

Companion 4th Grade

Primary School 4th Grade Supporting Material



Name : _____

Companion 4th Grade

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UNIT 1

THERE IS / THERE ARE

Οι εκφράσεις
και

there is = υπάρχει (για ενικό)
there are = υπάρχουν (για πληθυντικό)

χρησιμοποιούνται για να περιγράψουμε το περιεχόμενο ή την ποσότητα που υπάρχει κάπου.

e.g. There are 23 pupils in this class.

Κάνουν ερώτηση :
Και

Is there.. ? → ΑΠΑΝΤΩ : **Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.**
Are there.. ? → ΑΠΑΝΤΩ : **Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.**

Και άρνηση :
και

there isn't (is +not)
there aren't (are +not)

Consolidation:

- **Βάλε στα κενά is / are .**

(Εξετάζω τη φράση που είναι μετά το κενό, αν είναι ενικός βάζω is και αν είναι πληθυντικός βάζω are)

1. There four balls on the floor.
2. There two ducks in the lake.
3. There a big tree in the village.
4. There a cow in the garden.
5. There two pencils in the bag.

- **Απάντησε στις ερωτήσεις. Χρησιμοποίησε Yes, there is / No, there isn't**

1. Is there a doll in the bedroom? Yes,
2. Is there a toy car in the kitchen? No,
2. Is there a cowboy on TV? Yes,
3. Is there a cat on the chair? No,
4. Is there a Kite in the sky? No,

• **Φτιάξε ερώτηση και αρνηση:**

1. There is a kite on the table.

.....?
.....

2. There are two books in the bag.

.....?
.....

Homework :

1 . **Φτιάξε ερώτηση και αρνηση:**

1. There is a bird in the tree.

.....?
.....

2. Are there two balls on the floor?

.....
.....

3. There are three cows in the village.

.....
.....

2 . Απάντησε με yes, there is – no, there isn't

1. Is there a cat in the kitchen? Yes,

2. Is there a teddy bear in the bedroom? No,

3. Is there a ball on the floor? No,

4. Is there a doll on the bed? Yes,

HAVE GOT

Το ρήμα have got = έχω, είναι ένα ρήμα που κλίνεται ως εξής :

<u>Κατάφαση</u>	<u>Άρνηση</u>	<u>Ερώτηση</u>
I have got	I haven't got	Have I got?
You have got	You haven't got	Have you got?
He <u>has</u> got	He <u>hasn't</u> got	<u>Has</u> he got?
She <u>has</u> got	She <u>hasn't</u> got	<u>Has</u> she got?
It <u>has</u> got	It <u>hasn't</u> got	<u>Has</u> it got?
We have got	We haven't got	Have we got?
You have got	You haven't got	Have you got?
They have got	They haven't got	Have they got?

Οι σύντομοι τύποι που χρησιμοποιούμε είναι :

You, we, they + have → I've , You've, we've, they've

he, she, it + has → he's , she's , it's

(Το ξεχωρίζω από το it is → it's, επειδή ακολουθεί το got.)

e.g. He's got a ball (has)

He's a tall boy. (is)

Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις απαντώ με το βοηθητικό που με ρωτάνε :

e.g. Have you got a pencil? → **Yes, I have.**

→ **No, I haven't.**

Has she got a bike? → **Yes, she has.**

No, she hasn't.

Consolidation / Homework :

1. Φτιάξε την άρνηση

π.χ. *He has got a big nose*
He hasn't got a big nose

You have got long arms.

.....
She has got a pink bag.

.....
I have got two dogs.

.....
He has got a yoyo.

.....
I have got a pink face.

.....
He has got blue eyes.

.....
She has got small ears.

.....

2. Συμπλήρωσε τα κενά βάζοντας have ή has.

1. We got three balls.
2. She got two brothers.
3. It got a small head.
4. She got short hair.
5. They got a good teacher.

3. Φτιάξε την ερώτηση

π.χ. *She has got a hat*
Has she got a hat?

1. He has got a dog.

.....

2. She has got a kite.

.....

3. They have got long legs.

.....

4. You have got big feet.

.....

5. He has got a lion.

.....

6. She has got small feet.

.....

7. They have got brown hair.

.....

4. Απάντησε στις ερωτήσεις.

1. Has she got a big head?

a. No, she haven't b. No, she hasn't

2. Have they got long arms?

a. No, they haven't b. No, they hasn't

3. Has she got small feet?

a. Yes, she have b. Yes, she has

4. Have you got big boots?

a. Yes, I have b. Yes, I has

5. Φτιάξε το σύντομο τύπο όπως στο παράδειγμα:

I have got a red bag.

