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Present simple / present continuous

I meet my friends every Saturday morning.
I am watching TV at the moment.

Θυμήσου ότι χρησιμοποιούμε τον present simple για να μιλήσουμε για:
• μόνιμες καταστάσεις.
  Tina works at a bank.
• επαναλαμβανόμενες πράξεις.
  Judy does her homework every day after lunch.
• γενικές αλήθειες.
  Flowers bloom in spring!

Με τον present simple χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως τις παρακάτω χρονικές φράσεις:
in July/August/September, κλπ. once a week, twice a month, three times a year
in the summer/winter, κλπ. every day/every evening/every Sunday, κλπ.
on Sunday(s)/Monday(s), κλπ. always/usually/sometimes/often/never
at 5 o’clock/at weekends/at noon/at midnight

Θυμήσου ότι τα επιρρήματα συχνότητας μπαίνουν κατά τη στιγμή που μιλάμε με το ρήμα be και το βοηθητικό ρήμα do.

I always meet my friends at the weekends.
She doesn’t usually behave like this.
He is often late.

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

Συνήθως χρησιμοποιούμε τις παρακάτω χρονικές εκφράσεις με τον present continuous:
now, at the moment, these days, today, this week, this year

State verbs

Υπάρχουν κάποια ρήματα που τα ονομάζουμε state verbs και τα οποία συνήθως δεν τα χρησιμοποιούμε στον present continuous. Μερικά από αυτά είναι:
like, love, hate, know, believe, dislike, notice, own, remember, see, seem, smell, think, understand, want, wish, be, κλπ.

I own a house. (not I am owning a house.)
He wants to tell you something! (not He is wanting to tell you something!)
1 Circle the correct tense.

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

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

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

3 Match to make sentences.

1 I never watch television but a our exams at the moment.
2 My cousin lives b my brother does – all the time!
3 I often go c my mum always
go out with takes me.
d then I do my
e homework.
f we're walking to
g school today.
h Dad's got a bad
e headache.
4 Make the sentences negative. Use short forms.

1 I’m going to school today.

................................................................................................................................

2 They are enjoying the party.

................................................................................................................................

3 I often play video games.

................................................................................................................................

4 The girl is talking.

................................................................................................................................

5 They know that boy over there.

................................................................................................................................

6 You are wearing your new jeans.

................................................................................................................................

7 He likes my cooking.

................................................................................................................................

8 She’s having pizza for dinner tonight.

................................................................................................................................

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

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

6 Correct the mistakes.

1 I am not liking sport.

................................................................................................................................

2 Shh! I try to listen!

................................................................................................................................

3 I work hard these days.

................................................................................................................................

4 I am studying every evening.

................................................................................................................................

5 Sorry! Do you talk to me?

................................................................................................................................

6 Most days, I’m walking to school.

................................................................................................................................

7 Choose the correct answer.

1 ‘What ............ ?’ ‘I’m a teacher.’
   a) are you doing
   b) do you do
   c) do you

2 These flowers ............ very nice.
   a) smell
   b) are smelling
   c) smelling

3 This isn’t right ............ ?
   a) Are you understanding
   b) Understand
   c) Do you understand

4 Helen ............ to the hairdresser’s once a month.
   a) go
   b) goes
   c) is going

5 He usually ............ out at weekends.
   a) is eating
   b) eat
   c) eats

6 They ............ at half past one in the afternoon.
   a) always have lunch
   b) have always lunch
   c) have lunch always
Past simple / past continuous

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον past simple για να μιλήσουμε για:

• πράξεις που συνέβησαν και ολοκληρώθηκαν στο παρελθόν.
  
  We **had** exams at school last week.
  
  Dad **cooked** dinner for all of us yesterday.

• πράξεις που συνέβησαν η μία μετά την άλλη.
  Για να ενώσουμε τις προτάσεις, χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως first, then, after that.

  He **woke** up, **got** dressed and **had** breakfast.
  
  She **first** tidied her room and **then** she **watched** TV.
  
  First she **made** dinner and **then** she **washed** the dishes. **After** that she **laid** the table.

Σχηματίζουμε ερωτήσεις και αρνήσεις με το βοηθητικό ρήμα did.

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

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον past continuous:

• για πράξεις που βρισκόταναν σε εξέλιξη μια συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν.

  They **were living** in England in May 2001.
  I **was doing** my homework at ten o’clock this morning.

• για να μιλήσουμε για δύο πράξεις που συνέβαιναν ταυτόχρονα, την ίδια στιγμή.

  He **was watching** TV while she **was reading** a book.

• στην αρχή μιας ιστορίας που θέλουμε να διηγητούμε.

  It was a beautiful day and the sun **was shining**. The birds **were singing** in the trees as Mark **was walking** home.

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

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

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

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

Σε αυτές τις περιπτώσεις χρησιμοποιούμε when ή while για να συνδέσουμε τις δύο προτάσεις.

Συνήθως το when ακολουθείται από τον past simple ενώ το while ακολουθείται από τον past continuous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>when + simple past</th>
<th>Josephine was walking home when she saw Pat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>while + past continuous</td>
<td>Josephine saw Pat while she was walking home.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Μπορούμε επίσης να χρησιμοποιήσουμε and, because, but και so για να συνδέσουμε αυτούς τους δύο χρόνους σε μία πρόταση. Το νόημα αλλάζει αναλόγως.

The little girl was crying and so I told her it was OK.
The boys were fighting but it was just a game.
Gina went home because no one was talking to her.

1 Circle the correct tense.

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

2 Tick (√) the correct sentences.

1 a) Yesterday, I was waking up early. .......... b) Yesterday, I woke up early. ..........  
2 a) I was sleeping when you phoned me. .......... b) I slept when you phoned me. ..........  
3 a) While I was walking, I saw an accident. .......... b) While I was walking, I was seeing an accident. ..........  
4 a) When I woke up, the sun shone. .......... b) When I woke up, the sun was shining. ..........  
5 a) He had a bath and then he read the newspaper. .......... b) He had a bath and then he was reading the newspaper. ..........  
6 a) Gordon wasn’t going to school yesterday. .......... b) Gordon didn’t go to school yesterday. ..........  
7 a) I had an idea while I was doing my homework. .......... b) I was having an idea while I did my homework. ..........  
8 a) What did he do when you were seeing him? .......... b) What was he doing when you saw him? ..........  
9 a) She was taking a shower when the phone rang. .......... b) She took a shower when the phone rang. ..........  
10 a) He left the office at three in the afternoon. .......... b) He was leaving the office at three in the afternoon. ..........  

3 Match to make sentences.

1 We were having an English lesson
2 I went to a football match
3 When we got to the cinema,
4 We all went home
5 While Dad was washing the car,
6 Jane took off her shoes
7 Matt had a drink
8 A cold wind was blowing and 

a because it was raining so much.
b the film was starting.
c when I suddenly started to feel ill.
d and then she went straight to bed.
e black clouds were coming nearer.
f while I was in England.
g while he was waiting for me.
h I was cooking lunch.
4 Make questions.
1 you / did / last night / go / where
2 they / earlier / what / doing / were
3 you / at home / phoned / were / he / when
4 at eight / what / doing / was / Mum / last night
5 running / were / you / when / fell / you
6 you / tidy / room / morning / the / did / your / in
7 listening / you / ten / night / last / music / were / to / at
8 sell / their / did / they / year / last / house
9 competition / win / the / did / Bill / the / prize / at / first
10 DVD / watching / a / at / was / last / Vivian / nine / night

5 Look at Kate’s diary and make sentences. Use the words below.
then   next   after that

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monday</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30am</td>
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<td>9:30am</td>
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<tr>
<td>1pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30pm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kate woke up at half past eight. Then, she

6 Answer the questions.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There was a loud noise</th>
<th>I was having a bath.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I got a phone call</td>
<td>we were sleeping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There was an earthquake</td>
<td>the teacher was talking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The thief got into the house</td>
<td>I was playing with my dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The news came on the radio</td>
<td>they were getting ready.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She began to cry</td>
<td>I was talking on the phone.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<p>| |</p>
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</table>
**used to**

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

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

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

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

*Did you use to go to that school?* *(not Did you used to …)*

*Where did you use to go to school?*

*I didn’t use to like him, but we’re good friends now.* *(not I didn’t-used-to…)*

Χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως τις παρακάτω χρονικές εκφράσεις:

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

*When I went to my first school, … / When I lived in …*

*In the past, … / A long time ago, … / Five years ago, …*

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

Μελέτησε τα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

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

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

*I’m getting used to waking up very early in the morning.* *(Συνηθίζω σιγά-σιγά να ξυπνάω νωρίς το πρωί.)*

---

1 **Circle the correct answer.**

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

2 **Write use or used.**

1 I ______________ to go to the gym but I stopped going this year.
2 I didn’t ______________ to enjoy school but I do now.

