

# **Primary School Grade 6 Companion, Supporting Grammar Material**



**Name :** \_\_\_\_\_

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## UNIT 1

### SIMPLE PRESENT

Ο Simple Present είναι ο εναστώτας που εκφράζει:

- μια πράξη που είναι ρουτίνα, δηλαδή γίνεται κάθε τόσο e.g. Everyday he goes to school.
- μια γενική αλήθεια e.g. Water boils at 100 degrees.
- μια γενική προτίμηση e.g. I like visiting friends.
- προγράμματα e.g. This ship sails at 7:00 a.m.

Σχηματίζεται με το πρόσωπο ( I,you etc) και το ρήμα απλό.

Στο γ' ενικό πρόσωπο he, she , it το ρήμα παίρνει την κατάληξη -s.

Στην ερώτηση και την άρνηση παίρνει βοηθητικό do ή does.

sleep

#### ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ

I sleep  
you sleep  
he sleeps  
she sleeps  
it sleeps  
we sleep  
you sleep  
they sleep

#### ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ

Do I sleep?  
Do you sleep?  
**Does** he sleep?  
**Does** she sleep?  
**Does** it sleep?  
Do we sleep?  
Do you sleep?  
Do they sleep?

#### ΑΡΝΗΣΗ

I don't (do not) sleep  
You don't sleep  
He **doesn't** sleep  
She **doesn't** sleep  
It **doesn't** sleep  
We don't sleep  
You don't sleep  
They don't sleep

**ΠΡΕΠΕΙ να προσέξω ότι στα πρόσωπα he,she ,it στην ερώτηση και στην άρνηση βάζω does αντί για do και ΔΕΝ ΒΑΖΩ -s στο ρήμα!!!!!!!!**

Κανόνες ορθογραφίας για γ' ενικό:

- 1 . Τα ρήματα που τελειώνουν σε : **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o** παίρνουν **-es** στο γ' ενικό.  
e.g, I brush → he brushes
- 2 . Τα ρήματα που τελειώνουν σε **σύμφωνο + y** διώχνουν το y και παίρνουν **ies**.  
e.g. I carry → he carries

**ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ!** Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε φωνήεν + y ο κανόνας δεν ισχύει!  
e.g. I play → he plays

**ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ !** Το ρήμα **have** κάνει τρίτο ενικό **has** !!!!!

Consolidation 1 :

Write the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular applying the rules above:

I finish → he finishes      I carry → \_\_\_\_\_      I go → \_\_\_\_\_

I jump → \_\_\_\_\_      I copy → \_\_\_\_\_      I stay → \_\_\_\_\_

I take → \_\_\_\_\_      I do → \_\_\_\_\_      I brush → \_\_\_\_\_

Consolidation 2 :

Complete the gaps with the correct type of the verb given

- ✓ You always finish your homework early . ( finish)
- ✓ He never drinks coffee after 6:00. ( drink)
- ✓ The duck \_\_\_\_\_ in a pond. (swim)
- ✓ You sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ baseball on Monday . ( play)
- ✓ Clara \_\_\_\_\_ computers. (like)
- ✓ Stephen \_\_\_\_\_ late for class. (come)
- ✓ They \_\_\_\_\_ every day. (practise)

Consolidation 3 :

Complete with do or does

- ◆ Where do the Browns eat dinner? ( οι Browns είναι πολλοί )
- ◆ What does the teacher look for in her students? ( ο teacher είναι ενικός )
- ◆ Where \_\_\_\_\_ birds fly in winter time/
- ◆ What \_\_\_\_\_ it mean?
- ◆ How \_\_\_\_\_ an aeroplane fly?
- ◆ I \_\_\_\_\_ not chat with friends on facebook.
- ◆ Susan \_\_\_\_\_ not play games with friends.

Consolidation 4 :

Turn the sentences into the affirmative, interrogative or negative type

e.g.

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • <b>We need</b> milk.       | <b>She goes</b> to school.       |
| • <b>Do we need</b> milk?    | <b>Does she go</b> to school?    |
| • <b>We don't need</b> milk. | <b>She doesn't go</b> to school. |

## Companion 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

- The monkey likes to eat bananas.

---

---

- My parents watch westerns .

---

---

- Do children like icecream?

---

---

- Does school start at 8: 00?

---

---

### Homework 1 :

Turn the verbs into 3<sup>rd</sup> type singular.

- 1 . I climb → he \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 . I watch → \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 . I buy → \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 . I say → \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 . I go → \_\_\_\_\_

- 6 . I finish → \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 . I cry → \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 . I live → \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 . I walk → \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 . I have → \_\_\_\_\_

Homework 2 :

Complete with do / does

- 1 . \_\_\_\_\_ Mary collect stamps?
- 2 . \_\_\_\_\_ you like adventure films?
- 3 . \_\_\_\_\_ these jeans make me look fat ?
- 4 . How \_\_\_\_\_ an orange taste?
- 5 . \_\_\_\_\_ Jack an Paul eat pineapple?

Homework 3 :

Put the verb in the correct type :

ΠΡΟΣΕΧΩ! Αν είναι απλή πρόταση (κατάφαση) βάζω απλό ρήμα ή ρήμα-s  
( walk / walks )

Αν είναι ερώτηση (?) βάζω μπροστά do / does + πρόσωπο + ρήμα  
( do you walk / does he walk )

Αν είναι άρνηση (not) βάζω πρόσωπο + don't / doesn't + ρήμα  
( they don't walk / she doesn't walk )

- 1 . Sarah and Pam \_\_\_\_\_ to the party. (go)
- 2 . \_\_\_\_\_ Monica? ( Jenny/ meet)
- 3 . The children \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden. ( not / play)
- 4 . Sally \_\_\_\_\_ the board. (clean)
- 5 . \_\_\_\_\_ blue eyes? (My sister / have)
- 6 . Bill \_\_\_\_\_ the window. (open)
- 7 . Barbara \_\_\_\_\_ school uniforms look great. (not/ think)
- 8 . They all \_\_\_\_\_ dark blue pullovers. (not / wear)
- 9 . \_\_\_\_\_ shopping? (My mum / go)
- 10 . I \_\_\_\_\_ hamburgers. (like)
- 11 . He sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ a headache. (have)

- 12 . They \_\_\_\_\_ a cold. (have)  
13 . \_\_\_\_\_ at seven? (She / get up)  
14 . We \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at eight. (have)  
15 . \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish? ( you / speak)

Λεξιλόγιο Ασκήσεων:

dirty = βρώμικος

cry = κλαίω

collect = συλλέγω

stamp = γραμματόσημο

adventure = περιπέτεια

taste = έχω γεύση

board = πίνακας

uniform = στολή

pullover = πουλόβερ

headache = πονοκέφαλος

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Σχηματίζεται με το ρήμα to be (am / is/ are ) + ρήμα + - ing

e.g. I am sleeping , He is playing etc

Ο Pr. Continuous είναι ο χρόνος που χρησιμοποιώ για να περιγράψω μία πράξη :

**που γίνεται ΤΩΡΑ → He is watching TV right now.**

**που γίνεται ΑΥΤΗ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΟΧΗ → Children are buying tablets these days.**

**που θα γίνει προγραμματισμένα στο ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟ ΜΕΛΛΟΝ →  
Tomorrow I'm flying to Paris.**

### Κανόνες ορθογραφίας για κατάληξη -ing

• Τα ρήματα που τελειώνουν σε σύμφωνο- φωνήεν- σύμφωνο και είναι μονοσύλλαβα, ΔΙΠΛΑΣΙΑΖΟΥΝ το τελευταίο γράμμα και μετά παίρνουν -ing

e.g. stop → stopping  
run → running

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- Το τελικό -ε φεύγει όταν μπαίνει – ing κατάληξη.

e.g. take → taking  
invite → inviting

- !!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Το -y δεν επηρεάζεται !! study → studying

**Key Words :** ( right ) now = τώρα  
at the moment = αυτή τη στιγμή  
Look!/ Listen! = Κοίτα / Άκου!  
These days = Στην εποχή μας

!!!! Υπάρχουν κάποια ρήματα που δεν έχουν Continuous χρόνους άρα ούτε Present Continuous.

