

Super Fun 2

The Super Fun 2 Revision Book is an **optional supplementary** book including 25 lessons with **grammar** and **vocabulary** revision exercises, as well as **reading** comprehension, **writing** and/or **oral** interaction activities.

After Revision lesson 0, which corresponds to the 3 Remember lessons of the Activity book, there are:

- * 16 four-page revision lessons (blue pages) for every three lessons in the Coursebook and Activity book, along with
- * 8 two-page test oriented revision lessons (purple pages) with pre-test practice activities.

Consequently, you can use it:

- 1) either **throughout the year**, in which case we recommend that you concentrate on the pre-test activities of the **8 two-page revision lessons** (each before every general revision Test),
- 2) or as an autonomous book **during the summer months** for further consolidation of the language skills acquired throughout the year.

Either way, this book provides you with all the support you would wish your students to have while learning English as a foreign language, combining informative and pleasant reading tasks with carefully targeted and effective vocabulary, grammar and writing practice activities.

Revision book Teacher's

ELT PUBLISHING

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Cardinal numbers-Απόλυτα αριθμητικά

1	one	20	twenty
2	two	30	thirty
3	three	40	forty
4	four	50	fifty
5	five	60	sixty
6	six	70	seventy
7	seven	80	eighty
8	eight	90	ninety
9	nine		
10	ten	100	a / one hundred
11	eleven		
12	twelve	200	two hundred
13	thirteen		
14	fourteen		
15	fifteen	1,000	a / one thousand
16	sixteen		
17	seventeen	2,000	two thousand
18	eighteen		
19	nineteen		

21 ▶ twenty-one **plus (+)** συν
 42 ▶ forty-two **minus (-)** μείον
 35 ▶ thirty-five **equals (=)** ίσος
 64 ▶ sixty-four

153 ▶ one hundred **and** fifty-three
 364 ▶ three hundred **and** sixty-four
 2,786 ▶ two thousand seven hundred **and** eighty-six

• Παρατήρησε ότι βάζουμε **κόμματα** και όχι τελείες ανάμεσα στις χιλιάδες και τις εκατοντάδες.

• Αυτό όμως **δεν** ισχύει για τις **χρονολογίες**. Εκεί δε βάζουμε ούτε κόμματα, ούτε τελείες.

• Επίσης, οι **χρονολογίες** έως το 1999 **δε** διαβάζονται όπως οι αριθμοί. Λέμε π.χ. 1995 = nineteen ninety-five. ΑΛΛΑ από το 2000 και μετά διαβάζονται και πάλι σαν αριθμοί. Λέμε π.χ. 2003 = two thousand **and** three.

Ordinal numbers-Τακτικά αριθμητικά

1 st	first	17 th	seventeenth
2 nd	second	18 th	eighteenth
3 rd	third	19 th	nineteenth
4 th	fourth	20 th	twentieth
5 th	fifth	21 st	twenty-first
6 th	sixth	22 nd	twenty-second
7 th	seventh	23 rd	twenty-third
8 th	eighth	24 th	twenty-fourth
9 th	ninth	25 th	twenty-fifth
10 th	tenth	26 th	twenty-sixth
11 th	eleventh	27 th	twenty-seventh
12 th	twelfth	28 th	twenty-eighth
13 th	thirteenth	29 th	twenty-ninth
14 th	fourteenth	30 th	thirtieth
15 th	fifteenth	31 st	thirty-first
16 th	sixteenth		

Παρατήρησε ότι από το 4 και μετά βάζουμε την κατάληξη **-th** στον κάθε αριθμό. Πρόσεξε τις αλλαγές στους αριθμούς 5, 8, 12, 20 και 30 όταν μετατρέπονται σε τακτικά αριθμητικά.

1 Write and say as in the example.

13 + 6 = 19 ▶ *thirteen* + *six* = *nineteen*
 31 - 5 = 26 ▶ *thirty-one* - *five* = *twenty-six*
 67 + 11 = 78 ▶ *sixty-seven* + *eleven* = *seventy-eight*
 100 - 8 = 92 ▶ *a hundred* - *eight* = *ninety-two*
 88 - 12 = 76 ▶ *eighty-eight* - *twelve* = *seventy-six*
 73 + 14 = 87 ▶ *seventy-three* + *fourteen* = *eighty-seven*

2 Write and say.

1,863 (number) One thousand eight hundred and sixty-three
 1751 (year) Seventeen fifty-one
 2,006 (number) Two thousand and six
 2010 (year) Two thousand and ten
 1,911 (number) One thousand nine hundred and eleven
 1984 (year) Nineteen eighty-four

3 Write and say.

22nd twenty-second
 20th twentieth
 5th fifth
 15th fifteenth
 2nd second
 12th twelfth
 31st thirty-first
 23rd twenty-third
 9th ninth
 38th thirty-eighth
 11th eleventh

Days of the week

Monday
 Tuesday
 Wednesday
 Thursday
 Friday
 Saturday
 Sunday

4 Learn and say.

Mo 6th

What day is it today?

It's Monday.

Is it Monday the fifth?

No. It's Monday the sixth!

5 Write and say as in the example.

1. Today is Thursday the second. (Th - 2nd)
 2. Today is Monday the seventh. (Mo - 7th)
 3. Today is Friday the fourteenth. (Fr - 14th)
 4. Today is Wednesday the first. (We - 1st)
 5. Today is Saturday the sixteenth. (Sa - 16th)
 6. Today is Tuesday the twenty-third. (Tu - 23rd)
 7. Today is Sunday the fourth. (Su - 4th)
 8. Today is Thursday the thirtieth. (Th - 30th)

Months of the year	1 January	2 February	3 March	4 April	5 May	6 June
	7 July	8 August	9 September	10 October	11 November	12 December

1 Fill in with the months of the year.

- What's the first month of the year? - It's January.
- What's the tenth month of the year? - It's October.
- What's the eleventh month of the year? - It's November.
- What's the second month of the year? - It's February.
- What's the third month of the year? - It's March.
- What's the eighth month of the year? - It's August.
- What's the ninth month of the year? - It's September.
- What's the twelfth month of the year? - It's December.

2 Learn and say.

What's the date today?

1st May

It's the first of May.

Happy May Day!

The four seasons
winter
spring
summer
autumn

3 What's the date today? Fill in as in the example.

- Today is Monday the second of March. (Mo - 02/03)
- Today is Thursday the tenth of April. (Th - 10/04)
- Today is Tuesday the nineteenth of July. (Tu - 19/07)
- Today is Saturday the thirteenth of January. (Sa - 13/01)
- Today is Wednesday the twenty-third of June. (We - 23/06)
- Today is Friday the twentieth of May. (Fr - 20/05)
- Today is Sunday the seventeenth of February. (Su - 17/02)

4 Fill in with the seasons.

- February is in winter.
- June is in summer.
- November is in autumn.
- April is in spring.
- May is in spring.
- October is in autumn.
- December is in winter.
- August is in summer.

