

Rob Nicholas
Lena Ioannou

smash

Grammar Extra

3


MACMILLAN

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Present simple / present continuous

*I **meet** my friends every Saturday morning.*

*I **am watching** TV at the moment.*

Θυμήσου ότι χρησιμοποιούμε τον **present simple** για να μιλήσουμε για:

- μόνιμες καταστάσεις.
*Tina **works** at a bank.*
- επαναλαμβανόμενες πράξεις.
*Judy **does** her homework every day after lunch.*
- γενικές αλήθειες.
*Flowers **bloom** in spring!*

Με τον **present simple** χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως τις παρακάτω χρονικές φράσεις:

in July/August/September, κλπ.

in the summer/winter, κλπ.

on Sunday(s)/Monday(s), κλπ.

at 5 o'clock/at weekends/at noon/at midnight

once a week, twice a month, three times a year

every day/every evening/every Sunday, κλπ.

always/usually/sometimes/often/never

Θυμήσου ότι τα επιρρήματα συχνότητας μπαίνουν **πριν το κυρίως ρήμα** αλλά **μετά** το ρήμα **be** και το βοηθητικό ρήμα **do**.

*I **always meet** my friends at the weekends.*

*She **doesn't usually** behave like this.*

*He **is often** late.*

Θυμήσου ότι χρησιμοποιούμε τον **present continuous** για να:

- μιλήσουμε για κάτι που συμβαίνει τώρα, αυτή τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.
*Lily **is sleeping** at the moment.*
- μιλήσουμε για κάτι που συμβαίνει προσωρινά, αυτόν τον καιρό.
*Helen **is working** late this week.*
- περιγράψουμε φωτογραφίες, να μιλήσουμε για το τι συμβαίνει σε αυτές.
*Look at this photo! Jane **is smiling**!*

Συνήθως χρησιμοποιούμε τις παρακάτω χρονικές εκφράσεις με τον **present continuous**:

now, at the moment, these days, today, this week, this year

State verbs

Υπάρχουν κάποια ρήματα που τα ονομάζουμε **state verbs** και τα οποία συνήθως δεν τα χρησιμοποιούμε στον **present continuous**. Μερικά από αυτά είναι:

like, love, hate, know, believe, dislike, notice, own, remember, see, seem, smell, think, understand, want, wish, be, κλπ.

*I **own** a house. (not I am owning a house.)*

*He **wants** to tell you something! (not He is wanting to tell you something!)*



Κάποια state verbs μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν στον **present continuous** με διαφορά όμως στο νόημα. Μελέτησε τα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

*I **think** that Kate is a very nice person.* (This is my opinion.)
*I'm **thinking** of going to London next month.* (I'm considering it.)

*The soup **smells** wonderful!* (It has a very nice smell.)
*Jason **is smelling** the flowers.* (He wants to see what kind of smell they have.)

*Luke **is** a very rude person.* (He is always like that.)
*Why **are you being** so rude?* (You're never rude so what's wrong now?)

1 Circle the correct tense.

- 1 Listen! I **love** / **am loving** this song!
- 2 What book **do you read** / **are you reading** at the moment?
- 3 What job **does your dad do** / **is your dad doing?**
Is he a teacher?
- 4 How do you get to school? **Do you take** / **Are you taking** the bus?
- 5 What **are you doing** / **do you do** at weekends?
- 6 I **am having** / **have** a big house but I'm not very rich!
- 7 Dimitri is only three so he **doesn't go** / **isn't going** to school.
- 8 Look! Jane **runs** / **is running**. Where **does she go** / **is she going?**
- 9 In this picture Anna **lies** / **is lying** on the beach under an umbrella.
- 10 The Earth **turns** / **is turning** around the Sun.
- 11 I like this dress. What **do you think** / **are you thinking?**
- 12 Jane **usually goes** / **goes usually** to the cinema on Saturdays.
- 13 Why **aren't you believing** / **don't you believe** me?
- 14 Mum **is talking** / **talks** on the phone at the moment.
- 15 Jack **is listening** / **listens** to music before he goes to bed.

2 Put the words or phrases in brackets in the correct place.

- 1 Teddy is very nicely dressed. (always)
- 2 Sam wears jeans. (never)
- 3 I am getting ready for my exams. (these days)
- 4 We have dinner at eight o'clock. (usually)
- 5 They go to football matches. (don't often)
- 6 I'm cleaning my shoes – can I phone you later? (at the moment)
- 7 Julia is late for school. (sometimes)
- 8 They are hungry after playing football. (often)

3 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 I never watch television but | a our exams at the moment. |
| 2 My cousin lives at home but | b my brother does – all the time! |
| 3 I often go out with | c my mum always takes me. |
| 4 We are studying hard for | d then I do my homework. |
| 5 I am never late for school because | e my friends in the evenings. |
| 6 Please be quiet because | f we're walking to school today. |
| 7 I walk home from school and | g he's staying with friends this week. |
| 8 We usually go by bus but | h Dad's got a bad headache. |

4 Make the sentences negative. Use short forms.

- 1 I'm going to school today.
.....
- 2 They are enjoying the party.
.....
- 3 I often play video games.
.....
- 4 The girl is talking.
.....
- 5 They know that boy over there.
.....
- 6 You are wearing your new jeans.
.....
- 7 He likes my cooking.
.....
- 8 She's having pizza for dinner tonight.
.....

5 Complete the dialogue with the present simple or present continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- Kevin:** Hi, Sue. What (1) (you/do)?
- Sue:** I (2) (watch) television right now. What about you?
- Kevin:** I (3) (study) for my exams, but it's boring! Every day, I (4) (get up) at seven o'clock and have breakfast. After that, I (5) (read) my notes. Today, I (6) (try) to finish my history revision.
- Sue:** History! Yuk!
- Kevin:** How (7) (you/spend) your time these days?
- Sue:** Well, most days, I (8) (wake up) at around 12. After that, I (9) (listen) to music and check my emails. Then I (10) (usually/go) out with friends.
- Kevin:** Oh, it would be great if I didn't have exams!

6 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 I am not liking sport.
.....
- 2 Shh! I try to listen!
.....
- 3 I work hard these days.
.....
- 4 I am studying every evening.
.....
- 5 Sorry! Do you talk to me?
.....
- 6 Most days, I'm walking to school.
.....

7 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 'What?' 'I'm a teacher.'
a) are you doing
b) do you do
c) do you
- 2 These flowers very nice.
a) smell
b) are smelling
c) smelling
- 3 This isn't right. ?
a) Are you understanding
b) Understand
c) Do you understand
- 4 Helen to the hairdresser's once a month.
a) go
b) goes
c) is going
- 5 He usually out at weekends.
a) is eating
b) eat
c) eats
- 6 They at half past one in the afternoon.
a) always have lunch
b) have always lunch
c) have lunch always

Past simple / past continuous

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **past simple** για να μιλήσουμε για:

- πράξεις που συνέβησαν και ολοκληρώθηκαν στο παρελθόν.
*We **had** exams at school last week.*
*Dad **cooked** dinner for all of us yesterday.*
- πράξεις που συνέβησαν η μία μετά την άλλη.
Για να ενώσουμε τις προτάσεις, χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως **first, then, after that**.
*He **woke up, got** dressed and **had** breakfast.*
*She **first tidied** her room and **then she watched** TV.*
***First she made** dinner and **then she washed** the dishes. **After that she laid** the table.*

Σχηματίζουμε ερωτήσεις και αρνήσεις με το βοηθητικό ρήμα **did**.

- Did** you see that film last night?*
*What **did** you do last weekend?*
*I **didn't** know you had a brother.*

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **past continuous**:

- για πράξεις που βρισκότουσαν σε εξέλιξη μια συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν.
*They **were living** in England in May 2001.*
*I **was doing** my homework at ten o'clock this morning.*
- για να μιλήσουμε για δύο πράξεις που συνέβαιναν ταυτόχρονα, την ίδια στιγμή.
*He **was watching** TV while she **was reading** a book.*
- στην αρχή μιας ιστορίας που θέλουμε να διηγηθούμε.
*It was a beautiful day and the sun **was shining**. The birds **were singing** in the trees as Mark **was walking** home.*

Σχηματίζουμε ερωτήσεις κι αρνήσεις με το βοηθητικό ρήμα **was/were**.

- Was** she **watching** television last night at eight o'clock?*
*What **was** she **doing** last night at nine?*
*We **weren't laughing** at you, honestly!*

Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε τον **past simple** και τον **past continuous** μαζί όταν θέλουμε να πούμε ότι μια πράξη διέκοψε μιαν άλλη πράξη που ήδη βρισκόταν σε εξέλιξη. Η πράξη που βρισκόταν σε εξέλιξη εκφράζεται με **past continuous** ενώ η πράξη που τη διέκοψε εκφράζεται με **past simple**.

*I **was eating** my dinner (past continuous) when my tooth **fell out**. (past simple).*

Σε αυτές τις περιπτώσεις χρησιμοποιούμε **when** ή **while** για να συνδέσουμε τις δύο προτάσεις. Συνήθως το **when** ακολουθείται από τον **past simple** ενώ το **while** ακολουθείται από τον **past continuous**.

when + simple past	<i>Josephine was walking home when she saw Pat.</i>
while + past continuous	<i>Josephine saw Pat while she was walking home.</i>



Μπορούμε επίσης να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **and, because, but** και **so** για να συνδέσουμε αυτούς τους δύο χρόνους σε μία πρόταση. Το νόημα αλλάζει αναλόγως.

*The little girl was crying **and/so** I told her it was OK.*

*The boys were fighting **but** it was just a game.*

*Gina went home **because** no one was talking to her.*

1 Circle the correct tense.

- 1 Our teacher was giving us our homework when the bell **rang** / **was ringing**.
- 2 I can't remember what I **did** / **was doing** at four o'clock on Tuesday!
- 3 He stood up, phoned his friend and **left** / **was leaving** the house.
- 4 Who **did you talk** / **were you talking** to when I came in the room?
- 5 Where was the thief going when you **saw** / **were seeing** him?
- 6 She **cleaned** / **was cleaning** the house while he was doing the shopping.
- 7 The lights went out while she **worked** / **was working** on the computer.
- 8 James **went** / **was going** on a day trip last Saturday.
- 9 What **did you do** / **were you doing** at ten o'clock last night?
- 10 Ian and Dave **rode** / **were riding** their bikes to school yesterday.

2 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 a) Yesterday, I was waking up early.
- b) Yesterday, I woke up early.
- 2 a) I was sleeping when you phoned me.
- b) I slept when you phoned me.
- 3 a) While I was walking,
 I saw an accident.
- b) While I was walking,
 I was seeing an accident.
- 4 a) When I woke up, the sun shone.
- b) When I woke up, the sun was shining.
- 5 a) He had a bath and then
 he read the newspaper.
- b) He had a bath and then
 he was reading the newspaper.

- 6 a) Gordon wasn't going
 to school yesterday.
- b) Gordon didn't go to school yesterday.
- 7 a) I had an idea while
 I was doing my homework.
- b) I was having an idea while
 I did my homework.
- 8 a) What did he do when
 you were seeing him?
- b) What was he doing
 when you saw him?
- 9 a) She was taking a shower
 when the phone rang.
- b) She took a shower
 when the phone rang.
- 10 a) He left the office at three in
 the afternoon.
- b) He was leaving the office at three
 in the afternoon.

3 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 We were having an English lesson | a because it was raining so much. |
| 2 I went to a football match | b the film was starting. |
| 3 When we got to the cinema, | c when I suddenly started to feel ill. |
| 4 We all went home | d and then she went straight to bed. |
| 5 While Dad was washing the car, | e black clouds were coming nearer. |
| 6 Jane took off her shoes | f while I was in England. |
| 7 Matt had a drink | g while he was waiting for me. |
| 8 A cold wind was blowing and | h I was cooking lunch. |

4 Make questions.

- 1 you / did / last night / go / where
..... ?
- 2 they / earlier / what / doing / were
..... ?
- 3 you / at home / phoned / were / he / when
..... ?
- 4 at eight / what / doing / was / Mum / last night
..... ?
- 5 running / were / you / when / fell / you
..... ?
- 6 you / tidy / room / morning / the / did / your / in
..... ?
- 7 listening / you / ten / night / last / music / were / to / at
..... ?
- 8 sell / their / did / they / year / last / house
..... ?
- 9 competition / win / the / did / Bill / the / prize / at / first
..... ?
- 10 DVD / watching / a / at / was / last / Vivian / nine / night
..... ?

5 Look at Kate's diary and make sentences. Use the words below.

then next after that

Monday	
8:30am	wake up
9:30am	work on the computer
1pm	have lunch
2pm	have coffee with Polly
6:30pm	have a meeting with Mr Thomson

Kate woke up at half past eight. Then, she
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

6 Answer the questions.

- What was Kate doing at ...
- 1 ... eight o'clock in the morning?
She was sleeping.
.....
 - 2 ... ten o'clock in the morning?
.....
 - 3 ... a quarter past one in the afternoon?
.....
 - 4 ... half past two in the afternoon?
.....
 - 5 ... seven o'clock in the evening?
.....

7 Make sentences with while. Add ideas of your own.

There was a loud noise	while	I was having a bath.
I got a phone call		we were sleeping.
There was an earthquake		the teacher was talking.
The thief got into the house		I was playing with my dog.
The news came on the radio		they were getting ready.
She began to cry		I was talking on the phone.

There was a loud noise while I was having a bath /
we were sleeping.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

used to

Χρησιμοποιούμε **used to** αντί για **simple past** όταν μιλάμε για καταστάσεις του παρελθόντος οι οποίες έχουν πλέον αλλάξει ή για πράγματα που συνηθίζαμε να κάνουμε στο παρελθόν αλλά δεν τα κάνουμε πια.

I used to live near the sea. (But I don't live near the sea anymore.)

Ben used to be my friend. (But he isn't my friend anymore.)

Χρησιμοποιούμε το βοηθητικό ρήμα **did / didn't** για να σχηματίσουμε αρνητικές και ερωτηματικές προτάσεις.

Did you use to go to that school? (~~not Did you used to...~~)

Where did you use to go to school?

I didn't use to like him, but we're good friends now. (~~not I didn't used to...~~)

Χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως τις παρακάτω χρονικές εκφράσεις:

When I was young(er)/small(er), ... / When I was a little boy/girl, ...

When I went to my first school, ... / When I lived in ...

In the past, ... / A long time ago, ... / Five years ago, ...

Πρόσεξε τη διαφορά μεταξύ των **used to (συνήθιζα να κάνω κάτι)**, **be used to + -ing (είμαι συνηθισμένος να κάνω κάτι)** και **get used to + -ing (συνηθίζω σιγά-σιγά να κάνω κάτι)**.

Μελέτησε τα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

I used to wake up very early in the morning. (Συνήθιζα να ξυπνάω νωρίς το πρωί αλλά δεν το κάνω πια.)

I am used to waking up very early in the morning. (Είμαι συνηθισμένος να ξυπνάω νωρίς το πρωί.)

I'm getting used to waking up very early in the morning. (Το συνηθίζω σιγά-σιγά το να ξυπνάω νωρίς το πρωί.)



1 Circle the correct answer.

- When we lived in the city, Mum used to **walk / walking** to work every day.
- We **were used / used** to do gymnastics in my old school.
- I **didn't / wasn't** use to like English but now it's my favourite subject.
- Jake is used to **drink / drinking** coffee when he wakes up in the morning.
- Use you to / Did you use to** have a pet when you were younger?
- Where **did / were** you use to stay when you went on holiday – in a hotel?

2 Write use or used.

- I to go to the gym but I stopped going this year.
- I didn't to enjoy school but I do now.

- I saw your brother driving a car – did he to have a motorbike?
- I liked it better when we to have lessons with Miss Smith.
- That man to be an actor – I've seen him on television!

3 Make questions with used to.

- you / live / here / five years ago
.....?
- your parents / smoke
.....?
- our lessons / be easier
.....?
- why / your sister / annoy you
.....?
- what games / you / play
.....?

Present perfect simple; for/since/just/yet/ already/before/ever/never

Θυμήσου ότι χρησιμοποιούμε τον **present perfect simple** για πράξεις που:

- συνέβησαν στο παρελθόν αλλά έχουν κάποια σχέση με ή είναι σημαντικές για το παρόν.
- το αποτέλεσμά τους είναι εμφανές στο παρόν.

Με τον **present perfect simple** δεν αναφέρουμε κάποια συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν.

*I **have read** that book.* (I can tell you about it now.)

*You **have broken** my CD player.* (I can't use it now.)

***Have** the children **brushed** their teeth?* (Are they ready for bed now?)

Με τον **present perfect simple** χρησιμοποιούμε τις χρονικές λέξεις **for, since, just, yet, already, before, ever** και **never**.

