

# 1. ARTICLES

- Indefinite → **a/ an**
- Definite → **the**

## a. INDEFINITE ARTICLE

1.1. Το αόριστο άρθρο χρησιμοποιείται

→ στον **ενικό** πριν από μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά, π.χ. **a tool**  
→ όταν αναφέρουμε επαγγέλματα ή ιδιότητες, π.χ. **a technician**

Χρησιμοποιούμε το **a** πριν από ουσιαστικά που αρχίζουν από σύμφωνο ή ήχο συμφώνου,

π.χ. **a computer, a university, a house**

και το **an** πριν από ουσιαστικά που αρχίζουν από φωνήν ή ήχο φωνήντος,

π.χ. **an aeroplane, an umbrella, an hour**

1.2. Το αόριστο άρθρο **ΔΕΝ** χρησιμοποιείται

① Στον πληθυντικό αριθμό

~~a~~ **televisions**

② Μπροστά από επίθετα όταν αυτά δε συνοδεύονται από ουσιαστικά

~~a fast~~ **BUT** **a fast car**

## b. DEFINITE ARTICLE

1.3. Το οριστικό άρθρο **the** χρησιμοποιείται και στα **τρία γένη** και στον **ενικό** και **πληθυντικό** αριθμό.

### ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΠΟΙΕΙΤΑΙ

① όταν κάνουμε αναφορά σε συγκεκριμένα ή γνωστά αντικείμενα ή πρόσωπα  
π.χ. *This is a hammer. The hammer is on the table.*

② Με ουσιαστικά που θεωρούνται μοναδικά  
π.χ. **the earth, the sky, the sun, the moon, the Parthenon**

③ Πριν από ονόματα ποταμών, θαλασσών / ωκεανών, λιμνών, οροσειρών, ερήμων και ενώσεις νησιών ή πολιτειών  
π.χ. **the Nile, the Aegean sea, the Atlantic, the Prespes, the Alps, the Sahara, the Philippines, the USA**

### ΔΕΝ ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΠΟΙΕΙΤΑΙ

① Με ουσιαστικά στον πληθυντικό όταν αυτά αναφέρουν γενικό σύνολο  
π.χ. **the saws are tools**

② Πριν από κύρια ονόματα  
π.χ. **the George**

③ Με τις λέξεις **school, hospital, church, bed, home, prison**, όταν αναφερόμαστε στο λόγο για τον οποίο υπάρχουν  
π.χ. **at the school, in the bed**

④ Πριν από μουσικά όργανα π.χ. <u>the</u> piano	④ πριν από αθλητικά παιχνίδια π.χ. <u>the</u> football
⑤ Πριν από εθνικότητες και ονόματα οικογενειών π.χ. <u>the</u> Germans, <u>the</u> Smiths	⑤ Πριν από γεύματα π.χ. <u>the</u> breakfast, <u>the</u> lunch
⑥ Πριν από τις λέξεις <b>morning, afternoon, evening</b> π.χ. <u>in</u> <u>the</u> morning	

## 2. NOUNS

2.1. Τα ουσιαστικά χωρίζονται σε **μετρήσιμα** (countable) και **μη μετρήσιμα** (uncountable). Τα μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά συνήθως δηλώνουν τρόφιμα, ποτά, υγρά ή αφηρημένες έννοιες, κ.α.

π.χ. a computer, a radio (μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά)

water, salt, iron, money, time (μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά)

### Τα μετρήσιμα

- έχουν ενικό και πληθυντικό αριθμό
- συντάσσονται με το αόριστο άρθρο a, an

### Τα μη μετρήσιμα

- δεν έχουν πληθυντικό αριθμό - συντάσσονται με ρήμα ενικού αριθμού
- δε συντάσσονται με το αόριστο άρθρο a, an - μπορούν να συνταχθούν με τη λέξη some - π.χ. some salt, some time etc.

## 3. PLURAL

3.1. Τα ουσιαστικά συνήθως σχηματίζουν τον πληθυντικό με την κατάληξη -s

π.χ. a machine - machines

3.2. Τα ουσιαστικά που λήγουν σε

➔ **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o** παίρνουν κατάληξη -es, εκτός από τα ουσιαστικά **video, studio, piano, photo, radio, kilo**, που παίρνουν κατάληξη -s

➔ σύμφωνο και **-y** παίρνουν την κατάληξη **-ies** π.χ. library - libraries

(ΑΛΛΑ ➔ όσα λήγουν σε φωνήν και **-y**, παίρνουν κατάληξη **-s** π.χ. day - days)

➔ Τα ουσιαστικά που λήγουν σε **-f** ή **-fe** παίρνουν κατάληξη **-ves** π.χ. knife - knives



3.3. Ορισμένα ουσιαστικά (irregular nouns) δε σχηματίζουν τον πληθυντικό με την κατάληξη **-s**, αλλά ή παραμένουν ίδια ή αλλάζουν τη μορφολογία τους. Αυτά είναι:

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
child	children	aircraft	aircraft
man	men	mouse	mice
woman	women	sheep	sheep
tooth	teeth	ox	oxen
foot	feet	deer	deer

3.4. Ουσιαστικά που δηλώνουν σύνολο ανθρώπων ή πραγμάτων δεν έχουν πληθυντικό αριθμό, αλλά παίρνουν πληθυντικού αριθμού ρήμα, π.χ. **police, people** .

## 4. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

	SUBJECT	OBJECT
singular	I = εγώ	me = εμένα
	you = εσύ	you = εσένα
	he = αυτός	him = αυτόν
	she = αυτή	her = αυτή
	it = αυτό	it = αυτό
plural	we = εμείς	us = εμάς
	you = εσείς	you = εσάς
	they = αυτοί, -ές, -ά	them = αυτούς, -ές, -ά

4.1. Οι προσωπικές αντωνυμίες ονομαστικής πτώσης (subject) χρησιμοποιούνται μπροστά από τα ρήματα στη θέση ουσιαστικών (π.χ. man, boy, girl, computer etc. ) ή κύριων ονομάτων (π.χ. Robert, Ann, etc.) ως υποκείμενα.

4.2. Οι προσωπικές αντωνυμίες αιτιατικής πτώσης (object) χρησιμοποιούνται μετά από ρήματα ή προθέσεις ως αντικείμενα.

## 5. THE VERB to be

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I am (I'm)	Am I?	I am not (I'm not)
you are (you're)	are you?	you are not (you aren't)
he is (he's)	is he?	he is not (he isn't)
she is (she's)	is she?	she is not (she isn't)
it is (it's)	is it?	it is not (it isn't)
we are (we're)	are we?	we are not (we aren't)
you are (you're)	are you?	you are not (you aren't)
they are (they're)	are they?	they are not (they aren't)

5.1. Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις χρησιμοποιούμε την προσωπική αντωνυμία και τον κατάλληλο τύπο του ρήματος (καταφατικό / αρνητικό). Στις αρνητικές απαντήσεις χρησιμοποιούμε μόνο το συγκεκομμένο ρηματικό τύπο. π.χ. *Are you an engineer? - Yes, I am / No, I'm not.*

## 6. THE VERB have got

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I have got (I've got)	have I got?	I have not got (I haven't got)
you have got (you've got)	have you got?	you have not got (you haven't got)
he has got (he's got)	has he got?	he has not got (he hasn't got)
she has got (she's got)	has she got?	she has not got (she hasn't got)
it has got (it's got)	has it got?	it has not got (it hasn't got)
we have got (we've got)	have we got?	we have not got (we haven't got)
you have got (you've got)	have you got?	you have not got (you haven't got)
they have got (they've got)	have they got?	they have not got (they haven't got)

6.1. Το **have got** χρησιμοποιείται

- ➔ για να δηλώσουμε ότι κάτι ανήκει σε κάποιον,  
π.χ. *The engineer **has got** a drill.*
- ➔ για να περιγράψουμε ανθρώπους, ζώα ή πράγματα,  
π.χ. *A **drill** **has got** a bit.*
- ➔ με τις λέξεις  
*a problem, a headache, a toothache, a temperature, a cold, a cough*

6.2. Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις χρησιμοποιούμε την προσωπική αντωνυμία και τον κατάλληλο τύπο του ρήματος (καταφατικό / αρνητικό). Στις αρνητικές απαντήσεις χρησιμοποιούμε μόνο το συγκεκομμένο ρηματικό τύπο. Δε χρησιμοποιούμε το *got*.

π.χ. *Have you got a screwdriver? - Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.*



6.3. Με τις λέξεις *breakfast, lunch, dinner, coffee, a bath, a shower, a wash, a rest, a sleep, a good(bad) time/flight/ trip, holidays, a talk, a fight, a swim, a walk, a try, a go, a look, difficulty, trouble, an accident, etc.* το ρήμα **have** δε συνοδεύεται από το **got** ούτε κλίνεται ως βοηθητικό.

## 7. POSSESSIVES

### a. POSSESSIVE CASE

7.1. Σχηματίζεται

- ➔ με **'s** για ανθρώπους και ζώα - π.χ. *Peter's computer*
- ➔ με την πρόθεση **of** για πράγματα - π.χ. *the files of the computer*

### 7.3. Στο σχηματισμό

- ➔ στα κύρια ονόματα και ουσιαστικά του ενικού προσθέτουμε '**s**'  
π.χ. the student's book Susan's office
- ➔ όταν το κύριο όνομα λήγει σε -s προσθέτουμε '**s**' ή **μόνο** την **απόστροφο** (')  
π.χ. Doris's printer or Doris' printer
- ➔ τα ουσιαστικά του πληθυντικού που λήγουν σε -s παίρνουν **μόνο** απόστροφο.  
π.χ. the students' books
- ➔ τα ανώμαλα ουσιαστικά του πληθυντικού παίρνουν '**s**'  
π.χ. the men's tools

7.4. Όταν το ίδιο πράγμα ανήκει σε δυο ή περισσότερους ανθρώπους προσθέτουμε '**s**' μόνο στο τελευταίο ουσιαστικό π.χ. Peter and Tom's office

## b. POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES & POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
<b>my</b> (μου)	<b>mine</b> (δικός,ή,ό μου)
<b>your</b> (σου)	<b>yours</b> (δικός,ή,ό σου)
<b>his</b> (του)	<b>his</b> (δικός,ή,ό του)
<b>her</b> (της)	<b>hers</b> (δικός,ή,ό της)
<b>its</b> (του)	-
<b>our</b> (μας)	<b>ours</b> (δικός,ή,ό μας)
<b>your</b> (σας)	<b>yours</b> (δικός,ή,ό σας)
<b>their</b> (τους)	<b>theirs</b> (δικός,ή,ό τους)

- ➔ Τα κτητικά επίθετα μπαίνουν **πριν** το ουσιαστικό  
π.χ. This is my computer.
- ➔ Οι κτητικές αντωνυμίες **δεν** ακολουθούνται από ουσιαστικά  
π.χ. This computer is mine.