- day(s) = ημέρα, es
- date = ημερομηνία
- month(s) = μήνας, es
- ▶ What day is it today? = Τι μέρα είναι σήμερα;
- ▶ What's the date (today)? = Τι ημερομηνία έχουμε (σήμερα);
- ▶ What's the first month of the year? = ποιος είναι ο 1^{ος} μήνας του χρόνου;
- year = έτος, χρόνος
- season(s) = εποχή, es
- week = εβδομάδα

- Colours**
- blue
 - red
 - pink
 - purple
 - green
 - yellow
 - orange
 - brown
 - white
 - grey
 - black

5 Learn and say.

What colour is it?

It's pink.

What colour are they?

They're red, purple, yellow ... and blue!

6 Fill in with the right colours.

- Number three is blue.
- Number eleven is green.
- Number nine is purple.
- Number six is pink.
- Number two is black.
- Number four is orange.
- Number one is red.
- Number five is grey.
- Number seven is white.
- Number ten is brown.
- Number eight is yellow.

What colour is number 1?

It's red.

Subject pronouns-Προσωπικές αντωνυμίες

Singular (ενικός)

I	→ εγώ
you	→ εσύ
he	→ αυτός (για πρόσωπα αρσενικού γένους)
she	→ αυτή (για πρόσωπα θηλυκού γένους)
it	→ αυτό (για ζώα ή πράγματα)

Plural (πληθυντικός)

we	→ εμείς
you	→ εσείς
they	→ αυτοί, αυτές, αυτά (για πρόσωπα, ζώα ή πράγματα πληθυντικού αριθμού)

Θυμήσου ότι τα **subject pronouns** μπαίνουν πριν από τα ρήματα και αποτελούν αυτό που ονομάζουμε τα **υποκείμενα** των ρημάτων. Αντιστοιχούν σε πρόσωπα, ζώα ή πράγματα ενικού ή πληθυντικού αριθμού. Μερικά παραδείγματα:

- John, Mr Black, my brother, the boy ... → **he**
- Mary, Miss Rose, my sister, the girl ... → **she**
- the cat, the banana, the box ... → **it**
- Mary and John, the cats, the children ... → **they**
- Mary and I, you and I, my brother and I ... → **we**
- You and Mary, you and your sister ... → **you**

1 Fill in with the subject pronouns.

- | | | | | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. Jimmy | <u>he</u> | 5. the foxes | <u>they</u> | 9. Mr Bond | <u>he</u> | 13. Miss Polly | <u>she</u> |
| 2. Helen | <u>she</u> | 6. dad and I | <u>we</u> | 10. Mr and Mrs Black | <u>they</u> | 14. my car | <u>it</u> |
| 3. the cat | <u>it</u> | 7. she and Tom | <u>they</u> | 11. my sisters | <u>they</u> | 15. you and Ken | <u>you</u> |
| 4. my mum | <u>she</u> | 8. you and Bob | <u>you</u> | 12. Liz and I | <u>we</u> | 16. Mrs Poe | <u>she</u> |

The verb BE (είμαι)

Affirmative ...

Full form Short form

I am	I'm
you are	you're
he is	he's
she is	she's
it is	it's
we are	we're
you are	you're
they are	they're

Negative ...

Full form Short form

I am not	I'm not
you are not	you aren't
he is not	he isn't
she is not	she isn't
it is not	it isn't
we are not	we aren't
you are not	you aren't
they are not	they aren't

Interrogative

am I ...?
are you ...?
is he ...?
is she ...?
is it ...?
are we ...?
are you ...?
are they ...?

Το ρήμα be (είμαι), και στην κατάφαση, και στην άρνηση, έχει και τους αντίστοιχους σύντομους τύπους του, οι οποίοι χρησιμοποιούνται πιο συχνά από τους ολόκληρους τύπους. Η ερώτηση έχει μόνο έναν τύπο.

Όταν δίνουμε σύντομες απαντήσεις (yes/no), χρησιμοποιούμε μόνο **προσωπικές αντωνυμίες** και λέμε π.χ. Yes, I am / No, I'm not - Yes, he is / No, he isn't κτλ. ανάλογα με το πρόσωπο της ερώτησης. Προσοχή στις ερωτήσεις **Are you...?** όπου απαντάμε με τα πρόσωπα **I** ή **we**.

2 Rewrite with the short forms of BE.

- I am English. I'm English.
- We are not doctors. We aren't doctors.
- He is friendly. He's friendly.
- They are not here. They aren't here.
- You are a student. You're a student.
- She is not eleven. She isn't eleven.
- It is my computer. It's my computer.

3 Fill in with: Is - Are and give short answers.

- Is Maria your friend? Yes, she is.
- Are you and Lisa students? No, we aren't.
- Is Steve English? Yes, he is.
- Are they teachers? Yes, they are.
- Is it a big wolf? No, it isn't.
- Are you good friends? Yes, we are.
- Is your mum Greek? No, she isn't.
- Are the children here? No, they aren't.

a / an (indefinite articles)

Θυμήσου ότι για να πούμε "ένας, μία, ένα" πριν από κάποιο ουσιαστικό **ενικού** αριθμού χρησιμοποιούμε τα **αόριστα άρθρα a και an**.

- Το άρθρο **a** μπαίνει πριν από ουσιαστικά που αρχίζουν από **σύμφωνο**.
- Το άρθρο **an** μπαίνει πριν από ουσιαστικά που αρχίζουν από **φωνήεν**. Φωνήεντα: a, e, i, o, u.
- Δε βάζουμε **a/an** σε ουσιαστικά πληθυντικού αριθμού.

4 Fill in with: a - an

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <u>a</u> car | 7. <u>a</u> year | 13. <u>a</u> colour |
| 2. <u>a</u> flower | 8. <u>an</u> egg | 14. <u>a</u> desk |
| 3. <u>an</u> umbrella | 9. <u>a</u> house | 15. <u>a</u> jacket |
| 4. <u>a</u> fish | 10. <u>a</u> season | 16. <u>an</u> ant |
| 5. <u>a</u> TV | 11. <u>an</u> idea | 17. <u>a</u> star |
| 6. <u>an</u> orange | 12. <u>an</u> apple | 18. <u>an</u> omelette |

the (definite article)

Θυμήσου ότι για να πούμε "ο, η, το, οι, τα" πριν από κάποιο ουσιαστικό ενικού ή πληθυντικού αριθμού, χρησιμοποιούμε το οριστικό άρθρο the.

