

N. C. GRIVAS

# WHO DUNNIT?

GRAMMAR BOOK





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3



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SAMPLE PAGES





Every morning, Dylan **wakes** up at seven, **eats** breakfast and then **catches** the bus to school.



We're **having** a great time in London. At the moment, we **are watching** the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, and tomorrow, we're **visiting** Stonehenge.



Kelly usually **goes** to a dance class on Saturday mornings, but today, she **is doing** yoga in the park.

Ας θυμηθούμε πώς σχηματίζεται ο **simple present** (απλός ενεστώτας) και πότε χρησιμοποιείται.

### Κατάφαση

I / you **eat**  
he / she / it **eats**  
we / you / they **eat**

### Άρνηση

I / you **don't** eat  
he / she / it **doesn't** eat  
we / you / they **don't** eat

### Ερώτηση

**Do** I / you eat?  
**Does** he / she / it eat?  
**Do** we / you / they eat?

### Σύντομες απαντήσεις

Yes, I/you **do**. / No, I/you **don't**.  
Yes, he/she/it **does**. / No, he/she/it **doesn't**.  
Yes, we/you/they **do**. / No, we/you/they **don't**.

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **simple present**:

- για μία πράξη που γίνεται **πάντοτε, συνήθως, συχνά, κάθε μέρα** κλπ.

*I **go** to bed at ten every evening.*  
*Stella **cleans** her room on Saturdays.*

- για μία πράξη που είναι **προγραμματισμένη** να γίνει **στο μέλλον** και αναφέρεται σε **δρομολόγια** και **προγράμματα**.

*The train to Manchester **leaves** in twenty minutes.*  
*The film **starts** at nine o'clock.*

Η κατάληξη **-s**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <u>kiss</u> → kisses | 2 <u>tidy</u> → tidies |
| <u>wash</u> → washes   | <b>Αλλά:</b>           |
| <u>catch</u> → catches | <u>play</u> → plays    |
| <u>mix</u> → mixes     |                        |
| <u>go</u> → goes       |                        |





Προσέξτε ότι όταν το ρήμα **have** χρησιμοποιείται σε εκφράσεις όπως οι παρακάτω, είναι **κύριο** ρήμα και σχηματίζει άρνηση και ερώτηση με **do / does**.

**have** breakfast / lunch / dinner (τρώω)

**have** a bath / a shower / a party (κάνω)

**have** coffee / tea (πίνω)

**have** fun / a good time (περνάω καλά, διασκεδάζω)

We **don't have** dinner at seven.

'Does Nick **have** a shower every morning?' 'Yes, he **does**.'

Με τον simple present χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως τα: **every day / week / month** κλπ, **in the morning / afternoon** κλπ, **at night, on Mondays, at the weekend, once / twice a week / month** κλπ, **two / three times a week / month** κλπ, **in winter / spring** κλπ, καθώς και **adverbs of frequency** (επιρρήματα συχνότητας). Τα επιρρήματα συχνότητας, δηλαδή οι λέξεις **always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom / rarely** (σπάνια), **hardly ever** (σχεδόν ποτέ) και **never** μπαίνουν **πριν** από τα **κύρια** ρήματα, αλλά **μετά** τα **βοηθητικά** (have, will, do), τα **modals** (can, must κλπ) και το **be**. Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις όμως μπαίνουν **πριν** τα **βοηθητικά** και το **be**.

I **sometimes play** video games after dinner.

He **is never** late for work.

I **don't often** ride my bike to school.

'Do you often go to bed early?' 'Yes, I **usually do**.'

You **can always** call me if you need help.

Προσέξτε ότι μετά τα **hardly ever** και **never**, το ρήμα μπαίνει στον καταφατικό τύπο.

She **hardly ever drinks** coffee. [OXI: ... hardly ever ~~doesn't~~ drink ...]

They **never argue**.

1

Write the correct verb in the simple present.

leave • drink • have • brush • tidy • not eat • go • not live

- 1 Leo ..... his teeth twice a day.
- 2 My aunt and uncle ..... near us.
- 3 The baby is three months old. She ..... food. She only ..... milk.
- 4 Nina ..... her room every morning before she ..... to school.
- 5 What time ..... our boat ..... tomorrow morning?
- 6 ..... you ..... cereal for breakfast?



2

Where does the adverb of frequency go? Tick (✓) the correct gap, as in the example.

