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# TEACHER'S YEARLY LESSON PLAN

- 1 Remember Lesson 1** (AB)  
**2 Remember Lesson 2** (AB)  
**3 Remember Lesson 3** (AB)  
**4 Remember Lesson 4** (AB)  
**5 Lesson 1** Introductions (CB) - Non-continuous verbs (AB)  
**6 Lesson 2** On cloud nine! - be going to / Future Simple (AB)  
**7 Lesson 3** Dance, music, drama and sports (CB)  
 Fut. Simp. vs. be going to/Pres. Simp. & Cont (for Future) (AB)  
**8 Lesson 4** The Iron ... Dad! (CB) Future Continuous (AB)  
**9 Lesson 5** The amazing world of superheroes (CB)  
 can - be able to / must - have to (AB)  
**10 Lesson 6** Are you a Super Kid? (CB)  
 was / were - could / was / were able to (AB)  
**11 Fun break 1** (CB) - **Writing project 1a** (AB)  
**12 Writing project 1b** (AB)  
 Revision 1: Fill in & revise, Vocabulary exercises (AB)  
**13 Revision 1:** Grammar exercises (AB)  
**14 TEST 1**
- 15 Lesson 7** Exciting, boring, stressful or frightening? (CB)  
 Past Simple: regular & irregular verbs (AB)  
**16 Lesson 8** Kate's first history lesson (CB)  
 used to / had to - didn't have to (AB)  
**17 Lesson 9** Costumes, bonfires and fireworks! (CB)  
 Past Continuous - Past Continuous vs. Past Simple (AB)  
**18 Lesson 10** Betty's diary (CB)  
 Adjectives & Adverbs: comparative & superlative (AB)  
**19 Lesson 11** Maths practice online! (CB)  
 Present Perfect Simple: regular & irregular verbs (AB)  
**20 Lesson 12** Broadway, here I come! (CB)  
 Present Perfect Simple vs. Past Simple (AB)  
**21 Fun break 2** (CB) - **Writing project 2a** (AB)  
**22 Writing project 2b - Revision 2:** Fill in & revise,  
 Vocabulary exercises (AB)  
**23 Revision 2:** Grammar exercises (AB)  
**24 TEST 2**
- 25 Lesson 13** From the big screen to the stage (CB)  
 Present Perfect Continuous (AB)  
**26 Lesson 14** Chatting over the Atlantic (CB)  
 may - might - should - ought to (AB)  
**27 Lesson 15** The New York City scrapbook (CB)  
 Past Perfect Simple (AB)  
**28 Lesson 16** Fact, fiction or hoax? (CB)  
 Past Perfect Continuous (AB)  
**29 Lesson 17** Saving wildlife (CB)  
 Zero, 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Conditionals (AB)  
**30 Lesson 18** No more ice! (CB)  
 3<sup>rd</sup> Conditional (AB)  
**31 Fun break 3** (CB) - **Writing project 3a** (AB)  
**32 Writing project 3b - Revision 3:** Fill in & revise,  
 Vocabulary exercises (AB)  
**33 Revision 3:** Grammar exercises (AB)  
**34 TEST 3**
- 35 Lesson 19** A children's paradise (CB)  
 Future Perfect Simple (AB)  
**36 Lesson 20** Under the weather (CB)  
 I wish - if only (AB)  
**37 Lesson 21** Are you spoiled? (CB)  
 too & (not) enough (AB)  
**38 Lesson 22** Tim's geography quiz (CB)  
 Passive Voice (1): Present & Past Simple (AB)  
**39 Lesson 23** Project Antarctica (CB)  
 Passive Voice (2): all tenses (AB)  
**40 Lesson 24** A virtual trip to the South Pole (CB)  
 Passive Voice (3): the passive infinitive (AB)  
**41 Fun break 4** (CB) - **Writing project 4a** (AB)  
**42 Writing project 4b - Revision 4:** Fill in & revise,  
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- 45 Lesson 25** What's got into you? (CB)  
 Question Tags (AB)  
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 Relative Pronouns (AB)  
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 Relative Clauses: defining vs. non-defining (AB)  
**48 Lesson 28** Surprise! (CB)  
 Full vs. bare infinitive (AB)  
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 The gerund (AB)  
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 be / get used to (AB)  
**51 Fun break 5** (CB) - **Writing project 5a** (AB)  
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**53 Revision 5:** Grammar exercises (AB)  
**54 TEST 5**
- 55 Lesson 31** Are you a party animal? (CB)  
 Reflexive / emphatic pronouns (AB)  
**56 Lesson 32** Bang bang! You're deaf! (CB)  
 Causative Form (AB)  
**57 Lesson 33** You can't have done that! (CB)  
 Modal Perfect Forms (AB)  
**58 Lesson 34** He's got talent! (CB)  
 Indirect Speech (1): statements (AB)  
**59 Lesson 35** Dear diary ... (CB)  
 Indirect Speech (2): questions (AB)  
**60 Lesson 36** An unforgettable day (CB)  
 Indirect Speech (3): commands (AB)  
**61 Fun break 6** (CB) - **Writing project 6a** (AB)  
**62 Writing project 6b - Revision 6:** Fill in & revise,  
 Vocabulary exercises (AB)  
**63 Revision 6:** Grammar exercises (AB)  
**64 TEST 6**

\* CB = Coursebook AB = Activity Book

- Countable & Uncountable Nouns
- How many / much ...?
- many - much - some - any - a lot of - plenty of

# Remember 1

## Countable Plural Nouns: Regular & Irregular

### Μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά με ομαλό πληθυντικό

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

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

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

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

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

### Μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά με ανώμαλο πληθυντικό

Υπάρχουν και κάποια ουσιαστικά που έχουν ανώμαλο πληθυντικό.

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

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

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

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

Πριν από μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά πληθυντικού αριθμού:

- Βάζουμε **How many ...?** (για να ρωτήσουμε Πόσα ...)  
How many people are there in London?
- Βάζουμε **a lot of, plenty of & some** (στην κατάφαση)  
We've got a lot of / plenty of / some geese in our garden.
- Βάζουμε **many & any** (στην ερώτηση και την άρνηση)  
Are there many / any boys in your class?  
She hasn't got many / any friends at school.