*I **have been** ready **for** hours!*

*We **have had** this dog **since** my fourth birthday.*

*The film **has just** started.*



Χρησιμοποιούμε:		όταν θέλουμε:	
for	εδώ και (τόσο καιρό)	να αναφερθούμε σε μια χρονική περίοδο.	<i>I have been here for 20 minutes.</i>
since	από (τότε, μια συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν)	να πούμε από πότε γίνεται κάτι.	<i>I have known him since 2005.</i>
just	μόλις	να μιλήσουμε για κάτι που έγινε πριν από λίγο.	<i>He has just arrived.</i>
yet (σε ερωτήσεις κι αρνήσεις)	ακόμα	να ρωτήσουμε αν κάτι έχει ολοκληρωθεί ή για να πούμε ότι κάτι δεν έχει γίνει ακόμα.	<i>Have they finished yet? I haven't done it yet.</i>
already	ήδη	να πούμε ότι κάτι έχει ολοκληρωθεί, ίσως συντομότερα απ' ό,τι θα περιμέναμε.	<i>Have you done it already? I've already done my homework.</i>
before	κάποια στιγμή στο παρελθόν	να αναφερθούμε σε κάποια αόριστη στιγμή στο παρελθόν.	<i>Have we met before?</i>
ever (σε ερωτήσεις)	ποτέ	να ρωτήσουμε αν κάποιος έχει ποτέ κάνει κάτι.	<i>'Have you ever been to Germany?'</i>
never	ποτέ	να πούμε ότι ποτέ δεν έχουμε κάνει κάτι.	<i>'No, I've never been there.'</i>

1 Put the words in the correct order.

- studied / Maths / have / I / and French
.....
- my / done / I / yet / English / haven't
.....
- my / you / looked / have / for / keys
..... ?
- been / since September / hot / has / it
.....
- never / to my parents / have / I / lied
.....
- a day off / had / never / has / Dad
.....
- phoned / you / I've / three times
.....
- seen / ever / a snake / you / have
..... ?

2 Complete the text with these words.

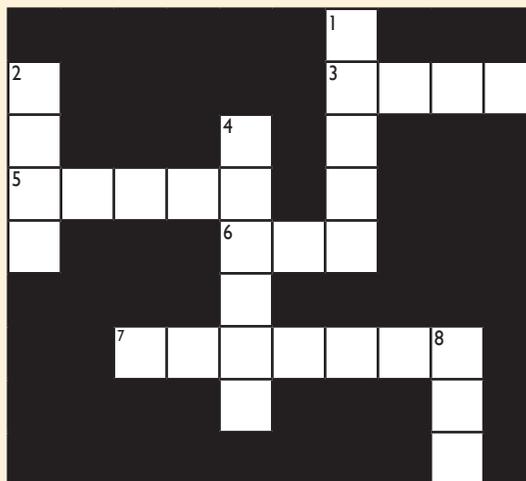
for since just yet
already before never

My parents have been away (1)
two days but they're coming back tonight!
The house is a terrible mess, so (2)
eight o'clock this morning I've done a lot of jobs.
I have washed the dishes, but I haven't put them away
(3) – they're drying at the moment.
I've cleaned all the floors, too!
I had a little party last night and, well, you know, some
people were careless with their food and drink. So, I've
cleaned the living room carpet and I've done what I
could. My parents have (4) left me
alone here (5), and if they see this
mess, I'm dead! Wait! I've (6) heard a
car outside. Don't tell me they've (7)
arrived! Oh, no! Help!

3 Complete with the present perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- I this film before.
(already/see)
- I'm really tired because I in three
tennis matches! (play)
- Christos to the Acropolis!
(never/be)
- my pen anywhere? (you / see)
- Look at this mess! What to my
papers? (the children/do)

4 Complete the crossword.



Across

- Have you ... been on a plane?
- I have known how to cook ... I was twelve years old.
- We have been living in this house ... three years.
- I've ... been for a swim. The water is fantastic!

Down

- Frank has ... understood my strange accent.
- She has ... taken the chicken out of the oven.
- He hasn't played Monopoly ... It's his first time.
- Have your parents visited you ... ?

Present perfect simple / past simple

Χρησιμοποιούμε:	για να:	χρονικές λέξεις/φράσεις	
present perfect simple	μιλήσουμε για κάτι που συνέβη στο παρελθόν αλλά το αποτέλεσμα είναι εμφανές τώρα, στο παρόν.	<p><i>We have visited Paris.</i> (και μπορούμε να σου πούμε για το Παρίσι τώρα)</p> <p><i>I have washed the dishes.</i> (επομένως δεν χρειάζεται να τα κάνεις εσύ τώρα)</p> <p><i>Have you read this book?</i> (έτσι ώστε να μπορείς να μου πεις γι' αυτό τώρα;)</p> <p><i>I have lived here for years.</i></p> <p><i>Have you seen Fiona since yesterday?</i></p> <p><i>He has never eaten Greek food before!</i></p>	<p>for, since, just, yet, already, before, ever, never</p>
past simple	μιλήσουμε για πράξεις που ολοκληρώθηκαν στο παρελθόν.	<p><i>He knocked on the door and shouted my name.</i></p> <p><i>I spoke to Donna last night.</i></p> <p><i>We lived there when I was a little boy.</i></p> <p><i>I bought some great new clothes on Saturday.</i></p> <p><i>The lesson started half an hour ago!</i></p>	<p>yesterday, last week, in June, in 2005, when I was seven, κλπ.</p>



Θυμήσου ότι με τον **present perfect simple**, δεν λέμε **πότε** συνέβη κάτι.

*I **have seen** that film.* (**not** *I have seen that film last week.*)

Μερικές φορές μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε τους δύο χρόνους μαζί ως εξής:

*Ben **has met** Tom.* (present perfect simple) *He **met** him yesterday.* (past simple)

*I **have read** that book.* (present perfect simple) *It **was** great.* (past simple)

*We **have been** to London.* (present perfect simple) *We **went** there in 2006.* (past simple)

1 Complete with the past simple or present perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Martin school when he was 16.
(leave)
- the film about penguins last night?
(you/watch)
- Wendy isn't here now – she to the shops. (go)

- I a story – do you want to read it?
(just/write)
- The footballers onto the pitch.
(already/come)
- I might buy this CD. of it?
(you/hear)
- People in Athens for thousands of years. (live)
- You to the party yesterday. Why?
(not/go)

2 Find the past participles and use them in the sentences.

B	I	T	T	E	N	F	D	Y	B
R	V	A	N	K	E	N	B	O	E
D	B	S	H	M	A	D	E	I	E
R	J	Q	O	J	U	B	L	I	N
I	K	M	Y	W	O	K	E	N	K
V	H	E	S	W	U	M	G	B	U
E	E	N	A	W	Y	A	Z	K	S
N	A	H	I	G	L	D	P	C	J
X	R	W	O	S	T	O	N	H	I
F	D	O	D	R	I	N	T	O	G
R	C	O	G	U	S	E	E	S	T
A	V	N	S	N	L	M	N	E	D
B	B	X	C	G	T	U	J	N	L
Q	G	E	R	Z	A	T	E	B	O
F	O	R	G	O	T	T	E	N	V

- I have never a car before.
- Have Mum and Dad up yet? I want my breakfast!
- Have you heard? They have Anne to sing in the competition!
- Has your mobile phone ever in the middle of a lesson?
- Harry has never in a lake before.
- I can't remember her name but I have never her face.
- Ouch! Help! That dog has just me.
- Oh dear! I think I've a silly mistake!
- Who is this actor? I have never his name before.
- I've all my exercises. I did them in five minutes!

3 Circle the correct tense.

My Uncle Billy (1) **did** / **has done** some amazing things! He's only 45, but he (2) **already travelled** / **has already travelled** around the world. Amazingly, he (3) **has climbed** / **climbed** Mount Everest. He (4) **did** / **has done** that when he was only 16! And he (5) **flew** / **has flown** a plane. He was a pilot in the Air Force when he (6) **learnt** / **has learnt** how to do that. Once, when his plane crashed in Africa, he (7) **walked** / **has walked** across the Sahara desert for ten days with no food or water! Isn't that amazing? And two years ago, he (8) **caught** / **has caught** a tiger and a lion with his bare hands. He said he (9) **hasn't been** / **wasn't** scared of them at all! But my mum doesn't think he's amazing. She says that Uncle Billy (10) **never told** / **has never told** the truth in his life!

4 Write sentences about Fred.

Use the present perfect simple or past simple.

- Fred / never / be / Athens
.....
- He / go / to school / in Thessaloniki
.....
- He / leave school / ten years ago
.....
- He / start / his own business / in 2006
.....
- The business / be / very / successful
.....
- He / get married / in 2007
.....
- Fred's wife / just have / a baby girl
.....
- They / never be / so happy
..... !

5 Complete the questions and answers with the present perfect simple or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: (you/ever/be) to Corfu?
B: Yes. I (go) there last summer.
- 2 A: How long (you/be) friends for?
B: We first (meet) ten years ago but we (start) being friends about six years ago.
- 3 A: (you/meet) Carol for dinner last night?
B: No, I (go) out with Fiona last night. I (not hear) from Carol in ages.
- 4 A: I (just/speak) to Jenny on the phone. She (be) away for two weeks.
B: Where (she/go)?
A: She (go) to Berlin.
- 5 A: (you/see) my keys?
B: No. Why? (you/lose) them?
A: I can't find them anywhere.
- 6 A: (you/buy) a present for Mum's birthday?
B: Yes. I (go) shopping yesterday and I (find) a very nice gold necklace at a jewellery shop.
- 7 A: (you/have) lunch yet?
B: Yes, we all (have) lunch about half an hour ago.
A: What (you/eat)?
B: Green salad and burgers.
- 8 A: Rhonda and I (meet) for dinner last night.
B: I (not see) Rhonda in ages! How is she?
A: She's fine. She (just/have) her second baby.
B: Really? I (not know) that.

6 What have you done? Use the present perfect simple and past simple.

I have tried Chinese food. I tried some last month when we went to a Chinese restaurant.

- 1 I have eaten
I ate
- 2 I have met
I met
- 3 I have seen
I saw
- 4 I have been to
I went
- 5 I have heard that
I heard it
- 6 I have flown
I flew
- 7 I have lived
I lived
- 8 I have driven
I drove

Future tenses: present continuous / be going to / will

Χρησιμοποιούμε:	για:	
present continuous	να μιλήσουμε για πράγματα που έχουμε ήδη αποφασίσει και σχεδιάσει να κάνουμε στο κοντινό μέλλον. Πάντα χρησιμοποιούμε μια χρονική λέξη ή φράση.	<i>We are going on holiday next week. I am having dinner in a restaurant tonight.</i>
be + going to + verb	να μιλήσουμε για προθέσεις, πράγματα που σκεφτόμαστε να κάνουμε στο μέλλον αλλά δεν τα έχουμε απαραίτητα συζητήσει ή κανονίσει με κανέναν.	<i>I'm going to be a doctor when I grow up.</i>
	να μιλήσουμε για πράγματα για τα οποία υπάρχει κάποια ένδειξη στο παρόν ότι θα συμβούν στο μέλλον.	<i>Look out! He is going to hit you!</i>
will	να κάνουμε προβλέψεις, δηλαδή να μιλήσουμε για πράγματα που πιστεύουμε ότι θα συμβούν ή περιμένουμε να συμβούν στο μέλλον.	<i>We will have a great time on holiday!</i>
	να προσφερθούμε ή να αρνηθούμε να κάνουμε κάτι για κάποιον.	<i>I'll help you. No, I won't do your homework for you again! George won't come out of his room!</i>
	να δώσουμε μια υπόσχεση.	<i>I'll tell you all about it later.</i>
	να ζητήσουμε από κάποιον μια χάρη.	<i>Will you cook dinner tonight, please?</i>
	αποφάσεις που παίρνουμε αυθόρμητα.	<i>It's all right – I'll pay.</i>
present simple	προγράμματα ή δρομολόγια τρένων, αεροπλάνων, κλπ.	<i>The bus leaves at six. Hurry up!</i>



1 Circle the correct answer.

- One day, I **will become** / **am becoming** a famous actor!
- He **is arriving** / **arrives** next week. He told me on the phone last night.
- I **'m going to** / **will go to** the cinema tomorrow night. Do you want to come?
- I've thought about this a lot. I **'m going to tell** / **tell** them exactly what happened.
- I can't see you tomorrow because we **'ll leave** / **'re leaving** for Patras.
- 'This blouse only costs 15 euros. I **'ll buy** / **buy it**.'
- What **will you do** / **are you doing** if your parents say you can't go?
- Be careful! You're **going to walk** / **walking** into that wall!
- I **won't tell** / **am not telling** anyone, don't worry.
- In the future, we **will all have** / **are all having** robots.

2 Make future sentences for these situations.

- You don't expect to see Bob at the party.
I Bob at the party.
- You are very angry with someone and don't want to talk to them ever again.
I !
- You have booked to go on holiday.
I holiday next week.
- You're worried about the weather.
It rain. Look at the clouds!
- You offer to buy your friend a drink.
I pay for that!
- You're happy to go to the party if Jane goes.
I if Jane goes.
- Anna is planning to phone tonight.
Anna phone tonight.
- You know you have a test tomorrow.
We a test tomorrow.

3 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 Next year, we won't | a this evening? |
| 2 I don't think anything will | b do tomorrow? |
| 3 Hurry up! The plane | c rain later? |
| 4 My brother is coming | d takes off at seven. |
| 5 He's never going to | e be in the same class together. |
| 6 What are you doing | f to this school next year. |
| 7 Look at the sky! Do you think it's going to | g happen if you don't come. |
| 8 What are you going to | h speak to me again after this! |

4 Correct the mistakes.

- He's is leaving the school!
.....
- I don't think I am inviting him.
.....
- I think this concert will being very cool!
.....

- Look out! You going to break the glass!
.....
- We are never going get out of here!
.....
- Are you helping me, please?
.....
- What you are going to doing now?
.....
- I know he won't to like the idea.
.....
- Dave will going to fly a kite tomorrow.
.....
- Are you going to make me a sandwich, please?
.....

5 Circle the correct answer.

- What tonight?
a) do you do b) you will do
c) are you going to do d) you are doing
- Nobody knows what in the future.
a) will happen b) is going
c) is happening d) will happening
- Our teacher us a test tomorrow.
a) gives b) is given c) giving d) is giving
- Where on holiday this year?
a) you going to go b) going you to go
c) are you going d) you are going
- If she does that again, tell Miss Smith!
a) I b) I'll c) I'm d) I'm going
- Are the boys basketball on Saturday?
a) play b) playing c) will play d) played
- It's really cold. I don't think the car !
a) starts b) will start
c) going to start d) starting
- I in a big match tomorrow. Will you come and watch me?
a) 'm playing b) play
c) 'll play d) go to play
- 'There's someone outside!' 'Don't worry. and see who it is.'
a) I go b) I'm going
c) I'll go d) I'll going

Present perfect continuous; present perfect simple and continuous

Σχηματίζουμε τον **present perfect continuous** με **have/has + been + -ing**.



Affirmative	Short form	Negative	Short form	Question	Answer
I have been working	I've been working	I have not been working	I haven't been working	Have I been working?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
You have been working	You've been working	You have not been working	You haven't been working	Have you been working?	Yes, you have. No, you haven't.
He has been working	He's been working	He has not been working	He hasn't been working	Has he been working?	Yes, he has. No, he hasn't.
She has been working	She's been working	She has not been working	She hasn't been working	Has she been working?	Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.
It has been working	It's been working	It has not been working	It hasn't been working	Has it been working?	Yes, it has. No, it hasn't.
We have been working	We've been working	We have not been working	We haven't been working	Have we been working?	Yes, we have. No, we haven't.
You have been working	You've been working	You have not been working	You haven't been working	Have you been working?	Yes, you have. No, you haven't.
They have been working	They've been working	They have not been working	They haven't been working	Have they been working?	Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **present perfect continuous** για να δώσουμε έμφαση στη διάρκεια μιας πράξης που ξεκίνησε στο παρελθόν και ή μόλις έχει σταματήσει ή συνεχίζεται ακόμα μέχρι τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.

I have been working all morning. (I started early in the morning. It's still morning and I'm still working.)

Προσοχή! Χρησιμοποιώντας **present perfect continuous** δίνουμε έμφαση στη διάρκεια της πράξης αλλά δεν χρησιμοποιούμε ποτέ αριθμούς για να αναφέρουμε συγκεκριμένη ποσότητα. Μελέτησε τα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

She has been typing letters for three hours. (**not** *She has been typing ten letters for three hours.*)

They have been picking apples all morning. (**not** *They have been picking ten kilos of apples all morning.*)

Για να αναφέρουμε την ποσότητα, να πούμε δηλαδή τι έχει ολοκληρωθεί ως τώρα, θα χρησιμοποιήσουμε **present perfect simple**:

*She **has already typed** ten letters.*

*They **have already picked** ten kilos of apples.*

Με τον **present perfect continuous** χρησιμοποιούμε τις χρονικές λέξεις **for** και **since**

όπως επίσης και τις χρονικές φράσεις **all day, all morning, all week**, κλπ.