Τα πιο συνηθισμένα είναι: **hear = ακούω**

**miss= μου λείπει**

**see= βλέπω**

**hate= μισώ**

**love = αγαπώ**

**like= μου αρέσει**

**prefer= προτιμώ**

**appear= εμφανίζομαι**

**promise = υπόσχομαι**

**believe = πιστεύω**

**remember = θυμάμαι**

**understand = καταλαβαίνω**

**think = νομίζω**

**need = χρειάζομαι**

**want = θέλω**

**know = ξέρω**

### Consolidation :

- ✓ Look at Mary! She \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) her bike!
- ✓ The summers \_\_\_\_\_ (get) warmer.
- ✓ \_\_\_\_\_ (you /work) at the same company ?
- ✓ You \_\_\_\_\_ (use) the internet.
- ✓ Some people \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ smile) at us.
- ✓ He \_\_\_\_\_ (play ) bass guitar tonight.

### Homework 1 :

- 1 . This summer I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) French in a language school in Paris.
- 2 . Shh!! Be quiet! John \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep).
- 3 . I can't hear what you \_\_\_\_\_ (say) because everybody \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (speak) so loudly!
- 4 . Take your umbrella ! It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain).

Homework 2 :

Put the verbs into :                      **Present Simple** → *ρήμα, ρήμα +s, do, does*                      **ΚΑΘΕ ΤΟΣΟ**

**Present Continuous** → *am, is, are + ρήμα+ ing*                      **ΤΩΡΑ**

A Trekking Journal

November 12, 1997

Today \_\_\_\_\_ (be) the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs \_\_\_\_\_ (shake); I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet \_\_\_\_\_ (kill, really) me and my toes \_\_\_\_\_ (bleed), but I \_\_\_\_\_ (want, still) to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so different, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to adapt to the new way of life here. I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I \_\_\_\_\_ (learn, not) foreign languages quickly. Although I \_\_\_\_\_ (understand, not) much yet, I believe that I \_\_\_\_\_ (improve, gradually).

I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel, currently) with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a nice guy, but impatient. He \_\_\_\_\_ (walk, always) ahead of me and \_\_\_\_\_ (complain) that I am too slow. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.

Right now, Liam \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) with the owner of the inn. They \_\_\_\_\_ (discuss) the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I \_\_\_\_\_ (know, not) the real name of the owner, but everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (call, just) him Tam. Tam \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English very well and he \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam \_\_\_\_\_ (say) a new word, Liam \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam \_\_\_\_\_ (seem, also) to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

## ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

Οι λέξεις που δείχνουν πόσο συχνά κάνω κάτι είναι:

**always = πάντα**

**usually = συνήθως**

**sometimes = μερικές φορές**

**seldom/ rarely = σπάνια**

**never = ποτέ**

Μπαίνουν σε προτάσεις με Simple Present

**ΠΡΙΝ το ΚΥΡΙΟ ρήμα** e.g. He always plays board games.

**META το ρήμα to be ( AM, IS, ARE)** e.g. She is never late for school.

**ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ!!!** Όταν έχουμε ερώτηση ή άρνηση ΚΥΡΙΟ ρήμα θεωρώ αυτό που δίνει το νόημα και όχι τα do / does που είναι βοηθητικά.

e.g. They don't usually have lunch before 1 o' clock.

↑   ↑   ↑  
ΚΥΡΙΟ ρήμα είναι το have

### Consolidation :

Rewrite the sentence and put the adverb of frequency in the correct place.

- Jenny arrives early. ( always) \_\_\_\_\_
- Do you travel by plane? (usually) \_\_\_\_\_
- We are hungry in the afternoon. ( never) \_\_\_\_\_
- He doesn't train very hard. ( always) \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 1

### 1. Meeting the newcomers (p. 2)

#### Comprehension questions

1. Where is Ukraine?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Where is Odessa?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What is the weather like in Ukraine?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What happened in Chernobyl and when?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What is today's impact of the nuclear accident?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Which countries does Albania border?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Describe the climate of Albania.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Which famous person comes from Albania and what do you know about her?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Where is Georgia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What is the weather like in Georgia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. What do people grow in Georgia?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. Which is the capital of Georgia?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Vocabulary

- |                                                         |                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. capital = πρωτεύουσα                                 | 22. citrus fruit = εσπεριδοειδή      |
| 2. coast = ακτή                                         | 23. drop = πέφτω                     |
| 3. plain = πεδιάδα                                      | 24. copper = χαλκός                  |
| 4. flow across = διαρέω, διασχίζω                       | 25. coal = κάρβουνο                  |
| 5. split = χωρίζω                                       | 26. mine = ορυχείο                   |
| 6. nuclear power plant = εργοστάσιο πυρηνικής ενέργειας |                                      |
| 7. cause = προκαλώ                                      | 27. homeland = πατρίδα               |
| 8. environment = περιβάλλον                             | 28. Golden Fleece = Χρυσόμαλλο Δέρας |

## Companion 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

- |                                          |                            |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 9. environmental = περιβαλλοντικός       | 29 . mountainous = ορεινός |
| 10. water supplies = αποθέματα νερού     | 30 . vine = αμπέλι         |
| 11. despite = παρά το / την              |                            |
| 12. outgoing = εξωστρεφής, κοινωνικός    |                            |
| 13. brave = γενναίος                     |                            |
| 14. ancient = αρχαίος                    |                            |
| 15. share borders = συνορεύω             |                            |
| 16. temperature = θερμοκρασία            |                            |
| 17. natural disaster = φυσική καταστροφή |                            |
| 18. earthquake = σεισμός                 |                            |
| 19. nun = καλόγρια                       |                            |
| 20. humanitarian = ανθρωπιστής           |                            |
| 21. origin = καταγωγή                    |                            |

### Unit 1

#### 2. A geography project ( p. 10)

##### Comprehension questions

1. What is the official name of England?

---

2. What connects Great Britain with France?

---

3. What is the terrain like in Gr. Britain?

---

4. What is the weather like?

---

##### Vocabulary

1. Welsh = Ουαλλικός
2. Wales = Ουαλλία
3. official = επίσημος
4. include = περιλαμβάνω
5. underwater= υποβρύχιος
6. channel = κανάλι
7. connect = συνδέω
8. run through = διασχίζω
9. multicultural = πολυ-πολιτισμικός
10. race = φυλή
11. Caribbean = Καραϊβική

## UNIT 2

### QUANTIFIERS

Είναι οι λέξεις που χρησιμοποιούμε για να αναφερθούμε σε ποσότητα, και χρησιμοποιούνται ανάλογα με το ουσιαστικό που προσδιορίζουν (μετρήσιμο- μη μετρήσιμο) και τον τύπο του ρήματος (κατάφαση – ερώτηση – άρνηση) .

#### Με μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά (With Uncountable Nouns)

Είναι τα ουσιαστικά που δεν μπορώ να μετρήσω και δεν έχουν πληθυντικό. Συχνά είναι τρόφιμα σε υγρή μορφή ή σκόνη, ή αφηρημένες έννοιες e.g. sugar, water, information

- much = πολύ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ – ΑΡΝΗΣΗ
- a little/little/very little \* = κάμποσο/ λίγο / πολύ λίγο
- a bit (of) = λίγο
- a great deal of = πολύ
- a large amount of = μεγάλο ποσό από
- a large quantity of = μεγάλη ποσότητα από

#### Με μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά (With countable Nouns)

Είναι τα ουσιαστικά που μπορώ να μετρήσω και έχουν πληθυντικό.

e.g. 1 book → 2 books

1 person → 2 people

- many = πολλοί, πολλές, πολλά ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ – ΑΡΝΗΣΗ
- a few/few/very few \*\* = κάμποσο/ λίγο / πολύ λίγο
- a number (of) = ένας αριθμός από
- several = πολλοί- διάφοροι
- a large number of = ένας μεγάλος αριθμός από
- a great number of = ένας μεγάλος αριθμός από
- a majority of = η πλειοψηφία των..

#### Και με μετρήσιμα και με μη μετρήσιμα ( With Both)

- All = όλοι-ες- α lots of = πολλοί-ες-α
- enough = αρκετοί-ες-ά plenty of= πολλοί-ες-α
- more/most = οι περισσότεροι
- less/least = λιγότεροι
- some = μερικοί –ες- α ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ
- any = καθόλου ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ – ΑΡΝΗΣΗ

• **a lot of = πολλοί-ες-α**

\* NOTE

few, very few mean that there is not enough of something.

a few means that there is not a lot of something, but there is enough.

