Primary School
5th Grade
Supporting Material

Name : _____

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5TH GRADE

Unit 1
1 . Reading C, An e-mail from an Irish friend (p.15)

Comprehension questions

1 . Where is Connor and what is he doing right now?

_____

2 . What does he use the internet for?

_____

Vocabulary

1. check = ελέγχω
2. information = πληροφορίες (πάντα στον ενικό το ρήμα του)
3. weekend = σαββατοκύριακο

Unit 1
2. .Internet friends B (p. 18)

Comprehension questions

1. What are the names of the children and how old are they?

_____
_____

2. What is Nadine's college?

_____

3. What does Nadine like about school?

_____

4. What does Kostas like about school?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . European = Ευρωπαίος
2 . Europe = Ευρώπη
3 . primary school = δημοτικό
4 . middle school = γυμνάσιο
5 . don't mind = δεν με πειράζει
6 . hate = μισώ
7 . expert = ειδικός
8 . bell = καμπάνα, κουδούν

Unit 1
3 . A day in my life (p. 21)

Comprehension questions

1 . What is Richard's morning routine?
_____

2 . What subjects does he study at school?
_____

3 . What time does his school start and finish?
_____

4 . Which is his favourite book ?
_____

5 . What does he do in his spare time?
_____

6 . Which TV programs does he watch?
_____

7 . What time does he go to bed?
_____

Vocabulary

1 . learn = μαθαίνω
2 . history = ιστορία
3 . geography = γεωγραφία
4 . religion = θρησκεία, (εδώ,) θρησκευτικά
5 . teach = διδάσκω
6 . subject = μάθημα
7 . spare time = ελεύθερος χρόνος

Unit 1
4 . The United Kingdom (p. 22)

Comprehension questions

1 . Where are the British Isles?

_____

2 . Which are the main islands?

_____

3 . What is the population of the United Kingdom?

_____

4 . How big is London?

_____

5 . What is the population of Ireland?

_____

6 . What are the four national flowers of the British Isles?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . isle , island = νησί
2 . west = δυτικός
3 . geographically = γεωγραφικά
4 . to be made up = αποτελούμαι
5 . politically = πολιτικά
6 . include = περιλαμβάνω
7 . northern = βόρειος

8. republic = δημοκρατία
9. southern = νότιος
10. population =πληθυσμός
11. million = εκατομύριο
12. capital = πρωτεύουσα
13. twice = δυο φορές
14. rose = τριαντάφυλλο
15. daffodil = ασφόδελος
16. thistle = αγκάθι (γαιδουράγκαθο)
17 . shamrock = τριφύλι

UNIT 1

LIKES – DISLIKES

Τα ρήματα :   **like = μου αρέσει**
              dislike = δεν μου αρέσει
              enjoy = απολαμβάνω
              prefer = προτιμώ
              hate = μισώ, σιχαίνομαι
εκφράζουν προτίμηση και συντάσονται με ρήμα σε **-ing** όταν θέλω να δείξω ότι μ' αρέσει μια δραστηριότητα , ή με **ουσιαστικό** όταν μ' αρέσει ένα πράγμα.

π.χ. I dislike **doing** my homework.   /   I like **icecream.**
                    ↑   ↑
              -ing τύπος   **ουσιαστικό**

Το ρήμα **prefer** συμτάσεται κι αυτό με -ing ή με ουσιαστικό αλλά μπορώ να συγκρίνω δύο δραστηριότητες χρησιμοποιώντας την πρόθεση **to.** !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

π.χ. I prefer playing video games to watching TV.
                    ↑   ↑   ↑

Consolidation :

Make sentences like the example:

- Eva / likes / phone friends   Eva likes phoning friends.

- Tom /does not like / play chess   _____

- Joe / prefers / read comics / do homework _____

- Tina / enjoys/ cook   _____

- Mark / prefers / ride a bike / play tennis _____

- Mary / likes / meatballs with spaghetti _____

- Eva / hates / olives   _____

Homework
Make sentences:

1 . Tom / prefers / play football / play volleyball _____

2 . Mary / hates / travel by plane   _____

3 . Mark / prefers/ cherries / carrots   _____

4 . I / like / play the piano   _____

Λεξιλόγιο Ασκήσεων: chess   = σκάκι
                           meatballs = κεφτέδες
                           spaghetti = μακαρονάδα
                           phone = τηλεφωνώ
                           olive = ελιά
                           cherry = κεράσι

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	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ
I sleep	Do I sleep?	I don't (do not) sleep
you sleep	Do you sleep?	You don't sleep
he sleep**s**	**Does** he sleep?	He **doesn't** sleep
she sleep**s**	**Does** she sleep?	She **doesn't** sleep
it sleep**s**	**Does** it sleep?	It **doesn't** sleep
we sleep	Do we sleep?	We don't sleep
you sleep	Do you sleep?	You don't sleep
they sleep	Do they 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 3rd 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
(do → πληθυντικός , I, you , we, they, ή does → ενικός he,she ,it)

   ✓ You always _finish_ your homework early . (finish)
   ✓ He never <u>drinks</u> 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 <u>do (πληθυντικός , I, you , we, they) ή does (ενικός he,she ,it)</u>

   ◆ 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.
- **We need** milk.   **She goes** to school.
- **Do we need** milk?   **Does she go** to school?
- **We don't need** milk.   **She doesn't go** to school.

- The monkey likes to eat bananas.

_____

_____

- My parents watch westerns .

_____

_____

- Do children like icecream?

_____

_____

- Does school start at 8: 00?

_____

_____

- Does John visit his grandparents in summer?

_____

_____

- We don't have a piano lesson on Mondays.

_____

_____

- Mum doesn't wash my dirty clothes.

_____

_____

Homework 1 :

Turn the verbs into 3rd type singular.

1 . I climb → he _____   6 . I finish → _____
2 . I watch → _____   7 . I cry → _____
3 . I buy → _____   8 . I live → _____
4 . I say → _____   9 . I walk → _____
5 . I go → _____   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 :

Turn the sentences into the interrogative and negative type :

1 . Bob works in a restaurant.
…………………………………………………………………………………………………

……

2 . Tom studies hard.

