The Alphabet

A _____ a _____

B _____ b _____

C _____ c _____

D _____ d _____

E _____ e _____

F _____ f _____

G _____ g _____

H _____ h _____

I _____ i _____

J _____ j _____

K _____ k _____

L _____ l _____

M _____ m _____

N _____ n _____

O _____ o _____

P _____ p _____

Q _____ q _____

R _____ r _____

S _____ s _____

T _____ t _____

U _____ u _____

V _____ v _____

W _____ w _____

X _____ x _____

Y _____ y _____

Z _____ z _____

The Numbers

zero _____ ten _____

one _____ eleven _____

two _____ twelve _____ twenty _____

three _____ thirteen _____ thirty _____

four _____ fourteen _____ forty _____

five _____ fifteen _____ fifty _____

six _____ sixteen _____ sixty _____

seven _____ seventeen _____ seventy _____

eight _____ eighteen _____ eighty _____

nine _____ nineteen _____ ninety _____

100 = one / a hundred, 200 two hundred … πχ. 120 = one hundred AND twenty

1000 = one / a thousand …

πχ 2500 = two thousand five hundred / twenty - five hundred

1,000,000 = one / a million …

1,000,000,000 = one / a billion

1.2 = one point two

% = per cent

Τα τακτικά επίθετα

1st = first, 2nd = second, 3rd = third, 4th = fourth, 5th = fifth, 6th = sixth, 8th = eighth, 9th = ninth, 12th = twelfth…

20th = twentieth, 21st = twenty – first, 37 = thirty-seventh κλπ

1/3 = one third, $\frac{3}{4}$ = three **quarters**…

Άσκηση: Γράφω τους αριθμούς με λέξεις

135 = _____ 96 = _____

2,026 = _____ 33 = _____

55 = _____ 360 = _____

202 = _____ 303 = _____

135th = _____ 91st = _____

26th = _____ 33rd = _____

25% = _____ 1/5 = _____

Η ώρα

1.00 = one o'clock

1.10 = ten past one / one ten

1.15 = quarter past one / one fifteen

1.30 = half past one / one thirty

1.45 = quarter to two / one forty-five

1.50 = ten to two / one fifty

12.00 noon 1 p.m. = 13.00

24.00 midnight 1 a.m. = 01.00

Άσκηση: Γράφω την ώρα με λέξεις.

10.45 = _____

05.10 = _____

04.25 = _____

08.35 = _____

02.30 = _____

12.10 = _____

23.55 = _____

Τα ουσιαστικά στον Πληθυντικό αριθμό

Στα αγγλικά τα ουσιαστικά σχηματίζουν τον πληθυντικό με το γράμμα **s:**

Girl – girls , friend – friends, boy - boys

*Τα επίθετα δε σχηματίζουν πληθυντικό αριθμό, **red** hat – **red** hats

Κανόνες ορθογραφίας:

1. Ουσιαστικά που λήγουν σε **s / sh / ch / x / z / *o*** προσθέτουν το e μαζί με το s

Π.χ. **bus – buses, church – churches, box – boxes, hero – heroes**

2. Ουσιαστικά που λήγουν σε **Συμφωνο + y**, διώχνουν το y και το αντικαθιστούν με **ie**, **cherry – cherries, fairy – fairies**

3. Κάποια ουσιαστικά που λήγουν σε **f ή fe**, στον πληθυντικό αριθμό παίρνουν την κατάληξη –**ves**: **wolf – wolves, leaf – leaves, knife – knives, life – lives**

Εξαιρέσεις:

child – children	**Ox – oxen**
Man – men	**woman – women**
mouse – mice	**Louse – lice**
tooth – teeth	**foot – feet**
goose – geese	**deer – deer**
fish – fish(es)	**sheep – sheep**

1. Γράφω τον Πληθυντικό Αριθμό.

boy _____	**leaf _____**	**man_____**
fish _____	**church _____**	**knife _____**
blouse _____	**father _____**	**mouse _____**
planet _____	**strawberry _____**	**child _____**

2. Γράφω τον Ενικό Αριθμό.