I've got a red bag

1. He has got one leg.

.....

2. I have got one foot.

.....

3. She has got a red mouth.

.....

4. You have got long hair.

.....

5. He has got a white cat

.....

6. She has got a small umbrella.

.....

7. They have got long legs.

.....

8. I have got a big lemon.

.....

5. Φτιάξε ερωτήσεις όπως στο παράδειγμα:

Mike has got a big nose.

ερώτηση: **Has Mike got** a big nose?

1. Mary has got new boots.

.....

2. Paul has got big feet.

.....

3. Helen has got black hair.

.....

4. Tina and Nick have got green eyes.

.....

5. Tom and Mary have got yellow bags.

.....

PLURALS

Για να σχηματίσω τον πληθυντικό ενός ουσιαστικού βάζω στο τέλος του την κατάληξη **-s**

e.g. one book → three books
one dog → two dogs

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ !! Τα ουσιαστικά ΜΟΝΟ και ΟΧΙ τα επίθετα έχουν πληθυντικό!!

e.g. one blue book → three **blue** books
one cute dog → two **cute** dogs

Υπάρχουν κανόνες ορθογραφίας για την προσθήκη της κατάληξης :

1 . Όταν το ουσιαστικό τελειώνει σε :

-s

-ss

-sh

-ch

βάζω **-es**

-x

-o

e.g. bus → buses
church → churches
box → boxes

Εξαιρούνται οι λέξεις σε -ο που προέρχονται από άλλες γλώσσες:

piano → pianos

photo → photos

2 . Όταν το ουσιαστικό τελειώνει σε : σύμφωνο + y, φεύγει το -y και βάζω **-ies**

e.g. baby → babies

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ !! Όταν τελειώνει σε φωνήεν + y ο κανόνας δεν ισχύει και κάνει πληθυντικό όπως τα απλά ουσιαστικά.

e.g. boy → boys

3 . Όταν το ουσιαστικό τελειώνει σε -f , ή -fe , αυτά φεύγουν και στη θέση τους βάζω την κατάληξη **- ves.**

e.g. Knife → knives
wife → wives

Εξαιρούνται: roof → roofs
cliff → cliffs
sheriff → sheriffs

4 . Υπάρχουν και ανώμαλα ουσιαστικά που κάνουν πληθυντικό χωρίς τους παραπάνω κανόνες και τα μαθαίνω απ'έξω.

Ενικός	Πληθυντικός	Σημασία (ενικού)
man	men	άνδρας
woman	women	γυναίκα
child	children	παιδί
person	people	άνθρωπος
tooth	teeth	δόντι
foot	feet	πόδι
goose	geese	χήνα
ox	oxen	βόδι
mouse	mice	ποντίκι
sheep	sheep	πρόβατο
fish	fish	ψάρι
deer	deer	ελάφι

Consolidation / Homework :

Exercise 1. Βάλε τα ουσιαστικά στον πληθυντικό αριθμό.

book	dog
girl.....	box
baby	thief
potato	boy
city	bus
teacher	country.....
glass	watch
knife	wife
lady	tomato
brush	tree
potato	leaf

Exercise 2. Βάλε τα ουσιαστικά στον πληθυντικό αριθμό.

child	man
woman	foot
tooth	mouse

Exercise 3. Διάλεξε το σωστό.

There are three in the room.

- a. man b. men c. mans

This is my, Helen.

- a. wife b. wives c. wives

The baby has got six

- a. tooth b. tooths c. teeth

I don't like

- a. potato b. potatos c. potatoes

My sister has got two

- a child b. childs c. children

Mickey is a

- a. mouse b. mouses c. mice

Your are dirty

- a. foot b. foots c. feet

Exercise 4. Γράψε ξανά τις προτάσεις στον πληθυντικό αριθμό.

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ!!

To άρθρο the παραμένει ίδιο.

To άρθρο a/an παραλείπεται.

To is γίνεται are.

*To ρήμα to be πηγαίνει στο ίδιο πρόσωπο στον άλλο αριθμό : I → we,
you → you, he/ she/ it → they*

1 . The cherry is not good.

.....

2 . The woman is in the garden.

.....

3 . The mouse is white.

.....

4 . The watch is new.

.....

5 . The shoe is small

.....

6 . The bus is late.

.....

7 . The box is on the table.

.....

8 . The church is white.

.....

