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## Articles

A / AN	THE	ZERO ARTICLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>όταν μιλάμε γενικά για κάτι: He wants to buy <b>a</b> car.</li> <li>εκφράσεις μετρήσεων, ταχύτητας ή συχνότητας: <b>a</b> thousand, <b>a</b> million, fifty kilometres <b>an</b> hour, once <b>a</b> week, twice <b>a</b> month / <b>a</b> year</li> <li>ιδιότητα, επάγγελμα, θρησκεία: He's <b>a</b> student / <b>an</b> actor. She's <b>a</b> Catholic.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>όταν μιλάμε για κάτι συγκεκριμένο: <b>The</b> people of this village work on farms.</li> <li>κύρια ονόματα πληθυντικού (οικογένειες, οροσειρές, νησιά, ενωμένα κράτη): <b>the</b> Smiths, <b>the</b> Alps, <b>the</b> Bahamas, <b>the</b> UK, ...</li> <li>ωκεανοί, θάλασσες, ποτάμια: <b>the</b> Pacific Ocean, <b>the</b> Aegean, <b>the</b> Thames</li> <li>μουσικά όργανα: <b>the</b> guitar, <b>the</b> violin ...</li> <li>μοναδικά πράγματα: <b>the</b> Sun, <b>the</b> Moon</li> <li>δεκαετίες, αιώνες: <b>the</b> 1960s, <b>the</b> 16th century</li> <li>επίθετα (αναφορά στο σύνολο): <b>the</b> poor, <b>the</b> old and <b>the</b> young, <b>the</b> homeless, ...</li> <li>ουσιαστικά ενικού (αναφορά στο σύνολο): <b>The</b> dolphin is a sea mammal.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>κύρια ονόματα προσώπων, τόπων, λιμνών: Mary, Tom, Europe, Greece, Athens, Lake Michigan, ...</li> <li>παιχνίδια, μαθήματα, αθλήματα, γλώσσες, γεύματα: Monopoly, history, English, basketball, breakfast / lunch ...</li> <li>αφηρημένες έννοιες: freedom, nature ...</li> <li>μεταφορικά μέσα: by car, by train, by bus ... <b>But</b>: on foot</li> <li>εκφράσεις όπως: watch TV, listen to music, go home, go to bed / school / church / hospital / work ...</li> <li>ουσιαστικά πληθυντικού (αναφορά στο σύνολο): Dolphins are mammals.</li> </ul>

**1. Choose and circle.**

1. Garry is moving to ..... UK with his family.  
a. -                               **b.** the
2. Jane is ..... doctor at the local hospital.  
**a.** a                                 **b.** -
3. I have to go to ..... work very early tomorrow.  
a. the                              **b.** -
4. Will you go to work by ..... car or on foot?  
a. the                              **b.** -
5. I have computer lessons twice ..... week.  
**a.** a                                 **b.** the
6. Fiona is a musician. She plays ..... piano.  
a. -                                 **b.** the
7. Who was the man who first stepped on ..... Moon?  
a. -                                 **b.** the
8. We'll go hiking on ..... Mount Olympus this weekend.  
a. the                              **b.** -
9. .... Browns live to the house next to us.  
**a.** The                              **b.** -
10. My sister wants to find ..... apartment in the city centre.  
a. the                              **b.** an

## 2. Fill in with a, an, the or -.

1. Jeff reads the local newspaper every day.
2. - What does your dad do? - He's an architect.
3. We attend karate lessons twice a week.
4. The children's favourite game is - football.
5. We must help the homeless of our city.
6. She always listens to - music after school.
7. Maria is the person to ask for advice.
8. 'The Beatles' were a famous group of the 1960s.
9. I've been to the USA twice in my life.
10. The children always go to - bed early.
11. He usually goes to - work by - bus.
12. Does your brother play the violin?
13. - Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
14. What time are we meeting for - lunch?
15. Don't drive over 50 kilometres an hour here.
16. The Lion/lion is the king of the jungle.
17. - Whales/whales are large sea mammals.
18. Albert is a high school student.

## Too & Enough

- Το **too** μπαίνει πριν από επίθετο ή επίρρημα.  
Η υπερβολή που εκφράζει έχει αρνητικές συνέπειες.  
The milk is **too** hot. > I can't drink it.  
Ted is walking **too** slowly. > He might be late for school.  
**Σημείωση:** το **too** συνδυάζεται και με τα ποσοτικά επίθετα **much** / **little** και **many** / **few** δείχνοντας υπερβολικά μεγάλη ή μικρή ποσότητα.  
There's **too much** / **too little** salt in the food.  
Freda's got **too many** / **too few** clothes.
- Το **enough** μπαίνει μετά από επίθετο ή επίρρημα. Έχει θετική σημασία.  
Dave is **fast enough**. > He can win the race.  
Julie works **quickly enough**. > She can finish on time.
- Το **enough** μπαίνει πριν από ουσιαστικά.  
Tania's got **enough time**. She can visit her relatives.
- Όταν το **enough** μπαίνει μετά από ρήμα σε άρνηση, δείχνει ότι κάτι δε φτάνει και χρειάζεται κι άλλο.  
The water is **not warm enough**. I can't have a shower.
- Τα **too** και **(not) enough** ακολουθούνται κάποιες φορές από **to + verb** (full infinitive).  
Sophie's **too** young **to enter** the club.  
He hasn't got **enough** experience **to get** the job.  
Όταν χρειάζεται να διευκρινίσουμε το υποκείμενο του ρήματος, πριν το **to + verb** βάζουμε: **for + πρόσωπο**.  
This text is too difficult **for me to understand**.  
Ross lives close enough **for us to go** there on foot.  
**Note:** Το **very** μπαίνει πριν από adjective ή adverb για έμφαση χωρίς αρνητικές συνέπειες.  
Sonia was **very rude** but she apologised.  
Ben walked **very slowly** but he wasn't late for school.

### 3. Fill in with too, very or enough.

- He can't win the race. He's **too** slow.
- Amy's not strong **enough** to lift the box.
- Melina works **very** carefully.
- I can't make a cake. I don't have **enough** flour.
- He can't reach the shelf. It's **too** high.
- Jo isn't talented **enough** to win the prize.
- This text is **too** difficult for me to understand.
- Kate's **too** fat. She needs to go on a diet.
- We don't have **enough** time. We'll be late.
- I'm **very** hungry but there's nothing to eat.

### 4. Rewrite the sentences with too or enough (for sb) and the words given.

- Ken can't eat all the food. (much)  
There is **too much food for Ken to eat**.
- Sue can drive a car now. (old)  
Sue is **old enough to drive a car now**.
- I don't want to read this book. (interesting)  
The book isn't **interesting enough (for me) to read**.
- We can't go to the beach. (cold)  
It's **too cold (for us) to go to the beach**.
- She won't go out tonight. (tired)  
She's **too tired to go out tonight**.

## Question Words

### WH-QUESTIONS

who	Who broke the vase?
whose	Whose is this ball? / Whose ball is this?
what	What was her name?
which	Which car is his? / Which (one) is his car?
where	Where did they go?
when	When will I see you again?
why	Why didn't you come with us?

### HOW-QUESTIONS

how	How was last night's party?
how much	How much time do we have?
how many	How many brothers have you got?
how long	How long have you been working here?
how often	How often do you go out?
how + adj.	How big is your house?
how + adv.	How fast can you drive?

### 5. Fill in with the correct question words.

- **Where** will you spend your holidays? - In Rome.
- **How long** have you been waiting here?  
- Almost 30 minutes.
- **Whose** is this jacket? - It's Larry's.
- **Which** shoes do you like?  
- The brown pair.
- **How** was the maths test? - Very difficult.
- **Why** did you lie to me?  
- I didn't want to hurt you.
- **What** are you doing tonight? - I don't know yet.
- **How often** do they visit their grandparents?  
- Twice a month.
- **Who** phoned you this morning? - Bill.
- **When** will she finish the project?  
- In a couple of days.