*I **have been waiting for** (two) hours / (three) days / (six) weeks / half an hour / 20 minutes, κλπ.*

*We **have been living here since** my fourth birthday / last year / 1995, κλπ.*

*I **have been studying** all day / all morning / all week, κλπ.*

1 The verbs in bold are in the wrong sentences. Correct them.

- 1 My brother has been **saying** about getting a tattoo.
- 2 I have been **calling** English grammar since six o'clock this morning.
- 3 What terrible weather! It has been **talking** for six days!
- 4 Your face is bright red! Have you been **raining**?
- 5 I know she's been **running** things about me behind my back.
- 6 Where have you been? We've been **studying** you on your mobile!

2 Complete with the present perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 What since I saw you last? (you/do)
- 2 I'm so tired! really hard. (I/work)
- 3 in London for a month. (Pete/live)
- 4 Come and join us! for just five minutes. (we/play)
- 5 with him for three months. (she/go out)
- 6 You look well. lots of healthy food? (you/eat)

3 Complete the text with these words.

**been looking hasn't
staying has doing have**

Dear Julie,
I'm writing to ask for your help. Do you remember Danny, my cousin? Well, he (1) been living with us for three months now, and he wants to move to Paris. We (2) been asking people about places to live, and I thought of you. To be honest, Danny (3) been helping very much, and my parents have (4) saying that it's time for him to go! We've been (5) on the Internet but we haven't found anything yet. Hope you can help. I like Danny, but he's been (6) here too long – and he eats enough for three people! Don't forget to write and tell me what you've been (7)
Love,
Jess

4 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Where have you been? I have **waited** / **been waiting** for you for hours!
- 2 I have **visited** / **been visiting** my aunt three times this week.
- 3 The boys have **played** / **been playing** on the computer since nine o'clock in the morning!

- 4 I've only **learned** / **been learning** English for two years but I love it!
- 5 I have already **finished** / **been finishing** the first exercise!

5 Fill in the gaps with one word.

- 1 What you done to my notebook?
- 2 I have only got home. Can I call you later?
- 3 I have trying to phone but his mobile's switched off.
- 4 Mr Foster has been teaching English 1988!
- 5 He says he done anything wrong but I think he has.
- 6 'When you see John, don't say anything about my party.' 'Oops! Too late! I've invited him!'
- 7 This morning, we've been how to use the present perfect.
- 8 James has been asking his parents for a computer over a year!

6 Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the incorrect ones.

- 1 We've done a lot of exercises.
.....
- 2 They've swum all day.
.....
- 3 Why have you been crying?
.....
- 4 Haven't you started already?
.....
- 5 Has he been finishing the book yet?
.....
- 6 I have ever been there before.
.....
- 7 What you have been doing?
.....
- 8 Have you been running?
.....

7 Match.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 I have been watching | a too many sweets. |
| 2 Sandra has been sunbathing | b in this country for 20 years. |
| 3 My family have been living | c TV all day. |
| 4 My sister has been eating | d Italian for over three years. |
| 5 We've been studying | e since ten o'clock this morning. |

8 Write sentences about something ...

- 1 you have done in your life.
.....
- 2 your friend has never done.
.....
- 3 you've been doing today.
.....
- 4 you haven't done today.
.....

9 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 Why are you red in the face? ?
a) Have you jogged yet
b) Have you been jogging
c) Are you jogging
- 2 I have been studying French ten years so I'm very fluent.
a) since b) just c) for
- 3 She in this bank since she was 25.
a) has worked
b) been working
c) is working
- 4 They met three months ago and they out since then.
a) have been going
b) were going
c) have gone

Past perfect simple / simple past; Time expressions

Σχηματίζουμε τον **past perfect simple** με **had + past participle**.

Affirmative	Short form	Negative	Short form	Question	Answer
I had given	I'd given	I had not given	I hadn't given	Had I given ...?	Yes, I had. No, I hadn't.
You had given	You'd given	You had not given	You hadn't given	Had you given ...?	Yes, you had. No, you hadn't.
He had given	He'd given	He had not given	He hadn't given	Had he given ...?	Yes, he had. No, he hadn't.
She had given	She'd given	She had not given	She hadn't given	Had she given ...?	Yes, she had. No, she hadn't.
It had given	It'd given	It had not given	It hadn't given	Had it given ...?	Yes, it had. No, it hadn't.
We had given	We'd given	We had not given	We hadn't given	Had we given ...?	Yes, we had. No, we hadn't.
You had given	You'd given	You had not given	You hadn't given	Had you given ...?	Yes, you had. No, you hadn't.
They had given	They'd given	They had not given	They hadn't given	Had they given ...?	Yes, they had. No, they hadn't.



Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **past perfect simple** για να αναφερθούμε σε κάτι που συνέβη στο παρελθόν **πριν** από κάτι άλλο.

*When I finally got home, they **had all left**.* (First, they all left. Then, I got home.)

*She **had written** five books before she became famous.*

Συχνά χρησιμοποιούμε τον **past simple** και τον **past perfect simple** στην ίδια πρόταση.

Ο **past perfect simple** περιγράφει τι έγινε πρώτα και ο **past simple** περιγράφει τι έγινε μετά.

*I **had eaten** too much, so I felt ill.* (First, I ate too much. Then I felt ill.)

*When I **had done** the work, I went out.* (First, I did the work. Then I went out.)

*I remembered that we **had met** before.* (First, we met. Then I remembered it.)

Συχνά χρησιμοποιούμε τις εξής χρονικές λέξεις και φράσεις με τον **past perfect simple**:

when, after, by the time

κι επίσης:

for, since, just, already, before, ever, never

*I had been there for ten minutes **when** someone spoke to me.*

*We went to the cinema **after** we had finished tidying the room.*

***By the time** I got there, everyone had already left.*

*I had **never** been there before ...*

*I had **just** left the house when ...*

*He wanted to order a coffee but I had **already** ordered it for him.*

1 Complete with the past perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- When they got married, Bill Mary for ten years. (know)
- By the time I got back to the shop, it (close)
- We as excited as we were that day. (never/be)
- My dog three holes in the garden before it found the bone! (dig)
- They the film when the actor died. (just/finish)
- The children the story many times before, but they always enjoyed it. (hear)

2 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 When we had written our stories | a she had changed completely. |
| 2 I couldn't sleep for a week | b but the tricks were fantastic. |
| 3 By the time I reached the shop, | c after I had seen that film. |
| 4 The next time I saw her, | d by the time the police arrived. |
| 5 The man had run away | e we gave them to the teacher. |
| 6 I had never believed in magic before, | f I had forgotten what I wanted. |

3 Circle the correct tense.

- After five minutes, I realised I **saw** / **had seen** the film before.
- I **never understood** / **had never understood** Physics before but now I do!
- By the time **he was** / **had been** 20, he had travelled around the world.
- She was in hospital because she **had** / **had had** an accident.
- We had almost finished writing when the bell **rang** / **had rung**.

- I got there late, so they **ate** / **had eaten** all the sandwiches.
- Had you been** / **Were you** there before, or was it your first time?
- When the boys **arrived** / **had arrived**, the party had already started.

4 Complete the text with these words.

for since just already before never

Our class went on a school trip, but it was a disaster! Here's why:

- The bus was late. It came at nine o'clock, but we had been at the school (1) seven!
- By the time we got there, Jimmy had (2) been in trouble with the teachers at least six times!
- Michael hadn't been away from home (3), so he cried all the time because he wanted his mum!
- The place where we stayed had (4) been painted, and Natasha got wet paint on her dress.
- The room where we slept hadn't been cleaned (5) months, so it was really dirty.
- There was nothing at all for teenagers to do in the town. We had (6) been to such a boring place!

5 Complete the sentences with ideas of your own.

- When we had finished our exams
- After the rain had stopped,
- We could only have a party after
- By the time we got to the sports centre,
- We hadn't, so we couldn't



Comparatives/superlatives; (just/not) as ... as

Σχηματίζουμε τον συγκριτικό και υπερθετικό βαθμό των μονοσύλλαβων επιθέτων με τις καταλήξεις **-er** (για τον συγκριτικό) και **-est** (για τον υπερθετικό). Για επίθετα με περισσότερες από δύο συλλαβές, χρησιμοποιούμε τις λέξεις **more** και **most**. Μπορούμε επίσης να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **less** και **least**. Θυμήσου ότι πάντα στον συγκριτικό βαθμό η λέξη **than** ακολουθεί το επίθετο ενώ στον υπερθετικό βαθμό η λέξη **the** προηγείται του επιθέτου.

*Tanya is **taller than** me.*

*She is **the tallest** girl in the class.*

*I am **more intelligent than** her.*

*I think I am **the most intelligent** girl in the class!*

*I think that Maths is **less difficult than** Physics.*

Θυμήσου τους κανόνες ορθογραφίας. Επίθετα που:

- λήγουν σε **-e**, παίρνουν τις καταλήξεις **-r**, **-st**.
nice – nicer than – the nicest
- λήγουν σε **-y**, παίρνουν τις καταλήξεις **-ier**, **-iest** αφού διαγράψουν το **-y**.
tasty – tastier than – the tastiest
- λήγουν σε ένα φωνήεν και σύμφωνο, διπλασιάζουν το σύμφωνο πριν από την κατάληξη.
hot – hotter – hottest

Μερικά επίθετα έχουν ανώμαλα παραθετικά.

good – better – best

bad – worse – worst

Μπορούμε επίσης να χρησιμοποιήσουμε τις παρακάτω συντάξεις για να συγκρίνουμε δύο πράγματα:

(just) as ... (adjective) ... as ...

not as ... (adjective) ... as

*He is **(just) as tall as** me.*

*My sister is **not as tall as** me.*

Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **much + comparative than** για να πούμε ότι κάτι είναι **πολύ πιο ... (επίθετο) ... από κάτι άλλο**.

*This restaurant is **much more expensive than** the other one.*

*Helen is **much taller than** Betty.*



I Write the comparatives and superlatives.

deep	.....	.....	wet	.....	.....
lazy	.....	.....	calm	.....	.....
poisonous	.....	.....	happy	.....	.....
sensible	.....	.....	intelligent	.....	.....
useful	.....	.....	wide	.....	.....

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I think your picture is much better **than** / **as** mine.
- 2 The red iPod is **more expensive** / **expensive** than the blue one!
- 3 Dad says that cars are **less** / **least** dangerous than bikes.
- 4 Danny loves football and he's the **better** / **best** player in the school.
- 5 Sue is nice, but Jo is **nicer** / **more nice**!
- 6 I thought I would feel better today, but I feel **worse** / **worst** than ever!
- 7 Fast food is OK but it's not as **much tasty** / **tasty** **as** my mum's cooking.
- 8 That's the **more** / **most** interesting thing I have ever heard!
- 9 You got a **more higher** / **much higher** score on the test than I did.
- 10 Francis can't run **as fast as** / **fast as** you.

3 Fill in the gaps with one word.

- 1 Your bike is not as as mine. Mine is much faster!
- 2 I'm only 12 but I'm as tall my mum already.
- 3 Your sister's very clever. Are you as as she is?
- 4 Helen is not as nice as Georgia. I think Georgia is the person.
- 5 This car doesn't work well as the old one!
- 6 This only cost 20 euros but it's good as the expensive one.
- 7 Helga is friendliest person I have ever met!
- 8 I think this is the difficult exam I have ever taken. It was so easy!
- 9 This is a great film. It's better than the one we saw last week.
- 10 Going on holiday in the mountains is exciting than going to the beach. I love the beach!

4 Complete with the comparative or superlative of the words in brackets.

- 1 That was meal I've ever had. (tasty)

- 2 He's still ill, but he's than he was. (good)
- 3 What's time you've ever woken up? (early)
- 4 We are than we were yesterday. (late)
- 5 What was film you saw last year? (exciting)
- 6 The exams are than they used to be. (hard)
- 7 Wasn't that meal you've ever eaten? (bad)
- 8 It must be day we've had all year. (wet)
- 9 Frank is already me and he's only five! (smart)
- 10 I'm not than you! You weigh 58 kilos, I weigh 65! (thin)

5 Make comparative sentences.

- 1 Bernie / sensible / his sister
.....
- 2 CDs / good / cassettes
.....
- 3 Batman / brave / Spiderman
.....
- 4 Your room / large / mine
.....
- 5 Boys / noisy / girls
.....
- 6 Our new teacher / serious / Mr Carter
.....
- 7 A house / comfortable / a flat
.....
- 8 Mark's car / fast / mine
.....
- 9 Nina's bike / small / Celia's
.....
- 10 My marks / high / yours
.....

6 Complete the text with these phrases.

least interesting as good the best
more interesting most useful

My favourite school subjects (and my least favourite!)

I like History, but I don't think it's (1)
as Geography. Geography is (2) than
History because the places we learn about are real –
I might go to some of them one day. I think Maths is
the (3) subject of them all, because I
don't think it's useful. For me, the (4)
subject we do at school is Biology because I want to
be a doctor when I grow up. But English is my favourite
subject because I always get (5)
marks in English!

7 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 Pop music is not as nicer as dance music.
.....
- 2 The better student in the class is called Sam.
.....
- 3 This is the most quick way to school.
.....
- 4 Jack's more intelligent as me.
.....
- 5 A test in History is more bad than a test in English.
.....
- 6 This is the more boring programme on TV these days.
.....
- 7 I'm going to wear my most long dress this evening.
.....
- 8 Is your football team much experienced than ours?
.....
- 9 Why is your pasta the saltiest than mine?
.....
- 10 Watermelon is the more juicy fruit!
.....

8 Answer the questions for you.

- 1 What's the earliest you've ever got up in the morning?
.....
- 2 What's the latest you've ever gone to bed?
.....
- 3 What's the best/worst TV series you've ever seen?
.....
- 4 What's the most money you've ever spent on one thing?
.....
- 5 Which are better – CDs or DVDs?
.....
- 6 Which is nicer – a holiday by the sea or in the mountains?
.....

9 Mark the rest of the boxes in the table. Then write sentences using the comparative or the superlative.

	fast	safe	comfortable	cheap
CAR	2			
TRAIN	1			
PLANE	3			

The car is faster than the train.
.....

The plane is the fastest of the three.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Question tags

Tense	Examples
Present simple be	<i>She's good, isn't she? We're not late, are we?</i>
Present simple other verbs	<i>It starts at ten, doesn't it? They don't like me, do they?</i>
Present continuous	<i>I'm playing tomorrow, aren't I? They aren't waiting, are they?</i>
Past simple be	<i>It was good, wasn't it? You weren't ill, were you?</i>
Past simple other verbs	<i>We won the last game, didn't we? You didn't phone me, did you?</i>
Present perfect	<i>I have missed it, haven't I? You haven't eaten, have you?</i>
Future will	<i>You will phone me, won't you? He won't forget, will he?</i>



Χρησιμοποιούμε τις **question tags** για να επιβεβαιώσουμε αν κάτι είναι αλήθεια ή ότι κάποιος συμφωνεί μαζί μας.

Σχηματίζουμε τις **question tags** χρησιμοποιώντας το ίδιο ρήμα ή το κατάλληλο βοηθητικό ρήμα ανάλογα με τον χρόνο του ρήματος της πρότασης. Είναι πολύ σημαντικό να θυμάσαι το εξής: η **question tag** είναι (σχεδόν) πάντα το αντίθετο από την πρόταση.

Πρόταση	Question tag
καταφατική It's cold, You have lost it, Alan phoned me,	αρνητική <i>isn't it? haven't you? didn't he?</i>
αρνητική It isn't cold, You haven't lost it, Alan didn't phone me,	καταφατική <i>is it? have you? did he?</i>

Μπορούμε επίσης να σχηματίσουμε **question tags** και με τα **would/can/could** και **there is/there are**, ως εξής:

*Henry **would** like this, **wouldn't** he?*

*They **can** swim, **can't** they?*

*It **couldn't** happen, **could** it?*

***There's** a telephone here, **isn't** there?*

***There are** three apples, **aren't** there?*

Για τις προτάσεις σε προστακτική, σχηματίζουμε την **question tag** με **will**, ως εξής:

***Don't** forget, **will** you?*

1 Circle the correct question tag.

- 1 It isn't raining, **isn't it** / **is it**?
- 2 You aren't going to miss my party, **aren't you** / **are you**?
- 3 He's been working too hard, **hasn't he** / **isn't he**?
- 4 Don't be late, **will you** / **do you**?
- 5 They're sisters, **are they** / **aren't they**?
- 6 This is the right place, **isn't it** / **is it**?
- 7 You forgot my birthday, **didn't you** / **haven't you**?
- 8 Our teacher didn't give us any homework, **didn't she** / **did she**?
- 9 You'll remember to hang out the washing, **won't you** / **will you**?
- 10 Frank's sent the letter, **didn't he** / **hasn't he**?

2 Match.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 We are going to the football match, | a weren't we? |
| 2 We need to work harder, | b was there? |
| 3 We can do it later, | c haven't we? |
| 4 We've been working hard, | d didn't you? |
| 5 We made a big mistake, | e don't you? |
| 6 We were on the wrong road, | f didn't we? |
| 7 Don't tell them, | g don't we? |
| 8 There wasn't any left, | h will you? |
| 9 You know the answer, | i can't we? |
| 10 You gave it to him, | j aren't we? |

3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 You going to tell him, are you?
- 2 We seen this film, haven't we?
- 3 This the bus to the centre, isn't it?
- 4 You tell anyone about this, would you?
- 5 You forget the party tomorrow night, will you?
- 6 You remembered to turn off the cooker, you?
- 7 Sally drive, does she?
- 8 She tell her my secret, will she?
- 9 We going to the beach, are we?
- 10 You'll help mum in the kitchen, you?