- 1 ..... Thomas ✓ wears ..... jeans at work. (**rarely**)
- 2 Do ..... you ..... have ..... lunch at school? (**usually**)
- 3 You ..... must ..... remember ..... to lock the door at night. (**always**)
- 4 We ..... hang out ..... at the mall ..... on Saturdays. (**sometimes**)
- 5 Maria ..... is ..... rude ..... to anyone. (**hardly ever**)





Ας θυμηθούμε τώρα και τον **present continuous** (ενεστώτα διαρκείας).

### Κατάφαση

I **am**  
you **are**  
he / she / it **is**  
we / you / they **are** } **working**

### Άρνηση

I **'m not**  
you **aren't**  
he / she / it **isn't**  
we / you / they **aren't** } **working**

### Ερώτηση

**Am** I  
**Are** you  
**Is** he / she / it  
**Are** we / you / they } **working?**

### Σύντομες απαντήσεις

Yes, I **am**. / No, I**'m not**.

Yes, you **are**. / No, you **aren't**.

Yes, he/she/it **is**. / No, he/she/it **isn't**.

Yes, we/you/they **are**. / No, we/you/they **aren't**.

Η κατάληξη **-ing**

1 dance → **dancing**

2 run → **running** begin → **beginning**

**Αλλά:** open → **opening**

3 travel → **travelling**

4 lie → **lying**

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **present continuous**:

1 για μία πράξη που γίνεται **τώρα, αυτήν τη στιγμή που μιλάμε**.

*Jenny **is talking** on her phone now.*

2 για μία πράξη που γίνεται **προσωρινά, αυτόν τον καιρό**.

*My cousin **is staying** with us this week.*

3 για μία πράξη που **έχουμε προγραμματίσει** να κάνουμε **στο κοντινό μέλλον**.

*We **are visiting** the castle tomorrow.*

Με τον present continuous χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως τα: **now, right now, at the moment, at present** (τώρα, για την ώρα), **today, tonight, this week / month** κλπ, **these days** κλπ.

Προσέξτε:

Κάποια ρήματα περιγράφουν μία κατάσταση και όχι μία πράξη. Αυτά τα ρήματα έχουν μόνο **απλούς χρόνους** και όχι διαρκείας. Μερικά τέτοια ρήματα είναι τα: **like, love, hate** (μισώ), **dislike** (αντιπαθώ, δε μου αρέσει), **prefer** (προτιμώ), **want, know, need, think** (νομίζω), **believe** (πιστεύω), **remember** (θυμάμαι), **forget** (ξεχνώ), **belong** (ανήκω), **understand** (καταλαβαίνω), **have** (έχω).

*I **hate** this song. [OXI: I'm ~~hating~~ ...]*

*This book **doesn't belong** to me.*

*Do you **think** he is clever?*

Προσέξτε όμως ότι το ρήμα **have** έχει χρόνους διαρκείας όταν χρησιμοποιείται στις εκφράσεις **have breakfast / lunch** κλπ, **have coffee / tea** κλπ, **have a bath / shower** κλπ, **have fun / a good time**.

*What **are** we **having** for dinner today?*

*Jake **is having** fun at the party.*



3

Write the present continuous.

- 1 Dad ..... (work) from home these days.
- 2 ..... you ..... (do) anything special this weekend?
- 3 I ..... (not lie). I ..... (tell) you the truth.
- 4 I'm sorry. I think you ..... (sit) in our seats.
- 5 The children ..... (learn) about recycling at school this year.
- 6 It ..... (not snow) right now.

4

Write the simple present and the present continuous, as in the example.

- 1 (wear) Scott ..... wears ..... trainers every day.  
I ..... am wearing ..... my favourite T-shirt today.
- 2 (not do) The children ..... their homework right now.  
Kim ..... puzzles in her free time.
- 3 (stay) We always ..... at 'The Golden Beach' when we go to Naxos.  
Harry ..... at his grandparents' house this week.
- 4 (shout) ..... your teacher often ..... at you?  
What's the matter? Why ..... you ..... ?



5

Write the simple present or the present continuous.

- 1 'What ..... you ..... (do) on Sundays?'  
'I usually ..... (go) to the cinema with my friends.'
- 2 Zelda ..... (sleep) in her basket now. She ..... (not annoy) Mr Hill.
- 3 The book I ..... (read) at the moment is about a young witch.
- 4 Peter ..... (study) hard and always ..... (get) good marks.
- 5 I ..... (not believe) in ghosts.
- 6 Disneyland is amazing! We ..... (have) a lot of fun here this week.
- 7 Who ..... this bracelet ..... (belong) to? ..... you ..... (know)?
- 8 '..... Lucinda ..... (film) at the castle today?'  
'Yes, and she ..... (talk) to the actors at the moment.'