• Το άρθρο **the** χρησιμοποιείται για συγκεκριμένα ουσιαστικά (πρόσωπα, ζώα ή πράγματα).

• **Δε** βάζουμε **the** πριν από ονόματα προσώπων, ονομασίες πόλεων και χωρών, μέρες και μήνες.

1 Fill in with: the / -

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>the</u> girl | 7. - England | 13. - July |
| 2. - Greece | 8. <u>the</u> boys | 14. <u>the</u> dog |
| 3. <u>the</u> week | 9. <u>the</u> days | 15. <u>the</u> trees |
| 4. <u>the</u> children | 10. - Paris | 16. - Bill |
| 5. - Friday | 11. - London | 17. - May |
| 6. - Mary | 12. <u>the</u> friends | 18. <u>the</u> bird |

Plural nouns

Θυμήσου τους κανόνες του ομαλού πληθυντικού των ουσιαστικών με τα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

• -s
dog --> dogs cat --> cats

• -es
box --> boxes bus --> buses

Για ουσιαστικά που λήγουν σε:

-s / -ss / -sh / -ch / -x / -o

ΕΞΑΙΡΕΣΕΙΣ: radios, pianos, photos

• -ies
baby --> babies party --> parties

Για ουσιαστικά σε: σύμφωνο + y

ΑΛΛΑ: boy --> boys

• -ves
life --> lives

Για ουσιαστικά σε: -f και -fe

ΕΞΑΙΡΕΣΕΙΣ: roofs (σκεπές)

2 Fill in with the plural forms of the nouns:

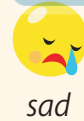
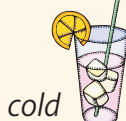
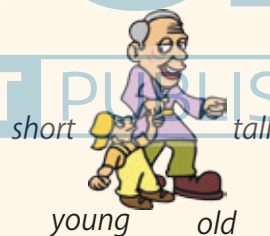
bird - church - city - baby - toy - leaf - potato - piano
wolf - cherry - roof - class - wife - hobby - knife - bus

-s	-es	-ies	-ves
<u>birds</u>	<u>churches</u>	<u>babies</u>	<u>leaves</u>
<u>toys</u>	<u>potatoes</u>	<u>cities</u>	<u>wolves</u>
<u>pianos</u>	<u>classes</u>	<u>cherries</u>	<u>wives</u>
<u>roofs</u>	<u>buses</u>	<u>hobbies</u>	<u>knives</u>

3 Write the plural forms of the nouns.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. the number | <u>the numbers</u> | 7. the dress | <u>the dresses</u> |
| 2. an umbrella | <u>umbrellas</u> | 8. a canary | <u>canaries</u> |
| 3. a tomato | <u>tomatoes</u> | 9. a sandwich | <u>sandwiches</u> |
| 4. the radio | <u>the radios</u> | 10. the party | <u>the parties</u> |
| 5. the box | <u>the boxes</u> | 11. a fox | <u>foxes</u> |
| 6. a day | <u>days</u> | 12. a photo | <u>photos</u> |

Adjectives



4 Fill in with adjectives.

- Mary isn't short. She's tall.
- They aren't old. They're young.
- The house isn't big. It's small.
- The tea isn't hot. It's cold.
- The boy isn't sad. He's happy.
- Helen isn't fat. She's thin.
- My car isn't new. It's old.
- I'm not tall. I'm short.
- My dress isn't short. It's long.
- The coffee isn't cold. It's hot.

Θυμήσου ότι τα χρώματα (σελ. 5) και τα επίθετα δεν έχουν πληθυντικό στα αγγλικά. Λέμε : a **big** house και (two) **big** houses. Επίσης πριν από χρώμα ή επίθετο όταν **δεν** ακολουθεί ουσιαστικό δε βάζουμε άρθρα. Δηλαδή λέμε: It's big (και όχι it's a big), αλλά θα πούμε: It's a big house.

5 Rewrite in the plural.

- The old house is grey. The old houses are grey.
- The baby is happy. The babies are happy.
- He's a tall boy. They're tall boys.
- It's a big wolf. They're big wolves.
- The church is small. The churches are small.
- I'm a good girl. We're good girls.
- She's a new teacher. They're new teachers.
- The red dress is long. The red dresses are long.
- The green car is new. The green cars are new.

The verb HAVE GOT (έχω)

Affirmative ...

Full form	Short form
I have got	I've got
you have got	you've got
he has got	he's got
she has got	she's got
it has got	it's got
we have got	we've got
you have got	you've got
they have got	they've got

Negative ...

Full form	Short form
I have not got	I haven't got
you have not got	you haven't got
he has not got	he hasn't got
she has not got	she hasn't got
it has not got	it hasn't got
we have not got	we haven't got
you have not got	you haven't got
they have not got	they haven't got

Interrogative

have I got ...?
have you got ...?
has he got ...?
has she got ...?
has it got ...?
have we got ...?
have you got ...?
have they got ...?

Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις (yes/no) χρησιμοποιούμε την προσωπική αντωνυμία και το **have** ή το **has** (χωρίς to got).
Λέμε π.χ.:

Yes, I have / No, I haven't
Yes, he has / No, he hasn't
κτλ. ανάλογα με το πρόσωπο της ερώτησης.

Στην ερώτηση "**Have you got?**", απαντάμε με τα πρόσωπα I ή we.

Όπως βλέπεις, το ρήμα **have got** (έχω), και στην κατάφαση, και στην άρνηση, έχει και τους αντίστοιχους σύντομους τύπους του, οι οποίοι χρησιμοποιούνται πολύ πιο συχνά από τους ολόκληρους τύπους, ειδικά στον προφορικό λόγο. Προσοχή τη διαφορά των **he's, she's, it's** του ρήματος **be**, όπου το 's = is, με τα **he's got, she's got, it's got**, όπου το 's=**has**.

1 Fill in with: has got - have got

- Ceri and I have got friends in London.
- Vicky has got a lovely big balcony.
- My dad has got two brothers.
- You and Jim have got new computers.
- Oh look! I have got some e-mails!
- The girls have got a lot of dolls.
- That boy has got a new bike.
- My sisters have got long dresses.