4 Write sentences with question tags.

- 1 You think your friend has finished.
.....
- 2 You think the lesson is tomorrow.
.....
- 3 You don't think the phone is working.
.....
- 4 You think your friend has eaten.
.....
- 5 You think you chose the wrong colour.
.....
- 6 You think your friends don't like the film.
.....
- 7 You want your brother to make dinner.
.....
- 8 You think it is going to rain.
.....
- 9 You think you have read this book.
.....
- 10 You think you'll be on holiday next week.
.....
- 11 You think Diane and James are brother and sister.
.....
- 12 You don't think this is the right way to the shoe shop.
.....
- 13 You think Kate is angry with you.
.....
- 14 You don't think Jason will come to the party.
.....
- 15 You think this computer was expensive.
.....

can / could / be able to

Χρησιμοποιούμε **can/can't** για να μιλήσουμε για ικανότητα, τι μπορούμε ή δεν μπορούμε να κάνουμε. Χρησιμοποιούμε **could/couldn't** για να μιλήσουμε για ικανότητα στο παρελθόν.

*I **can** ride a bike now but I **couldn't** last year.*

*I **couldn't** swim when I **was** five.*

***Could** you understand him? I **couldn't**!*

Μερικές φορές χρησιμοποιούμε **was/were able to** αντί για **could** όταν θέλουμε να πούμε ότι καταφέραμε (ή όχι) να κάνουμε κάτι κάποια συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν.

(Το **could** σημαίνει περισσότερο ότι μπορούσαμε να κάνουμε κάτι επανηλλειμένως.)

*The baby **was able to** climb the stairs yesterday.*

*We **weren't able to** start the car, so we called a mechanic.*

***Were** you **able to** understand him? I **wasn't**!*

*I **could** ride a bike when I **was** twelve.*



1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Johnny was able to **get** / **getting** a new TV with the money he saved.
- 2 Martin couldn't **to understand** / **understand** why his teacher was angry.
- 3 Will you **can** / **be able to** do it, now that I have shown you?
- 4 I **can** / **could** cook now, but I **can't** / **couldn't** when I was younger.
- 5 Pam **wasn't able** / **couldn't** eat because she was feeling too ill.
- 6 I **could** / **couldn't** call you last night because I was very tired.
- 7 **Were** / **Could** you able to hear what he was saying?
- 8 I **couldn't** / **wasn't able** drive a car five years ago.

2 Write can, can't, could or couldn't.

- 1 I knew we had met before but I remember his name!
- 2 'I ride a bike.' 'Why not? I ride a bike when I was 3!'
- 3 I understand last night's homework so I didn't do it.
- 4 'I run faster than you.' 'No, you !'

- 5 He see very well before but he now because he's got glasses.
- 6 I see the children from where I was sitting so I changed places.
- 7 I tell you the answer. You must find it yourself.
- 8 you all hear me at the back? Good.

3 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 visit / their friends / able / to / they / weren't / yesterday
.....
- 2 hear / on the phone / you / I / couldn't
.....
- 3 wasn't / to / come / he / tonight / able
.....
- 4 couldn't / you / me / talk to / why
..... ?
- 5 able / you / were / go / to / the concert / to
..... ?
- 6 able / in the end / to / Luke / bike / repair / wasn't / his
.....
- 7 very / swim / ten / was / well / Jane / when / could / she
.....
- 8 what's / tell / wrong / can / you / me
..... ?

should / ought to

Χρησιμοποιούμε **should** και **ought to** όταν θέλουμε να:

- πούμε ότι κάποιος έχει μια μικρή υποχρέωση να κάνει κάτι.
*That jacket's very dirty – you **should** wash it.*
*Do you think I **should/ought to** check that Brenda is all right?*
*You **should not / ought not to** leave the rubbish there.*
- δώσουμε μια συμβουλή.
*You **ought to** be more careful – you nearly had an accident.*
*You **should / ought to** stop eating so many sweets.*
*You **should not / ought not to** eat and then swim.*



1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 You **ought / should** tell your teacher if you feel ill.
- 2 Should I **go / to go** and see what he wants?
- 3 We ought **not to be / to not be** late for the lesson.
- 4 What do you think they ought **to do / doing** about this problem?
- 5 It's late. We ought **go / to go** home now.
- 6 Do you really think we **ought / should** cook soup? It's 40 degrees outside!
- 7 We **should / ought** not to make any noise.
- 8 You **shouldn't / should** be so rude. She's your teacher!
- 9 Do you think we **should / ought** give the dog a bath?
- 10 People **ought / should** to use more environmentally friendly products.

- 5 a) You should take a break.
- b) You should to take a break.
- 6 a) You oughtn't to do things like that.
- b) You ought to don't do things like that.
- 7 a) He really should to eat more healthy food.
- b) He really should eat more healthy food.
- 8 a) Sally and Jenny ought to be nicer to their friends.
- b) Sally and Jenny ought be nicer to their friends.

2 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 a) You should never do that!
- b) You should never to do that!
- 2 a) They ought to be more careful.
- b) They ought be more careful.
- 3 a) What should we to do?
- b) What should we do?
- 4 a) I think you ought apologising.
- b) I think you ought to apologise.

3 Give some advice in the following situations.

- 1 Your best friend hasn't done very well in the Maths test.

- 2 Your brother has had a fight with his friend and is very sad.

- 3 Your friend wants to plan a trip to India.

- 4 Your cousin has had a small car accident because he wasn't very careful.

May / might / could / must / can't (present and past)

I **may/might** see you later.

You **may/might/could** be right about that!

This **must** be the place!

You **can't** have eaten it already!

Θυμήσου ότι χρησιμοποιούμε **may/might/could** για να μιλήσουμε για πράγματα που είναι πιθανόν να συμβούν τώρα ή στο μέλλον.

*It **may/might/could** rain.*

*I **may/might/could** win this!*

Για να πούμε ότι κάτι είναι πιθανό να μη συμβεί τώρα ή στο μέλλον, χρησιμοποιούμε τη λέξη **not** αλλά μόνο με τα **might/may**, όχι με το **could** γιατί τότε το νόημα αλλάζει.

*It **may/might not** happen. (not ~~It could not happen.~~)*

*I **may/might not** win this! (not ~~I could not win this.~~)*

Χρησιμοποιούμε **must + infinitive** για να πούμε ότι **είμαστε σίγουροι** ότι κάτι **ισχύει** στο παρόν. Χρησιμοποιούμε **can't + infinitive** για να πούμε ότι **είμαστε σίγουροι** ότι κάτι **δεν ισχύει** στο παρόν.

*You **must** be Daniel! (I'm certain you are. / I believe you are.)*

*That **can't** be right! (I'm certain it's not. / I'm fairly sure it's not.)*

Χρησιμοποιούμε **may/might/could + have + past participle**

για να μιλήσουμε για κάτι που είναι πιθανόν να έχει συμβεί στο παρελθόν.

*Mary **may/might/could** have borrowed the book. (It's possible that she did.)*

*I **may/might/could** have won that! (There was a possibility of me winning.)*

Χρησιμοποιούμε **must + have + past participle**

για να πούμε ότι **είμαστε σίγουροι** ότι κάτι **συνέβη στο παρελθόν**.

Χρησιμοποιούμε **can't + have + past participle** για να πούμε

ότι **είμαστε σίγουροι** ότι κάτι **δεν συνέβη στο παρελθόν**.

*It **must have been** Dave. (I'm fairly certain it was Dave.)*

*You **can't have finished** already! (I don't believe it's possible.)*



1 Circle the correct answer.

- That **must** / **might** be the answer. I'm not sure.
- Judith **can't** / **must** be on holiday – I saw her at school today.
- Don't worry, it might not **happen** / **to happen**.
- Carol must **did** / **have done** something bad for her mum to shout like that.
- You **could** / **must** have been killed doing that!
- He **can't** / **mustn't** have passed. He didn't do any work!
- The lights aren't on in the flat so they must have **gone** / **went** out.

2 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Terry's band might play | a a joke. It can't be true. |
| 2 They're very late. They might | b been angry when you told him! |
| 3 The tickets may be | c have got lost. |
| 4 It's impossible. They can't have | d very expensive. |
| 5 He must have | e got married! They're too young! |
| 6 This email must be | f at my birthday party! |

3 Complete with *might* and a verb in the box.

be go have visit want

- Uncle Graham us tomorrow. That'll be nice!
- They to the cinema later. They said they wanted to.
- We a test next week. Our teacher isn't sure.
- He's not at home. He out on his bike.
- The dog some water – it's very hot today.

4 Complete the dialogues with the past modal and the verb in brackets in the correct form.

- Why is Sandy crying?
'Something horrible ' (must / happen)
- 'Has Pete done his homework?'
'He already. He's only just started.' (can't / finish)
- 'Have you seen my laptop?'
'Your brother it.' (may / borrow)
- 'Where do you think Vangelis is?'
'He out with his friends.' (could / go)
- 'Why are there so many police cars outside?'
'There an accident.' (might / be)
- 'There's no food left!'
'We it all!' (can't / eat)

5 Complete the dialogue with these words and phrases.

must be (x2) must have can't have been
can't be can't have

Sandy: Do you know what's wrong with Jane? She's been in her room all day.

Jeff: I don't know. She (1) ill or something.

Sandy: No, she's not ill because I asked her mum. I think something (2) happened at school yesterday.

Jeff: It (3) anything serious because I saw her last night and she was fine.

Sandy: Well, she (4) studying because she's finished her exams. Who was with her last night?

Jeff: Oh, the usual people. She (5) had any problems because she was laughing with Jason when I saw her.

Sandy: Wait a minute. Did you say Jason?

Jeff: Yeah why?

Sandy: She's always talking about him! She (6) in love! With Jason!

6 Choose the correct answer.

- That be my mobile phone ringing. I lost it yesterday.
a) could b) must c) can't
- We be able to go to Brazil next week. We'll see.
a) might b) can't c) must
- That was a really dangerous thing to do. You have hurt yourself!
a) can't b) could c) must
- That dress look nice on Jill. What do you think?
a) can't b) might c) could

7 What do you say when ...

- you don't believe Neil won?
'Neil can't
- it's possible that your mum is right?
'Mum could
- you're sure someone didn't hear you?
'He can't
- you think you lost your mobile?
'I must
- it's possible that someone stole it?
'Someone might

must / have to / don't have to

They **must / have to** go to school on Saturdays!

We **mustn't** forget her birthday.

You **don't have to** eat it if you don't want to.

Χρησιμοποιούμε **must** ή **mustn't** (πρέπει/δεν πρέπει) για να:

- μιλήσουμε για κανόνες.
*You **mustn't** make a noise during the lesson.* (You are not allowed to ...)
- πούμε ότι είναι απαραίτητο να κάνουμε κάτι.
*I **must** talk to you about something.*

Χρησιμοποιούμε **must** όταν εμείς οι ίδιοι αποφασίζουμε ότι πρέπει να κάνουμε κάτι.

Χρησιμοποιούμε **have to** (πρέπει) όταν κάποιος άλλος παίρνει την απόφαση ότι κάτι πρέπει να γίνει.

*I **must** leave early tomorrow morning.* (I made this decision.)

*Policemen **have to** wear uniforms.* (Not the policemen but other people have made this decision.)

Θυμήσου ότι ποτέ δεν βάζουμε **to** μετά τα **must** και **mustn't**.

*You **must** visit your cousin.* (not *You must to visit your cousin.*) (It is necessary; you are obliged to ...)

Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **have to** αντί για **must**.

*You **have to** visit your cousin.* (It is necessary; you are obliged to ...)

Χρησιμοποιούμε **don't have to** όταν θέλουμε να πούμε ότι κάτι δεν είναι απαραίτητο να γίνει.

*You **don't have to** do any homework tonight.* (not *You mustn't ...*) (It is not necessary ...)

Για να σχηματίσουμε ερωτήσεις χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως **have to** κι **όχι must**.

*Do we **have to** do this now?* (not *Must we do this now?*)

*Do you **have to** leave now?* (not *Must you leave now?*)

Μελέτησε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις:

*You **must** do your homework.* (You are obliged to do your homework.)

*You **mustn't** feed the animals.* (You are not allowed/It is forbidden to feed the animals.)

*You **have to** send your aunt a Happy Birthday card.* (It is necessary to do it.)

*You **don't have to** cook tonight. We'll order something.* (It's not necessary for you to cook.)



1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Do you **must / have to** make all that noise? I'm trying to sleep.
- 2 Mum said we **mustn't / don't have to** walk through the park at night.
- 3 We **must / have** pass this test or we'll be in trouble!
- 4 I have **help / to help** to clean the house because my parents both work.
- 5 What time do you **have / must** to be home tonight?
- 6 The party's at 8 but you **mustn't / don't have to** come if you're too tired.
- 7 I'm leaving early tomorrow morning. I **must / have** to pack my clothes tonight.
- 8 You **haven't / mustn't** talk to him. He's a very bad boy!

2 Complete with the correct form of must, mustn't, have to, or don't have to.

- 1 You be more careful.
- 2 I do any homework for tomorrow, so can I go out?
- 3 We forget that it's Dad's birthday next week.
- 4 Do we go to see that film? I don't want to!
- 5 Nobody go to school at the weekend.
- 6 You take care when crossing a busy road.
- 7 Sally smile a lot at work. She's a flight attendant.
- 8 We throw our rubbish in the bin!

3 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 have / school / to / go / we / to
.....
- 2 touch / must / you / anything / not
.....
- 3 hurry / don't / to / have / we
.....
- 4 go / have / I / to
.....
- 5 apologise / must / you / him / to
.....
- 6 have / bus / you / the / do / to / catch
..... ?
- 7 use / class / your / mustn't / in / you / mobile phone
.....
- 8 again / to / have / them / call / don't / you
.....
- 9 walk / mustn't / grass / the / you / on
.....
- 10 must / very / when / drive / car
you / a / be / careful / you
.....

4 Circle the correct answer.

School Report – Billy Ballard

Billy's work this term is not satisfactory.

He (1) **must** / **mustn't** work harder.

He (2) **has** / **doesn't have** to do his homework every night and he (3) **has** / **must** to listen carefully to his teachers. In addition, he (4) **mustn't** / **hasn't** talk in class, or look at the other students' notebooks.

He (5) **hasn't** / **doesn't have** to do the whole year again, but if there is no improvement soon, we will (6) **have** / **must** to think about finding him a place in another school.

5 Rephrase the following sentences. Use must, mustn't, have to, don't have to.

- 1 It isn't necessary for you to take me home.
.....
- 2 You aren't allowed to enter this room.
.....
- 3 You are obliged to write a report every week.
.....
- 4 It is necessary for you to wear a uniform at school.
.....
- 5 It is necessary for Jane to find a better job.
.....
- 6 I am obliged to tell you the truth about what happened.
.....
- 7 It isn't necessary for Kate to buy me a present.
.....
- 8 They aren't allowed to pick flowers from the garden.
.....

6 Write about you.

- I must
-
- I mustn't
-
- I have to
-
- I don't have to
-

**so that ... ; to ... ; in order to ... ; so ... that ... ;
such (a/an) ... that ...**

Χρησιμοποιούμε **so that ... (έτσι ώστε)** όταν θέλουμε να εξηγήσουμε το λόγο για τον οποίο κάνουμε κάτι. Ακολουθεί πάντα πρόταση.

*I do my homework when I get home **so that** I have the evening free.*

*He bought a phone with a camera **so that** he could take pictures of his friends.*

Χρησιμοποιούμε **to ...** και **in order to ... (για να)** όταν θέλουμε να εκφράσουμε σκοπό. Ακολουθεί πάντα απαρέμφατο.

*He's gone shopping **in order to** buy food for tonight.*

*We stopped at the café **to** have a drink.*

Χρησιμοποιούμε **so + adjective/adverb + that (τόσο + επίθετο/επίρρημα + που)** και **such (+ a/an) (+ adjective) + noun + that (τέτοιος/α + επίθετο + ουσιαστικό + που)** για να δώσουμε έμφαση σε ό,τι περιγράφει το επίθετο ή ουσιαστικό και να πούμε ποιο ήταν το αποτέλεσμα.

*The room was **so** messy **that** I couldn't get in!*

*He drives **so** fast **that** I am scared to get in the car with him!*

*There was **such** a mess **that** I couldn't get into the room!*

*It was **such** a difficult question **that** I couldn't answer it.*

*There was **such** bad weather **that** we couldn't go anywhere.*

*There were **so** many people in the room **that** I couldn't move.*

*There was **so** much salt in the soup **that** I couldn't eat it*



1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 He bought an MP3 player **so that** / **to** he could listen to music on the bus.
- 2 She works quickly **that** / **so that** she has time to play with her friends.
- 3 He works so quickly **that** / **in order to** he makes a lot of mistakes.
- 4 They ran home **to** / **so that** watch their favourite television programme.
- 5 He's taking a laptop with him **in order to** / **so that** he can send us emails.
- 6 Philippa's having extra lessons **in order to** / **so that** get better at English.
- 7 The test was **so** / **such** easy that we all got 20 out of 20.
- 8 Tom drives **so** / **such** dangerously that he's going to have an accident!
- 9 It was **so** / **such** a difficult exam that some of the kids started crying.