3 **Make questions with used to.**

1 you / live / here / five years ago
   ________________________________,?
2 your parents / smoke
   ________________________________,?
3 our lessons / be easier
   ________________________________,?
4 why / your sister / annoy you
   ________________________________,?
5 what games / you / play
   ________________________________,?
**Present perfect simple; for/since/just/yet/already/before/ever/never**

Θυμήσου ότι χρησιμοποιούμε τον *present perfect simple* για πράξεις που:
• συνέβησαν στο παρελθόν αλλά έχουν κάποια σχέση με ή είναι σημαντικές για το παρόν.
• το αποτέλεσμά τους είναι εμφανές στο παρόν.
Με τον *present perfect simple* δεν αναφέρουμε κάποια συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν.

*I have read* that book. (I can tell you about it now.)
*You have broken* my CD player. (I can’t use it now.)
*Have the children brushed* their teeth? (Are they ready for bed now?)

Με τον *present perfect simple* χρησιμοποιούμε τις χρονικές λέξεις *for, since, just, yet, already, before, ever* και *never*.
*I have been* ready for hours!
*We have had* this dog *since* my fourth birthday.
*The film has just started.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Χρησιμοποιούμε:</th>
<th>όταν θέλουμε:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>for</em></td>
<td>εδώ και (τόσο καιρό) αναφερθούμε σε μια χρονική περίοδο.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>since</em></td>
<td>από (τότε, μια συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν) πού έγινε πριν από λίγο.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>just</em></td>
<td>μόλις να μιλήσουμε για κάτι που έγινε πριν από λίγο.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>yet</em></td>
<td>ακόμα να ρωτήσουμε αν κάτι έχει ολοκληρωθεί ή για να πούμε ότι κάτι δεν έχει γίνει ακόμα.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>already</em></td>
<td>ήδη να πούμε ότι κάτι έχει ολοκληρωθεί, ίσως συντομότερα απ’ ό,τι θα περιμέναμε.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>before</em></td>
<td>κάποια στιγμή στο παρελθόν να αναφερθούμε σε κάποια αόριστη στιγμή στο παρελθόν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>ever</em></td>
<td>ποτέ να ρωτήσουμε αν κάποιος έχει ποτέ κάνει κάτι. ‘<em>Have you ever been to Germany?’ ‘No, I’ve never been there.</em>’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>never</em></td>
<td>ποτέ να πούμε ότι ποτέ δεν έχουμε κάνει κάτι.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Put the words in the correct order.

1 studied / Maths / have / I / and French

2 my / done / I / yet / English / haven’t

3 my / you / looked / have / for / keys

4 been / since September / hot / has / it

5 never / to my parents / have / I / lied

6 a day off / had / never / has / Dad

7 phoned / you / I’ve / three times

8 seen / ever / a snake / you / have

2 Complete the text with these words.

for     since     just     yet
already     before     never

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

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

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

4 Complete the crossword.

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

Down
1 Frank has ... understood my strange accent.
2 She has ... taken the chicken out of the oven.
4 He hasn’t played Monopoly ... it’s his first time.
8 Have your parents visited you ... ?
### Present perfect simple / past simple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>for, since, just, yet, already, before, ever, never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Χρησιμοποιούμε: για να:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present perfect simple</th>
<th>μιλήσουμε για κάτι που συνέβη στο παρελθόν αλλά το αποτέλεσμα είναι εμφανές τώρα, στο παρόν.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We have visited Paris. (και μπορούμε να σου πουύμε για το Παρίσι τώρα)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have washed the dishes. (επομένως δεν χρειάζεται να τα κάνεις εσύ τώρα)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you read this book? (έτσι ώστε να μπορείς να μου πεις γι' αυτό τώρα;)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have lived here for years.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you seen Fiona since yesterday?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He has never eaten Greek food before!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past simple</th>
<th>μιλήσουμε για πράξεις που συνέβησαν και ολοκληρώθηκαν στο παρελθόν.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He knocked on the door and shouted my name.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I spoke to Donna last night.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We lived there when I was a little boy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bought some great new clothes on Saturday.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lesson started half an hour ago!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yesterday, last week, in June, in 2005, when I was seven, κλπ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Martin __________________ school when he was 16. (leave)
2. __________________ the film about penguins last night? (you/watch)
3. Wendy isn’t here now – she __________________ to the shops. (go)
4. I __________________ a story – do you want to read it? (just/write)
5. The footballers __________________ onto the pitch. (already/come)
6. I might buy this CD, __________________ of it? (you/hear)
7. People __________________ in Athens for thousands of years. (live)
8. You __________________ to the party yesterday. Why? (not/go)
2 Find the past participles and use them in the sentences.

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

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

3 Circle the correct tense.

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

4 Write sentences about Fred. Use the present perfect simple or past simple.

1 Fred / never / be / Athens .................................................................
2 He / go / to school / in Thessaloniki .................................................................
3 He / leave school / ten years ago .................................................................
4 He / start / his own business / in 2006 .................................................................
5 The business / be / very / successful .................................................................
6 He / get married / in 2007 .................................................................
7 Fred’s wife / just have / a baby girl .................................................................
8 They / never be / so happy .................................................................!
5 Complete the questions and answers with the present perfect simple or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

1 A: ________________ (you/ever/be) to Corfu?
   B: Yes. I ________________ (go) there last summer.

2 A: How long ________________ (you/be) friends for?
   B: We first ________________ (meet) ten years ago but we ________________ (start) being friends about six years ago.

3 A: ________________ (you/meet) Carol for dinner last night?
   B: No, I ________________ (go) out with Fiona last night. I ________________ (not hear) from Carol in ages.

4 A: I ________________ (just/speak) to Jenny on the phone. She ________________ (be) away for two weeks.
   B: Where ________________ (she/go)?
   A: She ________________ (go) to Berlin.

5 A: ________________ (you/see) my keys?
   B: No. Why? ________________ (you/lose) them?
   A: I can't find them anywhere.

6 A: ________________ (you/buy) a present for Mum's birthday?
   B: Yes. I ________________ (go) shopping yesterday and I ________________ (find) a very nice gold necklace at a jewellery shop.

7 A: ________________ (you/have) lunch yet?
   B: Yes, we all ________________ (have) lunch about half an hour ago.
   A: What ________________ (you/eat)?
   B: Green salad and burgers.

8 A: Rhonda and I ________________ (meet) for dinner last night.
   B: I ________________ (not see) Rhonda in ages! How is she?
   A: She's fine. She ________________ (just/have) her second baby.
   B: Really? I ________________ (not know) that.