## 6 Speaking

What do they usually do on Saturday morning? What are they doing today? Look, and with your partner, ask and answer questions, as in the example. Use the phrases in the box.

	Usually	Today
Kevin		
Alex and Sophia		
Wendy		
the boys		
Oscar		

- » shop at the mall
- » go cycling
- » do homework
- » work in the garden
- » play basketball
- » clean the house
- » read a book
- » listen to music
- » take the dog to the park
- » have brunch at a café

*What does Kevin usually do on Saturday morning?*

*He usually takes the dog to the park.*

*Is he taking the dog to the park today?*

*No, he isn't. He's reading a book.*

## 7 Write the simple present or the present continuous.

- A: Where ..... you usually ..... (go) on holiday?  
 B: To Crete. This year, however, we ..... (visit) our cousins in Amsterdam.
- A: It ..... (not rain) now. We can go to the park.  
 B: I ..... (need) half an hour to finish my homework, and then we can go.
- A: Are you ready? Mum ..... (wait) for us in the car.  
 B: Almost. I ..... (brush) my hair, and Eric ..... (put) on his shoes.
- A: ..... you ..... (think) cats are better pets than dogs?  
 B: Actually, I ..... (prefer) dogs.

## 8 Listening Listen to the dialogue and match the names with the sentences, as in the example.



**A** Sarah      **B** Katy      **C** Joe      **D** Andy      **E** Lucas      **F** Fiona

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 ..... writes the band's songs.    | 4 ..... <b>A</b> is having a party for her birthday. |
| 2 ..... is going to a party.        | 5 ..... always helps her brother with French.        |
| 3 ..... isn't going to the concert. | 6 ..... usually hangs out with his friends.          |

## 9 Write the simple present or the present continuous.

Hi, Zack!

How are things? We're in Paros for a week, and we (1) ..... **(have)** a great time. Our hotel is near the sea, so every morning after breakfast, we (2) ..... **(head)** to the beach. My dad and I (3) ..... **(swim)** for hours in the amazing blue water. My mum (4) ..... usually ..... **(not go)** in the water. She (5) ..... **(sit)** under an umbrella and (6) ..... **(work)** on her laptop. She (7) ..... **(write)** a new book at present and, this time, it's a detective story. The hero's name is Maxwell Rigby, and he (8) ..... **(live)** in a place called Kooky Corner. That's all I know about it at the moment. Tomorrow, we (9) ..... **(take)** the boat to Antiparos, a small island close to Paros. There's a cave there, and we (10) ..... **(want)** to visit it. I can't wait!

Bye for now,  
Oliver

## 10 Choose.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Nick <b>is going / goes</b> to the gym twice a week.  | 5 Do you understand / Are you understanding what I'm saying?       |
| 2 Penny can't speak to you. She <b>has / is having</b> a shower.  | 6 Laura hardly ever <b>doesn't wear / wears</b> dresses or skirts. |
| 3 The workers <b>are painting / paint</b> our flat at the moment.                                       | 7 Chris <b>rarely is / is rarely</b> stressed about exams.         |
| 4 'Do you exchange presents with your friends at Christmas?' 'Yes, we <b>usually do / do usually</b> .' |  |

## 11 Writing Answer the following questions about you in your notebook. Give full answers.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| » What time do you wake up on schooldays?   | » What are you wearing now?                    |
| » What do you usually do in your free time? | » Where are you going this weekend?            |
| » How often do you see your friends?        | » What are you having for dinner this evening? |
| » What sport(s) does your best friend like? |  |







My parents **travelled** a lot when they **were** younger. Fifteen years ago, they **visited** China and **walked** along the Great Wall.



'**Were** you **playing** video games at eight o'clock yesterday?'  
'No, I **wasn't**. I **was working** on my science project.'



The Titanic **was sailing** to New York when it **hit** an iceberg and **sank**.

Ας θυμηθούμε τον **simple past** (απλό αόριστο).

### Κατάφαση

I / you  
he / she / it  
we / you / they } **watched / saw**

### Ερώτηση

**Did** { I / you  
he / she / it  
we / you / they } **watch / see?**

### Άρνηση

I / you  
he / she / it  
we / you / they } **didn't**  
watch / see

### Σύντομες απαντήσεις

Yes, I/you **did**. / No, I/you **didn't**.  
Yes, he/she/it **did**. / No, he/she/it **didn't**.

Yes, we/you/they **did**. / No, we/you/they **didn't**.

