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Subject & object pronouns (Προσωπικές αντωνυμίες ως υποκείμενα & αντικείμενα)

Subject pronouns

I	(εγώ)
you	(εσύ)
he	(αυτός - για άντρα ή αγόρι)
she	(αυτή - για γυναίκα ή κορίτσι)
it	(αυτό - για ζώο ή πράγμα)
we	(εμείς)
you	(εσείς)
they	(αυτοί, -ές, -ά - για ανθρώπους, ζώα ή πράγματα)

Object pronouns

me	(εμένα / με)
you	(εσένα / σε)
him	(αυτόν / τον)
her	(αυτήν / την)
it	(αυτό / το)
us	(εμάς / μας)
you	(εσάς / σας)
them	(αυτούς, -ές, -ά / τους, τις, τα)

Χρησιμοποιούμε τις **subject pronouns** πριν από τα **ρήματα**, ως **υποκείμενά** τους.

I am a mechanic.

She hasn't got a daughter.

They chat online every day.

Χρησιμοποιούμε τις **object pronouns**:

• **μετά από τα ρήματα**, ως **αντικείμενά** τους.

Take me to the train station, please!

Mr Brown teaches us English.

• **μετά από προθέσεις**, όπως for, at, to, with, without, about, etc.

Zoe doesn't like fish, so we fried some meatballs for her.

Robert's got a beautiful voice. Listen to him!

REMEMBER

Dan and I → **we** you and Dan → **you** Dan and Sandy → **they**
Dan and I are friends. → **We** are friends.

⚠ **My family and I** are flying to Rome tonight.
NOT My family and me are flying...

1 Fill in with the correct subject or object pronouns.

- I'm thirsty. Can you bring me a glass of water?
- What are the girls doing? - They are drawing in their room.
- Where's Linda? We've got a gift for her.
- I will meet my friends in the evening if Dad lets me.
- Mum can't take you to the funfair today. She isn't feeling well.
- Where are my socks? I can't find them.
- We are going on a cruise next weekend. You can come with us!
- This is Mr Foster. He is the headteacher at our school.
- Norman is a nice boy. Everyone likes him.
- Austin and I spent the summer together. We travelled around the USA.

2 Rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined words/phrases with the correct subject or object pronouns.

- Bruce is eating cherries.
He is eating them.
- Mrs Parker asked Ted a question.
She asked him a question.
- You and Scott will enjoy the game.
You will enjoy it.
- The kids brought flowers for Megan.
They brought flowers for her.
- This machine doesn't work without batteries.
It doesn't work without them.
- Mum and I are visiting you and Lisa tomorrow.
We are visiting you tomorrow.
- Evelyn and Mark love drinking tea.
They love drinking it.

◆ Possessive adjectives & pronouns (Κτητικά επίθετα & κτητικές αντωνυμίες)

Χρησιμοποιούμε τα **possessive adjectives** και τις **possessive pronouns** για να δείξουμε **σε ποιον ανήκει κάτι**.
 These are **my** sunglasses. These sunglasses are **mine**.

Possessive adjectives

my	(μου)
your	(σου)
his	(του - για άντρα ή αγόρι)
her	(της - για γυναίκα ή κορίτσι)
its	(του/της - για ζώο ή πράγμα)
our	(μας)
your	(σας)
their	(τους - για ανθρώπους, ζώα ή πράγματα)

Possessive pronouns

mine	(δικός μου)
yours	(δικός σου)
his	(δικός του)
hers	(δικός της)
-	
ours	(δικός μας)
yours	(δικός σας)
theirs	(δικός τους)



- Μετά από τα **possessive adjectives** ακολουθεί **πάντα ουσιαστικό**.
*Is Sylvia here? **Her** motorbike is outside.*
- Μερικές φορές μπορεί να υπάρχει και κάποιο **επίθετο** ανάμεσα στο **possessive adjective** και το **ουσιαστικό**. *Is that **your new** dress?*
- Μετά από τις **possessive pronouns** ΔΕΝ ακολουθεί **ποτέ ουσιαστικό**.
*This parrot is **ours**. **NOT** This is ~~ours~~ parrot.
 - Is that Mary's lunchbox?
 - No. **Hers** is on the table.*

COMPARE

This is **your** watch.
 Those are **their** bedrooms.

BUT

This **watch** is **yours**.
 Those **bedrooms** are **theirs**.

3 Choose and circle.

1. Your passport is here. Have you seen **my** / **(mine)**?
2. - Is this the Elliots' phone number?
 - No. **Their** / **(Theirs)** starts with a 9.
3. I think **(her)** / **hers** backpack is in the wardrobe.
4. Something is wrong with **(our)** / **ours** dishwasher.
 An expert should look at it.
5. What do your kids do in **(their)** / **theirs** free time?
6. Those keys on the shelf aren't **her** / **(his)**.
7. **(Your)** / **Yours** toothbrush isn't the blue one, Billy.
 It's the red one.

4 Fill in with the correct possessive adjectives or pronouns.

1. We moved here a month ago. This is our new house.
2. - Is that Clara's coat? - Yes, I think it's hers.
3. We've got a lot of pets. Look! These three little puppies are ours.
4. Max often goes to the cinema. His favourite films are comedies.
5. You've got your swimsuit. Is this sunscreen yours, too?
6. Look at that dog over there! Its ears are very long!
7. My computer has got a webcam. I bought it last week.

◆ Jobs

5 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words from the box. Then, choose and circle.

waitresses hairdresser nurse firefighters dentist reporter



1. - Do you know a good hairdresser? I need a haircut.
 - Of course! **My** / **(Mine)** is great!
2. Danny has got a fever. The nurse is giving **he** / **(him)** a pill.
3. Sally is a reporter. **(She)** / **Her** works really hard.
4. The Petersons were very lucky! The firefighters arrived very quickly and saved **they** / **(them)**.
5. We're waitresses. **(Our)** / **Ours** aprons are brown.
6. You should visit the dentist for your tooth.
 I can see **(you're)** / **your** in terrible pain.

◆ Prepositions of time (Χρονικές προθέσεις)

Χρησιμοποιούμε τις **prepositions of time on, in, at** για να πούμε **πότε** γίνεται κάτι.

on + ημέρα *on Friday, on Sundays*
on + ημερομηνία *on 3rd January, on 20th August*

ΆΛΛΕΣ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ:

on my birthday, **on** weekdays, **on** Christmas Day,
on New Year's Eve (Παραμονή Πρωτοχρονιάς),
on Monday morning/afternoon/evening

in + μέρος της ημέρας *in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening*
in + μήνας *in March, in July, in November*
in + εποχή *in (the) winter, in (the) autumn*
in + χρονιά *in 1996, in 2000, in 2018*
in + αιώνας *in the 18th century, in the 21st century*

ΆΛΛΕΣ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ:

in a minute, **in** an hour

at + ώρα *at 5 o'clock, at 12:30*
at + γιορτές *at Christmas, at Easter (Πάσχα)*

ΆΛΛΕΣ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ:

at weekends/the weekend, **at** noon, **at** night, **at** midnight

COMPARE

in March	on 1 st March
in the evening	on Saturday evening
at Christmas	on Christmas Day
at weekends/the weekend	on weekdays

