lot of / plenty of / some** juice in our fridge.
- Βάζουμε **much & any** (στην ερώτηση και την άρνηση)
Is there **much / any** sugar in the bowl?
There isn't **much / any** honey in the jar.

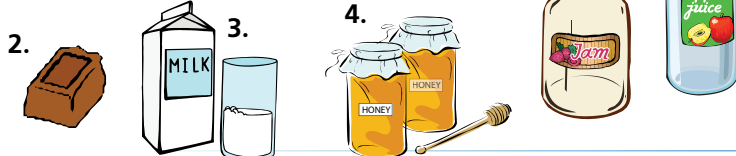
6. Fill in with: much - any - plenty of - some

- There isn't much orange juice left. Only a glass or two.
- Let's make some spaghetti for dinner. There's half a packet left in the cupboard.
- Isn't there any milk left? Oh, no! I can't drink my coffee black!
- We've got plenty of beer left. Ten cans at least!
- How much lemonade is there in the fridge?

7. Write sentences with There is / isn't and:

a lot of - much - any

- There is a lot of beer.
- There isn't much chocolate.
- There isn't much milk.
- There is a lot of honey.
- There isn't any jam.
- There isn't any apple juice.



Πρόσεξε ότι **μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά** είναι κι άλλες λέξεις που έχεις μάθει (εκτός από τρόφιμα και ποτά), όπως:

money	housework	furniture
homework	information	luggage

Κι ενώ στα ελληνικά έχουν και ενικό και πληθυντικό, στα αγγλικά έχουν **μόνο ενικό**, αλλιώς με σημασία πληθυντικού.

I've got plenty of **homework**. (όχι homeworks)

We've got some new **furniture**. (όχι furnitures)

There isn't much **money** left. (όχι There aren't many moneys left.)

8. Fill in with How much - How many and a noun.

- How much butter have we got? (butter)
- How many peaches can you eat? (peach)
- How many glasses of wine can I drink? (glass)
- How much cheese would you like? (cheese)
- How many stories can you tell us? (story)
- How much luggage have you got? (luggage)
- How many teeth has the baby got? (tooth)
- How many brushes do you need? (brush)

9. Choose and circle.

- I would like _____ tea,
please.
a. any
b. a cup of
c. many
- How many _____ of
ham are there?
a. loaves
b. bars
c. slices
- Have you got _____
money left?
a. many
b. much
c. plenty of
- Have we got any _____
left?
a. flours
b. bag of flour
c. flour
- What lovely furniture!
_____ expensive?
a. Is it
b. Are they
c. Are you
- Are you afraid of
_____?
a. mice
b. mouse
c. mouses
- There are _____ cars in
the city centre.
a. a lot of
b. much
c. any
- Let's buy _____ from
the supermarket.
a. milks
b. some milk
c. a milk

Present Simple: Affirmative

Ενεστώτας Αφίρως - Κατάφαση

AFFIRMATIVE

I play	I wash	I lie
You play	You wash	You lie
He/She/It plays	He/She/It washes	He/She/It lies
We play	We wash	We lie
You play	You wash	You lie
They play	They wash	They lie

Spelling Rules

- Στην κατάφαση του 3^{ου} ενικού (he, she, it), το ρήμα έχει κατάληξη **-s**. come > comes, run > runs
- Τα ρήματα που τελειώνουν σε **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o**, στο 3^ο ενικό, παίρνουν την κατάληξη **-es**. kiss > kisses, dish > dishes, watch > watches, fax > faxes, go > goes
- Στα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **σύμφωνο + y**, το **y** γίνεται **i** και μπαίνει η κατάληξη **-es**. cry > cries, fly > flies **But:** say > says

Use

Ο **Present Simple** χρησιμοποιείται κυρίως:

- για συνήθειες ή πράξεις που επαναλαμβάνονται συχνά. We often **go** to the cinema.
- για γενικές αλήθειες ή φυσικά φαινόμενα. It always **rains** here in winter.
- για μόνιμες καταστάσεις. Dad **works** in London.
- για δρομολόγια και προγράμματα. The flight to Berlin **leaves** at 10:00 am.

10. Write the 3rd person singular of the verbs in the Present Simple.

wash carry eat buy fly fix sleep
teach cry study go stay

-s	-es	-ies
eats	washes	carries
buys	fixes	flies
sleeps	teaches	cries
stays	goes	studies

Adverbs of Frequency

Επιρρήματα Συχνότητας

always often usually sometimes rarely never

Τα **adverbs of frequency** δείχνουν πόσο συχνά κάνουμε κάτι και μπαίνουν:

- πριν από το κύριο ρήμα. Tom **usually goes** on holiday in June.
- μετά από τα βοηθητικά ρήματα. I **don't often** drink coffee.

11. Write sentences with the adverbs of frequency in the Present Simple.

- They - do - the dishes together (sometimes)
They sometimes do the dishes together.
- My brother - be - very funny (usually)
My brother is usually very funny.
- Grandma - watch - TV with us (often)
Grandma often watches TV with us.
- I - be - hungry in the morning (never)
I am never hungry in the morning.

Present Simple: Interrogative & Negative

Ενεστώτας Αιτιώδης - Ερώτηση & Άρνηση

- Ο χρόνος αυτός σχηματίζεται στην ερώτηση και την άρνηση με το βοηθητικό ρήμα **do / does**, το οποίο εδώ δεν σημαίνει «κάνω» και δεν μεταφράζεται.
- Πρόσεξε ότι τόσο στην ερώτηση, όσο και στην άρνηση **ΔΕΝ βάζουμε** πλέον στο ρήμα τις καταλήξεις **-s, -es** και **-ies** της κατάφασης στα πρόσωπα **he, she, it**.
Does he **wash**? (Οχι: Does he ~~washes~~?)
Does she **study**? (Οχι: Does she ~~studies~~?)
 She **doesn't go**. (Οχι: She doesn't ~~goes~~.)
 He **doesn't carry**. (Οχι: He doesn't ~~carries~~.)