2 Complete with so, such, that, or to.

- 1 We're so tired we're going straight to bed!
- 2 Did you do that just make me angry?
- 3 Why are you making a lot of noise?
- 4 What can be important that you need to miss school?

3 Rewrite as one sentence using so/ such ... that.

- 1 It's dark. I can't see.
It's
- 2 The room is small. There's nowhere to sit.
The room is
- 3 It's an old book. It's worth 500 euros.
It's
- 4 It was a good party. I want to do it again.
It was

Reported speech

Χρησιμοποιούμε πλάγιο λόγο όταν θέλουμε να μεταφέρουμε τα λόγια κάποιου τρίτου σε κάποιον άλλο.

Όταν μεταφέρουμε τα λόγια κάποιου λίγο αργότερα από τη στιγμή που τα είπε, τότε μπορούμε να εισάγουμε τον πλάγιο λόγο χρησιμοποιώντας το ρήμα **say** στον ενεστώτα (**say/says**). Σε αυτή την περίπτωση το ρήμα της πρότασης δεν αλλάζει αλλά παραμένει στον ίδιο χρόνο. Αλλάζει βέβαια το πρόσωπο.

'I love swimming.' – *She says (that) she loves swimming.*

Όταν μεταφέρουμε τα λόγια κάποιου πολύ αργότερα από τη στιγμή που τα είπε, τότε ο πλάγιος λόγος εισάγεται με το ρήμα **say** στον αόριστο (**said**). Σε αυτή την περίπτωση, πέρα από το πρόσωπο αλλάζει και ο χρόνος του ρήματος της πρότασης.

'I love swimming,' she said. – *She said (that) she loved swimming.*

Ο παρακάτω πίνακας δείχνει πώς αλλάζουν οι χρόνοι στον πλάγιο λόγο.



When the reporting verb is in the present

Tense		Examples
present simple <i>'I love this programme.'</i>	doesn't change	<i>She says she loves this programme.</i>
present continuous <i>'I'm enjoying this.'</i>		<i>She says she is enjoying this.</i>
present perfect <i>'I have finished.'</i>		<i>She says she has finished.</i>

When the reporting verb is in the past

Tense	changes to ...	Examples
present simple <i>'I go to school.'</i>	past simple	<i>She said she went to school.</i>
present continuous <i>'I am enjoying it.'</i>	past continuous	<i>She said she was enjoying it.</i>
past simple <i>'I went to school.'</i>	past perfect	<i>She said she had been to school.</i>
past continuous <i>'I was driving.'</i>	past perfect continuous	<i>She said she had been driving.</i>
present perfect simple <i>'I have finished.'</i>	past perfect	<i>She said she had finished.</i>
present perfect continuous <i>'I have been working.'</i>	past perfect continuous	<i>She said she had been working.</i>
will <i>'I will see you soon.'</i>	would	<i>She said she would see me soon.</i>
must / have to <i>I must / have to go.</i>	had to	<i>She said she had to go.</i>
should <i>I should go.</i>	no change	<i>She said she should go.</i>

Άλλα ρήματα που μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε για να εισάγουμε πλάγιο λόγο είναι τα **tell**, **complain**, **answer**, **reply** κλπ.

'I am tired,' she said. She **complained** (that) she was tired.

'I don't want to go,' she said. She **answered/replied** (that) she didn't want to go.

Πρόσεξε τη διαφορά στις συντάξεις με τα ρήματα **say** και **tell**.

Μελέτησε τα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

'I'm hungry,' he said.

He **said that** he was hungry.

He **said to me that** he was hungry.

He **told me that**he was hungry.

Θυμήσου να κάνεις όλες τις απαραίτητες αλλαγές όταν μετατρέπεις ευθύ λόγο σε πλάγιο.

'I like it **here**.' – He said (that) he liked it **there**.

'I'm leaving **tomorrow**.' – He said (that) he was leaving **the next day**.

'It's snowing **now**!' – He said (that) it was snowing **then**.

'**This** is great!' – He said (that) **it** was great.

'**This soup** tastes great!' – He said (that) **the soup** tasted great.

'I'll see you **next week**.' – He said (that) he would see us

the week after / the following week.

'I saw Nancy **yesterday**.' – He said (that) he had seen Nancy **the day before / the previous day**.

Μελέτησε τον παρακάτω πίνακα και δες με ποιες εκφράσεις χρησιμοποιούμε **say** και με ποιες χρησιμοποιούμε **tell**.

say	good morning/afternoon etc, something/nothing, a few words
tell	somebody your name, the time, a story, the truth, a lie, somebody the way

1 Circle the correct answer.

- Jane says that she **watches** / **had watched** television every night.
- The actor said that he **will** / **would** talk to us after the show, but he didn't!
- My dad told me he **was trying** / **had trying** to get a new job.
- He told her that he **is** / **was** living in a castle, but I know he wasn't!
- I said that I **had seen** / **saw** the doctor the day before.
- The boys said they **must** / **had to** go to football practice and that's why they were late.

2 Rewrite using direct speech.

- She said she had left her bag on the bus the day before.
'.....'
- He told me he hadn't got any money.
'.....'
- They said he was working in a shop.
'.....'
- She complained that she was hungry.
'.....'
- I replied that I would help.
'.....'
- They said they should go home.
'.....'

3 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Jake told me that I | a that the test was too hard. |
| 2 I complained | b she wasn't feeling very well. |
| 3 She said that her | c was not good enough for the job. |
| 4 He told us his name | d have enough money for a new car. |
| 5 They said they didn't | e cousins were moving to America. |
| 6 The little girl said | f was George. |

4 Complete the sentences with *said* or *told*.

- Dad us that it was a very serious problem.
- He never me the truth.
- My mum that our room wasn't very tidy.
- She to me that she was really happy.
- He was just standing there. He nothing!
- A nice lady me the way to the bank.
- The man us that we were making a lot of noise.
- Brian's brother him that he was stupid!
- I that I'd never play in that team again!
- Helen me that she had met you the night before.
- Jake walked in, good morning to everyone and sat at his desk.
- The director a few words about his film.

5 Write reported sentences.

- 'I love shopping for clothes.'
She says she
- 'I'm trying to find an old friend.'
She says she

- 'I have been all over the world.'
He said he
- 'I went to Moscow last month.'
He said he
- 'I am having trouble with my car.'
He said he
- 'I've been looking everywhere for you!'
He said he
- 'You have to pay the bill tomorrow!'
He told me
- 'Last week, I felt really ill.'
He told me
- 'I've just sent Jane to get some milk.'
He said he
- 'It's been such a long time since I saw you!'
He said it
- 'I'm going to the post office tomorrow.'
She said that
- 'I like watermelon very much.'
He said
- 'We have never met him before.'
They said
- 'I have been playing computer games for two hours.'
Luke told me
- 'You should see a doctor about this.'
Helen told me
- 'We can meet next week.'
She said
- 'I don't want to stay in tonight.'
He said

Reported questions, commands and requests

He **asked** me **whether** I wanted to go to the cinema with him.

She **asked** me **if** I had met that man before.

They **told** me **to be** quiet.

Οι **πλάγιες ερωτήσεις** ακολουθούν τους κανόνες αλλαγής χρόνων του πλάγιου λόγου.

Εισάγονται συνήθως με το ρήμα **asked (me)** αντί για το **said**.

Με τις **πλάγιες ερωτήσεις** **δεν** χρησιμοποιούμε ερωτηματικό.

Όταν μετατρέπουμε σε πλάγια μια ερώτηση που εισάγεται με ερωτηματική λέξη (**who, what, where, when, why**), κρατάμε την ερωτηματική λέξη.

Προσοχή: το υποκείμενο έρχεται **πριν** το ρήμα κι όχι μετά όπως γίνεται κανονικά στις ερωτήσεις. Το ρήμα αλλάζει χρόνο σύμφωνα με τους κανόνες του πλάγιου λόγου.

'What do you want?'

He asked me **what I wanted**. (**not** ~~what did I want?~~)

'Where is he?'

He asked me **where he was**. (**not** ~~where was he?~~)

'How much is it?'

He asked me **how much it was**. (**not** ~~how much was it?~~)

Ερωτήσεις που έχουν ως απάντηση **Yes/No** (Are you ...?, Do they ...?, Can he ...? κλπ.), όταν μετατρέπονται σε πλάγιες εισάγονται με **if/whether**.

'Do you like milk?'

He asked me **if/whether I liked** milk. (**not** ~~did I like?~~)

'Are you coming?'

He asked me **if/whether I was coming**. (**not** ~~was I coming?~~)

Για να μετατρέψουμε **εντολές (commands)** σε πλάγιο λόγο, χρησιμοποιούμε το ρήμα **tell** ως εξής: **tell + sb + (not) to + infinitive**.

'Come here,' he said.

He **told** me **to go there**.

'Don't make so much noise.'

He **told** me **not to make** so much noise.

Για να μετατρέψουμε **παρακλήσεις (requests)** σε πλάγιο λόγο, χρησιμοποιούμε το ρήμα **ask** ως εξής: **ask + sb + (not) to + infinitive**.

'Please help me.'

He **asked** me **to help** him.

'Don't leave me alone.'

She **asked** me **not to leave** her alone.



1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 He **asked** / **told** me if I could help him.
- 2 Ilias asked me what time **was it** / **it was**.
- 3 He stopped to ask me **if I knew** / **did I know** the way to the Acropolis.
- 4 The policeman asked me where **I lived** / **did I live**.
- 5 The girls asked me if **could I** / **I could** come with them.
- 6 They asked me whether **did I like** / **I liked** chemistry.
- 7 She asked how much **the CD was** / **was the CD**.
- 8 She asked me where **I was** / **was I** going.
- 9 The teacher told me **to do** / **do** my homework.
- 10 They told him **to call** / **call** the police.

2 Rewrite in direct speech.

- 1 He asked me how I had done it.
'.....'
- 2 She asked me if I wanted to come.
'.....'
- 3 They asked me how tall I was.
'.....'
- 4 They asked me if I wanted coffee.
'.....'
- 5 He asked me if I knew his name.
'.....'
- 6 He asked me if I'd written the report.
'.....'
- 7 She asked me if I'd been swimming.
'.....'
- 8 He asked me if I would do the dishes.
'.....'

3 Write reported questions.

- 1 'Do you like your job?' Jim asked the sea captain.
.....
.....
- 2 'Is there anything you need?' the hotel manager asked my dad.
.....
.....

- 3 'Have you all finished?' the teacher asked us.
.....
.....
- 4 'Were you tired after the football?' my friend asked me.
.....
.....
- 5 'Did you have a good time?' Mum asked me.
.....
.....
- 6 'Do you know the answer?' he asked us.
.....
.....
- 7 'Are you going to the beach?' she asked my parents.
.....
.....
- 8 'Has Sarah come home yet?' my Dad asked.
.....
.....
- 9 'When will you go on holiday?' Fran asked.
.....
.....
- 10 'Are you still getting junk mail?' she asked me.
.....
.....

4 Complete the passage with reported questions. Use the direct questions in the box in the same order.

<p>(1) What time is it? (2) What's your name? (3) Where do you live? (4) How old are you?</p>	<p>(5) What are your parents' names? (6) Do you like school? (7) Do you go to this school? (8) What's your favourite subject?</p>
--	--

I met a reporter the other day. She stopped me and asked me (1)
 Then she asked so many questions! First, she asked me (2) After that, she asked me (3)
 She asked me (4) , and (5)

She asked if I (6) ,
 if I (7) , and
 (8) The next day
 my best friend's mum told her that she had interviewed a
 very interesting young girl outside the school!

5 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 me / I / having / was / if / they / asked / a good time

- 2 to / some English songs / asked / our English teacher
 / to class / us / bring

- 3 if / done / I / had / my teacher / me / asked / all my
 homework

- 4 the man / I / asked / he / if / the way to the police
 station / knew

- 5 us / asked / they / we / if / thirsty / were

- 6 they / the woman / asked / looking / the boys / if /
 were / for something

- 7 Carol / if / wanted / the waiter / she / asked /
 anything else

- 8 Juan / if / the students / were / there / asked / in
 Spain / any Greek people

6 Write reported commands and requests.

- 1 'Don't look out of the window all the time!' the
 teacher said.

- 2 'Please help me with these heavy bags,' Michelle said.

- 3 'Don't be such a baby, Jenny!' my older brother said.

- 4 'Please don't tell anyone about my problem,' he said.

- 5 'Bring the football with you, Jimmy,' Sally said.

- 6 'Please learn all the irregular verbs,' the teacher said.

- 7 'Please take out the rubbish,' my mother said.

- 8 'Don't wear those silly shoes again!' she said.

Conditionals 0, 1, 2

Σχηματίζουμε τον **zero conditional (conditional 0)** με **if + present simple, present simple.**

Τον χρησιμοποιούμε όταν θέλουμε να περιγράψουμε καταστάσεις οι οποίες είναι πάντα ή συνήθως αληθινές.

If I eat too much meat, I feel ill. (Every time I eat too much meat, I feel ill.)

Σχηματίζουμε τον **first conditional (conditional 1)** με **if + present simple, will + infinitive.**

Τον χρησιμοποιούμε όταν θέλουμε να μιλήσουμε για κάτι που είναι πιθανό να συμβεί στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον.

If I save enough money, I'll buy an iPod. (I need to save – then I'll buy it.)

Σχηματίζουμε τον **second conditional (conditional 2)** με **if + past simple, would + infinitive.**

Τον χρησιμοποιούμε για να:

- μιλήσουμε για πράγματα που δεν είναι πιθανόν να συμβούν στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον.
If I ruled this country, I would change all schools into clubs! (This probably won't happen!)

- δώσουμε μια συμβουλή.
If I were you, I would ask my parents for help.

Η δευτερεύουσα υποθετική πρόταση (η πρόταση που εισάγεται με **if**) μπορεί να προηγείται της κύριας ή να ακολουθεί.

Αν προηγείται, τότε είναι απαραίτητο να βάλουμε ένα κόμμα πριν την κύρια πρόταση.

Αν ακολουθεί, τότε δεν χρησιμοποιούμε κόμμα.

Μελέτησε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις:

If I ruled the country, it would be great! (with a comma)

It would be great if I ruled the country! (without a comma)

Θυμήσου επίσης ότι δεν χρησιμοποιούμε **will** στην δευτερεύουσα υποθετική πρόταση με **if**.

If this happens ... (not If this will happen ...)

Για να συνοψίσουμε:

Χρησιμοποιούμε:	για να:	
zero conditional if + present simple, present simple	περιγράψουμε καταστάσεις οι οποίες είναι πάντα ή συνήθως αληθινές.	<i>If you mix red and white, you get pink.</i>
first conditional if + present simple, will + infinitive	μιλήσουμε για κάτι που είναι πιθανό να συμβεί στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον.	<i>If the weather is good, we'll go on a day trip.</i>
second conditional if + past simple, would + infinitive	μιλήσουμε για πράγματα που δεν είναι πιθανόν να συμβούν στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον.	<i>If the weather was warmer, we would go swimming.</i>
	δώσουμε μια συμβουλή.	<i>If I were you, I would apologise to him.</i>



1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 If I **try** / **am trying**, I can usually find an answer to my problems.
- 2 If the teacher sees you there, she **will be** / **is** angry.
- 3 If people **didn't** / **don't** work, they don't get any money.
- 4 If I **have** / **had** enough money, I would go to that festival.
- 5 If I have enough money, I **would** / **will** go to that festival.
- 6 If I **get** / **got** this job, I will have a party.
- 7 If there were more hours in a day, I **will** / **would** get more work done.
- 8 If someone **threw** / **throws** a surprise party for me, I would be very happy.

2 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 a) If I know his phone number, I would give it to you.
- b) If I knew his phone number, I would give it to you.
- 2 a) If you are unemployed, it's a difficult life.
- b) If you were unemployed, it's a difficult life.
- 3 a) I don't know what I'll do if I don't pass this test.
- b) I didn't know what I would do if I don't pass this test.
- 4 a) If I win the money, I'd buy a laptop.
- b) If I win the money, I'll buy a laptop.
- 5 a) I'd give it to you if I would have it!
- b) I'd give it to you if I had it!
- 6 a) It's a great place to go if you haven't got any money.
- b) It's a great place to go if you won't have any money.
- 7 a) You would do better at school if you work harder.
- b) You would do better at school if you worked harder.
- 8 a) If you do that again, I am getting very angry.
- b) If you do that again, I will get very angry.
- 9 a) If I invite you to my wedding, will you sing for me?
- b) If I invited you to my wedding, will you sing for me?

- 10 a) I would do all the housework if you want me to.
- b) I would do all the housework if you wanted me to.