## Pronouns & Possessive Adjectives

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
I	me	my
you	you	your
he	him	his
she	her	her
it	it	its
we	us	our
you	you	your
they	them	their

### Remember

**Subject Pronouns** - Λειτουργούν ως υποκείμενα.

**He** is coming out. **They** have arrived.

**Object Pronouns** - Λειτουργούν ως αντικείμενα ή μπαίνουν μετά από προθέσεις.

We can't see **him**. Don't worry about **them**.

**Possessive Adjectives** - Ακολουθούνται πάντα από ουσιαστικά και δείχνουν σε ποιον ανήκει κάτι.

**My** house is here. That's **our** car.

Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
mine	myself
yours	yourself
his	himself
hers	herself
--	itself
ours	ourselves
yours	yourselves
theirs	themselves

**Possessive Pronouns** - Αντικαθιστούν τα κτητικά επίθετα μαζί με τα ουσιαστικά.

- Is this **your** bike? - Yes, it's **mine**. (my bike)

**Reflexive Pronouns** - Χρησιμοποιούνται όταν το υποκείμενο και το αντικείμενο του ρήματος ταυτίζονται. I hate **myself** for lying to you. (**Not**: I hate **me** for ...)

**Θυμήσου** τις παρακάτω εκφράσεις με **reflexive pronouns**:

I enjoy **myself** (διασκεδάζω)

I help **myself** to sth (σερβίρομαι, πάω και παίρνω κτ μόνος μου)

I behave **myself** (συμπεριφέρομαι σωστά / καθώς πρέπει)

I introduce **myself** to sb (συστήνομαι σε κπ)

I cut **myself** (κόβομαι)

I burn **myself** (καίγομαι)

## Possessive Case

- Βάζουμε **'s** στα κύρια ονόματα και σε πρόσωπα ή ζώα για να δηλώσουμε σε ποιον ανήκει κάτι.

**Tom's** room, **the boy's** bike, **my dog's** toys

Αν όμως έχουμε ουσιαστικό σε **πληθυντικό με κατάληξη -s**, (**boys**, **dogs**) και θέλουμε να μιλήσουμε για κάτι που τους ανήκει, βάζουμε **ΜΟΝΟ** την **απόστροφο ΧΩΡΙΣ** το **s**. **the boys'** bikes, **my dogs'** toys

**But: the children's** books

- This is **Mary and John's** car. (Βάζουμε απόστροφο μόνο στο δεύτερο γιατί το αυτοκίνητο ανήκει και στους ΔΥΟ.)
- These are **Mary's and John's** cars. (Βάζουμε απόστροφο και στα δύο γιατί ο καθένας έχει από ένα αυτοκίνητο.)
- Όταν θέλουμε να πούμε ότι κάτι «ανήκει» σε ένα ΠΡΑΓΜΑ (ή γενικά κάτι άψυχο), χρησιμοποιούμε την πρόθεση **of**.  
the legs **of** the table, the window **of** my room.

**ΠΡΟΣΕΞΕ**: μην μπερδεύεις το **'s της Γενικής Κτητικής** με το **'s = is** ή το **'s = has**.

Ray's room. ≠ Ray's ten years old.

≠ Ray's got a cat.

## 6. Choose and circle.

- My ..... books are on the shelves.  
a. childrens'      b. childrens      **c. children's**
- ..... fathers work in the same office.  
a. Jim's and Ian      **b. Jim's and Ian's**      c. Jim and Ian's
- The ..... are green.  
**a. leaves of the tree**      b. tree's leaves      c. leaves' tree
- Kelly cut ..... on the broken window.  
**a. herself**      b. me      c. hers
- These are not your shoes. .... are smaller.  
**a. Yours**      b. You      c. Your
- That book isn't ..... Please give it to .....  
a. your / me      **b. yours / me**      c. yours / mine
- My family and ..... usually spend Christmas together.  
a. me      **b. I**      c. my
- Please behave ..... when the new teacher comes.  
a. themselves      b. yours      **c. yourselves**
- The two ..... dresses are the same.  
**a. girls'**      b. girl's      c. girls's
- We went to ..... house for coffee.  
a. Kim's and Jo's      b. Kim's and Jo      **c. Kim and Jo's**
- Could you help ..... carry these bottles?  
a. myself      **b. me**      c. yourself
- Which one is ..... mother?  
**a. Tom and Ben's**      b. Tom's and Ben's      c. Tom's and Ben

# Lesson 1

## • Present Simple vs Present Continuous • Non-continuous Verbs

### Present Simple

I walk / Do I walk? / I don't walk

#### Use

- Για συνήθειες, μόνιμες καταστάσεις ή γενικές αλήθειες.  
They usually **watch** TV in the evening.  
My father **works** in a bank.  
The Earth **goes** round the Sun.
- Με μελλοντική σημασία, για δρομολόγια μεταφορικών μέσων, ωρολόγια προγράμματα, κτλ.  
The flight from Madrid **arrives** in 2 hours.  
Schools **finish** in June.
- Για ζωντανές αφηγήσεις και οδηγίες.  
She **opens** the door and **starts** screaming.  
You **take** the No. 5 bus and **get off** at the next stop.

#### Key Words / Phrases

always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never  
once a week, **every** day, on Mondays, in the morning,  
at weekends, in (the) summer ...

### Non-continuous Verbs

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

#### Ρήματα προτίμησης

like = μου αρέσει  
dislike = δε μου αρέσει  
love = αγαπώ  
want = θέλω  
hate = μισώ  
prefer = προτιμώ  
wish = εύχομαι

#### Ρήματα εμφάνισης

appear = φαίνομαι  
seem = φαίνομαι  
look = φαίνομαι

#### Ρήματα αντίληψης

think = νομίζω  
believe = πιστεύω  
know = ξέρω  
remember = θυμάμαι  
forget = ξεχνώ  
understand = καταλαβαίνω  
realise = συνειδητοποιώ

#### Ρήματα κτήσης

have = έχω  
own = κατέχω  
belong to = ανήκω σε

#### Ρήματα αίσθησης

see = βλέπω / καταλαβαίνω  
hear = ακούω  
smell = έχω μυρωδιά  
taste = έχω γεύση  
sound = ακούγομαι  
feel = έχω αίσθηση

#### Άλλα ρήματα

need = χρειάζομαι  
cost = κοστίζω  
weigh = έχω βάρος  
fit = ταιριάζω σε μέγεθος  
be = είμαι

### Present Continuous

I'm walking / Am I walking? / I'm not walking

#### Use

- Για πράξεις που γίνονται τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.  
Dad **is reading** the newspaper at the moment.  
Why **aren't** you **working**? Are you **taking** a break?
- Για προσωρινές ή εξελισσόμενες καταστάσεις.  
The Smiths **are painting** their house this week.  
More and more teenagers **are using** the Internet.
- Για προγραμματισμένες πράξεις στο κοντινό μέλλον.  
Tom **is going** to London next week.  
Jane **is meeting** her friends tomorrow.
- Για να δείξουμε ενόχληση με τα **always, constantly**.  
You **are always telling** people what to do.  
She **is constantly talking** about herself.

#### Key Words / Phrases

(right) now, at the moment, this week / month /  
year, these days, today, tonight ...

I **prefer** to stay in tonight.  
(**Not:** I'm preferring ...)

I **don't remember** seeing him before.  
(**Not:** I'm not remembering ...)

Do you **want** to eat something?  
(**Not:** Are you wanting ...)

This wine **tastes** great.  
(**Not:** This wine is tasting ...)