Short Answers

Σχηματίζουμε τις σύντομες απαντήσεις του Present Simple με Yes / No, την αντίστοιχη προσωπική αντωνυμία και **do / don't** ή **does / doesn't**.
 - Do you like milk? - Yes, I **do**. / - No, I **don't**.
 - Does Tim play tennis? - Yes, he **does**. / - No, he **doesn't**.

INTERROGATIVE

Do I play?
 Do you play?
 Does he play?
 Does she play?
 Does it play?
 Do we play?
 Do you play?
 Do they play?

NEGATIVE

I **don't** play
 You **don't** play
 He **doesn't** play
 She **doesn't** play
 It **doesn't** play
 We **don't** play
 You **don't** play
 They **don't** play

12. Fill in with Do - Does and give short answers.

- Do** you often go to the cinema? ✓ **Yes, I/we do.**
- Does** your sister drink tea? ✗ **No, she doesn't.**
- Does** Mr Green teach English? ✗ **No, he doesn't.**
- Do** the kids like cartoons? ✓ **Yes, they do.**
- Do** vegetarians eat chicken? ✗ **No, they don't.**
- Does** Mary watch horror films? ✓ **Yes, she does.**

13. Choose and circle.

- Dad **does** / **doesn't** work on Saturdays.
- What time does Jo **has** / **have** English classes?
- Some of my friends **don't** / **doesn't** like maths.
- Where do **she** / **you** usually spend summer?
- Does** / **Do** anyone here know what this is?
- I'm afraid Lia doesn't **study** / **studies** enough.

Key Words / Phrases

- Οι χρονικές εκφράσεις που δείχνουν **κάθε** πότε κάνουμε κάτι συνοδεύουν τον Present Simple.
every day / week / month / year ...
once / twice / three times a week / a year
in the morning / summer
in January / March / autumn / spring ...
on Mondays / Wednesday afternoons ...
at night / Christmas / midnight / ten o'clock
at the weekend / at weekends
- Τέτοιες εκφράσεις μπαίνουν είτε στην αρχή, είτε στο τέλος των προτάσεων.
 I go to school **every day**.
At weekends we meet our friends in the park.
- Για να ρωτήσουμε πόσο συχνά γίνεται κάτι χρησιμοποιούμε το **How often ...?**
How often do you travel abroad?

14. Fill in the questions with do / does and answer with the time expressions.

- What time **do** you take the bus to school? (8:30)
 - I **take the bus to school at half past eight.**
- When **does** Helen study for school? (evening)
 - She **studies for school in the evening.**
- How often **does** Mr Brown eat fast food? (twice a week)
 - He **eats fast food twice a week.**
- When **do** the Smiths go to the beach? (summer)
 - They **go to the beach in (the) summer.**
- When **does** your dad wash the car? (weekend)
 - He **washes the car at the weekend.**

15. Ask When - questions and answer as in the example.

- **When does Ted have** lunch? - He **has** lunch **at noon**. (Ted - have - noon)
- **When do the girls tidy** up? - They **tidy** up **on Saturdays**. (the girls - tidy - Saturdays)
- **When do the boys wake** up? - They **wake** up **at 7 o'clock**. (the boys - wake - 7 o'clock)
- **When does Mrs Pitt drive** home? - She **drives home in the evening**. (Mrs Pitt - drive home - evening)
- **When do you get** together? - We **get together at weekends**. (you - get together - weekends)
- **When does Mike study** for school? - He **studies for school at night**. (Mike - study for school - night)

Lesson

1

Introductions



1. Listen, repeat and learn.

1. introductions	συστάσεις (εδώ)	13. world	κόσμος
2. guys	παιδιά (φιλική προσφώνηση)	14. both	και οι δύο, και τα δύο
3. high school	Γυμνάσιο και Λύκειο	15. classmate	συμμαθητής, συμμαθήτρια
4. holidays	διακοπές	16. because	επειδή, διότι
5. the United States	Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες (Αμερικής)	17. move	μετακομίζω / (μετα)κινούμαι
6. ready	έτοιμος	18. businessman	επιχειρηματίας
7. still	ακόμα	19. secondary school	Γυμνάσιο και Λύκειο
8. wonder	αναρωτιέμαι / θαύμα	20. attend	παρακολουθώ, πηγαίνω σε (σχολείο, μαθήματα, κτλ.)
9. primary school	δημοτικό σχολείο		
10. joke	ανέκδοτο, αστείο		
11. twin	δίδυμος		
12. international	διεθνής		

PHRASES

- be back from έχω επιστρέψει / γυρίσει από
- the one I like best αυτό που μου αρέσει / αγαπώ περισσότερο
- What do your parents do? Τι δουλειά κάνουν οι γονείς σου;

DERIVATIVES

Παρατήρησε ότι κάποιες λέξεις μπορεί να ανήκουν σε δύο μέρη του λόγου, π.χ. να είναι και ουσιαστικά και ρήματα. Π.χ.:

NOUNS

start	(αρχή)
wonder	(θαύμα)
visit	(επίσκεψη)
joke	(αστείο)
move	(κίνηση)

VERBS

start	(αρχίζω)
wonder	(αναρωτιέμαι)
visit	(επισκέπτομαι)
joke	(αστειεύομαι)
move	(μετακομίζω / (μετα)κινούμαι)

2. Choose and fill in.

a.

wonder guys ready
classmates moving jokes

- My classmates are all very friendly.
- My family and I are moving to a new house.
- Nobody laughs at Ted's jokes.
- Hi guys! Shall we go to the cinema tonight?
- I wonder why he isn't talking to me.
- Dinner is ready. Come to the table, everyone!

b.

because holidays twin
both still world

- There are about 245 countries in the world.
- My sister and I both attend the same school.
- We're late and you're still doing your hair!
- Annie's twin sister doesn't look like her at all.
- I'm sad because we're leaving tomorrow.
- Our holidays are over, so we're back in school.