### 2. Fill in with: many - any - a lot of - some

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

### 3. Choose and circle.

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

### 4. Rewrite in the plural using: some - any

1. There isn't a church in that city.  
There aren't any churches in those cities.
2. Has your neighbour got a goose in her yard?  
Have your neighbours got any geese in their yards?
3. There is a wild sheep and a small deer over there.  
There are some wild sheep and some small deer over there.
4. There is a man and a child in that photo.  
There are some men and some children in those photos.

# Remember 4

- Subject & Object Pronouns
- Possessive Adjectives & Pronouns
- Possessive Case - Prepositions of Place

## Subject & Object Pronouns

### Προσωπικές Αντωνυμίες

- Τα **subject pronouns** είναι οι προσωπικές αντωνυμίες που βάζουμε ΠΡΙΝ από τα ρήματα. Οι αντωνυμίες αυτές είναι τα **υποκείμενα** των ρημάτων. Δείχνουν **ποιος κάνει** αυτό που λέει το ρήμα.

I hate geography. / **You** are my best friend. / **He** is worried.

**She** likes zoology. / **It** is cold. / **We** have got a dog. / **They** live in the UK.

- Για κάθε **subject pronoun**, υπάρχει αντίστοιχο **object pronoun**. Τα **object pronouns** είναι προσωπικές αντωνυμίες που βάζουμε **META** τα ρήματα ως **αντικείμενά** τους. Δείχνουν **σε ποιον** (ή **σε τι**) πηγαίνει η ενέργεια του ρήματος.

- Can you help **me**? - Of course I can help **you**.

Give **him** your book. / You can call **her** Chris or Christine.

Where's my book? I can't find **it**. / We're here. Can't you see **us**? / We can call **them** English or British.

- Τα **object pronouns** μπαίνουν επίσης μετά από **προθέσεις**. Can you study **with me**? / Some **of them** are English. Can you cook **for us**? / I've got a present **for her**. / Don't worry **about us**.

### Subject Pronouns

I	(εγώ)
you	(εσύ)
he	(αυτός)
she	(αυτή)
it	(αυτό)
we	(εμείς)
you	(εσείς)
they	(αυτοί, -ές, -ά)

### 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)

### 1. Choose and circle.

1. Sandra is online. Let's send **it** / **her** a short e-mail.
2. You and Jean are my best friends and I trust **you** / **us**.
3. That rubber is ours. Give it back to **them** / **us**, please.
4. What a cute little cat! Can I touch **it** / **them**?
5. Those ducks look very hungry. Let's feed **him** / **them**.
6. Our teacher talks too quickly. We don't understand **her** / **us**.
7. Jim hasn't got any money. Let's give **it** / **him** some.

### 2. Fill in with:

**me you him her it us them (2)**

1. Where is **Sophie**? Mum is worried about **her**.
2. Dad! Our **bikes** are broken. Can you fix **them**, please?
3. I don't hate **apple juice**! I just don't like **it**.
4. Do **you and Ron** have problems? I can help **you**.
5. I'm so thirsty! Can you give **me** some water, please?
6. **Rick and Pat** are my friends and I love **them**.
7. It's **Sam's** birthday today. Let's buy **him** a present.
8. **Your mum and I** are going to bed now. Don't wake **us** up!

### 3. Choose and fill in.

1. **We** can't come to the party tonight. (We / Us)
2. Give **me** back my book, please! (I / me)
3. **They** are flying to Paris tomorrow. (They / Them)
4. Does **she** often chat online? (she / her)
5. He often tells **us** funny stories. (we / us)
6. Ted isn't English. **He** is from Ireland. (He / Him)
7. Does anyone here like **them**? (they / them)
8. There is Betty. Let's talk to **her**. (she / her)

### 4. Rewrite the sentences.

1. This **flower shop** belongs to Mr Watson.  
**It belongs to him.**
2. My **sister and I** often go out with our **classmates**.  
**We often go out with them.**
3. My **uncle** sometimes visits **me and my family**.  
**He sometimes visits us.**
4. **Miss Kent** doesn't like the **cake**.  
**She doesn't like it.**
5. **Your parents** are talking to **Mrs Black**.  
**They are talking to her.**
6. That **dog** is eating our **hamburgers**!  
**It is eating them!**

# Possessive Adjectives & Possessive Pronouns

## Possessive Adjectives

my (μου)  
your (σου)  
his (του)  
her (της)  
its (του)  
our (μας)  
your (σας)  
their (τους)

## Possessive Pronouns

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

## Κτητικά Επίθετα

- Θυμήσου ότι μπαίνουν πριν τα ουσιαστικά. Δε 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 **δε** βάζουμε **a, an** ή **the** όταν τα χρησιμοποιούμε πριν τα ουσιαστικά. Λέμε **my name** (το όνομά μου) και όχι ~~the my name~~.
- Κάθε **κτητικό επίθετο** μας δείχνει σε ποιον ανήκει κάτι.

## Κτητικές Αντωνυμίες

- Σε κάθε **κτητικό επίθετο**, αντιστοιχεί μία **κτητική αντωνυμία**. Η καθμία από αυτές τις αντωνυμίες, όπως το **λέει** και η **λέξη**, χρησιμοποιείται αντί του «ονόματος», δηλαδή **στη θέση του ουσιαστικού** που ανήκει σε κάποιον.
- Οι **κτητικές αντωνυμίες** χρησιμοποιούνται λοιπόν, για να **μην** επαναλάβουμε ένα **ουσιαστικό** που αναφέρθηκε προηγουμένως και που ανήκει σε κάποιον.  
- Is this your car? - Yes, it's **mine**. (Ναι, είναι δικό μου - το mine εδώ αντικαθιστά το my car).
- Έτσι λοιπόν, οι **κτητικές αντωνυμίες δεν ακολουθούνται ποτέ** από ουσιαστικό, διότι το ουσιαστικό (**noun**) **εννοείται**.