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

- **think** I **think** (that) it's a difficult problem. (νομίζω)  
**But:** I'm **thinking of / about** my friend. (σκέφτομαι)
- **look** She **looks** nice in that dress. (φαίνομαι)  
**But:** What **are you looking at**? (κοιτάζω)
- **weigh** The apples **weigh** two kilos. (έχω βάρος)  
**But:** The grocer **is weighing** the apples. (ζυγίζω)
- **have** We **have** a house in the countryside. (έχω)  
**But:** I'm **having** breakfast at the moment. (τρώω)  
He's **having** a glass of milk now. (πίνω)  
Kate's **having** a shower right now. (κάνω)
- **appear** Tom **appears** to be clever. (φαίνομαι)  
**But:** The actor **is appearing** on stage tonight. (εμφανίζομαι)
- **taste / smell** This meal **tastes / smells** wonderful.  
(έχω γεύση / έχω μυρωδιά)  
**But:** Dad's **tasting / smelling** the wine.  
(δοκιμάζω / μυρίζω)
- **see** I often **see** the sunrise from my window. (βλέπω)  
**But:** John **is seeing** the dentist tomorrow. (συναντώ)
- **feel** My hands **feel** soft. (έχω αίσθηση)  
**But:** I **feel** fine. / I'm **feeling** fine. (νιώθω)

## 1. Use the time expressions given to write complete sentences in the Present Simple or Continuous.

- Sylvie - work - at the office?  
*Does Sylvie work at the office on Saturdays?* (on Saturdays)  
*Is Sylvie working at the office this Saturday?* (this Saturday)
- They - go - camping in the woods?  
*Are they going camping in the woods this weekend?* (this weekend)  
*Do they usually go camping in the woods?* (usually)
- I - shop - at the local store  
*I always shop at the local store.* (always)  
*I'm shopping at the local store at the moment.* (at the moment)
- Andrew - not take - a shower  
*Andrew isn't taking a shower right now.* (right now)  
*Andrew doesn't take a shower every day.* (every day)

## 2. Fill in with the Present Simple or Continuous.

- Tammy has a dog and two cats. (have)  
 We are having lunch in 30 minutes.
- The baby's skin feels so soft! (feel)  
 Jim is feeling / feels better today. He hasn't got a fever.
- The doctor is weighing the baby. (weigh)  
 The baby weighs 3 kilos.
- Mum is tasting the soup to see if it needs salt. (taste)  
 This soup tastes awful.
- I don't think his name's John. (not think)  
 I am not thinking of buying a new car.
- Kate has two younger sisters. (have)  
 Paul is having lunch on the balcony.
- Are you seeing Sandra tomorrow morning? (you / see)  
Do you see the mountains from your house?
- Dinner smells delicious. (smell)  
 Sue is smelling the roses in her garden.
- Dennis isn't appearing in the new theatrical play. (not appear)  
 Lola doesn't appear to be very friendly.

## 3. Fill in with the Present Simple or Continuous.

- Dad is appearing (appear) on a TV show tonight.
- Celia is having (have) breakfast in bed right now.
- She's very friendly. She makes (make) friends easily.
- The next plane to Rome leaves (leave) in eight hours!
- Mat is working (work) out of town this week.
- Are you coming (you / come) to the cinema tonight?
- Harry doesn't study (not study) much but he still gets good marks.
- Our teacher is always shouting (always shout) at us. He's very strict.

## 4. Choose and circle.

- Who ..... this house ..... to?  
 a. does ... belong  
 b. is ... belonging
- Your job ..... really interesting.  
 a. sounds  
 b. is sounding
- The film ..... at 6:00.  
 a. is starting  
 b. starts
- That man over there ..... at you.  
 a. is looking  
 b. looks
- I ..... to speak to Sam immediately.  
 a. am needing  
 b. need
- Joe ..... in class. It's very annoying!  
 a. talks always  
 b. is always talking
- Look out of the window! Snow ..... !  
 a. is falling  
 b. falls
- I ..... of selling my car. Would you like to buy it?  
 a. am thinking  
 b. think
- It ..... that there is something wrong with him.  
 a. is seeming  
 b. seems
- Most people ..... about computers nowadays.  
 a. are knowing  
 b. know

# Writing Project 1

## My town / city / village

1. Tina's friend, Margie, is planning to visit her in Athens. Read Tina's email and fill in with a word / phrase from the box.

write back soon - what's more - however - fill you in - can't wait - first of all - let me tell you - finally

Inbox - Windows Mail

File Edit View Tools Message Help

Create Mail Reply Reply All Forward Send/Receive

Local Folders: Inbox, Outbox, Sent Items, Deleted Items, Drafts, Junk E-mail

From: Tina To: Margie Subject: Hi! Received

Hi Margie!

How's everything going? I'm so excited that you are going to visit me here in Athens. Before your trip, I'd like to <sup>1</sup> *fill you in* with some information about my city.

<sup>2</sup> *First of all*, Athens has a population of nearly 4,000,000. Most of the residents are Greek, but there are plenty of other nationalities too, so there's some cultural diversity. It's definitely the largest and most densely populated city in Greece! <sup>3</sup> *However*, it's still quite a safe city with a low crime rate.

Now, <sup>4</sup> *let me tell you* about things we can do together. Firstly, we can visit the Acropolis and the wonderful museums. <sup>5</sup> *What's more*, Monastiraki is one of the most famous tourist attractions, so we can go shopping there and buy souvenirs for you and your family.


<sup>6</sup> *Finally*, we will have a coffee in Plaka, where there's a huge variety of people, like street vendors and other tourists.

So what do you think of my ideas?

<sup>7</sup> *Write back soon* and let me know!

I <sup>8</sup> *can't wait* to see you!

Love,  
Tina



1 message(s), 0 unread Working Online

2. Put the following sentences in the right order to make a summary of Tina's email.

1. Tell me what you think. 4
2. Things to see and do. 3
3. General characteristics of Athens. 2
4. Let me tell you a few things about my city. 1

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

1. say why you're writing: *I'd like to fill you in with some information about ...*
2. add information: *First of all, Firstly, What's more, Finally*
3. show contrast: *but, However*
4. ask for opinion: *What do you think (of my ideas)?*
5. ask for reply: *Write back soon (and let me know)*

**4. Organizing your email:** Follow the stages and write down your own ideas. You can also use ideas from the model.

**SAY HI**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Greet your friend
2. Make a reference to a previous email from your friend expressing your feelings
3. Say why you're writing

**MAIN BODY**

**1<sup>st</sup> PARAGRAPH:**

Describe your city / town / village

- population
- residents
- crime rate

**2<sup>nd</sup> PARAGRAPH:**

Suggest things to see and do

**CONCLUSION**

1. Ask your friend to tell you his / her opinion
2. Ask for a reply
3. Express your excitement

**SIGN OFF**

Hi <sup>1</sup> (Margie)

What's up? / <sup>2</sup> How's everything going?

I was happy / glad to hear that you're visiting me / <sup>3</sup> I'm so excited that

I'm writing to / The reason why I'm writing is / <sup>4</sup> I'd like to fill you in with some information about

The population of my city is / My city is sparsely populated / <sup>5</sup> densely populated / has a population of

The residents are hospitable / helpful / <sup>6</sup> friendly / Most of the residents are Greek

My town is safe / <sup>7</sup> with a low crime rate

There are many places of interest such as historical buildings, monuments, picturesque parks, the aquarium, the planetarium, the mall / <sup>8</sup> the wonderful museums

We could go sightseeing / go to a restaurant / <sup>9</sup> go shopping / buy souvenirs / have a coffee

How does that sound to you? / How do you like it? / <sup>10</sup> So what do you think of my ideas?