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

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

1 I have eaten ________________

I ate ____________________________

2 I have met ________________

I met ____________________________

3 I have seen ________________

I saw ____________________________

4 I have been to ________________

I went ____________________________

5 I have heard that ________________

I heard it ____________________________

6 I have flown ________________

I flew ____________________________

7 I have lived ________________

I lived ____________________________

8 I have driven ________________

I drove ____________________________
## Future tenses: present continuous / be going to / will

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xρησιμοποιούμε:</th>
<th>για:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present continuous</td>
<td>να μιλήσουμε για πράγματα που έχουμε ήδη αποφασίσει και σχεδίασει</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>να κάνουμε στο κοντινό μέλλον. Πάντα χρησιμοποιούμε μια χρονική λέξη ή</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>φράση.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be + going to + verb</td>
<td>να μιλήσουμε για προθέσεις, πράγματα που σκεφτόμαστε να κάνουμε στο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>μέλλον αλλά δεν τα έχουμε απαραίτητα συζητήσει ή κανονίσει με κανέναν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>να μιλήσουμε για πράγματα για τα οποία υπάρχει κάποια ένδειξη στο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>παρόν ότι θα συμβούν στο μέλλον.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will</td>
<td>να κάνουμε προφέλαξες, δηλαδή να μιλήσουμε για πράγματα που πιστεύουμε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ότι θα συμβούν ή περιμένουμε να συμβούν στο μέλλον.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present simple</td>
<td>να δώσουμε μια υπόσχεση.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>να ζητήσουμε από κάποιον μια χάρη.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>αποφάσεις που παίρνουμε αυθόρμητα.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>προγράμματα ή δρομολόγια τρένων, αεροπλάνων, κλπ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Circle the correct answer.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>We are going on holiday next week. I am having dinner in a restaurant tonight.</th>
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<tr>
<td>I’m <strong>going to be</strong> a doctor when I grow up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look out! He is <strong>going to hit</strong> you!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We will have a great time on holiday!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’ll <strong>help</strong> you. No, I <strong>won’t do</strong> your homework for you again! George <strong>won’t come out</strong> of his room!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’ll <strong>tell</strong> you all about it later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will you <strong>cook</strong> dinner tonight, please?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It’s all right – I’ll <strong>pay</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bus <strong>leaves</strong> at six. Hurry up!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 Make future sentences for these situations.

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

3 Match to make sentences.

1 Next year, we won’t
   a) this evening?
   b) do tomorrow?
   c) rain later?
   d) takes off at seven.
   e) be in the same class together.
   f) to this school next year.
   g) happen if you don’t come.
   h) speak to me again after this!

2 Hurry up! The plane
   a) do you do   b) you will do
   c) are you going to do  d) you are doing

3 My brother is coming
   a) will happen   b) is going
   c) is happening   d) will happening

4 Our teacher gives us a test tomorrow.
   a) gives   b) is given
   c) giving   d) is giving

5 Where are you going on holiday this year?
   a) you going to go   b) going you to go
   c) are you going   d) you are going

6 If she does that again, tell Miss Smith!
   a) I   b) I’ll   c) I’m   d) I’m going

7 Are the boys playing basketball on Saturday?
   a) play   b) playing   c) will play   d) played

8 It’s really cold. I don’t think the car
   a) starts   b) will start
   c) going to start   d) starting

9 ‘There’s someone outside!’ Don’t worry.
   a) I go   b) I’m going
   c) I’ll go   d) I’ll going

5 Circle the correct answer.

1 What are you doing tonight?
   a) do you do   b) you will do
   c) are you going to do  d) you are doing

2 Nobody knows what will happen in the future.
   a) will happen   b) is going
   c) is happening   d) will happening

3 Our teacher gives us a test tomorrow.
   a) gives   b) is given
   c) giving   d) is giving

4 Where are you going on holiday this year?
   a) you going to go   b) going you to go
   c) are you going   d) you are going

5 If she does that again, I’ll tell Miss Smith!
   a) I   b) I’ll   c) I’m   d) I’m going

6 Are the boys playing basketball on Saturday?
   a) play   b) playing   c) will play   d) played

7 It’s really cold. I don’t think the car will start!
   a) starts   b) will start
   c) going to start   d) starting

8 I’m in a big match tomorrow. Will you come and watch me?
   a) ’m playing   b) play
   c) ’ll play   d) go to play

9 ‘There’s someone outside!’ Don’t worry.
   a) I go   b) I’m going
   c) I’ll go   d) I’ll going
Present perfect continuous; present perfect simple and continuous

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

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

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

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

*She has been typing letters for three hours.* (not She has been typing ten letters for three hours.)
*They have been picking apples all morning.* (not They have been picking ten kilos of apples all morning.)
For the purpose of referring to the quantity, let's say, for example, what has been completed up to now, we will use the present perfect simple:

She has already typed ten letters.
They have already picked ten kilos of apples.

With the present perfect continuous, we use the verbs present perfect continuous: for and since

I have been waiting for (two) hours / (three) days / (six) weeks / half an hour / 20 minutes, κ.λπ.
We have been living here since my fourth birthday / last year / 1995, κ.λπ.
I have been studying all day / all morning / all week, κ.λπ.

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

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

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

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

3) Complete the text with these words.

been    looking    hasn’t
staying    has    doing    have

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

Love,
Jess

4) Circle the correct answer.

1) Where have you been? I have waited / been waiting for you for hours!
2) I have visited / been visiting my aunt three times this week.
3) The boys have played / been playing on the computer since nine o’clock in the morning!
4 I've only **learned / been learning** English for two years but I love it!
5 I have already **finished / been finishing** the first exercise!

5 **Fill in the gaps with one word.**

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

6 **Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the incorrect ones.**

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

7 **Match.**

1 I have been watching
2 Sandra has been sunbathing
3 My family have been living
4 My sister has been eating
5 We’ve been studying

   a too many sweets.
   b in this country for 20 years.
   c TV all day.
   d Italian for over three years.
   e since ten o’clock this morning.

8 **Write sentences about something ...**

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

9 **Choose the correct answer.**

1 Why are you red in the face? ________________ ?
   a) Have you jogged yet
   b) Have you been jogging
   c) Are you jogging

2 I have been studying French ________________ ten years so I’m very fluent.
   a) since b) just c) for

3 She ________________ in this bank since she was 25.
   a) has worked
   b) been working
   c) is working

4 They met three months ago and they ________________ out since then.
   a) have been going
   b) were going
   c) have gone
### Past perfect simple / simple past; Time expressions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*when, after, by the time*

και επίσης:

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

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

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

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

*I had never been* there before ...

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

*He wanted to order a coffee but I had already ordered it for him.*
1 Complete with the past perfect simple form of the verbs in brackets.

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

2 Match to make sentences.

1 When we had written our stories
2 I couldn’t sleep for a week
3 By the time I reached the shop,
4 The next time I saw her,
5 The man had run away
6 I had never believed in magic before,

a she had changed completely.
b but the tricks were fantastic.
c after I had seen that film.
d by the time the police arrived.
e we gave them to the teacher.
f I had forgotten what I wanted.

3 Circle the correct tense.

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

4 Complete the text with these words.

for since just already before never

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

5 Complete the sentences with ideas of your own.

1 When we had finished our exams .............................................
2 After the rain had stopped, .............................................
3 We could only have a party after .............................................
4 By the time we got to the sports centre, .............................................
5 We hadn’t ............................................., so we couldn’t .............................................
Comparatives/superlatives; (just/not) as ... as

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

Tanya is taller than me.  
She is the tallest girl in the class.  
I am more intelligent than her.  
I think that I am the most intelligent girl in the class!  
I think that Maths is less difficult than Physics.

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

Μερικά επίθετα έχουν ανώμαλα παραθετικά.
good – better – best
bad – worse – worst

Μπορούμε επίσης να χρησιμοποιήσουμε τις παρακάτω συντάξεις για να συγκρίνουμε δύο πράγματα:
(just) as ... (adjective) ... as ...
not as ...(adjective)... as
He is (just) as tall as me.  
My sister is not as tall as me.

Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε much + comparative than για να πούμε ότι κάτι είναι πολύ πιο ... (επίθετο) ... από κάτι άλλο.
This restaurant is much more expensive than the other one.
Helen is much taller than Betty.

1 Write the comparatives and superlatives.

| deep    | __________________| __________________| wet    | __________________| __________________|
| lazy    | __________________| __________________| calm   | __________________| __________________|
| poisonous| __________________| __________________| happy  | __________________| __________________|
| sensible| __________________| __________________| intelligent | __________________| __________________|
| useful  | __________________| __________________| wide   | __________________| __________________|
2 Circle the correct answer.