\* ΔΕΝ αντιστοιχεί κτητική αντωνυμία στο κτητικό επίθετο **its**.

## 5. Fill in with:

my his her its  
our your their

1. You and Kim have got cars. **Your** cars are fast.
2. Where is **that** girl from? What's **her** name?
3. Here comes **Mr Brown** with **his** big fat dog!
4. **Those guys** are not funny. **Their** jokes are silly!
5. **Las Vegas city** is famous for **its** casinos.
6. **We** haven't got enough money to fix **our** car.
7. I live in Australia. **My** house is near Sydney.

## 6. Fill in with:

mine yours his  
hers (2) ours theirs

1. - Do these books belong to Lia? - Yes, they're **hers**.
2. - Whose is that bike? Your son's? - Yes, it's **his**.
3. This isn't my jacket. **Mine** is the new brown one.
4. - Do you like our new shop? - Oh! Is it really **yours**?
5. - Lisa's got a car! - It's not **hers**, silly! It's her dad's!
6. - Are these toys yours, kids? - No, they're not **ours**.
7. Look at all the cats they've got! Are they all **theirs**?

## 7. Choose and circle.

1. - Is this Samantha's room?  
- No, it isn't **her** / **hers**.
2. - The Scotts are driving a Porschel!  
- Yes, but it isn't **their** / **theirs**.
3. - Are these kids yours?  
- Of course they're **my** / **mine** kids.
4. - Is this my cup of tea?  
- No, it isn't **your** / **yours**.
5. - You've got fantastic furniture!  
- Yes, but it's not **our** / **ours**.
6. - Is this your laptop?  
- No, **my** / **mine** is over there.
7. - Does this diary belong to Liz?  
- Yes, it's **her** / **hers** diary.

## 8. Choose and circle.

- A:** Is this mobile phone <sup>1</sup> .....?  
**a.** your **b.** yours **c.** you
- B:** No, it isn't <sup>2</sup> .....  
**a.** me **b.** my **c.** mine
- It's <sup>3</sup> ..... little sister's.  
**a.** I **b.** me **c.** my
- And that's <sup>4</sup> ..... laptop.  
**a.** her **b.** hers **c.** she
- A:** How old is <sup>5</sup> ..... sister?  
**a.** you **b.** your **c.** hers
- B:** <sup>6</sup> ..... is 8 years old!  
**a.** She **b.** Her **c.** Hers
- C:** Hey! Look at <sup>7</sup> .....! They are  
driving a car that looks like <sup>8</sup> .....!  
**a.** they **b.** theirs **c.** them
- D:** But, that car isn't <sup>9</sup> .....!  
It's <sup>10</sup> ..... car! Help!  
**a.** ours **b.** our **c.** us
- E:** That's <sup>11</sup> ..... boyfriend.  
<sup>12</sup> ..... is from Africa.  
**a.** mine **b.** my **c.** me
- F:** Oh! What's <sup>13</sup> ..... name?  
**a.** Him **b.** He **c.** His
- E:** Sayd, and <sup>14</sup> ..... means "happy".  
**a.** his **b.** me **c.** hers
- a.** her **b.** its **c.** it

Read and learn.

### Grammar Theory

#### Can - Must

Τα can και must έχουν τα εξής κοινά χαρακτηριστικά:

- ακολουθούνται από άηθο ρήμα χωρίς **to**.  
I **can play** the piano. / You **must help** me with the housework.
- στην άρνηση γίνονται αντίστοιχα **can't** (ή cannot) και **mustn't** (ή must not).  
Tim **can't ride** a horse. / We **mustn't make** any noise.
- στην ερώτηση μπαίνουν πριν το υποκείμενο.  
**Can** Iron Man **fly**? / Why **must** we **work** so hard?
- είναι ελλειπτικά, δηλαδή δεν έχουν όλους τους χρόνους.

#### be able to - have to

- Για να σχηματίζονται το **can** και το **must** σε όλους τους χρόνους:  
- **can > be able to**  
I **will be able to** come with you. / **Will** you **be able to** help him? / Jim **wasn't able to** come last night.  
- **must > have to**  
I **will have to** leave early. / They **won't have to** buy a new car. / **Did** Mary **have to** work yesterday?

#### Must - have to - Διαφορές στο νόημα

Όταν μιλάμε για το παρόν μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **must** ή **have / has to** στην κατάφαση και την ερώτηση με πολύ μικρή διαφορά στο νόημα.

I **must / have to** get up early.

**Must / Do** I **have to** get up early?

Ωστόσο, το **mustn't** και το **don't / doesn't have to** στην άρνηση έχουν σημαντική διαφορά στο νόημα.

He **mustn't** make any noise. The baby is sleeping.

You **mustn't** talk to each other during the test.

**mustn't** = δεν πρέπει, δεν είναι σωστό, απαγορεύεται

You **don't have to** wake up early tomorrow. It's Sunday.

Mum **doesn't have to** go to work today. It's Saturday.

**don't / doesn't have to** = δεν είναι ανάγκη, δε χρειάζεται

Προσοχή: το **have to** στην ερώτηση χρησιμοποιεί τα βοηθητικά **do / does** όπως τα κανονικά ρήματα σε **Present Simple**.

**Do** you **have to** work this evening?

**Does** your father **have to** travel a lot?

Read and learn.

## Grammar Theory

### Was / Were

Ο Past Simple του ρήματος **be** είναι:

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I <b>was</b>	<b>Was</b> I?	I <b>was not / wasn't</b>
you <b>were</b>	<b>Were</b> you?	you <b>were not / weren't</b>
he <b>was</b>	<b>Was</b> he?	he <b>was not / wasn't</b>
she <b>was</b>	<b>Was</b> she?	she <b>was not / wasn't</b>
it <b>was</b>	<b>Was</b> it?	it <b>was not / wasn't</b>
we <b>were</b>	<b>Were</b> we?	we <b>were not / weren't</b>
you <b>were</b>	<b>Were</b> you?	you <b>were not / weren't</b>
they <b>were</b>	<b>Were</b> they?	they <b>were not / weren't</b>

### Short Answers

Σχηματίζουμε τις σύντομες απαντήσεις του ρήματος **be** στον **Past Simple** με Yes / No, την αντίστοιχη προσωπική αντωνυμία και **was(n't) / were(n't)**.