Στην περίπτωση των μη μετρήσιμων ουσιαστικών συχνά χρησιμοποιούμε το είδος συσκευασίας τους ή μια μονάδα μέτρησης για να προσδιορίσουμε την ποσότητα που θέλουμε, λέξεις που είναι ΜΕΤΡΗΣΙΜΕΣ( π.χ. kilo, bottle etc) και έχουν πληθυντικό.

Οι πιο συνηθισμένες είναι :

**bottle = μπουκάλι ( of juice)**

**carton= χάρτινη συσκευασία για υγρά τρόφιμα(of milk)**

**can = κουτάκι (αλουμίνιο) (of coke)**

**packet = πακέτο ( of biscuits)**

**jar = βάζο (γυάλινο) (of marmelade)**

**a/ two .... bar= πλάκα, μπάρα (of chocolate, of soap)**

**box= κουτί ( of candies)**

**pound = μισόκιλο (of mince)**

**kilo = κιλό ( of meat)**

**dozen= ντουζίνα (12δα) (of eggs)**

**loaf = καρβέλι (of bread)**

## UNIT 2 VERBS OF SENSES

Τα ρήματα που περιγράφουν τις πέντε αισθήσεις του ανθρώπου είναι:

<b>look</b> = φαίνομαι	e.g. The house looks old.
<b>smell</b> = μυρίζω	e.g. The food smells nice.
<b>taste</b> = έχω γεύση	e.g. This cherry tastes sour.
<b>sound</b> = ακούγομαι	e.g. This song sounds old-fashioned.
<b>feel</b> = έχω αφή	e.g. This sweater feels soft.

Τα ρήματα των αισθήσεων συντάσσονται : **1 . με επίθετο , όταν περιγράφω**  
e.g. The house looks old.

**2 . like + ουσιαστικό , όταν παρομοιάζω**  
e.g. This car looks like a turtle!!

Consolidation:

Make sentences like the example.

◆ flat / look / big → This flat looks big.

◆ flat /look/ palace → This flat looks like a palace!!

◆ soup / taste / salty → \_\_\_\_\_

◆ soup/ taste/ fishsoup → \_\_\_\_\_

◆ perfume / smell/ sweet → \_\_\_\_\_

◆ perfume / smell/ flower → \_\_\_\_\_

Homework :

1 . song / sound / modern → \_\_\_\_\_

2 .pancake/ taste/ bread → \_\_\_\_\_

3 . bike / look / expensive → \_\_\_\_\_

4 . dress / feel/ soft → \_\_\_\_\_

5 . animal/ sound / lion → \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 2

### 3 .At the supermarket ( p.14)

#### Comprehension questions

1. What departments are there at FFM's ?

---

2. What can you choose from at the bakery's?

---

3. Name some kinds or cuts of meat.

---

4. What organic products are there?

---

#### Vocabulary

- |                                          |                                        |
|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. selection = επιλογή                   | 14. store = κατάστημα                  |
| 2. delicious = γευστικός                 | 15. beef = βοδινό                      |
| 3. tempting = δειλεαστικός               | 16. lamb ribs = αρνίσια παϊδάκια       |
| 4. dessert = επιδόρπιο                   | 17. pork chops = χοιρινά παϊδάκια      |
| 5. flan = τάρτα                          | 18. steak = μπιζόλα                    |
| 6. tasty = νόστιμος                      | 19. whether = είτε                     |
| 7. pastry = ζύμη                         | 20. mince = κιμάς                      |
| 8. doughnut = λουκουμάς                  | 21. cottage pie = κρεατόπιτα           |
| 9. range = ποικιλία                      | 22. turkey = γαλοπούλα                 |
| 10. flavour = γεύση                      | 23. select = επιλέγω                   |
| 11. occasion = περίσταση                 | 24. vegetables = λαχανικά              |
| 12. celebration cake = εορταστική τούρτα | 25. superb = υπέροχος                  |
| 13. trained = εκπαιδευμένος              | 26. variety = ποικιλία                 |
|                                          | 27. organic product = βιολογικό προϊόν |
|                                          | 28. mushroom = μανιτάρι                |
|                                          | 29. cost the earth = κοστίζω πολύ      |
|                                          | 30. on hand = διαθέσιμος               |

## UNIT 3

## COMPARISONS of ADJECTIVES

Τα επίθετα έχουν τρεις βαθμούς για να δείξουμε κάποια χαρακτηριστικά ουσιαστικών ή να τα συγκρίνουμε :

ΘΕΤΙΚΟΣ ( POSITIVE ) : tall

ΣΥΓΚΡΙΤΙΚΟΣ ( COMPARATIVE ) : taller than ( συγκρίνω το α' με το β' )

ΥΠΕΡΘΕΤΙΚΟΣ ( SUPERLATIVE ) : the tallest of / in (συγκρίνω το α' με τα πολλά)

Δηλαδή βάζω την κατάληξη – er και τη λέξη than στο συγκριτικό και την κατάληξη -est με the+ επίθετο και μετά of/in στον υπερθετικό .

**Τα πολυσύλλαβα επίθετα σχηματίζουν συγκριτικό και υπερθετικό βαθμό με more + επίθετο ή most + επίθετο.**

e.g. interesting – more interesting – most interesting

**Επιλέγω of μετά τον υπερθετικό βαθμό, συνήθως με τη λέξη all ή σε γενική πτώση συνήθως με the week/ the year etc e.g. of all , of the year**

**Επιλέγω in με περιεκτικό ουσιαστικό. e.g. in the family/ in class etc**

Υπάρχουν κανόνες ορθογραφίας για την προσθήκη της κατάληξης.

- 1 . Τα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε **σύμφωνο +y** το μετατρέπουν σε **i** μετά παίρνουν **-er ή -est**.  
e.g. happy – happier – happiest
- 2 . Τα μονοσύλλαβα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε **σύμφωνο- φωνήεν- σύμφωνο** ΔΙΠΛΑΣΙΑΖΟΥΝ το τελευταίο γράμμα τους πριν πάρουν την κατάληξη – er , -est.  
e.g. thin – thinner – thinnest
- 3 . Τα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε **-e** παίρνουν μόνο **-r ή -st** .  
e. g. nice – nicer – nicest

Κάποια επίθετα σχηματίζουν ανώμαλους τύπους που μαθαίνω απ' έξω.

good	better (than)	( the) best (of/in )
bad	worse (than)	( the) worst (of/in )
Much/ many	more (than)	( the) most (of/in )
little	less (than)	( the) least (of/in )

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far	farther/ further (than)	( the) farthest/ furthest (of/in )
Old	older/ elder (family members) (than)	( the) oldest/ eldest (of/in )

### Consolidation:

Jungle animals are \_\_\_\_\_ (colourful) than polar ones.  
 This book is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than yours.  
 The Sahara desert is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) desert in the world.  
 This summer is \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) than last year.  
 This is the \_\_\_\_\_ (young) member of our family.  
 Mark managed to run the \_\_\_\_\_ (far) of all the other runners.  
 A carrot cake has \_\_\_\_\_ (little) sugar than a chocolate cake.

### Homework :

- 1 . Joe is \_\_\_\_\_ (short) than Ed.
- 2 . Al is the \_\_\_\_\_ (short).
- 3 . This garden is \_\_\_\_\_ (beautiful ) than that one.
- 4 . Argentina is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than Colombia, but Brazil is the \_\_\_\_\_  
(big) country in South America.
- 5 . Madrid is \_\_\_\_\_ (large) city in Spain.
- 6 . My English is getting \_\_\_\_\_ (good) but my Spanish is getting (bad) .
- 7 . Today is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) day of the year.
- 8 . Sharks are \_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous ) animals in the sea.
- 9 . Mercury is \_\_\_\_\_ (hot) planet in our solar system.
- 10 . I am \_\_\_\_\_ (old) than my sister but my father is \_\_\_\_\_  
(old) person in our family.

## EQUALITY

Κάποιες φορές θέλω να δείξω **ισότητα** σε δύο πράγματα που συγκρίνω. Σ αυτή την περίπτωση χρησιμοποιώ το μοτίβο :

(καταφατικό ρήμα) **as + απλό επίθετο + as**  
 e.g. Shrek is as ugly as Fiona.