BUT

6 Choose and circle.

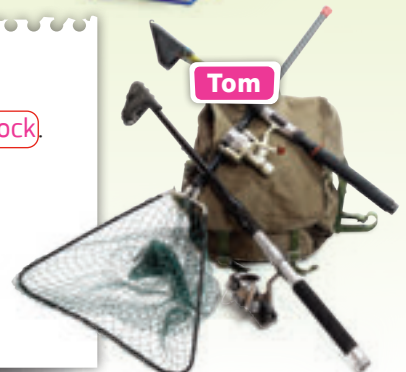
- I usually spend a few days in my village **(at) / on** Christmas.
- My father was born **(in) / on** 1982. - Mine, too!
- You have a lot of homework **at / (on)** weekdays.
- Get ready quickly! We're leaving **(in) / at** an hour.
- Monica always has a snack **in / (at)** noon.
- My sister sometimes stays at home **(on) / in** Friday evening.
- Washing machines first appeared **on / (in)** the 19th century.
- They're travelling to Berlin **in / (on)** 12th October.

7 Fill in with the correct prepositions of time.

- Grandma always plants flowers in the garden in spring.
- My friends organised a surprise party for me on my birthday.
- What are you going to do at Easter?
- Our plane landed in Athens at midnight.
- It's really hot in our country in July.
- On Christmas Day, I usually have dinner with all my family.
- Fortunately, the baby never cries at night.
- We'll be at the aquarium in a minute, kids.

◆ Free time activities & hobbies

8 Look at the pictures and fill in with the correct names. Then, choose and circle.



- Jack often goes skateboarding on **(Tuesday) / noon**.
- Laura usually goes rollerblading at **the evening / (6 o'clock)**.
- Tom goes fishing on **May / (Saturday morning)**.
- Tracy surfs the Net in **(the afternoon) / Sundays**.
- Adam enjoys reading books at **(night) / summer**.
- Karen does sports at **weekdays / (weekends)**.

Lesson 1

The beginning of the school year

Vocabulary

Listen, say and learn.



Feelings Συναισθήματα

1. I'm enthusiastic είμαι ενθουσιασμένος
2. I'm nervous είμαι αγχωμένος
3. I'm glad είμαι χαρούμενος
4. I'm jealous είμαι ζηλιάρης, ζηλεύω
5. I'm curious είμαι περίεργος, έχω περιέργεια
6. I'm disappointed είμαι απογοητευμένος

General words

7. beginning αρχή
8. begin αρχίζω, ξεκινώ
9. digital ψηφιακός
10. sound ακούγομαι / ήχος
11. strange παράξενος, περίεργος

12. final τελευταίος, τελικός
13. primary school δημοτικό σχολείο
14. almost σχεδόν
15. as όπως / ως
16. exams εξετάσεις
17. neighbour γείτονας, -ισσα
18. still ακόμη
19. exchange student μαθητής μέσω προγράμματος ανταλλαγής
20. password κωδικός πρόσβασης
21. decorate διακοσμή
22. go back (to) επιστρέφω (σε)
23. robotics ρομποτική

Phrases

- a lot πολύ
- next door δίπλα, στο διπλανό σπίτι
- both ... and ... και ... και ...
- To be honest, ... Για να είμαι ειλικρινής, ...
- for a while για λίγο
- summer is over το καλοκαίρι έχει τελειώσει

1 Label the pictures with the words from the boxes.

A. | enthusiastic bored nervous curious

1. curious

2. bored

3. nervous

4. enthusiastic

B. | glad jealous proud disappointed

1. proud

2. glad

3. disappointed

4. jealous

2 Fill in the missing letters. (Dictation)

1. j e a l o u s

2. c u r i o u s

3. d i s a p p o i n t e d

4. b e g i n n i n g

5. s t r a n g e

6. a l m o s t

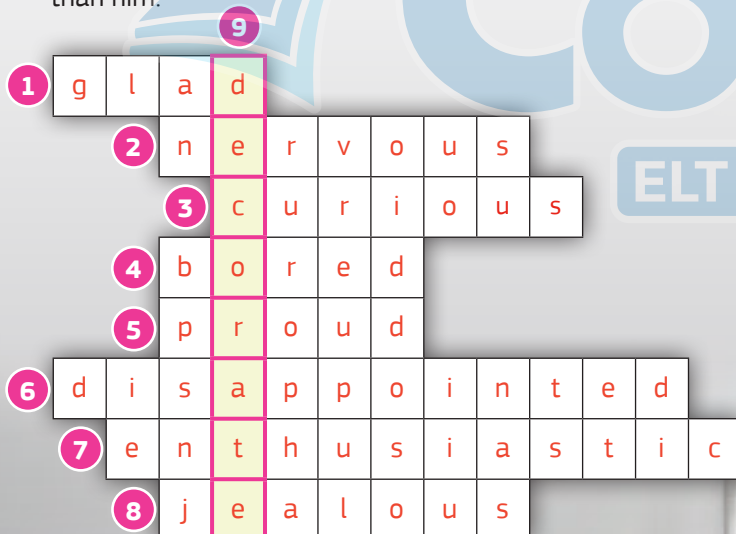
7. n e i g h b o u r

8. p a s s w o r d

9. d e c o r a t e

3 Read the following sentences and complete the crossword with adjectives describing feelings (1-8). Then, use the hidden word (9) to complete what the man is saying.

- We're _____ to hear that everything is OK now!
- I can't eat anything, Mum. The school exams start tomorrow and I'm really _____.
- My neighbours are very _____ about other people's lives. They want to know everything.
- This lesson isn't interesting at all. The students are _____.
- I finally got the job! - Congratulations, Andrew! We're so _____ of you!
- Alison is _____ because her grades are really bad this year.
- We're _____ about our trip to Hawaii next summer! It will be amazing!
- Little Steve is _____ when his brother gets more presents than him.



I think I should ⁹ decorate
The walls with colourful paintings.

4 Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

still password strange
almost begin go back final

- I'm almost ready. I only have to put on my shoes.
- My sister can't read my emails because she doesn't know my password.
- Most stories for kids begin with the phrase "Once upon a time, ...".
- What was the final score of the football match yesterday?
- Both Julia and Ross are still in the school library.
- Is anybody in the garden? I heard a(n) strange sound.
- I feel tired! Let's go back to our hotel now.

5 Choose and circle.

- This is my new curious / digital camera. Do you like it?
- Mr Perkins works a lot / as a waiter at this restaurant.
- Moving to Paris was the beginning / final of a new life for Samantha.
- Do you really prefer travelling by ship?
- To be honest / strange, I'm afraid of planes.
- Alan came to Greece as a(n) exchange / neighbour student.
- I'll stay here a lot / for a while if it's OK with you. My train leaves in half an hour.



► Present Simple (✓) I clean - (✗) I don't clean - (?) Do I clean?