……

………

3 . Mary watches TV in the evening.

……

………

4 . I go to work every day.

………..

………

Homework 4 :

Put the verb in the correct type :

ΠΡΟΣΕΧΩ! Αν είναι απλή πρόταση (κατάφαση) βάζω <u>απλό ρήμα ή ρήμα-s</u> <u>(walk / walks)</u>
Αν είναι ερώτηση (?) βάζω μπροστά <u>do / does + πρόσωπο + ρήμα</u>
(<u>do you walk / does he walk</u>)
Αν είναι άρνηση (not) βάζω <u>πρόσωπο + don't / doesn't + ρήμα</u>
(<u>they don't walk / she doesn't walk)</u>

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: brush = βουρτσίζω
                          carry = κουβαλάω
                          copy = αντιγράφω
                          practise = εξασκούμαι
                          need = χρειάζομαι
                          dirty = βρώμικος
                          cry = κλαίω
                          collect = συλλέγω
                          stamp = γραμματόσημο
                          adventure = περιπέτεια
                          fat = παχύς
                          taste = έχω γεύση
                          board = πίνακας
                          uniform = στολή
                          pullover = πουλόβερ
                          headache = πονοκέφαλος
                          cold = κρύωμα

UNIT 2

5 . St George's school newspaper (p.26)

Comprehension questions

1 . Where is Nadine going?

_____

2 . How is Nadine travelling?

_____

3 . Where is she staying?

_____

4 . Why can't her friend come?

_____

5 . How much do an apple pie and an orange juice cost?

_____

6 . What can you eat or drink at the Halloween party?

_____

7 . Where is the Halloween party going to take place?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . straight = κατ' ευθείαν
2 . amusement park = λούνα παρκ
3 . ill = άρρωστος
4. bored = βαριεστημένος
5. muffin = μικρό κέικ
6. doughnut = λουκουμάς
7. headmistress= διευθύντρια (headmaster = διευθυντής)
8. snack = κολατσιό
9. soft drink = αναψυκτικό
10. parent-teacher association = σύλλογος γονέων- εκπαιδευτικών

Unit 2
6 . Talking about school life and habits (p.30)

Comprehension questions

1 . What sport does the guest play?

_____

2 . How did he become so famous?

_____

3 . How many hours does he practice each day?

_____

4 . Where is he living now?

_____

5. What does he do in the evenings in Houston?

_____

6. How can you be successful?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . practice = εξασκούμαι
2 . healthy = υγιής
3 . healthily = υγιεινά
4 . gym = γυμναστήριο

5. keep fit = διατηρούμαι σε φόρμα
6. successful = επιτυχημένος
7. world cup = παγκόσμιο κύπελλο
8. recommend = συστήνω
9 . passionate = παθιασμένος

Unit 2
7 . Customs around the world (p. 34)

Comprehension questions

1 . What does the manager usually do in a hotel in Japan?

_____

2 . What do friends do on sb's birthday in Britain?

_____

3 . Whose name does the third child in an American family take?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . manager = διευθυντής
2 . present = δώρο
3 . dinner = δείπνο

Unit 2
8 . Appendix , Symbols of Great Britain (p.134)

Comprehension questions

1 . What do the black cabs look like and why?

_____

2 . What is a coat of arms?

_____

3 . Which animals are depicted on the royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom?

_____

4 . When and where is cricket played?

_____

5 . Which traditional meals are mentioned?

_____

6 . Who is Prince Charles?

_____

7 . How many children does he have and what are their names?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . cab = ταξί
2 . feature = χαρακτηριστικό
3 . modernise = εκμοντερνίζω
4 . shape = σχήμα
5 . coat of arms = οικόσημο
6 . shield = ασπίδα
7 . represent = αντιπροσωπεύω
8 . divide = χωρίζω
9 . support = υποστηρίζω
10 . unicorn = μονόκερος
11. royal crown = βασιλικό στέμμα
12. country = εξοχή
13. bat = ρόπαλο
14. tradition =παράδοση
15. constist of = αποτελούμαι από
16. pastry = ζύμη
17. take-away = έτοιμο φαγητό
18. fried = τηγανητός
19. public = δημόσιος
20. elder- eldest= μεγαλύτερος(στην
                           οικογένεια
21. first in line = πρώτος στη διαδοχή
22. throne = θρόνος

UNIT 2

TIME PREPOSITIONS

Οι πιο συχνές προθέσεις που πηγαίνουν με χρονικά διαστήματα είναι :

in	**at**	**on**
εποχές (summer ..)	ώρα (5 o'clock...)	μέρες (Monday, Christmas Day..)
μήνες (September..)	γιορτές (Christmas,	ημερομηνίες (25th December..)
χρονιές (2015..)	the weekend	
the morning	night/ midnight	
the afternoon	noon	
the evening		

Consolidation:

_____ 4:30	_____ October	_____ Easter
_____ the morning	_____ night	_____ my birthday
_____ 1965	_____ 12 Dec 2016	_____autumn

Homework :

Complete with at/ on/ in

1 . _____ Tuesday
2 . _____ midnight
3 . _____ July
4 . _____ Chrismas
5 . _____ Christmas Day
6 . _____ 5:00
7 . _____ the weekend
8 . _____ weekdays
9 . _____ 2017
10 . _____ spring

Λεξιλόγιο Ασκήσεων:	summer = καλοκαίρι	weekend = Σαββατοκύριακο
	autumn, fall = φθινόπωρο	weekdays = καθημερινές (Δευτέρα-
	winter = χειμώνας	Παρασκευή)
	spring = άνοιξη	Easter = Πάσχα

UNIT 2

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 SimplePresent

> **ΠΡΙΝ το ΚΥΡΙΟ ρήμα**   e.g. He <u>always plays</u> board games.

