

UNIT 1

PRESENT SIMPLE PRESENT CONTINUOUS STATIVE VERBS

CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW

Choose the correct sentence.

1

a The baby eats a lot.
b The baby is eating a lot.



2

a I can't read this – I don't wear my glasses.
b I can't read this – I'm not wearing my glasses.



3

a The dog isn't looking dangerous.
b The dog doesn't look dangerous.



4

a Are you going out?
b Do you go out?



5

a He forever drops things.
b He is forever dropping things.



6

a This sauce doesn't taste good.
b This sauce isn't tasting good.



Present Simple Ενεστώτας Απλός

Σχηματισμός	Χρήση	Παραδείγματα
I / You / We / They work He / She / It works	1 για συνήθειες και πράξεις που γίνονται συχνά	I always send flowers to my mother for her birthday.
I / You / We / They do not work He / She / It does not work	2 για γενικές αλήθειες ή δεδομένα	The River Thames flows through London.
Do I / you / we / they work? Does he / she / it work?	3 για να αφηγηθούμε ιστορίες ή ανέκδοτα και για την περιγραφή αθλητικών γεγονότων, ταινιών ή βιβλίων	He takes the money and leaves the bank.
Short forms: do not → don't does not → doesn't	4 για δρομολόγια ή προγραμματισμένες πράξεις στο μέλλον	Sakkari hits the ball and wins the match.
	5 για την περιγραφή μόνιμων καταστάσεων	The ferry leaves at 7.00 am tomorrow, doesn't it?
		My cousins live in Egypt. They don't have a large house.

Χρονικές εκφράσεις: every day / week / month / year, on Mondays / Thursdays, at the weekend, in summer / autumn, once / twice a day / week / month / year

- Οι χρονικές εκφράσεις συνήθως μπαίνουν στην αρχή ή στο τέλος της πρότασης.
On Thursdays, we play volleyball. We play volleyball **on Thursdays**.

Επιπρήματα συχνότητας: always, usually, often, frequently, sometimes, seldom, rarely, hardly (ever), never

- Τα επιπρήματα συχνότητας συνήθως μπαίνουν πριν από το κύριο ρήμα ή μετά από το ρήμα **be**.
I **usually** get home at two o'clock. Patty **hardly ever** plays video games. James is **rarely** late for school.

Για τους ορθογραφικούς κανόνες που ισχύουν όταν προσθέτουμε -s στο γ' ενικό πρόσωπο του Present Simple, δείτε στη σελίδα 189.

Present Continuous Ενεστώτας Διαρκείας

Σχηματισμός	Χρήση	Παραδείγματα
I am working He / She / It is working You / We / They are working	1 για πράξεις που συμβαίνουν τη στιγμή που μιλάμε	We are watching TV right now.
I am not working He / She / It is not working You / We / They are not working	2 για πράξεις που συμβαίνουν τώρα, αλλά όχι απαραίτητα τη στιγμή που μιλάμε	Are you learning Japanese this year?
Am I working? Is he / she / it working? Are you / we / they working?	3 για σχέδια και πράξεις που είναι προγραμματισμένες να συμβούν στο μέλλον	The students are going on a trip tomorrow, aren't they?
Short forms: is not → isn't are not → aren't	4 με τα <i>always</i> , <i>forever</i> και <i>constantly</i> για πράξεις που είναι ενοχλητικές, διασκεδαστικές ή συμβαίνουν πολύ συχνά	Jason is <u>constantly</u> forgetting to lock the door.

Χρονικές εκφράσεις: at the moment, (right) now, at present, still, today, tonight, tomorrow, soon, this week / month, next week / year

We are watching TV at the moment.

Για τους ορθογραφικούς κανόνες που ισχύουν όταν προσθέτουμε την κατάληξη *-ing* στον Present Continuous, δείτε στη σελίδα 189.

SEE GRAMMAR APPENDIX, PAGE 164

Stative Verbs

Τα stative verbs περιγράφουν καταστάσεις, όχι πράξεις. Συνήθως χρησιμοποιούνται στον Present Simple και όχι στον Present Continuous. Μερικά από τα πιο συνηθισμένα stative verbs είναι:

εμφάνιση: appear, look, seem

Abby seems tired today.

συναισθήματα: dislike, feel like, hate, like, love, need

A baby needs a lot of attention.

κτήση: belong to, have, own

Do you own a motorbike?

μετρήσεις: cost, equal, measure, weigh

How much does that tablet cost?

αισθήσεις: feel, hear, see, smell, taste

That cake smells delicious!

σκέψεις ή απόψεις ή καταστάσεις: believe, forget, imagine, know, mean, mind, prefer, remember, think, understand, want, wish

I prefer team sports to individual sports.
I don't remember my password.