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **Present Simple**:

- για **συνήθειες** ή **πράξεις** που **επαναλαμβάνονται**.
*I usually **clean** the house at weekends.*
*Olivia **works** at her parents' shop every Saturday.*
- για **μόνιμες καταστάσεις**.
*My children **like** physics.*
- για **πράγματα που ισχύουν πάντα**.
*Yellow and blue **make** green. Water **boils** at 100°C.*
- με **μελλοντική σημασία** για **προγράμματα** (τηλεόρασης, καταστημάτων, σχολείου κλπ) και **δρομολόγια** (τρένων, λεωφορείων κλπ).
*My favourite talent show **begins** at 9:00.*
*Our bus **leaves** at 6:30. Don't be late!*

Affirmative (✓)

I clean
You clean

He cleans
She cleans
It cleans

We clean
You clean
They clean

Negative (✗)

I don't clean
You don't clean

He doesn't clean
She doesn't clean
It doesn't clean

We don't clean
You don't clean
They don't clean

Interrogative (?)

Do I clean?
Do you clean?

Does he clean?
Does she clean?
Does it clean?

Do we clean?
Do you clean?
Do they clean?

SPELLING RULES (-s)

- I help → he helps
- I guess → he guesses
- I brush → he brushes
- I catch → he catches
- I fix → he fixes
- I do → he does
- I try → he tries
- BUT** I say → he says
- ⚠ I have → he has

Examples

Affirmative (✓)	You study in the evening.	Michael hates skiing.
Negative (✗)	You don't study in the evening.	Michael doesn't hate skiing.
Interrogative (?)	- Do you study in the evening?	- Does Michael hate skiing?
Short answers	- Yes, I/we do. / No, I/we don't.	- Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

KEY WORDS/PHRASES

every day/week ..., on Monday(s), on weekdays, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at the weekend, at weekends, at noon, at night, How often ...?, once / twice / three times a week/month ...

REMEMBER

Το ρήμα "be" στον Present Simple γίνεται am/is/are.

► Adverbs of frequency (Επιρρήματα συχνότητας)

Χρησιμοποιούμε τα **adverbs of frequency** για να πούμε **πόσο συχνά** γίνεται κάτι.

☆	★	★★	★★★	★★★★	★★★★★
never (ποτέ)	rarely (σπάνια)	sometimes (μερικές φορές)	often (συχνά)	usually (συνήθως)	always (πάντα)

Τα **adverbs of frequency** μπαίνουν:

- **πριν** το κύριο ρήμα. *I **rarely** drink coffee.*
*We don't **often** spend money on clothes.*
*Do you **usually** jog in the morning?*
- **μετά** το ρήμα "be". *I **am never** free on weekdays.*
*The pupils **are sometimes** nervous before a test.*
*Mr Woods **isn't always** serious.*



Το **never** μπαίνει μόνο με **ρήματα σε κατάφαση**.
*Lily **never wears** skirts.*



1 Fill in with the Present Simple (✓-x-?).

- The train arrives (arrive) at the station at 7:30.
- Do you like (you / like) your new English teacher?
- Schools don't open (not open) in September in my country.
- Does he drive (he / drive) to work every day?
- Mrs Carter flies (fly) to Madrid twice a year.
- We love (love) spring! It's our favourite season.
- Jim doesn't wake up (not wake up) early at the weekend.

2 Put the words/phrases in the correct order to write sentences in the Present Simple (✓-x-?).

- prepares / in the morning / our breakfast / Mum (✓)
Mum prepares our breakfast in the morning.
- once a year / our neighbours / a big party / organise (✓)
Our neighbours organise a big party once a year.
- doesn't / video games / play / in the afternoon / Bob (x)
Bob doesn't play video games in the afternoon.
- much TV / don't / on weekdays / watch / we (x)
We don't watch much TV on weekdays.
- Flora / her friends / does / meet / at weekends (?)
Does Flora meet her friends at weekends?
- your parents / use / every day / do / the Internet (?)
Do your parents use the Internet every day?

3 Write true sentences in the Present Simple (✓-x) using the words/phrases given.

- rice / grow / on trees
Rice doesn't grow on trees.
- horses / eat / meat
Horses don't eat meat.
- Cheetahs / run / fast
Cheetahs run fast.
- the Earth / go around / the Sun
The Earth goes around the Sun.
- ice / melt / when it's hot
Ice melts when it's hot.
- the shark / swim / in rivers
The shark doesn't swim in rivers.
- Greece / be / warmer than Russia
Greece is warmer than Russia.

4 Complete the questions with the Present Simple. Then, look at Jenny's diary and answer.

Jenny	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
have French lessons	✓		✓				R
do athletics		✓					E
tidy my room						✓	L
go to the greengrocer's				✓			A
visit my grandparents					✓		X

- How often does Jenny have (Jenny / have) French lessons?
- She has French lessons twice a week.
- Who does she visit (she / visit) on Fridays?
- She visits her grandparents (on Fridays).
- Where does she go (she / go) on Thursdays?
- She goes to the greengrocer's (on Thursdays).
- When does she tidy (she / tidy) her room?
- She tidies her room on Saturday(s).
- What does she do (she / do) on Tuesdays?
- She does athletics (on Tuesdays).

5 Choose and circle.

- Betty gets often / often gets the bus at 8 o'clock.
- Mr Jacobs is never / never is busy at the weekend.
- Does Patrick sometimes read / read sometimes books?
- They rarely stay / stay rarely at home in the evening.
- Isabel usually doesn't / doesn't usually cook on Sundays.
- I am not always / always am not stressed about my exams.



Vocabulary

A country's profile Το προφίλ μιας χώρας

1. **currency** νόμισμα
2. **flag** σημαία
3. **citizen** πολίτης
4. **national anthem** εθνικός ύμνος
5. **prime minister** πρωθυπουργός
6. **government** κυβέρνηση
7. **religion** θρήσκευμα, θρησκεία

The weather Ο καιρός

1. **sunshine**λιακάδα
2. **breeze** αεράκι
3. **storm** καταιγίδα
4. **thunder** βροντή, -ές
5. **lightning** αστραπή, -ές
6. **temperature** θερμοκρασία
7. **snowflake** νιφάδα χιονιού
8. **fog** ομίχλη
9. **wind** άνεμος, αέρας

Travelling Ταξίδια

1. **journey** ταξίδι
2. **luggage** αποσκευή, -ές
3. **check-in desk** γραφείο ελέγχου εισιτηρίων
4. **accommodation** στέγαση, χώρος διαμονής
5. **tourist office** γραφείο πληροφοριών για τουρίστες
6. **destination** προορισμός
7. **traveller** ταξιδιώτης
8. **travel agency** ταξιδιωτικό πρακτορείο

Around the city Στην πόλη

1. **pedestrian** πεζός
2. **traffic** κυκλοφορία, κίνηση
3. **road sign** οδική πινακίδα
4. **pavement** πεζοδρόμιο
5. **crossroads** διασταύρωση
6. **block of flats** πολυκατοικία
7. **bike lane** ποδηλατόδρομος

Expressions with "get"

Εκφράσεις με το ρήμα "get"