Exercise 5. Γράψε ξανά τις προτάσεις στον πληθυντικό αριθμό.

1 . She is a good wife.

.....

2 . It's an old brush.

.....

3 . He's an old man.

.....

4 . You're a thief.

.....

5 . I'm your friend.

.....

6 . You're a clever girl.

.....

7 . It's a green leaf.

.....

Unit 1

1 . A new student in class (p. 10)

Comprehension questions

1. Where is Andrew from?

2. Is his father English?

3. Is his new school big or small?

4. Describe his new school.

5. How many students are there in his class?

6. What is his teacher's name?

Vocabulary

1. English = Άγγλος, Αγγλίδα
2. Greek = Έλληνας, Ελληνίδα
3. large = τεράστιο
4. sunny = ηλιόλουστος
5. classroom = αίθουσα
6. playground = προαύλιο
7. basketball court = γήπεδο μπάσκετ
8. class = τάξη

Unit 1

2 . My timetable (p. 14)

Comprehension questions

1. Which are Andrew's favourite days?

2. Why does he like history?

3. How many breaks does he have?

Vocabulary

1. timetable = πρόγραμμα

2. favourite = αγαπημένος-η-ο

3. history = ιστορία

4. subject = μάθημα

5. learn = μαθαίνω

6. ancient = αρχαίος

7. language = γλώσσα

8. maths = μαθηματικά

9. environmental studies = μελέτη περιβάλλοντος

10. english = αγγλικά

11. religious education = θρησκευτικά

12. physical education = φυσική αγωγή

13. music = μουσική

14. art = τέχνη (εικαστικά)

Unit 2

3 . My favourite sport (p.22)

Comprehension questions

1. Does Andrew like football?

2. Which sport does he like?

3. What does Omar want to play?

Vocabulary

1. today = σήμερα
2. football = ποδόσφαιρο
3. sir = κύριος
4. swimming = κολύμβηση (swim)
5. climbing = ορειβασία (climb)
6. horse riding = ιππασία (ride a horse)
7. cycling = ποδηλασία (cycle)
8. sailing = ιστιοπλοία (sail)

SIMPLE PRESENT

Ο Simple Present είναι ο εναστώτας που εκφράζει:

1. μια πράξη που είναι ρουτίνα, δηλαδή γίνεται κάθε τόσο e.g. Everyday he goes to school
2. μια γενική προτίμηση e.g. I like visiting friends
3. προγράμματα a.m. e.g. This ship sails at 7:00

like

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ

I like
you like
he **likes**
she **likes**
it **likes**
we like
you like
they like

ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ

Do I like?
Do you like?
Does he like?
Does she like?
Does it like?
Do we like?
Do you like?
Do they like?

ΑΡΝΗΣΗ

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

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** !!!!!

Short answers

Απαντώ με σύντομο τρόπο σε ερωτήσεις με do / does ανάλογα με ποιό με ρωτάνε :

Do you like fish and chips?

Yes, I **do**.

No, I **don't**.

Does she like pudding?

Yes, she **does**.

No, she **doesn't**.

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 → _____

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 :

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.

.....
.....

Homework 3 :

Give short answers

- 1 . Do you like omelette?
- 2 . Does your mother like icecream?
- 3 . Does your father like pizza?
- 4 . Do you have a sister?
- 5 . Does a bird have feet?
- 6 . Does an iguana have ears?

Unit 2

4 . Have you got a hobby? (p. 26)

Comprehension questions

1. How old is Olina?

2. What does she like?

3. What doesn't she like?

4. What is her favourite food?

5. What are her favourite colours?

6. What languages can she speak?

Vocabulary

1. pen-friend = φίλος από αλληλογραφία
2. paint = ζωγραφίζω
3. read = διαβάζω
4. collect = συλλέγω
5. sing = τραγουδώ
6. board games = επιτραπέζια παιχνίδια
7. dance = χορεύω
8. take photos = βγάζω φωτογραφίες

UNIT 3

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

Οι προθέσεις είναι μικρές λέξεις που με βοηθούν να εκφράσω το ΠΟΥ είναι κάτι.
Οι πιο συχνές είναι οι εξής :

near = κοντά
in front of = μπροστά από
between = ανάμεσα
in= μέσα
on = πάνω
under = κάτω από
on the corner of = στη γωνία
next to = δίπλα

e.g. The dog is in his house.
My house is between the bank and the mini- market

Unit 3

5 . My country (p. 34)