Υπάρχουν μερικά stative verbs που μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν στον Present Continuous αλλά με διαφορετική σημασία.

Do your parents have a house by the sea? (κτήση)

You look nice in that dress. (εμφάνιση)

We're having dinner at a restaurant today. (τρώμε)

Mum is looking at old photos. (πράξη)

My sister doesn't weigh as much as I do. (μέτρηση)

The roses smell lovely. (αίσθηση της όσφρησης)

The man is weighing the apples. (πράξη)

I am smelling the flowers. (πράξη)

This pie tastes good. (αίσθηση της γεύσης)

We think Mr White is a good teacher. (γνώμη)

I'm tasting the pie. (πράξη)

They are thinking about moving to another city. (το σκέφτονται)

Do you see that house over there? (αίσθηση της όρασης)

Emma is seeing her friends tonight. (συνάντηση)

UNIT 2

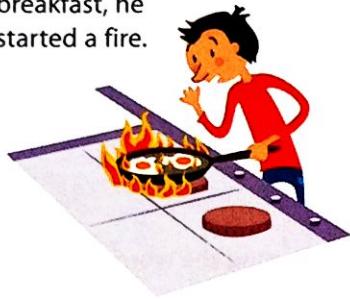
PAST SIMPLE PAST CONTINUOUS *used to / would*

✓ CHECK WHAT YOU KNOW

Choose the correct sentence.

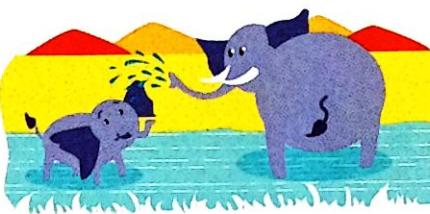
1

- a While he made breakfast, he was starting a fire.
- b While he was making breakfast, he started a fire.



2

- a She gave the baby a bath every day.
- b She was giving the baby a bath every day.



3

- a Fido used to sleep in the house.
- b Fido was sleeping in the house.



4

- a While Lisa was doing her homework, her sister was drawing a picture.
- b When Lisa did her homework, her sister drew a picture.



5

- a At midnight, Andrew read a book.
- b At midnight, Andrew was reading a book.



6

- a When I visited my grandmother, she was always giving me something to eat.
- b When I visited my grandmother, she would always give me something to eat.



Past Simple Αόριστος Απλός

Σχηματισμός	Χρήση	Παραδείγματα
I / You / He / She / It We / You / They	studied	1 για πράξεις που ολοκληρώθηκαν στο παρελθόν, συχνά με συγκεκριμένες χρονικές εκφράσεις
I / You / He / She / It We / You / They	did not study	2 για συνήθειες ή ρουτίνα στο παρελθόν
Did [I / you / he / she / it] [we / you / they]	study?	3 για να διηγηθούμε μια ιστορία όπου τα γεγονότα συνέβησαν το ένα μετά το άλλο

Χρονικές εκφράσεις: yesterday, three days / a year ago, last week / month / year, in 2015 / March, when, during (+ noun)
We bought a puppy a month ago. When I got to my Jane's house, I found out that she was not feeling well.

Για τους ορθογραφικούς κανόνες που ισχύουν όταν προσθέτουμε -ed σε ομαλά ρήματα στον Past Simple, δείτε στη σελίδα 189.

Για τη λίστα των ανώμαλων ρημάτων, δείτε στη σελίδα 190.



Σχηματισμός	Χρήση	Παραδείγματα
I / He / She / It was studying You / We / They were studying	1 για πράξεις που ήταν σε εξέλιξη σε μια συγκεκριμένη χρονική στιγμή στο παρελθόν	At 10 o'clock, the students were working on their projects.
I / He / She / It was not studying You / We / They were not studying	2 για μια ανολοκλήρωτη πράξη (Past Continuous) που διακόπηκε από μια άλλη συντομότερη πράξη (Past Simple)	James was sleeping when the phone rang .
Was I / he / she / it studying? Were you / we / they studying?	3 για δύο ή περισσότερες ανολοκλήρωτες πράξεις που συνέβαιναν ταυτόχρονα	I was lying on the sand while my brothers were surfing .
Short forms: was not → wasn't were not → weren't	4 για πληροφορίες που αφορούν το σκηνικό μιας ιστορίας	When Hannah arrived at the party, music was playing and some of the guests were dancing .

Χρονικές εκφράσεις: while, as, during (+ noun)

Some of the students **were doing** their homework **during** the lesson.

As I **was walking** to school, I saw a car accident.