- Were you at the cinema?
- Yes, I **was**. / - No, I **wasn't**.
- Yes, we **were**. / - No, we **weren't**.

### Could - Was / Were able to

Όταν μιλάμε για το παρελθόν, στη θέση του **can** (μπορώ), χρησιμοποιούμε είτε το **could + verb** (μπορούσα να + ρήμα) σε όλα τα πρόσωπα, είτε τα **was / were able to + verb** (μπορούσα ή μπόρεσα / κατάφερα να + ρήμα) ανάλογα με το πρόσωπο.

#### Use of could

- Εκφράζει γενικά ικανότητα στο παρελθόν:  
I **could**(n't) read when I was four years old.  
= (Δεν) Μπορούσα να διαβάσω όταν ήμουν 4 ετών.
- Εκφράζει και πιθανότητα στο παρόν ή μέλλον:  
You **could** do better than that.  
= Θα μπορούσες να τα πας καλύτερα.
- Χρησιμοποιείται για να ζητήσουμε ευγενικά κάτι:  
**Could** you help me?  
= Θα μπορούσες να με βοηθήσεις;

#### Use of was / were able to

Εκφράζει ικανότητα στο παρελθόν:

- είτε γενικά (μπορούσα)  
**Were** you **able to / Could you** swim at the age of five?  
= Μπορούσες να κολυμπήσεις στην ηλικία των πέντε;
- είτε μια συγκεκριμένη στιγμή (μπόρεσα / κατάφερα)  
**Were** you **able to** pass the test?  
= Κατάφερες να περάσεις το τεστ; (Δε λήμε *εσύ* you ...)  
The test was easy, so he **was able to** pass it.  
= Το τεστ ήταν εύκολο, έτσι μπόρεσε / κατάφερε να το περάσει. (Δε λήμε *αυτός* he *εσύ* pass it.)

#### Προσοχή στην άρνηση:

He **wasn't able to** pass it. = He **couldn't** pass it.

Και τα δύο σημαίνουν δεν κατάφερε και είναι σωστά.

**Προσοχή:** ο τύπος **be able to** + ρήμα χρησιμοποιείται και στο ΠΑΡΟΝ (**am / is / are able to**) στη θέση του **can**, εκφράζοντας ικανότητα.



## 1. Fill in with could or was / were able to + verb. Both may be possible.

1. pass 2. ride 3. not start 4. make 5. not speak 6. find 7. do 8. make 9. not go 10. tell

- I was able to pass my exams last month.
- Ted could / was able to ride a horse at the age of six.
- We couldn't / weren't able to start our car yesterday.
- Could you make the beds, please?
- Liz couldn't / wasn't able to speak French well last year.
- Was Ben able to find his friends yesterday?
- I'm sure Fay could do the ironing for you. She's got plenty of free time.
- The kids were able to make a kite this morning.
- She couldn't / wasn't able to go to work. She wasn't well.
- Could someone tell me what this is?

## 2. Choose and circle.

- |   |                       |                       |                            |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Mary ..... pass a difficult school test yesterday. | a. could              | b. is able to         | <b>c. was able to</b>      |
| 2. .... tell me what the time is, please?             | a. Were you           | <b>b. Could you</b>   | c. Were you able to        |
| 3. .... your parents at work all day yesterday?       | a. Couldn't           | <b>b. Weren't</b>     | c. Wasn't                  |
| 4. You ..... do this alone. I'm not helping you!      | a. were               | b. were able to       | <b>c. are able to</b>      |
| 5. .... open the window? It's so hot in here.         | <b>a. Can you</b>     | b. Were you           | c. Were you able to        |
| 6. Beth did her best and ..... get a high score.      | a. can                | <b>b. was able to</b> | c. could                   |
| 7. Jane ..... swim very well when she was five.       | <b>a. couldn't</b>    | b. isn't able to      | c. wasn't                  |
| 8. How many people ..... at the meeting?              | a. could              | <b>b. were</b>        | c. were able to            |
| 9. Sam was lost but he ..... find his way back home.  | <b>a. was able to</b> | b. could              | c. was                     |
| 10. .... wake up early the day after the party?       | a. Were you           | b. Could you          | <b>c. Were you able to</b> |
| 11. Mr and Mrs Brown ..... here yesterday.            | a. couldn't           | b. weren't able to    | <b>c. weren't</b>          |
| 12. .... help me? I can't find my classroom.          | a. Were you           | <b>b. Could you</b>   | c. Were you able to        |

## 3. Ask questions with could (where possible) or was / were able to + verb. Then give Yes (✓) or No (✗) answers.

- |                   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 1. They - win     | - <u>Were they able to win</u> the competition last week?     | - (✓) <u>Yes, they were.</u>            |
| 2. Dad - speak    | - <u>Could dad speak</u> French when he was ten?              | - (✗) <u>No, he couldn't.</u>           |
| 3. Mum - play     | - <u>Could mum play</u> the piano at the age of six?          | - (✓) <u>Yes, she could.</u>            |
| 4. Tim - solve    | - <u>Was Tim able to solve</u> yesterday's maths problem?     | - (✗) <u>No, he wasn't.</u>             |
| 5. Olivia - cook  | - <u>Could Olivia cook</u> when she was little?               | - (✗) <u>No, she couldn't.</u>          |
| 6. You - help     | - <u>Could you help</u> me do the washing up, Sam?            | - (✓) <u>Yes, I could.</u>              |
| 7. Isabel - swim  | - <u>Could Isabel swim</u> when she was six?                  | - (✗) <u>No, she couldn't.</u>          |
| 8. You - find out | - <u>Were you able to find out</u> the answers for your exam? | - (✗) <u>No, I wasn't / we weren't.</u> |
| 9. Dan - finish   | - <u>Was Dan able to finish</u> all his work this morning?    | - (✓) <u>Yes, he was.</u>               |
| 10. Phil - drive  | - <u>Could Phil drive</u> a car at the age of 16?             | - (✓) <u>Yes, he could.</u>             |
| 11. Jean - find   | - <u>Was Jean able to find</u> her keys yesterday?            | - (✗) <u>No, she wasn't.</u>            |

## 4. Answer these questions about yourself.

- What games could you play when you were six? Students' own answers.
- Where were you able to go last weekend? .....
- What couldn't you do at the age of three? .....
- What weren't you able to do on Tuesday evening? .....