_____ wolves	**_____ foxes**	**_____ women**
_____ chairs	**_____ brushes**	**_____ sheep**
_____ feet	**_____ children**	**_____ bodies**
_____ selves	**_____ babies**	**_____ keys**

Αντωνυμίες		Κτητικά επίθετα	Κτητ. Αντωνυμία
I – εγώ	me – με/ μου	my - μου	mine δικός-ή-ό-οί-ές-ά μου
You – εσύ	you – σε / σου	your - σου	yours δικός-ή-ό-οί-ές-ά σου
He – αυτός	him – τον / του	his – του	his δικός-ή-ό-οί-ές-ά του
She – αυτή	her – την / της	her - της	hers δικός-ή-ό-οί-ές-ά της
It	it	its	its
We – εμείς	us – μας	our – μας	ours
You – εσείς	you – σας	your – σας	yours
They	them – τους / τις / τα	their – τους	theirs

1. Συμπληρώνω με την προσωπική αντωνυμία

(I, me, you, he, him, she, her, it, we, us, they, them)

1. Helen is my best friend. _____ is 45 years old.
2. John is my brother. _____ loves motorbikes
3. This cat is so clever. ____ is very naughty too!
4. My name is Maria. ____ love chocolate!
5. I'm talking to you. Listen to _____!
6. John and James are brothers. ____ are also twins.
7. Mom is on the phone. Will you talk to _____?

2. Συμπληρώνω με την κτητική αντωνυμία (my, your, his, her, its, our, their)

8. James' house. _____ house.
9. Mary's pencil. _____ pencil.
10. Helen and Jim's children. _____ children.
11. This house belongs to you. It's _____ house.
12. This car belongs to us. It's _____ car.
13. This cat belongs to them. It's _____ cat.
14. Peter and I are brothers. He is _____ brother,

ΤΑ ΒΟΗΘΗΤΙΚΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΣΤΑ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ

ΤΟ ΒΕ – είμαι

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ
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

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

ΤΟ DO – κάνω

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ
I do	Do I?	I do not – I don't
You do	Do you?	You do not – you don't
He does	Does he?	He does not – he doesn't
She does	Does she?	She does not – she doesn't
It does	Does it?	It does not – it doesn't
We do	Do we?	We do not– we don't
You do	Do you?	You do not – you don't
They do	Do they?	They do not – they don't

ΤΟ HAVE – έχω

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ
I have – I've	Have I?	I have not – I've
You have – you've	Have you?	You have not – you haven't
He has – he's	Has he?	He has not – he hasn't
She has – she's	Has she?	She has not – she hasn't
It has – it's	Has it?	It has not – it hasn't
We have – we've	Have we?	We have not – you haven't
You have – you've	Have you?	You have not – you haven't
They have – they've	Have they?	They have not – they haven't

ΑΠΛΟΣ ΕΝΕΣΤΩΤΑΣ – PRESENT SIMPLE

Στον Απλό Ενεστώτα η κατάφαση σχηματίζεται με το ρήμα στην απλή του μορφή.
Στο 3ο πρόσωπο του ενικού (he – she – it) προσθέτουμε ένα S: *she plays…, it rains…*
Η ερώτηση σχηματίζεται με το βοηθητικό ρήμα do μπροστά από την αντωνυμία/πρόσωπο: *Do they study …? Does she live …?*
Η άρνηση σχηματίζεται με το βοηθητικό ρήμα do not / does not μπροστά από τη ρήμα:
I don't think … , He doesn't read …

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ
I work	Do I work?	I do not – I don't work
You work	Do you work?	You do not – you don't work
He works	Does he work?	He does not – he doesn't work
She works	Does she work?	She does not – she doesn't work
It works	Does it work?	It does not – it doesn't work
We work	Do we work?	We do not – we don't work
You work	Do you work?	You do not – you don't work
They work	Do they work?	They do not – they don't work