Drop me a line to / Please reply to my email as soon as possible / <sup>11</sup> Write back soon.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you. / <sup>12</sup> I can't wait to see you.

Your friend, / <sup>13</sup> Love,

**USEFUL VOCABULARY**

I'm glad to χαίρομαι που  
sparsely / densely populated  
αραιοκατοικημένος /  
πυκνοκατοικημένος  
hospitable φιλόξενος  
monument μνημείο  
picturesque γραφικός

mall εμπορικό κέντρο  
go sightseeing επισκέπτομαι  
αξιοθέατα  
How do you like it? Πώς σου  
φαίνεται;  
Drop me a line Γράψε μου  
reply to απαντώ σε

look forward to (seeing you /  
meeting you) ανυπομονώ να (σε  
δω / να σε συναντήσω)

**5. Writing Task**

Write an email to a friend who has told you that he / she is planning to visit your city / town / village. Describe your city / town / village and suggest things that you can see or do there. (Write about 120 - 150 words)

### Fill in and revise.

#### WORDS

accent = *προφορά*  
 accidentally = *κατά λάθος*  
 accomplishment = *κατόρθωμα*  
 act = *παίζω θέατρο*  
 acting = *ηθοποιία*  
 admit = *παραδέχομαι, ομολογώ*  
 agency = *πρακτορείο, γραφείο*  
 amount = *ποσότητα*  
 announcement = *ανακοίνωση*  
 apartment = *διαμέρισμα*  
 average = *μέσος / μέσος όρος*  
 beat (sb) up = *δέρνω (κπ)*  
 beloved = *πολυαγαπημένος*  
 benefit (from) = *επωφελοúμαι (από)*  
 bizarre = *αλλόκοτος, παράξενος*  
 (can) afford = *έχω την οικονομική δυνατότητα*  
 case = *περίπτωση, υπόθεση*  
 cast = *συμμετέχοντες ηθοποιοί*  
 celebrity = *διασημότητα*  
 chalkboard = *μαυροπίνακας*  
 civilization = *πολιτισμός*  
 co-exist = *συνυπάρχω*  
 coincidence = *σύμπτωση*  
 confront = *αντιμετωπίζω*  
 corresponding = *αντίστοιχος*  
 country = *υπαίθρος / χώρα*  
 coupon = *κουπόνι*  
 course = *σειρά μαθημάτων*  
 crime rate = *εγκληματικότητα*  
 dangerous = *επικίνδυνος*  
 deal with = *αντιμετωπίζω*  
 decide = *αποφασίζω*  
 defend = *υπερασπίζομαι*  
 densely = *πυκνά*  
 depressed = *θλιμμένος, "πρασμένος" ψυχολογικά*  
 detention = *τιμωρία (μαθητή)*  
 determined = *αποφασισμένος*  
 directly = *ακριβώς / κατευθείαν*  
 director = *σκηνοθέτης*  
 distribute = *διανέμω*  
 diversity = *ποικιλία, ποικιλομορφία*  
 education = *εκπαίδευση*  
 embarrassing = *που προκαλεί αμυχνία*  
 exhausting = *εξαντλητικός*  
 gather = *μαζεύω*  
 get (sb) down = *καταθλίβω (κπ)*  
 great grandmother = *προγιαγιά*  
 grown up = *μεγάλος (ώριμος),*

*ενήλικας*  
 hand out / give out = *μοιράζω, διανέμω*  
 handle = *χειρίζομαι*  
 hang out = *συχνάζω, κάνω παρέα*  
 hold (sb) up = *καθυστερώ (κπ)*  
 hole = *λάκκος, τρύπα*  
 humble = *ταπεινός*  
 identical = *πανομοιότυπος*  
 imaginary = *φανταστικός*  
 immediately = *αμέσως*  
 immigrant = *μετανάστης*  
 in fact = *στην πραγματικότητα*  
 inexpensive = *οικονομικός, φθηνός*  
 injure = *τραυματίζω, πληγώνω*  
 international = *διεθνής*  
 keen to = *πρόθυμος να*  
 lately = *πρόσφατα*  
 laugh at (sb) = *κοροϊδεύω (κπ)*  
 lenient = *επιεικής*  
 little-known = *ελάχιστα γνωστός*  
 local = *τοπικός*  
 microchip = *μικροτσιπ / βάση μικροτσιπ*  
 mock = *κοροϊδεύω*  
 mother tongue = *μητρική γλώσσα*  
 multicultural = *πολυ-πολιτισμικός*  
 Native Indian = *Ιθαγενής της Αμερικής, Ινδιάνος*  
 nonsense = *αποσάφες*  
 obligation = *υποχρέωση*  
 oral = *προφορικός*  
 originally = *αρχικά*  
 PA system = *μεγάφωνο*  
 paranormal = *υπερφυσικός*  
 permanent = *μόνιμος*  
 playground = *αυλή σχολείου / παιδική χαρά*  
 police officer = *αστυνομός*  
 principal = *διευθυντής σχολείου*  
 privilege = *προνόμιο*  
 rare = *σπάνιος*  
 receive = *λαμβάνω*  
 recess = *διάλειμμα*  
 responsibility = *ευθύνη*  
 reveal = *αποκαλύπτω*  
 shelter = *καταφύγιο*  
 similar (to) = *παρόμοιος (με)*  
 slam = *βροντοχτυπώ*  
 slip = *γλιστρώ*  
 spokesman = *εκπρόσωπος*  
 staff room = *γραφείο καθηγητών*

stand up for (sb) = *υπερασπίζομαι (κπ)*  
 street vendor = *πληνός, μικροπωλητής*  
 strictness = *αυστηρότητα*  
 supervise = *επιτηρώ*  
 suppose = *υποθέτω*  
 surprised = *έκπληκτος*  
 suspicious = *(κακ)ύποπτος*  
 timetable = *χρονοδιάγραμμα, πρόγραμμα*  
 tough = *σκληρός / τσαμπουκάς*  
 turn out = *αποδεικνύομαι, καταλήγω*  
 unfortunately = *δυστυχώς*  
 yell = *φωνάζω*  
 υιοθετώ = *adopt*  
 συμβουλή, συμβουλές = *advice*  
 εκπληκτικός = *amazing*  
 φιλοδοξία = *ambition*  
 χωριστά = *apart*  
 εκτός από = *besides*  
 ενοχλώ = *bother*  
 μελανιά = *bruise*  
 εκφοβίζω, παρενοχλώ / εκφοβιστής = *bully*  
 προκαλώ = *challenge*  
 μικροδουλειά του σπιτιού, αγγαρεία = *chore*  
 ακτή = *coast*  
 θάρρος = *courage*  
 πολιτισμός, κουλούρα = *culture*  
 καθυστερώ = *delay*  
 καθήκον, υποχρέωση = *duty*  
 σβήνω = *erase*  
 έκθεση = *essay*  
 βιώνω (εμπειρία) = *experience*  
 ξένος = *foreign*  
 παιδιά (φιλική προσφώνηση) = *guys*  
 αγνώω = *ignore*  
 βελτιώνω = *improve*  
 αυξάνω, -ομαι = *increase*  
 εκατομμύριο = *million*  
 αγχωμένος = *nervous*  
 εφιάλτης = *nightmare*  
 παρατηρώ = *notice*  
 σήμερα, στην εποχή μας = *nowadays*  
 ετοιμάζομαι / προετοιμάζω = *prepare*  
 υπερήφανος (για) = *proud (of)*  
 ανατρέφω = *raise*  
 αντίδραση = *reaction*

συνειδητοποιώ = *realise*  
 τακτικός = *regular*  
 κάτοικος = *resident*  
 χωρίζω / χωριστός = *separate*  
 υπηρεσία, εξυπηρέτηση = *service*  
 πράγματα = *stuff*  
 υποφέρω, πάσχω (από) = *suffer (from)*  
 πειράζω, κοροϊδεύω = *tease*  
 δίσκος σερβιρίσματος = *tray*  
 βία = *violence*  
 σπατάλη = *waste*