3 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

- 1 Sometimes, if my mum is busy, I around the house. (help)
- 2 I don't know what we if she doesn't phone us. (do)
- 3 If you buy one thing for your room, what would it be? (can)
- 4 Wouldn't it be great if we Fridays off school? (have)
- 5 If you the meal today, I'll cook tomorrow. (cook)
- 6 That dog will bite you if you it! (annoy)
- 7 If you wash the dishes, I you a cake. (bake)
- 8 If I a holiday, I would sleep all day! (take)
- 9 Would you swimming if the water wasn't so cold? (go)
- 10 If I were stronger, I that heavy box for you. (carry)

4 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 If we had school on Saturdays, | a we'll win the match easily. |
| 2 We would be happier | b you'd look really nice. |
| 3 If I have any free time, | c if you haven't got any money. |
| 4 If I have enough money, | d if I had time. |
| 5 You can still be happy | e if we had more holidays. |
| 6 If we keep playing really well, | f I'll get a motorbike when I'm 17. |
| 7 I'd cook you a meal | g it wouldn't be great. |
| 8 If you bought those jeans, | h I usually read a book. |

5 Complete the text with these words.

knew do could think asked

School (a poem)

If you (1) me what I thought of it,
 I'd say I quite liked school,
 But if I get the answers wrong, I feel like such a fool.
 If I (2) about my homework,
 I sometimes feel quite bad,
 If the lessons weren't so difficult, I wouldn't feel so sad.
 If I (3) all of the answers,
 I wouldn't have to try,
 And if my marks were better, I'd never need to cry.
 If I (4) my homework every night,
 I might just have a chance,
 If I get just one of those answers right,
 I'll sing and then I'll dance!
 If I (5) , I'd be the best in class,
 and that would show them all,
 If I saw my mark was twenty, I'd feel twenty metres tall!

6 Correct the mistakes.

- 1 If I were famous I will be happy.

- 2 Would you help her with her homework if you have time?

- 3 If you lied to your parents, you get into trouble.

- 4 Would you buy a big house if you would be rich?

- 5 If I know how to speak Spanish I would live in Mexico.

- 6 Would you travel the world if you have more time?

- 7 If you ate too many sweets, you will have bad teeth.

- 8 If I don't have to go to school, I would listen to music all day.

- 9 If you will put a pin in a balloon it bursts.

- 10 Do you think the children will study for the exam if you will leave the television on in the room?

7 Write about you.

- If I could,
- If I knew
- I wouldn't like it if
- If I work hard at my lessons,
- I won't be very happy if
- If you asked me what I thought about school,
- If I were the president
- If I lived in another country

Conditional 3

Σχηματίζουμε τον **third conditional (conditional 3)** με **if + past perfect, would have + past participle.**

Τον χρησιμοποιούμε για να αναφερθούμε στο παρελθόν και να περιγράψουμε μια κατάσταση η οποία δεν είναι αυτό που πραγματικά συνέβη.

If I had gone to that school, I wouldn't have met you!

(But I went to that school and I met you.)

If the ambulance hadn't arrived, you would have died.

(But the ambulance came so you didn't die.)

Θυμήσου ότι η δευτερεύουσα υποθετική πρόταση (η πρόταση που εισάγεται με **if**) μπορεί να προηγείται της κύριας ή να ακολουθεί.

Αν προηγείται, τότε είναι απαραίτητο να βάλουμε ένα κόμμα πριν την κύρια πρόταση.

Αν ακολουθεί, τότε δεν χρησιμοποιούμε κόμμα.

Μελέτησε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις:

If I had known you needed money, I would have helped. (with a comma)

I would have helped if I had known you needed money. (without a comma)



wish / if only

Χρησιμοποιούμε **wish** για να πούμε πώς ευχόμαστε να ήταν τα πράγματα στο παρόν ή στο παρελθόν. Χρησιμοποιούμε:

- **past simple/continuous** για να πούμε πώς θα θέλαμε μια κατάσταση να ήταν διαφορετική στο **παρόν**.

I wish there was a hotel around here. (But there is no hotel around here.)

I wish he wasn't driving so fast. (But he's driving very fast.)

- **past perfect simple/continuous** για να πούμε πως έχουμε μετανιώσει για κάτι ή πώς θα θέλαμε μια κατάσταση να ήταν διαφορετική στο **παρελθόν**.

I wish I hadn't told my mother the price of the dress. (But I told my mother the price of the dress.)

I wish he hadn't bought me a CD for my birthday. (But he bought me a CD for my birthday.)

Μελέτησε τον παρακάτω πίνακα:

Χρόνοι με το wish		
Χρόνος	Αλλάζει σε ...	
present simple <i>He sings.</i> <i>He doesn't sing.</i>	past simple	<i>I wish he didn't sing.</i> <i>I wish he sang.</i>
present continuous <i>I am living here.</i> <i>I am not living here.</i>	past continuous	<i>I wish I wasn't living here.</i> <i>I wish I was living here.</i>
past simple <i>I went.</i> <i>I didn't go.</i>	past perfect	<i>I wish I hadn't gone.</i> <i>I wish I had gone.</i>
past continuous <i>I was working.</i> <i>I was not working.</i>	past perfect continuous	<i>I wish I hadn't been working.</i> <i>I wish I had been working.</i>

present perfect <i>I have eaten a lot.</i> <i>I haven't eaten.</i>	past perfect	<i>I wish I hadn't eaten a lot.</i> <i>I wish I had eaten.</i>
past perfect <i>I had gone.</i> <i>I hadn't gone.</i>	δεν αλλάζει	<i>I wish I hadn't gone.</i> <i>I wish I had gone.</i>

Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **if only** αντί για **wish** με τον ίδιο ακριβώς τρόπο, δηλαδή για να πούμε πώς θα θέλαμε να ήταν τα πράγματα διαφορετικά στο παρόν ή στο παρελθόν.

If only you were here now. (But you're not here now.)

If only I hadn't said that. (But I said it.)

If only I wasn't working for them. (But I am working for them.)

1 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 If you had driven more carefully, | a I would have had money for CDs. |
| 2 We wouldn't have got lost | b we wouldn't have had an accident. |
| 3 What would your mum | c would have passed your exams. |
| 4 If you had tried harder, you | d have done if she had caught you? |
| 5 If I hadn't bought all those clothes | e if my team had won. |
| 6 I would have had a big party | f if I had driven the car. |

2 Circle the correct answer.

- If I **had known** / **knew** the match was so important, I would have let you go.
- You **would** / **wouldn't** have broken the vase if you hadn't kicked that ball.
- Do you think you would **win** / **have won** if I hadn't helped you?
- He wouldn't have found the house if I **hadn't** / **haven't** given him a map.
- Where **would you have** / **had you** gone if you had been able to choose?
- If you **hadn't** / **had** given me the money, I would have asked someone else.
- You wouldn't **done** / **have done** that if Mum had been here!
- The cat would have died if we **had** / **hadn't** acted quickly.
- We would have gone to the cinema if he **hasn't** / **hadn't** been ill.

- If I **had** / **had have** gone to the gym, I would have been fit enough to climb the mountain.

3 Read the wishes and then complete the conditionals.

- 'I wish Mum hadn't sold the old car.'
If she hadn't sold the old car,
I (learn) how to drive.
- 'I wish you had told me it was your birthday.'
If you had told me it was your birthday,
I (buy) you a present.
- 'I wish we had gone on holiday by the sea.'
If we had gone on holiday by the sea,
I (swim) a lot.
- 'I wish that programme hadn't been on so late.'
If that programme hadn't been on so late,
I (watch) it.
- 'I wish I had never met him.'
If I had never met him, I (go) to jail!
- 'I wish I had become a zookeeper.'
If I had become a zookeeper, I (find) a job in a zoo.
- 'I wish I hadn't worked so hard.'
If I hadn't worked so hard, I (not become) ill.
- 'I wish I hadn't been lazy.'
If I hadn't been lazy, I (pass) my exams.
- 'I wish I had had a computer.'
If I had had a computer, I (not write) the essay by hand.

10 'I wish I had worn my glasses.'
If I had worn my glasses, I (not fall)
off my bike.

4 Make third conditional sentences starting with if.

- 1 I not break my leg / play in the match
.....
- 2 they not buy dog / have more free time
.....
- 3 we tidy our room / Mum not shout at us
.....
- 4 I have your email address / I send you an email
.....
- 5 the bus be late / we catch it
.....
- 6 you enter the competition / you win
.....
- 7 you not be so rude / I help you
.....
- 8 you buy tickets / we go to the concert
.....
- 9 he water the plants / they not die
.....
- 10 I wash the dishes / he not complain
.....

5 Complete the dialogue with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

Despina: I wish I (1) (be) English!
Wouldn't it be great if I was? I wish I
(2) (grow up) in England!

Maria: Why do you wish that, Maria?

Despina: If my parents had lived there, I would
(3) (learn) English by now,
and I wouldn't (4) (fail)
my last vocabulary test. I would know it all!

Maria: Yes, but if you had lived there, you wouldn't
(5) (meet) me!

Despina: Sometimes I wish I (6)
(not / meet) you!

Maria: Why do you say that?

Despina: Because you've got an answer for everything!

6 Rewrite the sentences using wish or if only.

- 1 I wish Pete had studied harder for the test.
If only
- 2 We wish we knew the answer!
If only
- 3 We're lost! I wish we had remembered the map!
If only
- 4 Elina won't speak to me any more. I wish we could
be friends again.
If only
- 5 If only they were here; they could help us!
I wish
- 6 If only we had locked the door! The burglars
wouldn't have got in.
I wish
- 7 If only I had a new car!
I wish
- 8 If only it was summer now!
I wish

7 Make wishes about ...

the present

*eg I wish I was swimming now. / I wish we didn't have
Maths next lesson.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

the past

*eg I wish I had worked harder last year. / I wish I hadn't
bought this mobile.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conditionals 2, 3

Θυμήσου ότι σχηματίζουμε τον **second conditional (conditional 2)** με **if + past simple, would + infinitive**.

Τον χρησιμοποιούμε για να:

- μιλήσουμε για πράγματα που δεν είναι πιθανόν να συμβούν στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον.
*If I **knew**, I **would tell** you.* (But I don't know so I can't tell you.)
- δώσουμε μια συμβουλή.
*If I **were** you, I **wouldn't drive** this car.*

Θυμήσου ότι σχηματίζουμε τον **third conditional (conditional 3)** με **if + past perfect, would have + past participle**.

Τον χρησιμοποιούμε για να αναφερθούμε στο παρελθόν και να περιγράψουμε μια κατάσταση η οποία όμως δεν είναι αυτό που πραγματικά συνέβη.

*If we **had turned** left, we **wouldn't have got** lost.* (But we didn't turn left, so we got lost.)

Θυμήσου ότι η δευτερεύουσα υποθετική πρόταση (η πρόταση που εισάγεται με **if**) μπορεί να προηγείται της κύριας ή να ακολουθεί.

Αν προηγείται, τότε είναι απαραίτητο να βάλουμε ένα κόμμα πριν την κύρια πρόταση.

Αν ακολουθεί, τότε δεν χρησιμοποιούμε κόμμα. Μελέτησε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις:

*If I **knew** his number, I **would phone** him.* (with a comma)

*I **would phone** him if I **knew** his number.* (without a comma)

Για να συνοψίσουμε:

Χρησιμοποιούμε:	για να:	
second conditional if + past simple, would + infinitive	μιλήσουμε για πράγματα που δεν είναι πιθανόν να συμβούν στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον.	<i>If the weather was warmer, we would go swimming.</i>
	δώσουμε μια συμβουλή.	<i>If I were you, I would apologise to him.</i>
third conditional if + past perfect, would have + past participle	για να αναφερθούμε στο παρελθόν και να περιγράψουμε μια κατάσταση η οποία όμως δεν είναι αυτό που πραγματικά συνέβη.	<i>If I had told him the truth, he wouldn't have been angry with me.</i>



1 Circle the correct tense.

- 1 If I **had known** / **knew** she was ill, I would have sent her some flowers.
- 2 They **would be** / **would have been** on time if they'd left at 6.
- 3 Would you **go** / **have gone** with her if she asked you?
- 4 What would you have done last night if you **hadn't had** / **hadn't** a lot of homework?
- 5 If I saw a robbery, I **would call** / **would have called** the police.
- 6 He would have fallen if you **didn't shout** / **hadn't shouted**.
- 7 If I **knew** / **had known** I had a test tomorrow, of course I'd study for it.

- 8 If the teacher **caught** / **had caught** her, she would have been in trouble.

2 Complete the sentences.

- If you been ill, you would have had a great time at the party!
- You get better marks at school if you didn't go out all the time!
- If I had more money, I would have brought you a present.
- Would you helped her if she had asked you?
- If I was really short, I be able to play basketball.
- If I a dog, I would play with it every day.
- If I been away on holiday, I would have come to your party.
- If you had studied, you have been so anxious.

3 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 If I helped you with your homework, | a if you asked him. |
| 2 If you hadn't broken her phone, | b I would have played better. |
| 3 Would she still love him | c would you get 20 out of 20? |
| 4 Would I have passed the test | d if he was poor? |
| 5 If I hadn't been ill that day | e she wouldn't have shouted at you. |
| 6 Jim would take you to the concert | f if I had got the last question right? |

4 Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

It's a beautiful day and here I am, locked in my room doing exercises. If I (1) (work) harder at school, I wouldn't have been punished, but my teachers have given me lots of extra work to do. If I (2) (not / have) all these exercises, I would be able to go out to play with my friends, and if I (3) (not / fail) all my exams, my teachers wouldn't have got so angry. If I (4) (be) free now, I would be able to go swimming. That would be brilliant. I wish I could get out! If I (5) (not / have to) stay in this room, I would be having a great time!

5 Complete the sentences using conditionals 2 or 3.

- I'm not good at Maths, so I can't help you. If I I would help you.
- I made four mistakes so I didn't pass the test. If I I'd have passed the test.
- I'm not rich. I can't afford to buy a new car. I would be able if I were rich.
- I didn't see her. I didn't tell her your news. If I I would have told her your news.
- She saw it in the newspaper. She told us about it. If she she wouldn't have told us about it.
- It's cold so we won't go to the beach today. We would if it weren't cold.
- I was tired so I didn't go to the nightclub. If I , I would have gone to the nightclub.
- I have a broken leg so I can't go ice skating. I would go ice skating if I



Indefinite pronouns

Χρησιμοποιούμε **somebody/someone, something, somewhere** (κάποιος, κάτι, κάπου) σε καταφατικές προτάσεις για να μιλήσουμε γενικά και αόριστα για ανθρώπους, πράγματα ή μέρη.

*There's **somebody** at the door.*

***Something** has gone wrong.*

*Let's go **somewhere** different for our holidays this year.*

Στις αρνήσεις και ερωτήσεις χρησιμοποιούμε **anybody/anyone, anything, anywhere** (κανείς, τίποτα, πουθενά).

*Is **anybody** hungry?*

*Is there **anything** in the bag?*

*I can't find it **anywhere**.*

Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **everybody/everyone, everything, everywhere** (όλοι, όλα/τα πάντα, παντού) σε καταφατικές, αρνητικές και ερωτηματικές προτάσεις.

*Is **everybody** ready?*

*I've done **everything** you asked me to.*

*I haven't looked **everywhere** yet.*

Όταν χρησιμοποιούμε **nobody/no one, nothing, nowhere** (κανείς, τίποτα, πουθενά) σε μια πρόταση, αυτή είναι αρνητική. Προσοχή όμως! Το ρήμα της πρότασης δεν έχει άρνηση.

***No one** was in the room.*

*There's **nothing** in the box.*

*There's **nowhere** we can go in this weather.*



1 Circle the correct answer.

- He's looking for **someone** / **everyone** to do his homework for him!
- There's **somebody** / **everybody** here who wants to talk to you.
- Nobody** / **Anybody** came to help me when I fell off the wall!
- Do you remember **anything** / **anyone** about the man you saw?
- I asked **anyone** / **everyone** where the school was but I still couldn't find it!
- My diary is **nowhere** / **anywhere** in the house. Who has taken it?
- I've sent invitations but **nobody** / **somebody** has replied. I'm so upset!
- Has **everyone** / **everything** had enough to eat?

9 Look! There is dirt **anywhere** / **everywhere**! I told you not to let the dog inside!

10 There isn't **nowhere** / **anywhere** to park.

2 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- I've been searching everywhere for that bag!
 - I've been searching somewhere for that bag!
- Something strange is happening here.
 - Anything strange is happening here.
- These days, nearly anyone has a computer.
 - These days, nearly everyone has a computer.

- 4 a) There's nothing wrong, is there?
 b) There's anything wrong, is there?
- 5 a) I don't believe nothing he tells me!
 b) I don't believe anything he tells me!
- 6 a) Anyone's here. Something's ready.
 Let's go!
- b) Everyone's here. Everything's ready.
 Let's go!
- 7 a) Is everything ok? You look really sad.
 b) Is nothing ok? You look really sad.
- 8 a) There's anyone in here!
 Did you hear that?
- b) There's someone in here!
 Did you hear that?
- 9 a) I can't go anywhere dressed like this!
 b) I can't go nowhere dressed like this!
- 10 a) Don't worry! We'll find something to do.
 b) Don't worry! We'll find anything to do.