3 Find and write. ('s=is or s'=has)

- My dad's got brown hair. 's = has
- Tom's a good student. 's = is
- This cat's got green eyes. 's = has
- Maria's a good friend. 's = is
- Her mother's a teacher. 's = is
- Ben's got a new CD player. 's = has
- My mum's got an old car. 's = has
- Christine's from France. 's = is

2 Rewrite with the short forms of HAVE GOT.

- I have got an old piano. I've got an old piano.
- Phil has not got a bike. Phil hasn't got a bike.
- We have got six dogs! We've got six dogs!
- Anna has got a good job. Anna's got a good job.
- They have not got a car. They haven't got a car.
- She has got two black cats. She's got two black cats.
- Bob has not got a radio. Bob hasn't got a radio.
- My dad has got blue eyes. My dad's got blue eyes.

4 Fill in with: Have - Has and give short answers.

- Has Steve got a dog? X No, he hasn't.
- Have they got a new teacher? ✓ Yes, they have.
- Have you and Ross got a car? X No, we haven't.
- Has Lisa got old photos? X No, she hasn't.
- Have I got beautiful eyes? ✓ Yes, you have.
- Has the cat got milk? X No, it hasn't.
- Have you got many friends? ✓ Yes, I / we have.
- Has Mr Bond got children? ✓ Yes, he has.

5 Circle a, b or c and fill in. (Revision exercise)

- Mum and dad _____ computers.
a. has got **b. have got** c. have got not
- We've got three _____ at home.
a. small cats b. smalls cats c. smalls cat
- The windows of the house are _____ .
a. yellows b. a yellow **c. yellow**
- Are Mary and Jane friends? -Yes, _____ .
a. they aren't b. we are **c. they are**
- My best friend is from _____ .
a. the England **b. England** c. an England
- Bill's got two _____ : tennis and football.
a. hobbies b. hobbys c. hobbyes
- Today is Tuesday _____ of May.
a. the three **b. the third** c. a third
- Is Mr Benton old? - No, he isn't. He's _____ .
a. new b. tall **c. young**
- _____ is the first month of the year.
a. April b. August **c. January**
- September and October are in _____ .
a. autumn b. spring c. winter

READING TASK

1 Read *Poppy's diary* and tick (✓) or cross (X).

Dear diary,

Poppy's diary

Today is Tuesday. It's July now and I haven't got school for six weeks! Hooray!! Now I am with my friend, Maria, in Brighton. She has got a lovely big house with a lot of beautiful, tall trees and flowers all around.

Brighton is a nice town by the sea. It has got a lot of shops and an old palace. It has got some summer schools too, so there are students from all over the world here now.

Maria has got a nice family. Her mother's name is Lisa and she is a teacher and her father's name is Steve and he is a businessman. He has got a job in London.

Maria has got two brothers, too. Their names are Ross and Tom. They are very tall and have got blue eyes and long brown hair. Ross is fourteen years old and Tom is sixteen. Maria's grandparents are also here. They are from Greece.

Oh, yes! Maria has got a little black cat. Its name is Sooty.

Everything is wonderful!
I'm so happy to be here!



1. Today is Wednesday. X
2. Poppy hasn't got school for six weeks. ✓
3. Maria's house is in London. X
4. Brighton is a nice town near a lake. X
5. There aren't any schools in Brighton. X
6. Maria's father has got a job in London. ✓
7. Maria has got a brother and a sister. X
8. Ross and Tom have got blue eyes. ✓
9. Poppy is very sad in Brighton. X

2 Circle a, b or c and fill in.

1. There are _____ around Maria's house.
 a. trees b. shops c. schools
2. There is an old _____ in Brighton.
 a. tower b. palace c. castle
3. Brighton has got a lot of _____ schools.
 a. winter b. European c. summer
4. Maria's father is a _____ in London.
 a. businessman b. teacher c. doctor
5. Ross and Tom have got _____ hair.
 a. black b. long c. short
6. Maria's grandparents are _____.
 a. Greek b. English c. American

3 Answer the questions.

1. What day is it today? Today is Tuesday.
2. Where is Poppy now? She's (with her friend Maria) in Brighton.
3. What is there around Maria's house? There are a lot of trees and flowers.
4. Are there any shops in Brighton? Yes, there are.
5. Is Maria's mother a doctor? No, she isn't.

6. Who are Ross and Tom?
They're Maria's brothers.
7. How old are they?
They're fourteen and sixteen (years old).
8. Are Maria's grandparents in Brighton too?
Yes, they are.
9. What the little cat's name?
It's Sooty. / Its name is Sooty.

**Extra
Vocabulary**

- Hooray! = Γιούρι!
- lovely = αξιολάτρευτος, υπέροχος
- fantastic = φανταστικός
- town = κωμόπολη
- by the sea = κοντά στη θάλασσα
- shop = κατάστημα
- palace = παλάτι
- world = κόσμος
- eyes = μάτια
- hair = μαλλιά
- wonderful = υπέροχος
- lake = λίμνη

GRAMMAR THEORY

1 • Question words - Ερωτηματικές λέξεις

What = τι;

- Το χρησιμοποιούμε για πράγματα ή ζώα.
- What is this/that? - It's a radio.
- What are these/those? - They're books.
- Το χρησιμοποιούμε για να ρωτήσουμε:
- What is your name? - My name is Bob.

Who = ποιος/οι, ποια/ες;

- Το χρησιμοποιούμε για ανθρώπους.
- Who is this/that? - It's my mum.

Whose = τίνος; ποιανού;

- Ρωτάμε για να μάθουμε σε ποιον ανήκει κάτι.
- Whose is this book? - It's Helen's.
- Θυμήσου ότι βάζοντας 's στα κύρια ονόματα λέμε σε ποιον ανήκει κάτι.

Π.χ: This book is Jason's. (Αυτό το βιβλίο είναι του Jason)
This is Helen's mother. (Αυτή είναι της Helen η μητέρα)

How = πώς;

- How are you? (πώς είσαι;) - I'm fine, thank you.

How old = πόσων χρονών;

- How old are you? - I'm ten years old.

Where = πού;

- Where is my book? - It's in your bag.
- Με την ερώτηση "Where are you from?" ρωτάμε για την καταγωγή κάποιου.
Π.χ.: - Where are you from? - I'm from Greece.