( καταφατικό ή αρνητικό ρήμα ) **as/ so + απλό επίθετο + as**  
 e.g. Shrek isn't so(as) tall as Polyphemus.

Consolidation :

Make sentences like the example: Shrek/ big/ a giant → Shrek isn't as (so) big as a giant.

- Snowwhite/ pretty/ Cinterella → \_\_\_\_\_
- Fairies / clever / giants → \_\_\_\_\_
- Girls / strong / boys → \_\_\_\_\_
- Lions / wild / tigers → \_\_\_\_\_

### UNIT 3 ADVERBS of MANNER

Adverbs (Επιρρήματα ) είναι οι λέξεις που δείχνουν ΠΩΣ κάνω την πράξη του ρήματος.

e.g. I am a careful driver . ( careful → επίθετο)

ΑΛΛΑ: I drive carefully. ( carefully → επίρρημα, ΠΩΣ οδηγώ? Carefully)

Σχηματίζονται με το : **επίθετο + ly**

Υπάρχουν κάποιοι κανόνες ορθογραφίας για την προσθήκη της κατάληξης καθώς και κάποια ανώμαλα που τα μαθαίνω απ έξω:

Adjective	Adverb	Κανόνας
quiet	quietly	Απλό + <b>ly</b>
true	truly	Το τελικό <b>-e</b> <b>φεύγει</b> + <b>ly</b>
Happy	happily	<b>Σύμφωνο +y → -ily</b>
terrible	terribly	<b>-le → - ly</b>
early	early	Ανώμαλο, παραμένει ίδιο
straight	straight	Ανώμαλο, παραμένει ίδιο
fast	fast	Ανώμαλο, παραμένει ίδιο
hard	hard *	Ανώμαλο, παραμένει ίδιο
good	<b>well</b>	Ανώμαλο

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late	late **	Ανώμαλο, παραμένει ίδιο
far	far	Ανώμαλο, παραμένει ίδιο
high	High ***	Ανώμαλο, παραμένει ίδιο

\* hardly = σπάνια

\*\* lately = πρόσφατα

\*\*\* highly = πολύ (very)

!!!! Προσέχω : **magic** → **magically**  
**historic** → **historically**  
**careful** → **carefully**

### Consolidation:

- Martha sings \_\_\_\_\_ ( beautiful)
- All the children behaved \_\_\_\_\_ in class. (good)
- She spoke \_\_\_\_\_ (nice) to the newcomers.
- He ran \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) .
- He ate the chocolate cake \_\_\_\_\_ (greedy).
- The town grew \_\_\_\_\_ (quick) after 1997.

### Homework 1 :

Complete with the correct adverb made from the following adjectives:

<i>beautiful</i>	<i>loud</i>	<i>careful</i>	<i>slow</i>	<i>hard</i>
<i>angry</i>	<i>fast</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>sudden</i>	<i>noisy</i>
<i>careful</i>	<i>polite</i>	<i>quick</i>	<i>hard</i>	<i>happy</i>

- 1 . You are eating too fast, please eat \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2 . I finally got the heavy door open after pushing \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 . Wow she sounds great, she sings so \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 . He was fighting with his brother and he yelled \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 . There is a lot of ice on the ground today, please walk \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 . The children play so \_\_\_\_\_ together.
- 7 . The bullet train gets you to Seoul so \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8 . You have to pick up the snake \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 . Act \_\_\_\_\_ when you meet the Queen of England.

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- 10 . Stop talking so \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.  
11 . My father yells \_\_\_\_\_ when he is driving and gets upset.  
12 . Push the door \_\_\_\_\_ to open it because it is a heavy wood door.  
13 . If you do your homework \_\_\_\_\_ your score will be great.  
14 . He jumped up \_\_\_\_\_ because he was very excited.  
15 . Get dressed \_\_\_\_\_ we are late for our airplane!

**Adjective**

**Adverb**

angry	→	_____
happy	→	_____
fast	→	_____
slow	→	_____
good	→	_____
bad	→	_____
sudden	→	_____
nice	→	_____
noisy	→	_____
quiet	→	_____
hard	→	_____
soft	→	_____
careful	→	_____
careless	→	_____
polite	→	_____
rude	→	_____
quick	→	_____
loud	→	_____

## COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

Τα επιρρήματα κάνουν Συγκριτικό και Υπερθετικό βαθμό όπως τα πολυσύλλαβα επίθετα, δηλαδή με **more .... than και the most ..... of/in**

e.g. John sings more beautifully than Mary.  
She answered the most quickly of all.

Εξαιρούνται και δανείζονται τύπους από το αντίστοιχο επίθετο τα:

well	better	best
badly	worse	worst
early	earlier	earliest
fast	faster	fastest
hard	harder	hardest
high	higher	highest

### Consolidation :

- He can read a book \_\_\_\_\_ (quickly) than I can.
- Max sings \_\_\_\_\_ (loudly) of all in the choir.
- She danced \_\_\_\_\_ (well) than her friend Angela.
- My dad drives \_\_\_\_\_ (carefully) of all the people I know.

### Homework :

I speak English \_\_\_\_\_ (fluent) now than last year.

1. She greeted me \_\_\_\_\_ (polite) of all.
2. She smiled \_\_\_\_\_ (happy) than before.
3. This girl dances \_\_\_\_\_ (graceful) of all.
4. Could you write \_\_\_\_\_ (clear)?
5. Planes can fly \_\_\_\_\_ (high) than birds.
6. He had an accident last year. Now, he drives \_\_\_\_\_ (careful) than before.

7. Jim can run \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) than John.  
8. Our team played \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) of all.  
9. He worked \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) than ever before.

### Unit 3

#### 4 .Old and modern creatures (p. 26-27)

#### Comprehension questions

1. What do the Cyclopes look like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Where do they live?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What do they eat?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Who is the largest and fiercest of the Cyclopes?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What does Polyphemus do when he spots a ship?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Who manages to outwit Polyphemus?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. How do fairies appear in children's stories?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Who is Tinkerbell?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. What is she like?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Which famous play is about fairies?  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. What happens when Shrek appears in town?  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. What do Shrek's parents do?  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. Who does Shrek meet on his trip to adventure?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### Vocabulary

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. huge = τεράστιος         | 19. fairy = νεράιδα      |
| 2. savage = fierce = άγριος | 20. tiny = μικροσκοπικός |
| 3. fight = πολεμώ           | 21. wing = φτερό         |

## Companion 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

- |                                                 |                                |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4. wild goat = αγριοκάτσικο                     | 22. winged= φτερωτός           |
| 5. fill = γεμίζω                                | 23. good hearted= καλόκαρδος   |
| 6. belly = κοιλιά                               | 24. creature = πλάσμα          |
| 7. storm = καταιγίδα                            | 25. behave =συμπεριφέρομαι     |
| 8. shipwrecked = ναυαγισμένος                   | 26. human = άνθρωπος           |
| 9. sailor = ναύτης                              | 27. supernatural = υπερφυσικός |
| 10. keep vigil = μένω άγρυπνος                  | 28. unpredictable= απρόβλεπτος |
| 11. fair weather or foul = με καλό ή κακό καιρό |                                |
| 12. spot = εντοπίζω                             | 29. companion= σύντροφος       |
| 13. underwater = υποβρύχια                      | 30. delightful= απολαυστικός   |
| 14. overturn = αναποδογυρίζω                    | 31. delicate = ευαίσθητος      |
| 15. pocket = τσέπη                              | 32. loyal= πιστός              |
| 16. according to = σύμφωνα με                   | 33. nasty = απαίσιος= wicked   |
| 17. escape = δραπετεύω                          | 34. naughty = άτακτος          |
| 18. cunning = πονηρός                           | 35. messenger= αγγελιοφόρος    |
|                                                 | 36. ogre= γίγαντας- τέρας      |
|                                                 | 37. spit= φτύνω                |
|                                                 | 38. flame= φλόγα               |
|                                                 | 39. frighten= φοβίζω           |
|                                                 | 40. proud of= περήφανος για    |
|                                                 | 41 . disgusting =αηδιαστικός   |
|                                                 | 42 . witch= μάγισσα            |
|                                                 | 43 . knight = ιππότης          |
|                                                 | 44. hideous= απαίσιος          |
|                                                 | 45. bouquet= μπουκέτο          |

### Unit 3

#### 5 . Classroom theatre, Puck's tricks (p.34)

#### Comprehension questions

1. Where does the story take place?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Who is Nick Bottom?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Who are Oberon and Titania?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Who is Puck?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What does Puck do to Nick Bottom?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What happens when someone puts magic juice into your eyes?  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. What are the two young couples?