Η κατάληξη **-ed**

- 1 like → **liked**
- 2 study → **studied**  
**Αλλά:** enjoy → **enjoyed**
- 3 stop → **stopped**  
prefer → **preferred**  
**Αλλά:** open → **opened**
- 4 travel → **travelled**

(Δείτε τη λίστα με τα ανώμαλα ρήματα στη σελ. 128.)

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **simple past**:

- 1 για μία πράξη που έγινε **στο παρελθόν σε συγκεκριμένο χρόνο**. Ο χρόνος αναφέρεται ή εννοείται.  
We **travelled** to Paris last August. We **visited** the Louvre and **went** up the Eiffel Tower.
- 2 για μία **συνήθεια** ή μία πράξη που γινόταν **συχνά στο παρελθόν** ή για μία **κατάσταση** που **ίσχυε στο παρελθόν**.

I **went** to bed at nine when I was little.      Dinosaurs **lived** on Earth 65 million years ago.

Συγκρίνετε: He **plays** tennis every Sunday. (συνήθεια στο παρόν)

He **played** tennis every Sunday. (συνήθεια στο παρελθόν)

Προσέξτε το ρήμα **have** στον **simple past**:

He **had** a beard then.    He **didn't have** a beard then.    **Did** he **have** a beard then?

Με τον **simple past** χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως τα: **yesterday, yesterday morning / afternoon / evening, last night, last week / month / year** κλπ, **a week / month / year** κλπ, **ago, then** κλπ.

## used to

Το **used to** (συνήθιζα να) αναφέρεται πάντα στο παρελθόν. Χρησιμοποιείται για **συνήθειες στο παρελθόν** ή για **καταστάσεις που ίσχυαν στο παρελθόν**. Η ερώτηση και η άρνηση σχηματίζονται με **did / didn't**.

*He **used to drive** to work every day.* (Συνήθιζε να πηγαίνει / Πήγαινε με το αυτοκίνητο στη δουλειά ...)

Επίσης: *He **drove** to work every day.*

*People **didn't use to send** emails one hundred years ago.*

ή *People **didn't send** emails one hundred years ago.*

***Did you use to like** fruit when you were little?*

ή ***Did you like** fruit when you were little?*

## 1

### Write the simple past.

- 1 A: ..... you ..... (**enjoy**) your school trip to the Natural History Museum yesterday?  
B: Yes! I ..... (**think**) museums were boring, but I ..... (**have**) a great time there, and I ..... (**learn**) so many things!
- 2 A: Sam ..... (**not come**) to football practice yesterday.  
B: That's because he ..... (**have**) toothache, so he ..... (**go**) to the dentist.
- 3 A: I ..... (**hear**) about your accident, Ben. What ..... (**happen**)?  
B: I ..... (**fall**) down the stairs and ..... (**break**) my arm.
- 4 A: That's a lovely T-shirt, Scott. Where ..... you ..... (**buy**) it?  
B: I ..... (**not buy**) it. My aunt ..... (**send**) it to me from Canada.

## 2

### Write **used to** and the verb.

- 1 Nina ..... (**be**) afraid of the dark when she was little.
- 2 People ..... (**live**) in caves in prehistoric times.
- 3 Where ..... he ..... (**work**) before he became famous?
- 4 I ..... (**sleep**) with my teddy bear, but I don't anymore.
- 5 My best friend ..... (**not go**) to my school, but now she does.
- 6 Mrs Smith ..... (**teach**) science before she retired.



### 3

Rewrite the sentences, using **used to**, as in the example.

- 1 I loved puzzles then.  
I **used to love** puzzles then.
- 2 My grandpa had a moustache.  
My grandpa ..... a moustache.
- 3 Charlie didn't eat fruit when he was little.  
Charlie ..... fruit when he was little.
- 4 Did Lisa wear glasses?  
..... Lisa ..... glasses?
- 5 My parents bought me a book every month.  
My parents ..... me a book every month.

Ας δούμε τώρα πώς σχηματίζεται και πότε χρησιμοποιείται ο **past continuous** (αόριστος διαρκείας).

#### Κατάφαση

I **was**  
you **were**  
he / she / it **was**  
we / you / they **were**

} **watching**

#### Άρνηση

I **wasn't**  
you **weren't**  
he / she / it **wasn't**  
we / you / they **weren't**

} **watching**

#### Ερώτηση

**Was** I  
**Were** you  
**Was** he / she / it  
**Were** we / you / they

} **watching?**

#### Σύντομες απαντήσεις

Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.  
Yes, you **were**. / No, you **weren't**.  
Yes, he/she/it **was**. / No, he/she/it **wasn't**.  
Yes, we/you/they **were**. / No, we/you/they **weren't**.