## 8. SOME / ANY

8.1. Χρησιμοποιούμε **some** (=μερικοί, -ές, -ά), **any** (=καθόλου) και **no** (=καθόλου) με μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά και με τον πληθυντικό αριθμό των μετρήσιμων ουσιαστικών

π.χ. **some** screws, **some** iron etc.

- ➔ Το **some** χρησιμοποιείται μόνο σε καταφατικές προτάσεις  
π.χ. He's got **some** nails / He's got **some** money.
- ➔ Το **any** χρησιμοποιείται σε ερωτηματικές και αρνητικές προτάσεις  
π.χ. Have you got **any** screws? / I haven't got **any** money.
- ➔ Το **no** χρησιμοποιείται σε αρνητικές προτάσεις αντί για **not any** (έμφαση)  
π.χ. I haven't got **any** money - I have got **no** money
- ➔ Χρησιμοποιούμε **some** σε ερωτήσεις όταν προσφέρουμε ή όταν ζητάμε κάτι  
π.χ. Would you like **some** coffee? / Can I have **some** coffee?

	Affirmative	Questions	Negative
COUNTABLE	some	any	not any / no
UNCOUNTABLE	some	any	not any / no

8.2. Τα παράγωγα **somebody, something, somewhere, anybody, anything, anywhere, nobody, nothing, nowhere** χρησιμοποιούνται με τον ίδιο τρόπο όπως τα some, any no.

8.3. Όταν το any και τα παράγωγά του χρησιμοποιούνται σε καταφατικές προτάσεις, σημαίνουν όποιος, -α, ο / οποιοσδήποτε, οτιδήποτε κ.λ.π.

## 9. A LOT OF / MUCH / MANY

9.1. Το **a lot of** χρησιμοποιείται στις καταφατικές προτάσεις με μετρήσιμα πληθυντικού αριθμού και με μη μετρήσιμα. Όταν δεν ακολουθεί ουσιαστικό (συνήθως στις σύντομες απαντήσεις) το *of* παραλείπεται. π.χ. They have got **a lot of** tools. - There is **a lot of** water in the tank.

9.2. Τα **many** και **much** χρησιμοποιούνται στις ερωτηματικές και αρνητικές προτάσεις.

➔ To **many** χρησιμοποιείται με μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά πληθυντικού αριθμού π.χ. Have you got **many** tools?

➔ To **much** χρησιμοποιείται με μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά π.χ. We haven't got **much** time.

	Affirmative	Questions	Negative
COUNTABLE	a lot of	many	many
UNCOUNTABLE	a lot of	much	much

## 10. (A) FEW / (A) LITTLE

10.1. Οι λέξεις **a few / few** χρησιμοποιούνται με μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά πληθυντικού αριθμού σ'όλους τους τύπους (καταφατικό, ερωτηματικό, αρνητικό).

π.χ. He has got **a few** tools

10.2. Οι λέξεις **a little / little** χρησιμοποιούνται με μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά σ'όλους τους τύπους (καταφατικό, ερωτηματικό, αρνητικό).

π.χ. He has got **a little** money.



Η διαφορά ανάμεσα στο **a few / a little** και **few / little** είναι ότι τα **a few / a little** σημαίνουν "λίγοι, -ες, -α, αλλά αρκετοί, ές, -ά" , ενώ τα **few / little** σημαίνουν "πολύ λίγοι, -ες, α, σχεδόν καθόλου".

## 11. COMPARISONS

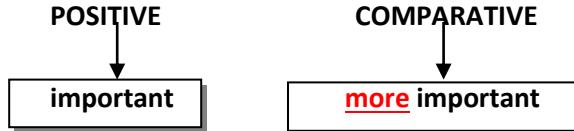
11.1. Τα επίθετα περιγράφουν ή προσδιορίζουν ουσιαστικά και τα συναντούμε σε τρεις τύπους:

θετικό (**positive**), συγκριτικό (**comparative**) και υπερθετικό (**superlative**).

11.2. Ο συγκριτικός (**COMPARATIVE**) χρησιμοποιείται όταν συγκρίνουμε δύο πρόσωπα ή πράγματα και σχηματίζεται με την κατάληξη **-er**.



11.3. Ο Συγκριτικός των πολυσύλλαβων επιθέτων & επιφρημάτων σχηματίζεται με τη λέξη more.



Ο δεύτερος όρος σύγκρισης εισάγεται με το than. π.χ. My computer is **older than** yours.

11.4. Ο Υπερθετικός Βαθμός (**SUPERLATIVE**) χρησιμοποιείται για να συγκρίνουμε ένα πρόσωπο ή πράγμα με περισσότερα από ένα πρόσωπα ή πράγματα που ανήκουν στην ίδια ομάδα και σχηματίζεται με την κατάληξη -est.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
old	old-er	old-est

11.5. Ο Υπερθετικός των πολυσύλλαβων επιθέτων & επιφρημάτων σχηματίζεται με το most.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
important	<u>more</u> important	<u>most</u> important

Στον Υπερθετικό πριν το επίθετο υπάρχει πάντα το άρθρο the και συνήθως μια φράση που δηλώνει το σύνολο (*in his class, in the world, of the week, of all*).

π.χ. My computer is the oldest in the factory.

#### 11.6. ΚΑΝΟΝΕΣ ΣΥΛΛΑΒΙΣΜΟΥ

- Όσα μονοσύλλαβα Επίθετα ή Επιφρήματα τελειώνουν σε **-e**, παίρνουν μόνο το **-r** στον Συγκριτικό Βαθμό και το **-st** στον Υπερθετικό.

π.χ. **simple**      **simples**      **simplest**

- Όσα δισύλλαβα Επίθετα ή Επιφρήματα τελειώνουν σε **-y** το μετατρέπουν σε **-i** και μετά παίρνουν την κατάληξη **-er/-est**.

π.χ. **early**      **earl-ier**      **earl-iest**

- Όσα μονοσύλλαβα Επίθετα ή Επιφρήματα τελειώνουν σε ένα σύμφωνο μπροστά από το οποίο υπάρχει **ένα μόνον φωνήν** που τονίζεται, **διπλασιάζουν** το τελικό σύμφωνο πριν την κατάληξη **-er/-est**

π.χ. **big**      **bigger**      **biggest**

- Μερικά δισύλλαβα Επίθετα ή Επιφρήματα όπως clever, stupid, narrow, gentle, friendly, κ.λ.π., σχηματίζουν τον Συγκριτικό και Υπερθετικό Βαθμό είτε με **-er/-est**, είτε με τις λέξεις **more/most**.

π.χ.	clever	clever <u>er</u>	clever <u>est</u>
	clever	<u>more</u> clever	<u>most</u> clever

### IRREGULAR COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
good / well	better	best
bad / badly	worse	worst
a lot of / much / many	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther /further	farthest / furthest

11.7. Στις συγκρίσεις ισότητας δε χρησιμοποιούμε Συγκριτικό βαθμό στα επίθετα, αλλά **ΘΕΤΙΚΟ** και **as .... as / not as (so) ....as** .

π.χ. He's **as** tall **as** his brother.  
He's not **as (so)** tall **as** his friend.

## 12. ADVERBS

12.1. Τα τροπικά επιρρήματα σχηματίζονται προσθέτοντας την κατάληξη **-ly** στα επίθετα.

π.χ. **safe** - **safe-ly**

12.2. Τα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε σύμφωνο + γ σχηματίζουν το επίρρημα με την κατάληξη **-ily** (αφού αφαιρέσουν το **-y**).

π.χ. **heavy** - **heav-ily**

12.3. Τα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε **-le** αφαιρούν το **-e** και παίρνουν μόνο **-y**

π.χ. **gentle** - **gentl-y**

12.4. Μερικά επιρρήματα σχηματίζονται όπως τα επίθετα από τα οποία προέρχονται:



<b>fast</b>	-	<b>fast</b>	
<b>hard</b> (=σκληρός)	-	<b>hard</b> (σκληρά)	[hardly = σχεδόν καθόλου]
<b>early</b>	-	<b>early</b>	
<b>late</b> (αργοπορημένος)	-	<b>late</b> (αργά)	[lately = πρόσφατα]
<b>straight</b>	-	<b>straight</b>	
<b>near</b> (κοντινός)	-	<b>near</b> (κοντά)	[nearly = σχεδόν]



Το επίρρημα του **good** είναι **well**.

## 13. MODALS (can, must, have to)

13. 1. Τα ρήματα **can, must, have to**:

- δε σχηματίζουν όλους τους χρόνους - δεν έχουν Continuous χρόνους  
π.χ. I **must** find a new job now.
- δεν παίρνουν κατάληξη **-s** στο γ' ενικό του S. Present  
π.χ. He **must** measure the finished goods.
- τα **must** και **can** σχηματίζουν τον ερωτηματικό και αρνητικό τύπο χωρίς βοηθητικό  
π.χ. **Can you** operate a computer?/ We **cannot** increase temperature.

- ακολουθούνται από γυμνό απαρέμφατο (bare infinitive), δηλ. χωρίς **to**. π.χ. They **can** **to** design machine tools.

### a. CAN

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I can	can I?	I cannot (can't)
you can	can you?	you cannot (can't)
he / she/ it can	can he / she / it?	he / she / it cannot (can't)
we can	can we?	we cannot (can't)
you can	can you?	you cannot (can't)
they can	can they?	they cannot (can't)

13.2. Το **can** χρησιμοποιείται για να εκφράσει:

- ικανότητα στο παρόν (ability) - π.χ. I **can** speak four languages.
- παράκληση ή άδεια - π.χ. **Can you** repair the machine, please?
- (στην άρνηση) αρνητικό συμπέρασμα - π.χ. He is ill. He **can't** be at work.

### b. MUST

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I must	must I?	I must not (mustn't)
you must	must you?	you must not (mustn't)
he/she/it must	must he/she/it	he/she/it must not (mustn't)
we must	must we?	we must not (mustn't)
you must	must you?	you must not (mustn't)
they must	must they?	they must not (mustn't)

### c. HAVE TO

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I have to	do I have to?	I don't have to
you have to	do you have to?	you don't have to
he/she/it has to	does he/she/it have to?	he/she/it doesn't have to
we have to	do we have to?	we don't have to
you have to	do you have to?	you don't have to
they have to	do they have to?	they don't have to

13.3. Το **must** και το **have to** εκφράζουν υποχρέωση (obligation) και αναγκαιότητα (necessity).