> **ΜΕΤΑ το ρήμα to be (AM, IS, ARE)** e.g. She <u>is never</u> 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 <u>don't usually have </u>lunch before 1 o' clock.

> ↑   ↑   ↑
> ΚΥΡΙΟ ρήμα είναι το have

<u>Consolidation :</u>

 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)   _____

<u>Homework :</u>

1 . I play football in my neighbourhood (usually) _____

2 . Jenny helps in the house (rarely)   _____

3 . Do you brush your teeth? (always)   _____

4 . I go to the theatre (seldom)   _____

UNIT 2

WH- QUESTIONS

Wh- questions είναι οι ερωτήσεις που ξεκινούν με μία wh - λέξη (who, what,..) και σαν απάντηση έχουν μια ολόκληρη πρόταση.

Οι wh- λέξεις είναι :   **who = ποιός / ποιά (για πρόσωπα)**
what = τι (για ζώα / πράγματα)
what time = τί ώρα
where = πού (για τόπο)
when = πότε (για χρόνο)
why = γιατί (για αιτία)
how = πώς (για τρόπο)
how many / how much = πόσα
how often = πόσο συχνά
which = ποιό (από τα λίγα)

Παράδειγμα μιας wh- ερώτησης είναι :

What do you like for breakfast? →   I like bread with marmelade.

Για να τη σχηματίσω πρέπει να ξέρω για ποιά πληροφορία ρωτάω. Δηλαδή άν θέλω να μάθω ποιος είναι κάποιος πρέπει να χρησιμοποιήσω το who, αν θέλω να μάθω το τι ώρα ταξιδεύω το what time.
 Γι ' αυτό το λόγο η υπογραμισμένη φράση στην απάντηση θα είναι η λέξη για την οποία θέλω να ρωτήσω , π.χ.

Απάντηση : Mike plays basketball professionally.
Η ερώτηση πρέπει να στοχεύει στο basketball.

Βήμα 1 : Επιλέγω τη σωστή wh λέξη (What)
Βήμα 2 : Κάνω το ρήμα ερώτηση με do / does (Does Mike play?)
Βήμα 3 : Βάζω τις υπόλοιπες λέξεις της πρότασης ΕΚΤΟΣ από την
**   απάντηση . (What does Mike play professionally?)**

Consolidation :

Make questions for the underlined words.

- _____

He goes to school at 8:00.

- _____

Children play basketball at the sports centre.

- _____

Mary sometimes forgets to do her homework .

- _____

I always brush my teeth .

- _____

She comes from Greece.

Homework :

1 . _____
Pupils carry too many books to school every day .

2 . _____
Your best friend goes to the cinema every Sunday .

3 . _____
Frank visits his older brother every day.

4 . _____
We usually have two bowls of cereal for breakfast.

5 . _____
My name is Mark.

6 . _____
I like playing hide-and-seek.

Λεξιλόγιο Ασκήσεων: professionally = επαγγελματικά
                         hide-and-seek = κρυφτό

UNIT 3

9 . The place we live in (p.38)

Comprehension questions

1 . Where do the three children live?

_____

2 . What does Mark's father do?

_____

3 . How does he go to work?

_____

4 . Where does Kostas' mother work?

_____

5 . How long does it take Kostas' mother to go to work?

_____

6 . Where is Marseilles?

_____

7 . How do Nadine's parents go to work?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . shop owner = ιδιοκτήτης καταστήματος
2 . on foot = με τα πόδια (τα υπόλοιπα μέσα μεταφοράς παίρνουν by.. eg by bus, by train, by plane αλλά on horseback)
3 . store = μαγαζί
4 . neighbourhood = γειτονιά
5 . lucky fellow = τυχεράκιας
6 . suburb = προάστειο
7 . bank clerk = υπάλληλος τράπεζας
8 . public transport = δημόσια μέσα μεταφοράς
9 . colleague = συνάδελφος
10 . traffic = κίνηση

Unit 3
10 . Talking about a town in Greece, Ioannina (p. 45)

Comprehension questions

1 . Where is the town situated?

_____

2 . How many people live there?

_____

3 . What is the name of the lake and what is there in the middle of it?

_____

4 . Why is the town cold and wet during the winter?

_____

5 . How old is the town?

_____

6 . What is the view from the castle?

_____

7 . What is there inside the castle?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . location = τοποθεσία   8 . view = θέα

2 . be situated = βρίσκεται   9 . peaceful = ειρηνικός

3 . century = αιώνας

4 . overlook = έχω θέα   10 . block of flats = πολυκατοικία

5 . view = θέα

6 . peaceful = ειρηνικός

7 . block of flats = πολυκατοικία

Unit 3
11 . Appendix, Frankfurt (p. 137)

Comprehension questions

1. Why is Frankfurt considered a metropolis?

    _____

2. How can you get around in Frankfurt?

    _____

3. Which is the fastest way of travelling?

    _____

Vocabulary

1. close = κοντινός
2. financial = οικονομικός
3. global = παγκόσμιος
4. melting pot = χωνευτήρι
5. culture = πολιτισμός
6. lifestyle= τρόπος ζωής

7.   get around = κυκλοφορώ
8.   convenient = βολικός
9.   public transportation system = σύστημα δημόσιας μεταφοράς

Unit 3
12 . Appendix, Venice (p.137)

Comprehension questions

1.   Why is Vevice a tourist attraction?
_____

2.   How do you get around in Venice?
_____

3.   What types of public boats are there?
_____

4.   What is Tronchetto?
_____

Vocabulary

1 . monument = μνημείο
2 . extraordinary = εξαιρετικός
3 . beauty= ομορφιά
4 . tourist attraction = πόλος έλξης τουριστών
5 . entire = ολόκληρος
6 . public = δημόσιος
7 . canal = κανάλι

8 . certainly = οπωσδήποτε
9 . moonlit= στο φως του φεγγαριού
10 . fare = κόμιστρο
11 . though = ωστόσο
12 . unlicenced = χωρίς άδεια
13 . trust = εμπιστεύομαι