### 1. Read Rosie's e-mail to Grace and fill in the missing words or phrases.

**This way - For example - this year - Unfortunately - Also - because - Personally**

Inbox - Windows Mail

File Edit View Tools Message Help

**From:** Rosie      **Subject:** Hi!      **To:** Grace

Hi Grace!

How's school? I hope you are not too sad the summer holidays are over.

<sup>1</sup> Personally, I'm very happy because we're going to have some interesting subjects again this year, like geography and French: they're my favourite. <sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, there are also some difficult ones, like maths and history, but I'll try hard and I hope I will do well in those too.

Also, there are plenty of exciting extracurricular activities in our school. <sup>3</sup> For example, there is a basketball club and I'm going to join it. <sup>4</sup> This way, I'll be able to play my favourite sport, exercise and make new friends.

My friends Joshua and Megan are going to join the school drama club. They're going to take part in theatrical performances and I'm sure it will be fun. I think I will go with them <sup>5</sup> because then I'll be able to sing and dance and have a good time.

My brother Ted is going to take up taekwondo <sup>6</sup> this year. It's his favourite sport and he can't wait to go to his first lesson.

<sup>7</sup> Also, our school organises tournaments regularly and he will probably participate in those too.

What about you and your friends? What will you be doing this year?

Write soon! Lots of love, Rosie



### 2. Answer the questions.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. What are Rosie's favourite subjects?<br><u>Geography and French. (or: Rosie's favourite subjects are ...)</u>     | 4. What will she be able to do at these clubs?<br><u>She'll be able to play her favourite sport, exercise and make new friends and she'll be able to sing and dance and have a good time.</u> |
| 2. What subjects does Rosie find difficult?<br><u>Maths and history. (or: She finds maths and history difficult)</u> | 5. What is Rosie's brother going to do this year?<br><u>He's going to take up taekwondo.</u>  |
| 3. Which clubs is Rosie going to join?<br><u>She's going to join the basketball club and the school drama club.</u>  | 6. What will he also do?<br><u>He will probably participate in tournaments.</u>   |

### 3. Match the sentences.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. There are some interesting subjects this year. <u>b</u>    | a. She hopes she will be able to take part in a tournament.   |
| 2. We're going to have some difficult subjects too. <u>e</u>  | b. For example, we're going to have history again. I love it! |
| 3. I'm going to take up modern dance this year. <u>d</u>      | c. So, he will probably play in matches with other schools.   |
| 4. My friend Tom is going to join the football club. <u>c</u> | d. This way, I'll be able to perform in dancing events.       |
| 5. My sister is going to take up tennis this year. <u>a</u>   | e. Maths is hard and I'm afraid I won't do well in it.        |

### 4. What about you? Fill in: *Students' own answers.*

I'm going to have some interesting subjects this year, like <sup>1</sup>.....

..... Unfortunately, there are some difficult ones too, like <sup>2</sup>.....

This year, I'm going to <sup>3</sup>.....

This way, I'll be able to <sup>4</sup>.....

### 5. Writing task

Write an e-mail like Rosie's in your notebook about the **school subjects** and **extracurricular activities** you and your friends (or relatives) **are going to** have this year. Then copy it in your Writer's portfolio.

#### Extra Vocabulary

is / are over = τελείωσε / τελείωσαν  
personally = προσωπικά

(un)fortunately = δυστυχώς / ευτυχώς  
exercise (v./n.) = ασκούμε / άσκηση

## 1. Read Amy's text from the superhero fan club site and fill in with:

**comfortable - trustworthy - real person - helpless - hard - rich - bored - patient**



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

B. I love and admire Emily for plenty of reasons. She's very <sup>3</sup> trustworthy and I can tell her all my secrets. She's also quite understanding and always listens to me and then helps me get over my problems. And whenever I can't do my homework, she's very <sup>4</sup> patient and explains everything slowly and quietly. So, thanks to her, I am doing well at school and I never feel alone and <sup>5</sup> helpless.

C. Emily is also popular with other people around her. She is a nurse in a hospital and cares for sick children. She always makes sure they feel <sup>6</sup> comfortable and don't get <sup>7</sup> bored. For example, when she has time, she tells them stories and plays games with them. That's why they all love and admire her so much.

D. When I grow up, I hope I will be just like her. I am definitely going to work <sup>8</sup> hard to help and protect other people like she does, no matter what!

## 2. Match the titles to the paragraphs.

- |                                       |                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. My superhero with other people.    | <input type="checkbox"/> C |
| 2. Why he / she is a superhero to me. | <input type="checkbox"/> B |
| 3. Who my favourite superhero is.     | <input type="checkbox"/> A |
| 4. My hopes for the future.           | <input type="checkbox"/> D |

## 3. Answer the questions.

- Who is Amy's favourite superhero?  
Amy's superhero is / It's her big sister, Emily.
- How does Amy feel about her superhero?  
She loves and admires her.
- What is Amy's superhero like?  
She's trustworthy, understanding and patient.
- Why do children love Amy's superhero?  
Because she makes sure they feel comfortable and don't get bored. (OR: because she tells them stories and plays games with them).
- What does Amy want to do in the future?  
She wants to work hard to help and protect other people.

## 4. Fill in with synonym phrases from Amy's text.

- She's not a fictional character.  
She's a real person.
- There are a lot of reasons why I love and admire her.  
I love and admire her for plenty of reasons.
- Other people also like her very much.  
She is also popular with other people.
- When I'm older, I want to follow her example.  
When I grow up, I hope I will be just like her.