Ορθογραφία 3ου προσώπου ενικού στην κατάφαση

Ρήματα που τελειώνουν σε
1. s / sh / ch / x / z / *o προσθέτουν ένα e στην κατάληξη: *she teaches, he washes, it goes*
2. σύμφωνο + y , διώχνουν το y κ το αντικαθιστούν με ie: *she dries, he tries*

Χρήση

Με τον Απλό Ενεστώτα μιλάω για: συνήθειες, γενικές αλήθειες, προγράμματα.
Πχ. *She works in Nafplio. I don't live in Argos. Do you speak English? Sugar isn't good for your teeth.*

Χρονικές εκφράσεις που χρησιμοποιούνται με τον Απλό Ενεστώτα.

Every (κάθε) day / week / month, **each** (κάθε) time / day, **on** Monday / Fridays
in the morning / afternoon / evening, spring/summer/autumn/winter, January, February
at noon / night / midnight,
Αυτές οι εκφράσεις συνήθως μπαίνουν στην αρχή ή στο τέλος της πρότασης.

Τα χρονικά επιρρήματα συχνότητας μπαίνουν μπροστά από το ρήμα: always (πάντα), usually (συνήθως), often (συχνά), sometimes (μερικές φορές), rarely / seldom (σπάνια), never (ποτέ)
I usually play basketball at the weekends.

1.Με βάση τους κανόνες ορθογραφίας γράφω το 3ο πρόσωπο ενικού στον Απλό Ενεστώτα.

Verb	he / she / it
begin	
cry	
finish	
live	
open	

Verb	he / she / it
stay	
study	
travel	
watch	
write	

Use the present simple.

1 Jim _____ here. (not live)
2 The children always _____ in the park at the weekend. (play)
3 _____ early on Saturdays? (you / get up)
4 Mr Fox _____ maths. (teach)
5 I _____ my room every day. (not tidy)
6 _____ to school by bus? (Kate / go)
7 My cousin _____ his homework in the living room. (do)
8 _____ swimming? (the boys / like)
9 My aunt _____ in a bookshop. (not work)
10 We _____ TV every day. (watch)



3 Write questions and short answers. Use the present simple.

1 the cat / usually / sleep / on your bed? ✗
A: _____
B: _____
2 they / visit / you every weekend? ✓
A: _____
B: _____
3 your sister / play / tennis every weekend? ✓
A: _____
B: _____
4 you / leave school / early on Fridays? ✗
A: _____
B: _____
5 your parents / watch TV / in the evenings? ✓
A: _____
B: _____
6 Andrew / go shopping / with his mum? ✗
A: _____
B: _____

4 Read the answers and write the questions.

1 Where _____?
I live in a small town near the sea.
2 What _____?
I usually eat toast and marmalade for breakfast.
3 When _____?
My sister goes to bed at ten o'clock.
4 Why _____?
I get the bus to school because it's too far to walk.
5 Who _____?
I sit next to Sam in class.
6 How _____?
My dad gets to work by train.

5 Read and complete with the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple.

Sam: What [1] _____ (you / usually have) for breakfast?

Joe: I [2] _____ (have) cornflakes and my parents [3] _____ (drink) coffee.

Sam: I [4] _____ (not eat) cornflakes. My mum [5] _____ (not buy) them. She [6] _____ (say) they have a lot of sugar and salt.

Joe: [7] _____ (you / drink) milk at breakfast time?

Sam: Yes. And my mum sometimes [8] _____ (make) pancakes. [9] _____ (your mum / cook) in the mornings?

Joe: No. She doesn't have time. She [10] _____ (leave) the house at half past seven.

Sam: I see. Where [11] _____ (she / work)?

Joe: She [12] _____ (work) in an office in the centre of town.

Sam: [13] _____ (she / drive) to work every day?