Comprehension questions

1. Where is the United Kingdom?

2. Which parts are there in it?

3. Where is Oxford?

4. Are there mountains in the U.K.?

5. Are there beautiful beaches in Greece?

Vocabulary

1. country = χώρα
2. United Kingdom/ British = Ηνωμένο Βασίλειο / Βρετανός-ίδα
3. north-west= βόρειο-δυτικός
4. city = μεγάλη πόλη
5. mountain = βουνό
6. river = ποτάμι
7. beach = παραλία

8. Italy / Italian = Ιταλία / Ιταλός-ίδα
9. Egypt / Egyptian = Αίγυπτος / Αιγύπτιος-α
10. China / Chinese = Κίνα / Κινέζος-α
11. Greece / Greek = Ελλάδα / Έλληνας-ίδα
12. Albania / Albanian = Αλβανία / Αλβανός-ίδα

Unit 3
6 . My city (p. 38)

Comprehension questions

1. What is Oxford like?

2. Are there many blocks of flats in Oxford?

3. Are there many houses with gardens in Oxford?

4. Which street do the children live in?

Vocabulary

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. clean = καθαρός | 8. theatre = θέατρο |
| 2. block of flats = πολυκατοικία | 9. museum = μουσείο |
| 3. garden = κήπος | 10. shopping centre= εμπορικό κέντρο |
| 4. same = ίδιος | 11. sports centre = αθλητικό κέντρο |
| 5. street = δρόμος, οδός | 12. church = εκκλησία |
| 6. together = μαζί | 13. bank = τράπεζα |
| 7. post office = ταχυδρομείο | 14. park = πάρκο |

UNIT 4

WH – WORDS

Οι λέξεις που χρησιμοποιώ για να ρωτήσω λέγονται wh-words γιατί όλες αρχίζουν από τα γράμματα wh.....

	who = ποιός, ποιά
	what = τι
	where = πού
	when = πότε
	why = γιατί
	which = ποιό (απ' τα λίγα)
Εξαιρείται	how = πώς
	how many, how much = πόσοι- ες-α, πόσο

Consolidation:

_____ is your name?	My name is George.
_____ is this girl?	This is Claire.
_____ are you sad?	Because my bike is broken.
_____ is your birthday?	It's on the 4 th of July.
_____ is the school? str.	It's on the corner of Trapezountos and Liveron
_____ are you ?	I'm fine thank you.

Homework :

- 1 . _____ dogs does she have? She has 3 dogs.
- 2 . _____ is Betty alone? Because her friend is ill and hasn't come to class.

- 3 . _____ is your dog's name? His name is Max.
- 4 . _____ is this? This is Bob, my best friend.
- 5 . _____ is Easter next year ? It's on Sunday April 8th 2018.
- 6 . _____ of the crayons is yours? Mine is the red one.

Unit 4
7 . Happy Birthday (p. 46)

Comprehension questions

1. When is the party?

2. Where is Sophia's house?

3. What can the children do at the party?

Vocabulary

1. address = διεύθυνση
2. surprise = έκπληξη
3. prize = βραβείο
4. dancer = χορευτής
5. singer = τραγουδιστής
6. winter = χειμώνας
7. spring = άνοιξη
8. summer = καλοκαίρι
9. autumn, fall = φθινόπωρο

Unit 4

8 . What's the weather like? (p. 50)

Comprehension questions

1 . Whose birthday is it?

2 . What can they play inside ?

3 . What can they play outside?

4 . What's the weather like?

Vocabulary

1. want to = θέλω να
2. boring = βαρετός
3. idea = ιδέα
4. hide and seek = κρυφτό
5. sunny = ηλιόλουστος
6. windy = με αέρα
7. cloudy = συννεφιασμένος
8. rain = βρέχει. Βροχή
9. hot = πολύ ζέστη
10. warm = ζεστός.χλιαρός
11. chilly = ψυχρός
12. cold = κρύος
13. snow = χιόνι, χιονίζει

UNIT 5

SIMPLE PRESENT and ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY.

Τα adverbs of frequency είναι τα επιρρήματα συχνότητας, δηλαδή λέξεις που μου δείχνουν πόσο συχνά κάνω κάτι.

Χρησιμοποιούνται με S. Present γιατί δείχνουν επαναλαμβανόμενη πράξη.

Είναι τα :

always = πάντα

often = συχνά

sometimes = μερικές φορές

never = ποτέ

Στην πρόταση μπαίνουν ΠΡΙΝ το ΚΥΡΙΟ ρήμα : He always arrives to school before 8:00.

Does she always study history?

