

N. C. GRIVAS

TEEN WHODUNNIT? NEXT CASE

Grammar

B1

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SAMPLE PAGES

UNIT 1

Present Tenses: 1 Simple Present

2 Present Continuous

3 Simple Present Perfect

4 Present Perfect Continuous

1 Simple Present (He works · Does he work? · He doesn't work)

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- για μία πράξη που γίνεται **πάντα, συνήθως, συχνά** κλπ.

*Nick **goes** out with his friends every Saturday.*

- για μία πράξη που είναι **προγραμματισμένη** να γίνει στο **μέλλον** (π.χ. δρομολόγια, προγράμματα).

*Our train **leaves** at 8.30 tomorrow.*

Συνήθως με τα: every day / week, on Mondays, at the weekend, in the morning, at night, in winter, once / twice / three times a week, καθώς και με τα adverbs of frequency (επιρρήματα συχνότητας).

Τα επιρρήματα συχνότητας (**always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely / seldom, hardly ever, never**) μπαίνουν **πριν** από τα κύρια ρήματα αλλά **μετά** τα βοηθητικά, τα modals και το **be**. Στις **σύντομες απαντήσεις**, μπαίνουν **πριν** από τα **βοηθητικά** και το **be**.

*They **often** travel abroad.*

*It **is rarely** cold here in spring.*

*He **doesn't usually** drive to work.*

'Does she work at weekends?'

*You **can always** count on me.*

*'No, she **hardly ever** does.'*

Προσέξτε: *He hardly ever / never **watches** TV.*

[OXI: ... hardly ever / never ~~doesn't watch~~ ...]

Δείτε το **have** ως κύριο ρήμα:

*He **has** dinner / coffee / a shower ...* (τρώει / πίνει / κάνει)

***Does** he **have** ... ? – He **doesn't have** ...* [OXI: ~~Has~~ he ... ? – ~~He hasn't~~ ...]

(Δείτε σχηματισμό χρόνων και κανόνες ορθογραφίας στη σελίδα 129.)

Thousands of people **visit** Loch Ness in Scotland every year. They **believe** that a monster called Nessie **lives** there, and they **want** to take a photo of it.

2 Present Continuous (He is working · Is he working? · He isn't working)

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- για μία πράξη που γίνεται, δηλαδή είναι σε εξέλιξη, **αυτήν τη στιγμή** που μιλάμε ή **αυτήν την περίοδο**, δηλαδή προσωρινά.

*He **is doing** his homework now. I'm **helping** out at my uncle's café this week.*

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

*We're **leaving** for Rome tomorrow evening.*

- με το **always** για να δείξουμε **ενόχληση** ή **εκνευρισμό** για κάτι που συμβαίνει πολύ συχνά.

*You're **always** **interrupting** me.*

Συνήθως με τα: now, right now, at the moment, at present, today, tonight, this week, still, soon, tomorrow, next week.

Προσέξτε: Τα ρήματα που δείχνουν κατάσταση και όχι πράξη δεν έχουν χρόνους διαρκείας. Μερικά τέτοια ρήματα είναι τα: **have** (έχω, κατέχω), **like, love, hate, want, prefer, need, know, think, believe, remember, forget, see, hear, taste, smell, look** (φαίνομαι), **belong, understand**.

*These cookies **smell** great. [OXI: ... ~~are smelling~~ ...]*

*I **don't understand** what you're saying.*



These people **are ironing**, but one of them **is doing** it underwater, and the other on top of a rock. This sport is called extreme ironing.



Με μερικά από τα παραπάνω ρήματα μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε χρόνους διαρκείας, το νόημα όμως αλλάζει. Δείτε τη διαφορά:

He **has** a red car. (έχω, κατέχω)

He **is having** lunch. (τρώω)

I **think** she's cute. (νομίζω)

I'm **thinking** of moving. (σκέφτομαι)

Look at this and tell me what you **see**. (βλέπω)

Are you **seeing** Sam later? (συναντώ)

I'm **seeing** the doctor tomorrow. (επισκέπτομαι, έχω ραντεβού με)

The house **looks** empty. (φαίνομαι)

She **is looking** out of the window. (κοιτάζω)

1 Choose.

1. Do they speak / Are they speaking German in Austria?
2. Can you turn down the music? I'm studying / study for my test.
3. Tigers aren't living / don't live in Africa.
4. Scott is riding / rides his e-scooter to work when the weather is nice.
5. We are working / work on our history project this week.
6. He plays / is playing padel twice a week.
7. Sarah looks / is looking for a new job at present.
8. I meet / am meeting my friends at the café this evening.