---

### Vocabulary

1. marry = παντρεύομαι
2. actor = ηθοποιός
3. put on a play= ανεβάζω θεατρικό έργο
4. donkey = γάιδαρος
5. handsome = όμορφος ( για άντρες)
6. midsummer = μεσοκαλόκαιρο

## UNIT 4

### SIMPLE PAST vs. PAST CONTINUOUS

Ο S.Past ( Αόριστος) είναι ο χρόνος που χρησιμοποιείται:

- για πράξεις που έγιναν και τέλειωσαν στο παρελθόν
- για διαδοχικές πράξεις που έγιναν η μία μετά την άλλη στο παρελθόν
- για συνήθειες του παρελθόντος

**Ο S. Past σχηματίζεται βάζοντας την κατάληξη -ed στο ρήμα:**

e.g. . I played = έπαιξα

**Κάνει ερώτηση και άρνηση με το βοηθητικό did και όταν χρησιμοποιώ did το ρήμα μπαίνει σε απλό τύπο.**

e.g. Did I play? = Έπαιξα? , I didn't play = Δεν έπαιξα

**Αρκετά ρήματα έχουν ανώμαλους τύπους και μαθαίνω απ ' έξω πώς κάνουν αόριστο.**

**Αυτά τα ρήματα στην ερώτηση και στην άρνηση κάνουν τύπο με did και γυρίζουν στον απλό τύπο τους.**

e.g. I wrote

Did I write?

I didn't write

**Ο Past Continuous μεταφράζεται και χρησιμοποιείται όπως ο παρατατικός:**

(Δηλαδή ενώ ο S.Past είναι : I played= έπαιξα, ο Past Continuous είναι : I was playing = έπαιζα)

- για πράξεις που γίνονταν για ένα διάστημα στο παρελθόν, που ήταν σε εξέλιξη κάποια συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν, ή που εξελίσσονταν ταυτόχρονα.

e.g. At 9:00 yesterday I was still doing my homework.

As I was watching TV, my mum was preparing dinner.

- Επίσης χρησιμοποιείται για μια πράξη που γινόταν στο παρελθόν και διεκόπη από μία άλλη ξαφνική πράξη σε Simple Past.

e.g. While I was doing my homework, my friend called me.

**Key words :**

**while = ενώ**

**as = ενώ, καθώς**

Σχηματίζεται με :

was/ were + ρήμα + ing

**write**

I was writing

you were writing

he was writing

she was writing

it was writing

we were writing

you were writing

they were writing

Was I writing?

were you writing?

Was he writing?

Was she writing?

Was it writing?

were we writing?

were you writing?

were they writing?

I wasn't writing

You weren't writing

he wasn't writing

she wasn't writing

it wasn't writing

we weren't writing

You weren't writing

they weren't writing

## Companion 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

Στις προτάσεις που συνδιάζεται με Past Simple συνήθως έχω μια λέξη κλειδί :

- **while/ as** → **στο μέρος της πρότασης που έχει past continuous**  
e.g. While I was having a shower, the phone rang.
- **When** → **στο μέρος της πρότασης που έχει past simple**  
e.g. I was having a shower when the phone rang.

Consolidation:

- Mary prepared / was preparing lunch when they came / was coming.
- Tom was very unlucky. It rained / was raining every day during his holidays
- Who was that nice girl you talked / were talking to when I walked / was walking by the pub?
- When I entered / was entering the cafeteria Mary had / was having lunch with Peter
- We drove/ were driving to Berlin in Robert's new car.
- The sun shone / was shining brightly when I got up / was getting up this morning.
- Ann finally told / was telling us the whole story about Peter

### Homework :

- 1 . Sophie \_\_\_\_\_(walk) up Regent Street she \_\_\_\_\_(meet) an old friend from college.
- 2 . When \_\_\_\_\_(father/arrive) yesterday?  
He \_\_\_\_\_(arrive) late. The train \_\_\_\_\_(be)delayed due to an accident.
- 3 . Who \_\_\_\_\_(you/ speak) to on the phone when I \_\_\_\_\_(come)in?
- 4 . Mary \_\_\_\_\_(read) in bed when she \_\_\_\_\_(hear) a strange noise downstairs.
- 5 . When Mr. Lawrence \_\_\_\_\_(leave) home at 8.30 this morning, the sun \_\_\_\_\_(shine) brightly. However, by 10 o'clock it \_\_\_\_\_(rain) heavily.
- 6 . Sebastian \_\_\_\_\_(arrive) at Susan's house a little before 11 a.m., but she \_\_\_\_\_(not/be) there. She \_\_\_\_\_(study) at the library.

## Companion 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

7 . The fireman \_\_\_\_\_(rescue) a 75-year-old woman who \_\_\_\_\_(be) trapped on the second floor of the burning building.

8 . \_\_\_\_\_(you/do) any shopping yesterday?

9 . Yesterday Jane \_\_\_\_\_(fall) and \_\_\_\_\_(hurt) herself as she \_\_\_\_\_(ride) her bicycle.

10 . What \_\_\_\_\_(Peter / do) when you \_\_\_\_\_(knock) on his door?

11 . Helen \_\_\_\_\_(wear) her dress to the party last night.

### Unit 4

#### 6 . A day at the museum (p.38)

#### Comprehension questions

1. Which museum did the children visit?

2. What did they see there?

3. Did they enjoy the visit?

4. What did they learn?

#### Vocabulary

1. fleet arm museum = πολεμικό μουσείο
2. flier = ιπτάμενος
3. simulator = προσομοιωτής
4. force = δύναμη
5. flight = πτήση
6. attached file = συνημμένο έγγραφο
7. worksheet = φύλλο εργασίας

8. saw = είδα (see)
9. heard = άκουσα (hear)
10. flew = πέταξα (fly)
11. was = ήμουν,ήταν (be)
12. learnt = έμαθα (learn)

**Unit 4**  
**7 . The Wright brothers (p. 39)**

**Comprehension questions**

1. What did the Wright brothers invent?

---

2. How did they first think of the flight?

---

3. What were the boys doing while they were growing up?

---

4. What was their first job?

---

5. When did they fly for the first time?

---

**Vocabulary**

1. invent = εφευρίσκω
2. return = επιστρέφω
3. thought of = επινόησα (think of)
4. trip = ταξίδι
5. surprise = εκπλήσω, έκπληξη
6. admire = θαυμάζω
7. said = είπα (say)
8. while = ενώ
9. grow up = μεγαλώνω
10. repair = επιδιορθώνω
11. fix = φτιάχνω

12. kite = χαρταετός
13. sold = πούλησα (sell)
14. classmate = συμμαθητής
15. experiment = πείραμα
16. historic= ιστορικός
17. last = διαρκώ
- 18 . cover = καλύπτω
19. forever = για πάντα

**Unit 4**  
**8 . Types of planes (p. 43)**

**Comprehension questions**

1. Which of the four types of planes carry passengers?

---

2. Which plane is the fastest?

---

3. Which plane is the slowest?

---

4. Why is the Concorde designed with lightweight materials?

---

### Vocabulary

1. passenger = επιβάτης
2. cargo = φορτίο
3. speed = ταχύτητα
4. below = κάτω από (opp. above)
5. speed of sound = ταχύτητα/ φράγμα του ήχου
6. engine = κινητήρας
7. powerful = ισχυρός
8. design = σχεδιάζω
9. lightweight = ελαφρύς
10. material = υλικό
11. drag = οπισθέλκουσα
12. seaplane = υδροπλάνο
13. orbit = κινούμαι σε τροχιά, τροχιά

### Unit 4

#### 9 . The fall of Icarus (p.46)

### Comprehension questions

1. What was the farmer doing?

- 
2. What was the shepherd doing?

- 
3. What was the fisherman doing?

- 
4. How did the wings melt?
- 

### Vocabulary

1. field = λιβάδι
2. shepherd = βοσκός
3. edge = άκρη
4. sweat = ιδρώνω
5. melt = λιώνω
6. wax = κερί
7. unnoticed = απαρατήρητος
8. drown = πνίγομαι

## UNIT 5

### USED TO

To **used to** = **συνήθιζα να** , είναι μια έκφραση που χρησιμοποιούμε για μια συνήθεια του παρελθόντος που πλέον ΔΕΝ ΕΧΟΥΜΕ.