Unit 4

13 . Dolphin therapy for persons with special needs (p.51)

Comprehension questions

1. How do dolphins make people feel?
   _____
2. How do people with special needs usually spend their life?
   _____
3. Who has organised the day with the dolphins?
   _____

Vocabulary

1. positive = θετικός
2. organisation = οργανισμός
3. special needs = ειδικές ανάγκες
4. several = πολλοί, διάφοροι
5. set programme = οργανωμένο πρόγραμμα
6. depending on = ανάλογα με
7. illness = ασθένεια
8. fixed time = συγκεκριμένη ώρα
9. physical exercise = σωματική άσκηση
10. throughout = σε όλη τη διάρκεια
11. charity association = φιλανθρωπικός οργανισμός
12. pull = τραβάω
13. along = κατά μήκος

UNIT 4

PRESENT CONTINUOUS vs PRESENT SIMPLE

Οι δύο ενεστώτες χρησιμοποιούνται σε διαφορετικές περιπτώσεις:

Present Continuous: (I am going etc..) χρησιμοποιείται για πράξεις:
- που γίνονται ΤΩΡΑ
  (now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!)
- που γίνονται αυτή την εποχή (these days, this year, etc)
- που είναι προγραμματισμένες για το σύντομο μέλλον
  (Tomorrow I'm flying to Rome)

Present Simple : (I go, do I go?, I don't go) χρησιμοποιείται για πράξεις:
- που γίνονται συχνά, συνήθως κτλ (every day, adverbs of frequency)
- που είναι γενικές αλήθειες
- με τα ρήματα που δεν έχουν continuous τύπους: **to be/ need/ see/ remember/**
  understand/want/ cost/
  own/ belong/ like/ love/ hate/
  dislike etc.

Για να συμπληρώσω τις προτάσεις ψάχνω τη λέξη κλειδί που μου δείχνει ΠΟΤΕ γίνεται η πράξη και βέβαια το νόημα και το ίδιο το ρήμα.
Στη συνέχεια βάζω το ρήμα σε κατάφαση, ερώτηση, άρνηση ανάλογα με την πρόταση.

e.g. *Look* at him! He is climbing on that tree ! (climb)
        ↑   ↑
    λέξη κλειδί !!!   am/is/ are + ing

e.g. I don't understand what he is talking about. (not/ understand)
                              ↑
                  το ρήμα δεν έχει
                  continuous τύπο
                  άρα SimplePresent

e.g. He *often* goes to Thessaloniki for holidays but *this year* he is going to Mykonos.
        ↑   ↑   ↑   ↑
    λέξη ↔   S. Present   λέξη ↔ Pr. Continuous
    κλειδί   κλειδί

Consolidation:

Complete the gaps with the correct Present type of the verb given

- ✓ They _____ always in this city. (be)
- ✓ Shh!! The professor _____ in. (come)
- ✓ Maria _____ me every day. (call)
- ✓ We rarely _____ to the cinema. (go)
- ✓ _____ (she/ prepare) her luggage? I can't see her here.
- ✓ This planet _____ (spin) around the bigger star.
- ✓ Next week _____ (travel) to Crete.

Homework :

1 . I _____ (not/wear) my new watch because my sister took it today.
2 . Mother usually _____ (prepare) turkey for Christmas but this Christmas we
   _____ (eat) out.
3 . _____ (he/ play) football every day?
4 . The Earth _____ (go) around the sun .
5 . I _____ (ride) my bike to work today because my car is broken.
6 . _____ (you / have) a party next Saturday?
7 . Be quiet! Everyone _____ (sleep).
8 . _____ (you/ meet) yor friend today?
9 . She _____ (go) to Switzerland once a week.
10 . The games usually _____ (start) at 8:00 in the evening.
11 . _____ (it/ rain) at the moment?
12 . Sheila _____ (love) reading books.

Λεξιλόγιο Ασκήσεων: professor = καθηγητής
luggage = αποσκευές
turkey = γαλοπούλα
Switzerland = Ελβετία
once a week = μια φορά την εβδομάδα

UNIT 4
VERBS OF SENSES

Τα ρήματα που περιγράφουν τις πέντε αισθήσεις του ανθρώπου είναι:

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

Τα ρήματα των αισθήσεων συντάσονται : **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   → _____

Λεξιλόγιο Ασκήσεων: flat = διαμέρισμα, salty = αλμυρός, fishsoup = ψαρόσουπα, perfume = άρωμα, pancake = τηγανίτα

Unit 5

14 . Let's do it! (p.65)

Vocabulary

1 . turn off = σβήνω, κλείνω
2 . rubbish = σκουπίδια
3 . rubbish bin = litter bin = κάδος σκουπιδιών
4 . recycle = ανακυκλώνω
5 . recycled = ανακυκλωμένος
6 . recycling = ανακύκλωση
7 . wash up = πλένω τα πιάτα
8 . environment = περιβάλλον
9 . environmental = περιβαλλοντικός
10 . planting expedition = δεντροφύτευση

11. encourage = ενθαρρύνω
12. attitude = στάση
13. protect = προστατεύω
14. nature = φύση
15. belong to = ανήκω σε

Unit 5
15 . Mediterranean forests (p.69)

Comprehension questions

1 . Why are the European forests important?
_____

2 . Which is one of the most serious threats for the forests?
_____

3 . Which are some other general threats?
_____

Vocabulary

1 . region = περιοχή
2 . continent = ήπειρος
3 . biodiversity = βιοποικιλότητα
4 . feature = χαρακτηριστικό
5 . threat = απειλή
6 . cause = προκαλώ
7 . during = κατά τη διάρκεια
8 . decade = δεκαετία
9 . climate change = κλιματική αλλαγή
10. drought = ξηρασία
11. flood = πλημμύρα
12. extensive = εκτεταμένος

13 . reduce = μειώνω
14 . violence = βία
15 . war = πόλεμος
16 . destroy = καταστρέφω
17. lumbering = υλοτομία
18 . building development = οικιστική ανάπτυξη
19 . threaten = απειλώ