Joe: No, she [14] _____ (get) the bus. She [15] _____ (not like) all the traffic. She [16] _____ (say) it makes her feel stressed!

Sam: My mum [17] _____ (cycle) to work. It [18] _____ (help) her to stay fit.

6 Complete the sentences with these words.

at every in in never on sometimes times

1 I have football practice three _____ a week.
2 Andy usually does his homework _____ the afternoon.
3 We never go to the beach _____ winter.
4 My cat always comes into the house _____ night.
5 They _____ watch sport on TV but only at the weekend.
6 What lessons do you have _____ Monday morning?
7 I brush my teeth _____ morning and evening.
8 Jamie _____ eats fish – he hates it!



Let's talk!

7 Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

1 what / you / usually / do / in your free time?
2 what / sports / you / like?
3 your teacher / give / you / a lot of homework?
4 you / eat / lunch at school?
5 you / have / a mobile phone?
6 what / you / use / your mobile phone for?



ΕΝΕΣΤΩΤΑΣ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑΣ – PRESENT CONTINUOUS / STATIVE VERBS – ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΑΣΗΣ

ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ	ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ	ΑΡΝΗΣΗ
I am working	Am I working?	I am not – I'm not working
You are working	Are you working?	You are not – you aren't working
He is working	Is he working?	He is not – he isn't working
She is working	Is she working?	She is not – she isn't working
It is working	Is it working?	It is not – it isn't working
We are working	Are we working?	We are not – we aren't working
You are working	Are you working?	You are not – you aren't working
They are working	Are they working?	They are not – they aren't working

1. Ο Ενεστώτας Διαρκείας σχηματίζεται με το βοηθητικό ρήμα BE (am, is, are) και προσθέτοντας την κατάληξη -ing στο ρήμα τής πρότασης.

I'm watching an English film. **John is playing football.**

2. Η ερώτηση σχηματίζεται με το βοηθητικό ρήμα am – is – are μπροστά από την αντωνυμία/πρόσωπο: *Are they studying …? Is it flying …?*

3. Η άρνηση σχηματίζεται με το not μπροστά από το ρήμα: *I'm not sitting … , He isn't reading …*

ΧΡΗΣΗ

4. Με τον Ενεστώτα Διαρκείας μιλάω για πράξεις που συμβαίνουν τη στιγμή που μιλάω.

Be quick! The film is starting!

5. Κάτι που συμβαίνει προσωρινά ή για σύντομο χρονικό διάστημα.

We're staying at our grandparents' this week.

Χρονικές εκφράσεις που χρησιμοποιώ με Ενεστώτα Διαρκείας:

Now, right now, at the moment, today, tonight, these days, this week etc

The boys are playing in the garden right now.

Is Mark staying at your house tonight?

1 **Write sentences and questions. Use the present continuous.**

1 Anna / learn / Spanish at school

_____

2 you / do / your maths homework?

_____

3 I / make / a cake for Jen's birthday

_____

4 he / not stay / in a hotel

_____

5 why / Ella / cry?

_____

6 you / not listen / to me

_____

7 they / study / for their geography exam

_____

8 where / we / go?

_____



2 Circle the correct words.

1 Why are you cry / crying?
2 My mum is visiting her cousin this week / every day.
3 We're cleaning the house today / once a week.
4 She aren't / isn't working this week.
5 Are the boys having lunch on Fridays / at the moment?
6 Jon is staying with his aunt tonight / every summer.
7 Phoebe is washing her hair right now / every day.
8 He is wearing / Is he wearing jeans today?

3 Read and complete with the verbs in brackets. Use the present continuous.

Ann: Hi, Liz! It's Ann.
Liz: Hi, Ann! How are you?
Ann: I'm fine. What's that terrible noise? [1] _____ (you / listen) to music?
Liz: No, my brother [2] _____ (play) his violin! What [3] _____ (you / do)?
Ann: I [4] _____ (work) on my history project.
Liz: [5] _____ (your dad / help) you with it? Or is he at work?
Ann: No, he [6] _____ (not work) today. He and Mum [7] _____ (clean up) the garage. What about you?
Liz: I [8] _____ (make) a chocolate cake.
Ann: Yum!