Θυμήσου:

- **This (is) / These (are)** για πρόσωπα ή πράγματα που είναι κοντά.
- **That (is) / Those (are)** για πρόσωπα ή πράγματα που είναι μακριά.
- Στις ερωτήσεις: **Who is this/that?** και **What is this/that?** απαντάμε με **It's ...**

2 • Have got • there is - there are • some - any

2a. Το ρήμα have got = έχω

- Θυμήσου: I **have got** ή **I've got** (I, you, we, they) και he **has got** ή **he's got** (he, she, it).
- I have got (I've got) a brother
- He has got (he's got) a sister.
- Στην ερώτηση βάζουμε πρώτα το **have** ή το **has**, μετά το υποκείμενο και τέλος το **got**.
- Have you got a brother? / - Has he got a sister?
- Has Jason got a sister? / - Have the children got a dog?
- Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις **δε** βάζουμε το **got**.
- Have you got a brother? - Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
- Has he got a sister? - Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
- Στην άρνηση λέμε I/you/we/they **haven't** got και he/she/it **hasn't** got.
- I haven't got a brother. / - He hasn't got a sister.
- Jason hasn't got a sister.

2b. There is = υπάρχει (ενικός)

There are = υπάρχουν (πληθυντικός)

- There is a student in the classroom.
- There are two students in the classroom.
- Ερώτηση: Is there ...? / Are there ...?
- Άρνηση: There isn't ... / There aren't ...

2c. some - any

- Το **some** (μερικοί, έσ, ά ή λίγος, η, ο) χρησιμοποιείται στην κατάφαση. - There are some students in the classroom.
- There is some milk in the bottle.
- Το **any** (= καθόλου) χρησιμοποιείται στην ερώτηση και την άρνηση στη θέση του **some**.
- Are there any students in the classroom?
- Is there any milk in the bottle?
- There aren't any students in the classroom.
- There isn't any milk in the bottle.

3 • Possessive adjectives • The possessive case (1)

3a. Τα κτητικά επίθετα

- Θυμήσου ότι μπαίνουν **πριν** τα ουσιαστικά. Δεν μπορούμε να τα βάλουμε μετά τα ουσιαστικά, όπως στα ελληνικά. Λέμε **my name** (το όνομά **μου**) και όχι **name my**.
- Μπαίνουν στη θέση των άρθρων. Γι αυτό και **δε** βάζουμε **a, an** ή **the** όταν τα χρησιμοποιούμε πριν τα ουσιαστικά. Λέμε **my name** (το όνομά **μου**) και όχι **the my name**.

I	→	my name	(το όνομά μου)
you	→	your name	(το όνομά σου)
he	→	his name	(το όνομά του)
she	→	her name	(το όνομά της)
it	→	its name	(το όνομά του/της)
we	→	our house	(το σπίτι μας)
you	→	your house	(το σπίτι σας)
they	→	their house	(το σπίτι τους)

3b. Η Γενική κτητική (1)

- Ξέρεις ήδη ότι όταν μπαίνει 's στα κύρια ονόματα και ακολουθεί ουσιαστικό, λέμε σε ποιον ανήκει το ουσιαστικό. Π.χ. This is **Helen's diary** (αυτό είναι της Helen το ημερολόγιο). Το ίδιο μπορούμε να κάνουμε και με ουσιαστικά που περιγράφουν πρόσωπα. Π.χ. **The boy's bicycle** (του αγοριού το ποδήλατο).
- Αν όμως έχουμε ουσιαστικό προσώπων σε πληθυντικό με κατάληξη -s, (π.χ. the boys = τα αγόρια) και θέλουμε να μιλήσουμε για κάτι που τους ανήκει, βάζουμε **μόνο** την απόστροφο **χωρίς** το s. Δηλαδή: **The boys' bicycles** = των αγοριών τα ποδήλατα, **the students' books** = των μαθητών τα βιβλία, κτλ.
- Αν θέλουμε να πούμε ότι κάτι "ανήκει" σε ένα **πράγμα**, **δε** χρησιμοποιούμε τη Γενική Κτητική των ονομάτων. Χρησιμοποιούμε το **of** (= του, της, των) και λέμε π.χ.: The window **of** the car (το παράθυρο **του** αυτοκινήτου) και όχι **The car's window**, the capital **of** Greece και όχι **Greece's capital**.

1 Fill in with:

what - who - whose - how - how old - where

- How are you today? - Fine, thanks.
- What is your name? - Lisa.
- Whose suitcase is this? - It's Alan's.
- Where is Maria today? - At the zoo.
- Who is that man? - He's my dad.
- Where are you from? - Spain.
- What are these birds? - They're parrots.
- How old is your mum? - She's thirty-five.

3 What about you? Answer the questions.

- What's your name? My name is ...
- Where are you from? I'm from ...
- How are you today? I'm fine, thanks.
- How old are you? I'm ... years old.
- How old is your dad? He's ... years old.
- Where is your house? It's in ...
- What's your favourite colour? It's ...
- Who's your best friend? My best friend is ...

4 Write questions and negative sentences.

- Mr Clark's son has got an old piano.
Has Mr Clark's son got an old piano?
Mr Clark's son hasn't got an old piano.
- Her mum and dad have got jobs in London.
Have her mum and dad got jobs in London?
Her mum and dad haven't got jobs in London.
- You and your friends have got new bikes.
Have you and your friends got new bikes?
You and your friends haven't got new bikes.
- There is a tall tree in the garden.
Is there a tall tree in the garden?
There isn't a tall tree in the garden.
- There are ten children in the classroom.
Are there ten children in the classroom?
There aren't ten children in the classroom.
- There is a big castle near the sea.
Is there a big castle near the sea?
There isn't a big castle near the sea.

7 Fill in with: my - his - her - its - our - your - their

Hi! I'm Zoe. I'm 10 years old and I'm from Guildford, England.

My (1) mum's name is Christine and my (2) dad's name is Duncan. I've got two brothers. Their (3) names are Tom and Ross. Tom is 17 years old. His (5) eyes are blue and he's got short hair. Ross is fifteen. His (6) eyes are blue too, but he's got long hair. My grandma is here, too. Her (4) name is Rose. We've got a big house in a town near Guildford. Our (7) house has got a lovely garden with a lot of trees. I've got a little cat. Its (8) name is Blackie. What about you? Where's your (9) house?

2 Find and match.

- What's that? c a. She's fine, thanks.
- Where's Maria's house? e b. He's from England.
- How old is your brother? g c. It's a CD player.
- Whose is this bag? h d. Nick.
- How is your mum? a e. It's in Brighton.
- Where is Steve from? b f. She's my sister.
- Who is that little girl? f g. He's fourteen.
- What is your dad's name? d h. It's David's.

5 Fill in with: some - any

- There aren't any children in the car.
- Maria has got some friends in Italy.
- Are there any churches in your town?
- Mum has got some coffee in her cup.
- There isn't any chocolate for the children.
- We haven't got any books in our bags.
- Tom hasn't got any friends in London.