UNIT 5

FUTURE

Υπάρχουν 3 τρόποι να αναφερθώ σε μελλοντικές πράξεις:

1 . SIMPLE FUTURE

work

I will work	Will I work?	I will not (won't) work
you will work	Will you work?	You won't work
etc	etc	etc

Μπορώ να χρησιμοποιήσω το will (= θα)+ ρήμα για :

α . προβλέψεις, πράγματα που δεν είναι σίγουρο ότι θα γίνουν (In tne future there will be flying cars)
β . με τις εκφράσεις : I think, I expect, probably, perhaps
γ . Σε συνδιασμό με το if (= αν) σε υποθετικό λόγο (If you call me, I will come to your house.)
δ . απειλές (Don't do that or I will punish you!)
ε . αποφάσεις της στιγμής (The bag looks heavy. I will carry it for you.)

2 . "GOING TO " FUTURE

I am going to work	Am I going to work?	I am not going to work
you are going to work	are you going to work?	You aren't going to work
etc	etc	etc

Χρησιμοποιώ το going to (= πρόκειται να) + ρήμα για :

α . πράξεις που είναι σχεδόν σίγουρο ή εμφανές ότι θα γίνουν.
   (Look at the clouds! It is going to rain.
     She is pregnant. She is going to have a baby.)
β . πράξεις προγραμματισμένες που έχω από πριν κανονίσει
   (This is my ticket. I am going to travel to Crete next weekend)

3 . PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am working	Am I working?	I am not working
You are working	Are you working?	You aren't working
etc	etc	etc

Χρησιμοποιώ Pr. Continuous
   α . παρόμοια με το "going to" αλλά το προτιμώ με ρήματα κίνησης και με κάποια μελλοντική   έκφραση (tomorrow, next..,) στην πρόταση . (I'm flying to Madrid next month = I'm going to fly to Madrid next month. Οι εκφράσεις είναι σχεδόν ίδιες.)
   Β . για να αναφερθώ σε προγράμματα, πίνακες δρομολογίων κλπ
(The next train for Athens is leaving ίn 45 minutes)

 Consolidation:

- Watch out! The car _____ you! (hit)
- The sky is all white. It _____ . (snow)
- My mother _____probably _____ (come) to pick me up at 10:00.
- I have my free pass in my pocket because I _____ (travel) by train in a few minutes.
- The doorbell is ringing! - I _____ (open) the door!

 Homework:

1 . Perhars I _____ (visit) New York some day.
2 . Don't touch that dog. It _____ (bite) you.
3 . They _____ (come) for dinner tonight.
4 . Our train _____ (leave) at 7:45.
5 . What _____ (wear / you) at he party tonight?
6 . This is my last day here. I _____ (go) back to England tomorrow.
7 . My horoscope says that I _____ (meet) af riend this week.
8 . Here is the weather forecast. Tomorrow _____ (be) dry and sunny.
9 . I have got my camera because _____ (take) photos.
10 . I am very cold! - I _____ (get) you my jacket.

Λεξιλόγιο Ασκήσεων: expect = περιμένω
                             probably = πιθανότατα
                             perhaps = ίσως
                             punish = τιμωρώ
                             pregnant = έγγυος
                             horoscope = οροσκόπιο
                             weather forecast = δελτίο καιρού

UNIT 5

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 συντάσονται 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.

<u>Consolidation :</u>

Complete with <u>can , can't, must, mustn't, could, couldn't, should, shouldn't, may, may not</u>

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

<u>Homework :</u>

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,
              recycle= ανακυκλώνω

Unit 6

16 . Living in the city or in the countryside (p.76)

Comprehension questions

1 . Why doesn't Steve go out much?

_____

2 . Which is safer London or Athens?

_____

3 . Why does Mark's school have problems?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . countryside = εξοχή
2 . all I do = το μόνο που κάνω
3 . maybe = ίσως
4 . to be better off = είμαι καλύτερα
5 . traffic = κίνηση
6 . polluted = μολυσμένος
7 . cut off = αποκομένο

Unit 6
17 . World records (p. 78)

Comprehension questions

1. How tall was Yao Defen by the age of 11?

_____

2. What does David Huxley do now?

_____

3. Who is the owner of the largest palace in the world?

_____

4. Where did John Evans do his record?

_____

5. Where does the king cobra live?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . performer = αυτός που δίνει παραστάσεις
2 . aircraft = αεροσκάφος
3 . pull = τραβάω
5 . distance = απόσταση
6 . require = απαιτώ
7 strongman circuit = ομάδα των δυνατών
8 . currently = αυτή την εποχή

9 . own = είμαι ιδιοκτήτης
10 . run = διοικώ
11 . event management = οργάνωση εκδηλώσεων
12 . public relations = δημόσιες σχέσεις
13 . residence = κατοικία
14 . gigantic =γιγάντιος

15 .   balance = ισσιροπώ
16 . weigh =ζυγίζω
17 . poisonous = δηλητηριώδης
18 . reach = φθάνω
19 . length = μήκος
20 . amount =ποσότητα
21 . poison =δηλητήριο
22 . swallow = καταπίνω

23 . prey = λεία
24 . whole =ολόκληρος

UNIT 6

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Τα επίθετα έχουν <u>τρεις βαθμούς</u> για να δείξουμε κάποια χαρακτηριστικά ουσιαστικών ή να τα συγκρίνουμε :

ΘΕΤΙΚΟΣ (POSITIVE) : tall
ΣΥΓΚΡΙΤΙΚΟΣ (COMPARATIVE) : tall**er than** (συγκρίνω το α' με το β')
ΥΠΕΡΘΕΤΙΚΟΣ (SUPERLATIVE) : **the** tall**est 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 <u>of</u> ,μετά τον υπερθετικό βαθμό, συνήθως με τη λέξη all ή σε γενική πτώση συνήθως
με <u>the week/ the year</u> etc e.g. <u>of all</u>   , <u>of the year</u>**
 Επιλέγω <u>in</u> με περιεκτικό ουσιαστικό. e.g. <u>in the family</u>/ in class etc

Υπάρχουν κανόνες ορθογραφίας για την προσθήκη της κατάληξης.