Όταν λέμε δηλαδή : I used to eat meat , Σημαίνει I don't eat meat anymore.

**Με παρόμοιο νόημα χρησιμοποιείται και ο Simple Past και το would.**

e.g. When I was 5 I used to drink a lot of milk . (Now I don't drink milk anymore)

When I was 5 I drank a lot of milk and I would always sleep with my teddy-bear.

Ερώτηση και άρνηση ο τύπος σχηματίζει με **did** καθώς το used είναι ένας S. Past.

e.g. Did Fred use to play with toy cars?

Grandma didn't use to ride a bike.

Consolidation :

- Tom \_\_\_\_\_ coffee. Now he prefers tea.(drink)
- Julie \_\_\_\_\_ from London to Paris. Now she takes the Eurostar. (fly)
- I \_\_\_\_\_ to work.Now I take the underground. (drive)
- Bill \_\_\_\_\_ in Wales. Now he lives in Scotland. (live)

Homework :

1 . I / have short hair when I was a teenager.

---

2. We / go to the same little café for lunch every day when I was a student.

---

3. 3. She / love playing badminton before she hurt her shoulder.

---

4. He / walk along the beach every evening before bed.

---

5. I / always lose when I played chess with my father.

---

6. She / be able to dance very well.

---

7. My grandfather / drink a cup of coffee after dinner every night.

---

8. Luke / not have a car.

---

9. We / live in Brazil.

---

10. My family / often go to the countryside for the weekend when I was young.

---

**Unit 5**  
**10 . Diaries (p.50)**

**Comprehension questions**

1. What is the girl going to wear at the party?

---

2. What present has she bought?

---

3. What was Angie wearing?

---

4. Who is Andreas?

---

5. What did they use to wear at school?

---

6. What did the ancient Greeks use to wear?

---

7. How did the women use to wear their hair?

---

**Vocabulary**

1. bought = αγόρασα (buy)

2. high-heeled shoes = ψηλοτάκουνα παπούτσια

3. heel = τακούνι

4. record = δίσκος

5. bell bottomed pants = παντελόνι καμπάνα

6. cute = χαριτωμένος

7. canape = καναπεδάκι

8. fruit punch = φρουτοχυμός

9. uniform = στολή

10. shy = ντροπαλός

11. linen = λινό

12. wool = μάλλινο

13. tunic = ριχτό ρούχο, τουνίκ

14. toga = τήβεννος

15. hairbrush = βούρτσα μαλλιών

16. braid = πλεξίδα

17. ponytail = αλογοουρά

18. beard = μούσι, γενειάδα

**Unit 5**

**11 . Rules of the Omnibus (p.56)**

**Comprehension questions**

1. How did people use to buy tickets?

---

2. What was on the floor of the bus?

---

**Vocabulary**

1. keep off = δεν ακουμπώ

2. desire = επιθυμώ

3. alight = αποβιβάζομαι, κατεβαίνω

4. impose on = επιβάλλω

5. conductor = ελεγκτής

6. change = ρέστα

7. spit = φτύνω

8. straw = άχυρο

9. behave = συμπεριφέρομαι

10. respectfully = με σεβασμό

## UNIT 6

### MODAL VERBS

Τα modal verbs είναι βοηθητικά ρήματα και σχηματίζουν ερώτηση και άρνηση μόνα τους. Επίσης δεν έχουν όλους τους χρόνους και δανείζονται τύπους από συνώνυμα ρήματα και εκφράσεις.

Τα συχνότερα είναι : **can = μπορώ → ΙΚΑΝΟΤΗΤΑ/ ΑΔΕΙΑ ΝΑ ΚΑΝΩ ΚΑΤΙ**  
**could = μπορούσα**  
**must = πρέπει → ΥΠΟΧΡΕΩΣΗ**  
**should = θα 'πρεπε → ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΗ**  
**may, might = μπορεί/ ίσως → ΠΙΘΑΝΟΤΗΤΑ/ΑΔΕΙΑ ΝΑ ΚΑΝΩ ΚΑΤΙ**

**Τα modal verbs συντάσσονται με απλό ρήμα.**

e.g. All children can ride their bikes here.  
Can I have a glass of water please?  
You mustn't park the car here.

#### Consolidation :

Complete with can , can't, must, mustn't, could, couldn't, should, shouldn't, may, may not

1. I'm not sure about his decision. He \_\_\_\_\_ leave to London.
2. When I was seven years old I \_\_\_\_\_ ride a bike but I \_\_\_\_\_ drive a car.
- 3 . A dog \_\_\_\_\_ swim in the sea but it \_\_\_\_\_ climb on a tree.
- 4 . You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in any of the hospital rooms.
- 5 . My advice to you is that you \_\_\_\_\_ study days before the exam.

#### Homework :

- 1 . I think you \_\_\_\_\_ study harder before the exam.
- 2 . Elephants \_\_\_\_\_ swim but cats \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 3 . People \_\_\_\_\_ cross the busy streets from pedestrian crossings because it's safer.
- 4 . You \_\_\_\_\_ light fires in the forest.
- 5 . We are not sure where to go for holidays. We \_\_\_\_\_ go to Santorini.
- 6 . You \_\_\_\_\_ throw batteries in the rubbish bins. They \_\_\_\_\_ be recycled.

Λεξιλόγιο Ασκήσεων: decision= απόφαση, advice= συμβουλή, pedestrian crossing= διάβαση πεζών, light= ανάβω, battery = μπαταρία, rubbish bin = κάδος απορριμάτων

## UNIT 6

### USES OF THE S. FUTURE

#### O S. Future (will+ ρήμα) χρησιμοποιείται για :

Να προσφερθούμε για κάτι. (OFFER) e.g. I will help you with your homework.

Υποσχέσεις (PROMISES) e.g. I promise I will visit sooner next time.

Απειλές (THREATS) e.g. Don't do that again or you will be punished.

Αιτήματα (REQUESTS) e.g. Will you pick me up at the airport?

Αποφάσεις της στιγμής (ON-THE- SPOT- DECISIONS) e.g. Rrring!! - I will answer it.

Προβλέψεις (PREDICTIONS) e.g. In 20 years time people will travel with flying cars.

Στην κύρια πρόταση στο 1ο είδος Υποθετικού λόγου. (1ST CONDITIONAL)

e.g. If I see John, I will tell him about the party.

#### Consolidation :

- I think she will succeed in her exams. \_\_\_\_\_
- In the future, people will live underground. \_\_\_\_\_
- Be careful ! You will fall if you run at the stairs. \_\_\_\_\_
- I will send the letter tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Homework :

- 1 . Wait, I will help you. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 . Will you turn on the TV please? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 . I'm thirsty! - I will get you a drink. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 . You have to promise you will call me as soon as you get there. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 . If you give me a chance, I will explain. \_\_\_\_\_

**Unit 6**

**12 . Appendix, Me myself and my future job (p.128)**

**Comprehension questions**

1. What materials does the jewellery designer use?

2. What skills do you need to become a good jewellery designer?

3. What does an air traffic controller do?

4. How many hours does an air traffic controller work?

5. What kind of patients does a home health nurse care for?

6. What personal characteristics does a nurse need to have?

7. What equipment does a hairdresser use?

8. Which school subjects are important for a hairdresser?

9. Where does an ecologist work?

10. Which subjects are useful for an ecologist?

**Vocabulary**

- |                                                             |                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 . stone = πέτρα                                           | 27. wax = κερί                        |
| 2 . ring = δαχτυλίδι                                        | 28. straighten = ισιώνω               |
| 3 . necklace = κολιέ                                        | 29. creative = δημιουργικός           |
| 4 . earring = σκουλαρίκι                                    | 30. hard-working = εργατικός          |
| 5 . jewellery = κοσμήματα                                   | 31. self- confident= με αυτοπεποίθηση |
| 6 . tool = εργαλείο                                         | 32. chemistry = χημεία                |
| 7 . detail = λεπτομέρεια                                    | 33. lab = εργαστήριο                  |
| 8 . skilfully= επιδέξια                                     |                                       |
| 9 . synchronise= συγχρονίζω                                 |                                       |
| 10 . patient = υπομονετικός, ασθενής                        |                                       |
| 11 . air traffic controller = ελεγκτής εναέριας κυκλοφορίας |                                       |
| 12 . movement = κίνηση                                      |                                       |
| 13 . take off = απογειώνομαι                                |                                       |
| 14 . land = προσγειώνομαι                                   |                                       |
| 15 . shift = βάρδια                                         |                                       |
| 16 . communication = επικοινωνία                            |                                       |

- 17 . science = επιστήμη
- 18 . reason = λόγος
- 19 . ill = άρρωστος
- 20 . depend on = εξαρτώμαι από
- 21 . responsible = υπεύθυνος
- 22 . cheerful = χαρούμενος, ευχάριστος
- 23 . first aid = πρώτες βοήθειες
- 24 . scissors = ψαλίδι
- 25 . razor = ξυράφι
- 26 . dryer = πιστολάκι

## UNIT 7

### PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

have/ has + -ed/ 3η στήλη



ομαλά ρήματα -ed

ανώμαλα ρήματα 3η στήλη

Ο Present Perfect Simple ( Παρακείμενος) είναι ο χρόνος που συνδέει το παρελθόν με το παρόν .