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **past continuous** για μία πράξη που γινόταν, που ήταν δηλαδή **σε εξέλιξη σε μία συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν**. Στα Ελληνικά μεταφράζεται με παρατατικό.

*At eight o'clock yesterday evening, I **was writing** an essay for school. (έγραφα)*

*When she rang, we **were having** breakfast. (τρώγαμε)*

*Adam **was cooking** while Megan **was watering** the garden. (μαγειρεύε ... ενώ πότιζε)*

Με τον **past continuous** χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως τα: **while** (ενώ), **as** (καθώς, ενώ), **all day / morning / night** κλπ.

Προσέξτε:

I **played** = έπαιξα

We **played** a board game yesterday.

I **was playing** = έπαιζα

We **were playing** a board game at eight o'clock yesterday.

Προσέξτε επίσης ότι για να δείξουμε **συνήθεια στο παρελθόν** χρησιμοποιούμε **simple past**.

*When I was little, I **played** board games every day. (έπαιζα ... κάθε μέρα)*



## 4 Write the past continuous.

- 1 Sam ..... (not study) when I went to his house. He and his sister ..... (wash) their dog.
- 2 'What ..... you ..... (do) at nine o'clock last night?'  
'I ..... (chat) with my friend on the phone.'
- 3 While I ..... (walk) past Mrs Miller's house, I saw something strange. A man ..... (try) to get into the house through the kitchen window.
- 4 The children ..... (sit) next to the fireplace. They ..... (listen) to the stories their grandpa ..... (tell) them.
- 5 They ..... (not practise) the guitar at that time. They ..... (eat) some snacks.

## 5 Write the simple past and the past continuous, as in the example.

- 1 (read) I ..... **read** ..... an interesting article about space travel yesterday.  
I ..... **was reading** ..... an article about space travel when you called.
- 2 (tidy) Kevin ..... his room when his friend came over.  
Kevin ..... his room after breakfast.
- 3 (have) We ..... dinner when the doorbell rang.  
We ..... dinner at a Chinese restaurant last night.
- 4 (walk) Maria ..... the dog before she left for work.  
Maria ..... the dog when she saw the accident.
- 5 (ride) They ..... their bikes to school this morning.  
They ..... their bikes to school when the storm started.

## 6 Write the simple past or the past continuous.

- 1 It ..... (not rain) when I ..... (leave) the house this morning, so I ..... (not take) my umbrella with me.
- 2 When I ..... (see) Jack, he ..... (wait) at the bus stop.
- 3 'What ..... you ..... (do) at half past seven this morning?'  
'We ..... (get) ready for school.'
- 4 As she ..... (jog) in the park, she ..... (find) a wallet full of money.
- 5 I ..... (sleep) when a noise ..... (wake) me up.
- 6 People ..... (travel) by horse and carriage in the 17th century.



## 7 Speaking

a What did your partner use to do when he / she was six? Ask and answer questions, as in the example.

- » walk to school
- » play a sport
- » like cartoons
- » have a pet
- » watch a lot of TV
- » eat fruit and vegetables
- » go to bed at nine

*Did you use to walk to school?*

*Yes, I did. /  
No, I didn't.*

b This is what Mandy did on Saturday. Look and say what she was doing at these times, as in the example.

8.00-8.30	have breakfast
8.30-10.00	tidy her room
11.00-1.00	shop at the mall
2.00-4.00	study for a test
5.00-6.00	listen to music
7.00-7.30	have dinner
8.30-10.30	watch a film at the cinema

» 8.15

» 9.10

» 12.00

» 2.30

» 5.30

» 7.20

» 9.00

*At quarter past eight, Mandy was having breakfast.*

## 8 Write the simple past or the past continuous.

A Teresa (1) ..... (walk) to school through the park when she (2) ..... (hear) a noise. (3) ..... someone ..... (cry)? The noise (4) ..... (come) from behind a tree. Teresa (5) ..... (go) closer, and there it was. A cute, tiny, black and white puppy in a shoe box! 'Hello, little one,' she (6) ..... (say) and (7) ..... (pick) it up.

B Jess was on his way to meet his friends at the café. As he (1) ..... (cross) the road, he (2) ..... (look) at his phone and (3) ..... (not see) the blue car that (4) ..... (approach). The car (5) ..... (hit) him, but the driver (6) ..... (not stop). Fortunately, some people (7) ..... (see) the accident and immediately (8) ..... (call) for an ambulance. Jess was lucky – he wasn't seriously injured, but he will never look at his phone again while he is crossing the road.