2 Tick (✓) the correct place for the adverb of frequency.

1. Emily has a shower before she goes to bed. (always)
2. Jake doesn't go out on Mondays. (usually)
3. I can remember birthdays. (never)
4. Shops here are very busy on weekdays. (rarely)
5. 'Does it snow in Athens?' (often)
'No, it does ' (hardly ever)

3 Write the simple present or the present continuous.

1. Listen! Someone (play) the piano.
2. What you (make)? It (smell) delicious.
3. '..... you often (shop) online?' 'No, I (prefer) going to the shops.'
4. I usually (travel) by train, but this time, I (take) the bus.
5. He (always talk) about football. It's so boring!
6. I (not know) who this wallet (belong) to.
7. Oscar and Elena are in Paris now. They (come) back next Friday.
8. I (go) to the supermarket. you (need) anything?

4 Write the **simple present** and the **present continuous**.

1. **have**

You can stay with us this weekend. We
..... plenty of room.
My cousin a party on Saturday.

2. **think**

'What you about?'
'My trip. I must start packing my suitcase.'
Who you stole the
money?

3. **look**

Nina at the photos
from London.
You upset. What's
wrong?

4. **see**

I better with these
glasses.
I my friends tonight.

3 Simple Present Perfect

(He has worked / left · Has he worked / left? · He hasn't worked / left)

Χρησιμοποιείται:

1 για μία πράξη που έγινε **στο παρελθόν** και έχει σχέση με το παρόν. **Δε γνωρίζουμε**
ή **δεν αναφέρουμε** πότε έγινε.
*I **have bought** a new game console.*

2 με τα: **This / It is the first / second κλπ time (that)**
*This is the first time we've **travelled** by plane.*
This / It / He κλπ is + υπερθετικό βαθμό (that)
*He is the kindest man that I **have ever met**.*

Συνήθως με τα: ever (σε ερωτήσεις), never, just, already, yet (σε ερωτήσεις και αρνήσεις), recently, so far, before, lately, up to now.

Προσέξτε: *I **haven't spoken** to her for days.* (Έχω να της μιλήσω μέρες.)
[OXI: ~~I have to speak~~ to her ...]

have gone to – have been to – have been in

He **has gone to** Crete. (είναι στην Κρήτη τώρα)

He **has been to** Crete. (έχει πάει στην Κρήτη, δηλαδή την έχει επισκεφθεί στο
παρελθόν, αλλά δεν είναι εκεί τώρα)

He **has been in** Crete for two weeks. (είναι στην Κρήτη εδώ και δύο εβδομάδες)



Olivia **has been to**
many countries
around the world.
She **has travelled**
by plane, train, boat,
and even in a hot
air balloon.



It **has been raining** for
hours, so we're staying
inside, and we're
playing Monopoly. Did
you know that people
have been playing this
game since 1935?

4 Present Perfect Continuous

(He has been working · Has he been working? · He hasn't been working)

Χρησιμοποιείται:

1 για μία πράξη που **άρχισε στο παρελθόν** και **συνεχίζεται μέχρι το παρόν**, με
έμφαση στη διάρκεια της.

*I **have been learning** Spanish for six months.*

*How long **have you been playing** this game?*

2 για μία πράξη που **άρχισε στο παρελθόν**, **τελείωσε πριν από λίγο** και τα
αποτελέσματά της φαίνονται στο παρόν.

*My eyes are red because I **have been working** on my computer for hours.*

Συνήθως με τα: for, since, how long, all day.

Προσέξτε:

To **for** δείχνει **για πόσο καιρό** γίνεται η πράξη.

for (two) hours / days / years, **for** a long time, **for** ages

To **since** δείχνει **από πότε** γίνεται η πράξη.

since Monday, **since** last week, **since** June, **since** 2023

*I've been learning to play the guitar **for** three months / **since** October.*

Συγκρίνετε: *They **play** football every day. (παίζουν – κάθε μέρα)*

*They **are playing** football now. (παίζουν – τώρα)*

*They **have been playing** football for an hour. (παίζουν – εδώ και μία ώρα)*

Προσέξτε ότι με τα ρήματα που δεν έχουν χρόνους διαρκείας (π.χ. have, like, love, hate, know, believe κλπ) χρησιμοποιούμε **simple present perfect** και όχι present perfect continuous.