Χρησιμοποιείται :

- Για κάτι που ξεκίνησε στο παρελθόν και συνεχίζεται ως το παρόν.

e.g. She has lived in Liverpool all her life.

- Για κάτι που έχουμε κάνει πολλές φορές στο παρελθόν και συνεχίζουμε να το κάνουμε.

e.g. He has written three books and is working on a new one now.

- Για εμπειρίες

e.g. Have you ever done bunjee jumping?

- Όταν μας ενδιαφέρει η πράξη που έγινε αλλά όχι το πότε έγινε.

e.g. Ian Thorpe has won many medals in his life.

Key words :

**for** = για + χρονικό διάστημα e.g. I've lived here for 20 years.

## Companion 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

**Since** = από + χρονικό σημείο e.g. I've lived here since 1997.

**ever** = ποτέ ( σε ερωτήσεις ανάμεσα στο βοηθητικό και το ρήμα)

e.g. Have you ever been abroad?

**In** + χρονικό διάστημα e.g. I have seen this movie six times

in the last month.

**Yet** = ακόμη (σε ερωτήσεις – αρνήσεις, στο τέλος της πρότασης)

e.g. Have you read the book yet?

**Still** = ακόμη,

**Recently**= πρόσφατα

**Never** = ποτέ ( καταφατικό ρήμα με αρνητικό νόημα ανάμεσα στο βοηθητικό και το ρήμα )

e.g. I have never been to London.

**Already** = ήδη ( ανάμεσα σε βοηθητικό και ρήμα)

e.g. I have already studied for the exam.

### write

I have written

you have written

he has written

she has written

it has written

we have written

you have written

they have written

have I written?

have you written?

has he written ?

has she written ?

has it written?

have we written?

have you written?

have they written?

I haven't written

You haven't written

He hasn't written

She hasn't written

It hasn't written

We haven't written

You haven't written

They haven't written

### Consolidation:

- “ How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in this department?”  
“I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) here since last month.”

## Companion 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

- Our boss, Mr Smith, \_\_\_\_\_(be) the CEO for the last three years.
- She \_\_\_\_\_(not/be) with us long; she joined the company last week.
- “\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (have) that computer for a long time?”  
“Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) that computer for two years now.”
- “How long \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_(know) your boyfriend?”  
“I \_\_\_\_\_(know) him since high school.”
- “How long \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_(live) in this country?”  
“He \_\_\_\_\_ (live) here since 2008.”

### Homework :

- 1 . They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) married for fifty years.
- 2 . I \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the guitar since I was fifteen years old.
- 3 . She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Paris for the week.
- 4 . I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that film.
- 5 . I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that movie twenty times.
- 6 . I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him once before.
- 7 . T here \_\_\_\_\_ (be) many earthquakes in California.
- 8 . P eople \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to the Moon.
- 9 . People \_\_\_\_\_ (not/ travel) to Mars.
- 10 . Have \_\_\_\_\_ ( you/ read) the book yet?
- 11 . Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ (ever/ climb) that mountain.
- 12 . A: \_\_\_\_\_ (there/be ) a war in the United States?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ (there/ be) a war in the United States.

## PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE vs SIMPLE PAST

Η διαφορά ανάμεσα στα : I have travelled to Japan .

Και : I travelled to Japan in 2007.

είναι ότι στην πρώτη περίπτωση μας ενδιαφέρει η εμπειρία , ενώ στη δεύτερη με ακρίβεια το πότε έγινε κάτι.

Επίσης εξετάζουμε τις λέξεις κλειδιά στην πρόταση:

**Simple Past**



**last, in .....,ago  
yesterday etc**

**Present Perf.Simple**



**for, since, already, ever, never, etc**

### Consolidation:

- We \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in our present house for many years. In fact, we \_\_\_\_\_ (move) here in 1996.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) her iPhone long. I think she \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) it last week.
- Thomas \_\_\_\_\_ (be) divorced for some time now; he \_\_\_\_\_ (get) divorced two years ago.

### Homework :

- 1 . In 1948, Darwish (be) \_\_\_\_\_ born.
- 2 . Last week, my mother ( not go)\_\_\_\_\_ shopping.
- 3 . \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) your room last month?
- 4 . Over the years, Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (not publish) many books.
- 5 . Darwish \_\_\_\_\_ (become) a refugee since 1948.
- 6 . \_\_\_\_\_ she ever \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to the USA? No, she \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ there. (be)

- 7 . Last week Eric \_\_\_\_\_ (clean ) his room.  
8 . So far, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (participate) in three competitions.  
9 . The students \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ ( finished ) their homework.  
10 . You \_\_\_\_\_ (grow) since the last time I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you.  
11 . My English \_\_\_\_\_ ( improve) since I \_\_\_\_\_  
(move) to Australia.

## KEY WORDS OF THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

Οι λέξεις κλειδιά του Παρακειμένου θέλουν προσοχή στη χρήση γιατί έχουν συγκεκριμένη θέση στην πρόταση ή συγκεκριμένη χρήση και τρόπο που συντάσσονται.

### 1 . ΑΝΑΜΕΣΑ ΣΤΟ ΒΟΗΘΗΤΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΡΗΜΑ

<b>Never = ποτέ</b>	e.g. I have never seen a movie star live.
<b>Already = ήδη</b>	e.g. He has already finished his studies at university.
<b>ever = ποτέ ( σε ερωτήσεις)</b>	e.g. Have you ever tasted squid?
<b>Just = μόλις</b>	e.g. I have just finished my homework.
<b>recently = πρόσφατα</b>	e.g. They have recently discovered a new medicine for diabetes.

### 2 . ΣΤΟ ΤΕΛΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗΣ

<b>yet = ακόμη ( Σε αρνήσεις)</b>	e.g. My mechanic hasn't fixed my car yet.
-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------------

### 3 . ΜΕ ΧΡΟΝΙΚΟ ΔΙΑΣΤΗΜΑ ( 3 days, years etc)

<b>for = για</b>	e.g. We have lived in this neighbourhood for 6 months now.
------------------	------------------------------------------------------------

**in = μέσα σε**

e.g. They haven't seen each other in years.

4 . **ME ΧΡΟΝΙΚΟ ΣΗΜΕΙΟ** ( μέρα, ώρα, ένας S.Past κτλ )

**since = από**

e.g. We haven't spoken since last week.

5 . **ΠΡΙΝ ΤΟ ΒΟΗΘΗΤΙΚΟ**

**still = ακόμα**

e.g. I still haven't found what I'm looking for.

Consolidation:

- 1 . Have you finished doing your homework \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- 2 I have known Martha \_\_\_\_\_ months.
- 3 You've \_\_\_\_\_ Nazan! She was here a few minutes ago.
- 4 Mum: You must make your bed before you go out Martin.  
Martin: I've \_\_\_\_\_ made it. I made it in the morning.
- 5 Has your father \_\_\_\_\_ eaten raw fish?
- 6 I am \_\_\_\_\_ having lunch. I will call you later.
- 7 We haven't learnt passive voice \_\_\_\_\_ .