3 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 This has nothing | a was listening to me. |
| 2 He's homeless and | b no one answered. |
| 3 I shouted out but | c interesting on TV? |
| 4 Is there anywhere | d he has nowhere |
| to get | to go. |
| 5 No one was | e something to do in |
| interested | the evenings. |
| 6 I wish I had | f to do with you! |
| 7 Is there anything | g good Chinese |
| 8 I don't think | food around here? |
| anybody | h about the trip? |
| 9 Can anyone tell me | i so we didn't go. |

4 Fill in the gaps with the correct word.

- 1 Please don't tell them about it!
- 2 I want to come to the cinema with me! Will you come?
- 3 Have you seen my glasses? I've looked and I can't find them!
- 4 The house is empty; there's here. Let's come back later.
- 5 Here you are. I've put you asked for into this bag.
- 6 The car won't start. There's we can do; we'll have to walk home.
- 7 There isn't I can do about it. You'll have to find an answer yourself!
- 8 Have you told about the test tomorrow? Do they all know?
- 9 'Let's find to eat a pizza.'
- 10 'All the restaurants are closed now. There's to go and eat.'

5 Circle the correct indefinite pronoun.

We have decided to go (1) **everywhere** / **somewhere** different for our holidays. Dad wanted to go (2) **anywhere** / **somewhere** close to home, but we've been (3) **everywhere** / **anywhere** in Greece, so Dad said we could choose (4) **anywhere** / **everywhere** we wanted to go. Anyway, we're going to Italy, but (5) **someone** / **anyone** else is coming with us – my favourite cousin. That's great news because she is (6) **anyone** / **someone** I can really talk to. When we're together, we can talk and talk for hours about all sorts of things. We talk about (7) **something** / **everything**! It's going to be a great holiday because there's (8) **nobody** / **anybody** nicer than my cousin!

The passive

Σχηματίζουμε την παθητική φωνή με τον ρήμα **be** στον κατάλληλο χρόνο και το **past participle** του ρήματος.

be + past participle

<i>These toys are made in England.</i>	(present simple)
<i>The car is being serviced.</i>	(present continuous)
<i>Our new television was delivered yesterday.</i>	(past simple)
<i>My room was being decorated last week.</i>	(past continuous)
<i>My phone has been stolen!</i>	(present perfect)
<i>The school had been painted.</i>	(past perfect)
<i>You will be told what to do.</i>	(future with will)

Χρησιμοποιούμε την παθητική φωνή όταν δεν ξέρουμε ή όταν δεν είναι σημαντικό να πούμε ποιος έκανε την πράξη ή όταν είναι ευκόλως εννοούμενο.

Με την παθητική φωνή δίνουμε έμφαση στην ίδια την πράξη πιο πολύ παρά στο ποιος την έκανε.

*Olives **are grown** in Greece.* (We don't know / it's not important who grows them.)

*Two people **were hurt** in the accident.* (We understand how they got hurt.)

*Trevor **was sent** home from school.* (We understand that a teacher sent him home.)

Το μέρος της πρότασης σε παθητική φωνή το οποίο φανερώνει το ποιος έκανε την πράξη ονομάζεται **ποιητικό αίτιο**. Το **ποιητικό αίτιο** εισάγεται με την πρόθεση **by**.

Μερικές φορές δεν χρειάζεται να αναφέρουμε το ποιητικό αίτιο.

Άλλες φορές είναι απαραίτητο να αναφέρουμε ποιος έκανε την πράξη.

*His phone **was stolen** by someone.* (We don't need this information.)

*His phone **was stolen** by someone in his class.* (It's important to know this.)

Μελέτησε τον παρακάτω πίνακα για να δεις πώς αλλάζει μια πρόταση από ενεργητική σε παθητική φωνή.

Active:	1	2	3
	<i>They</i>	<i>make</i>	<i>cars.</i>
Passive:	3	2	1
	<i>Cars</i>	<i>are made</i>	<i>by them.</i>

Το ρήμα **give**, όπως και άλλα ρήματα που παίρνουν δύο αντικείμενα, είναι λίγο ιδιόμορφο στη σύνταξη πρότασης στην παθητική φωνή. Καθένα από τα δύο αντικείμενα μπορεί να μπει στη θέση υποκειμένου στη πρόταση σε παθητική φωνή. Μελέτησε τον παρακάτω πίνακα:



Active:	1	2	3	4
	<i>His parents</i>	<i>give</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>money.</i>
Passive:	3	2	4	1
	<i>He</i>	<i>is given</i>	<i>money</i>	<i>by his parents.</i>
	4	2	3	1
	<i>Money</i>	<i>is given</i>	<i>to him</i>	<i>by his parents.</i>

1 Tick the correct sentences.

- 1 a) This painting was done by a great artist.
- b) This painting done by a great artist.
- 2 a) My room is painted right now.
- b) My room is being painted right now.
- 3 a) Why are you here? You're not being invited.
- b) Why are you here? You haven't been invited.
- 4 a) The work has already been done.
- b) The work has already being done.
- 5 a) The dog was be brushed when I came home!
- b) The dog was being brushed when I came home!
- 6 a) What time is breakfast serving at this hotel?
- b) What time is breakfast served at this hotel?
- 7 a) When is your bicycle being fixed?
- b) When is your bicycle been fixed?
- 8 a) The birds were been fed at twelve o'clock.
- b) The birds were fed at twelve o'clock.

2 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 I **was** / **were** given some money last year.
- 2 My house is **making** / **made** of wood.
- 3 Our car is **serviced** / **being serviced** now.
- 4 How many questions **were** / **do** you asked in the test?
- 5 We **have been given** / **have given** a lot of things to do this weekend.
- 6 The swimming pool **cleans** / **is cleaned** once a week.
- 7 The food **had** / **had been** cooked just the way I like it.
- 8 He went into the forest and he **has been not** / **has not been** seen since.

3 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1 the / USA / in / made / are / computers
.....
- 2 taught / English / is / Mr Saunders / by / she
.....
- 3 sometimes / here / made / films / are
.....
- 4 in the team / asked / was / he / to / play
.....
- 5 some money / given / have / they / been
.....
- 6 machine / are / they / made / by
.....
- 7 followed / think / I / being / we / are
.....
- 8 robbed / I / have / been
.....!

4 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1 All the work had been | a cut when I walked through the park. |
| 2 My computer still hasn't | b drunk in England. |
| 3 Only pies and sandwiches | c done by the time I got there. |
| 4 A lot of tea is | d made at the moment. |
| 5 The grass was being | e are sold at our school. |
| 6 The new film is being | f been fixed. They've had it for weeks. |
| 7 A tree house is being | g watered now. |
| 8 Our garden is being | h played on the radio a million times. |
| 9 That jewellery was | i built for the kids. |
| 10 That song was | j worn by a queen. |

5 Complete with the passive or active form of the verbs in brackets.

The end of shopping?

In the future, we will not have to (1) (do) many things because a lot of them (2) (will / do) by computers and machines.

Today, for example, our food (3) (keep) cold in the fridge, but we still have to (4) (go) shopping and (5) (buy) the food ourselves.

Already, there are fridges which (6) (connect) to the Internet. These fridges have a small computer inside them which (7) (understand) when there isn't any more food. The fridge (8) (send) a message to the shop, and the food (9) (deliver) to your door.

Soon, we won't ever have to leave the house – everything we need (10) (will / bring) to us!

6 Tick the correct questions. Rewrite the incorrect ones.

- Has it been done?
.....
- Is the house been painted at the moment?
.....
- Was the car serviced this morning?
.....
- Are these cars making in Italy?
.....
- Was he being punished?
.....
- Are you given homework?
.....
- Were the cakes all been eaten when you got there?
.....
- Was he gave warm clothes to wear?
.....
- Was this caked baked yesterday?
.....
- Are the flowers been watered?
.....

7 Rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same. Begin with the words given.

- My dad has given me some money for the cinema tickets.
I
- Yes, I know. Anna told me.
I
- When are they going to tell everyone?
When is
- They are painting the school at the moment.
The school
- Mum was still cooking the lunch when I got home.
The lunch
- The mechanics had already fixed the car when we arrived.
The car
- Someone has taken my books!
My books
- Will someone tell you what to do?
Will you

The causative

Σχηματίζουμε τη σύνταξη **causative** ως εξής:

- have + noun + past participle**
- He **has his hair cut** every month.* (present simple)
- He **is having his hair cut** now.* (present continuous)
- He **had his hair cut** yesterday.* (past simple)
- He **was having his hair cut** when I phoned.* (past continuous)
- He **has had his hair cut**.* (present perfect)
- He **had had his hair cut** before the party.* (past perfect)
- He **will have his hair cut** tomorrow.* (future with **will**)



Χρησιμοποιούμε τη σύνταξη **causative** όταν θέλουμε να πούμε πως κάποιος άλλος, συνήθως κάποιος επαγγελματίας, κάνει κάτι για εμάς. Αναφέρουμε το ποιος μόνο αν είναι απαραίτητο.

- He **has his car serviced** every year.* (We don't need to say by mechanics.)
- I **have my hair cut** by Dino.* (We need to say who does it.)

Χρησιμοποιούμε επίσης αυτή τη σύνταξη για να μιλήσουμε για κάτι ατυχές που μας συνέβη.

- He **had his mobile phone stolen** yesterday.* (Somebody stole his phone.)

Σχηματίζουμε ερωτήσεις ως εξής:

- Do you **have your house cleaned** every week?*
- Does she **have her hair cut** every month?*
- Are you **having your hair cut** at the moment?*
- Is he **having** the house **cleaned** at the moment?*
- Did he **have** the house **cleaned** yesterday?*
- Were you **having your hair cut** yesterday at five in the afternoon?*
- Was he **having his house cleaned** yesterday at nine in the morning?*
- Have you **had your hair cut**?*
- Has she **had** the house **cleaned**?*
- Will you **have your hair cut** tomorrow?*

Πρόσεξε τη διαφορά μεταξύ των παρακάτω προτάσεων:

- He **has cut his hair**.* (**not** causative – He cut his hair himself.)
- He **has had his hair cut**.* (causative – He paid someone to cut his hair.)

1 Circle the correct answer.

- Have you **had cut your hair** / **had your hair cut**?
- Our neighbours are having another house **build** / **built** in their garden!
- He is **having** / **had** a swimming pool put in.
- We are **building a house** / **having a house built**. They start tomorrow.
- Gary had his house **broken** / **break** into while he was on holiday.
- I didn't cut the grass myself – I had **done it** / **it done** by the gardener.

2 Put the words in the correct order for the causative.

- made / we / new cupboards / having / are
.....
- had / her broken tooth / she / fixed / has
.....
- all their food / they / delivered / have
.....
- black / have / my / I / room / painted / had
.....

5 stolen / his / he / car / had

.....

6 have / we / flowers / had / planted

.....

7 nails / had / painted / she / her / has

.....

8 had / done / hair / their / they / have

.....

3 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 I didn't recognise her – she had | a your house painted white. |
| 2 He's rich and he has | b a new television delivered that day. |
| 3 I think you should have | c her money stolen. |
| 4 She had all | d had her hair cut short. |
| 5 They were having | e all his clothes made especially for him. |

4 Write causative sentences.

Use by ... only when necessary.

- The dentist did a lot of work on her teeth.
She
- The builders didn't build our house in two months!
We
- They take our rubbish away once a week.
We
- Our teacher has written the letter for us.
We
- They are taking his photograph for the newspaper.
He

5 Tick the correct sentences.

Rewrite the incorrect ones.

- I cut my hair at that new place now.
.....
- She's having her nails painted.
.....

3 Have we had marked our tests?

.....

4 Did you had the stereo fixed yesterday?

.....

5 I'm having trees planted here.

.....

6 He had delivered the books to his home.

.....

7 They have the pool cleaning every year.

.....

8 She's having a dress made.

.....

6 Rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same. Begin with the words given.

- My hair was cut at Guys and Dolls yesterday.
I
- The dentist is going to check my teeth on Friday.
I
- The painters are painting their house right now so they are staying with their granny.
They
- Has the photographer taken your photo yet?
Have
- Someone's stolen my car!
I
- The builders had built the house for them before the winter started.
They
- The dressmaker was making Mum a new dress for the wedding.
Mum
- Somebody broke all their windows yesterday.
They
- They will clean our swimming pool tomorrow.
We
- Are they fixing your car today?
Are you

Defining / non-defining relative clauses

Χρησιμοποιούμε προσδιοριστικές και μη-προσδιοριστικές αναφορικές προτάσεις (**defining / non-defining relative clauses**) για να συνδέσουμε διαφορετικές πληροφορίες και να φτιάξουμε μία ολοκληρωμένη πρόταση.

Οι **defining relative clauses** μας δίνουν περισσότερες πληροφορίες για το ουσιαστικό στο οποίο αναφέρονται και το οποίο προηγείται της **defining relative clause**.

Οι **defining relative clauses** δεν ξεχωρίζονται με κόμματα από την υπόλοιπη πρόταση. Είναι αναπόσπαστο μέρος της αφού η πρόταση δεν θα έβγαζε νόημα χωρίς την **defining relative clause**.

*The man **who had the gun** spoke to me.* (Which man? The one with the gun.)

defining relative clause, no commas

Χωρίς την **defining relative clause**, η πρόταση δεν θα έβγαζε νόημα.

*The student **who broke the window** was taken to the principal's office.*

*The children **who were playing in the park** were having a great time.*

Οι **defining relative clauses** εισάγονται με τις παρακάτω αναφορικές αντωνυμίες ή αναφορικά επιρρήματα:

who/that (ο οποίος, η οποία/που - για ανθρώπους)

which/that (το οποίο/που - για πράγματα)

whose (του οποίου - για ανθρώπους και πράγματα)

where (όπου - για τόπο)

when (όταν - για χρόνο)

*He's a man **wholthat** likes sport very much.*

*Is this the food **which/that** you bought?*

*That's the boy **whose** sister goes to my school.*

*That's the house **whose** roof collapsed.*

*That's the place **where** I go to school.*

*Sundays are the days **when** I really relax.*

Οι **non-defining relative clauses** επίσης μας δίνουν περισσότερες πληροφορίες οι οποίες όμως **δεν είναι απαραίτητες** για να βγάλει νόημα η υπόλοιπη πρόταση. Ακόμα κι αν αφαιρέσουμε τη **non-defining relative clause**, η πρόταση θα εξακολουθεί να βγάζει νόημα. Χρησιμοποιούμε πάντα κόμματα για να τη διαχωρίζουμε από την υπόλοιπη πρόταση.

*My sister, **who is very shy**, didn't say anything.* (My sister didn't say anything. My sister is very shy.)

Non-defining relative clauses

Η πρόταση *My sister didn't say anything.* βγάζει νόημα και χωρίς την **non-defining relative clause**.

*Bill, **who lives next door to me**, is very rich.*

*The food, **which took me all morning to make**, was very tasty.*

*Mary, **whose mum is a teacher at our school**, is my best friend.*

*We met in London, **where I was born**.*

*In summer, **when it's really hot**, we don't have lessons.*

Δεν μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **that** για να εισάγουμε μια **non-defining relative clause**.



1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 This is the town **where** / **which** I was born.
- 2 He is the kind of person **who** / **whose** never tells you what he is thinking.
- 3 Chemistry, **which** / **that** is my least favourite subject, is very difficult.
- 4 The children **where** / **who** live in my street are very friendly.
- 5 My dog, **whose** / **which** name is Bonnie, sometimes sleeps in my room.
- 6 The street **where** / **which** I used to live in is just around the corner.
- 7 That is the man **who** / **which** fixed my car.
- 8 Can you remember the time **when** / **where** we went sailing?
- 9 That's the boy **which** / **that** always laughs at me!
- 10 That's the mother **whose** / **who** son laughs at me.

2 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 Geraldine, whose | a I like most are always on late at night! |
| 2 Samos, where | b we should all be nice to our mums. |
| 3 The person who | c mum is a teacher, always does well in tests. |
| 4 The programmes that | d is in December, is a big celebration. |
| 5 Mother's Day is when | e I used to live, is busier these days. |
| 6 Christmas, which | f got the most marks was Lydia. |

3 Complete with **who**, **which**, **where**, **when** or **whose**.

- 1 The teacher I like most is Mr Davis, my geography teacher.
- 2 Egypt, my mum was born, is much hotter than here.
- 3 Peter Carter, brother is in my class, had a bad accident.
- 4 I bought the television was the cheapest in the shop.

- 5 Halkidiki, is in the north of Greece, is popular with tourists.
- 6 In winter, there is a lot of snow, we sometimes can't go to school.

4 Complete the text with these words.

who when which whose where

Dominic, (1) parents are extremely rich, has about five holidays each year. In the summer, he usually goes to the Bahamas, (2) his family has a house (they also have a house in New York (3) cost over a million dollars!). In the winter, (4) there's snow, he goes skiing in Switzerland. Last month, he went to Australia, (5) he said was really nice. But Dominic is not selfish – in fact, he's very generous. He's the kind of person (6) would invite you to one of his houses for the weekend, and he'd pay for everything!