1. **get good/bad marks** παίρνω καλούς/κακούς βαθμούς
2. **get a job** βρίσκω δουλειά
3. **get married (to)** παντρεύομαι (με)
4. **get sick** αρρωσταίνω
5. **get dressed/undressed** ντύνομαι / ξεντύνομαι
6. **it gets dark** αρχίζει να σκοτεινιάζει
7. **get better/worse** καλύτερεύω / χειροτερεύω

At the restaurant Στο εστιατόριο

1. **menu** μενού
2. **starter** ορεκτικό
3. **main course** κυρίως πιάτο
4. **dessert** επιδόρπιο
5. **waiter / waitress** σερβιτόρος / σερβιτόρα
6. **(make a) reservation** (κάνω μια) κράτηση

General words

1. **ability** ικανότητα / δυνατότητα
2. **absolutely** απόλυτα, εντελώς
3. **all right** εντάξει
4. **alternative** εναλλακτικός
5. **amusing** διασκεδαστικός
6. **ancient** αρχαίος
7. **arrange** κανονίζω
8. **arts** τέχνες
9. **Belgium** Βέλγιο
10. **blind** τυφλός
11. **board** ταμπλό
12. **brain** εγκέφαλος / μυαλό
13. **British** βρετανικός / Βρετανός
14. **Brussels** Βρυξέλλες
15. **canal** κανάλι (σε θάλασσα/ποταμό)
16. **carnival** καρναβάλι
17. **certainly** βεβαίως, σίγουρα
18. **circular** κυκλικός
19. **classical** κλασικός
20. **common** κοινός, συνηθισμένος
21. **composer** συνθέτης
22. **connect** συνδέω, -ομαι
23. **correctly** σωστά
24. **crane** γερανός
25. **cross** σταυρός / διασχίζω
26. **cycling** ποδηλασία
27. **dark** σκοτεινός / σκοτάδι
28. **dedicated (to)** αφιερωμένος (σε) / αφοσιωμένος (σε)
29. **Denmark** Δανία
30. **designed** σχεδιασμένος
31. **develop** αναπτύσσω, -ομαι
32. **dine** γευματίζω, δειπνώ
33. **during** κατά τη διάρκεια
34. **elegant** κομψός
35. **entertaining** διασκεδαστικός
36. **euro** ευρώ
37. **expand** επεκτείνω, -ομαι
38. **experience** πείρα / βιώνω, ζω

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 39. figure μορφή, φιγούρα | 62. opera όπερα | 82. succeed (in) πετυχαίνω (σε) |
| 40. fish tank ενυδρείο | 63. opportunity ευκαιρία | 83. surround περιβάλλω / περικυκλώνω |
| 41. freedom ελευθερία | 64. otherwise αλλιώς, διαφορετικά | 84. sweetheart γλυκέ, -ιά μου (προσφώνηση) |
| 42. generally γενικά | 65. physics φυσική | 85. Switzerland Ελβετία |
| 43. gentle ήπιος, απαλός | 66. piece πόνι / κομμάτι | 86. tavern ταβέρνα |
| 44. get around κυκλοφορώ, μετακινούμαι | 67. pleasant ευχάριστος | 87. temple ναός |
| 45. glass γυάλινος / γυαλί | 68. pound αγγλική λίρα | 88. the Netherlands Ολλανδία |
| 46. goddess θεά | 69. prize βραβείο | 89. the Vatican City το Βατικανό |
| 47. gondola γόνδολα | 70. put on φοράω | 90. totally εντελώς, τελείως |
| 48. high-quality υψηλής ποιότητας | 71. quite αρκετά | 91. traditional παραδοσιακός |
| 49. ideal ιδανικός | 72. responsible (for) υπεύθυνος (για) | 92. turn σειρά |
| 50. interest ενδιαφέρον, χόμπι | 73. route διαδρομή | 93. universe σύμπαν |
| 51. lately τελευταία, τον τελευταίο καιρό | 74. royal βασιλικός | 94. Valencia Βαλένθια |
| 52. main κεντρικός / κύριος, βασικός | 75. sense αίσθηση | 95. valley κοιλάδα |
| 53. manage καταφέρνω | 76. separate χωρίζω / χωριστός | 96. Venetian βενετσιάνικος / Βενετός |
| 54. mark βαθμός | 77. several αρκετοί, μερικοί | 97. Venice Βενετία |
| 55. Mediterranean μεσογειακός | 78. short σύντομος | 98. winner νικητής |
| 56. Moscow Μόσχα | 79. sometime κάποια στιγμή, κάποτε | 99. work έργο |
| 57. mostly κυρίως | 80. specially ειδικά | 100. write down καταγράφω, σημειώνω |
| 58. network δίκτυο | 81. specific συγκεκριμένος | |
| 59. northern βόρειος | | |
| 60. nowadays στις μέρες μας | | |
| 61. only μοναδικός / μόνο | | |

Phrases

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. all around παντού, γύρω από | 14. in ancient times στην αρχαιότητα |
| 2. all year round όλο τον χρόνο | 15. of all time όλων των εποχών |
| 3. as well as καθώς επίσης και | 16. on tour σε περιοδεία |
| 4. at the same time ταυτόχρονα | 17. pick a card τραβάω/παίρνω μια κάρτα |
| 5. be tired of έχω κουραστεί να/με | 18. reach sb on the phone βρίσκω κπ στο τηλέφωνο |
| 6. book a seat/table κλείνω θέση/τραπέζι | 19. right under ακριβώς κάτω από |
| 7. depending on ανάλογα με | 20. scientific paper επιστημονική εργασία |
| 8. form of entertainment είδος ψυχαγωγίας/διασκέδασης | 21. St Mark's Basilica η Βασιλική του Αγίου Μάρκου |
| 9. from memory από μνήμης, "απ' έξω" | 22. the Grand Canal το Μεγάλο Κανάλι |
| 10. I got (a) four! Έφερα 4! | 23. the Rhine River ο ποταμός Ρήνος |
| 11. I guess υποθέτω | 24. the Swiss Alps οι Ελβετικές Άλπεις |
| 12. I see ... Κατάλαβα ... | 25. throw the dice ρίχνω το ζάρι |
| 13. I'm off to a bad start. Έκανα κακή αρχή. | 26. you're wrong κάνεις λάθος |

Dictation

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. currency | 12. thunder | 23. destination | 34. separate | 45. classical |
| 2. citizen | 13. lightning | 24. freedom | 35. main | 46. main course |
| 3. government | 14. temperature | 25. route | 36. nowadays | 47. dessert |
| 4. religion | 15. snowflake | 26. connect | 37. succeed | 48. reservation |
| 5. otherwise | 16. pleasant | 27. valley | 38. develop | 49. opportunity |
| 6. amusing | 17. absolutely | 28. traffic | 39. universe | 50. specific |
| 7. all right | 18. arrange | 29. pavement | 40. prize | 51. dine |
| 8. entertaining | 19. journey | 30. crossroads | 41. ability | 52. surround |
| 9. British | 20. luggage | 31. block of flats | 42. royal | 53. blind |
| 10. sunshine | 21. accommodation | 32. bike lane | 43. composer | 54. totally |
| 11. breeze | 22. tourist office | 33. common | 44. manage | |