3. Choose and circle.

- Bill is 9 years old and still in _____ school.
a. high b. secondary **c. primary**
- He works for a(n) _____ company, so he travels a lot.
a. international b. ready c. twin
- Greek students _____ high school for 6 years.
a. wonder b. move **c. attend**
- Is Steven _____ his holidays yet?
a. both **b. back from** c. still
- What does your mum _____? Is she a teacher?
a. like best **b. do** c. visit
- He wants to be a _____ like his father.
a. classmate b. joke **c. businessman**

4. Circle N (= noun) or V (= verb).

- What are the 7 wonders of the world? **N** **V**
- Why don't we visit a museum today? **N** **V**
- Our cousins often move from city to city. **N** **V**
- John's jokes are sometimes very silly. **N** **V**
- You can always make a new start in life. **N** **V**



5a. Listen and read.



A

Hi guys!
I'm Tim Brown from London.
I'm 12 years old and I'm
starting high school this year.

I'm back from my
holidays in
the United States
and ready
for another
school year!

What about you?



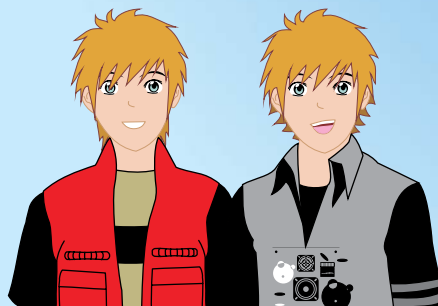
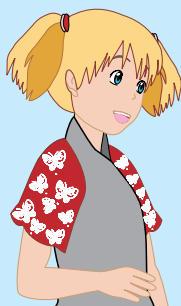
B

Are you wondering who this is?
Well, her name's Betty and
she's my little sister.
She's ten years old and she's starting
her fifth year of primary school.



C

These are my parents. Their names are Bob
and Mary. My dad's English, from London
but my mum's American, from New York.
So, I've got family in the United States too.
I always visit them in the summer.

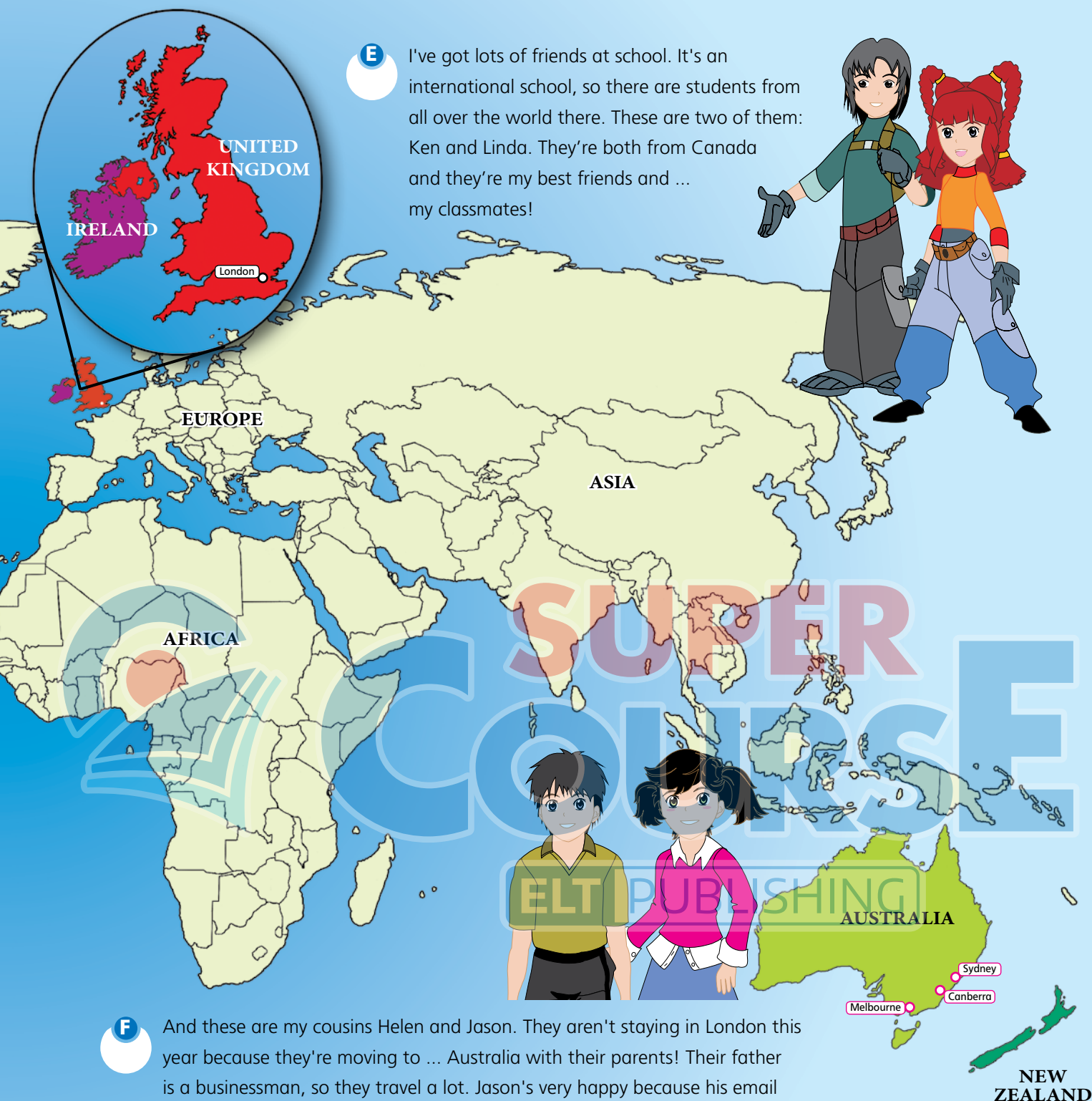


D

My cousin Kate is the one I like best. She's very friendly and
she knows plenty of funny jokes and stories! She lives in
New York with her twin brothers Sam and Rob.

5b. Answer the questions.

1. Who is Betty and how old is she?
2. Where is Tim's mother from?
3. Where does Kate live?
4. Where are Ken and Linda from?
5. Where are Helen and Jason moving to this year?