5 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 a) The place, where I am happiest, is at home!
- b) The place where I am happiest is at home!
- 2 a) In the past, when we didn't have cars, people walked more.
- b) In the past when we didn't have cars people walked more.
- 3 a) I love films, that have a lot of action.
- b) I love films that have a lot of action.
- 4 a) My dog, whose name is Diamond, behaves very well.
- b) My dog whose name is Diamond behaves very well.
- 5 a) The actor, who I enjoy watching most, is Johnny Depp.
- b) The actor who I enjoy watching most is Johnny Depp.

Verbs followed by -ing and infinitive

Όταν έχουμε δύο ρήματα στη σειρά, το δεύτερο ρήμα βρίσκεται πάντα σε έναν από τους εξής τρεις τύπους:

- **απαρέμφατο με to**
- **απαρέμφατο χωρίς to**
- τύπος **-ing**

Μερικά ρήματα που συνήθως ακολουθούνται από τον τύπο **-ing** είναι τα εξής:

begin	hate	<i>Peter loves skiing in the mountains.</i>
finish	enjoy	<i>I don't like watching television. I prefer reading in the evenings.</i>
keep	start	<i>When are you going to start behaving like a sensible person?</i>
like	prefer	<i>My mother doesn't enjoy cooking anymore.</i>
love	practise	<i>My brother practises playing the piano every evening.</i>
dislike	stop	



Μερικά ρήματα που συνήθως ακολουθούνται από **απαρέμφατο με to** είναι τα εξής:

want	agree	<i>I want to get at least 18 in my next test.</i>
hope	need	<i>You seem to be worried about something. What's wrong?</i>
seem	start	<i>We decided to go somewhere else instead.</i>
promise	try	<i>He would like to have dinner out tonight.</i>
decide	teach (sb)	<i>She agreed to help me with the project.</i>
forget	would like	
learn (how)	plan	
remember		

Μερικά ρήματα ακολουθούνται από τον τύπο **-ing** ή από **απαρέμφατο με to** χωρίς διαφορά στο νόημα. Μερικά από αυτά τα ρήματα είναι:

begin	<i>He began to write the letter. / He began writing the letter.</i>
start	<i>We started to run. / We started running.</i>
continue	<i>She continued to read her book. / She continued reading her book.</i>

Το ρήμα **see** ακολουθείται από **-ing** ή από **απαρέμφατο χωρίς to** αλλά με διαφορά στο νόημα.

Μελέτησε τα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

*I **saw him locking** the house. (I saw part of the action.)*

*I **saw him lock** the house. (I saw the whole of the action.)*

Σημείωση: Από **απαρέμφατο χωρίς to** ακολουθούνται τα **modal verbs**.

(can, could, may, might, should, will κλπ.)

1 Circle the correct answer.

- I enjoy **to go** / **going** to the cinema.
- Jeremy decided **to tell** / **telling** his teacher everything.
- Where have you been? You promised **to help** / **helping** me!
- Has it stopped **to rain** / **raining** yet?
- Oh no! I forgot **to phone** / **phoning** Mum! She'll kill me!
- Do you want **to eat** / **eating** now or later?
- Would you like **to go** / **going** travelling when you finish school?
- We need **to agree** / **agreeing** on the same thing.
- I don't enjoy **climbing** / **climb** mountains. What about you?
- Don't worry. I promise **helping** / **to help** you with your homework!

2 Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Did you remember the light off? (turn)
- Why do you keep that? You know it's not true. (say)
- What do you want when you leave school? (do)
- I hope you next week. (see)
- My brother really enjoys football. (play)
- My teacher says he needs to me about my test! (talk)
- Stop at me! I can hear you! (yell)
- What do you plan next year? (study)
- I haven't decided what for my summer holidays yet. (do)
- Let me finish this email and then we can go to the cinema! (write)

3 What do you say when ...

- someone is annoying you?
'Stop !'
- someone said they would phone you?
'You promised !'
- you couldn't do the exercises?
'I tried '
- you want to become a doctor?
'I've decided '

- someone has tears in their eyes?
'She's starting '
- a dance school opens in your town?
'We should learn '
- you want to check that someone has done something?
'Did you remember ?'
- you want to tell someone what you like doing best? (watch TV)
'I prefer '
- you want to describe a whole action? (you/water the plants)
'I saw '
- you want to describe part of an action? (you/water/the plants)
'I saw '

4 Circle the correct answer.

When I finish (1) **studying** / **to study**, I want (2) **training** / **to train** to be a teacher. I hope (3) **working** / **to work** in a primary school because I enjoy (4) **being** / **to be** with young children. It was over four years ago that I decided (5) **doing** / **to do** that, so I'm quite sure about it. But right now, I need (6) **passing** / **to pass** all my exams or my dream will never come true! I have promised (7) **to study** / **studying** really hard. I will start (8) **do** / **doing** that from tomorrow. My mum and dad have agreed (9) **helping** / **to help** me as much as they can! They would really (10) **liking** / **like** me to be a teacher!

5 Complete the sentences for you.

- I would like to learn
- One day, I hope
- Right now, I need
- My little brother keeps
- Next year, I'd like to
- I really enjoy
- But actually, I prefer

Reflexive pronouns

Τα reflexive pronouns (αυτοπαθείς αντωνυμίες) είναι:

Personal pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you	yourselves
they	themselves



Χρησιμοποιούμε τις reflexive pronouns:

- όταν το υποκείμενο και το αντικείμενο του ρήματος ταυτίζονται.
They hurt themselves quite badly in the accident.
- όταν θέλουμε να πούμε ότι κάποιος κάνει κάτι μόνος του, χωρίς βοήθεια.
Σε αυτήν την περίπτωση μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε την πρόθεση **by** ή **όχι**.
Did you paint that picture (by) yourself?
- με τις φράσεις **enjoy yourself** (καλή διασκέδαση), **help yourself** (σερβιρίσου μόνος σου), **behave yourself** (πρόσεξε τη συμπεριφορά σου).

1 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 Simon, why don't you buy **yourself** / **yourselves** some new clothes?
- 2 They do all their decorating **itself** / **themselves**.
- 3 We helped **ourselves** / **themselves** to the food.
- 4 My cat could feed **itself** / **myself** but my dog couldn't.
- 5 Why don't you and Peter get **yourselves** / **himself** something to eat?
- 6 Dad used to drive Mum to work but now she drives **herself** / **himself**.
- 7 Let's get **ourselves** / **yourselves** something to drink.

2 Complete with the correct reflexive pronoun.

- 1 Did Jack and Fiona hurt when they crashed?
- 2 The computer turns off after an hour if nobody's using it.
- 3 My friends and I promised that we would work harder this year.
- 4 The robber fired the gun but he only shot in the foot!
- 5 I had some extra money so I bought a new shirt.
- 6 Victor always tastes the food before serving it.
- 7 We taught to use the computer – we never had lessons.
- 8 Be careful on your bikes, children. Don't hurt

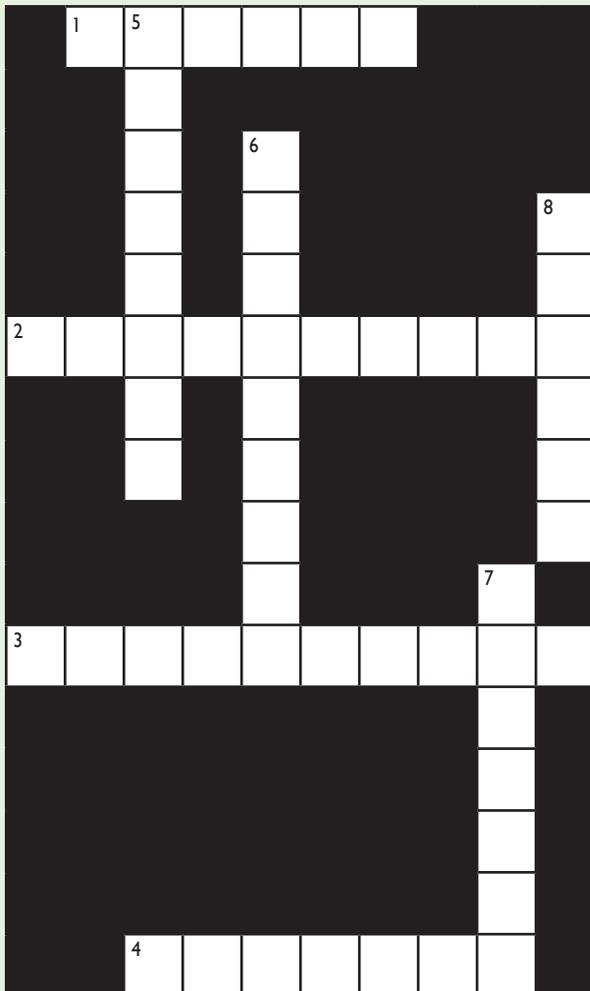
3 Fill in the gaps to complete the crossword.

Across

- 1 It's OK. I'll do it
- 2 They'll get into trouble.
- 3 Help to some food!
- 4 Chris bought a new bike.

Down

- 5 Don't hurt Jane!
- 6 We fixed the stereo
- 7 She made a sandwich.
- 8 My cat washes often.



4 Match to make sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 We used to decorate the house | a herself a card on Valentine's Day! |
| 2 Jim did most of the work | b myself that I could pass – and I did! |
| 3 You should phone him | c themselves a lot at the party. |
| 4 The girls enjoyed | d ourselves, but now we don't. |
| 5 Before the exam, I told | e himself, although we helped a bit. |
| 6 Jane's really strange – she sends | f yourself to say that you are sorry. |

5 Put the words in brackets in the correct place.

- 1 Gary makes his bed but Ted's mum makes his. (himself)
- 2 Mum used to make all her clothes but now she buys them. (herself)
- 3 We locked out of the house by mistake! (ourselves)
- 4 They fell off the wall and hurt quite badly. (themselves)
- 5 Enjoy, but don't be late home. (yourselves)
- 6 My cat washes every day. (itself)
- 7 I like going to parties where you can just serve. (yourself)
- 8 The children made the cake without any help. (themselves)
- 9 Stop shouting, sit down and behave. (yourself)
- 10 Jane didn't have any Spanish lessons. She taught. (herself)

Verbs with two objects

Υπάρχουν κάποια ρήματα τα οποία παίρνουν δύο αντικείμενα, ένα **άμεσο (direct)** κι ένα **έμμεσο (indirect) αντικείμενο**. Το **έμμεσο αντικείμενο** είναι συνήθως **πρόσωπο** ενώ το άμεσο είναι πράγμα. Η σειρά των λέξεων είναι συνήθως η εξής:

verb + indirect object/person + direct object/thing

Give **me** **the book**.

Shall I buy **you** **an ice cream**?

He got **his sister** **a box of chocolates**.

Please send **everyone** **the email**.

Αν θέλουμε να δώσουμε έμφαση στο πρόσωπο, τότε το βάζουμε στο τέλος της πρότασης χρησιμοποιώντας την κατάλληλη πρόθεση.

Give **the book to me**.

Shall I buy **an ice cream for you**?

He got **a box of chocolates for his sister**.

Please send **the email to everyone**.

Αν το **direct object** είναι αντωνυμία, τότε αυτή μπαίνει πάντα πρώτη, πριν το **indirect object**.

Give **me** **the book**.

Give **the book to me**.

Give **it to me**.

Προτάσεις σε παθητική φωνή με ρήματα που έχουν δύο αντικείμενα μπορούν να ακολουθήσουν δύο διαφορετικές συντάξεις. Μελέτησε τα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

A car was given to the winner of the competition.

The winner of the competition was given a car.

Μερικά ρήματα που παίρνουν δύο αντικείμενα είναι τα εξής:

bring, buy, get, give, lend, make, offer, owe, promise, read, send, show, sing, take, teach, tell, write

Τα ρήματα **suggest** και **explain** χρησιμοποιούνται πάντα με πρόθεση.

She suggested an answer to me. (not ~~She suggested me an answer.~~)

Can you explain this to me? (not ~~Can you explain me this?~~)



I Circle the correct answer.

- My uncle bought **I / me** a new laptop!
- Our teacher always gives **us / we** homework – she never forgets!
- That's mine! Give **it / you** to me.
- Marie's dad promised **she / her** a surprise if she passed all her exams.
- I showed **them / they** the house where I was born.
- Alan was given **some / to** money by his grandfather.
- We **paid / were paid** a lot of money for all the work we did.

2 Complete the dialogue with these words.

them it me him people you

Steve: If someone gave (1) a lot of money, what would you do?

Bob: That would be great. First of all, I'd pay my brother back. I think I owe (2) about 200 euros now!

Steve: He'd be surprised if you gave (3) all back to him, wouldn't he?

Bob: Yes, he would. He'd probably thank (4) and then quickly hide it somewhere!

Steve: Would you lend (5) money if you were rich?

Bob: If I thought they needed it, I'd probably just give it to (6) But I'd keep enough for me, too!

3 Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the incorrect ones.

- 1 Give me that book now!
.....
- 2 Tell to me a story, please.
.....
- 3 Her mum taught to her to drive.
.....
- 4 I was given some money.
.....
- 5 Can you explain me this word?
.....
- 6 Prizes were given all the kids.
.....

4 Rewrite the sentences without the prepositions.

- 1 I gave the book to Sheila.
.....

- 2 Can you sing a song for us?
.....
- 3 A story was read to the children.
.....
- 4 Harry sometimes lends money to his dad.
.....
- 5 Some flowers were sent to my sister yesterday.
.....

5 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 My pen's on the table. Can you , please?
a) give to me it b) give to me
c) give it to me d) give it
- 2 She a beautiful present.
a) bought for me b) bought me
c) bought to me d) for me bought
- 3 Can you explain ?
a) me the question b) the question me
c) to me the question d) the question to me
- 4 The teacher read a story.
a) for us b) us
c) to us d) we
- 5 Ben 20 out of 20 for his essay.
a) was given b) is giving
c) gave d) gives
- 6 If you win a lot of money, will you ?
a) give to me any b) give me to any
c) give any to me d) to me give any
- 7 He never where he's going.
a) tells me b) says me
c) tells to me d) tells
- 8 Presents all the children who went to the party.
a) were to given b) were given
c) were given to d) gave to
- 9 We were told results of the test at the end of the lesson.
a) to b) to the
c) for the d) the

too / not enough

Χρησιμοποιούμε **too + adjective + (for somebody) + to + verb** για να πούμε ότι κάτι ισχύει σε πολύ μεγαλύτερο βαθμό απ' ό,τι θα έπρεπε, θα θέλαμε ή θα χρειαζόμασταν. Έχει αρνητική σημασία.

*This place is **too far to get to**.* (It needs to be somewhere closer.)

*The bag is **too heavy for her to carry**.* (She's not very strong.)

Χρησιμοποιούμε **adjective + enough + (for somebody) + to + verb** για να πούμε ότι κάτι ισχύει στο βαθμό που πρέπει, θέλουμε ή χρειαζόμαστε. Έχει θετική σημασία.

*She's **clever enough to solve this maths problem**.*

*This internet connection is **fast enough for me to use**.*

Χρησιμοποιούμε **enough + noun** για να πούμε ότι υπάρχει αρκετή ποσότητα ή αρκετός αριθμός από κάτι. Έχει θετική σημασία.

*There's **enough dessert for everyone**.*

Χρησιμοποιούμε **not adjective + enough + (for somebody) + to + verb** για να πούμε ότι κάτι δεν ισχύει στο βαθμό που πρέπει, θέλουμε ή χρειαζόμαστε.

*The suitcase **isn't big enough to take all my clothes**.*

Χρησιμοποιούμε **not + enough + noun + (for somebody + to + verb)** για να πούμε ότι δεν υπάρχει αρκετή ποσότητα ή αρκετός αριθμός από κάτι.

*I **don't have enough flour to make a cake**.*

Χρησιμοποιούμε **too + much** και **too + many** με μη μετρήσιμα και μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά αντίστοιχα για να πούμε ότι κάτι είναι πολύ περισσότερο απ' ό,τι χρειάζεται.

*There's **too much water in the saucepan**.*

*There are **too many people in the room**.*



1 Write too or enough.

- At 15, you are not old to drive.
- The test was difficult – no one passed!
- Some people really like rock music, but I think it's loud!
- I'm not rich to buy everything I want. But I will be one day!
- I never eat there – the food is expensive.
- The water is cold for us to swim today.
- The book wasn't interesting for me to keep reading it.
- My teacher said she was busy to mark my homework today.

2 Rewrite as one sentence using too or not ... enough.

- The DVD was 20 euros. I didn't have that much money. (expensive)
The DVD was
- I am only 15. I can't drive a car. (old)
I am
- It was very noisy. I couldn't concentrate. (quiet)
It was
- Matthew was slow. He couldn't catch Shona. (slow)
Matthew was
- My sister was really angry. She wouldn't talk to me! (angry)
My sister was

Macmillan Hellas SA
2 Misaraliotou St
117 42, Makrygianni
Athens, Greece

ISBN 978-960-447-255-0

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First published 2008

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Designed by Alexandra Bacoyianni & Dimitris Afeidis

Cover designed by Macmillan Hellas SA

Printed and bound in Greece

2012 2011 2010 2009 2008

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