Σημαίνουν και τα δυό **πρέπει**, αλλά διαφέρουν στη χρήση: το **must** δηλώνει υποχρέωση που επιβάλλεται από το ίδιο το άτομο και το **have to** υποχρέωση που επιβάλλεται από εξωτερικούς παράγοντες. Το **must** δηλώνει επίσης και θετικό συμπέρασμα.

π.χ. I think I **must** go back home.

The computer is broken. I **have to** repair it.

13.4. Το **must** έχει μόνο S. Present. Τους υπόλοιπους χρόνους τους δανείζεται από το **have to**.

π.χ. I'll **have to** work late tomorrow.

13.5. Το **mustn't** εκφράζει απαγόρευση π.χ. You **mustn't** smoke in the lab.

To don't / doesn't have to εκφράζει έλλειψη αναγκαιότητας

π.χ. The computer is O.K. You **don't have to** repair it.

## 14. TENSES

### A. SIMPLE PRESENT

14.1. Σχηματίζεται με το υποκείμενο (προσωπική αντωνυμία ή ουσιαστικό) και το ρήμα,

π.χ. **we work**

Το γ' ενικό πρόσωπο της κατάφασης σχηματίζεται προσθέτοντας την κατάληξη **-s**

π.χ. **he works**

ΑΛΛΑ



- τα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o** έχουν κατάληξη **-es**  
π.χ. **he finishes, he fixes**
- τα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **σύμφωνο + y** παίρνουν κατάληξη **-ies**, αφού αποβάλουν το **-y**  
π.χ. **try - he tries**

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTIONS	NEGATIVE
I work	do I work?	I do not (don't) work
you work	do you work?	you do not (don't) work
he/she/it works	<b>does</b> he/she/it work?	he/she/it <b>does not</b> (doesn't) work
we work	do we work?	we do not (don't) work
you work	do you work?	you do not (don't) work
they work	do they work?	they do not (don't) work

14.2. Ο Simple Present χρησιμοποιείται για να περιγράψει

❶ μόνιμες καταστάσεις ή καταστάσεις ρουτίνας (συνήθως με τα επιρρήματα συχνότητας **always, never, sometimes, usually, etc**) π.χ. I always **measure** temperature.

② γενικές αλήθειες ή φυσικά φαινόμενα π.χ. Water boils at 100<sup>0</sup> C.

14.3. Ο Simple Present συνήθως χρησιμοποιείται με τα επιρρήματα **συχνότητας**, που μπαίνουν **μπροστά** από τα κύρια ρήματα, αλλά **μετά** τα βοηθητικά και το ρήμα *to be*.

π.χ. I never work after 6 p.m. I am never late for work.

always  
never  
usually  
often  
sometimes  
rarely / seldom



και με τις χρονικές εκφράσεις

every day/ week/ month / year etc. ,  
in the evening / morning etc,  
at night / at the weekend

## B. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I <b>am</b> (I'm) <b>working</b>	am I <b>working</b> ?	I am <b>not</b> (I'm not) <b>working</b>
you <b>are</b> (you're) <b>working</b>	are you <b>working</b> ?	you are <b>not</b> (you aren't) <b>working</b>
he/she/it <b>is</b> (he's/she's/it's) <b>working</b>	is he /she/ it <b>working</b> ?	he / she / it <b>is not</b> (isn't) <b>working</b>
we <b>are</b> (we're) <b>working</b>	are we <b>working</b> ?	we are <b>not</b> (we aren't) <b>working</b>
you <b>are</b> (you're) <b>working</b>	are you <b>working</b> ?	you are <b>not</b> (you aren't) <b>working</b>
they <b>are</b> (they're) <b>working</b>	are they <b>working</b> ?	they are <b>not</b> (they aren't) <b>working</b>

- Τα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **-e**, αφαιρούν το **-e** και μετά παίρνουν την κατάληξη **-ing**.  
π.χ. **make** → **making**
- Τα μονοσύλλαβα ρήματα που λήγουν σε φωνήν + σύμφωνο, διπλασιάζουν το τελικό σύμφωνο πριν πάρουν την κατάληξη **-ing**.  
π.χ. **plan** → **planning**
- Όσα ρήματα τελειώνουν σε **-l** [BrE] το διπλασιάζουν πριν την κατάληξη **-ing**.  
π.χ. **control** → **controlling**

- Τα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **-ie**, αποβάλλουν το -ie και παίρνουν **-y + ing**.  
π.χ. **lie** → **lying**

14.4. Ο **Present Continuous** χρησιμοποιείται για να περιγράψει πράξεις

- που βρίσκονται σε εξέλιξη  
π.χ. **They are measuring** temperature now.
- που γίνονται στο πολύ κοντινό παρόν  
π.χ. **I am studying** for my exams this week.
- που έχει προγραμματιστεί να γίνουν στο άμεσο μέλλον  
π.χ. **He is starting** a new business in February.
- με το **always** για να εκφράσουμε ενόχληση, έκπληξη ή κριτική.  
π.χ. **You're always making** noise!

14.4. Χρησιμοποιείται συνήθως με τις χρονικές εκφράσεις

<b>now</b>	<b>at the moment</b>	<b>tonight</b>	<b>still</b>
<b>these days</b>	<b>at present</b>	<b>Look!</b>	<b>Listen!</b>



Ορισμένα ρήματα **δεν** χρησιμοποιούνται σε **Continuous** χρόνους. Αυτά είναι:

- τα ρήματα **αισθήσεως**, (see, hear, smell, taste, feel)
- τα ρήματα **αντίληψης**, (know, remember, forget, understand, think, seem, sound, realize)
- τα ρήματα **αρέσκειας / δυσαρέσκειας**, π.χ. like, dislike, love, hate, enjoy
- άλλα, όπως want, belong, appear, mean, own, believe, need, include, consist

## C. SIMPLE FUTURE

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I <b>will</b> (I'll) work	will I work?	I will not (won't) work
you <b>will</b> (you'll) work	will you work?	you will not (won't) work
he/she/it <b>will</b> ('ll) work	will he/she/it work?	he/she/it will not (won't) work
we <b>will</b> (we'll) work	will we work?	we will not (won't) work
you <b>will</b> (you'll) work	will you work?	you will not (won't) work
they <b>will</b> (they'll) work	will they work?	they will not (won't) work

Ο συγκεκομένος τύπος του **will not** είναι **won't**.

14.5. Ο **Simple Future** χρησιμοποιείται για

- προβλέψεις ή πράξεις που είναι πιθανό να συμβούν στο μέλλον  
π.χ. In the future all industries **will use** robots.
- αποφάσεις που παίρνουμε τη στιγμή που μιλάμε  
π.χ. I **will need** a new scanner.

- μετά τα ρήματα **think, believe, hope, probably, perhaps**, etc. και τις εκφράσεις **I'm sure, I'm afraid** etc. π.χ. I hope I will find a new job.

14.6. Χρησιμοποιούμε

- **will you?** Όταν ζητάμε να κάνει κάποιος κάτι για μας π.χ. Will you measure the workpiece for me?
- **shall I?** Όταν προσφερόμαστε να κάνουμε κάτι για κάποιον π.χ. Shall I measure temperature for you?
- **shall we?** Όταν προτείνουμε κάτι π.χ. Shall we go to the pub after work?

14.7. Δεν χρησιμοποιούμε Simple Future στις χρονικές προτάσεις. Αντί για Simple Future χρησιμοποιούμε Simple Present.

π.χ. I will find a job when I finish my course.

## D. GOING TO FUTURE

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I <b>am</b> (I'm) <b>going to</b> work	am I going to work?	I am not going to work
you <b>are</b> (you're) <b>going to</b> work	are you going to work?	you are not going to work
he/ she/ it <b>is going to</b> work	is he/she/it going to work?	he /she/it is not going to work
we <b>are</b> (we're) <b>going to</b> work	are we going to work?	we are not going to work
you <b>are</b> (you're) <b>going to</b> work	are you going to work?	you are not going to work
they <b>are</b> (they're) <b>going to</b> work	are they going to work?	they are not going to work

14.8. Ο Going to Future χρησιμοποιείται για

- πράξεις που έχουμε προγραμματίσει ή σκοπεύουμε να κάνουμε στο κοντινό μέλλον π.χ. I am going to fix the assembly machine.
- γεγονότα για τα οποία υπάρχουν ενδείξεις ότι θα συμβούν στο κοντινό μέλλον π.χ. The temperature is high. The machine is going to break down.

14.9. Ο S. Future και ο Going to Future συνήθως χρησιμοποιούνται με τις χρονικές εκφράσεις

tomorrow      next week / month / year etc.      in a week / month etc.

## E. SIMPLE PAST

15.0. Τα ρήματα στον **Simple Past** χωρίζονται σε ομαλά (Regular) και ανώμαλα (Irregular).

- Τα ομαλά ρήματα σχηματίζουν τον **Simple Past** σ'όλα τα πρόσωπα με την κατάληξη **-ed**. π.χ. I **work**ed
- Τα ανώμαλα ρήματα έχουν εντελώς δικούς τους τύπους. π.χ. I **met** (meet) the manager
- Η ερώτηση και η άρνηση σχηματίζονται με το βοηθητικό **did**. π.χ. **Did** you **measure** all parts? / **Did** they **meet** the manager?  
We **didn't measure** all parts / They **didn't meet** the manager.