#### DERIVATIVES

κατορθώνω, εκπληρώνω = *accomplish*  
 επιτυχημένος = *accomplished*  
 κατόρθωμα, εκπλήρωση = *accomplishment*  
 υιοθετώ = *adopt*  
 υιοθέτηση, υιοθεσία = *adoption*  
 εκπληκτικός = *amazed*  
 έκπληξη = *amazement*  
 εκπληκτικός = *amazing*  
 φιλοδοξία = *ambition*  
 φιλόδοξος = *ambitious*  
 ενόχληση, μπελάς = *bother*  
 ενοχλώ = *bother*  
 πρόκληση = *challenge*  
 προκαλώ = *challenge*  
 συμπίπτω = *coincide*  
 σύμπτωση = *coincidence*  
 πολιτιστικός = *cultural*  
 πολιτισμός = *culture*  
 κίνδυνος = *danger*  
 επικίνδυνος = *dangerous*  
 θέτω σε κίνδυνο = *endanger*  
 αποφασίζω = *decide*  
 απόφαση = *decision*  
 αποφασιστικότητα = *determination*  
 αποφασισμένος = *determined*  
 ποικίλος = *diverse*  
 ποικιλία = *diversity*  
 εκπαιδεύω = *educate*  
 εκπαίδευση = *education*  
 εκπαιδευτικός = *educational*  
 αμήχανος = *embarrassed*  
 που προκαλεί αμυχνία = *embarrassing*  
 αμυχνία = *embarrassment*  
 εξαντλώ = *exhaust*  
 εξαντλημένος = *exhausted*  
 εξαντλητικός = *exhausting*  
 εξάντληση = *exhaustion*

φανταστικός = <i>imaginary</i>	επιτήρηση = <i>supervision</i>	παθαίνω κατάθλιψη = <i>get depressed</i>	δεν είναι απορίας άξιο = <i>no wonder</i>
φαντασία = <i>imagination</i>	εκπλήσσω, εκπλήξη = <i>surprise</i>	τρελαίνομαι, θυμώνω = <i>get mad</i>	ένα πράγμα είναι σίγουρο = <i>one thing's for sure</i>
φαντάζομαι = <i>imagine</i>	υποψία = <i>suspicion</i>	χάνομαι = <i>go missing</i>	το χρωστάω σε (κπ) = <i>owe it to (sb)</i>
βελτιώνω = <i>improve</i>	(κακ)ύποπτος = <i>suspicious</i>	μόλις έκλεισε τα 96 = <i>has just turned ninety-six</i>	επισκέπτομαι = <i>pay (sb) a visit</i>
βελτιωμένος = <i>improved</i>	ποικιλία = <i>variety</i>	περνώ δύσκολες στιγμές = <i>have a hard time</i>	διαβάζω τη σκέψη κπ = <i>read sb's mind</i>
βελτίωση = <i>improvement</i>	ποικίλος = <i>various</i>	έχω κάτι κοινό = <i>have sth in common</i>	ουρλιάζω από τον πόνο = <i>scream in pain</i>
τραυματίζω = <i>injure</i>	σπαταλώ, σπατάλη = <i>waste</i>	τεράστια ποικιλία = <i>huge variety</i>	σερφάρω στο διαδίκτυο = <i>surf the Net</i>
τραυματισμός = <i>injury</i>		τελικά = <i>in the end</i>	θεωρώ (κτ/κπ) δεδομένο = <i>take (sth/sb) for granted</i>
γέλιο = <i>laugh</i>	<b>PHRASES</b>	είναι τέλειο! = <i>it's the coolest thing ever!</i>	χίλια ευχαριστώ = <i>thanks a million</i>
γελάω = <i>laugh</i>	σώος και αβλαβής = <i>alive and well</i>	είναι η σειρά σου = <i>it's your turn</i>	Νέα Υόρκη (παρτσούκλι) = <i>the Big Apple</i>
προνόμιο = <i>privilege</i>	όταν γεννήθηκα = <i>at birth</i>	διατηρώ την ψυχραιμία μου = <i>keep my cool</i>	παραδέχομαι την ήττα μου, τα παρατάω = <i>throw in the towel</i>
προνομιούχος = <i>privileged</i>	θα έπρεπε να = <i>be supposed to</i>	πού να φανταστώ = <i>little did I know</i>	για να είμαι ειλικρινής = <i>to be honest</i>
συνειδητοποίηση = <i>realisation</i>	οικογένεια εξ αίματος = <i>biological family</i>	χαμένος για πολύ καιρό = <i>long-lost</i>	στραμπουλιώ τον αστράγαλο = <i>twist my ankle</i>
συνειδητοποιώ = <i>realise</i>	κοροϊδεύω (κπ) με προσβλητικά ονόματα = <i>call (sb) names</i>	κεραυνοβόλος έρωτας = <i>love at first sight</i>	
λαμβάνω = <i>receive</i>	δεν μπορώ να ανεχτώ = <i>can't stand</i>	κοροϊδεύω = <i>make fun of</i>	
λήψη / δεξίωση = <i>reception</i>	πυκνοκατοικημένος = <i>densely populated</i>		
κατοικία = <i>residence</i>	κάνω ακριβώς αυτό = <i>do just that</i>		
κάτοικος = <i>resident</i>	ο ένας τον άλλον = <i>each other / one another</i>		
κατοικημένος = <i>residential</i>	παραδέχομαι ότι έκανα λάθος = <i>eat humble pie</i>		
ευθύνη = <i>responsibility</i>	διασκεδάζω = <i>enjoy myself</i>		
υπεύθυνος = <i>responsible</i>	ενημερώνω κπ = <i>fill (sb) in</i>		
αποκαλύπτω = <i>reveal</i>			
αποκάλυψη = <i>revelation</i>			
χωρίζω = <i>separate</i>			
χωρισμός = <i>separation</i>			
(εξ)υπηρετώ, σεργιάρω = <i>serve</i>			
υπηρεσία, εξυπηρέτηση = <i>service</i>			
επιτηρώ = <i>supervise</i>			

## • Vocabulary Exercises

### 1. Choose and circle.

- Leo got \_\_\_\_\_ for breaking the classroom window.  
a. ambition    **b. detention**    c. recess
- Climbing up the mountain was an exhausting \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. timetable    b. duty    **c. experience**
- Kathy \_\_\_\_\_, fell and twisted her ankle yesterday.  
**a. slipped**    b. realised    c. slammed
- Rita has found a \_\_\_\_\_ job in an international company.  
**a. permanent**    b. paranormal    c. improved
- After arriving at the airport Ian \_\_\_\_\_ that he had forgotten his passport.  
a. received    b. supposed    **c. realised**
- What was Mary's \_\_\_\_\_ when she heard the bad news?  
a. violence    b. accent    **c. reaction**
- Sue is always \_\_\_\_\_ to help me whenever I need her.  
**a. keen**    b. beloved    c. lenient
- The actor's biography includes \_\_\_\_\_ facts about his life.  
a. oral    **b. little-known**    c. regular
- The snowfall was so heavy that we had to find \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a. shelter**    b. agency    c. service
- Do you really need all this \_\_\_\_\_ just for one weekend?  
a. waste    **b. stuff**    c. chore
- He is \_\_\_\_\_ to stop smoking.  
a. average    b. bizarre    **c. determined**
- Jim has been \_\_\_\_\_ since his beloved mother died.  
a. embarrassing    b. diverse    **c. depressed**

### 2. Choose and circle.

- My parents are very **proud** / suspicious of my success in the exams.
- The **residents** / courses of this area organise a big festival every year.
- John can speak English and German but his **mother tongue** / diversity is Greek.
- Many **immigrants** / directors came to our country after the war.