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

3 Fill in the gaps with one word.

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

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

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

5 Make comparative sentences.

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

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

least interesting  as good  the best
more interesting  most useful

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

7 Correct the mistakes.

1 Pop music is not as nicer as dance music.

2 The better student in the class is called Sam.

3 This is the most quick way to school.

4 Jack’s more intelligent as me.

5 A test in History is more bad than a test in English.

6 This is the more boring programme on TV these days.

7 I’m going to wear my most long dress this evening.

8 Is your football team much experienced than ours?

9 Why is your pasta the saltiest than mine?

10 Watermelon is the more juicy fruit!

8 Answer the questions for you.

1 What’s the earliest you’ve ever got up in the morning?

2 What’s the latest you’ve ever gone to bed?

3 What’s the best/worst TV series you’ve ever seen?

4 What’s the most money you’ve ever spent on one thing?

5 Which are better – CDs or DVDs?

6 Which is nicer – a holiday by the sea or in the mountains?

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>fast</th>
<th>safe</th>
<th>comfortable</th>
<th>cheap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAR</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAIN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLANE</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The car is faster than the train.

The plane is the fastest of the three.
### Question tags

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Πρόταση</th>
<th>Question tag</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>καταφατική</td>
<td>αρνητική</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>It’s cold,</em></td>
<td><em>isn’t it?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>You have lost it,</em></td>
<td><em>haven’t you?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Alan phoned me,</em></td>
<td><em>didn’t he?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>αρνητική</td>
<td>καταφατική</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>It isn’t cold,</em></td>
<td><em>is it?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>You haven’t lost it,</em></td>
<td><em>have you?</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Alan didn’t phone me,</em></td>
<td><em>did he?</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*Henry would like this, wouldn’t he?*
*They can swim, can’t they?*
*It couldn’t happen, could it?*
*There’s a telephone here, isn’t there?*
*There are three apples, aren’t there?*

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

*Don’t forget, will you?*
1 Circle the correct question tag.

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

2 Match.

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

3 Complete the sentences.

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

4 Write sentences with question tags.

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

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

*I can ride a bike now but I couldn’t last year.*
*I couldn’t swim when I was five.*

*Cou[n]d you understand him? I couldn’t!*

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

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

The baby was able to climb the stairs yesterday.
We weren’t able to start the car, so we called a mechanic.

Were you able to understand him? I wasn’t!
*I could ride a bike when I was twelve.*

1 Circle the correct answer.

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

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

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

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

3 Put the words in the correct order.

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

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

5 a) You should take a break. ......................
b) You should to take a break. ......................

6 a) You oughtn’t to do things like that. .................
b) You ought to don’t do things like that. .................

7 a) He really should to eat more healthy food. .................
b) He really should eat more healthy food. .................

8 a) Sally and Jenny ought to be nicer to their friends. .................
b) Sally and Jenny ought be nicer to their friends. .................

3 Give some advice in the following situations.

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

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

3 Your friend wants to plan a trip to India.

4 Your cousin has had a small car accident because he wasn’t very careful.
May / might / could / must / can’t (present and past)

1. May/might see you later.
   You may/could be right about that!
   This must be the place!
   You can’t have eaten it already!

2. It may/might/could rain.
   I may/might/could win this!

3. You may/might/could be right about that!
   This must be the place!
   You can’t/couldn’t have eaten it already!

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

It may/might/could be.
I may/might/could win this!

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

It may/might not happen. (not It could not happen.)
I may/might not win this! (not I could not win this.)

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

You must be Daniel! (I’m certain you are. / I believe you are.)
That can’t be right! (I’m certain it’s not. / I’m fairly sure it’s not.)

Χρησιμοποιούμε may/might/could + have + past participle για να μιλήσουμε για κάτι που είναι πιθανόν να έχει συμβεί στο παρελθόν. Mary may/might/could have borrowed the book. (It’s possible that she did.)
I may/might/could have won that! (There was a possibility of me winning.)

Χρησιμοποιούμε must + have + past participle για να πούμε ότι είμαστε σίγουροι ότι κάτι συνέβη στο παρελθόν.

You can’t/couldn’t have finished already! (I don’t believe it’s possible.)
It must have been Dave. (I’m fairly certain it was Dave.)
You can’t/couldn’t have finished already! (I don’t believe it’s possible.)

1. Circle the correct answer.

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

2. Match to make sentences.

1. Terry’s band might play
2. They’re very late.
   They might
3. The tickets may be
   It’s impossible.
   They can’t have
4. He must have
5. This email must be
6. a joke. It can’t be true.
7. been angry when you told him!
  c. have got lost.
8. very expensive.
9. got married!
   They’re too young!
10. at my birthday party!
3 Complete with might and a verb in the box.

be  go  have  visit  want

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

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

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

5 Complete the dialogue with these words and phrases.

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

Sandy: Do you know what’s wrong with Jane? She's been in her room all day.
Jeff: I don’t know. She (1) __________________________ ill or something.
Sandy: No, she’s not ill because I asked her mum. I think something (2) __________________________ happened at school yesterday.
Jeff: It (3) __________________________ anything serious because I saw her last night and she was fine.
Sandy: Well, she (4) __________________________ studying because she’s finished her exams. Who was with her last night?
Jeff: Oh, the usual people. She (5) __________________________ had any problems because she was laughing with Jason when I saw her.

Sandy: Wait a minute. Did you say Jason?
Jeff: Yeah why?
Sandy: She’s always talking about him!
She (6) __________________________ in love! With Jason!

6 Choose the correct answer.

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

7 What do you say when ...

1 you don’t believe Neil won? ‘Neil can’t __________________________’
2 it’s possible that your mum is right? ‘Mum could __________________________’
3 you’re sure someone didn’t hear you? ‘He can’t __________________________’
4 you think you lost your mobile? ‘I must __________________________’
5 it’s possible that someone stole it? ‘Someone might __________________________’
must / have to / don’t have to

They must / have to go to school on Saturdays!
We mustn’t forget her birthday.
You don’t have to eat it if you don’t want to.

Χρησιμοποιούμε must ή mustn’t (πρέπει/δεν πρέπει) για να:
• μιλάμε για κανόνες.
  You mustn’t make a noise during the lesson. (You are not allowed to ...)
• πούμε ότι είναι απαραίτητο να κάνουμε κάτι.
  I must talk to you about something.

Χρησιμοποιούμε must όταν εμείς οι ίδιοι αποφασίζουμε ότι πρέπει να κάνουμε κάτι.
Χρησιμοποιούμε have to (πρέπει) όταν κάποιος άλλος παίρνει την απόφαση ότι κάτι πρέπει να γίνει.
I must leave early tomorrow morning. (I made this decision.)
Policemen have to wear uniforms. (Not the policemen but other people have made this decision.)

Θυμήσου ότι ποτέ δεν βάζουμε to μετά τα must και mustn’t.
You must visit your cousin. (not You must visit your cousin.) (It is necessary; you are obliged to ...)

Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε have to αντί για must.
You have to visit your cousin. (It is necessary; you are obliged to ...)

Χρησιμοποιούμε don’t have to όταν θέλουμε να πούμε ότι κάτι δεν είναι απαραίτητο να γίνει.
You don’t have to do any homework tonight. (not You mustn’t...) (It is not necessary ...)

Για να σχηματίσουμε ερωτήσεις χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως have to κι óxi must.
Do we have to do this now? (not Must we do this now?)
Do you have to leave now? (not Must you leave now?)

Μελέτησε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις:
You must do your homework. (You are obliged to do your homework.)
You mustn’t feed the animals. (You are not allowed/It is forbidden to feed the animals.)
You have to send your aunt a Happy Birthday card. (It is necessary to do it.)
You don’t have to cook tonight. We’ll order something. (It’s not necessary for you to cook.)

1 Circle the correct answer.

1 Do you must / have to make all that noise? I’m trying to sleep.
2 Mum said we mustn’t / don’t have to walk through the park at night.
3 We must / have pass this test or we’ll be in trouble!
4 I have help / to help to clean the house because my parents both work.

5 What time do you have / must to be home tonight?
6 The party’s at 8 but you mustn’t / don’t have to come if you’re too tired.
7 I’m leaving early tomorrow morning. I must / have to pack my clothes tonight.
8 You haven’t / mustn’t talk to him. He’s a very bad boy!
2 Complete with the correct form of must, mustn’t, have to, or don’t have to.