6 Fill in with: There is - Is there - There isn't There are - Are there - There aren't

- There isn't any water in the bottle.
- Are there any apples in that bag?
- There are some oranges on the table.
- Is there a computer in your room?
- There aren't any trees around my house.
- There is a black cat on our roof.

8 Fill in with: my - his - her - its - our - your - their

1. Look at that tree over there. Its leaves are yellow.
2. We've got four suitcases. Our suitcases are heavy.
3. You've got a piano. Your piano is black and white.
4. My parents have got a shop. Their shop is in London.
5. I'm from Greece. My first name is Alexandra.
6. Sally's got a brother. Her brother is ten years old.
7. This is Mr Fox and that is his wife, Samantha.

10 Circle (a or b) and fill in.

1. That is _____ diary.
 a. my sister's b. of my sister
2. The _____ are green.
 a. trees' leaves b. leaves of the trees
3. _____ is small.
 a. My father's car b. The car of my father
4. _____ are brown.
 a. The eyes of Bob b. Bob's eyes
5. The _____ are open.
 a. house's doors b. doors of the house
6. _____ are red and pink.
 a. The girls' bags b. The bags of the girls
7. _____ is red.
 a. My house's roof b. The roof of my house

9 Fill in as in the examples. ('s or ')

1. The taxi driver's cap is black. (taxi driver)
2. The girls' bicycles are red. (girls)
3. My grandpa's friend is thin. (grandpa)
4. Jean's school is big and modern. (Jean)
5. His parents' jobs are in Paris. (parents)
6. The boys' computers are new. (boys)
7. Lisa's cat is black and white. (Lisa)

11 Fill in using 's or of (the).

1. That boy's hair is long.
(boy / hair)
2. The balconies of the house are big.
(balconies / house)
3. This man's job is nice.
(man / job)
4. Bill's computer is very old.
(Bill / computer)
5. The baby's toys are new.
(baby / toys)
6. The windows of the car are open.
(windows / car)
7. The capital of Greece is Athens.
(capital / Greece)

VOCABULARY EXERCISES (see Word list 1a, page 94)

1 Circle a, b or c and fill in.

1. How _____ to see you again!
 a. welcome b. nice c. right
2. London is the _____ of England.
 a. city b. centre c. capital
3. Your mum's parents are your _____.
 a. grandparents b. cousins c. children
4. Big Ben is a tall _____ in London.
 a. company b. tower c. airport
5. Hello, Mrs Benton. This is my _____ Lily.
 a. daughter b. son c. grandpa
6. My grandpa is a _____ in a school.
 a. student b. businessman c. teacher
7. Greece is a _____ country.
 a. Europe b. European c. England
8. This is Mr Brown. - Oh, nice to _____ you.
 a. meet b. help c. let
9. I'm Poppy and my _____ name is Smith.
 a. best b. first c. last

2 Choose and fill in with:

- a. parents - suitcase - children - people - diary - owner
1. Oh, my God! This suitcase is very heavy!
 2. There are a lot of people at the airport today.
 3. Mrs Smith is the owner of our house.
 4. Mr and Mrs Brown are Tim and Bob's parents.
 5. Dear diary, today is Monday the 1st of May.
 6. She's got two children, a son and a daughter.
- b. heavy - problem - lady - ready - family - job
1. He has got a job with a computer company.
 2. Who's the lady next to your grandmother?
 3. I've got a big family with six brothers and sisters.
 4. The taxi is here! Is everyone ready?
 5. Let me help you with this heavy box.
 6. Is everything OK or is there a problem again?

GRAMMAR & STRUCTURES (revise Grammar theory, pp. 10 & 14)

1 Fill in with: what - who - whose - how - how old - where

- How are you today? - I'm fine, thanks.
- Whose is this house? - It's Maria's.
- What has he got in his bag? - His books and pens.
- Who are those people? - They're my parents.
- How old is your brother? - He's fifteen.
- Where is your grandma from? - She's from France.

2 Fill in with: some - any

There is a lot of food on the table. There are 1. some hamburgers but there aren't 2. any sandwiches. We have also got 3. some eggs and 4. some hot dogs. Then, there is 5. some cake but there isn't 6. any ice-cream. We haven't got 7. any juice but we've got 8. some coke. I can't wait to eat! I'm really hungry!

3 Fill in with the imperative of the verbs:

go - open - make - speak - write - help

- X** Don't write in Spanish, please!
- ✓** Make some salad for me too.
- ✓** Help me, please. I can't do this.
- X** Don't speak French, please!
- X** Don't open the window. It's cold.
- ✓** Go to bed, now. It's late.

4 Rewrite with: Let's - Let's not + verb.

- Don't talk about school. Let's not talk about school.
- Go downstairs. Let's go downstairs.
- Don't play volleyball. Let's not play volleyball.
- Drink some water. Let's drink some water.
- Find a penfriend. Let's find a penfriend.
- Don't eat any ice-cream. Let's not eat any ice-cream.

5 Fill in with: my - his - her - its - our - your - their

- Tom has got a bike. His bike is black.
- We've got a new house. Our house is big.
- The cat is white but its ears are black.
- I'm from Spain. My name is Pablo.
- My mum is a teacher. Her job is in London.
- They are French. Their home is in Paris.
- You and Jo have got a dog. Your dog is brown.

6 Choose and fill in with the prepositions.

- I've got a garden around my house. (between / around)
- Dad's computer is in his bedroom. (in / behind)
- Brighton is a town near the sea. (under / near)
- Who is the boy next to Helen? It's Mario. (next to / on)
- There's a mouse on my bed! Help! (on / around)
- Where's the cat? There, under the table. (in / under)
- Zoe is over there between Tom and Ross. (between / in)

7 Circle a or b and fill in.

- _____ is Madrid.
a. Spain's capital **(b)** The capital of Spain
- _____ is brown.
a. Helen's hair b. The hair of Helen
- _____ are new.
(a) The boys' bicycles b. The bicycles of the boys
- _____ is modern.
a. The house's kitchen **(b)** The kitchen of the house
- _____ is in London.
(a) Mr Cooper's house b. The house of Mr Cooper
- These are _____ new cars.
a. mum and dad's **(b)** mum's and dad's
- Those are _____ dolls.
(a) the girls' b. the girls's

8 Circle a, b or c and fill in.

- My cousins _____ a computer.
a. hasn't got **(b)** haven't got c. have got not
- Has Lisa got an e-mail friend? Yes, _____.
a. she hasn't b. she have **(c)** she has
- Maria _____ two brothers.
(a) has got b. have got c. haven't got
- Our house _____ two bathrooms.
a. haven't got **(b)** has got c. has got not
- _____ a new piano? Yes, she has.
(a) Has Zoe got b. Has got Zoe c. Zoe has got
- Have his parents got three cars? - No, _____.
a. they have b. they not have **(c)** they haven't

9 Make sentences with: can - can't + verb.

1. People - fly People can't fly.
2. Dolphins - swim Dolphins can swim.
3. Babies - write Babies can't write.
4. Dogs - talk Dogs can't talk.
5. Cats - dance Cats can't dance.
6. Birds - sing Birds can sing.