Ρήματα Κατάστασης – Stative Verbs

Τα ρήματα κατάστασης περιγράφουν μια κατάσταση (διανοητική, συναισθηματική, πνευματική) κι όχι πράξεις. Συνήθως δεν τα χρησιμοποιούμε σε χρόνο διαρκείας, ακόμα και για κάτι που συμβαίνει τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.

Ρήματα αισθήσεων: ***feel, hear, see, smell, taste.***
The food smells lovely!

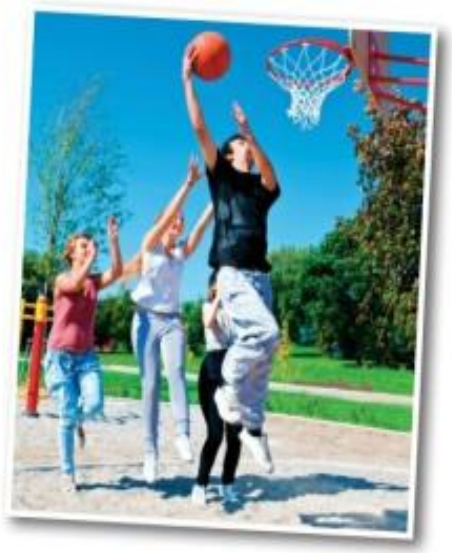
Ρήματα σκέψης: ***know, notice, realise, remember, think, understand.***
Do you understand the problem?

Ρήματα που εκφράζουν συναίσθημα: ***dislike, hate, like, love, not mind, prefer. Jane likes sports.***

Ρήματα όπως: ***appear (φαίνομαι), seem, look, believe, cost, forget, have, own, mean, need, sound, want, belong.*** ***Mr and Mrs Smith own that house.***

4 Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple.

1 A: Look. They're playing basketball. Let's play too.
B: No, thanks. I _____ football. (prefer)
2 A: John is driving a blue car today.
B: Yes, he _____ a blue car and a red car. (own)
3 A: I've got new perfume.
B: Yes, it _____ nice. (smell)
4 A: Here you are. Have some carrots with your chicken.
B: No, thanks. I _____ vegetables! (dislike)
5 A: Oh no! It's raining and the dog needs to go for a walk!
B: Don't worry. I can do it. I _____ (not mind)
6 A: I'm wearing my new skirt and top.
B: Wow! You _____ beautiful! (look)



5 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or the present continuous.**

1 John _____ cats. He _____ dogs. (not like, prefer)
2 That _____ delicious! _____ a cake? (smell, you / make)
3 I _____ at my old photos. I _____ the girl in this picture. (look, not remember)
4 You _____ happy today! Why _____? (look, you / smile)
5 No! I _____ you! You _____! (not believe, lie)
6 That man _____ at you. _____ him? (look, you / know)
7 Matt _____ to fix his computer and he _____ our help. (try, need)
8 The girls _____ a comedy on TV right now. They _____ comedies. (watch, love)

6 **Read and complete with the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple or the present continuous.**

Dear Mel,

How are you? I [1] _____ (have) a wonderful time in Prague. We [2] _____ (stay) in a beautiful hotel in the city centre and we all really [3] _____ (like) it here. I [4] _____ (sit) in an Internet café at the moment. I [5] _____ (check) my emails because I [6] _____ (not want) to miss any important news!

What about you? [7] _____ (you / enjoy) your holidays? Email me soon!

Love,
Stacy



Let's write!

7 **Imagine you are on holiday with your family. Look at Exercise 6 and write an email to your friend. You can use these ideas.**

Where are you?
Where are you staying?
Are you having a good time?
What are you doing right now? What about the rest of your family?