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

3 Put the words in the correct order.

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

4 Circle the correct answer.

School Report – Billy Ballard
Billy’s work this term is not satisfactory.
He (1) must / mustn’t work harder.
He (2) has / doesn’t have to do his homework every night and he (3) has / must to listen carefully to his teachers. In addition, he (4) mustn’t / hasn’t talk in class, or look at the other students’ notebooks.
He (5) hasn’t / doesn’t have to do the whole year again, but if there is no improvement soon, we will (6) have / must to think about finding him a place in another school.

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

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

6 Write about you.

I must ____________________________________________
I mustn’t __________________________________________
I have to ___________________________________________
I don’t have to ______________________________________
so that ... ; to ... ; in order to ... ; so ... that ...;
such (a/an) ... that ...

1 Circle the correct answer.

1 He bought an MP3 player so that / to he could listen to music on the bus.
2 She works quickly that / so that she has time to play with her friends.
3 He works so quickly that / in order to he makes a lot of mistakes.
4 They ran home to / so that watch their favourite television programme.
5 He's gone shopping in order to buy food for tonight.
6 Philippa's having extra lessons in order to / so that he can take pictures of his friends.
7 The room was so / such a mess that I couldn't get in!
8 He drives so / such fast that I am scared to get in the car with him!
9 There was such a difficult question that I couldn't answer it.
10 It was such a difficult question that I couldn't answer it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>When the reporting verb is in the present</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present simple</td>
<td>‘I love this programme.’</td>
<td>She says she loves this programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present continuous</td>
<td>‘I’m enjoying this.’</td>
<td>She says she is enjoying this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present perfect</td>
<td>‘I have finished.’</td>
<td>She says she has finished.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>When the reporting verb is in the past</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present simple</td>
<td>‘I go to school.’</td>
<td>She said she went to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present continuous</td>
<td>‘I am enjoying it.’</td>
<td>She said she was enjoying it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past simple</td>
<td>‘I went to school.’</td>
<td>She said she had been to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past continuous</td>
<td>‘I was driving.’</td>
<td>She said she had been driving.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present perfect simple</td>
<td>‘I have finished.’</td>
<td>She said she had finished.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present perfect continuous</td>
<td>‘I have been working’</td>
<td>She said she had been working.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will</td>
<td>‘I will see you soon.’</td>
<td>She said she would see me soon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must / have to</td>
<td>I must / have to go.</td>
<td>She said she had to go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>should</td>
<td>I should go.</td>
<td>She said she should go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Circle the correct answer.

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

Rewrite using direct speech.

1. She said she had left her bag on the bus the day before.
   ‘I’d left my bag on the bus the day before.’
2. He told me he hadn’t got any money.
   ‘I hadn’t got any money.’
3. They said he was working in a shop.
   ‘He was working in a shop.’
4. She complained that she was hungry.
   ‘She complained that she was hungry.’
5. I replied that I would help.
   ‘I would help.’
6. They said they should go home.
   ‘They said they should go home.’
3 Match to make sentences.

1. Jake told me that I
2. I complained
3. She said that her
4. He told us his name
5. They said they didn’t
6. The little girl said

a. that the test was too hard.
b. she wasn’t feeling very well.
c. was not good enough for the job.
d. have enough money for a new car.
e. cousins were moving to America.
f. was George.

4 Complete the sentences with said or told.

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

5 Write reported sentences.

1. ‘I love shopping for clothes.’
   She says she ____________________________
2. ‘I’m trying to find an old friend.’
   She says she ____________________________
3. ‘I have been all over the world.’
   He said he ____________________________
4. ‘I went to Moscow last month.’
   He said he ____________________________
5. ‘I am having trouble with my car.’
   He said he ____________________________
6. ‘I’ve been looking everywhere for you!’
   He said he ____________________________
7. ‘You have to pay the bill tomorrow!’
   He told me ____________________________
8. ‘Last week, I felt really ill.’
   He told me ____________________________
9. ‘I’ve just sent Jane to get some milk.’
   He said he ____________________________
10. ‘It’s been such a long time since I saw you!’
    He said it ____________________________
11. ‘I’m going to the post office tomorrow.’
    She said that ____________________________
12. ‘I like watermelon very much.’
    He said ____________________________
13. ‘We have never met him before.’
    They said ____________________________
14. ‘I have been playing computer games for two hours.’
    Luke told me ____________________________
15. ‘You should see a doctor about this.’
    Helen told me ____________________________
16. ‘We can meet next week.’
    She said ____________________________
17. ‘I don’t want to stay in tonight.’
    He said ____________________________
Reported questions, commands and requests

He asked me whether I wanted to go to the cinema with him.
She asked me if I had met that man before.
They told me to be quiet.

Οι πλάγιες ερωτήσεις ακολουθούν τους κανόνες αλλαγής χρόνων του πλάγιου λόγου. Εισάγονται συνήθως με το ρήμα asked (me) αντί για το said. Με τις πλάγιες ερωτήσεις δεν χρησιμοποιούμε ερωτηματικό.

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

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

‘What do you want?’
He asked me what I wanted. (not what did I want?)

‘Where is he?’
He asked me where he was. (not where was he?)

‘How much is it?’
He asked me how much it was. (not how much was it?)

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

‘Do you like milk?’
He asked me if/whether I liked milk. (not did I like?)

‘Are you coming?’
He asked me if/whether I was coming. (not was I coming?)

Για να μετατρέψουμε εντολές (commands) σε πλάγιο λόγο, χρησιμοποιούμε το ρήμα tell ως εξής: tell + sb + (not) to + infinitive.
‘Come here,’ he said.
He told me to go there.
‘Don’t make so much noise.’
He told me not to make so much noise.

Για να μετατρέψουμε παρακλήσεις (requests) σε πλάγιο λόγο, χρησιμοποιούμε το ρήμα ask ως εξής: ask + sb + (not) to + infinitive.
‘Please help me.’
He asked me to help him.
‘Don’t leave me alone.’
She asked me not to leave her alone.
1 Circle the correct answer.

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

2 Rewrite in direct speech.

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

3 Write reported questions.

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

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

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

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

I met a reporter the other day. She stopped me and asked me (1)............................................................... .
Then she asked so many questions! First, she asked me (2)............................................................... .
After that, she asked me (3)............................................................... .
She asked me (4)............................................................... ,
and (5)............................................................... .
She asked if I (6) ......................................................, if I (7) ............................................................, and (8) ............................................................... The next day my best friend’s mum told her that she had interviewed a very interesting young girl outside the school!

5 Put the words in the correct order.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 Write reported commands and requests.

1 ‘Don’t look out of the window all the time!’ the teacher said.
..............................................................................................................................................

2 ‘Please help me with these heavy bags,’ Michelle said.
..............................................................................................................................................

3 ‘Don’t be such a baby, Jenny!’ my older brother said.
..............................................................................................................................................

4 ‘Please don’t tell anyone about my problem,’ he said.
..............................................................................................................................................

5 ‘Bring the football with you, Jimmy,’ Sally said.
..............................................................................................................................................

6 ‘Please learn all the irregular verbs,’ the teacher said.
..............................................................................................................................................

7 ‘Please take out the rubbish,’ my mother said.
..............................................................................................................................................

8 ‘Don’t wear those silly shoes again!’ she said.
..............................................................................................................................................
**Conditionals 0, 1, 2**

Σχηματίζουμε τον zero conditional (conditional 0) με if + present simple, present simple. Τον χρησιμοποιούμε όταν θέλουμε να περιγράψουμε καταστάσεις οι οποίες είναι πάντα ή συχνάς αληθινές.  
*If I eat too much meat, I feel ill.*  
(Every time I eat too much meat, I feel ill.)

Σχηματίζουμε τον first conditional (conditional 1) με if + present simple, will + infinitive. Τον χρησιμοποιούμε όταν θέλουμε να μιλήσουμε για κάτι που είναι πιθανό να συμβεί στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον.  
*If I save enough money, I'll buy an iPod.*  
(I need to save – then I’ll buy it.)