Vocabulary

1 Look at the pictures and write. (Dictation)



1. c u r r e n c y



2. l i g h t n i n g



3. s u n s h i n e



4. t e m p e r a t u r e



5. l u g g a g e



6. v a l l e y



7. t r a f f i c



8. b l o c k o f f l a t s

2 Choose and circle a, b or c.

- During our trip to Moscow, we will have the _____ to learn about its history and culture.
a. figure **(b.) opportunity** c. route
- You're right, Kenny! I _____ agree with you.
a. correctly b. specially **(c.) absolutely**
- I can't come with you tonight, guys. I've _____ to dine with my family.
a. succeeded b. developed **(c.) arranged**
- It is snowing heavily, so we can't get _____ the city easily.
a. better **(b.) around** c. undressed
- Mr Butler is an excellent teacher as he has the _____ to explain things clearly.
(a.) ability b. composer c. network
- Have you visited your friends in Oxford _____?
- No, I've been too busy.
(a.) lately b. mostly c. specially
- The kids love watching animated films because they find them _____.
a. specific b. elegant **(c.) entertaining**
- Cameron finally _____ to win first prize at the song festival.
(a.) managed b. expanded c. surrounded
- Evelyn is pleasant company. And we have lots of common _____, too.
a. turns b. senses **(c.) interests**
- _____, people work more hours than they used to in the past.
a. Otherwise **(b.) Nowadays** c. Sometime
- I didn't have a good time in that hotel. The _____ problem was that I didn't like the food.
a. amusing **(b.) main** c. royal
- Did you hear the _____? I'm sure it will start to rain soon.
(a.) thunder b. snowflake c. storm

3 Complete the sentences with the phrases from the box.

on the phone
all year round
at the same time
on tour
of all time

- How can you listen to music and solve maths problems _____ **at the same time** _____?
- In Antarctica, the weather is extremely cold _____ **all year round** _____.
- People say that this is one of the greatest songs _____ **of all time** _____.
- Mrs Clifford isn't here at the moment but you can reach her _____ **on the phone** _____.
- Our favourite band have been _____ **on tour** _____ around the country, and next week they will be in our city!

4 Look at the pictures, choose and circle a or b.



1. a. There was a big storm in our town yesterday.
 b. There was a cool breeze in our town yesterday.
2. a. I'm looking for the ideal destination for us on the Internet.
 b. I'm looking for the ideal accommodation for us on the Internet.
3. a. There is a road sign by the pavement.
 b. There is a bike lane by the pavement.
4. a. Our daughter got a job last week.
 b. Our daughter got married last week.
5. a. Everything was delicious but most of all, I enjoyed the main course.
 b. Everything was delicious but most of all, I enjoyed the dessert.
6. a. The check-in desk was very crowded when we arrived.
 b. The travel agency was very crowded when we arrived.

◆ Grammar

1 Fill in with the Present Perfect Simple (✓-x-?).

1. The rain has stopped (stop). We can play in the garden now.
2. Have you written down (you / write down) everything the witness said?
3. I'm hungry. I haven't eaten (not eat) anything all day.
4. This is the funniest joke we have heard (hear) so far.
5. Juliet hasn't driven (not drive) a car before. It's her first time.
6. Has Robert missed (Robert / miss) the bus twice this week?
7. Mum has called (call) me four times. We must go back home immediately.
8. Linda and Bruno haven't tried (not try) Grandma's cheese pie yet.

2 Fill in with for or since.

1. Mr Dickinson has taught at this high school for a long time.
2. Eve has worked as a chemist since 2015.
3. We haven't seen Uncle Ralph since last Christmas.
4. Cleo has belonged to this team for five months.
5. Have they been in the tourist office since 7:00?
6. My sister hasn't lived in the Netherlands for many years.
7. Have you had that camera for six months?
8. I've been here since noon. I can't wait anymore.

3 Look at the pictures and write sentences in the Present Perfect Simple (✓/✗) using the verbs/phrases from the box and the words/phrases given.

hoover the carpet
 travel to France
 wake up
 spend all her money
 pass one exam
 ride a horse



I haven't ridden a horse before.



Anita has already spent all her money.



The kids haven't woken up yet.



Bradley has just hoovered the carpet.



Maria has passed one exam so far.



The Atkinsons have never travelled to France.

4 Choose and circle.

- You won't find Alvin here. He has gone to / has been to the shops.
- I have been to / have been in the zoo many times this year.
- Where's Maggie? - She has been to / has gone to the greengrocer's.
- They have been to / have been in Portugal for six months.
- We have been to / have gone to the Vatican City once.
- Samuel has been to / has been in his office since 8:30.

5 Fill in with the Past Simple or the Present Perfect Simple (✓/✗-?).

- I have chatted (chat) online with my cousin abroad twice this week.
- How long have you known (you / know) Mrs Bolton?
- Mr Hoffman built (build) his family house in 1998.
- Our teacher hasn't told (not tell) us the solution to the exercise yet.
- Did May join (May / join) the cooking club last year?
- My son has collected (collect) fifty stickers of famous cartoon heroes so far.
- We didn't have (not have) much fun at the party the day before yesterday.

6 Fill in with the correct question tags.

- Demi is a kind girl, isn't she?
- Edward attended the lesson, didn't he?
- The tourists were wandering around the city then, weren't they?
- We don't help Mum enough, do we?
- Our grandparents aren't sleeping now, are they?
- I haven't been very dedicated to my work lately, have I?
- I'm not a very good dancer, am I?
- You will inform us soon, won't you?
- Come with us, will you / won't you?

B

- Let's share this burger, shall we?
- There aren't many dishes on the menu, are there?
- That is a huge crane, isn't it?
- I'm always very helpful, aren't I?
- Don't disturb me, will you?
- Barney has got a tavern, hasn't he?
- I must focus on my exams, mustn't I?
- The hotel has a pool, doesn't it?

7 Fill in with the full or bare infinitive.

1. My kitchen was too small, so I decided _____ **to expand** _____ (expand) it.
2. We were glad _____ **to meet** _____ (meet) Elsa at the bookshop.
3. It was windy, so Dad didn't let me _____ **swim** _____ (swim) in the sea.
4. Louis refused _____ **to give** _____ (give) me his motorbike today.
5. Lilian may _____ **arrive** _____ (arrive) at the airport on time.
6. The firefighter managed _____ **to save** _____ (save) the old lady.
7. I think I heard your mobile phone _____ **ring** _____ (ring) a minute ago.
8. We arranged _____ **to gather** _____ (gather) at Ron's house and watch a film.

8 Fill in with the full infinitive and gerund.

1. **a.** I remember _____ **fighting** _____ (fight) with my brother a lot in the past.
b. Did you remember _____ **to turn off** _____ (turn off) the TV, sweetheart?
2. **a.** Clare will never forget _____ **seeing** _____ (see) her favourite actor up close in a restaurant.
b. Don't forget _____ **to chop** _____ (chop) the green and red peppers for the pizza.
3. **a.** As Liam was walking to work, he stopped _____ **to get** _____ (get) a doughnut from the baker's.
b. We stopped _____ **doing** _____ (do) athletics when we were 16 years old.