They don't often stay out late.

META το TO BE (am, is, are) : They are never late for class.

Consolidation :

Mark is quiet in class. (sometimes)

We dance at parties . (always)

Do you have a full breakfast? (often)

Maria eats her food before anything else. (always)

Homework :

1 . People travel by plane to the USA. (always)

2 . I have eggs for breakfast. (never)

3 . Dogs are nicer than cats to strangers. (often)

4 . I have nightmares . (never)

Unit 5

9 . It' s only a dream (p.58)

Comprehension questions

1. Which is Peter Pan's island?

2. What time does Betty wake up in her dream?

3. Does she go to school or do homework?

4. What does she do with the Lost Boys?

5. Which is her favourite game?

Vocabulary

1. dream = όνειρο, ονειρεύομαι

2. Neverland = χώρα του Ποτέ

3. fly = πετάω

4. cake war = τουρτοπόλεμος

5. explore = εξερευνώ

6. together = μαζί

7. cave = σπηλιά

8. brush my teeth = βουρτσίζω τα δόντια μου

9. realize = συνειδητοποιώ

10. take a bath = κάνω μπάνιο

11. take exercise = κάνω γυμναστική

12. get up = ξυπνάω

13. early = νωρίς

14. go to bed = πάω για ύπνο

15. clean up = καθαρίζω

16. wash = πλένω

17. hand = χέρι

18. make my bed = στρώνω το κρεβάτι

μου

Unit 5
10 . British customs (p.62)

Comprehension questions

1. What do people decorate at Christmas?

2. What do children do ?

3. Where does Father Christmas put the presents?

4. What do they eat at Christmas dinner?

5. How do they decorate the Christmas table?

6. When is Holloween ?

7. What do children do on Halloween?

8. What games are played at Halloween parties?

Vocabulary

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. popular = δημοφιλής | 13. pumpkin = κολοκύθα |
| 2. holiday = γιορτή , holidays = διακοπές | 14. candy = γλύκισμα |
| 3. decorate = διακοσμώ | 15. ghost = φάντασμα |
| 4. carols = κάλαντα | 16. witch = μάγισσα |
| 5. roast turkey = ψητή γαλοπούλα | 17. dress up = μεταμφιέζομαι |
| 6. fried potatoes = πατάτες τηγανητές | 18. fancy costume party =
πάρτυ μεταμφιεσμένων |
| 7. Brussels sprouts = λαχανάκια Βρυξελών | |
| 8. dessert = επιδόρπιο | |
| 9. mince pies= χριστουγενιάρικο γλύκισμα (κανονικά: κιμαδόπιτα) | |
| 10. pudding = πουτίγκα | 19. trick or treat = φάρσα ή κέρασμα |
| 11. cracker = μικρό βεγγαλικό | 20. spooky = τρομακτικός |
| 12. riddle = γρίφος, αίνιγμα | 21. goodies = καλούδια, κέρασματα |

Unit 5
11 . Bonfire Night (p.65)

Comprehension questions

1. When is Bonfire night?

2. What do people do on Bonfire night?

3. What do children make?

4. What happens to the guy at night?

Vocabulary

1. fireworks = πυροτεχνήματα
2. bonfire = “καλή” φωτιά
3. guy = τύπος
4. figure = φιγούρα
5. made of = φτιαγμένος από
6. penny = πένα (“δεκάρα”)
7. burn = καίω

UNIT 6

3RD PERSON SINGULAR (HE, SHE , IT) in S. PRESENT

Όπως έχουμε πει στα πρόσωπα he, she, it, καθώς και στα ονόματα (στον ενικό) και στα ζώα και πράγματα (στον ενικό) ΠΡΕΠΕΙ να βάζω κατάληξη -s στο ρήμα:

e.g. Mary **likes** Maths.
Her dog **wiggles** his tail.

Αυτό το -s ΦΕΥΓΕΙ ΟΤΑΝ ΕΧΩ DOES!!!!!! e.g. **Does** Mary **like** Maths?
Does her dog **wiggle** his tail?

Στα υπόλοιπα πρόσωπα (I, you, we, they) και σε όλους τους πληθυντικούς βάζω το ρήμα απλό και κάνω ερώτηση – άρνηση με do (don't) .

e.g. We like icecream.
The dancers dance on the floor.
All the children attend the classes at school

Consolidation:

Form the negative and the interrogative.

- She reads a lot

.....

- They like ice creams.

.....

- I speak French.

.....

- He plays the guitar.

- We live in Athens.