## 5. What about you?

- Who is your superhero and what is he / she like?  
Students' own answers.
- What does your superhero do for you or other people?  
.....

## 6. Writing task

Write a **text** like Amy's in your notebook about your **favourite superhero**. It can be about a **fictional** or a **real person** that you admire. Then copy it in your **Writer's portfolio**.

**Extra Vocabulary** trustworthy = έμπιστος understanding = που δείχνει κατανόηση get over = ξεπερνά  
helpless = αβοήθητος hope (n.) = ελπίδα fictional = φανταστικός care for = φροντίζω

### Fill in and revise.

#### WORDS

accomplish = *πραγματοποιώ, καταφέρνω*  
 activity = *δραστηριότητα*  
 admire = *θαυμάζω*  
 adore = *λατρεύω*  
 adventure = *περιπέτεια*  
 aircraft = *αεροσκάφος*  
 amazed (at) = *έκπληκτος (με)*  
 amount = *ποσότητα, ποσό*  
 anywhere = *πουθενά*  
 argue (about) = *καβγαδίζω (για)*  
 armour = *πανοπλία*  
 attend = *παρακολουθώ*  
 available = *διαθέσιμος*  
 average = *μέσος, φυσιολογικός*  
 be interested (in) = *ενδιαφέρομαι (για)*  
 beat sb (v.) = *χτυπώ / νικώ κτ*  
 besides = *εξάλλου*  
 bet (v./n.) = *στοιχηματίζω / στοίχημα*  
 chest = *στήθος, θώρακας*  
 choir = *χορωδία*  
 classmate = *συμμαθητής/-ήτρια*  
 comfort = *άνεση*  
 comic book = *κόμικ*  
 congratulations = *συγχαρητήρια*  
 crew = *πλήρωμα*  
 definitely = *οπωσδήποτε*  
 device = *συσσκευή, μηχανήμα*  
 disappointed = *απογοητευμένος*  
 disturb = *ενοχλώ*  
 drag = *σέρνω, τραβώ*  
 entertainment = *διασκέδαση*  
 equipment = *εξοπλισμός*  
 event = *εκδήλωση / γεγονός*  
 evil (adj.) = *κακός, μοχθηρός*  
 exhausted = *εξαντλημένος*  
 extracurricular = *εξωσχολικός*  
 fail = *αποτυγχάνω*  
 fascinating = *συναρπαστικός*  
 fight (n./v.) = *καβγάς, μάχη / μαλώνω*  
 foreign = *ξένος*  
 guys = *παιδιά (φιλ. προσφών.)*  
 headphones = *ακουστικά*  
 high school = *Γυμνάσιο και Λύκειο*  
 high-tech = *υψηλής τεχνολογίας*  
 identity = *ταυτότητα*  
 industry = *βιομηχανία*  
 innocent = *αθώος*

insist = *επιμένω*  
 intelligence = *ευφυΐα, εξυπνάδα*  
 international = *διεθνής*  
 introduction = *εισαγωγή*  
 iron (n./adj.) = *σίδηρο / σιδερένιος*  
 joke (n./v.) = *αστείο / αστεϊεύομαι*  
 keep up = *συνεχίζω, διατηρώ (στο ίδιο επίπεδο)*  
 laundry = *πλύσιμο ρούχων, μπουγάδα*  
 let = *αφήνω*  
 like = *όπως (για παράδειγμα) / σαν*  
 look (v./n.) = *φαίνομαι / βλέμμα, ύφος*  
 lyrics = *στίχοι τραγουδιού*  
 mankind = *ανθρωπότητα*  
 metal (n./adj.) = *μέταλλο / μεταλλικός*  
 mind (n.) = *μυαλό, νους*  
 mobile phone = *κινητό τηλέφωνο*  
 move (v./n.) = *μετακομίζω, (μετα)κινούμαι / κίνηση*  
 movie = *ταινία*  
 nearly = *σχεδόν*  
 necessary = *απαραίτητος*  
 never mind = *δεν πειράζει*  
 normal = *φυσιολογικός*  
 opinion = *γνώμη, άποψη*  
 or else = *αλλιώς, διαφορετικά*  
 order = *σειρά, τάξη / διαταγή*  
 participate in = *συμμετέχω σε*  
 passenger = *επιβάτης*  
 patient (n.) = *ασθενής*  
 performance = *επίδοση / παράσταση*  
 photographer = *φωτογράφος*  
 pillow = *μαξιλάρι*  
 pleasant / -ly = *ευχάριστος / ευχάριστα*  
 poor = *φτωχός*  
 popular (with) = *δημοφιλής (σε)*  
 powerful = *ισχυρός, δυνατός*  
 primary school = *δημοτικό σχολείο*  
 probable / -bly = *πιθανός / πιθανόν*  
 profile = *προφίλ*  
 provide = *παρέχω, προμηθεύω*  
 questionnaire = *ερωτηματολόγιο*  
 refreshment = *αναψυκτικό*

regret (v.) = *μετανιώνω*  
 regular / -ly = *τακτικός / τακτικά*  
 rest = *υπόλοιπος*  
 science fiction = *επιστημονική φαντασία*  
 score = *σκορ, βαθμολογία*  
 secondary school = *Γυμνάσιο και Λύκειο*  
 select = *επιλέγω*  
 selection = *επιλογή*  
 service = *εξυπηρέτηση / υπηρεσία*  
 special effects = *ειδικά εφέ*  
 squash = *σκουός*  
 still = *ακόμα*  
 strength = *δύναμη*  
 suit (n.) = *στολή / κοστούμι*  
 take part in = *συμμετέχω σε*  
 take up = *αρχίζω (για χόμπι)*  
 theatrical play = *θεατρικό έργο*  
 throughout = *καθόλη τη διάρκεια*  
 tournament = *τουρνουά*  
 towel = *πετσέτα*  
 trouble = *πρόβλημα, μπελάς*  
 unique = *μοναδικός*  
 (the) United States = *Ηνωμένες Πολιτείες (Αμερικής)*  
 waste (n./v.) = *σπατάλη, χάσιμο / σπαταλώ*  
 weakness = *αδυναμία*  
 web = *ιστός*  
 whenever = *οποτεδήποτε*  
 whole = *ολόκληρος*  
 wonder (v./n.) = *αναρωτιέμαι / θαύμα*  
 αερογραμμή = *airline*  
 μόνος = *alone*  
 επειδή = *because*  
 κουβέρτα = *blanket*  
 και οι δύο = *both*  
 επιχειρηματίας = *businessman*  
 αποκαλώ, φωνάζω = *call*  
 ανυπομονώ να ... = *I can't wait to ...*  
 τρελός = *crazy*  
 χαίλαρος = *easy-going*  
 μαντεύω = *guess*  
 συμβαίνει = *happen*  
 βλάπτω = *harm*  
 ήρωας = *hero*  
 κρύβω, -ομαι = *hide*  
 διακοπές = *holidays*