E I've got lots of friends at school. It's an international school, so there are students from all over the world there. These are two of them: Ken and Linda. They're both from Canada and they're my best friends and ... my classmates!

F And these are my cousins Helen and Jason. They aren't staying in London this year because they're moving to ... Australia with their parents! Their father is a businessman, so they travel a lot. Jason's very happy because his email friend Jennifer from Sydney is there too!

6. Choose and fill in.

likes - starting - visits - go - travel - staying

1. Tim always visits his American cousins in summer.
2. Helen isn't staying in London this year.
3. Jason and Helen travel a lot.
4. Ken and Linda are starting high school this year.
5. Tim likes his cousin Kate a lot.
6. Tim doesn't go to the United States in winter.

7. Answer and ask around.

1. Where are you from?
2. Where do you live?
3. What do your parents do?
4. Which year of primary or secondary school are you in?
5. Which school are you attending this year? What's its name?

Grammar Theory

• Non-Continuous Verbs

Τα **Non-Continuous / Stative Verbs**, δε σχηματίζουν χρόνους διαρκείας (continuous) γιατί αναφέρονται σε μία κατάσταση (state) και όχι σε συγκεκριμένη ενέργεια. Με αυτά τα ρήματα χρησιμοποιούμε απλούς χρόνους (Present Simple, Past Simple, etc.). Μερικά από τα ρήματα είναι τα εξής:

Ρήματα προτίμησης	Ρήματα αντίληψης
like (μου αρέσει)	think (νομίζω)
love (αγαπώ)	believe (πιστεύω)
want (θέλω)	know (ξέρω)
hate (μισώ)	remember (θυμάμαι)
prefer (προτιμώ)	understand (καταλαβαίνω)
Ρήματα αίσθησης	Άληθα ρήματα
see (βλέπω)	need (χρειάζομαι)
hear (ακούω)	mean (εννοώ, σημαίνει)
smell (έχω μυρωδιά)	belong (to) (ανήκω (σε))
taste (έχω γεύση)	have (έχω)
sound (ακούγομαι)	

I **want** to eat something sweet. (Not: I'm wanting ...)

Your job **sounds** interesting. (Not: Your job is sounding ...)

I **don't understand** what you mean. (Not: I'm not understanding ...)

This bag **belongs** to Sarah. (Not: This bag is belonging ...)



Note: Κάποια από αυτά τα ρήματα σχηματίζουν χρόνους διαρκείας αλλά η σημασία τους αλλάζει.

• **think** I **think** (that) it's a bit expensive. (νομίζω)

But: What are you **thinking** about? (σκέφτομαι)

• **look** That shirt **looks** good on you. (φαίνομαι)

But: Why are you **looking** at me? (κοιτάζω)

• **have** I **have** plenty of time. (έχω)

But: They're **having** dinner at the moment. (τρώω)

Are you having a glass of water? (πίνω)

Bill's **having** a bath right now. (κάνω)



• Prepositions of Time

at	in	on
at two o'clock	in the thirteenth century	on Wednesday
at noon / midday / night	in 1984, in (the) summer	on Friday morning
at breakfast / lunch / dinner	in the morning / the evening	on 3 rd February / New Year's Eve
at the moment / the weekend	in May, in October	on a hot / cold day
at Christmas / Easter !	in five hours / twenty minutes	on my birthday

1. Fill in with the Present Simple and Continuous.

- Jane is watching (watch) her favourite cartoon now.
She really loves (love) cartoons!
- We are doing (do) our exercises for tomorrow.
We need (need) help to understand them.
- Tom wants (want) to go out tonight, but his mother
is asking (ask) him to stay at home.
- I am taking (take) this book back now because
it belongs (belong) to me.
- No one is eating (eat) these vegetables
because they all prefer (prefer) pizza.

2. Fill in with the Present Simple or Continuous.

- Who are you talking (talk) to now?
- Does your sister believe (believe) in UFOs?
- What do your friends think (think) of me?
- Where is Fred driving (drive) to now?
- Why are the kids running (run) so fast?
- Does anyone understand (understand) this?
- Do you know (know) this man?
- Are Ron and Julie moving (move) to the city
next year?

3. Fill in with the Present Simple or Continuous.

- Jim doesn't like (not like) love stories, that's why
he isn't watching (not watch) this film tonight.
- Oh, dear! They aren't joking (not joke)!
They really don't know (not know) where Greece is!
- Mary doesn't sound (not sound) very well.
I hope she doesn't need (not need) to go home.
- I am not staying (not stay) at home tonight because
I don't want (not want) to get bored.
- Liz isn't listening (not listen) to the teacher.
I'm sure she doesn't understand (not understand) him.

4. Choose and circle.

- What _____ you _____ about elephants?
☒ a. do ... know
b. are ... knowing
- This cake _____ good.
- What's wrong with it?
☒ a. doesn't taste
b. isn't tasting
- We _____ our grandparents this weekend.
a. don't visit
☒ b. aren't visiting
- I _____ French this year and I _____ it a
lot.
a. learn / am liking
☒ b. am learning / like
- _____ you _____ anything from the
supermarket?
a. Are ... needing
☒ b. Do ... need
- Excuse me Mrs Brown, what _____ this
word _____?
☒ a. does ... mean
b. is ... meaning
- Mum can't talk to you now. She _____ a
bath.
☒ a. is having
b. has
- What a silly story! I _____ one word of it!
☒ a. don't believe
b. am not believing
- Mum _____ a cake. It _____ great!
☒ a. is making / smells
b. makes / is smelling
- Greece _____ like a good idea for a
holiday.
a. is sounding
☒ b. sounds
- I _____ when I met Tom for the first time.
a. am not remembering
☒ b. don't remember

5. Complete the dialogue with the Present Simple or Continuous.



What ¹ are you thinking (think) about, Louise?

I ² am dreaming (dream) about my next holiday.

Where ³ are you going (you / go)?

I ⁴ don't know (not know) yet. It's a difficult decision.