9 Choose and circle a, b or c.

1. The boys denied _____ the classroom window.
a. to break **b.** break **c.** breaking
2. Jenny expects _____ a goal in the match tonight.
a. to score **b.** score **c.** scoring
3. Grandpa made me _____ all my milk yesterday morning.
a. to drink **b.** drink **c.** drinking
4. _____ is a very exciting activity.
a. To row **b.** Row **c.** Rowing
5. We advised the young man _____ that area.
a. to not enter **b.** not to enter **c.** to enter not
6. Do you often go _____ in the mountains with your friends?
a. hike **b.** hiking **c.** for hiking
7. Mrs Simpson doesn't allow us _____ gadgets during the lesson.
a. to bring **b.** bring **c.** bringing
8. How about _____ to Austria in spring? Let's go in winter instead.
a. to not go **b.** going not **c.** not going
9. Marvin suggested _____ a hobby together this year.
a. to start **b.** start **c.** starting
10. Connor promised _____ Jessica's printer one of these days.
a. to fix **b.** fix **c.** fixing
11. I really regret _____ a farmer. This job is very tiring.
a. to become **b.** become **c.** becoming
12. We're looking forward _____ our summer holidays with you.
a. to spend **b.** to spending **c.** spending



Διάβασε από τα **Lessons 13-18** τα παρακάτω:

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| • Vocabulary | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Grammar | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Dictation | <input type="checkbox"/> | • Writing task 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Writing task

4

A story: A good deed

Warm-up

- Do you help people in need?
- When was the last time you did a good deed?

Vocabulary

deed πράξη
have a fight καβγαδίζω
homeless άστεγος
wallet πορτοφόλι

impressed εντυπωσιασμένος
entrance είσοδος
chronologically χρονολογικά

Model

- 1 This is Hector's story about a good deed that he did in the past. Read Hector's story and answer the questions that follow.

Para 1

It was Friday afternoon. I was at a shop with my parents, and we were having a fight because they wouldn't let me buy a new tablet. I was very angry, but when I walked out of the shop, everything changed.

Para 2

To begin with, I saw a homeless man who was sitting on the pavement asking for help. He was cold and hungry. I felt terrible and I realised how selfishly I had behaved. Then, I opened my wallet and found some money for him. But that wasn't enough for me.

Para 3

The next day, I told my teacher that it would be a good idea to collect food and clothes at school for people in need. She was impressed and enthusiastic about this volunteer project. Immediately, my classmates and I made a poster about it and hung it on a wall at the school entrance so that everyone could see it.

Para 4

In the end, we managed to collect much more stuff than we had expected and we took it to the local homeless shelter. We were all very proud of ourselves. It was definitely a life-changing experience!

1. What tenses does Hector use in his story?
Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple
2. Which phrases does Hector use to link the paragraphs chronologically? Find and underline them.
3. Which seven adjectives does Hector use in his story to describe his and other people's feelings? Find and circle them.



Search...

Which word in the story means "understood"? * realised

Think & write! (A good deed)

2 Read and tick (✓) or complete the lists with your own ideas.

A. a good deed

- saved or adopted a stray animal
- donated my old stuff
- volunteered for an organisation
- helped a friend in need
- _____
- collected rubbish that we found on the beach
- helped an old person to carry his/her shopping bags

B. I felt ...

- upset
- angry
- annoyed
- _____
- excited
- proud
- glad

Writing tip

Όταν γράφεις μια **ιστορία**, πρέπει να **περιγράφεις τα γεγονότα με χρονολογική σειρά**. Μπορείς να χρησιμοποιήσεις λέξεις και φράσεις όπως:

- **to begin with, at first, first, in the beginning.** *To begin with, I saw a homeless man who was asking for help.*
- **then, after that, next, the next day.** *Then, I opened my wallet and found some money for him.*
- **in the end, finally.** *In the end, we managed to collect much more stuff than we had expected.*

Επίσης, για να **κάνεις την ιστορία σου πιο ζωντανή**, μπορείς να χρησιμοποιήσεις **επίθετα που εκφράζουν συναισθήματα**. *She was **impressed** and **enthusiastic** about this volunteer project.*

3 Look at the pictures and complete the story with the correct form of the words/phrases given.

1. see / stray puppy

2. first / put / puppy / into a box

3. then / feed it

4. after that / ask Mum / if / could keep / puppy

5. in the end / feel / so glad

One day, as I was walking home from school,
 1 I saw a stray puppy next to a rubbish bin. I felt very sorry for it, so I decided to do something about it. 2 First, I put the puppy into a box and took it home.
 3 Then, I fed it and took care of its injuries. 4 After that, I asked Mum if I could keep the puppy and she agreed. 5 In the end, I felt so glad to have a new friend.

indicative answers

Let's talk about it!

4 Think about a good deed that you did in the past. Ask and answer the questions.

1. What day was it?
2. Where were you and who were you with?
3. What were you doing then?
4. What was your good deed?
5. How did you feel in the end?

(in-class discussion or pairwork)

Writing task

5 Write a story about a good deed that you did in the past. Use the model, the exercises and the following plan for help.

Plan & useful language

Para 1 • Talk about the time, the place and the people you were with.

It was Friday afternoon. / Last week/month, ... / A few days ago, ... I was at/in ... with ...

Para 2 • Describe how everything started.

To begin with, ... / At first, ... / First, ... / In the beginning, ...

• Describe your first feelings.

I felt terrible / angry / surprised ...

Para 3 • Describe what you did next.

The next day, ... / After that, ... / Then, ... / Next, ...

Para 4 • Say what happened in the end.
 • Say how you felt.

In the end, ... / Finally, ...

I was/felt proud / excited / happy / lucky ...
 It was a life-changing experience. / Since that experience, my life has been completely different.

Copy your corrected writing in the Writer's portfolio.

tech it easy! 3

Lesson 32

Let's swim with the turtle!

Vocabulary



Listen, say and learn.

Sea life

Θαλάσσια ζωή

1. coral κοράλλι, -α
2. sponge σφουγγάρι
3. seaweed φύκι, -α
4. clownfish ψάρι κλόουν
5. jellyfish μέδουσα
6. crab κάβουρας
7. squid καλαμάρι
8. starfish αστερίας

General words

9. northeast βορειοανατολικός
10. cover καλύπτω
11. consist of αποτελούμαι από

12. billion δισεκατομμύριο, -α
13. tropical τροπικός
14. ecosystem οικοσύστημα
15. rare σπάνιος
16. breed αναπαράγομαι
17. size μέγεθος
18. living ζωντανός, έμβιος
19. structure δομή / κατασκευή
20. animator σχεδιαστής, -τρια
κινουμένων σχεδίων
21. successful επιτυχημένος
22. success επιτυχία
23. marine θαλάσσιος

24. real-life πραγματικός, αληθινός

25. increase αυξάνω, -ομαι

Phrases

- the Great Barrier Reef ο Μεγάλος Κοραλλιογενής Ύφαλος
- coral reef system σχηματισμός κοραλλιογενών υφάλων
- so (big) that τόσο (μεγάλος) που
- due to εξαιτίας
- facial expression έκφραση προσώπου

- Finding Nemo ψάχνοντας τον Νέμο

1 Label the picture with the words from the box.

coral sponge seaweed clownfish jellyfish crab squid starfish

1. seaweed

2. clownfish

3. squid

4. jellyfish

5. starfish

6. sponge

7. crab

8. coral

2 Fill in the missing letters. (Dictation)

1. sp o n g e

2. s e a w e e d

3. j e l l y f i s h

4. b i l l i o n

5. r a r e

6. s i z e

7. s t r u c t u r e

8. s u c c e s s f u l

9. i n c r e a s e

3 Read the dialogue and tick (✓) the correct picture.

There's so much colourful seaweed in this fish tank, Dad!