## 9 Listening

Listen to five dialogues and choose the correct answer.

**Dialogue 1** The robbers were wearing **brown / black** clothes.

**Dialogue 2** When the earthquake started, Anne **hid under the table / ran outside**.

**Dialogue 3** Johnny's grandpa **had / didn't have** a computer when he was little.

**Dialogue 4** Lisa and Amy were **looking at photos / drawing on the board** when the teacher walked in.

**Dialogue 5** Harry's Uncle Pete ate a lot of **ice cream / pizza** when he lived in Italy.

## 10 Choose.

- 1 What ..... the boy ..... when he disappeared?
  - a did ... wear
  - b was ... wearing
- 2 His parents ..... when he came home last night.
  - a slept
  - b were sleeping
- 3 We ..... our bags and put them in the car.
  - a were packing
  - b packed
- 4 She burnt her hand while she ..... tea.
  - a was making
  - b made
- 5 I ..... to summer camp every year when I was little.
  - a was going
  - b went
- 6 Mark ..... for a test, so I didn't interrupt him.
  - a studied
  - b was studying
- 7 ..... it ..... when you woke up this morning?
  - a Was ... snowing
  - b Did ... snow
- 8 People ..... fast food two hundred years ago.
  - a didn't use to eat
  - b weren't eating

## 11 Writing

Complete the sentences, using your own ideas.

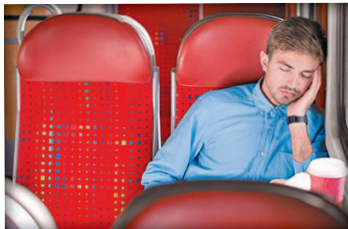
- » ..... yesterday.
- » At ten o'clock on Sunday morning, .....
- » When I was little, I used to .....
- » ..... last summer.
- » ..... when .....
- » People didn't use to .....
- » While .....







He opened a **small, red** box with a **beautiful, diamond** ring in it and gave it to her.



I didn't sleep **well** last night, so when my alarm clock rang **early** this morning, I **sleepily** got up and got dressed. Of course, I fell asleep on the bus!



When we first got him, Bruno was **the cutest** little puppy. But as time went by, he got really big, and now he's **heavier than** I am!

Ας μάθουμε τώρα για τα **adjectives** (επίθετα) και τα **adverbs** (επιρρήματα).

Τα **επίθετα** περιγράφουν **ουσιαστικά**. Όταν χρησιμοποιούμε δύο ή περισσότερα επίθετα πριν από ένα ουσιαστικό, συνήθως τα βάζουμε με την εξής σειρά:

Προσωπική γνώμη	Μέγεθος / Ύψος	Ηλικία	Χρώμα	Υλικό	Ουσιαστικό
a lovely	tall			crystal	vase
a handsome		young			man
	a big	old	red		car

Συνήθως δε χρησιμοποιούμε περισσότερα από τρία επίθετα πριν από ένα ουσιαστικό.

Τα **επιρρήματα** περιγράφουν **ρήματα**. Τα περισσότερα επιρρήματα σχηματίζονται με την κατάληξη **-ly** στο επίθετο.

quick → quickly

beautiful → beautifully

Η κατάληξη **-ly**

1 **-y** → **y** + **-ily**  
happy - happily

2 **-le** → **e** + **-y**  
simple - simply

Προσέξτε τα παρακάτω επιρρήματα:

good → **well**

He's a **good** player.

He plays **well**.

fast → **fast**

He's a **fast** runner.

He runs **fast**.

hard → **hard**

His job is **hard**.

He works **hard**.

early → **early**

We were **early**.

We got there **early**.

late → **late**

You're **late**.

You arrived **late**.

Προσέξτε τη λέξη **hardly** (μόλις που, σχεδόν καθόλου).

His voice was very quiet, and I could **hardly** hear him.

# 1 Write the adjectives in the correct order, as in the example.

- 1 **big, plastic, green**  
They bought a **big, green, plastic** table for the balcony.
- 2 **gold, antique, beautiful**  
A(n) ..... tiara disappeared from the museum.
- 3 **white, silk, long**  
The bride was wearing a ..... wedding dress.
- 4 **wooden, brown, old**  
They hid the treasure in a(n) ..... box.
- 5 **small, cute, black**  
We got a ..... puppy from the animal shelter.