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTIONS	NEGATIVE
I <b>worked / met</b>	<b>did</b> I work / meet?	I <b>did not</b> (didn't) work / meet
you <b>worked / met</b>	<b>did</b> you work / meet?	you <b>did not</b> (didn't) work / meet
he/she/it <b>worked / met</b>	<b>did</b> he/she/it work / meet?	he/she/it <b>did not</b> (didn't) work / meet
we <b>worked / met</b>	<b>did</b> we work / meet?	we <b>did not</b> (didn't) work / meet
you <b>worked / met</b>	<b>did</b> you work / meet?	you <b>did not</b> (didn't) work / meet
they <b>worked / met</b>	<b>did</b> they work / meet?	they <b>did not</b> (didn't) work / meet

- Τα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **-y** και έχουν σύμφωνο πριν απ' αυτό, μετατρέπουν το **-y** σε **-i** πριν την κατάληξη **-ed**. π.χ. **try** - **tried**
- Τα ρήματα που λήγουν σε μονό σύμφωνο και έχουν πριν απ' αυτό ένα φωνήγεν που τονίζεται, όταν πάρουν την κατάληξη **-ed** διπλασιάζουν το τελικό σύμφωνο. π.χ. **plan** - **planned**
- Σε ρήματα με κατάληξη **-I** [BrE] το **-I** διπλασιάζεται πριν την κατάληξη. π.χ. **control** – **controlled**

#### 15.1. Ο Simple Past χρησιμοποιείται για να περιγράψει πράξεις

- που έγιναν στο παρελθόν σε **καθορισμένη χρονική στιγμή**. (Γι' αυτό συνήθως υπάρχει στην πρόταση χρονική έκφραση που αναφέρεται στο παρελθόν. Όταν δεν υπάρχει, εύκολα εννοείται). π.χ. **David stayed at home yesterday**.
- που έγιναν για ένα χρονικό διάστημα στο παρελθόν ή γινόταν τακτικά. π.χ. **She lived there for 5 years before 1979**.
- που έγιναν η μια μετά την άλλη. π.χ. **Yesterday I got up at half past six. I had breakfast at seven o'clock**.

#### 15.2. Ο Simple Past συνήθως χρησιμοποιείται με τις χρονικές εκφράσεις

**yesterday**  
**ago**  
**last month / year etc.**  
**in 1987**  
**then**  
**when**

### Simple Past - to be

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I <b>was</b>	was I?	I <b>was not</b> (wasn't)
you <b>were</b>	were you?	you <b>were not</b> (weren't)
he/she/it <b>was</b>	was he/ she/it?	he /she/it <b>was not</b> (wasn't)
we <b>were</b>	were we?	we <b>were not</b> (weren't)
you <b>were</b>	were you?	you <b>were not</b> (weren't)
they <b>were</b>	were they?	they <b>were not</b> (weren't)

## F. PAST CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTIONS	NEGATIVE
I <b>was</b> working	was I working	I was not (wasn't) working
you <b>were</b> working	were you working	you were not (weren't) working
he/she/it <b>was</b> working	was he/she/it working	he/she/it was not working
we <b>were</b> working	were we working	we were not working
you <b>were</b> working	were you working	you were not working
they <b>were</b> working	were they working	they were not working

- Τα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **-e**, αφαιρούν το **-e** και μετά παίρνουν την κατάληξη **-ing**.  
π.χ. **make** → **making**
- Τα μονοσύλλαβα ρήματα που λήγουν σε φωνήν + σύμφωνο, διπλασιάζουν το τελικό σύμφωνο πριν την κατάληξη **-ing**.  
π.χ. **plan** → **planning**
- Όσα ρήματα τελειώνουν σε **-l**, στα [BrE] το διπλασιάζουν πριν την κατάληξη **-ing**.  
π.χ. **control** → **controlling**
- Τα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **-ie**, αποβάλλουν το **-ie** και παίρνουν **-y + ing**.  
π.χ. **lie** → **lying**

15.3. Ο **Past Continuous** χρησιμοποιείται για να περιγράψει

- πράξεις που γινόταν σε κάποια στιγμή στο παρελθόν και είχε **διάρκεια**.  
π.χ. **David was playing basketball with friends at 5 o'clock yesterday**.

**I was coming** back home when I **had** an accident.

15.4. Συνήθως χρησιμοποιείται με τις ίδιες χρονικές εκφράσεις όπως ο Simple Past.

## G. USED TO

- Χρησιμοποιείται για να περιγράψει συνήθειες ή πράξεις που δεν ισχύουν στο παρόν.  
π.χ. **He used to work** late last year, but now he comes home early. (Συνήθιζε να ... / Παλιά ...)
- Η ερώτηση και η άρνηση σχηματίζονται με το **did / didn't**.  
**I didn't use to get up** early when I was younger, but now I do.

## H. PRESENT PERFECT

15.5. Σχηματίζεται με το βοηθητικό ρήμα **have / has** και τη **μετοχή** του ρήματος

π.χ. **we have worked** - **we have driven**

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTIONS	NEGATIVE
I <b>have worked / driven</b>	have I worked / driven?	I have not worked / driven
you <b>have worked/ driven</b>	have you worked/ driven?	you have not worked/ driven
he/she/it <b>has worked/ driven</b>	has he/she/it worked/ driven?	he/she/it has not worked/ driven
we <b>have worked/ driven</b>	have we worked/ driven?	we have not worked/ driven
you <b>have worked/ driven</b>	have you worked/ driven?	you have not worked/ driven
they <b>have worked/ driven</b>	have they worked/ driven?	they have not worked/ driven

15.6. Ο Present Perfect χρησιμοποιείται για να περιγράψει **πράξεις**

- που ολοκληρώθηκαν στο παρελθόν και βλέπουμε τα αποτελέσματά τους στο παρόν  
π.χ. I **have finished** my homework.
- που ολοκληρώθηκαν σε κάποια χρονική περίοδο, η οποία δεν έχει τελειώσει ακόμα  
π.χ. He **has called** three times this morning
- που ολοκληρώθηκαν στο πρόσφατο παρελθόν (με τα χρονικά επιρρήματα recently, lately, just).  
π.χ. They **have just come** back from work.
- οι οποίες έχουν ξεκινήσει στο παρελθόν **και συνεχίζονται** στο παρόν (με το since ή το for).  
π.χ. They **have lived** in the same house since 2010 / for three years.
- Με υπερθετικό βαθμό (superlative) π.χ. It's the **best** film I've ever seen
- Με τη φράση "It's the first / second / third time..." π.χ. **It's the first time I've been** to Paris

15.7. Ο Present Perfect συνήθως χρησιμοποιείται με τα επιρρήματα

for (διάρκεια πράξης),  
since (αφετηρία πράξης),  
just, already,  
recently, lately, yet, ever,  
so far, how long

## I. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTION	NEGATIVE
I <b>have been working</b>	have I been working?	I have not been working
you <b>have been working</b>	have you been working?	you have not been working
he/she/ it <b>has been working</b>	has he / she / it been working?	he / she / it has not been working
we <b>have been working</b>	have we been working?	we have not been working
you <b>have been working</b>	have you been working?	you have not been working
they <b>have been working</b>	have they been working?	they have not been working

15.8. Ο Present Perfect Continuous χρησιμοποιείται για να περιγράψει

- πράξεις έχουν ξεκινήσει κάποια στιγμή στο παρελθόν **και συνεχίζονται** στο παρόν (με το since ή το for).  
π.χ. I **have been studying** English for 4 years / since 2009.



Όμως, με τα ρήματα που δεν χρησιμοποιούνται σε Continuous χρόνους  
χρησιμοποιούμε τον **S. Present Perfect**.

π.χ. I **have known** Steve for 5 years.

- μια πράξη που γινόταν στο παρελθόν, έχει μόλις τελειώσει και τα αποτελέσματά της είναι ορατά στο παρόν.  
π.χ. He's tired; he **has been working** all day.

## J. PAST PERFECT

15.9. Ο Past Perfect σχηματίζεται με το βοηθητικό ρήμα **had** και τη **μετοχή** του ρήματος  
π.χ. **we had worked** - **we had driven**

AFFIRMATIVE	QUESTIONS	NEGATIVE
I <b>had worked</b> / <b>driven</b>	had I worked / driven?	I had not worked / driven
you <b>had worked</b> / <b>driven</b>	had you worked/ driven?	you had not worked/ driven
he/she/it <b>had worked</b> / <b>driven</b>	had he/she/it worked/ driven?	he/she/it had not worked/ driven
we <b>had worked</b> / <b>driven</b>	had we worked/ driven?	we had not worked/ driven
you <b>had worked</b> / <b>driven</b>	had you worked/ driven?	you had not worked/ driven
they <b>had worked</b> / <b>driven</b>	had they worked/ driven?	they had not worked/ driven

16.0. Ο Past Perfect χρησιμοποιείται για να περιγράψει

- μια πράξη που έγινε και τελείωσε πριν από κάποια άλλη πράξη στο παρελθόν.  
π.χ. He had finished work before he had dinner.

## K. RELATIVE CLAUSES

### Identifying relative clause-

Απαραίτητη για το ολοκληρωμένο νόημα μιας πρότασης -ποτέ ανάμεσα σε κόμματα.

### Non-identifying relative clause- δίνει

επιπλέον πληροφορίες οι οποίες δεν είναι απαραίτητες για το ολοκληρωμένο νόημα μιας πρότασης.

16.1. Οι Αναφορικές Προτάσεις (Relative Clauses) εισάγονται με τα **who**, **which**, **whose** και **that** και είτε προσδιορίζουν ένα ουσιαστικό που αναφέρθηκε πιο πριν, είτε συμπληρώνουν τις γνώσεις μας γι' αυτό.

π.χ. The man who lives next door is English.

Lathes, which are conventional machine tools, are used in automated plants.

Χρησιμοποιούμε το

- **who/that** → αναφορά σε ανθρώπους.  
π.χ. They employed new engineers – they are very skillful.  
→ They employed new engineers who/that are very skillful.
- **which/that** → αναφορά σε πράγματα ή ζώα.  
π.χ. They installed new machine tools - they are electronic.  
→ They installed new machine tools which/that are electronic
- **whose** → αναφορά σε κτήση.  
π.χ. This the manufacturer – I like his products.  
→ This the manufacturer whose products I like.
- **where** → αναφορά σε τόπο.  
π.χ. A plant is a place where they produce goods.



16.2. Η αναφορική αντωνυμία παραλείπεται όταν αναφέρεται στο αντικείμενο της

πρότασης. π.χ. The machine tools (**which/that**) they use are unconventional.



### 16.3. ΔΕΝ παραλείπεται

- Όταν αναφέρεται στο υποκείμενο της πρότασης.  
π.χ. We need engineers who / that are trained.
- Όταν εισάγει αναφορική , παρενθετική πρόταση.  
π.χ. My computer, which is an Olivetti, is old.
- Όταν η αναφορική αντωνυμία βρίσκεται μετά από πρόθεση. Σε περίπτωση παράλειψης της αντωνυμίας η πρόθεση πηγαίνει στο τέλος της πρότασης.

π.χ. This is the new schedule **about which** I am talking.

This is the new schedule I am talking about.

16.4. Το αναφορικό **that** μπορεί να αντικαταστήσει τα **who/which**, κυρίως όταν το αναφορικό βρεθεί μετά από επίθετο υπερθετικού βαθμού ή μετά από: **every, some, any, first, second, last, all, none, few, such, the only**.