They're corals, dear, and they're actually a kind of sea creature.

Wow! And look at that strange squid!

No, that's a jellyfish. If you touch one of those, you'll be in terrible pain for hours, so you should stay away from them when you swim in the sea. Oh! Do you recognise that orange fish with the white stripes?

Wow! It looks exactly like "Nemo" from my favourite animated film.

Yes, sweetheart! Can you remember what this kind of fish is called?

No, I can't. But Nemo is the star of the film, so it's probably called a "starfish".

Ha ha! In fact, that's a different sea species, which is the same shape as a star. Nemo is a clownfish.

Oh, that's right! Why is there a sponge next to the crab, Dad? Is it used to clean the fish tank?

Ha ha! No, that sponge is actually alive. Sponges are living organisms and they live in the sea, too, Dorothy.

Cool!

A

B

C

D ✓

4 Choose and circle.

- Mr Palmer is a very **real-life** / **successful** businessman. His company has grown fast.
- My dream is to travel to a **tropical** / **marine** island one day, such as Hawaii or Bali.
- Walt Disney is the most well-known **success** / **animator** of all time.
- The population of China is over one **size** / **billion**.
- I could understand from his **facial** / **rare** expression that Dylan was disappointed.
- Your ideas are great but you should make some changes in the **structure** / **ecosystem** of your essay.
- Put the pasta into an oven dish and **cover** / **breed** it with some cheese.

5 Read the sentence in bold. Then, find a word/phrase from the vocabulary to complete the second sentence.

- It is very unusual for our teacher to get angry.**
It is very **rare** for our teacher to get angry.
- The accident happened because of the fog.**
The accident happened **due to** the fog.
- The prices of some products have got higher this year.**
The prices of some products have **increased** this year.
- A lot of people have bought this writer's new book.**
This writer's new book has become a(n) **success**.
- These trousers are too small for me.**
These trousers aren't a big enough **size** for me.
- 40 men and 52 women work for this organisation.**
The staff of this organisation **consist(s) of** 40 men and 52 women.



Defining & non-defining relative clauses

(Προσδιοριστικές & μη προσδιοριστικές αναφορικές προτάσεις)

Θυμήσου ότι χρησιμοποιούμε τις **relative pronouns** (who, which, that, whose) και τα **relative adverbs** (where, when) για να εισάγουμε **relative clauses**. Οι **relative clauses** χωρίζονται σε **defining** (προσδιοριστικές) και **non-defining** (μη προσδιοριστικές).

Defining relative clauses

Οι **defining relative clauses** δίνουν **απαραίτητες πληροφορίες** για το νόημα της κύριας πρότασης. Χωρίς αυτές, η κύρια πρόταση δεν είναι κατανοητή.

This is the boy. (Which boy?)

*This is the boy **who sits next to me in class.***

Στις **defining relative clauses**:

- **δε βάζουμε κόμματα** για να τις διαχωρίσουμε από τις κύριες προτάσεις.

*Mr Sanders is the man **whose son was arrested last night.***

*The restaurant **where we had dinner** was really nice.*

- μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **that** στη θέση των **who** και **which**.

*This is the girl **who/that lives next door.***

*The car **which/that I bought last year** was very expensive.*

Non-defining relative clauses

Οι **non-defining relative clauses** δίνουν **επιπλέον πληροφορίες** για το νόημα της κύριας πρότασης, αλλά και χωρίς αυτές η κύρια πρόταση παραμένει κατανοητή.

This is Paul.

*This is Paul, **who sits next to me in class.***

Στις **non-defining relative clauses**:

- **βάζουμε κόμματα** για να τις διαχωρίσουμε από τις κύριες προτάσεις.

*Let me introduce you to Mrs Sims, **whose volunteer work has been incredible.***

*My village, **where I spend the summer,** is near the sea.*

- ΔΕΝ μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **that** στη θέση των **who** και **which**.

*I've chatted to my brother Ken, **who is coming to see us next week.***

NOT *I've chatted to my brother Ken, **that is coming to see us next week.***

*The blue whale, **which is a big sea animal,** weighs more than 130,000 kilos.*

NOT *The blue whale, **that is a big sea animal,** weighs more than 130,000 kilos.*

REMEMBER

Οι **relative pronouns who, which, that αντικαθιστούν** τα **υποκείμενα** και τα **αντικείμενα** των προτάσεων.

*This is the **girl**. **She** lives next door. → This is the **girl who/that** lives next door.*

*The **car** was very expensive. I bought **it** last year. → The **car which/that** I bought last year was very expensive.*



Οι **relative clauses** μπαίνουν πάντα **αμέσως μετά τη λέξη που προσδιορίζουν**.

*That's Mr Owens, **who built the new museum.***

*Mr Owens, **who built the new museum,** is an excellent civil engineer.*



1 Choose and circle. Then, write **D** (defining) or **ND** (non-defining).

- That's the man that / which abandoned the poor puppy outside the supermarket. D
- Our country, which / that is famous for its clean beaches, attracts thousands of tourists every year. ND
- These are the neighbours who / whose kids make a lot of noise. D
- That was the moment when / where Charles suddenly appeared in front of me. D
- This is my friend Kate, who / that organised this special event for her old classmates. ND
- This hotel, which / where we stayed last week, is very cosy. ND

2 Read the sentences and tick (✓) the correct relative pronouns. More than one answer may be possible.

- This is the chicken soup _____ Grandma cooked for us.
- Evelyn, _____ I admire very much, is a talented artist.
- Olivia's arts class, _____ we attended last Monday, was very interesting.
- My husband, _____ is a chef, is called Connor Evans.
- The waiter _____ served us was very polite.
- Did you hear about the criminal _____ escaped from prison?
- Here's the wallet _____ Janet found in the street.
- His diet, _____ mainly consists of vegetables and white meat, is very healthy.

who	which	that
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3 Rewrite with defining relative clauses using the relative pronouns or adverbs from the box.

who which whose
where when

- Here's the computer. It has got a virus.
Here's the computer which has got a virus.
- Switzerland is the country. Its flag is red with a white cross.
Switzerland is the country whose flag is red with a white cross.
- That's the tavern. We tasted traditional Greek dishes there.
That's the tavern where we tasted traditional Greek dishes.
- This is the tour guide. He talked to us about the historical site.
This is the tour guide who talked to us about the historical site.
- That was the time. Mary told us the good news then.
That was the time when Mary told us the good news.