### 3. Match the synonyms.

- |               |          |                 |
|---------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1. laugh at   | <b>c</b> | a. confront     |
| 2. defend     | <b>d</b> | b. delay        |
| 3. deal with  | <b>a</b> | c. mock         |
| 4. culture    | <b>e</b> | d. stand up for |
| 5. hold up    | <b>b</b> | e. civilization |
| 6. obligation | <b>f</b> | f. duty         |

### 4. Fill in with the derivatives.

- Michael is an **accomplished** (accomplish) singer.
- My brother and I have **separate** (separation) rooms.
- Who is **responsible** (responsibility) for this mess?
- Pollution **endangers** (endanger) public health.
- What a **coincidence** (coincide)! I didn't expect to see you here!

## 5. Complete with the phrases.

**alive and well - it's your turn - get mad - keep your cool - pay you a visit - fill you in - have a lot in common**

- I took the dog out for a walk yesterday. Today it's your turn.
- When mum finds out you've broken her best vase, she'll get mad.
- I'd like to fill you in with some details about tomorrow's trip.
- If I have spare time this evening, I promise I'll pay you a visit.
- I know this is a difficult situation but please try to keep your cool.
- Mark and I chat for hours as we have a lot in common.
- I've finally heard from my long-lost cousins in Australia. They're alive and well.

## 6. Choose and circle.

- This rainy weather has beaten me up / got me down.
- I need someone to help me hang out / hand out these brochures.
- Jo, this is not your fault. You must stand up for / laugh at yourself.
- The party turned out / was keen to be a success. We had a great time!
- I'm sorry I'm late. I was hung out / held up in the traffic.
- My friends usually hang out / deal with at the local mall.

## • Grammar Exercises

### 1. Choose and circle.

- Why ..... you ..... at me? I haven't done anything!  
**a.** are ... looking      **b.** do ... look
- Joe ..... on time for the lesson.  
**a.** is never coming      **b.** never comes
- I'm so tired! I ..... some rest.  
**a.** am needing      **b.** need
- How much ..... these potatoes .....?  
**a.** do ... weigh      **b.** are ... weighing
- You ..... sleepy. You should go to bed.  
**a.** are seeming      **b.** seem
- Pete ..... the doctor tomorrow. He's ill.  
**a.** is seeing      **b.** sees
- Judy ..... our discussions. It's very annoying!  
**a.** constantly interrupts      **b.** is constantly interrupting
- The baby's skin ..... so soft!  
**a.** feels      **b.** is feeling
- Everyone ..... Dan. He's very popular!  
**a.** knows      **b.** is knowing
- Your plane ..... at 5 o'clock. Don't be late!  
**a.** is taking off      **b.** takes off

### 2. Fill in with the Present Simple or Continuous.

- Gavin is thinking (think) about his future. He wants (want) to become a doctor.
- We are having (have) dinner at the moment. It tastes (taste) great!
- Eddie is appearing (appear) in a concert tonight. Do you want (you / want) to go and see him?
- I need (need) some information from the internet because I am writing (write) a composition.
- I am seeing (see) some old friends of mine tonight. I think (think) I will have a great time!

### 3. Choose and circle.

- Robert couldn't concentrate on his work because he thought / was thinking about his problems.
- Kate didn't want / wasn't wanting to come with us.
- That actor was playing / played in many films in the 80's.
- She made a cup of coffee while he was reading / read the newspaper.
- Were they hearing / Did they hear the awful news last night?
- My brother was using / used my PC when I entered the room.
- I was always watching / always watched cartoons on Friday night when I was a kid.

### 4. Fill in with the Past Simple or Continuous.

- Were you working (you / work) in your office at 9:00 this morning?
- While mum was preparing (prepare) breakfast, we were making (make) the beds.
- Terry didn't leave (not leave) on time and missed (miss) the bus to school.
- Our guests arrived (arrive) a few minutes ago.
- Carla went (go) to work on foot every day when she lived in Madrid.
- They were watching (watch) a thriller when I got (get) home last night.
- I saw (see) them as I was walking (walk) down the stairs.

## 5. Fill in with used to or would + verb.

- Sophie used to live (live) in Altona, but now she lives in Brighton.
- I would / used to drink (drink) milk every day but now I prefer tea.
- I would / used to go (go) jogging twice a week but now I go every morning.
- He didn't use to work (not work) here three years ago.
- Margaret would / used to call (call) every week and ask me how I was.
- Angie would / used to play (play) tennis at weekends. Now she plays volleyball.

## 6. Right or wrong?

Tick the appropriate box.

RIGHT

WRONG

- |  |                                     |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The film doesn't start until 8:00 so take your time.                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 2. I have known Sandra since we were kids.                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 3. This expensive sports car is <u>belonging</u> to Adam. <i>belongs</i>   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. I always count on Lia. She's my friend.                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 5. <u>Are you having</u> a bath twice a week? <i>Do you have</i>           | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. I used to get exhausted when I worked at that factory.                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 7. - Where's mum? - She has <u>been</u> to the baker's. <i>gone</i>        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Kim used to be thin. She's gained a lot of weight lately.               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 9. I <u>have to see</u> my cousin Harry for ten years. <i>haven't seen</i> | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. What's wrong? You <u>are appearing</u> really mad. <i>appear</i>       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

## 7. Choose and circle.

- Paul hasn't returned from his business trip yet / already.
- Prices have increased since / for last year.
- Tom has just / yet called to remind me of the staff meeting.
- Have you never / ever got detention at school?
- Meg has done the ironing and the laundry so far / just.
- I have been chatting online since / for about 2 hours.
- I have ever / never taken a yoga lesson before.
- Mary has been to this mall a few times / just.

## 8. Rewrite with the Present Perfect Continuous and for or since.

- Kevin started collecting posters two years ago.  
Kevin has been collecting posters for two years.
- Sarah started working for this company in 2007.  
Sarah has been working for this company since 2007.
- I started studying history at 6:00 and it's 10:00 now.  
I have been studying history for four hours.
- Pete started talking on the phone at 6:00.  
Pete has been talking on the phone since 6:00.
- He fell asleep at noon and he hasn't woken up yet.  
He has been sleeping since noon.
- It began snowing three days ago and it hasn't stopped yet.  
It has been snowing for three days.

## 9. Fill in with the Present Perfect Simple or Continuous.

- How long has she been preparing (she / prepare) all these delicious dishes?
- Have you ever met (you / ever meet) a famous actor or singer?
- Frank is very loyal. He has never revealed (never reveal) my secrets to anyone.
- Why is Rob crying? Has he been fighting (he / fight) with his brother again?
- The plane has just landed (just land). Let's go and welcome Leo.
- It's the first time I have seen (see) so many people in the mall.
- Harry has been jogging (jog) in the park all afternoon.
- I still haven't received (not receive) a reply to my email from Bob.
- Mike has known (know) me for almost ten years.
- Mr Davis has been teaching (teach) me English since I was eight.