π.χ. This is the best job (**that**) I have ever had.

He is the only man (that) can operate NC machines.

## 9. CONDITIONALS

16.5. Όλοι οι Υποθετικοί λόγοι αποτελούνται από μια δευτερεύουσα Υποθετική πρόταση

(Conditional clause) και μια κύρια πρόταση που φανερώνει το αποτέλεσμα (πιθανό ή μη) της υπόθεσης. Σε αρνητικές προτάσεις, στη θέση του if not μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί unless.

## a. 1st CONDITIONAL

16.6. Το πρώτο είδος υποθετικού λόγου (1<sup>st</sup> Conditional) περιλαμβάνει 2 περιπτώσεις:

## A. **If + PRESENT** ► **PRESENT** (Υποθετική πρόταση) (κύρια πρόταση)

π.χ. If you **heat** ice, it **turns** to liquid.

- δηλώνει γενική αλήθεια ή υπόθεση που βασίζεται σε επιστημονικά δεδομένα - στη θέση του **If** μπορεί επίσης να χρησιμοποιηθεί **when**.

B.	<b>IF + PRESENT</b>	►	<b>WILL + INFINITIVE</b>
			<b>IMPERATIVE</b>
			<b>MAY/CAN ETC. + B. INFINITIVE</b>
	<b>(Υποθετική πρόταση)</b>		<b>(κύρια πρόταση)</b>

π.χ. If you **study** hard, you **will pass** your exams.

If you fix the machine, **turn on** the mains.

If you graduate, you *may take* postgradua-

- δηλώνει πιθανότητα στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον.

## b. 2nd CONDITIONAL

16.7. Το δεύτερο είδος υποθετικού λόγου (2<sup>nd</sup> Conditional) σχηματίζεται :

If + Past

► WOULD + INFINITIVE

(Υποθετική πρόταση)

(κύρια πρόταση)

π.χ. If you studied hard, you would pass your exams.

- δηλώνει φανταστική κατάσταση ή κάτι απίθανο να συμβεί στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον.



Χρησιμοποιούμε were αντί για was στο πρώτο και τρίτο πρόσωπο (formal English).

π.χ. If I were you, I would not miss lab sessions.

## III. 3rd CONDITIONAL

16.8. Το τρίτο είδος υποθετικού λόγου (3<sup>rd</sup> Conditional) σχηματίζεται :

If + PAST PERFECT

►

WOULD HAVE + P.PARTICIPLE

(Υποθετική πρόταση)

(κύρια πρόταση)

π.χ. If you had studied hard, you would have passed your exams.

- εκφράζει το παρελθόν και δηλώνει απραγματοποίητες καταστάσεις.

# 10. GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

## a. GERUND

16.9. Σχηματίζεται με την προσθήκη της κατάληξης -ing στο ρήμα, και χρησιμοποιείται:

- ως **ουσιαστικό**:

π.χ. Eating too much is wrong.

- μετά από **προθέσεις**:

π.χ. Can you sneeze without opening your mouth?

She is good at painting

- Μετά από **συγκεκριμένα ρήματα** ( like, hate, admit, imagine etc.)

π.χ. I always like studying at night.

### ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΟΥ ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΟΥΝΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ GERUND

acknowledge,*	keep,
admit,*	loathe,
anticipate,* appreciate,*	mean, (=have as result)*
avoid,	mention,*
celebrate,	mind,
consider, contemplate,	miss,
defer,	pardon,
delay,	postpone,
deny,*	prevent,
detest,	propose,*
dislike,	recall,*
dread,	recollect,*
enjoy,	remember,
entail,	report,*
escape,	resent,
excuse,	resist,
fancy (=imagine)*,	risk,
finish,	save (=prevent the wasted effort)
forgive,	stop,
imagine,*	suggest,*
involve,	understand,*

\* τα ρήματα αυτά έχουν και άλλη σύνταξη (με διαφορετική ή όχι σημασία).

### b. INFINITIVE

17.0. Σχηματίζεται με το '**to**' + **ρήμα** (*to-infinitive*) ή χωρίς *to* (*base or zero infinitive*).

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- μετά από συγκεκριμένα ρήματα (**want, wish, agree, fail, mean, decide, learn** etc.)  
π.χ. Alison decided to marry Steven.
- μετά τα **to be to, to have to, and ought to**  
π.χ. You will have to ask her
- μετά από 'it is + adjective + **to-infinitive**'  
π.χ. It is hard to change jobs after twenty years

(χωρίς 'to')

- μετά από τα βοηθητικά **can, must, may, should**  
π.χ. We must study harder next year.
- μετά τα **would rather** και **had better**  
π.χ. He would rather work in a school.
- μετά τα ρήματα **let & make**.  
π.χ. They let us visit the design department.

### ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΟΥ ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΟΥΝΤΑΙ ΑΠΟ - to INFINITIVE

afford	fail	promise
agree	guarantee	propose
aim	happen	prove (= turn out)
appear	hasten	refuse
arrange	have (= be obliged)	resolve
bother	hesitate	seek
care	hope	seem

claim	learn	strive
descend	long	swear
consent	manage	tend
decide	offer	threaten
demand	prepare	trouble
determine	pretend	undertake
endeavour	proceed	volunteer
		vow

17.1. Τα ρήματα ***hate, love, like, prefer*** συνήθως ακολουθούνται από γερούνδιο όταν εκφράζουν γενική αρέσκεια ή προτίμηση, ενώ ακολουθούνται από to-infinitive όταν αναφέρονται σε αρέσκεια ή προτίμηση σε συγκεκριμένο χρόνο. Με τις εκφράσεις '***would love to***', '***would hate to***', etc. χρησιμοποιείται to-infinitive.

π.χ. I hate to tell you, but he is not coming this weekend.

I hate working till late!

## 2. Forget, regret and remember:

Όταν ακολουθούνται από **gerund**, αναφέρεται σε πράξη που συνέβηκε υωρίτερα:

π.χ. I remember **locking** the door (= I remember now, I locked the door earlier)

He regretted **speaking** so rudely. (= he regretted at some time in the past)

Όταν ακολουθούνται από **to-infinitive**, αναφέρεται σε πράξη που συμβαίνει την ίδια στιγμή ή αργότερα:

π.χ. I remembered **to lock** the door (= I thought about it, then I did it.)

Don't forget **to buy** some milk! (= Please think about it and then do it.)

We regret **to announce** the late arrival of the 12.45 from Paddington. (= We feel sorry before we tell you this bad news.)

## 3. Go on:

**Go on + gerund** σημαίνει συνεχίζω την ίδια πράξη:

π.χ. He went on **speaking** for two hours.

**Go on + to-infinitive** σημαίνει ότι κάνω την επόμενη πράξη, συνεχίζω το επόμενο στάδιο:

π.χ. After introducing her proposal, she went on **to explain** the benefits for the company.

## 4. Mean:

**Mean + gerund** εκφράζει το αποτέλεσμα μιας πράξης:

π.χ. If you take that job in London it will mean **travelling** for two hours every day.

**Mean + to-infinitive** εκφράζει πρόθεση ή σχέδιο:

π.χ. I mean **to finish** this job by the end of the week!

## 4. Stop:

**Stop + gerund** σημαίνει ότι τελειώνω την ίδια την πράξη:

π.χ. I stopped **working** for them because the wages were so low.

**Stop + to-infinitive** σημαίνει διακόπτω μια πράξη για να κάνω κάτι άλλο:

π.χ. I stopped **to have** lunch. (= I was working, or travelling, and I interrupted what I was doing in order to eat.)

## 5. Try:

**Try + gerund** σημαίνει δοκιμάζω να κάνω κάτι που πιθανόν να είναι μια λύση σε κάποιο πρόβλημα. π.χ. I can't get in touch with Carl.' 'Have you tried **e-mailing** him?'

**Try + to-infinitive** σημαίνει κάνω προσπάθεια να πετύχω ίσως κάτι δύσκολο ή απίθανο.

π.χ. We'll try **to phone** at 6 o'clock, but it might be hard to meet you tonight.

## 11. QUESTION TAGS

17.2. Είναι σύντομες ερωτηματικές φράσεις στο τέλος μιας πρότασης – στα Ελληνικά αντιστοιχούν στην έκφραση **έτσι δεν είναι;**

- σχηματίζονται με το **βοηθητικό** ρήμα και την **αντωνυμία**  
π.χ. They are studying for exams, **aren't they?**  
He drives too fast, **doesn't he?**
- στις καταφατικές προτάσεις, το question tag είναι **αρνητικο-ερωτηματικό**  
π.χ. We have met before, **haven't we?**
- στις αρνητικές προτάσεις το question tag είναι απλά **ερωτηματικό**  
π.χ. We haven't met before, **have we?**



I'm late, **aren't I?**

Open the window, **will you?**

Let's meet tomorrow, **shall we?**

## 12. PREPOSITIONS

### a. Time

### b. Place (Position and Direction)

• <b>on</b>	• <b>on</b> Monday	• <b>in</b>	• <b>in</b> the kitchen, <b>in</b> London • <b>in</b> the book • <b>in</b> the car, <b>in</b> a taxi • <b>in</b> the picture, <b>in</b> the world
• <b>in</b>	• <b>in</b> August / <b>in</b> winter • <b>in</b> the morning • <b>in</b> 2006 • <b>in</b> an hour	• <b>at</b>	• <b>at</b> the door, <b>at</b> the station • <b>at</b> the table • <b>at</b> a concert, <b>at</b> the party • <b>at</b> the cinema, <b>at</b> school, <b>at</b> work
• <b>at</b>	• <b>at</b> night • <b>at</b> the weekend • <b>at</b> half past nine	• <b>on</b>	• <b>the picture</b> <b>on</b> the wall • London lies <b>on</b> the Thames. • <b>on</b> the table • <b>on</b> the left • <b>on</b> the first floor • <b>on</b> the bus, <b>on</b> a plane • <b>on</b> TV, <b>on</b> the radio
• <b>since</b>	• <b>since</b> 1980	• <b>by, next to, beside</b>	• Jane is standing <b>by / next to / beside</b> the car.
• <b>for</b>	• <b>for</b> 2 years	• <b>under</b>	• the bag is <b>under</b> the table
• <b>ago</b>	• 2 years <b>ago</b>	• <b>below</b>	• the fish are <b>below</b> the surface
• <b>before</b>	• <b>before</b> 2004	• <b>over</b>	• put a jacket <b>over</b> your shirt • <b>over</b> 16 years of age • walk <b>over</b> the bridge • climb <b>over</b> the wall