Σημειώσεις

- Όταν διηγούμαστε μια ιστορία, τα κύρια γεγονότα είναι συχνά σε Past Simple, αλλά η περιγραφή του σκηνικού είναι σε Past Continuous.
Sophia locked the front door and **opened** her umbrella. Rain **was falling**.
- Δεν χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως stative verbs (*like, love, hate, think, believe, know, understand*, κ.λπ.) σε χρόνο Διαρκείας. Στη θέση του χρησιμοποιούμε τον Past Simple. Ωστόσο, μερικά stative verbs μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν σε χρόνο Διαρκείας αλλά με διαφορετική σημασία. (Δείτε στο Unit 1.)
I understood how to do the exercise. (όχι: I was understanding how to do the exercise. X)

Για τους ορθογραφικούς κανόνες που ισχύουν όταν προσθέτουμε την κατάληξη *-ing* στον Past Continuous, δείτε στη σελίδα 189.

SEE GRAMMAR APPENDIX, PAGE 166

used to / would συνήθιζα να

Σχηματισμός	Χρήση	Παραδείγματα
used to + bare infinitive I / You / He / She / It] used to play We / You / They	1 για να μιλήσουμε για πράξεις που συνέβαιναν τακτικά στο παρελθόν, αλλά δεν συμβαίνουν πια	When Ben was young, he used to read a lot of comic books.
I / You / He / She / It] didn't use to play We / You / They	2 για να μιλήσουμε για συνήθειες ή καταστάσεις που ίσχυαν στο παρελθόν (μπορεί μερικές φορές να χρησιμοποιηθεί αντί για Past Simple)	I didn't use to walk to school because it was too far.
Did [I / you / he / she / it] use to play? we / you / they	για να μιλήσουμε για πράξεις που επαναλαμβάνονταν στο παρελθόν	Did you use to have a dog when you lived in the country?

Σημειώσεις

- Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε το *never* για να εκφράσουμε την άρνηση του *used to*.
I never used to text. = **I didn't use to text.**
- Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε το *would*, για να περιγράψουμε πράξεις που συνηθίζαμε να κάνουμε στο παρελθόν αλλά όχι για παρελθοντικές καταστάσεις.
When Sue was young, she would play in the park every day. (όχι: When I was younger, I would love ice cream. X)
- Στις ερωτήσεις και τις αρνητικές προτάσεις χρησιμοποιούμε *used to* και όχι *would*.
Did you use to play a musical instrument? (όχι: Would you play a musical instrument? X)
- Δεν πρέπει να μπερδεύουμε το *used to* (συνήθεια του παρελθόντος) με το *be used to* (είμαι συνηθισμένος σε κάτι).
We used to walk everywhere when we were younger. (συνήθεια του παρελθόντος)
We were used to walking everywhere when we were younger. (ήμασταν συνηθισμένοι να περπατάμε παντού)

QUIZ 1 | UNITS 1-2

Student's name:

Mark: / 50

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb given. Use Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple or Past Continuous. (10 x 2 = 20)

- 1 Owen had an accident while he (drive) to work.
- 2 That milk (smell) strange, so don't use it.
- 3 How much (it / cost) to fix your phone last week?
- 4 Charlotte (start) medical school last September.
- 5 How often (you / used to / train) for the marathon?
- 6 I (take) my friend to Buckingham Palace tomorrow.
- 7 It (not rain) very often in summer here.
- 8 Harry and Chloe (stay) in a hotel at the moment.
- 9 What time (the bus / leave) York?
- 10 When their father came home, the children (sleep).

2 Circle the correct answer. (10 x 2 = 20)

- 1 Why are you **often / usually / constantly** forgetting your homework?
- 2 What time does the concert start **tomorrow / right now / soon?**
- 3 **When / While / As** I left the house, it was raining.
- 4 I woke up at six o'clock **last / yesterday / two days ago** morning.
- 5 The house was built more than **100 years before / 100 years ago / before 100 years.**
- 6 **During / As / Still** Elena was passing me the plate, she dropped it.
- 7 The teachers are having a meeting at **present / sometimes / usually.**
- 8 Ben isn't ready – he is **still / right now / at the moment** getting dressed.
- 9 It **rarely / in winter / frequently** snows on the island because it doesn't get cold enough.
- 10 The girls were drawing in their books **during / while / as** the lesson.

3 Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.

Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

(5 x 2 = 10)

1 Ann told me her plans over dinner. **WHILE**

Ann told me her plans dinner together.

2 Our teacher doesn't usually shout at us. **EVER**

Our teacher at us.

3 This beach wasn't so dirty a few years ago. **USE**

This beach so dirty.

4 We often played games in the park when we were young. **WOULD**

When we were young, we games in the park.

5 This is not Mary's phone. **BELONG**

This phone Mary.