Σχηματίζουμε τον second conditional (conditional 2) με if + past simple, would + infinitive. Τον χρησιμοποιούμε για να:  
• μιλήσουμε για πράγματα που δεν είναι πιθανό να συμβούν στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον.  
  *If I ruled this country, I would change all schools into clubs!*  
(This probably won’t happen!)  
• δώσουμε μια συμβουλή.  
  *If I were you, I would ask my parents for help.*

Η δευτερεύουσα υποθετική πρόταση (η πρόταση που εισάγεται με if) μπορεί να προηγείται της κύριας ή να ακολουθεί. Αν προηγείται, τότε είναι απαραίτητο να βάλουμε ένα κόμμα πριν την κύρια πρόταση. Αν ακολουθεί, τότε δεν χρησιμοποιούμε κόμμα. Μελέτησε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις:  
*If I ruled the country, it would great!*  
(with a comma)  
*It would be great if I ruled the country!*  
(without a comma)

Θυμήσου επίσης ότι δεν χρησιμοποιούμε will στην δευτερεύουσα υποθετική πρόταση με if.  
*If this happens ... (not If this will happen ...)*

Για να συνοψίσουμε:

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

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

2 Tick (√) the correct sentences.

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

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

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

4 Match to make sentences.

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

knew  do  could  think  asked

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

6 Correct the mistakes.

1  If I were famous I will be happy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7 Write about you.

If I could, ________________________________________
If I knew ________________________________________
I wouldn’t like it if ________________________________________
If I work hard at my lessons, ________________________________________
I won’t be very happy if ________________________________________
If you asked me what I thought about school, ________________________________________
If I were the president ________________________________________
If I lived in another country ________________________________________
Conditional 3

Σχηματίζουμε τον third conditional (conditional 3) με if + past perfect, would have + past participle.
Τον χρησιμοποιούμε για να αναφερθούμε στο παρελθόν και να περιγράψουμε μια κατάσταση η οποία δεν είναι αυτό που πραγματικά συνέβη.

If I had gone to that school, I wouldn’t have met you!
(But I went to that school and I met you.)

If the ambulance hadn’t arrived, you would have died.
(But the ambulance came so you didn’t die.)

Θυμήσου ότι η δευτερεύουσα υποθετική πρόταση (η πρόταση που εισάγεται με if) μπορεί να προηγείται της κύριας ή να ακολουθεί. Αν προηγείται, τότε είναι απαραίτητο να βάλουμε ένα κόμμα πριν την κύρια πρόταση. Αν ακολουθεί, τότε δεν χρησιμοποιούμε κόμμα.
Мελέτησε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις:
If I had known you needed money, I would have helped. (with a comma)
I would have helped if I had known you needed money. (without a comma)

wish / if only

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

- past simple/continuous για να πούμε πώς θα θέλαμε μια κατάσταση να ήταν διαφορετική στο παρόν.
  I wish there was a hotel around here. (But there is no hotel around here.)
  I wish he wasn’t driving so fast. (But he’s driving very fast.)

- past perfect simple/continuous για να πούμε πώς έχουμε μετανοήσει για κάτι ή πώς θα θέλαμε μια κατάσταση να ήταν διαφορετική στο παρελθόν.
  I wish I hadn’t told my mother the price of the dress. (But I told my mother the price of the dress.)
  I wish he hadn’t bought me a CD for my birthday. (But he bought me a CD for my birthday.)

Мελέτησε τον παρακάτω πίνακα:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Χρόνος</th>
<th>Αλλάζει σε ...</th>
<th>wish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>present simple</td>
<td>He sings.</td>
<td>I wish he didn’t sing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>He doesn’t sing.</td>
<td>I wish he sang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>present continuous</td>
<td>I am living here.</td>
<td>I wish I wasn’t living here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I am not living here.</td>
<td>I wish I was living here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past simple</td>
<td>I went.</td>
<td>I wish I hadn’t gone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I didn’t go.</td>
<td>I wish I had gone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past continuous</td>
<td>I was working.</td>
<td>I wish I hadn’t been working.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I was not working.</td>
<td>I wish I had been working.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you had driven more carefully,
We wouldn’t have got lost
What would your mum say?
If you had tried harder you
If I hadn’t bought all those clothes
I would have had a big party
I would have had money for CDs.
We wouldn’t have had an accident.
I would have passed your exams.
I would have done if she had caught you!
If I had driven the car.

3 Read the wishes and then complete the conditionals.

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

present perfect
I have eaten a lot.
I haven’t eaten.
past perfect
I had gone.
I hadn’t gone.

I wish I hadn’t gone.
I wish I had gone.

I wish I hadn’t eaten a lot.
I wish I had eaten.

I wish I hadn’t eaten.
I wish I had eaten.

δεν αλλάζει

If only you were here now. (But you’re not here now.)
If only I hadn’t said that. (But I said it.)
If only I wasn’t working for them. (But I am working for them.)
4 Make third conditional sentences starting with if.

1. I not break my leg / play in the match
   ...............................................................................................................................

2. they not buy dog / have more free time
   ...............................................................................................................................

3. we tidy our room / Mum not shout at us
   ...............................................................................................................................

4. I have your email address / I send you an email
   ...............................................................................................................................

5. the bus be late / we catch it
   ...............................................................................................................................

6. you enter the competition / you win
   ...............................................................................................................................

7. you not be so rude / I help you
   ...............................................................................................................................

8. they not buy dog / have more free time
   ...............................................................................................................................

9. I wash the dishes / he not complain
   ...............................................................................................................................

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

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

Maria: Why do you wish that, Maria?

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

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

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

Maria: Why do you say that?

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

6 Rewrite the sentences using wish or if only.

1. I wish Pete had studied harder for the test.
   If only .................................................................

2. We wish we knew the answer!
   If only .................................................................

3. We’re lost! I wish we had remembered the map!
   If only .................................................................

4. Elina won’t speak to me any more. I wish we could be friends again.
   If only .................................................................

5. If only they were here; they could help us!
   I wish .................................................................

6. If only we had locked the door! The burglars wouldn’t have got in.
   I wish .................................................................

7. If only I had a new car!
   I wish .................................................................

8. If only it was summer now!
   I wish .................................................................

7 Make wishes about ...

the present
eg I wish I was swimming now. / I wish we didn’t have
Maths next lesson.
   ...............................................................................................................................

the past
eg I wish I had worked harder last year. / I wish I hadn’t bought this mobile.
   .............................................................................................................................
Conditionals 2, 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

Αν προηγείται, τότε είναι απαραίτητο να βάλουμε κόμμα πριν την κύρια πρόταση.
Αν ακολουθεί, τότε δεν χρησιμοποιούμε κόμμα. Μελέτησε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις:

*If I knew his number, I would phone him.* (with a comma)
*If I knew his number, I would phone him.* (without a comma)

Για να συνοψίσουμε:

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

1 Circle the correct tense.

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

2 Complete the sentences.

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

3 Match to make sentences.

1 If I helped you with your homework, a if you asked him.
b I would have played better.
c would you get 20 out of 20?
d if he was poor?
e she wouldn’t have shouted at you.
f if I had got the last question right?
2 If you hadn’t broken her phone, a 1 (work) harder at school, I wouldn’t have been punished, but my teachers have given me lots of extra work to do. If I 2 (not / have) all these exercises, I would be able to go out to play with my friends, and if I 3 (not / fail) all my exams, my teachers wouldn’t have got so angry.
3 If I ______________ have been ill, you would have had a great time at the party!
4 You ______________ get better marks at school if you didn’t go out all the time!
5 If I ______________ had more money, I would have brought you a present.
6 Would you ______________ helped her if she had asked you?
7 If I ______________ been away on holiday, I would have come to your party.
8 If you had studied, you ______________ have been so anxious.

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

It's a beautiful day and here I am, locked in my room doing exercises. If I 1 (work) harder at school, I wouldn’t have been punished, but my teachers have given me lots of extra work to do. If I 2 (not / have) all these exercises, I would be able to go out to play with my friends, and if I 3 (not / fail) all my exams, my teachers wouldn’t have got so angry.