- She works in a bank.

- It eats meat.

- You sing well.

- She does her homework every day.

- They watch TV in the evenings.

Homework :

Form the negative and the interrogative

1 . Maria smokes a lot.

.....

.....

2 . Her mother believes in ghosts.

.....

.....

3 . Bob drives to work every day.

.....

.....

4 . Nelly sometimes goes to school on foot.

.....

.....

5 . Helen always wears jeans.

.....

.....

6 . Tom and Nick sometimes play together.

.....

.....

7 . The water freezes at zero degrees.

.....

.....

8 . His favourite programme starts at eight.

.....

.....

9 . Vivian her car very much.

.....

.....

10 . Lukas always brushes his teeth at night.

.....

.....

Unit 6
12 . My pet (p.70)

Comprehension questions

1. What is the dog's name?

2. How old is Archie?

3. What does he do when he is happy?

4. What does he do when he is bored?

5. What does he like to eat?

Vocabulary

1. best friend = καλύτερος φίλος

2. jump = πηδάω

3. bark = γαυγίζω

4. laugh = γελάω

5. bored = βαριεστημένος

6. bring = φέρνω

7. mail = αλληλογραφία

8. wiggle = κουνάω πέρα δώθε

9. tail = ουρά

10. bone = κόκκαλο

11. meat = κρέας

12. clever = έξυπνος

13. pond = λιμνούλα

14. grass = χορτάρι

15. goldfish = χρυσόψαρο

16. sheep = πρόβατο

17. duck = πάπια

18. tortoise = χελώνα

Unit 6

13 . A visit to the sea turtle rescue centre (p. 74)

Comprehension questions

1. What are the two names of the sea turtle?

2. Where does it live?

3. How big is it?

4. What colour is its shell?

5. How does it breathe?

6. Where does it lay its eggs?

7. How many sea turtles live in Greece today?

Vocabulary

1. Mediterranean Sea = Μεσόγειος θάλασσα
2. nest = φωλιά
3. weigh = ζυγίζω
4. shell = καβούκι
5. lung = πνεύμονας
6. breathe = αναπνέω
7. front = μπροστινός
8. rear = πίσω
9. flipper = πτερύγιο
10. lay eggs = γεννώ αυγά
11. each = κάθε
12. turtle = χελώνα
13. survive = επιζώ

UNIT 7

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Ο Pr. Continuous είναι ο Ενεστώτας που χρησιμοποιώ για μια πράξη που γίνεται ΤΩΡΑ ή ΑΥΤΗ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΟΧΗ .

Σχηματίζεται το ρήμα to be (am, is, are) + ρήμα+ing

e.g. Right now I am playing with my rubber.

Drink

Affirmative
(Κατάφαση)

I am drinking
you are drinking
he is drinking
she is drinking
it is drinking
We are drinking
You are drinking
They are drinking

Interrogative
(ερώτηση)

Am I drinking ?
Are you drinking ?
Is he drinking ?
Is she drinking ?
Is it drinking ?
Are we drinking ?
Are you drinking ?
Are they drinking ?

Negative
(άρνηση)

I'm not drinking
You aren't drinking
He isn't drinking
She isn't drinking
It isn't drinking
We aren't drinking
You aren't drinking
They aren't drinking

ΚΑΝΟΝΕΣ ΟΡΘΟΓΡΑΦΙΑΣ

Όταν βάζω στο ρήμα κατάληξη -ing προσέχω τα εξής:

Όταν το ρήμα είναι μονοσύλλαβο και τελειώνει σε **σύμφωνο- φωνήεν – σύμφωνο**, ΔΙΠΛΑΣΙΑΖΩ το τελευταίο γράμμα και μετά βάζω – ing.

e.g. run → run**ning**
stop → stop**ping**

ΑΛΛΑ : sleep → sleeping

Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε -e , αυτό φεύγει και μετά βάζω -ing.

e.g. take → taking

!!!! Το -y ΔΕΝ ΕΠΗΡΕΑΖΕΤΑΙ από την -ing κατάληξη. e.g. study → studying

Κάποια ρήματα ΔΕΝ ΕΧΟΥΝ Pr. Continuous:

Τα πιο συνηθισμένα είναι:

like = μου αρέσει

love = αγαπώ

hate = μισώ

understand = καταλαβαίνω

Consolidation 1 : Put the verbs into the -ing type.

play → _____

eat → _____

cook → _____

write → _____

say → _____

swim → _____

ride → _____

climb → _____

Consolidation 2 : Turn into the interrogative, negative.