How about having a safari holiday in Kenya?

I ⁵ don't think (not think) so. I'm afraid of wild animals.

Besides, I ⁶ am looking (look) for something more relaxing.

I ⁷ prefer (prefer) to stay in one place than move around.

Then why don't you go to a beach resort?

I ⁸ believe (believe) our country has plenty of good ones to offer with clear blue sea and excellent hotels.

That ⁹ sounds (sound) great! Why don't you come along too?

6. Fill in with on, in or at.

- Mrs Smith makes a lot of cakes at Christmas.
- My sister's leaving on Friday evening.
- They left Australia in 2004.
- Aren't they playing outside at the moment?
- This church was built in the eighteenth century.
- We always celebrate altogether on New Year's Eve.
- Alex usually goes skiing in winter.
- I'm going on safari in August.
- Zoe never works at weekends.
- We always have dinner at 3 o'clock.
- She left us on a cold winter's morning.
- My daughter's birthday is on the 28th July.

7. Choose and circle.

- Matthew lived in Canada the 1980s.
a. at **b. in** c. on
- Let's meet 5 o'clock this afternoon, shall we?
a. at b. in c. on
- Penelope will be back at work Monday.
a. at b. in **c. on**
- They moved to Germany 25th July.
a. at b. in **c. on**
- We always get up really early the morning.
a. at **b. in** c. on
- My little baby brother was born May.
a. at **b. in** c. on
- Fred and I first met Christmas day.
a. at b. in **c. on**
- Do you often dream night?
a. at b. in c. on
- Margaret visited a few islands the summer.
a. at **b. in** c. on
- What do you usually do Friday nights?
a. at b. in **c. on**
- David is working on his project the moment.
a. at b. in c. on
- They arrived in this country February.
a. at **b. in** c. on
- We like going to the movies the evenings.
a. at **b. in** c. on
- I think we should talk about it dinner.
a. at b. in c. on

Fill in and revise.

WORDS

accomplish = πραγματοποιώ, καταφέρνω
actress / actor = ηθοποιός / ο ηθοποιός
admire = θαυμάζω
amount = ποσότητα, ποσό
anywhere = πουθενά
armour = πανοπλία
attend = παρακολουθώ, πηγαίνω σε (σχολείο, κτλ.)
average = μέσος, φυσιολογικός
beneficial = ωφέλιμος
bet = στοιχηματίζω / στοίχημα
both = και οι δύο, και τα δύο
businessman = επιχειρηματίας
chest = στήθος, θώρακας
choir = χορωδία
concentrate (on) = συγκεντρώνομαι (σε)
congratulations = συγχαρητήρια
device = συσκευή, μηχανήμα
download = κατεβάζω (από το ίντερνετ)
easy-going = χαλαρός / καλόδοτος
exhausted = εξαντλημένος
extracurricular = εξωσχολικός
fascinating = συναρπαστικός
foreign = ξένος (ξένος προέλευσης)
get by = τα βγάζω πέρα (οικονομικά)
guys = παιδιά (φιλική προσφώνηση)
hero / superhero = ήρωας / υπερήρωας
high-tech = υψηλής τεχνολογίας
identity = ταυτότητα

indeed = πράγματι, όντως
industry = βιομηχανία
innocent = αθώος
instruction = οδηγία
intelligence = ευφυΐα, εξυπνάδα
intelligent = έξυπνος
introductions = συστάσεις
iron = σίδηρο / σιδερένιος / σιδερώνω
keep up = συνεχίζω, διατηρώ (στο ίδιο επίπεδο)
laundry = πλύσιμο ρούχων, μπουγάδα
like = όπως (για παράδειγμα) / σαν
logic = λογική
mankind = ανθρωπότητα
metal = μέταλλο / μεταλλικός
move = μετακομίζω / (μετα)κινούμαι
musical = μουσική / μουσικός
orphan = ορφανός
participate in = συμμετέχω σε
patient / -ly = υπομονετικός / υπομονετικά
performance = επίδοση / παράσταση
photographer = φωτογράφος
possible = πιθανός, δυνατός
practice / -ise = εξάσκηση / εξασκώμαι
primary school = δημοτικό σχολείο
probable / -bly = πιθανός / πιθανόν
profile = προφίλ
protection = προστασία
questionnaire = ερωτηματολόγιο
regular / -ly = τακτικός / τακτικά

rest = υπόλοιπος
score = σκορ, βαθμολογία
secondary school = Γυμνάσιο και Λύκειο
squash = σκουός (άθλημα με ρακέτα)
still = ακόμα
strength = δύναμη
suit = στολή / κοστούμι
table tennis = πιγκ πονγκ
take part in = συμμετέχω, λαμβάνω μέρος σε
take up = αρχίζω (για χόμπι, δραστηριότητα)
the United States = Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες (ΗΠΑ)
theatrical play = θεατρικό έργο
throughout = καθ' όλη τη διάρκεια του
tournament = τουρνουά
useless << useful = άχρηστος << χρήσιμος
weakness = αδυναμία
web / spider's web = ιστός / ιστός αράχνης
δραστηριότητα = activity
φτάνω = arrive
επειδή, διότι = because
ωφελοúμαι (από) = benefit (from)
ελέγχω = check
συμμαθητής, συμμαθήτρια = classmate
σωστός / σωστά = correct / -ly
εκδήλωση / γεγονός = event
κακός, μοχθηρός = evil
εξηγώ = explain
αποτυγχάνω = fail
ακολουθώ = follow