10 Give short answers.

1. Can babies read books? - No, they can't.
2. Can you make ice-cream? - Students'
3. Can your dad speak English? - own answers.
4. Can your mum send e-mails? - _____
5. Can your parents swim? - _____
6. Can you play basketball? - _____

11 Choose and fill in.

1. Christine's from Paris. She is French. (France / French)
2. Athens is the capital of Greece. (Greece / Greek)
3. Can you write your name in Swedish? (Sweden / Swedish)
4. There are a lot of countries in Europe. (Europe / European)
5. They have got a house in Spain. (Spain / Spanish)
6. Can you and Tim speak Italian? (Italy / Italian)
7. My mum's best friend is German. (Germany / German)

12 Fill in with the right colours.

1. Chocolate is brown.
2. Cherries are red.
3. Lemons are yellow.
4. Trees are green.
5. The sky is blue.
6. Snow is white.
7. Spiders are black.

WORDS & PHRASES

(see Word list 1, page 94)

1 Circle a, b or c and fill in.

1. You can find _____ in the sea.
 a. starfish b. suitcases c. suburbs
2. I've got a large bed in my _____.
 a. yard b. bedroom c. kitchen
3. You can send _____ with your computer.
 a. e-mails b. penfriends c. sites
4. _____ to England! Nice to see you again!
 a. Great b. Of course c. Welcome
5. Thank you, dear! You are very _____.
 a. huge b. helpful c. serious
6. Big Ben is a _____ with a clock in London.
 a. capital b. company c. tower
7. My _____ school subject is geography.
 a. nice b. favourite c. funny
8. We have got a _____ in our living room.
 a. fireplace b. garage c. bathroom
9. Are you the _____ of this big car?
 a. swimmer b. teacher c. owner

2 Find the word that doesn't belong and cross (X).

1.	kitchen	bathroom	diary	X
2.	grandmother	teacher	X	daughter
3.	company	X	country	capital
4.	site	e-mail	joke	X
5.	yard	upstairs	X	garden
6.	world	X	city	suburbs
7.	heavy	X	wonderful	fantastic

3 Choose and fill in with the words:

comfortable - kinds - age - beautiful - people - room - serious

1. He's got beautiful eyes and a swimmer's body.
2. Oh, my God! We've got a serious problem!
3. How many kinds of cat are there?
4. There are millions of people in London.
5. My bed isn't very comfortable. I can't sleep well.
6. Wow! Your living room is huge!
7. Mark is very tall for his age.

4 Choose and fill in the phrases with the missing words:

take - have - dream - over - about - from - again

1. Please write your name once again.
2. My dream house is big and modern.
3. Can we take computer classes here?
4. Those students are from all over Europe.
5. Write your name, age and where you are from.
6. Let's have some fun today. Let's have a party!
7. I'm from Spain. What about you?

Optional:

Writing tasks **1 & 2**, page 90.

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OPTIONAL WRITING TASKS

Choose **ONE** of the Writing tasks 1 or 2 and tick (✓) the box of your choice.

WRITING TASK 1

Write an **e-mail** to a friend about **yourself** and **your family**.

Answer the questions:

What's your name? - How old are you?

Where are you from? - What can you speak? What are your parents' names?

How old are they? Have you got any brothers or sisters? (What are their names and how old are they?)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

WRITING TASK 2

Write a **letter** to a friend about your **house** or **apartment** and your **room**.

Answer the questions:

Have you got a house or an apartment?

Is it in a village or in a city? Has it got a garden, a yard or balconies? Has it got a garage? What is there inside your house or apartment? What is there inside your bedroom?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Choose **ONE** of the Writing tasks 3 or 4 and tick (✓) the box of your choice.

WRITING TASK 3

Write an **e-mail** to a friend about **yourself** and **your hobbies**.

Answer the questions:

Who are you? - Where are you from?

How old are you? What year of elementary school are you in? Have you got much homework this year? Have you got enough time for hobbies? What's your favourite hobby? What else can you do?

.....

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WRITING TASK 4

Write a **short text** about your **best friend**.

Answer the questions:

What's your best friend's name?

How old is he / she? - Is he /she good looking? Has he / she got long or short hair? What colour is/are his / her hair and eyes? Is he / she tall or short? Thin or fat? Is he /she funny or serious?

Is he /she a good student? Is he/she lazy?

What else can you say about him / her?

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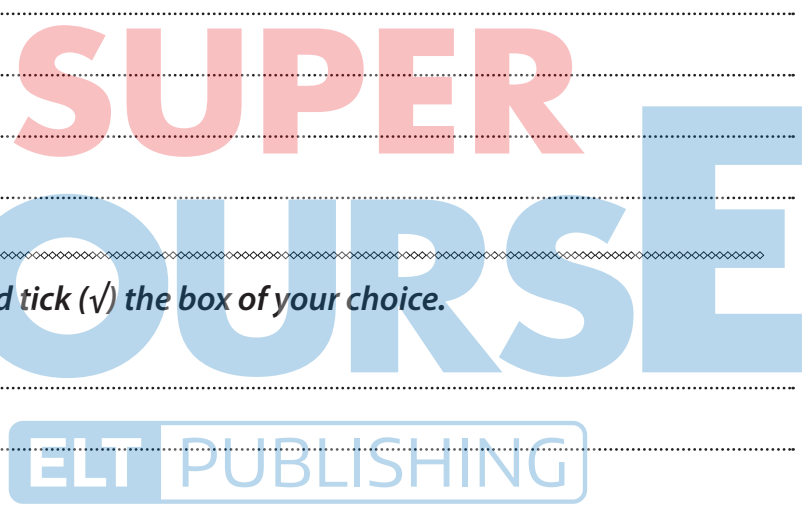
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1a Coursebook lessons 1-3