# 2 Write the adverb.

- 1 Snails move very ..... (**slow**)
- 2 He crossed the busy road ..... (**careful**)
- 3 You must work ..... if you want to succeed. (**hard**)
- 4 Sally sat ..... and started to read her book. (**comfortable**)
- 5 It was raining ..... when we arrived at the station. (**heavy**)
- 6 Why are you talking so ..... ? I can't hear you. (**quiet**)
- 7 We got there ..... and didn't find good seats. (**late**)
- 8 I can speak French, but not very ..... (**good**)

# 3 Choose.

- 1 Those children are **terrible / terribly**. They always behave **bad / badly**.
- 2 He answered the reporter's questions **clever / cleverly**.
- 3 Welcome to our house! Did you find it **easy / easily**?
- 4 She is a **beautiful / beautifully** woman, but the clothes she wears are **awful / awfully**.
- 5 It was dark in the cave, and we could **hard / hardly** see anything.
- 6 I wasn't **serious / seriously** injured. I only had a few scratches.







Τώρα θα θυμηθούμε πώς κάνουμε σύγκριση.

Τα επίθετα έχουν τρεις βαθμούς: **θετικό**, **συγκριτικό** και **υπερθετικό**. Τα **μονοσύλλαβα** επίθετα παίρνουν την κατάληξη **-er** στον **συγκριτικό** και την κατάληξη **-est** στον **υπερθετικό**. Τα περισσότερα **δισύλλαβα** και όλα τα **πολυσύλλαβα** παίρνουν τη λέξη **more** στον **συγκριτικό** και τη λέξη **most** στον **υπερθετικό**.

strong → stronger → strongest

famous → more famous → most famous

expensive → more expensive → most expensive

Οι καταλήξεις **-er / -est**

1 nice → nicer → nicest

2 hot → hotter → hottest

3 easy → easier → easiest

Μερικά δισύλλαβα επίθετα όπως τα **clever, friendly, polite, simple**, σχηματίζουν τον **συγκριτικό** και τον **υπερθετικό** είτε με **-er / -est** είτε με **more / most**.

clever → cleverer / more clever → cleverest / most clever

friendly → friendlier / more friendly → friendliest / most friendly

Χρησιμοποιούμε **συγκριτικό βαθμό + than** για να συγκρίνουμε **ένα** ουσιαστικό με **ένα** άλλο. Χρησιμοποιούμε **the + υπερθετικό βαθμό + of / in** για να συγκρίνουμε **ένα** ουσιαστικό με **δύο ή περισσότερα** άλλα όμοιά του. Το **in** χρησιμοποιείται όταν μιλάμε για μέρη ή ομάδες.

Canada is **bigger than** China. Russia is **the biggest country of all / in** the world.

Alice is **more popular than** Georgia. Lucy is **the most popular girl in** our school.

Τα **επιρρήματα** έχουν επίσης **συγκριτικό** και **υπερθετικό** βαθμό. Τα επιρρήματα που είναι ίδια με τα επίθετα παίρνουν **-er / -est**, ενώ αυτά που σχηματίζονται με την κατάληξη **-ly** παίρνουν **more / most**.

fast → faster → fastest      quickly → more quickly → most quickly

Προσέξτε τις παρακάτω λέξεις:

good / well → better → best

bad / badly → worse → worst

many / much / a lot of → more → most

little → less → least

Δείτε επίσης αυτούς τους τρόπους σύγκρισης:

1 **as** + επίθετο / επίρρημα + **as** (τόσο ... όσο)

My marks are **as good as** yours.

Can a cheetah run **as fast as** a car?

**not as** + επίθετο / επίρρημα + **as** (όχι τόσο ... όσο)

I'm **not as tall as** my dad.

Amy **can't dance as well as** Jennifer.

2 **less** + επίθετο / επίρρημα + **than** (το αντίθετο του **more ... than**)

I think sailing is **less dangerous than** skiing.

**the least** + επίθετο / επίρρημα + **of / in** (το αντίθετο του **the most ... of / in**)

I like maths. For me, it's **the least** difficult subject **of** all.

Προσέξτε: **very** + **θετικός βαθμός**

Martin is **very tall**.

**much** + **συγκριτικός βαθμός**

Martin is **much taller** than Alex.



#### 4 Write the comparative or the superlative form.

- 1 Is Superman the .....  
(strong) superhero?
- 2 Cats are ..... (lazy)  
than dogs.
- 3 Do sloths move .....  
(slowly) than koalas?
- 4 We bought the .....  
(comfortable) bed in the shop.
- 5 I think Monday is the .....  
(bad) day of the week.
- 6 I can draw ..... (well)  
than you.
- 7 The ..... (hot) place in  
the world is Death Valley, California.
- 8 My mum makes .....  
(much) money than my dad.