• <b>to</b>	• ten <b>to</b> six (5:50)	• <b>above</b>	• a path <b>above</b> the lake
• <b>past</b>	• ten <b>past</b> six (6:10)	• <b>across</b>	• walk <b>across</b> the bridge • swim <b>across</b> the lake
• <b>to / till / until</b>	• from Monday <b>to/till</b> Friday	• <b>through</b>	• drive <b>through</b> the tunnel
• <b>till / until</b>	• He is on holiday <b>until</b> Friday.	• <b>to</b>	• go <b>to</b> the cinema • go <b>to</b> London / Ireland • go <b>to</b> bed
• <b>by</b>	• I will be back <b>by</b> 6 o'clock. • <b>By</b> 11 o'clock, I had read 5 pages.	• <b>into</b>	• go <b>into</b> the kitchen / the house
		• <b>towards</b>	• go 5 steps <b>towards</b> the house
		• <b>from</b>	• a flower <b>from</b> the garden

### c. Other Prepositions

• <b>from</b>	• a present <b>from</b> Jane
• <b>of</b>	• a page <b>of</b> the book • the picture <b>of</b> a palace
• <b>by</b>	• a book <b>by</b> Mark Twain
• <b>on</b>	• <b>on</b> foot, <b>on</b> horseback • get <b>on</b> the bus
• <b>in</b>	• get <b>in</b> the car
• <b>off</b>	• get <b>off</b> the train
• <b>out of</b>	• get <b>out of</b> the taxi
• <b>by</b>	• prices have risen <b>by</b> 10 percent • <b>by</b> car, <b>by</b> bus
• <b>at</b>	• she learned Russian <b>at</b> 45
• <b>about</b>	• we were talking <b>about</b> you

<http://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-reference/verbs-prepositions>

## GRAMMAR PRACTICE

### 1. ARTICLES

#### 1.1. Fill in the sentences with *a* or *an*.

1. .... astronaut	8. .... ammeter
2. .... engineer	9. .... shape
3. .... problem	10. .... hour
4. .... helicopter	11. .... unit
5. .... uniform	12. .... tool
6. .... hobby	13. .... air conditioner
7. .... student	14. .... electric drill

#### 1.2. Write *the* where necessary.

1. .... Amazon	8. .... Turks
2. .... Olympus	9. .... earth
3. .... violin	10. .... Greeks
4. .... evening	11. .... Pindus
5. .... tennis	12. .... United States
6. .... Pacific	13. .... France
7. .... lunch	14. .... European Union

#### 1.3. Fill in *a*, *an* or *the* where necessary.

1. .... Parthenon is in..... Athens.
2. Mr. Roberts is .....engineer.
3. ....basketball is a game.
4. ....drills are machines.
5. ....students are in the library.
6. ....tool in the picture is .....screwdriver.
7. Where are .....students?
8. Mr. Baker is .....chemist. He is in .....lab now.
9. ....Liverpool is in .....England.
10. This is .....modern plant. ....plant is near .....Manchester.

## 2. PLURAL

### 2.1. Write the nouns below in Plural.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
body	
oil	
metal	
plant	
kilo	
switch	
robot	
library	
box	
aircraft	
brush	
torch	
wife	
child	
leaf	
boy	
woman	
radio	
printer	
money	
foot	
laboratory	
analysis	
criterion	
city	
crisis	
bacterium	

## 3. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

### 3.1. Replace with *he, she, it, we, you or they*.

1.	a computer	.....	6.	Anna	.....
2.	David	.....	7.	Mr. Adams and I	.....
3.	the earth	.....	8.	the Rowlands	.....
4.	life	.....	9.	Sam and you	.....
5.	problems	.....	10.	money	.....

### **3.2. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Look at ..... ***them / they***.
2. ***She / Her*** ..... is in the café.
3. Where are ..... ***they / them***?
4. ***I / Me*** ..... have got a new job.
5. Come with ..... ***us / we***.
6. ***They / them*** ..... are technicians.
7. ***He / Him*** ..... is in the office.
8. ***Us / We*** ..... have got new tools.
9. This is a picture of ***I / me*** .....
10. Listen to ***she / her*** .....

## **4. THE VERB to be**

### **4.1. Fill in the sentences with the correct form of the verb 'to be'"**

1. .....a modern system.	11. .....switches.
2. .....voltmeters?	12. .....a TEI student?
3. .....a good engineer.	13. I and you ..... from Spain. .....Spanish.
4. .....an electric drill.	14. .....in the lab? -No, I'm not.
5. .....a barwoman.	
6. ..... you the new student?	
7. Leila and Nancy ..... students.	
8. My sister and I ..... students.	
9. The girls ..... tired.	
10. These women ..... beautiful.	

## **5. THE VERB have got**

### **5.1. Choose the correct form of the verb "have got"**

1. He .....(have got / has got) a problem.
2. Drills .....(have got / has got) bits.
3. This computer .....(have got / has not got) a hard disk.
4. I .....(have got / have) breakfast at 8.30 a.m.
5. .....(Have you got / has you got) an ipad?

6. Modern mobile phones .....(have got / has got) wide screens .
7. ....(Has they got / Have they got) a Bachelor's degree?- No, they ..... (have not / haven't).
8. He .....(has / has got) a shower in the morning.
9. We .....(have got / have) a sleep in the afternoon.
10. They .....(have / have got) a nice time on holidays.

## 6. POSSESSIVES

### 6.1. Choose the correct answer.

1. .....is old.
 

<b>A. Richard's computer</b>	<b>B. The computer of Richard's</b>	<b>C. Richards' computer</b>
------------------------------	-------------------------------------	------------------------------
2. He has got a job in the ..... section of the library.
 

<b>A. children's</b>	<b>B. childrens'</b>	<b>C. children'</b>
----------------------	----------------------	---------------------
3. Where is ..... new flat?
 

<b>A. Peter's and Amanda's</b>	<b>B. Peter and Amanda's</b>	<b>C. Peter's and Amanda</b>
--------------------------------	------------------------------	------------------------------
4. The .....favourite subject is Physics.
 

<b>A. student</b>	<b>B. students</b>	<b>C. students'</b>
-------------------	--------------------	---------------------
5. Those .....tools are old but expensive.
 

<b>A. mens'</b>	<b>B. men's</b>	<b>C. mans'</b>
-----------------	-----------------	-----------------

### 6.2. Underline the correct answer.

1. Where is **our / ours** office?
2. Whose is this computer? It's **my / mine**.
3. That printer is **hers / her**.
4. These aren't **their / theirs** tools.
5. Whose is this e-mail address? - It's **her / hers**.
6. **Your / Yours** name is not Greek.

## 7. A LOT OF / MUCH / MANY / A FEW / A LITTLE / SOME / ANY

### 7.1. Choose the correct answer.

1. There's .....smoke in the room.
 

<b>A. many</b>	<b>B. a few</b>	<b>C. a lot of</b>
----------------	-----------------	--------------------
2. How ..... students are there in the lecture room?
 

<b>A. many</b>	<b>B. much</b>	<b>C. few</b>
----------------	----------------	---------------
3. There are .....people in the lab. The lab is empty.

## 7.2. Fill in *much* and *many*.

1. Jane hasn't got .....time.
2. Do you know .....words in English?
3. We haven't got .....meat.
4. There isn't .....butter in the fridge.
5. How .....eggs are there for an omelet?
6. Samantha has got as .....money as Bruce.
7. How .....lessons do you have on Mondays?
8. There is too .....noise in the streets.
9. I cannot see .....stars in the sky tonight.
10. Have you got .....friends in this place?

### 7.3. Fill in *some* and *any*.

1. We need .....help.
2. You can't buy .....posters in this shop.
3. We haven't got .....vegetables for dinner.
4. He has got ..... new tools.

5. She always takes .....sugar with her coffee.
6. There are ..... nice postcards in this souvenir shop.
7. There aren't .....folders in the hard disc.
8. I have got .....a new student ID card.
9. There are .....wine glasses on the table.
10. She hasn't got ..... drawing pencils.

## 8. COMPARISONS

### 8.1. Fill in the Comparative and Superlative form of the adjectives below.

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<b>short</b>		
<b>high</b>		
<b>flexible</b>		
<b>large</b>		
<b>thin</b>		
<b>many</b>		
<b>low</b>		
<b>little</b>		
<b>expensive</b>		
<b>big</b>		
<b>early</b>		
<b>good</b>		
<b>bad</b>		
<b>difficult</b>		
<b>easy</b>		
<b>important</b>		

### 8.2. Fill in the Comparative or Superlative for the adjectives in brackets

1. I think that European films are ..... than American ones. **GOOD**
2. Cities are ..... than villages. **BUSY**
3. Florence is the ..... city in Italy. **BEAUTIFUL**

4. I have got ..... experience than my colleagues.	LITTLE
5. That is the ..... museum in the country.	INTERESTING
6. Emma is ..... than the others in this office.	FRIENDLY
7. Spain is ..... than France.	HOT
8. Today is the ..... day in my life.	BAD
9. Your coffee is ..... than mine.	MUCH
10. Alan is the ..... boy in his class.	POPULAR

**8.3. Write the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.**

1. The Robinsons are the .....(rich) family in the village.
2. Cats are not so .....(friendly) as dogs.
3. Steve is the .....(clever) of my friends.
4. Who's the .....(good) student this semester?
5. I've got as .....(much) work as him.

**8.4. Write the adverbs deriving from the adjectives below.**

ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
strong	
possible	
successful	
good	
fast	
heavy	
serious	
careful	
necessary	
hard	
satisfactory	
early	
comfortable	

**8.5. Choose the correct answer.**

1. She's a very (**careful / carefully**) driver.
2. She drives very (**careful / carefully**).

3. Try (**hard / hardly**) and you'll do (**good / well**) in the exams.
4. He's a (**quiet / quietly**) little boy.
5. Alan sings (**beautiful / beautifully**).
6. Dogs are (**cleverly / clever**) animals.
7. Don't run so (**fastly / fast**).
8. This is an (**easy / easily**) question.