If I 4 (be) free now, I would be able to go swimming. That would be brilliant. I wish I could get out! If I 5 (not / have to) stay in this room, I would be having a great time!

5 Complete the sentences using conditionals 2 or 3.

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

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

There’s somebody at the door.
Something has gone wrong.
Let’s go somewhere different for our holidays this year.

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

Is anybody hungry?
Is there anything in the bag?
I can’t find it anywhere.

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

Is everybody ready?
I’ve done everything you asked me to.
I haven’t looked everywhere yet.

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

No one was in the room.
There’s nothing in the box.
There’s nowhere we can go in this weather.

1 Circle the correct answer.

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

9 Look! There is dirt anywhere / everywhere! I told you not to let the dog inside!
10 There isn’t nowhere / anywhere to park.

2 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 a) I’ve been searching everywhere for that bag! .................
    b) I’ve been searching somewhere for that bag! .................

2 a) Something strange is happening here. .................
    b) Anything strange is happening here. .................

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

3 Match to make sentences.

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

4 Fill in the gaps with the correct word.

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

5 Circle the correct indefinite pronoun.

We have decided to go (1) everywhere / somewhere
different for our holidays. Dad wanted to go
(2) anywhere / somewhere close to home, but we’ve
been (3) everywhere / anywhere in Greece, so Dad
said we could choose (4) anywhere / everywhere we
wanted to go.

Anyway, we’re going to Italy, but (5) someone / anyone
else is coming with us – my favourite cousin. That’s great
news because she is (6) anyone / someone I can really
talk to. When we’re together, we can talk and talk for
hours about all sorts of things. We talk about
(7) something / everything! It’s going to be a great
holiday because there’s (8) nobody / anybody nicer
than my cousin!
The passive

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

be + past participle

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

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

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

Olives are grown in Greece. (We don’t know / it’s not important who grows them.)
Two people were hurt in the accident. (We understand how they got hurt.)
Trevor was sent home from school. (We understand that a teacher sent him home.)

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

Μερικές φορές δεν χρειάζεται να αναφέρουμε το ποιητικό αίτιο.
Άλλες φορές είναι απαραίτητο να αναφέρουμε ποιος έκανε την πράξη.

His phone was stolen by someone. (We don’t need this information.)
His phone was stolen by someone in his class. (It’s important to know this.)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active:</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>make</td>
<td>cars.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Passive:</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cars</td>
<td>are made</td>
<td>by them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

2 Circle the correct answer.

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

3 Put the words in the correct order.

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

1 All the work had been
2 My computer still hasn’t
3 Only pies and sandwiches
4 A lot of tea is
5 The grass was being
6 The new film is being
7 A tree house is being
8 Our garden is being
9 That jewellery was
10 That song was

a cut when I walked through the park.
b drunk in England.
c done by the time I got there.
d made at the moment.
e are sold at our school.
f been fixed. They’ve had it for weeks.
g watered now.
h played on the radio a million times.
i built for the kids.
j worn by a queen.

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

The end of shopping?
In the future, we will not have to (1) do (do) many things because a lot of them (2) do (will / do) by computers and machines.
Today, for example, our food (3) is kept (keep) cold in the fridge, but we still have to (4) go (go) shopping and (5) buy (buy) the food ourselves.
Already, there are fridges which (6) connect (connect) to the Internet. These fridges have a small computer inside them which (7) understands (understand) when there isn’t any more food. The fridge (8) sends (send) a message to the shop, and the food (9) is delivered (deliver) to your door.
Soon, we won’t ever have to leave the house – everything we need (10) will bring (will / bring) to us!

6 Tick the correct questions. Rewrite the incorrect ones.

1 Has it been done?

2 Is the house been painted at the moment?

3 Was the car serviced this morning?

4 Are these cars making in Italy?

5 Was he being punished?

6 Are you given homework?

7 Were the cakes all been eaten when you got there?

8 Was he gave warm clothes to wear?

9 Was this cake baked yesterday?

10 Are the flowers been watered?

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

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

The causative is used to express an action done by someone else, often by an expert or professional. It is formed by adding the past participle of the verb to the end of the sentence after the direct object.

Example: He has his hair cut every month.

Present Simple:
- He has his hair cut.
- He has had his hair cut.
- He will have his hair cut.

Present Continuous:
- He is having his hair cut.

Past Simple:
- He had his hair cut.

Past Perfect:
- He had had his hair cut.

Future with will:
- He will have his hair cut.

Examples:
- He has his hair cut.
- He has had his hair cut.
- He will have his hair cut.

He has this hair cut every month.
He is having this hair cut now.
He had this hair cut yesterday.
He was having this hair cut when I phoned.
He has had this hair cut.
He had had this hair cut before the party.
He will have this hair cut tomorrow.

We use the causative when we want to say who is doing the action.

Examples:
- He has his car serviced every year.
- I have my hair cut by Dino.

We use the causative to talk about events that happened in the past.

Examples:
- He had this mobile phone stolen yesterday.

We use the causative to make questions.

Examples:
- Do you have your house cleaned every week?
- Was he having his house cleaned yesterday at nine in the morning?

1 Circle the correct answer.

1 Have you had cut your hair / had your hair cut?
2 Our neighbours are having another house build / built in their garden!
3 He is having / had a swimming pool put in.
4 We are building a house / having a house built.
5 Gary had his house broken / break into while he was on holiday.
6 I didn’t cut the grass myself – I had done it / it done by the gardener.

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

1 made / we / new cupboards / having / are

2 had / her broken tooth / she / fixed / has

3 all their food / they / delivered / have

4 black / have / my / I / room / painted / had
5 stolen / his / he / car / had
6 have / we / flowers / had / planted
7 nails / had / painted / she / her / has
8 had / done / hair / their / they / have

3 Match to make sentences.
1 I didn’t recognise her – she had
2 He’s rich and he has
3 I think you should have
4 She had all
5 They were having

4 Write causative sentences.
Use by ... only when necessary.
1 The dentist did a lot of work on her teeth.
   She .................................................................
2 The builders didn’t build our house in two months!
   We .................................................................
3 They take our rubbish away once a week.
   We .................................................................
4 Our teacher has written the letter for us.
   We .................................................................
5 They are taking his photograph for the newspaper.
   He .................................................................

6 Rewrite the sentences so that they mean the same. Begin with the words given.
1 My hair was cut at Guys and Dolls yesterday.
   I ........................................................................
2 The dentist is going to check my teeth on Friday.
   I ........................................................................
3 The painters are painting their house right now so they are staying with their granny.
   They ...................................................................
4 Has the photographer taken your photo yet?
   Have ...................................................................
5 Someone’s stolen my car!
   I ........................................................................
6 The builders had built the house for them before the winter started.
   They ..................................................................
7 The dressmaker was making Mum a new dress for the wedding.
   Mum ..................................................................
8 Somebody broke all their windows yesterday.
   They ..................................................................
9 They will clean our swimming pool tomorrow.
   We ..................................................................
10 Are they fixing your car today?
   Are you .................................................................
Defining / non-defining relative clauses

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

Οι defining relative clauses μας δίνουν περισσότερες πληροφορίες για το ουσιαστικό στο οποίο αναφέρονται και το οποίο προηγείται της defining relative clause. Οι defining relative clauses δεν ξεχωρίζονται με κόμματα από την υπόλοιπη πρόταση. Είναι αναπόσπαστο μέρος της αναφέρονται και την defining relative clause.

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

defining relative clause, no commas

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

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

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

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

who/that (ο οποίος, η οποία/που - για ανθρώπους)
which/that (το οποίο/που - για πράγματα)
whose (του οποίου – για ανθρώπους και πράγματα)
where (όπου – για τόπο)
when (όταν – για χρόνο)

He’s a man who/that likes sport very much.
Is this the food which/that you bought?
That’s the boy whose sister goes to my school.
That’s the house whose roof collapsed.
That’s the place where I go to school.
Sundays are the days when I really relax.

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

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

Non-defining relative clauses

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

Bill, who lives next door to me, is very rich.
The food, which took me all morning to make, was very tasty.
Mary, whose mum is a teacher at our school, is my best friend.
We met in London, where I was born.
In summer, when it’s really hot, we don’t have lessons.