*I **have had** this teddy bear since I was a baby.*

*I **have never liked** puzzles.*

*How long **have** you **known** Peter?*

5 Choose.

1. Oh no! my wallet!
a I've lost b I've been losing
2. It since we woke up this morning.
a has rained b has been raining
3. 'How long have you **1** Sophia?' ' **2** many years.'
1 a known b been knowing
2 a Since b For
4. I've got a headache. I all day.
a have studied b have been studying
5. I've read this book. You can borrow it if you want.
a already b yet
6. This is the first time I a horror film.
a watch b have watched
7. I Andy for days. Is he OK?
a have to see b haven't seen

6 Write the **simple present perfect** or the **present perfect continuous**.

1. '..... you (**finish**) with the decoration?' 'Yes, everything is ready.'
2. Mark (**look**) for a flat for months, but he (**not find**) anything he likes.
3. I (**not have**) my scooter for a long time.
4. Tina (**not take**) driving lessons for very long.
5. I (**order**) a pizza, but they (**not deliver**) it yet.
6. Nick's hands are dirty because he (**try**) to fix his motorbike all morning.
7. How long you (**practise**) for the school play?
8. you (**see**) the new James Bond film? They say it's really good.

7 Write *gone to*, *been to* or *been in*.

1. 'Is John there?' 'No, he isn't. He's the bank.'
2. 'Have you ever Italy?' 'No, never.'
3. Maria has Paris. She'll be back next week.
4. Harry has London for almost a year.
5. How many times have you Mykonos?

8 Speaking

With your partner, ask and answer questions, as in the example. Use the *simple present perfect* or the *present perfect continuous*.

- you / ever / visit a museum
- how long / you / learn English
- you / ever / eat Chinese food
- how many times / you / travel by plane
- how long / you / do your favourite hobby
- how long / you / know your best friend
- you / ever / play chess

Have you ever visited a museum?

Yes, I have. /
No, I haven't.

9 Listening

Listen to five dialogues and choose the correct answer each time.

Dialogue 1

John usually orders

- a** a burger. **b** a club sandwich.

Dialogue 2

Matt has been practising for the school play since

- a** Saturday. **b** Monday.

Dialogue 3

Alex has been playing the guitar for

- a** over a year. **b** a few weeks.

Dialogue 4

On Saturday, Megan is going to

- a** the cinema with Dylan. **b** a party.

Dialogue 5

Amy has been all morning.

- a** doing a project **b** walking in the park

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

1. My sister takes my things all the time.

taking My sister *is always taking* my things.

2. He seldom wears jeans to work.

wear He jeans to work very often.

3. Ben met Alice three years ago.

has Ben three years.

4. I started dancing when I was four.

been I I was four.

5. We have never made muffins before.

time This is the first muffins.

6. How many times have you visited the aquarium?

to How many times the aquarium?

11 Choose.

1. Grandpa walks the dog
a at the moment c this evening
b usually d every evening
2. This is the scariest story I
a ever hear c am ever hearing
b have ever heard d have ever been hearing
3. Have you ever New York?
a been in c been to
b gone to d gone in
4. '..... before exams.' 'So am I.'
a Always she is nervous c She is always nervous
b She is nervous always d She always is nervous
5. I to Liam for weeks. I hope he's OK.
a have to speak c don't speak
b haven't spoken d am not speaking
6. This is actually the second time he a gold medal.
a has won c has been winning
b wins d is winning
7. He is very happy because he a great job.
a finds c has been finding
b is finding d has found
8. Matt to finish that puzzle.
a is still trying c has still tried
b still tries d has still been trying
9. They at the airport for three hours.
a wait c have been waiting
b have waited d are waiting
10. She her friends at the weekend.
a has usually seen c is usually seeing
b has usually been seeing d usually sees

12 Writing



Write your own sentences, using the correct **present tense** and the words given.

every day • right now • already
this weekend • yet • for a long time
once a week • since last year

PHRASAL VERBS

1. **do up** = ανεβάζω (φερμουάρ), κουμπώνω
2. **give up** = εγκαταλείπω, παρατάω, παραιτούμαι
3. **look up** = κοιτάζω / βρίσκω κτ σε λεξικό, στο Διαδίκτυο κλπ
4. **make up** = επινοώ (π.χ. ιστορία, δικαιολογία)
5. **take up** = αρχίζω να ασχολούμαι με (π.χ. χόμπι)
6. **turn up** = εμφανίζομαι, παρουσιάζομαι

Write the correct verb.

1. If you don't know a word, you can it up.
2. The meeting was at seven, but he didn't up until eight.
3. I'd like to up a hobby, but I haven't got much free time.
4. up your jacket. It's very cold outside.
5. I'm late again. I need to up an excuse so my teacher doesn't shout at me.
6. Don't up. Try again.

UNIT 2

Past Tenses: 1 Simple Past
3 Simple Past Perfect

2 Past Continuous
4 Past Perfect Continuous



People **didn't use to** travel a lot in the past as it **would** take a long time to go from one place to another. Passenger planes **became** popular after 1950, which **made** travelling easier and faster.