#### **8.6. Write either the adjective or the adverb for the word in brackets.**

1. He is a .....boy. (clever)
2. He is tired because he has worked..... . (hard)
3. She is a .....girl. (quiet)
4. She went to bed..... . (quiet)
5. He is not a good student but he writes..... . (good)
6. You should speak more..... . (soft)
7. The children behaved..... . (bad)
8. They lived together..... . (happy)
9. She looks..... . (pretty)
10. I don't know ..... where they live. (exact)

## **9. TENSES**

### **9.1. SIMPLE PRESENT**

#### **1. Write the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular for the verbs.**

read	
design	
plan	
study	
finish	
make	
control	
do	
fix	
use	
produce	

switch	
measure	
press	
supply	

**2. Write the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Modern industries .....(use) robots.
2. He .....(measure) pressure every two hours.
3. .....(they / use) CNC machines in production?
4. TEI students .....(take) exams in January and June.
5. .....(he / study) industrial design?
6. This plant .....(not / produce) all car parts; it .....(produce) only valves.
7. The people in this company .....(work) from 9.00 a.m. to 15.00pm.
8. .....(you / study) CAD this semester?
9. .....(they / use) web applications at work?
10. What .....(CAD / mean)?

**3. Do or Does?**

1. .....they use new CAD software?
2. He .....not study Computer Science.
3. .....a computer help people at work?
4. .....you work in a power plant?
5. They .....not use electronic tools.
6. CAD .....not mean Computer Aided Planning.

**4. Give short answers for the questions**

1. Does he work all day? Yes, .....
2. Do you use a computer at work? Yes, .....
3. Does Steve come back home early? No, .....
4. Do they use new tools? No, .....
5. Does he work as a designer? Yes, .....

**5. Choose the correct answer.**

1. Global temperature ..... every year.

**A. increases**

**B. increase**

**C. doesn't increase**

2. .... CNC machines in the plant?  
 A. Does they use      B. Do they uses      C. Do they use

3. The use of computers ..... production.  
 A. improve      B. improves      C. don't improve

4. What ..... at work?  
 A. do you usually do      B. do you do usually      C. usually do you do

5. What .....?  
 A. does CAM mean      B. do CAM mean      C. does CAM means

6. He ..... Engineering.  
 A. studies      B. studys      C. study

7. The engineers in this plant ..... production with computers.  
 A. control      B. controls      C. do control

8. What time ..... work?  
 A. does you usually finish      B. do you finish usually      C. do you usually finish

## 9.2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

### 1. Add -ing to the following verbs.

design	
plan	
study	
improve	
control	
try	
transport	
do	
plot	
use	
produce	
read	
stop	

### 2. Write the correct form of Present Continuous for the verbs in brackets.

1. The students are in the machine shop and they ..... (use) the machine tools carefully.
2. I .....(measure) size now.
3. The printer..... (not / work) at the moment .
4. Look! Who ..... (switch) on the power?

5. ....(you / study) for your exams this week?
6. Where is the engineer? - He ..... (drill) a piece of metal in the machine shop.
7. These days we are very busy. We ..... (design) a new product.
8. The students ..... (not / cut) the workpiece; they ..... (measure) it.
9. This week the computer network ..... (not / work).

**3. Write short answers for the questions below.**

1. Are you designing a new product? No, .....
2. Is the engineer drilling wood ? No, .....
3. Are they fixing the new machinery? Yes, .....
4. Is he studying Maths? No, .....
5. Is he using a tablet? Yes,.....

**SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS?**

**4. Write the correct form for the verbs in the two paragraphs below.**

 Tim Cummins ..... (work) as a designer in a big manufacturing company. He always ..... (get up) at 7.30 in the morning and ..... (start) work at 8.00. At work he .....(make) drafts and .....(design) machinery parts. He ..... (finish) work at 4.30 in the afternoon and usually ..... (have) lunch in a fast food restaurant.

 This morning Tim is ill and he ..... (not / work). He ..... (lie) in bed and ..... (read) a newspaper. He ..... (also / have) breakfast and he ..... (make) plans for a new job.

**5. Underline the correct time expression in the sentences below.**

1. Jack is not here. He is driving to work (**right now / every day**).
2. Do you (**always / at the moment**) start work at 7.30 a.m.?
3. I'm making drafts for the new machinery parts (**usually / this week**).
4. Where is the manager? I think he's not working in his office (**this morning / every morning**).
5. (**Look! / Every day**) the students are studying in the library.

**6. Write the verbs in brackets in S. Present or Present Continuous**

1. This plant usually ..... (**produce**) 3,000 bottles a week.
2. Where is the engineer now? - He ..... (**check**) designs.
3. I ..... usually ..... (**not / work**) after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, but this week I ..... (**work**) until 6.00.
4. Who ..... (**operate**) the CNC machine these days? - I ..... (**think**) Steve Bradford.
5. ..... you ..... (**know**) the new people at work?
6. ..... you ..... (**study**) for exams this month?

**7. Fill in the letter below writing the verbs either in S.Present or Present Continuous.**

Dear Steve,

How are you and Shirley? I ..... (**hope**) you are O.K. I ..... (**write**) to give you some news about my new job. I ..... (**make**) software for a big company in Glasgow.

I usually ..... (drive) my car to work because the company is twenty km away from Glasgow. We ..... (start) work at 8.00. We often ..... (finish) at 3.30, but sometimes we ..... (stop) at 6.00. We ..... (not / work) on Saturdays and we ..... (have) a day off every two weeks.

I ..... (work) very hard this week. We ..... (make) new software for a manufacturing company in Manchester and we ..... (stay) at work until 10.00 in the evening, so I ..... (have) lunch in the office and I ..... (not / go) out. Susan ..... (think) this is crazy.

What about you? Write your news or come and visit us this weekend.

Love,

David

### 9.3. SIMPLE FUTURE – GOING TO

#### 1. Write the verbs in brackets in S.Future or Going to Future.

1. -What would you like to drink?  
- I ..... (have) a beer.
2. Look at the clouds! It ..... (rain)!
3. I think you ..... (do) well in the exam.
4. I think that our team ..... (lose) the game.
5. I believe he ..... (come) late.
6. I won't be at home tonight. I ..... (visit) a friend.
7. - Would you like to eat something?  
- Yes, I ..... (eat) a sandwich.
8. Don't shout or I ..... (send) you out!
9. - Would you like to come to the cinema with me?  
- No, thanks. I ..... (have) dinner with my parents.
10. We have a lot of work to do. This is ..... (be) a busy day.

### 9.4. SIMPLE PAST - PAST CONTINUOUS

#### 1. Write the following verbs in S. Past.

be	
break	
bring	
call	
check	
come	
control	
do	
explain	

fall	
go	
happen	
hear	
lie	
listen	
meet	
plan	
read	
ring	
see	
sell	
spend	
stop	
study	
switch	
visit	
wait	
wake	
walk	
watch	

**2. Write the sentences in Simple Past.**

1. We move to a new house. ....
2. They bring a sandwich. ....
3. He doesn't do the homework. ....
4. They sell cars. ....
5. Does he visit his friends? ....

**3. Choose "was" or "were":**

1. There ..... not anybody in the room.
2. Jack ..... at work and the children ..... at school.
3. It ..... really cold yesterday.
4. We ..... sorry for him.
5. I ..... very hungry when I got home.

**4. Write the verbs in brackets in S. Past.**

1. I ..... my Maths homework yesterday. (**do**)
2. ..... you ..... to England by plane? (**go**)
3. They ..... a power plant two weeks ago. (**visit**)

4. The children ..... at home last weekend. (**not/ be**)
5. When ..... you ..... all these new products? (**design**)
6. She ..... the project last night. (**not/ finish**)
7. We ..... the museum of Technology three days ago. (**visit**)
8. She ..... two weeks in Portugal in 2010. (**spend**)
9. I ..... hard last semester. (**study**)
10. They ..... very happy together in the past. (**be**)

**5. Fill in the paragraph with the correct form of S. Past.**

Last year I .....(go) to England on holiday. It ..... (be) fantastic. I .....(visit) lots of interesting places. I .....(be) with two friends of mine . We .....(walk) in the streets of London and .....(go) to English pubs. The weather .....(be) strangely fine. It .....(not / rain) at all. Where .....(spend / you) your last holiday?

**6. Write the following sentences in Past Continuous.**

1. They cooked dinner. ....
2. Jane stayed at home. ....
3. Did he watch the match? ....
4. We didn't take photos. ....

**7. Fill in the sentences below with S. Past or Past Continuous.**

1. While Tom .....(**read**), Sara .....(**watch**) a documentary on TV.
2. Marvin (**come**) .....home, (**switch**) ..... on the computer and (**check**) .....his e-mails.
3. Nobody .....(**listen**) while the teacher (**explain**) .....the tenses.
4. While we .....(**do**) a sightseeing tour, our friends ..... (**lie**) on the beach.
5. He .....(**wake**) up and .....(**look**) at his watch.
6. We .....(**wait**) for Jane, when suddenly Louis ..... (**come**) around the corner.
7. I .....(**cycle**) through the park, when I .....(**hear**) a strange noise.
8. I .....(**fall**) asleep while I .....(**watch**) TV last night.
9. Tom .....(**break**) his leg when he .....(**play**) frisbee.
10. Two days ago a murder .....(**happen**) in Market Street.
11. What ..... (**you / do**) when I .....(**call**) you last night?
12. He .....(**take**) a shower when the telephone ..... (**ring**).

**8. Write the correct form of used to in the sentences below.**

- 1) We .....(**play**) video games when we were children.
- 2) They .....(**visit**) their parents every month when they were university students, but now they visit them only once a month.
- 3) .....you .....(**stay**) out late when you were younger?

4) My parents .....(take) long walks in the countryside, but now they don't.

## 9.5. PRESENT PERFECT- PR. PERFECT CONTINUOUS - PAST

### PERFECT

1. Write the following verbs in past and past participle.

INFINITIVE	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
be		
break		
bring		
buy		
call		
come		
do		
drive		
eat		
fall		
go		
hear		
know		
leave		
lose		
meet		
plan		
read		
ring		
see		
sell		
spend		
stop		
study		
try		
visit		
wake		
walk		

2. Write the sentences in Present Perfect.

1. We move to a new house. .....
2. They bring a sandwich. .....
3. He doesn't do the homework. .....
4. They come home early. .....

5. Does he visit his friends? .....

**3. Fill in the correct form of Present Perfect Simple.**

1. .... you .....( **buy**) new clothes?
2. I .....(not/eat) anything today.
3. She .....(never/see) a horror film before.
4. We .....(live) here since 2002.
5. How long ..... they .....( **be**) here?
6. Alan is not here. He .....(go) to the supermarket.
7. .... you ever .....( **drink**) tequila?
8. She ..... already .....( **finish**) writing her essay.
9. I .....(not/see) Tim for five years.
10. Martin .....(not/open) his presents yet.
11. Jake .....(not/call) since last Monday.
12. .... you ever .....( **try**) to design a car?
13. I ..... already .....( **wash**) the dishes.
14. .... you ever .....( **visit**) the British museum?