Δεν μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε that για να εισάγουμε μια non-defining relative clause.
1 Circle the correct answer.

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

2 Match to make sentences.

1 Geraldine, whose 
2 Samos, where 
3 The person who 
4 The programmes that 
5 Mother’s Day is when 
6 Christmas, which 

a I like most are always on late at night! 

b we should all be nice to our mums. 
c mum is a teacher; always does well in tests. 
d is in December, is a big celebration. 
e I used to live, is busier these days. 
f got the most marks was Lydia.

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

1 The teacher who I like most is Mr Davis, my geography teacher.
2 Egypt, where my mum was born, is much hotter than here.
3 Peter Carter, whose brother is in my class, had a bad accident.
4 I bought the television which was the cheapest in the shop.
5 Halkidiki, which is in the north of Greece, is popular with tourists.
6 In winter, there is a lot of snow, we sometimes can’t go to school.

4 Complete the text with these words.

who when which whose where

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

5 Tick (✓) the correct sentences.

1 a) The place, where I am happiest, is at home! .......... 

b) The place where I am happiest is at home! .......... 

2 a) In the past, when we didn’t have cars, people walked more. .......... 

b) In the past when we didn’t have cars people walked more. .......... 

3 a) I love films, that have a lot of action. .......... 

b) I love films that have a lot of action. .......... 

4 a) My dog, whose name is Diamond, behaves very well. .......... 

b) My dog whose name is Diamond behaves very well. .......... 

5 a) The actor, who I enjoy watching most, is Johnny Depp. .......... 

b) The actor who I enjoy watching most is Johnny Depp. ..........
**Verbs followed by -ing and infinitive**

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

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

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

- **begin**
- **finish**
- **keep**
- **like**
- **love**
- **dislike**
- **start**
- **prefer**
- **practise**
- **stop**

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

- **want**
- **hope**
- **seem**
- **promise**
- **decide**
- **forget**
- **learn (how)**
- **remember**
- **agree**
- **need**
- **start**
- **try**
- **teach (sb)**
- **would like**
- **plan**

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

- **begin**
- **start**
- **continue**

Το ρήμα see ακολουθείται από -ing ή από απαρέμφατο χωρίς to αλλά με διαφορά στο νόημα. Μελέτησε τα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

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

Σημείωση: Από απαρέμφατο χωρίς to ακολουθούνται τα modal verbs. (can, could, may, might, should, will κλπ.)
1 Circle the correct answer.

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

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

1. Did you remember to turn / turning the light off? (turn)
2. Why do you keep saying / to say that? You know it’s not true. (say)
3. What do you want doing / to do when you leave school? (do)
4. I hope to see / seeing you next week. (see)
5. My brother really enjoys playing / to play football. (play)
6. My teacher says he needs helping / to help me about my test! (talk)
7. Stop telling / to tell me! I can hear you! (yell)
8. What do you plan doing / to do next year? (study)
9. I haven’t decided what deciding / to decide for my summer holidays yet. (do)
10. Let me finish helping / to help you write this email and then we can go to the cinema! (write)

3 What do you say when ...

1. someone is annoying you?
   ‘Stop bothering me!’
2. someone said they would phone you?
   ‘You promised to phone me!’
3. you couldn’t do the exercises?
   ‘I tried my best, but I couldn’t do it.’
4. you want to become a doctor?
   ‘I’ve decided to go to medical school.’
5. someone has tears in their eyes?
   ‘She’s starting crying.’
6. a dance school opens in your town?
   ‘We should learn dancing!’
7. you want to check that someone has done something?
   ‘Did you remember to do your homework? ’
8. you want to tell someone what you like doing best?
   ‘I prefer dancing / to dance more than anything.’
9. you want to describe a whole action?
   ‘What do you plan doing / to do next year?’
10. you want to describe part of an action?
    ‘I want to go to art school next year.’

4 Circle the correct answer.

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

5 Complete the sentences for you.

1. I would like to learn .......................................................
2. One day, I hope ...........................................................
3. Right now, I need ........................................................
4. My little brother keeps ................................................
5. Next year, I’d like to .......................................................
6. I really enjoy ..............................................................
7. But actually, I prefer ....................................................
8. .................................................................
Reflexive pronouns

Τα reflexive pronouns (αυτοπαθείς αντώνυμες) είναι:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal pronouns</th>
<th>Reflexive pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>himself</td>
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<td>she</td>
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<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>themselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1 Circle the correct answer.

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

2 Complete with the correct reflexive pronoun.

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

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

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

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

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

There are some verbs that take two objects, a direct (indirect) object and an indirect (direct) object. The indirect object is usually a person while the direct is a thing. The order of the words is usually:

verb + indirect object/person + direct object/thing

Give me the book.
Shall I buy you an ice cream?
He got his sister a box of chocolates.
Please send everyone the email.

If we want to emphasize the person, we put it at the end of the sentence using the appropriate preposition.

Give the book to me.
Shall I buy an ice cream for you?
He got a box of chocolates for his sister.
Please send the email to everyone.

If the direct object is a pronoun, it always comes first, before the indirect object.

Give me the book.
Give the book to me.
Give it to me.

There are two different syntactic structures for declarative sentences with two objects.

A car was given to the winner of the competition.
The winner of the competition was given a car.

Some verbs that take two objects are:

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

The verbs suggest and explain always take the indirect object in a sentence.

She suggested an answer to me. (not She suggested me an answer.)
Can you explain this to me? (not Can you explain this?)

1 Circle the correct answer.

1 My uncle bought I / me a new laptop!
2 Our teacher always gives us / we homework – she never forgets!
3 That’s mine! Give it / you to me.
4 Marie’s dad promised she / her a surprise if she passed all her exams.
5 I showed them / they the house where I was born.
6 Alan was given some / to money by his grandfather.
7 We paid / were paid a lot of money for all the work we did.
2 Complete the dialogue with these words.

them  it  me  him  people  you

Steve: If someone gave (1) _______________ a lot of money, what would you do?
Bob: That would be great. First of all, I’d pay my brother back. I think I owe (2) _______________ about 200 euros now!
Steve: He’d be surprised if you gave (3) _______________ all back to him, wouldn’t he?
Bob: Yes, he would. He’d probably thank (4) _______________ and then quickly hide it somewhere!
Steve: Would you lend (5) _______________ money if you were rich?
Bob: If I thought they needed it, I’d probably just give it to (6) _______________. But I’d keep enough for me, too!

3 Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the incorrect ones.

1 Give me that book now!
   a) give me it  b) give to me  c) give to me it  d) give it to me

2 Tell to me a story, please.
   a) tell me to  b) tell to me  c) tell to me a story  d) tell a story to me

3 Her mum taught to her to drive.
   a) taught to  b) taught to her  c) taught her to  d) taught her

4 I was given some money.
   a) was given  b) is giving  c) gave  d) gives

5 Can you explain me this word?
   a) me the question  b) the question me  c) to me the question  d) the question to me

6 The teacher read a story.
   a) for us  b) us  c) to us  d) we

5 Circle the correct answer.

1 My pen’s on the table. Can you _______________ , please?
   a) give to me it  b) give to me  c) give it to me  d) give it

2 She _______________ a beautiful present.
   a) bought for me  b) bought me  c) bought to me  d) for me bought

3 Can you explain _______________?
   a) me the question  b) the question me  c) to me the question  d) the question to me

4 The teacher read _______________ a story.
   a) for us  b) us  c) to us  d) we

5 Ben _______________ 20 out of 20 for his essay.
   a) was given  b) is giving  c) gave  d) gives

6 If you win a lot of money, will you _______________?
   a) give to me any  b) give me to any  c) give any to me  d) to me give any

7 He never _______________ where he’s going.
   a) tells me  b) says me  c) tells to me  d) tells

8 Presents _______________ all the children who went to the party.
   a) were to given  b) were given  c) were given to  d) gave to

9 We were told _______________ results of the test at the end of the lesson.
   a) to  b) to the  c) for the  d) the
1 Write too or enough.

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

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

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