1 . Τα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε **σύμφωνο +y** το μετατρέπουν σε **i** μετά παιρνουν **-er ή -est.**
   e.g. hap**py** – happ**ier** – happ**iest**

2 . Τα μονοσύλλαβα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε **σύμφωνο- φωνήεν- σύμφωνο**
   ΔΙΠΛΑΣΙΑΖΟΥΝ το τελευταίο γράμμα τους πριν πάρουν την κατάληξη – er , -est.
   e.g. thin – thi**nn**er – thi**nn**est

3 . Τα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε **-e** παίρνουν μόνο **-r ή -st .**
   e. g. nice – nice**r** – nice**st**

Κάποια επίθετα σχηματίζουν <u>ανώμαλους τύπους</u> 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)
far	farther/ further (than)	(the) farthest/ furthest (of/in)
Old	older/ elder (family members) (than)	(the) oldest/ eldest (of/in)

<u>Consolidation:</u>

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

<u>Homework :</u>

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) anaimals 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.

Λεξιλόγιο Ασκήσεων: polar = πολικός
                        desert = έρημος
                        Mercury = Ερμής
                        solar system = ηλιακο σύστημα

Unit 7

18 . All about Shakespeare (p.86)

Comprehension questions

1 . When was Shakespeare born and when did he die?
_____

2 . Where is Stratford-upon-Avon?
_____

3. How many plays did he write?
_____

4 . What other job did he do?
_____

5 . What was the name of his theatre?
_____

6 . Which are some of his most famous plays?
_____

Vocabulary

1 . was born = γεννήθηκε
2 . north-west = βορειοδυτικός
3 . play = θεατρικό έργο
4 . actor = ηθοποιός
5 . his own = το δικό του
6 . base = βασίζω
7 . merchant = έμπορος

Unit 7

19 . El Greco (p.88)

Comprehension questions

1 . What was El Greco's original name?
_____

2 . Where was he born?
_____

3 . What did he study?
_____

4 . Why did he move to Venice?

_____

5 . Where did he live, work and die?

_____

6 . Which famous painters did his paintings influence?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . republic = δημοκρατία
2 . icon = εικόνα, εικονίδιο
3 . individual = ξεχωριστός, ατομικός
4 . religious = θρησκευτικός
5 . element = στοιχείο
6 . influence = επηρρεάζω
7 . in honour of = προς τιμήν
8 . autobiography = αυτοβιογραφία

Unit 7
20 . Alexander the Great (p. 94)

Comprehension questions

1 . Who was Alexander's father?

_____

2 . Who was his major enemy at the time?

_____

3 . How did he manage to conquer Darius?

_____

4 . How did he capture Tyre?

_____

5 . How did the ancient Greek language and culture spread?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . murder = δολοφονώ, δολοφονία
2 . conquer = κατακτώ
3 . major = σημαντικότερος
4 . enemy = εχθρός
5 . navy = ναυτικό
6 . attack = επιτίθεμαι, επίθεση

7 . port = λιμάνι
8 . battle = μάχη
9 . tactics = τακτική
10 . focused attack = επικεντρωμένη επίθεση
11 . personal guard = προσωπική φρουρά
12 . withdraw = αποσύρω
13 . troops = στρατιά
14 . capture = κατακτώ
15 . causeway = ανυψωμένος δρόμος
16 . march = παρελαύνω
17 . spread= εξαπλώνομαι

UNIT 7

SIMPLE PAST

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

REGULAR VERBS (ΟΜΑΛΑ PHMATA)

Ο S. Past σχηματίζεται βάζοντας την κατάληξη -ed στο ρήμα:
π.χ. I played = έπαιξα
Κάνει ερώτηση και άρνηση με το βοηθητικό did και όταν χρησιμοποιώ did το ρήμα μπαίνει σε απλό τύπο.
π.χ. Did I play? = Έπαιξα? , I didn't play = Δεν έπαιξα

play

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I played	Did I play?	I didn't play
you played	Did you play?	you didn't play
he played	Did he play?	he didn't play
she played	Did she play?	she didn't play
it played	Did it play?	itdidn't play
we played	Did we play?	we didn't play
you played	Did you play?	you didn't play
they played	Did they play?	they didn't play

Κανόνες ορθογραφίας για -ed κατάληξη:

1 . Τα ρήματα που τελειώνουν σε **σύμφωνο + y** διώχνουν το y και παίρνουν **-ied**.
e.g. I car**ry** → he car**ried**

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ! Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε φωνήεν + y ο κανόνας δεν ισχύει!
e.g. I pl**ay** → he pla**yed**

2 . Τα μονοσύλλαβα ρήματα που τελειώνουν σε **σύμφωνο- φωνήεν- σύμφωνο** διπλασιάζουν το τελευταίο γράμμα τους και μετά παίρνουν **-ed.**

e.g. I stop → I sto**pp**ed

3 . Όταν ένα ρήμα τελειώνει σε -e , παίρνει μόνο – d.

e.g. I live → I lived

KEY WORDS

Οι λέξεις κλειδιά που συνοδεύουν το χρόνο αυτό είναι:

yesterday = χθες
last …. (night, year, Christmas etc) = το προηγούμενο...
in ..(2004) = το .. (χρονιά)
when = όταν, πότε
ago = πριν

 Consolidation :

- Mary _____ the envelope right in front of me. (open)
- _____ (you /see) my brother at the cinema last night?
- When he _____ (climb) on top of the tree, he _____ (look) at the horizon.
- When I _____ (pay) her one dollar, she _____ (answer) my question.
- We _____ (play) a musical intstrument when we were children.
- Tom _____ (not/ go) to Rome with us last year.
- They _____ (not / understand) a word he said.