#### 5 Write as ... as and the words given. Put the verb in the affirmative or the negative form, as in the examples.

- 1 Harry ..... *is as tall as* ..... his dad now. They're both 1.80m. (be - tall)
- 2 Leo doesn't get good marks at school. He ..... *doesn't try as hard as* ..... the other students in his class. (try - hard)
- 3 The apple tree in our garden ..... I am. My dad planted it when I was born. (be - old)
- 4 The blue car ..... the white one. The white one is more expensive. (cost - much)
- 5 I ..... my sister. We're both up at 7.00. (get up - early)
- 6 Steven ..... Lucas. They're twins. (be - handsome)
- 7 The film ..... the book. The book was much better. (be - good)

#### 6 Write the correct form of the word.

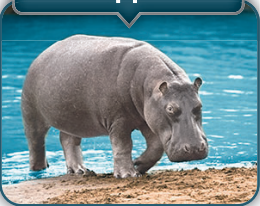
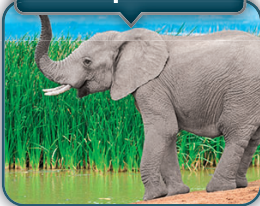

- A I love our new house, and my new room is fantastic! It's not as (1) ..... (big) as my old bedroom, but it's got a much (2) ..... (large) wardrobe, and I can fit all my clothes in it. And look – all my furniture is new. My grandma paid for it. She's the (3) ..... (good) grandma in the world!
- B Koalas are probably the (1) ..... (famous) tree climbers. They can climb (2) ..... (easily) than other animals, thanks to their sharp claws.
- C Toby, my cat, is so greedy! He's much (1) ..... (small) than my dog, Luna, but he's (2) ..... (fat) than her! Luna eats (3) ..... (little) food than Toby. Can you believe it? For me, Luna is the (4) ..... (friendly), and the (5) ..... (clever) dog in the world!

## 7 Speaking

Look and make sentences, as in the example.

*The hippo isn't as heavy as the elephant. The elephant is heavier than the hippo. The blue whale is the heaviest of all.*

1

hippo 	elephant 	blue whale 
--	---	--

heavy

2

a burger 	spaghetti 	a salad 
---	--	---

healthy

3

Jackson 	Peter 	Neil 
---	---	---

ran fast

4

fishing 	cycling 	surfing 
--	--	---

exciting

5

Kelly 	Angie 	Helen 
--	--	---

can draw well

## 8 Listening

Listen to five dialogues and choose the correct answer.

**Dialogue 1** The longest river in the world is in **Africa / South America**.

**Dialogue 2** Alison's hair is **as dark / not as dark** as Jake's.

**Dialogue 3** Nick thinks that **mice / snakes** are scarier than spiders.

**Dialogue 4** Scott **tries hard / hardly tries** at school.

**Dialogue 5** Sophie thinks that Katy Perry is **less / more** talented than Rihanna.

9

Complete the second sentence, using the word given, as in the example.

- 1 Oscar is the fastest runner in the school.  
**runs** Oscar ..... **runs faster than** ..... anyone else in the school.
- 2 For me, no other sport is as exciting as basketball.  
**the** For me, basketball is ..... sport of all.
- 3 A silver ring isn't as expensive as a gold one.  
**less** A silver ring is ..... a gold one.
- 4 Doctors work more hours than teachers.  
**as** Teachers don't work ..... doctors.
- 5 Andrew doesn't drive as fast as Connor.  
**slowly** Andrew drives ..... Connor.



10

Choose.

- 1 Everyone worked .... and finished on time.  
a hardest    b hardly    c hard
- 2 For me, history is .... boring subject of all.  
a the more    b the most    c most
- 3 These flowers need the .... water of all in our garden.  
a little    b less    c least
- 4 She was wearing a .... skirt.  
a horrible, short, leather  
b short, horrible, leather  
c leather, short, horrible
- 5 A camel isn't .... as a giraffe.  
a tall    b as tall    c taller
- 6 January is .... colder than October.  
a more    b much    c very
- 7 The old woman walked down the stairs ....  
a carefully  
b careful  
c more careful
- 8 I can't play chess .... you.  
a well as  
b as good as  
c as well as

## 11 Writing

Write your own sentences, using the adjectives / adverbs given. Use the **comparative** form, the **superlative** form and **(not) as ... as**.

**tall, young, easy, interesting, well, quickly, dangerous**

» .....

» .....

» .....

» .....

» .....

» .....

» .....





SAMPLE PAGES

# WHO DUNNIT?

## 3

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