φαντάζομαι = *imagine*  
 έξυπνος = *intelligent*  
 ίσως = *maybe*  
 ορφανός = *orphan*  
 περνάω = *pass*  
 έτοιμος = *ready*  
 πλούσιος = *rich*  
 λύνω = *solve*  
 υπερήρωας = *superhero*  
 σίγουρος = *sure*  
 πινγκ-πονγκ = *table tennis*  
 δίδυμος = *twin*  
 κόσμος = *world*

#### DERIVATIVES

εκπλήσσω = *amaze*  
 έκπληκτος = *amazed*  
 εκπληκτικός = *amazing*  
 άνεση = *comfort*  
 άνετος = *comfortable*  
 απογοητεύω = *disappoint*  
 απογοητευμένος = *disappointed*  
 απογοητευτικός = *disappointing*  
 διασκεδαστικός = *entertaining*  
 διασκέδαση = *entertainment*  
 περιβάλλον = *environment*  
 περιβαλλοντικός = *environmental*  
 εξαντλώ = *exhaust*  
 εξαντλημένος = *exhausted*  
 εξαντλητικός = *exhausting*  
 εξυπνάδα = *intelligence*  
 έξυπνος = *intelligent*  
 ενδιαφέρω = *interest*  
 ενδιαφερόμενος = *interested*  
 ενδιαφέρων = *interesting*  
 ειρήνη, ηρεμία = *peace*  
 ειρηνικός, ήρεμος = *peaceful*  
 ισχύς = *power*  
 ισχυρός = *powerful*  
 ανίσχυρος = *powerless*  
 προστατεύω = *protect*  
 προστασία = *protection*  
 φοβίζω = *scare*  
 φοβισμένος = *scared*  
 τρομακτικός = *scary*  
 επιλέγω = *select*  
 επιλογή = *selection*  
 σερβίρω = *serve*  
 εξυπηρέτηση = *service*  
 δύναμη = *strength*  
 δυνατός = *strong*  
 αδύναμος = *weak*  
 αδυναμία = *weakness*

## PHRASAL VERBS

beat up = *δέχνω*  
 get away with = *το σκάω, γλιτώνω*  
 get by = *τα βγάζω πέρα*  
 get in = *μπαίνω μέσα (σε)*  
 get out (of) = *βγαίνω έξω (από)*  
 go away = *φεύγω*  
 go back = *επιστρέφω*  
 take up = *αρχίζω (χόμπι)*  
 wake up = *ξυπνώ*

στρώνομαι στη δουλειά = *get down to work*  
 νιώθω σαν στο σπίτι μου = *feel at home*  
 με την ησυχία μου, ήρεμα = *in peace and quiet*  
 είμαι στη διάθεσή σου (να σε εξυπηρετήσω) = *be at your service*  
 η ψυχή του πάρτι = *party animal*  
 πολεμώ ενάντια σε ... = *fight against...*  
 γι' αυτό το λόγο = *that's why*  
 βγάζω το ψωμί μου, τα προς το ζην = *make a living*  
 όπως και να 'χει, σε κάθε περίπτωση = *no matter what*  
 τρελαίνομαι = *go crazy*

είσαι τρελός = *you're out of your mind*  
 πάω χαμένος = *go to waste*  
 Χάσου! / Στριβε! = *Get lost!*  
 Σοβαρέσου! / Σύνεπθε! = *Get real!*  
 Τι δουλειά κάνουν οι γονείς σου; = *What do your parents do?*  
 ατομικά ακουστικά = *individual headphones*  
 είμαι περισσότερο αθλητικός τύπος = *be more of a sports person*  
 μια καινούργια ταινία παίζεται = *a new film is on*  
 (δεν) μου αρέσει κάτι = *(not) be keen on sth*  
 δεν έχει πλάκα / φάση αυτό

= *there's no fun in that*  
 από δω και πέρα, στο εξής = *from now on*  
 πλένω ρούχα, κάνω μπουγάδα = *do the laundry*  
 Είσαι το κάτι άλλο! = *You're really something!*  
 Χαλάρωσε / Ηρέμησε! / Μην το παρακάνεις! = *Take it easy!*  
 που και που = *from time to time*  
 χαλασμένος, εκτός λειτουργίας = *out of order*  
 από λεπτό σε λεπτό = *any minute now*  
 Γι' αυτό λοιπόν (δεν μπορώ να το κάνω) = *No wonder (I can't do it)*

## WORDS & PHRASES WITH PREPOSITIONS

έχω επιστρέψει από = *be back from*  
 είμαι στον έβδομο ουρανό = *be on cloud nine*