βλάπτω, κάνω κακό σε =
harm

Γυμνάσιο και Λύκειο = *high school*

διακοπές = *holidays*

πληροφορίες = *information*

διεθνής = *international*

ανέκδοτο, αστείο = *joke*

καταφέρνω = *manage*

ίσως = *maybe*

λήθος = *mistake*

ταινία = *movie*

φυσιολογικός = *normal*

παρακάνω = *overdo*

φτωχός = *poor*

δημοφιλής (σε) = *popular (with)*

ισχυρός, δυνατός = *powerful*

έτοιμος = *ready*

αποτέλεσμα = *result*

πλούσιος = *rich*

βήμα = *step*

αλήθεια = *truth*

δίδυμος = *twin*

αναρωτιέμαι / θαύμα = *wonder*

κόσμος = *world*

DERIVATIVES

άφιξη = *arrival*

φτάνω = *arrive*

συγκεντρώνομαι = *concentrate*

συγκέντρωση = *concentration*

εξαντλώ = *exhaust*

εξαντλημένος = *exhausted*

εξαντλητικός = *exhausting*

πληροφορώ = *inform*

πληροφορίες = *information*

καθοδηγώ, εκπαιδεύω =
instruct

οδηγία, εκπαίδευση =
instruction

εξυπνάδα = *intelligence*

έξυπνος = *intelligent*

αστείο / αστειεύομαι = *joke*

κίνηση / μετακομίζω /

(μετα)κινούμαι = *move*

δύναμη, ισχύς = *power*

δυνατός, ισχυρός = *powerful*

αδύναμος, ανίσχυρος =
powerless

εξάσκηση = *practice*

εξασκούμαι = *practise*

προστατεύω = *protect*

προστασία = *protection*

φοβίζω = *scare*

φοβισμένος = *scared*

τρομακτικός = *scary*

αρχή / αρχίζω = *start*

δύναμη = *strength*

δυνατός = *strong*

επίσκεψη / επισκέπτομαι = *visit*

αδύναμος = *weak*

αδυναμία = *weakness*

θαύμα / αναρωτιέμαι = *wonder*

PHRASES

as much as possible = *όσο το δυνατόν
περισσότερο*

be back from = *έχω επιστρέψει /
γυρίσει από*

be more of a sports person =
είμαι περισσότερο αθλητικός τύπος

can't wait to (+ v.) = *ανυπομονώ να
(+ ρήμα)*

do the laundry = *πλένω ρούχα, βάζω
μπουγάδα*

extra practice = *επιπλέον
εξάσκηση*

fight against sth / sb = *πολεμάω
ενάντια σε κτ / κπ*

from time to time = *πού και πού*

in good time = *την κατάλληλη στιγμή,
στην ώρα του*

just as = *ακριβώς όπως*

keep a low profile = *κρατώ χαμηλό
προφίλ*

make a living = *βγάζω το ψωμί μου,
τα προς το ζην*

no matter what = *όπως και να 'χει,
σε κάθε περίπτωση*

one at a time = *ένα ένα*

one of a kind = *μοναδικός στο είδος
του*

party animal = *η ψυχή του πάρτι, της
διασκέδασης / γλεντζές*

pay attention to = *προσέχω / δίνω
προσοχή σε*

Take it easy! = *Χαλάρωσε! /
Ηρέμησε! / Μην το παρακάνεις!*

that's why = *γι' αυτό το λόγο*

the one I like best = *που μου αρέσει
/ αγαπώ περισσότερο*

What do your parents do? = *Τι
δουλειά κάνουν οι γονείς σου;*

You're really something! =
Είσαι το κάτι άλλο!

Vocabulary Exercises

1. Choose and circle.

- Most superheroes keep their secret.
a. industry **b. identity** c. instruction
- Jim will come with us this week.
a. throughout **b. probably** c. regularly
- Amy's very Everyone likes her.
a. evil b. probable **c. popular**
- I will always love and you. I promise.
a. lock **b. protect** c. check
- Dad always wears a(n) to go to work.
a. suit b. iron c. chest
- Doctor Brown can see his this morning.
a. choir b. identity **c. patient**
- Tara's in the play was fantastic.
a. armour b. device **c. performance**
- Ryan will miss his friends when he
a. moves b. attends c. bets
- We won't be going on holiday this year.
a. anywhere b. indeed c. still
- Please be quiet! I need to on this work.
a. concentrate b. benefit c. participate
- Did you get a good in your test?
a. step **b. result** c. performance
- Please tell me the! What really happened?
a. wonder **b. truth** c. step

2. Choose and fill in with the phrases.

**make a living - do the laundry - that's why
fights against - can't wait to - take it easy
is back from - as much as possible**

- Rick *is back from* his trip. Let's go and see him.
- Mum and dad *make a living* as teachers.
- Superman *fights against* evil people.
- We've got plenty of time. *Take it easy*!
- You must practise *as much as possible* to play well.
- Can you *do the laundry* and I'll wash the dishes?
- The kids *can't wait to* go on holiday this summer.
- I really want to pass this test. *That's why* I'm studying so hard.

3. Find the odd word out and cross (X).

1. powerless	regular	X	weak
2. activity	X	armour	protection
3. squash	table tennis	choir	X
4. tournament	industry	X	event
5. intelligence	logic	introduction	X
6. performance	mistake	X	theatrical play
7. correctly	X	probably	maybe
8. power	strength	truth	X
9. amount	X	profile	identity

4. Fill in with the words or their derivatives.

- Do these online tests for extra *practice*
(practice).
- Spider-Man is a *powerful* (power)
superhero.
- I have a *weakness* (weak) for tea. I drink
it all the time.
- I'll be fine. I don't need your *protection*
(protect).
- I'm *exhausted* (exhaust)! I've been working
since 5:00 this morning.
- Please *inform* (inform) Mr Black that I
will be late for work tomorrow.

5. Choose and circle.

- Lia's got a(n) extracurricular / *high-tech* mobile
phone.
- Jo's dad works for an *international* / innocent
company.
- My trip to Peru was a foreign / *fascinating*
experience.
- Come on kids! Are you *ready* / regular? We're
leaving.
- I'm going to get by / *take up* table tennis this year.
- Superheroes have special *powers* / tournaments.
- We want to overdo / *take part in* the match.
- It's hard to *get by* / take up without much money.