again	= ξανά
airport	= αεροδρόμιο
best	= ο/η καλύτερος, η
brother	= αδερφός
businessman	= επιχειρηματίας
capital	= πρωτεύουσα
centre	= κέντρο
children	= παιδιά
city	= πόλη
company	= εταιρεία
cousin	= ξάδερφος, η
dad	= μπαμπάς
daughter	= κόρη
diary	= ημερολόγιο
England	= Αγγλία
English	= Άγγλος, -ίδα, αγγλικός, ή, ό
Europe	= Ευρώπη
European	= Ευρωπαίος, ευρωπαϊκός, ή, ό
everybody	= όλοι (πρόσωπα)
everyone	= όλοι (πρόσωπα)
everything	= όλα, τα πάντα
first name	= όνομα (μικρό)
God	= Θεός
grandfather	= παππούς
grandma	= γιαγιά
grandmother	= γιαγιά
grandpa	= παππούς
grandparents	= παππούς & γιαγιά
Greece	= Ελλάδα
Greek	= Έλληνας, -ίδα ελληνικός, ή, ό
heavy	= βαρύς, ιά, ύ
help	= βοηθώ
job	= δουλειά
lady	= κυρία
last name	= όνομα (επίθετο)
let me	= άφησέ με, αφήστε με
London	= Λονδίνο
nice to meet you	= χαίρω πολύ για τη γνωριμία
mother	= μητέρα
mum	= μαμά
name	= όνομα
owner	= ιδιοκτήτης, -τρια
parents	= γονείς
people	= άνθρωποι
problem	= πρόβλημα
ready	= έτοιμος, η, ο
see	= βλέπω
sister	= αδερφή
son	= γιος
student	= μαθητής, -τρια
suitcase	= βαλίτσα
teacher	= δάσκαλος, α
that's right	= σωστά, ακριβώς
then	= τότε
tower	= πύργος
welcome	= καλώς ήρθες

1b Coursebook lessons 4-6

a lot of	= πολλοί, ές, ά
age	= ηλικία
bathroom	= μπάνιο
beautiful	= όμορφος, η, ο
bedroom	= υπνοδωμάτιο
choose	= διαλέγω
comfortable	= αναπαυτικός
country	= χώρα
downstairs	= στο κάτω πάτωμα
dream	= όνειρο
e-mail address	= ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση
e-mail	= ηλ. μήνυμα, γράμμα
even	= ακόμα και
everywhere	= παντού
family	= οικογένεια
fantastic	= φανταστικός
father	= πατέρας
favourite	= αγαπημένος, η, ο
find	= βρίσκω
fireplace	= τζάκι
France	= Γαλλία
French	= Γάλλος, -ίδα, γαλλικός, ή, ό
friend	= φίλος
funny	= αστείος, α, ο
game	= παιχνίδι
garage	= γκαράζ
garden	= κήπος
German	= Γερμανός, -ίδα, γερμανικός, ή, ό
Germany	= Γερμανία
global	= παγκόσμιος
great	= υπέροχος, η, ο
health	= υγεία
helpful	= εξυπηρετικός
hobby	= χόμπι
huge	= τεράστιος, α, ο
internet site	= ιστοσελίδα
Italian	= Ιταλός, -ίδα, ιταλικός, ή, ό
Italy	= Ιταλία
kitchen	= κουζίνα
large	= μεγάλος, ευρύχωρος, η
life	= ζωή
list	= λίστα
living room	= σαλόνι
modern	= μοντέρνος
of course	= φυσικά
patient	= υπομονετικός, ή
penfriend	= φίλος δια αλληλογραφίας
please	= σε / σας παρακαλώ
room	= δωμάτιο
school subject	= σχολικό μάθημα
send	= στέλνω
soon	= σύντομα
Spain	= Ισπανία
Spanish	= Ισπανός, -ίδα, ισπανικός, ή, ό

suburbs	= προάστια
Sweden	= Σουηδία
Swedish	= Σουηδός, -έζα, σουηδικός, ή, ό
talk (about)	= μιλάω για
understand	= καταλαβαίνω
upstairs	= στο πάνω πάτωμα
wonderful	= υπέροχος, η, ο
world	= κόσμος
write (about)	= γράφω για
yard	= αυλή

1c Fun break 1 & Phrases 1-6

after	= μετά από
animal	= ζώο
another	= άλλος ένας
body	= σώμα
get down from	= κατεβαίνω από
glass	= ποτήρι
joke	= αστείο
kind (n.)	= είδος
name (v.)	= ονομάζω, λέω κπ.
picture	= εικόνα
same (as)	= ίδιος, α, ο (με)
serious	= σοβαρός, ή, ό
starfish	= αστερίας
swimmer	= κολυμβητής, -τρια
until	= μέχρι
wait	= περιμένω
wild	= άγριος, α, ο

- **How old are you?** = Πόσων χρονών είσαι;
- **I'm ten years old.** = Είμαι 10 χρονών.
- **Where are you from?** = Από πού είσαι / είστε;
- **I'm from Greece.** = Είμαι από την Ελλάδα.
- **What about you?** = Κι εσύ; (Πες μου για σένα)
- **millions of people** = εκατομμύρια άνθρωποι
- **thousands of tourists** = χιλιάδες τουρίστες
- **How nice ...!** = τι ωραία ...!
- **This is my dream house.**
= Αυτό είναι το σπίτι των ονείρων μου.
- **once again** = άλλη μια φορά
- **Don't worry!** = Μην ανησυχείς / ανησυχείτε!
- **I take computer classes**
= κάνω μαθήματα υπολογιστών
- **from all over the world** = από όλο τον κόσμο
- **at least** = τουλάχιστον / το λιγότερο
- **Have fun!** = Καλή διασκέδαση!
- **- How's school? - It's fun!**
= - Πώς πάει το σχολείο; - Έχει πλάκα.

VERBS AND 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 Mondays, at weekends, in the morning, afternoon, evening, at night, in (the) summer, autumn, winter, spring, ... / **YES / NO ANSWERS:** Yes, I do / No, I don't - Yes, he does / No, he doesn't ...

Present continuous

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I am playing*	am I playing ...?	I'm not playing
you are playing	are you playing ...?	you aren't playing
he is playing	is he playing ...?	he isn't playing
she is playing	is she playing ...?	she isn't playing
it is playing	is it playing ...?	it isn't playing
we are playing	are we playing ...?	we aren't playing
you are playing	are you playing ...?	you aren't playing
they are playing	are they playing ...?	they aren't playing

* come -> coming * 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, we were / No, we weren't ...

Used to + verb

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 - Yes, we did / No, we 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

KEY WORDS: yesterday, yesterday morning / evening, the day before yesterday, last night, last week, last Monday, last year ..., an hour ago, two minutes ago, three days / weeks / months / years ago, when, in (the year) 2003, on Monday, ... , at 6 o'clock ...

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

Past simple - irregular verbs (Verb: go)*

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

* see irregular Past simple forms of other verbs page 104