**4. Fill in the blanks with *for / since*.**

1. I have lived in this country ..... ten years.
2. She hasn't called ..... morning.
3. I haven't seen him ..... he found a job.
4. Where is Chris? I haven't seen him ..... a long time.
5. We haven't gone out ..... last month.
6. I've been a lawyer ..... five years.
7. We've known him ..... we were children.
8. We've been married ..... ten years.
9. Mr Baker has worked in this company ..... 1993.
10. She hasn't written ..... last summer.

**5. Write the sentences in Present Perfect Continuous.**

1. We move to a new house. ....
2. They eat a sandwich. ....
3. He reads a book. ....
4. They stay at home. ....
5. Does he visit his friends? ....

**6. Fill in the gaps using Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous**

1. - Why are you wet?  
- I.....(walk) in the rain.
2. - I.....(read) all morning.  
- How many pages ..... (you/read)?  
- I.....(read) 50 pages.

3. She .....(eat) three ice creams!
4. Maria .....(dance) for two hours!
5. -You look really dirty!  
-Yes. I .....(work) in the garden. That's why.
6. How many glasses of wine .....(you/drink)?
7. I .....(never/meet) such a bright student before.
8. .....(you/hear) the news? Jim and Alice are getting married!
9. We .....(wait) for one hour! I don't think she's coming after all.
10. I .....(try) to finish this exercise for the last half-hour. It's really difficult.
11. I .....(know) him for a long time.
12. I .....(lose) my wallet.

**7. Fill in the blanks using S. Past – Present Perfect Simple.**

1. - ..... you ..... (do) your homework? -Yes, I ..... (do) it yesterday.
2. I .....(have) this car for seven years.
3. We .....(get) married in 1995.
4. How long ..... you .....(be) married?
5. They ..... never .....( be) in this town before.
6. When ..... you .....(visit) your friend for the last time?
7. How long ..... they .....( live) here?
8. He .....(finish) his studies two years ago.

**8. Write the sentences in Past Perfect.**

1. We move to a new house. ....
2. They eat a sandwich. ....
3. He reads a book. ....
4. They stay at home. ....
5. Does he visit his friends? ....

**9. Fill in the gaps using Past Perfect Simple or Simple Past. (If both tenses are possible, use Past Perfect)**

1. Maria told me the secret only after her husband .....(leave).
2. I was late. When I .....(go) to the bus stop, the bus .....(leave).
3. I .....(already/ feed) the dog when you .....(come) home.
4. By the time you .....(wake up) I .....(already/leave) for work.
5. I .....(see) something I .....(never/see) before.
6. She .....(just/ returned) from work, when I .....(tell) her the bad news.
7. I .....(be) tired, because I .....(not/sleep) well.
8. By the time I .....(go) to school, the lesson .....already .....(start).
9. She .....(know) she .....(see) him somewhere before.

10. Before Jim ..... (buy) his new laptop, he .....(go) around a lot of shops to compare prices.

**10. Write the correct tense for the verb in brackets.**

1. It ..... (be) a hot day **tomorrow**.
2. They **usually** ..... (spend) their holidays on an island.
3. They ..... (spend) their holidays in Corfu **last summer**.
4. I ..... (go) to a fashion show **last month**.
5. I ..... (go) to a fashion show **next month**.
6. **Excuse me!** I ..... (look) for the bus stop. Can you help me?
7. He ..... (just / finish) exams.
8. He ..... (finish) exams **last week**.
9. He ..... (finish) exams when he ..... (decide) to go on holidays.
10. **While** she ..... (walk) home from work **yesterday**, he ..... (have) an accident.
11. The students ..... (watch) an interesting experiment **now**.
12. After the students ..... (watch) the experiment they ..... (write) a report.
13. ..... you **ever** ..... (win) a competition?
14. I ..... (win) a design competition **last year**.
15. I hope I ..... (win) a design competition **next year**.
16. He **always** ..... (wear) jeans at work.

## **10. RELATIVE CLAUSES**

**10.1. Fill in the sentences with the relative pronouns *who*, *which* or *whose* .**

1. I talked to the girl .....car had broken down in front of the shop.
2. Mr Richards, .....is a taxi driver, lives on the corner.
3. We often visit our aunt in Norwich, ..... is in East Anglia.
4. That's Peter, the boy ..... has just started working here.
5. Thank you very much for your e-mail, ..... was very interesting.
6. The man, ..... flat is next door, has never talked to me.
7. The people ..... have been shouting in the street are all unemployed.
8. What did you do with the money ..... your friend lent you?

**10.2. Join the two sentences making the one a Relative clause.**

**A holiday in Scotland**

1. We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain.

Last year we .....

2. People live in Scotland. They are called Scots.

The people.....

3. We first went to Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.  
We first.....

4. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh. He wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories.  
Arthur Conan Doyle.....

5. Then we visited a lake. It is in the Highlands  
The lake.....

6. Loch Ness is 37 km long. People know it for its friendly monster.  
Loch Ness.....

7. There we met an old man. He told us that he had seen Nessie.  
An old man.....

8. We then travelled to a mountain. The mountain is near the town of Fort William.  
We then.....

9. The mountain is the highest mountain in Great Britain. It is called Ben Nevis.  
The mountain.....

10. I sent you a postcard. It was written on the summit of Ben Nevis.  
The postcard.....

## 11. PREPOSITIONS

### 11.1. Fill in the correct preposition.

1. The course begins ..... 7 January and ends..... 10 March.
2. I went ..... bed .....midnight.
3. We arrived ..... 10 o' clock ..... the morning.
4. Mozart was born ..... Salzburg ..... 1756.
5. Are you doing anything special .....the weekend?
6. Hurry up! We have to go .....five minutes.
7. I met Ann .....Tuesday.
8. He has lived ..... India .....two years.
9. I'll phone you .....Tuesday morning .....about 10.
10. Tom's grandmother died ..... 1987 .....the age of 81.
11. Jack's brother is out of work .....the moment.
12. I haven't seen him .....Christmas.
13. .....Sunday afternoons I usually get up late.
14. There are usually a lot of parties .....New Year's Eve.

## 12. GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES

### 12.1. Fill in the sentences with either the gerund or infinitive of the verbs in brackets

1. Dan enjoys .....(read) science fiction.
2. Cheryl suggested .....(watch) a movie after work.
3. I miss .....in the travel industry. Maybe I can get my old job back.
4. Where did you learn .....(speak) Spanish? Was it in Spain or in Latin America?
5. Do you mind .....(help) me translate this letter?
6. He asked .....(talk) to the store manager.
7. You've never mentioned .....(live) in Japan before. How long did you live there?
8. If he keeps .....(go) to work late, he's going to get fired!
9. Debbie plans .....(work) abroad next year.
10. I agreed .....(help) Jack wash his car.
11. I hope .....(graduate) from college next June.
12. We like .....(walk) up the hill.
13. Mandy has promised .....(take) care of our dog while we are on vacation.
14. Mr. Edwards must .....(accept) the management position in Chicago.
15. I don't know what she wants .....(do) tonight. Why don't you ask her?
16. Frank offered .....(help) us paint the house.
17. Sandra decided .....(study) economics in London.
18. I can't go on .....(work) like this - I'm exhausted.
19. Don't forget .....(send) me an e-mail.
20. It was difficult .....(take) the decision to break up with my husband.
21. Stephanie dislikes .....(work) in front of a computer all day.
22. Mrs. Naper appears .....(be) the most qualified person for the job.
23. I stopped .....(buy) a packet of cigarettes.
24. We'll try .....(finish) the report on time.

<http://www.englishpage.com/gerunds/>

## 13. CONDITIONALS

### a. 1st CONDITIONAL

#### 13.1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

1. If we have time, we .....(meet) you.

2. You ..... ( practise ) your English if you visit England.
3. If he fails, he .....(take) exams again in June.
4. They ..... you if you don't have qualifications. (not employ)
5. If you .....(cool) water, it turns to ice.
6. Unless you switch on the ignition, the car ..... (not / start).
7. If electric current runs through a wire, it .....(produce) a magnetic field.

## b. 2nd CONDITIONAL

### **13.2. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.**

1. If we had time, we .....(meet) you.
2. You ..... ( practise ) your English if you visited England.
3. If he failed the test, he .....(take) it again in June.
4. They ..... ( not employ ) you if you didn't speak English.
5. She ..... ( get )the job if she went to the interview.

## c. 3rd CONDITIONAL

### **13.3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.**

1. If we had had time, we .....(meet) you.
2. You ..... ( practise ) your English if you had visited England last summer.
3. If he had failed the test, he .....(take) it again last June.
4. She ..... ( get )the job if she had gone to the interview.
5. He would have helped you if you ..... ( ask )him to.

### **13.4. Choose the sentence that expresses the meaning of the main sentence.**

1. **They would have taken a postgraduate course, if they had had the opportunity.**
  - a. They took a postgraduate course.
  - b. They didn't take a postgraduate course.
2. **If you connect the battery to the circuit, the light is on.**
  - a. It is possible that the light will be on.
  - b. It is certain that the light will be on.
3. **Unless he checks the temperature of the water, the radiators won't work.**
  - a. He must check the temperature.
  - b. He doesn't have to check the radiators.

4. **If I were you, I would be more careful with design.**
  - a. You aren't careful with design.
  - b. I must be careful with design.
5. **I wouldn't replace the spark plugs, if they were not rusty.**
  - a. The spark plugs aren't rusty.
  - b. The spark plugs are rusty.

**13.5. Match the information in the columns.**

1. If the machine broke down,
2. If current flows,
3. He would have got a job in a manufacturing company,
4. Unless they had repaired the faulty parts,
5. If gases are burnt,

- a. if he had had the qualifications,
- b. they wouldn't have had any problems with the motor.
- c. they expand.
- d. you would replace it.
- e. the armature becomes an electromagnet.

1. ....      2. ....      3. ....      4. ....      5. ....

**13.6. Complete the new sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the original sentence.**

1. You weren't here yesterday, so you didn't take the test.

If you.....

2. He didn't train enough, and he could get a good job.

If he .....

3. I wanted to study Ocean Engineering, but I couldn't.

If I could, .....

4. I may have an e-mail and I will let you know about it.

If I .....

5. She came home late, so she didn't study.

If she .....