Homework :

1 . When I was a boy I _____ (walk) a mile to school every day.
2 . When _____ (meet) your wife?
3 . _____ (she/ play) tennis when she was younger?
4 . The dog _____ (bark) when he saw the strange person.
5 . John _____ (collect) stamps .
6 . I _____ (travel) around by car with two friends and we _____
   (visit) many interesting places.
7 . It _____ (not/ rain) a lot last year.
8 . Where _____ (you/spend) your last holiday?
9 . Fiona _____ (not/ visit) her grandfather.
10 . He _____ (not/ wash) the car and now it's dirty.

SIMPLE PAST

TO BE

Το ρήμα to be (am, is , are) κάνει αόριστο με τους ανώμαλους τύπους: **was** → στον ενικό
                                                                        were → στον πληθυντικό

Κλίνεται ως εξής :

I was =ήμουν	Was I?	I wasn't
you were= ήσουν	Were you?	You weren't
he was= ήταν	Was he?	He wasn't
she was	Was she?	She wasn't
it was	Was it?	It wasn't
we were= ήμασταν	Were we?	We weren't
you were= ήσασταν	Were you?	You weren't
they were= ήταν	Were they?	They weren't

Επίσης οι τύποι <u>there is = υπάρχει</u> και <u>there are = υπάρχουν</u> , κάνουν αόριστο:

There was = υπήρχε ,   Was there ? ,   There wasn't
There were = υπήρχαν ,   were there ? ,   there weren't

Consolidation :

We _____ at the party yesterday but Bob _____ (not) there.
All the animals _____ in their cages except the tiger who _____
under a tree.

I _____ (happy) .

_____ (you) angry after the way he treated you?

She _____ in London last week.

There _____ many people at he concert.

Homework :

1 . The children _____ (not) in the garden, they _____ inside.

2 . We _____ (not) at school last Saturday.

3 . Robert and Stan _____ Gary's friends.

4 . _____ (there) a book on your desk yesterday?

5 . _____ (there/ not) any rubbish in the garden after the clean-up.

6 . We _____ lucky! We won first prize!

SIMPLE PAST

IRREGULAR VERBS (ΑΝΩΜΑΛΑ PHMATA)

**Αρκετά ρήματα έχουν ανώμαλους τύπους και μαθαίνω απ ' έξω πώς κάνουν αόριστο.
Αυτά τα ρήματα στην ερώτηση και στην άρνηση κάνουν τύπο με <u>did</u> και γυρίζουν στον
<u>απλό τύπο</u> τους.**

Write

I wrote	Did I write?	I didn't write
you wrote	Did you write?	you didn't write
he wrote	Did he write?	he didn't write
she wrote	Did she write?	she didn't write
it wrote	Did it write?	it didn't write
we wrote	Did we write?	We didn't write
you wrote	Did you write?	you didn't write
they wrote	Did they write?	they didn't write

Τα ανώμαλα ρήματα τα μαθαίνω σε τρεις τύπους:

INFINITIVE (ΑΠΛΟ ΡΗΜΑ)	PAST (ΑΟΡΙΣΤΟΣ)	PAST PARTICIPLE (ΠΑΘ.ΜΕΤΟΧΗ)
↑	↑	↑
είναι το ρήμα σε εναστώτα	*το ρήμα σε αόριστο*	*ρηματικός τύπος που χρησιμοποιείται για παρακείμενο κλπ*
e.g. *write*	*wrote*	*written*
bring	*brought*	*brought*

Consolidation :

Fill in the gaps with Past Simple.
- ✓ ……………………………………… (you /write) a letter to your friend?
- ✓ I ………………………………….. (not/see) him.
- ✓ We ………………………………….. (visit) him two weeks ago.
- ✓ I …………………………………. (last/hear) from her a year ago.
- ✓ My parents ………………………………….(leave) early in the morning.
- ✓ What ……………………………………… (you / do) yesterday?
- ✓ He ………………………………….. (drink) all the wine.
- ✓ Where ……………………………….. (Antony/ put) the papers?
- ✓ We ……………………………………. (go) the beach yesterday.

Homework : (The irregular verbs are underlined)

Anna's holiday _____ (be) great last summer. She _____ (stay)
in a college in England for two weeks. She _____ (have) classes in the mornings and in
the afternoons she _____ (do) some sports like swimming or tennis.
In the evenings she often _____ (go) dancing or _____ (watch) films
with her new friends.
At weekends they _____ (drive) to some interesting places. Once they
_____ (visit) Marwell Zoo where they _____ (see) some beautiful animals.
Anna _____ (not like) the food at the college but that _____ (not
be) a problem. She _____ (meet) a lot of people and _____ (learn)
some English. All the students in her class _____ (be) sorry to go home. They all
_____ (promise) to come back next summer.

Unit 8

21 . The beginning of a fairy-tale (p.98)

Comprehension questions

1 . What was the prince looking for?

_____

2 . What must the real princess be?

_____

3 . Did he find a real princess in the first castles?

_____

4 . What was the weather like that night?

_____

5 . Who opened the door and why?

_____

Vocabulary

1 . once upon a time = μια φορά κι έναν καιρό
2 . handsome = όμορφος
3 . kingdom = βασίλειο
4 . marry = παντρεύομαι
5 . quality = προσόν
6 . sensitive = ευαίσθητος
7 . ride off = φεύγω με άλογο
8 . come across = συναντώ τυχαία
9 . whether = είτε
10 . lightning = αστραπή
11 . flash = αστράφτω
12 . thunder = μπουμπουνητό
13. boom = κάνω μπουμ
14 . pour down = πέφτω με δύναμη (για τη βροχή)
15 . dreadful = τρομακτικός
16 . knock = χτυπώ
17 . servant = υπηρέτης
18. scared to death = πάρα πολύ φοβισμένος
19 . such = τόσο. τέτοιος

Unit 8
22 . What an experience (p.102)

Comprehension questions

1 . How did the person in the car look at first ?