They are running in the halls.

I am eating vegetables.

You are sunbathing on the beach.

The athlete is jumping the hurdles.

Homework 1 :

1 . fly → _____

2 . cycle → _____

3. dance → _____

4 . speak → _____

5 . write → _____

Homework 2 :

1 . George is playing the guitar.

2 . The dog is eating his food.

3 . They are cycling near the river.

4 . The boat is sailing at 7:00.

5 . The actors are performing on stage right now.

Unit 7
13 . Helping around the house (p.82)

Comprehension questions

1. What is Andrew doing?

2. What is mum doing?

3. What does she need?

4. What is dad doing?

5. What is Amy doing?

Vocabulary

1. just a minute = μισό λεπτό
2. finish = τελειώνω
3. Maths = μαθηματικά
4. I'll be right there = Έρχομαι αμέσως
5. make a cake = φτιάχνω τούρτα
6. need = χρειάζομαι
7. beat = χτυπάω
8. By the way... = Με την ευκαιρία...
9. washing machine = πλυντήριο ρούχων
10. sweep = σκουπίζω
11. set the table = στρώνω το τραπέζι
12. iron = σιδερώνω
13. help around the house = βοηθάω με τις δουλειές του σπιτιού

Unit 7

14 . What do you do? (p.86)

Comprehension questions

1. What does dad do?

2. Where does he work?

3. What is he doing in the picture?

Vocabulary

1. hospital = νοσοκομείο
2. examine = εξετάζω
3. patient = ασθενής
4. correct = διορθώνω
5. hairdresser = κομμωτής, κομμώτρια
6. beauty salon = κομμωτήριο
7. cut = κόβω
8. waiter = σερβιτόρος-α
9. reporter = ρεπόρτερ, δημοσιογράφος
10. baker = φούρναρης
11. shop assistant = πωλητής- τρια
12. nurse= νοσοκόμα
13. customer = πελάτης
14. bake = ψήνω
15. medicine = φάρμακο
16. take an interview = παίρνω συνέντευξη

UNIT 8

IMPERATIVES

Imperatives είναι οι προστακτικές, δηλαδή τα ρήματα που μας προτρέπουν ή μας αποτρέπουν να κάνουμε κάτι. Σχηματίζονται ως εξής :

ΑΠΛΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ (σκέτο ρήμα) :

e.g. Run around the playground!
Stop at the red traffic lights!

ΑΡΝΗΤΙΚΟΣ ΤΥΠΟΣ (don't + ρήμα) :

e.g. Don't eat in class!
Don't ride your bike

carelessly!

ΠΡΟΤΡΟΠΗ (Let's + ρήμα) :

e.g. Let's talk about the problem!
Let's swim at this beach!

ΕΥΓΕΝΕΣΤΑΤΟΣ (You can/ can't + ρήμα) :

e.g. You can get out of class now!
You can't come in here!

Consolidation :

Turn the imperatives into a synonym type:

e.g. Don't throw your rubbish here! →
Let's eat this cake! →

You can't throw your rubbish here!
Eat this cake!

You can't drink coffee! →

Don't turn right here! →

Let's climb on this tree! →

Put the salt in the water first! →

Homework :

- 1 . You can use my mobile phone! → _____
- 2 . Don't speak in class! → _____
- 3 . Let's feed the fish now! → _____
- 4 . You can't park here! → _____
- 5 . Go straight at the next crossroads! → _____

Unit 8
15 . At the park (p. 94)

Comprehension questions

1. Where are the children ?

- 2 . What can't they do ?

3. What can they do?

Vocabulary

1. sign = πινακίδα
2. pick = μαζεύω
3. forget = ξεχνώ
4. keep off the grass = δεν πατάω το γρασίδι
5. don't litter = δεν ρίχνω σκουπίδια
6. walk = περπατώ
7. feed = ταΐζω
8. follow = ακολουθώ
9. path = μονοπάτι

Unit 8

16 . A traffic warden visits our school (p. 98)

Comprehension questions

1. What is the warden's name?

2. What is he going to talk about?

3. What does the sign outside the school mean?

Vocabulary

1. traffic warden = τροχονόμος
2. road sign = πινακίδα στο δρόμο
3. drive = οδηγώ
4. cross = διασχίζω
5. crossing = διάβαση
6. traffic light = φανάρι
7. seat belt = ζώνη ασφαλείας
8. pavement = πεζοδρόμιο

9 .pedestrian = πεζός

UNIT 9

COUNTABLES/ UNCOUNTABLES

- Countables λέγονται τα μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά δηλαδή αυτά που μπορώ να μετρήσω 1, 2, 3 και έχουν πληθυντικό. Επίσης παίρνουν **a/an και some** αν δεν ξέρω πόσα είναι.