Homework :

1. I have just/ already seen your brother. You may catch him if you run.
2. She hasn't eaten anything since/ for ten hours.
3. We have known each other for/since/ already a long time.
4. Has your father ever/ already/ never tried para-gliding?
5. This is the first time I have just/ ever/ still tried Mexican food.
6. I have already/ recently had breakfast. Thanks anyway.
7. I have just/ already/ ever been there many times. Lets go somewhere different.

8. Have you seen any good films already/ recently?

**Unit 7**

**13 . Famous record holders (p.74)**

**Comprehension questions**

1. What is Ian Thorpe's nickname?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What sport does he do?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Where has he won the 400 meter freestyle event?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. How many world records has he broken?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Who wrote the “Phantom of the Opera”?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What profit has the “Phantom of the Opera” made?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Where did the post-show party take place?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Which musical held the record before?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary**

- |                                           |                                       |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. middle-distance = μέση απόσταση        | 14. figure = νούμερο                  |
| 2. dominate = κυριαρχώ                    | 15. originally = αρχικά               |
| 3. freestyle = ελεύθερο (στυλ κολύμβησης) | 16. mixed = ανάμεικτος                |
| 4. record = ρεκόρ                         | 17. review = κριτική                  |
| 5. relay = σκυταλοδρομία                  | 18. packed audience = γεμάτο με κοινό |
| 6. exceptional = εξαιρετικός              | 19. guest = καλασμένος                |
| 7. success = επιτυχία                     |                                       |
| 8. so far = μέχρι τώρα                    |                                       |
| 9. among = ανάμεσα ( σε πολλούς)          |                                       |
| 10. entertainment = διασκέδαση            |                                       |
| 11. production = παραγωγή                 |                                       |
| 12. billion = δισεκατομμύριο              |                                       |
| 13. compare = συγκρίνω                    |                                       |

## UNIT 8

### 1ST CONDITIONAL

Υποθετικός λόγος είναι ένα σύμπλεγμα προτάσεων, μιας ΥΠΟΘΕΤΙΚΗΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΕΥΟΥΣΑΣ ( υπόθεση) και μιας ΚΥΡΙΑΣ (απόδοση) που σε συνδιασμό μας δίνουν ένα νόημα. Ο χρόνος του ρήματος της υπόθεσης και της απόδοσης αλλάζουν το νόημα , εκφράζουν το δυνατό ή το αδύνατο και διαχωρίζουν τα είδη των υποθετικών λόγων.

Η υποθετική πρόταση εισάγεται με το if= αν, και μπορεί να είναι πριν ή μετά την κύρια πρόταση.

Δηλαδή είναι το ίδιο να πω : If I have money, I will buy a house. Και το ίδιο να πω :

I will buy a house if I have money. ← !!!! ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ, όταν η κύρια πρόταση είναι μπροστά ΔΕΝ βάζω κόμμα

Στο 1ο είδος υποθετικού λόγου έχουμε:

#### ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗ

#### ΑΠΟΔΟΣΗ

**if + S.Present → S. Future**  
**S. Present ( zero Conditional)**  
**modal verb ( can, may etc)**

e.g.                      If it rains,                      you will get wet.  
                             if you miss your plane?                      What will you do  
                             If he calls you,                      you should go.  
                             If you boil water,                      it evaporates.

#### Consolidation:

1. If Caroline and Sue prepare/ prepares/ will prepare the salad, Phil decorate/ decorates/ will decorate the house.
2. If Sue cut/ cuts/ will cut the onions for the salad, Caroline peel/ peels/ will peel the mushrooms.

### Companion 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

3. Jane hoover/ hoovers/ will Hoover the sitting room if Aaron and Tim move/ moves/ will move the furniture.
4. If Bob tidy/ tidies/ will tidy up the kitchen, Anita clean/ cleans/ will clean the toilet.
5. Elaine buy/ buys/ will buy the drinks if somebody help/ helps/ will help her carry the bottles.

#### Homework :

1. If Alan and Rebecca organise/ organises/ will organise the food, Mary and Conor make/ makes/ will make the sandwiches.
- 2.If Bob look/ looks/ will look after the barbecue, Sue let/ lets/ will let the guests in.
- 3.Frank play/ plays/ will play the DJ if the others bring/ brings/ will bring along their CDs.
- 4.Alan mix/ mixes/ will mix the drinks if Jane give/ gives/ will give him some of her cocktail recipes.
- 5.If they all do/ does/ will do their best, the party is/ are/ will be great.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Conditional

### ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗ

### ΑΠΟΛΟΣΗ

**if + S.Past → would + απαρέμφατο ( απλό ρήμα)**

e.g. If he spoke Russian, he would go to Moscow.

**ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ!!** Το ρήμα to be (am, is, are) στην υπόθεση για S. Past στην πρόταση με το if είναι πάντα **were.**

e.g. If I were a millionaire, I would buy a private plane.

### Consolidation:

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ (send) this letter now, she \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) it tomorrow.
2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this test, I \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) my English.
3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ (find) your ring, I \_\_\_\_\_ (give) it back to you.
4. Peggy \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping if she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) time in the afternoon.

### Homework :

1. Simon \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to London next week if he \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a cheap flight.
2. If her boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ (phone / not) today, she \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) him.
3. If they \_\_\_\_\_ (study / not) harder, they \_\_\_\_\_ (pass / not) the exam.

## Companion 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

4. If it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) tomorrow, I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (have to / not) water the plants.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ (be able/ not) to sleep if you  
\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) this scary film.
6. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ (can / move / not) into the new house if it  
\_\_\_\_\_ (be / not) ready on time.

### Unit 8

#### 14 . Harmony, melody, rhythm (p.86)

#### Comprehension questions

1. What is the Festival offering?

- 
2. Where and when does each concert take place?

- 
3. Who will be performing?

- 
4. How much does it cost?

- 
5. How will reservations be taken?

- 
6. What do the schools have to provide?
- 

#### Vocabulary

1. educational = εκπαιδευτικός
2. through =μέσω
3. downtown = στο κέντρο της πόλης
4. venue =μουσικό γεγονός
5. instuctor = δάσκαλος, εκπαιδευτής
6. perform = δίνω παράσταση
7. on stage = πάνω στη σκηνή

8. vocal = φωνητικός
9. background = φόντο, εκπαιδευτικό ή φυλετικό παρελθόν
10. experience = εμπειρία
11. lead = οδηγώ, κοθοδηγώ (αορ. led)
12. approximately = περίπου
13. in length = σε μήκος
14. reservation = κράτηση
15. on a first come- first served basis = με σειρά προτεραιότητας
16. transportation = μεταφορά
17. chaperone = συνοδός
18. brochure = ενημερωτικό φυλλάδιο
19. look forward to.. = ανυπομονώ να..

## Unit 8

### 15 . 4 concerts (p. 87)

#### Comprehension questions

1. What will the students attend?

- 
2. What options does the audience have?

- 
3. Where does the Peru Negro music originate from?

- 
4. What musical instruments will be used in the Greek folk concert?
- 

#### Vocabulary

- |                                                      |                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. research = έρευνα                                 | 25. generation = γενιά               |
| 2. attend = παρακολουθώ                              | 26. consider = θεωρώ                 |
| 3. string = έγχορδο                                  | 27. ambassador = πρεσβευτής          |
| 4. violinist = βιολονίστας                           | 28. chorus = χορωδία                 |
| 5. inspire = εμπνέω                                  | 29. region = περιοχή                 |
| 6. local cultural centre = τοπικό πολιτιστικό κέντρο | 30. folk = παραδοσιακός              |
| 7. delightful = υπέροχος                             | 31. Thrace = Θράκη                   |
| 8. adaptation = προσαρμογή κειμένου                  | 32. accompany = συνοδεύω             |
| 9. fairy-tale = παραμύθι                             | 33. register = γράφομαι , εγγράφομαι |
| 10. entertaining = διασκεδαστικός                    |                                      |
| 11. ending = τέλος                                   |                                      |
| 12. audience = κοινό                                 |                                      |
| 13. trust = εμπιστεύομαι                             |                                      |
| 14. mend = διορθώνω                                  |                                      |

## Companion 6<sup>th</sup> Grade

15. personal = προσωπικός
16. proper = κατάλληλος
17. health = υγεία
18. thrilling = συναρπαστικός
19. dazzling = εκθαμβωτικός
20. rhythm = ρυθμός
21. verse = στιχάκι, στίχος
22. originate = προέρχομαι
23. pass down = κληροδοτώ
24. colonial = αποικιακός