_____

2 . What did the car look like?

_____

3 . Who played the trick?

_____

4 . Did Mark enjoy it?

_____

Vocabulary

1. nasty = απαίσιος
2. experience = εμπειρία
3. sit up = ανασηκώνομαι
4. raise = σηκώνω , υψώνω
5. scary = τρομακτικός
6. convertible = ανοιχτό αυτοκίνητο

UNIT 8

PAST CONTINUOUS

Ο Past Continuous μεταφράζεται και χρησιμοποιείται όπως ο παρατατικός:

Δηλαδή εώ ο S.Past είναι : I played= έπαιξα

ο Past Continuous είναι : I was playing = έπαιζα

Χρησιμοποιείται για πράξεις που γίνονταν για ένα διάστημα στο παρελθόν, που ήταν σε εξέλιξη κάποια συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν, ή που εξελίσονταν 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 taking a shower, the phone rang.

Σχηματίζεται με το βοηθητικό was / were + ρήμα-ing

Ισχύουν οι κανόνες ορθογραφίας :

> tak**e** → tak**ing**

> s**top** → sto**pp**ing

> BUT !!!!!!   study → studying

Key words :   **while = ενώ**

                                                               as = ενώ, καθώς

write

I was writing	Was I writing?	I wasn't writing
you were writing	were you writing?	You weren't writing
he was writing	Was he writing?	he wasn't writing
she was writing	Was she writing?	she wasn't writing
it was writing	Was it writing?	it wasn't writing
we were writing	were we writing?	we weren't writing
you were writing	were you writing?	You weren't writing
they were writing	were they writing?	they weren't writing

Consolidation :

1. Sophie _____ (walk) down the street when she saw her friend.
2. At 9 :00 last night I _____ (watch) TV and I didn't hear the phone.
3. What _____ (you) doing whole I _____

(do) my homework?

4. All the children _____ (play) when they brought the birthday

    cake.

5. Tom was very ulucky. It _____ (rain) every day during his holidays.

 Homework :

1 . As the sun _____ (set) in Santorini, the tourists _____

    (take) pictures.

2 . The teacher _____ (not talk) when Mary arrived.

3 . The pupils _____ (play) when the bell rang.

4 . Lucy _____ (do) her homework when there was a knock on the door.

5 . _____ (Laura / ride) a bike ?

6 . The children _____ (not / play) on the beach, they _____

    _____ (swim).

7 . I _____ (not/ eat), I _____ (drink) .

UNIT 9

Present Perfect Simple (Παρακείμενος)

 Ο Παρακείμενος είναι ο χρόνος που χρησιμοποιώ για να συνδέσω το παρελθόν με το παρόν. Δηλαδή η πράξη μπορεί να έγινε (ή όχι) στο παρελθόν αλλά ή <u>ακόμα με επηρεάζει ή ακόμα τη θυμάμαι</u>.

Και στις δύο περιπτώσεις δε με νοιάζει το πότε έγινε αλλά το ότι έγινε.

Σχηματίζεται με   **<u>have /has + past participle (-ed, 3η στήλη ανωμάλων)</u>**

e.g. I haven't danced hip-hop before.

   We have spoken before.

See

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I have seen	Have I seen?	I haven't seen
you have seen	Have you seen?	You haven't seen
he has seen	Has he seen?	He hasn't seen
she has seen	Has she seen?	She hasn't seen
it has seen	Has it seen?	It hasn't seen
we have seen	Have we seen?	We haven't seen
you have seen	Have you seen?	You haven't seen
they have seen	Have they seen?	They haven't seen

Consolidation : Write the sentences into the affirmative, interrogative and negative type.

- Bob / visit / his grandma

  <u>Bob has visited his Grandma.</u>

  <u>Has Bob visited his grandma?</u>

  <u>Bob hasn't visited his grandma.</u>

1.Jimmy / play / on the computer

_____

_____

2.Sue and Walter / wash / their car

_____

_____

3.Andrew / repair / his bike

_____

_____

4.Phil / help / Anne with maths

_____

_____

5.Brad and Louise / watch / a film

_____

_____

6.Tamara / talk to / her best friend

_____

_____

7.Bridgette / draw / a picture

_____

_____

Homework :

1 . Write sentences in present perfect simple.

1.they / ask / a question   _____

2.he / speak / English   _____

3.I / be / in my room   _____

4.we / not / wash / the car   _____

5.Annie / not / forget / her homework _____

2 . Write questions in present perfect simple.

1.they / finish / their homework   _____

2.Sue / kiss / Ben   _____

3.the waiter / bring / the tea   _____

4.Marilyn / pay / the bill   _____

5.you / ever / write / a poem   _____

3 . Ask for the information in the bold part of the sentence.

1.They have talked about art **at school**.

_____

2.Jane has got **a letter**.

_____

3 .**Oliver** has cooked dinner.

_____

4 . Caron has read **seven** pages.

_____

5 , You have heard the song **100 times**.

_____

Unit 9

She has helped save gorillas (p. 110)

Comprehension questions:

1. Who is Dian Fossey looking after ?

   _____

2. Who is hunting for baby gorillas?

   _____

3. Who asks for the baby anamals in the first place?

   _____

4. How have the poachers looked after the babies?

   _____

5. What is Dian going to do?

   _____

Vocabulary:

1. front cover = εξώφυλλο
2. magazine = περιοδικό
3. decide = αποφασίζω
4. protect = προστατεύω
5. border = σύνορο
6. article = άρθρο
7. look after = φροντίζω
8. poacher = λαθροκυνηγός
9. defend = υπερασπίζομαι
10. tie = δένω
11. metal wire = μεταλικό σύρμα
12. hurt = τραυματίζω
13. skin = δέρμα
14. pay = πληρώνω
15 . continue = συνεχίζω
16 . species = είδος
17. extinction = εξαφάνιση
18. contact = επικοινωνώ
19. forest ranger = δασοφύλακας
20.receive = λαμβάνω
21. adult = ενήλικος