## 10. Choose and circle.

- Suzan has been rehearsing for the concert .....  
**a.** for Sunday  
**b.** two hours ago  
**c.** since Sunday
- Brenda presented her project .....  
**a.** yesterday  
**b.** since yesterday  
**c.** so far
- Who did you go out with .....?  
**a.** just  
**b.** on Monday  
**c.** since Monday
- I have been dealing with economic problems .....  
**a.** since two years  
**b.** two years ago  
**c.** for two years
- How many times has Frank asked you the same question .....?  
**a.** this month  
**b.** last week  
**c.** since a month
- David forgot to feed my cat .....  
**a.** since this morning  
**b.** this morning  
**c.** yet
- Miss, I haven't completed the test .....  
**a.** yet  
**b.** last week  
**c.** an hour ago
- Did you organize a party for Tim's birthday .....?  
**a.** for a year  
**b.** since last year  
**c.** last year
- We have ..... prepared the dinner.  
**a.** so far  
**b.** already  
**c.** yet

## 11. Fill in with the Present Perfect or the Past Simple.

- How many times ..... **has Tina lied** ..... (Tina / lie) to her parents?
- Paul and Sylvia ..... **didn't pass** ..... (not pass) the test yesterday.
- Where ..... **did they park** ..... (they / park) their car last night?
- We ..... **haven't mentioned** ..... (not mention) the news to anyone yet.
- Last night the kids ..... **went** ..... (go) to bed late.
- This is the funniest story she ..... **has ever written** ..... (ever write).

## 12. Fill in with have / has gone to or have / has been to / in.

- My family ..... **has been in** ..... Athens since I was only two years old.
- I can't find dad. - He ..... **has gone to** ..... Mr Anderson's.
- Kay ..... **has** ..... never ..... **been to** ..... such an exotic beach before.
- ..... **Have** ..... you ever ..... **been to** ..... Mexico?
- Jay ..... **has been in** ..... London for nearly nine years.
- Dora ..... **has gone to** ..... her grandma's but she won't be late.
- I ..... **have been to** ..... Paris once and I hope to go again one day.

## 13. Fill in with the Past Simple, Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous.

- By the time we reached the airport, Lee ..... **had already got** ..... (already get) on the plane.
- Mandy ..... **lost** ..... (lose) her wallet at Jamie's party yesterday.
- They ..... **had been going out** ..... (go out) together for two years before they finally got married.
- When he ..... **entered** ..... (enter) the room, everyone stopped talking.
- Harris called me after he ..... **had heard** ..... (hear) the bad news.
- It was the first time Gina ..... **had fallen** ..... (fall) in love.
- They ..... **had been looking for** ..... (look for) the ring all day before they found it.

## 14. Choose and circle: Past Perfect Simple or Continuous?

- Mum **(had already done)** / had already been doing the dishes when we woke up.
- Fiona caught a cold because she had walked / **(had been walking)** in the rain for two hours.
- I **(had been calling)** / had called him all day before I finally realised that the phone number was wrong.
- That necklace was the best present I **(had ever received)** / had ever been receiving.
- The teacher had been repeating / **(had repeated)** the question three times before Simon answered it.
- Sue didn't turn on the TV until the baby had been falling / **(had fallen)** asleep.
- Tim **(had been travelling)** / had travelled for 7 hours by the time he reached his destination.
- The pirates had sailed / **(had been sailing)** all night when they found the island.

## 15. Choose and circle.

- Judy ..... long hair but she cut it last week.  
☒ a. used to have      c. would have  
 b. was having      d. has had
- It had stopped raining by the time we ..... at the club.  
 a. had arrived      ☒ c. arrived  
 b. have arrived      d. used to arrive
- What ..... you ..... in the classroom when Mr Black entered?  
 a. had ... done      c. have ... been doing  
☒ b. were ... doing      d. have ... done
- Johnny Depp is a famous actor. He ..... in many movies.  
 a. starred      c. was starring  
☒ b. has starred      d. had starred
- How long ago ..... they ..... married?  
 a. were ... getting      c. have ... got  
☒ b. did ... get      d. have ... been getting
- Sylvia has just moved to London. She ..... in Barcelona.  
 a. lives      c. would live  
☒ b. used to live      d. was living
- They ..... together for four years before they decided to buy a house.  
 a. have lived      c. were living  
 b. lived      ☒ d. had been living
- You look very happy! ..... you finally ..... your driving test?  
 a. Had ... passed      c. Have ... been passing  
☒ b. Have ... passed      d. Do ... pass
- Mandy ..... at her aunt's house until she finds an apartment to rent.  
 a. stays      c. stayed  
☒ b. is staying      d. had stayed
- Where is Kate? Has she left the office .....?  
 a. just      ☒ c. yet  
 b. until      d. since
- We were having lunch when Mark ..... his decision to find a new job.  
 a. was announcing      c. had announced  
☒ b. announced      d. has announced
- Wendy didn't use to be rich but now she ..... a huge villa in the suburbs of the city.  
 a. is owning      c. has been owning  
 b. has owned      ☒ d. owns
- I ..... every day in the past but now I don't.  
☒ a. would exercise      c. use to exercise  
 b. exercise      d. was exercising
- My friends and I ..... at Mat's house on Saturdays.  
 a. are gathering      ☒ c. gather  
 b. were gathering      d. had gathered
- Jay ..... late in the morning because he worked as a barman.  
 a. sleeps      c. was sleeping  
☒ b. used to sleep      d. has slept
- This is the highest skyscraper I .....  
 a. am ever seeing      c. had ever seen  
☒ b. have ever seen      d. ever see

### Revision Test 1

#### ΣΤΟ ΕΠΟΜΕΝΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ ΓΡΑΦΩ ΤΕΣΤ. ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΔΙΑΒΑΣΩ:

- ΛΕΞΕΙΣ & ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ από τα Lessons 1-6 και από το Fun break 1. Κάποιες λέξεις τις μαθαίνω από τα αγγλικά στα ελληνικά και κάποιες άλλες αντίστροφα (όπως δίνονται στο Revision 1). Τα παράγωγα (derivatives) και τις εκφράσεις (phrases) τα μαθαίνω από τα ελληνικά στα αγγλικά.
- ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ από τα Lessons 1-6:
  - Present Simple vs Present Continuous / - Non-continuous Verbs
  - Past Simple vs Past Continuous / - Used to / - Would
  - Present Perfect Simple / - Present Perfect Continuous
  - Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple / - have gone to - have been to / in
  - Past Perfect Simple & Past Perfect Continuous
  - Revision of Present & Past tenses

Μέρα/Ημερομηνία του 1<sup>ου</sup> Τεστ : \_\_\_\_\_ Υπογραφή γονέα: \_\_\_\_\_

### PREPARE for TEST 1

# WORD LIST

## A

**abandoned** εγκαταλελειμμένος  
**abduction** απαγωγή  
**abroad** στο εξωτερικό  
**accent** προφορά  
**accept** (απο)δέχομαι  
**access** αποκτώ πρόσβαση σε / πρόσβαση  
**accessory** αξεσουάρ  
**accidentally** κατά λάθος  
**accommodation** δωμάτιο σε ξενοδοχείο / στέγαση  
**accomplish** πραγματοποιώ, καταφέρνω  
**accomplishment** κατόρθωμα  
**according to** σύμφωνα με  
**act** παίζω θέατρο  
**acting** ηθοποιία  
**ad** διαφήμιση (advertisement)  
**adapt** προσαρμόζω, -ομαι  
**addict / addicted (n./adj.)** εθισμένος  
**admire** θαυμάζω  
**admit** παραδέχομαι, ομολογώ  
**adopt** υιοθετώ  
**advantage** πλεονέκτημα  
**advice** συμβουλή, συμβουλές  
**affect** επηρεάζω  
**affection** στοργή  
**affectionate** στοργικός  
**affordable** προσιτός (οικονομικά)  
**against** κατά  
**agency** πρακτορείο, γραφείο  
**alarm** ξυπνητήρι / συναγερμός  
**allowance** χαρτζιλίκι  
**all-time** κλασικός  
**aloud** φωναχτά, δυνατά  
**alternative** εναλλακτικός / εναλλακτική λύση  
**altitude** υψόμετρο  
**amazing** εκπληκτικός  
**ambition** φιλοδοξία  
**ambitious** φιλόδοξος  
**amount** ποσότητα  
**ancient** αρχαίος  
**anniversary** επέτειος  
**announcement** ανακοίνωση  
**annually** ετησίως  
**apart** χωριστά  
**apart from** εκτός από  
**apartment** διαμέρισμα  
**ape** πίθηκος