## • Vocabulary Exercises

### 1. Choose and circle.

- Most superheroes keep their ..... secret.  
 a. industry    **b. identity**    c. individual
- I ..... you can't guess what this is.  
 a. beat    b. drag    **c. bet**
- Jim will ..... come with us this week.  
 a. throughout    **b. probably**    c. regularly
- Are you sitting ....., children? Then I'll begin the story.  
**a. comfortably**    b. definitely    c. pleasantly
- Amy's very ..... Everyone likes her.  
 a. evil    b. probable    **c. popular**
- Don't ..... Liam now. He's working.  
**a. disturb**    b. harm    c. hide
- You must come with us today. I .....
- a. admire    **b. insist**    c. protect
- Is it really ..... to do this test?  
 a. secret    b. available    **c. necessary**
- Dad always wears a(n) ..... to go to work.  
**a. suit**    b. iron    c. chest
- Doctor Brown can see his ..... this morning.  
 a. choir    b. crew    **c. patient**
- Tara's ..... in the play was fantastic.  
 a. armour    b. mind    **c. performance**
- Ryan will miss his friends when he .....
- a. moves**    b. adores    c. regrets
- ..... Tilly and Luke love science fiction.  
 a. Throughout    **b. Both**    c. Alone
- We won't be going ..... on holiday this year.  
**a. anywhere**    b. whenever    c. still
- The ..... to London takes 3 hours.  
 a. web    **b. flight**    c. land

### 2. Choose and circle.

- Lia's got some new *extracurricular* / **high-tech** headphones.
- Most superheroes have *unique* / *comfortable* powers.
- Can I have a *blanket* / *pillow* please? I'm cold.
- Mike's dad works for an *international* / *innocent* industry.
- My trip to the USA will be a *foreign* / *fascinating* experience.
- Come on kids! Are you *ready* / *regular*? We're leaving now.
- That shop *provides* / *attends* us with all kinds of fresh fruit.

### 3. Choose the right word for each group.

	airline	average	tournament	event
1. tournament	activity			<i>event</i>
2. interesting	fascinating			<i>amazing</i>
3. passenger	aircraft			<i>airline</i>
4. performance	movie			<i>entertainment</i>
5. table tennis	squash			<i>tournament</i>
6. normal	regular			<i>average</i>

### 4. Fill in with derivatives of:

1. serve - 2. power - 3. select - 4. weak  
 5. disappoint - 6. interest - 7. protect

- The crew are at the ..... *service* ..... of their passengers.
- Spiderman is a ..... *powerful* ..... superhero.
- There's a big ..... *selection* ..... of DVDs in this shop.
- I have a ..... *weakness* ..... for coffee. I drink it all the time.
- Tim is ..... *disappointed* ..... He's going to miss the trip.
- Is your mum ..... *interested* ..... in science fiction films?
- I'll be fine. I don't need your ..... *protection* .....

## ● Vocabulary Exercises

### 1. Choose and circle.

- What kind of life will future ..... lead?  
a. friendships **(b.)** generations c. relationships
- They can't afford to ..... their old house.  
a. record b. rehearse **(c.)** renovate
- It's dark outside. Let me ..... you to your flat.  
**(a.)** accompany b. carry on c. go ahead
- All ..... in the race must be here at 9:00 am.  
**(a.)** participants b. magicians c. tenants
- If only they could ..... that ugly building!  
a. turn down **(b.)** tear down c. keep down
- Meg is ..... to coffee. She drinks litres of it!  
a. engaged **(b.)** addicted c. dedicated
- Won't you ever ..... that old car of yours?  
a. remain b. raise **(c.)** replace
- What's that noise? Who's ..... his head off?  
**(a.)** screaming b. scraping c. shaking
- Come on! Take that ..... off your face and smile!  
a. enthusiasm b. earplug **(c.)** frown
- I just love those red phone ..... in London!  
a. viewers **(b.)** booths c. scales
- We hope our team will ..... the finals.  
**(a.)** qualify for b. suffer from c. prevent from
- If mum sees this, she'll have a nervous .....!  
a. admission **(b.)** breakdown c. struggle
- Dad's always ..... me and never let me quit.  
a. discouraged b. imitated **(c.)** encouraged
- There's a ..... noise next door! Is there a party?  
a. complete b. cozy **(c.)** deafening
- Ron's got a(n) ..... for a part in a musical.  
a. relation b. imitation **(c.)** audition
- I'm ..... I think I'll go to bed now.  
a. going nuts **(b.)** dead tired c. the class clown
- Mary ..... her job. They didn't pay her enough.  
**(a.)** quit b. replaced c. redid
- ..... your drink slowly. It's still very hot.  
a. Shake **(b.)** Sip c. Shoot
- Meg was full of ..... for the help we gave her.  
a. inspiration **(b.)** gratitude c. addiction
- Joe ..... with everyone. He's very popular.  
a. gets married b. carries on **(c.)** gets along

### 2. Find the odd word out and cross (X).

1.	unbearable	X	extraordinary	outstanding	
2.	remain	X	renovate	redo	
3.	magician		shopkeeper	X	psychic
4.	perfect		brilliant	bearable	X
5.	crowd		audience	audition	X
6.	deafen		develop	X	disturb
7.	participant	X	spectator	viewer	

### 3. Fill in with the words or their derivatives.

- Many poets get their ..... *inspiration* ..... (inspire) from nature.
- If anyone has any ..... *objection(s)* ..... (object), tell us now!
- We are very ..... *grateful* ..... (gratitude) for your support.
- If you want to ..... *succeed* ..... (success) in life, work harder.
- It was such a ..... *moving* ..... (move) film! We all cried.
- Jo should ..... *socialise* ..... (social) more but she's too shy.
- Fay will win the ..... *competition* ..... (compete). There's no doubt about that.
- A ..... *disastrous* ..... (disaster) earthquake hit this area in 2005.
- That man tried to ..... *deceive* ..... (deceive) us with his lies.
- Mary is popular and confident. She's born to be a ..... *leader* ..... (lead).
- Many families lived in ..... *poverty* ..... (poor) after the war.
- I didn't want to go but unfortunately, I had no other ..... *choice* ..... (choose).

### 4. Choose and circle.

- Try not to shout at the kids **(however)** / whatever angry you may be.
- Buy **whatever** / **(whichever)** of those two cars you want. I don't care.
- We'll be here for you **wherever** / **(whenever)** you need our help or advice.
- (Whoever)** / Whatever you are, go away!
- He calls me **(whenever)** / however he feels down.
- (Whatever)** / Whichever you do, be quiet!