Για να μάθω πόσα είναι ρωτάω με How many ?

e.g. one book → two books

one egg → three eggs
some eggs

- Uncountables λέγονται τα μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά, δηλαδή, αυτά που δεν μπορώ να μετρήσω, και ΔΕΝ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΠΛΗΘΥΝΤΙΚΟ . Παίρνουν **some** και όχι a/ an .

Για να μάθω πόσα είναι ρωτάω με How much ?

e.g. some sugar

Όταν θέλω να τα μετρήσω χρησιμοποιώ μια βοηθητική λέξη :

	kilo	(meat)	=	κιλό
	packet	(biscuits)	=	πακέτο
	box	(cereal)	=	κουτί
a /two	glass	(water)	=	ένα ποτήρι ..(από)
	gram	(sugar)	=	γραμμάριο
	bag	(flour)	=	σακουλάκι
	bottle	(coke)	=	μπουκάλι
	dozen	(eggs)	=	12δα, ντουζίνα

Consolidation 1 :

Put a/an or some :

_____ apple	_____ orange juice
_____ coffee	_____ bag
_____ banana	_____ flour

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Consolidation 2 :

Complete with the correct word :

a _____ eggs

a _____ of milk

a _____ of meat
cookies

two _____ of chocolate

a _____ of sugar

a _____ of milkshake

Homework 1 : a/ an/ some

- 1 . _____ book
- 2 . _____ elephant
- 3 . _____ cereal
- 4 . _____ yoghurt
- 5 . _____ chairs

Homework 2 :

- 1 . a _____ of salt
- 2 . 200 _____ of cheese
- 3 . a _____ of bread
- 4 . a _____ eggs
- 5 . a _____ butter
- 6 . a _____ of coke

Unit 9
At the supermarket (p.106)

Comprehension questions

1. What do the children want ?

2. What are they going to buy?

3. Where from?

4. What are they going to make and where?

Vocabulary

1. lemonade = λεμονάδα
2. crisps = πατατάκια
3. peanuts = φυστίκια
4. sausage = λουκάνικο
5. paper cups = χάρτινα (πλαστικά) ποτήρια
6. paper plates = χάρτινα πιάτα
7. bread = ψωμί
8. butter = βούτυρο
9. ham = ζαμπόν
10. cheese = τυρί
11. sweets = γλυκά, καραμέλες
12. yoghurt = γιαούρτι

Unit 9
Let's make some sandwiches (p. 110)

Comprehension questions

1. Write the “recipe” for the sandwiches.

2. Who wants two slices of ham?

3. Who wants two slice of cheese?

4. Who doesn't like egg?

Vocabulary

1. spread = αλοίβω
2. boil = βράζω
3. slice= φέτα, κόβω σε φέτες
4. go easy= με το μαλακό..
5. fight= μαλώνω
6. add = προσθέτω
7. mix = ανακατεύω
8. grate = τρίβω στον τρίφτη
9. drain = σουρώνω
10. beat = χτυπάω
11. peel = ξεφλουδίζω, καθαρίζω
12. pour = ρίχνω υγρό , χύνω
13. parsley = μαιντανός
14. oil = λάδι
15. ingredients = συστατικά
16. salt = αλάτι
17. frying pan = τηγάνι
18. onion = κρεμμύδι

Unit 10

Our yearbook (p.118)

Comprehension questions

1. Who's got a horse?

2. Who is from Mytilene?

3. Whose hobby is dancing?

4. Whose favourite school subject is history?

Unit 10

Dairy the fairy (p.122)

Comprehension questions

1. Where does Dairy live?

2. Who is her friend?

3. Who drinks the milk?

4. What does she do with the magic wand?

5. Who eats the cheese?

6. Who eats the cow?

Vocabulary

1. fairy = νεράιδα
2. dairy = γαλακτοκομικός
3. product = προϊόν
4. stable = σταύλος
5. fridge = ψυγείο
6. lick = γλείφω
7. whiskers = μουστάκια (ζώου)

8. tummy = κοιλιά
9. wand = ραβδί
10. wave = κουνάω στον αέρα
11. air = αέρας
12. giraffe = καμηλοπάρδαλη
13. ridiculous = γελοίος