● Grammar Exercises

1. Fill in with the Present Simple or Continuous.

1. This CD belongs (belong) to my brother but I am listening (listen) to it at the moment.
2. We are eating (eat) our mum's chocolate cake now. It tastes (taste) really amazing!
3. Jackie needs (need) some help because she is writing (write) a difficult exercise.
4. Fay is joining (join) the drama club this year. She wants (want) to be in a theatrical play.
5. Jack isn't coming (not come) with us to see Spider-Man. He hates (hate) adventure films.
6. Dad is helping (help) Betty with her homework this evening. She doesn't understand (not understand) it.

2. Fill in with on, in or at.

1. Where do you usually go in the summer?
2. My grandpa always visits us at Christmas.
3. Alex is playing in a concert in September.
4. What time do you start work on Monday?
5. Jo and I don't often go out at weekends.
6. William Shakespeare was born in 1564.
7. All the lights went out at midnight.
8. Are you doing anything at the moment?
9. My brother's birthday is on 10th of May.
10. America was discovered in the 15th century.
11. Jamie left home on a cold winter's morning.
12. We all go to our village on Easter Sunday.

3. Fill in with will or be going to + verb.

1. Look at those clouds! It is going to rain (rain). We should get home quickly.
2. I hope they will serve (serve) drinks on the flight.
3. The show is going to start (start) in a minute. Sit down and be quiet!
4. Max thinks he will travel (travel) by train.
5. Are you sure Stacey will come (come) for lunch?
6. Oh no! Mr Pitt is going to give (give) us a test.

4. Fill in with the Present Simple or Continuous.

1. Come on! Our bus leaves (leave) at 7:00. We don't want to miss it!
2. Tony is moving (move) to a new flat in Volos in the spring.
3. The train doesn't arrive (not arrive) until 5:30.
4. The film starts (start) at 9:00. Hurry up!
5. Is grandma staying (grandma / stay) here next week?
6. We are flying (fly) to Rome on 7th July.

5. Write sentences with the Future Continuous.

At 9:00 pm tonight ...

1. George - not do - his homework
George won't be doing his homework.
2. Lucy - perform - in a theatrical play
Lucy will be performing in a theatrical play.
3. I - not listen to - music in my room
I won't be listening to music in my room.
4. mum - wash - her hair
Mum will be washing her hair.
5. Mr and Mrs Clark - fly - to Australia - ?
Will Mr and Mrs Clark be flying to Australia?

6. Choose and circle.

1. Please do you have to / **can you** help me, dad?
2. Students don't have to / **mustn't** talk in an exam.
3. Have / **Must** we wash the dishes after lunch?
4. Jody **will have** / will be able to stay in bed. He's sick.
5. Does Leo have / **Is Leo able** to speak French well?
6. Andy **can** / must ride his big sister's bike.
7. Don't worry! I **can** / must help you with your homework.
8. I mustn't / **won't be able to** come to your party. I'm sorry!
9. Colin's very sick today. He **must** / is able to stay in bed.
10. Joy mustn't / **doesn't have to** study now. She can watch TV.
11. You **don't have to** / can't move this box. I can do it alone.
12. **Can't** / Mustn't you be quiet for once? Why all the noise?

7. Fill in with may, might or should + verb.

1. No, Jill! You **may not have** (not have) cake before lunch!
2. What **should we do** (we / do) now? Please, tell us!
3. It **may / might snow** (snow) heavily here tonight.
4. You **shouldn't drink** (not drink) Coke. It's bad for you.
5. **May I ask** (I / ask) a question about the test, sir?

8. Fill in with mustn't or don't / doesn't have to + verb.

1. You **mustn't harm** (harm) the environment.
2. I **don't have to help** (help) Tom. He understands this.
3. Kit **doesn't have to do** (do) this. It's not necessary.
4. The kids **mustn't go** (go) out. They're ill.

9. Fill in with could or was / were able to + verb.

1. Jim **couldn't / wasn't able to pass** (not pass) his maths test last Friday.
2. We **were able to solve** (solve) these riddles yesterday.
3. **Could** you **give** (give) me a hand, please?
4. Sid **couldn't / wasn't able to speak** (not speak) English two years ago.
5. **Were** they **able to win** (win) the match last week?
6. They **weren't able to / couldn't fix** (not fix) my car.

10. Choose and circle.

1. _____ Jim _____ to come with us tonight?
a. Does ... want **b.** Is ... wanting
2. Ron and Julie _____ to the city next year.
a. move **b.** are moving
3. I _____ at your photos. They _____ amazing!
a. am looking / look **b.** look / are looking
4. We _____ plenty of time to catch the bus.
a. are having **b.** have
5. I hope it _____ tomorrow.
a. isn't going to **b.** won't snow
6. Fay _____ probably wear a dress for the party.
a. is going to **b.** will
7. Look at the stars! It _____ a beautiful night.
a. is going to be **b.** will be
8. Come and sit down. The match _____ in five minutes!
a. starts **b.** will start
9. Watch out! That dog _____ your ice cream!
a. will be eating **b.** is going to eat
10. Ted _____ all evening. He's got a test tomorrow.
a. will be studying **b.** studies
11. I _____ cook today. We're going to a restaurant.
a. mustn't **b.** don't have to
12. You _____ clean your room. It's very dirty.
a. are able to **b.** must
13. Frances _____ be able to come tomorrow.
a. won't **b.** can't
14. It was a hard test but Sam _____ pass it.
a. was able to **b.** could
15. - _____ I go to the cinema tonight, mum?
- No, you can't!
a. Should **b.** May
16. You _____ protect your little sister. Don't scare her.
a. should **b.** may
17. Trevor _____ do well in the exam. He hasn't studied for it.
a. may not **b.** doesn't have to

11. Fill in with had to or didn't have to + verb.

1. Linda had to look after (look after) her baby brother while her mum was at work.
2. We had to be (be) at the airport very early to catch our flight to New York.
3. James didn't have to go (go) to school on Friday because it was a public holiday.
4. Dad didn't have to work (work) last night, so he took us out for dinner.
5. Andy had to drive (drive) Jasmin to the station because she missed the bus.

12. Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

1. My aunt brings us presents at Christmas. (sometimes)
My aunt sometimes brings us presents at Christmas.
2. Ken ran to catch the bus this morning. (fast)
Ken ran fast to catch the bus this morning.
3. You must be on time for the meetings. (always)
You must always be on time for the meetings.
4. The children were playing in the yard. (happily)
The children were playing happily in the yard.
5. Gina spoke to her teacher after the lesson. (politely)
Gina spoke politely to her teacher after the lesson.

13. Adjectives & adverbs: Fill in with the correct degree.

1. Kay is the best (good) student in my class. She's more intelligent (intelligent) than most, too.
2. Ned does worse (badly) than everyone in the exams because he studies the least (little) of all.
3. Surfing is more difficult (difficult) than swimming but it's one of the most exciting (exciting) sports.
4. Mum wakes up the earliest (early) of all in our family and my sister gets up the latest (late).
5. I've never felt happier (happy) than today. It's the most beautiful (beautiful) day of my life.
6. You'll have to study harder (hard) than that if you want to get the highest (high) marks of all.
7. Lia learns the most easily (easily) of all her classmates but she's the laziest (lazy) student I've ever seen!

14. Rewrite using not as + adjective + as.

1. Cynthia is taller than Sandra.
Sandra isn't as tall as Cynthia.
2. My brother is fatter than my sister.
My sister isn't as fat as my brother.
3. Madonna is more famous than Kalomoira.
Kalomoira isn't as famous as Madonna.
4. Dogs are friendlier than cats.
Cats aren't as friendly as dogs.
5. Bob can run faster than Sally.
Sally can't run as fast as Bob.
6. Jane sings more beautifully than Sarah.
Sarah doesn't sing as beautifully as Jane.

Revision Test 1

ΣΤΟ ΕΠΟΜΕΝΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΓΡΑΦΩ ΤΕΣΤ. ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΔΙΑΒΑΣΩ:

- **ΛΕΞΕΙΣ & ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ** από τα Lessons 1-5. Κάποιες λέξεις τις μαθαίνω από τα αγγλικά στα ελληνικά και κάποιες άλλες αντίστροφα (όπως δίνονται στο Revision 1). Τα παράγωγα (derivatives) και τις εκφράσεις (phrases) τα μαθαίνω από τα ελληνικά στα αγγλικά.
- **ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ** από τα Lessons 1-5:
 - Non-Continuous Verbs
 - Prepositions of Time
 - Future Tenses
 - Modal Verbs
 - Could >< Was / Were able to
 - Had to / Didn't have to
 - Adjectives & Adverbs: Comparative & Superlative Degrees

Μέρα/Ημερομηνία του 1^{ου} Τεστ: _____ Υπογραφή γονέα: _____

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

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

KEY WORDS: every day/week/month/year ..., always, never, usually, often, sometimes, on Monday(s), at weekends, at night, in the morning/ afternoon/evening, in (the) summer/ autumn/ winter/ spring, ...

YES / NO ANSWERS: - Yes, I do / he does. / - No, I don't / 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 / run -> running / lie -> lying

KEY WORDS: now, right now, at the moment, this week, this month, this 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

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

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, last night/week/month ..., ago, when, in (the year) 2003, on Monday, at 6 o'clock ...

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 / run -> running / lie -> lying

KEY WORDS: as, while, all day yesterday, all evening, from ... to ...

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

My favourite superhero

1. The Superhero fan club site has asked its fans to write a text about who their favourite superhero is. Read Amy's text and fill in with a word / phrase from the box.

for example - patient - real person - the most famous
I hope I will be just like her - as hard as possible - because - thanks to her

My favourite superhero isn't the richest or ¹ the most famous person in the world and you won't find her in a comic book or see her in a movie. She hasn't got thousands of fans and she doesn't have special powers. She's a ² real person and she's one of my family. She's 22 years old and she's my big sister, Emily.

I love and admire Emily ³ because she's more trustworthy than anyone I know and I can tell her all my secrets. Moreover, she's quite understanding and always helps me when I need her. For instance, when I can't do my homework, she's very ⁴ patient and explains everything slowly and quietly. So, ⁵ thanks to her, I am doing well at school and I never feel alone and helpless.

Emily is also popular with other people around her. She is a nurse in a hospital and cares for sick children. She always makes sure they feel comfortable and don't get bored. ⁶ For example, when she has time, she tells them stories and plays games with them. That's why they all love and admire her so much.

When I grow up, ⁷ I hope I will be just like her. I am definitely going to work ⁸ as hard as possible to help and protect other people like she does, no matter what!



2. Put the following headings in the right order to make a summary of Amy's text.

1. My superhero with other people. 3
2. Why he / she is a superhero to me. 2
3. Who my favourite superhero is. 1
4. My hopes for the future. 4

3. Find a word / phrase from the text to:

add information: and, moreover, also

give an example: for instance, for example

show result: so

give reason: because, thanks to, that's why

Oral Practice

About you

- How old are you?
- What's your address?
- What do you look like?
- What class are you in at school?
- How long have you been learning English?



Family and friends

- How many people are there in your family?
- Do you ever disagree with your parents? What about?
- Have you got many friends?
- Who is your best friend?
- Who is the most important person in your life?
- What do you like doing with your friends?



School life

- What school do you go to?
- What is your favourite school subject?
- Which school subject do you consider most boring?
- Do you get on well with your teachers?
- Do you do any extracurricular activities?



Likes and dislikes

- What kind of music do you like listening to?
- Do you like going to the cinema?
- What kind of films do you like watching?
- What kind of clothes do you prefer buying?
- Do you like reality shows? Why (not)?



Free time

- What do you usually do in your free time?
- What's your favourite sport or hobby?
- Have you ever been to a concert?
- Do you like going to parties?
- What do you do there?
- Have you ever travelled abroad?
- Which country would you like to visit?



Technology and the Internet

- Have you got a mobile phone?
- How often do you use it?
- What do you use the computer for?
- How much time do you spend in front of the computer?



Future plans

- What are you doing this weekend?
- What are your plans for this summer?
- What job do you want to do when you grow up?
- How different do you think your life will be in twenty years?