**apparently** προφανώς  
**appealing** ελκυστικός  
**appetite** όρεξη  
**application** εφαρμογή  
**apply (for)** υποβάλλω αίτηση (για)  
**approach** πλησιάζω, προσεγγίζω  
**approximately** περίπου  
**armed** οπλισμένος, ένοπλος  
**arrest** συλλαμβάνω  
**article** άρθρο  
**assume** θεωρώ, υποθέτω  
**assure** διαβεβαιώνω  
**astonishment** μεγάλη έκπληξη  
**astronaut** αστροναύτης  
**athlete** αθλητής  
**attract** ελκύω  
**authentic** αυθεντικός, γνήσιος  
**author** συγγραφέας  
**average** μέσος / μέσος όρος  
**award** βραβείο  
**awesome** φοβερός, καταπληκτικός

## B

**babysit** προσέχω μωρό ή παιδάκι  
**background** παρασκήνιο  
**backyard** πίσω αυλή  
**baking powder** μπέικιν πάουντερ  
**baking tray** ταψί  
**balance** ισορροπώ  
**bald** φαλακρός  
**bank** όχθη  
**bargain** τιμή ευκαιρίας  
**bark** γαβγίζω  
**base (on)** βασίζω, στηρίζω (σε)  
**basic** βασικός, θεμελιώδης  
**bat** νυχτερίδα  
**be associated with** σχετίζομαι με  
**beat (sb) up** δέρνω (κπ)  
**beg** ζητιανεύω, ικετεύω  
**being** ον  
**beloved** πολυαγαπημένος  
**benefit** ωφελώς, -ούμαι  
**benefit (from)** επωφελούμαι (από)  
**benefit** όφελος  
**besides** εκτός από  
**bet** βάζω στοίχημα  
**beware** προσέχω, φυλάγομαι  
**biker** ποδηλάτης  
**bizarre** αλλόκοτος, παράξενος  
**blind** τυφλός  
**block** οικοδομικό τετράγωνο

**bloom** άνθηση / ανθίζω  
**bonfire** πυρά, υπαίθρια φωτιά  
**bookmark** σελιδοδείκτης / βάζω σελιδοδείκτη  
**bossy** αυταρχικός  
**bother** ενοχλώ  
**breath** ανάσα, αναπνοή  
**brehtaking** συναρπαστικός, μαγευτικός  
**brilliant** πανέξυπνος / λαμπερός  
**broom** σκούπα  
**bruise** μελανιά  
**bubble** φούσκα  
**build up** αναπτύσσω, -ομαι / δυναμώνω  
**bully** εκφοβίζω, παρενοχλώ / εκφοβιστής  
**bunch** ομάδα / μπουκέτο  
**burn** καίω  
**burst** σκάω / ξεσπάω  
**busy** απασχολημένος  
**byte** ΗΥ μπάιτ (! bite = δαγκωνιά)

## C

**cake tin** φόρμα για κέικ  
**calm** ήρεμος  
**can afford** έχω την οικονομική δυνατότητα  
**cannibal** ανθρωποφάγος, κανίβαλος  
**capable (of)** ικανός (να)  
**cartoon** κινούμενο σχέδιο  
**case** θήκη  
**case** περίπτωση, υπόθεση  
**cash** χρήματα (μετρητά)  
**cashier** ταμίας  
**cast** συμμετέχοντες ηθοποιοί  
**cater for** εξυπηρετώ, καλύπτω ανάγκες  
**cause** σκοπός / αιτία  
**celebrity** διασημότητα  
**cent** λεπτό (νόμισμα)  
**cereal** δημητριακά  
**certain** ορισμένος (εδώ)  
**chain** σύμπλεγμα / αλυσίδα  
**chalkboard** μαυροπίνακας  
**challenge** προκαλώ  
**change** ρέστα / "ψιλά"  
**charge** χρέωση / χρεώνω  
**charity** φιλανθρωπική οργάνωση / φιλανθρωπία  
**chase** κυνηγώ, καταδιώκω

# VERBS & TENSES

## Present Simple

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I play	Do I play?	I don't play
You play	Do you play?	You don't play
He plays*	Does he play?	He doesn't play
She plays*	Does she play?	She doesn't play
It plays*	Does it play?	It doesn't play
We play	Do we play?	We don't play
You play	Do you play?	You don't play
They play	Do they play?	They don't play

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

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

**YES / NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I do. / - No, I don't.  
- Yes, he does. / - No, he doesn't.

## Present Continuous

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I am playing*	Am I playing?	I'm not playing
You are playing	Are you playing?	You aren't playing
He is playing	Is he playing?	He isn't playing
She is playing	Is she playing?	She isn't playing
It is playing	Is it playing?	It isn't playing
We are playing	Are we playing?	We aren't playing
You are playing	Are you playing?	You aren't playing
They are playing	Are they playing?	They aren't playing

\* come -> coming / run -> running / lie -> lying

**KEY WORDS:** now, right now, at the moment, this week, this month, this year, these days, ..., today, tonight, ...

**YES / NO ANSWERS:** - Yes, I am. / - No, I'm not. - Yes, he is. / - No, he isn't.  
- Yes, we are. / - No, we aren't.

## Past Simple of the verb BE

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I was	Was I?	I wasn't
You were	Were you?	You weren't
He was	Was he?	He wasn't
She was	Was she?	She wasn't
It was	Was it?	It wasn't
We were	Were we?	We weren't
You were	Were you?	You weren't
They were	Were they?	They weren't

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

## Used to + infinitive

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I used to play	Did I use to play?	I didn't use to play
You used to play	Did you use to play?	You didn't use to play
He used to play	Did he use to play?	He didn't use to play
She used to play	Did she use to play?	She didn't use to play
It used to play	Did it use to play?	It didn't use to play
We used to play	Did we use to play?	We didn't use to play
You used to play	Did you use to play?	You didn't use to play
They used to play	Did they use to play?	They didn't use to play

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

## Past Simple - regular verbs

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I played*	Did I play?	I didn't play
You played	Did you play?	You didn't play
He played	Did he play?	He didn't play
She played	Did she play?	She didn't play
It played	Did it play?	It didn't play
We played	Did we play?	We didn't play
You played	Did you play?	You didn't play
They played	Did they play?	They didn't play

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

## Had to + infinitive

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I had to play	Did I have to play?	I didn't have to play
You had to play	Did you have to play?	You didn't have to play
He had to play	Did he have to play?	He didn't have to play
She had to play	Did she have to play?	She didn't have to play
It had to play	Did it have to play?	It didn't have to play
We had to play	Did we have to play?	We didn't have to play
You had to play	Did you have to play?	You didn't have to play
They had to play	Did they have to play?	They didn't have to play

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

## Past Simple - irregular verbs

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I went*	Did I go?	I didn't go
You went	Did you go?	You didn't go
He went	Did he go?	He didn't go
She went	Did she go?	She didn't go
It went	Did it go?	It didn't go
We went	Did we go?	We didn't go
You went	Did you go?	You didn't go
They went	Did they go?	They didn't go

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

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

## Past Continuous

AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I was playing*	Was I playing?	I wasn't playing
You were playing	Were you playing?	You weren't playing
He was playing	Was he playing?	He wasn't playing
She was playing	Was she playing?	She wasn't playing
It was playing	Was it playing?	It wasn't playing
We were playing	Were we playing?	We weren't playing
You were playing	Were you playing?	You weren't playing
They were playing	Were they playing?	They weren't playing

\* come -> coming / run -> running / lie -> lying

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

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