4 Rewrite with non-defining relative clauses using the relative pronouns or adverbs from the boxes.

A. | ~~who~~ which whose where when

- Here is Helen. She is the best student in our school.
Here is Helen, who is the best student in our school.
 - I met the Wilsons. Their flat is in the centre of the town.
I met the Wilsons, whose flat is in the centre of the town.
 - My sister was born in 2014. I started school then.
My sister was born in 2014, when I started school.
 - Nick took up basketball. It is an exciting sport.
Nick took up basketball, which is an exciting sport.
 - Alvin finally went back to Berlin. He grew up there.
Alvin finally went back to Berlin, where he grew up.
- B. | who which whose where ~~when~~
- March is my favourite month. The flowers blossom then.
March, when the flowers blossom, is my favourite month.
 - Alex ate all the pizza. He was very hungry.
Alex, who was very hungry, ate all the pizza.
 - The school library is a quiet place. We often study there.
The school library, where we often study, is a quiet place.
 - The Carters are very proud. Their son got a place at university.
The Carters, whose son got a place at university, are very proud.
 - That dress is made of silk. I wore it at my concert.
That dress, which I wore at my concert, is made of silk.

Vocabulary

1 Choose and circle.

- Can you please **join** / **explain** how this machine works?
- The actor's performance was really **barefoot** / **impressive**.
- I've got lots of free time this year. I'll **take up** / **take off** volleyball.
- Your new trainers are very **similar** / **scary** to your old ones.
- The bus was very **crowded** / **rich** this morning, so I couldn't find a seat.
- Be quiet! Margaret is trying to **die** / **focus** on her project.
- Promise that you won't tell anyone about this. It's a **skill** / **secret**.
- Do you know that a llama **weighs** / **founds** about 150 kilos?
- Our grandfather is a farmer. He grows fruit and vegetables in his **fields** / **stones**.
- Timothy must think carefully before he **turns up** / **turns down** this offer.

2 Complete the sentences with the phrases from the box.

make it in common in fact change my mind are worth seeing

- If you go to Paris, you should definitely visit the Louvre and the Eiffel Tower. They **are worth seeing**!
- If you **make it** to the top of the hill, you'll enjoy the amazing view from up there.
- Is it usually sunny in your city? - No, it isn't. **In fact**, it rains heavily most of the year.
- They are very different but they have something **in common**. They both love sports!
- I've sometimes thought about moving abroad but, in the end, I always **change my mind**.

Grammar

1 Fill in with the Past Simple (✓-x-?).

- The Newtons **adopted** (adopt) a puppy last month.
- Clive **wore** (wear) his wellies because there was a lot of mud by the river.
- Did you book** (you / book) the concert tickets yesterday?
- We **bought** (buy) a webcam for our computer last week.
- I **carried** (carry) all the shopping bags into the house an hour ago.
- Mum **told** (tell) us exciting stories when we were kids.
- The scouts **didn't make** (not make) a fire in the forest because it was very windy.
- Did Aunt Doris bring** (Aunt Doris / bring) you a gift on your birthday?

2 Fill in with the Past Simple or the Past Continuous (✓).

- Sue was brushing her teeth when you **called** (call).
- My son came into the room while I **was chatting** (chat) on the phone.
- The children were using the laptop when you **sent** (send) me the email.
- When we **came back** (come back) home, everyone was sleeping.
- Dad was roasting the meat while Elina **was frying** (fry) the potatoes.
- As they **were driving** (drive) to Amsterdam, they lost their way.

3 Choose and circle.

- My brother and I used to **fight** / **fighting** all the time in the past.
- We aren't used to **go** / **going** away in the summer.
- Amanda will never get used to **walk** / **walking** to work.
- I am used to **live** / **living** in the village because I grew up in the countryside.
- My classmates **didn't used to** / **didn't use to** have lunch in the school canteen.
- I **used to** / **am getting used to** doing all the chores on my own.
- Are you used to** / **Did you use to** meeting your friends on Sundays?
- Has Benjamin got used to** / **Did Benjamin use to** acting in front of so many people?

Derivatives 3

Nouns (-ment & -ity) Adjectives (-ive & -ible)

A.		ADJECTIVES	NOUNS ending in -ity
VERBS	NOUNS ending in -ment	NATIONAL εθνικός	NATIONALITY εθνικότητα
entertain ψυχαγωγώ, διασκεδάζω	entertainment ψυχαγωγία, διασκέδαση	responsible υπεύθυνος	responsibility ευθύνη / υπευθυνότητα
arrange κανονίζω, σχεδιάζω	arrangement συμφωνία	able ικανός	ability ικανότητα / δυνατότητα
develop αναπτύσσω	development ανάπτυξη		

1 Fill in with the correct noun form (-ment or -ity) of the words given.

- After years of training, Lionel now has the ability (able) to play tennis well.
- The development (develop) of technology has changed people's lives a lot.
- What do you usually do for entertainment (entertain) in your town?
- It's Matilda's responsibility (responsible) to throw out the rubbish three times a week.
- Pamela and Benny had an arrangement (arrange): she cleaned the house and he cooked dinner.
- What's your nationality (national)? - I'm from Italy.

2 Choose and circle.

- What's the national / nationality anthem of Belgium?
- The weather's going to be great this weekend. Let's arrange / arrangement a picnic.
- These magicians entertain / entertainment kids with their magic tricks.
- The able / ability to talk makes humans different from animals.
- A healthy diet is very important for a child's develop / development.
- Who is responsible / responsibility for all this mess?

B.		NOUNS	ADJECTIVES ending in -ible
VERBS	ADJECTIVES ending in -ive	HORROR φόβος, τρόμος	HORRIBLE φρικτός, απαίσιος
sense (δι)αισθάνομαι	sensitive ευαίσθητος	terror τρόμος	terrible τρομερός, απαίσιος
create δημιουργώ	creative δημιουργικός	access πρόσβαση	accessible προσβάσιμος
impress εντυπωσιάζω	impressive εντυπωσιακός		

3 Fill in with the correct adjective form (-ive or -ible) of the words given.

- We will never do that extreme sport again. It was a terrible (terror) experience.
- Joyce cries a lot. She is very sensitive (sense).
- That village up in the mountains isn't easily accessible (access), especially in winter.
- Calvin's performance in the school play was really impressive (impress).
- Cooking and drawing are my favourite hobbies. I find them very creative (create).
- There was a horrible (horror) smell outside the local factory yesterday.

4 Choose and circle.

- Dorothy is a create / creative person. She can make great decorations with colourful beads.
- You could see the terror / terrible in Nigel's eyes when he saw the big wild dog behind him.
- Melvin didn't say anything but I could sense / sensitive that he was really angry with me.
- The beauty of nature in our country will certainly impress / impressive you.
- We tried plenty of dishes at the new restaurant but most of them were horror / horrible.
- All students have access / accessible to the university library.