1 Simple Past

(He worked / left · Did he work / leave? · He didn't work / leave)

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- για μία πράξη που έγινε **στο παρελθόν** και γνωρίζουμε πότε.
*They **arrived** in London yesterday afternoon.*
- για μία **συνήθεια** ή μία πράξη που γινόταν συχνά **στο παρελθόν** ή για μία **κατάσταση** που ίσχυε στο παρελθόν.
*We **went** to the beach every weekend when we **lived** near the sea.*
*People **used** typewriters before the invention of the computer.*

Συνήθως με τα: yesterday (morning), last night, last week, a week ago, then.

used to / would

Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε το **used to** (συνήθιζα να) ή το **would** για να μιλήσουμε για **συνήθειες στο παρελθόν**.

*When he was younger, he **used to / would** exercise every day.*

*(**Did** he **use to** exercise ... ? He **didn't use to** exercise ...)*

Προσέξτε: Το **would δε** χρησιμοποιείται για καταστάσεις στο παρελθόν.

*I **liked** cartoons when I was little. **ή:** I **used to** like cartoons ...*

[OXI: I ~~would~~ like cartoons ...]



When I woke up this morning, I saw that it **was snowing**. My sisters **were having** a snowball fight, and I quickly got dressed to join them.

2 Past Continuous

(He was working · Was he working? · He wasn't working)

Χρησιμοποιείται για μία πράξη που γινόταν, που ήταν σε εξέλιξη **σε συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν**. Στα Ελληνικά μεταφράζεται με παρατατικό.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| <i>I was sleeping at ten o'clock.</i> | } κοιμόμουν |
| <i>I was sleeping when he called.</i> | |
| <i>I was sleeping while my dad was driving.</i> | |

Συνήθως με τα: while, as, all day, at that time.

Προσέξτε:

*He **studied** hard when he was at school.*

***ή:** He **used to / would** study hard when he was at school. [OXI: He was ~~studying~~ ...]*

1 Choose.

- We **were tidying / tidied** the attic all day yesterday.
- They **had / were having** dinner when the fire **started / was starting**.
- He **played / was playing** the guitar in a band when he was young.
- I **listened / was listening** to music while I **did / was doing** my homework.
- Was it raining / Did it rain** when you left?
- When I **went / was going** into his room, he **slept / was sleeping**.
- Jenny **still cooked / was still cooking** when her friends arrived.
- They met while they **were studying / studied** in Boston.

2 Write the **simple past** or the **past continuous**.

1. What he (**do**) when you told him the news? Was he upset?
2. The robbers (**wear**) dark clothes, and they (**carry**) big sports bags.
3. My grandpa (**take**) me to the playground every afternoon when I was little.
4. I (**find**) these toys in a box while I (**clean**) the garage.
5. People (**travel**) by horse and carriage in the 16th century.
6. I (**call**) her three times, but she (**not answer**).
7. Why you (**turn**) off the TV? I (**watch**) the game.
8. I (**read**) a book when I (**hear**) a strange noise. It (**come**) from the kitchen.

3 Match.

1. How did you spend Christmas?
2. What did you do with the wallet you found?
3. Why didn't you go out with your friends?
4. What were you doing when the earthquake happened?
5. Why didn't you want to leave the party?
6. When did you last speak to Joe?

- a I needed to study for a test.
- b I called him last week.
- c I was working out at the gym.
- d I went skiing with my family.
- e I was having a great time.
- f I took it to the police.

4a Rewrite the sentences, using **used to**.

1. Noah visited his grandparents once a week.
Noah his grandparents once a week.
2. The air was cleaner fifty years ago.
The air cleaner fifty years ago.
3. I didn't like fish when I was little.
I fish when I was little.
4. She did puzzles every evening.
She puzzles every evening.
5. Did he have a moustache back then?
..... he a moustache back then?
6. My friends and I dressed up as superheroes every Halloween.
My friends and I as superheroes every Halloween.

b In which of these sentences can we use **would**? Tick (✓).

5 Speaking



Talk about you.

Say three things that you a) did last weekend.

b) were doing at certain times yesterday.

c) you used / didn't use to do when you were little.



After she **had tried** on several pairs of shoes, she finally found a pair she liked. They were expensive, but they were the prettiest shoes she **had ever seen**, so she bought them.

3 Simple Past Perfect

(He **had worked** / left · Had he worked / left? · He **hadn't worked** / left)

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- για μία πράξη που είχε γίνει **πριν από μία άλλη πράξη** ή **ένα χρονικό σημείο στο παρελθόν**.

He **had locked** all the doors and windows before he went to bed.

They **had left** the house by eight o'clock.

- με τα: **That / It was the first / second κλπ time (that)**

That was the first time that we **had eaten** mango.

That / It / He κλπ was + υπερθετικό βαθμό (that)

She was the prettiest girl I **had ever seen**.

Συνήθως με τα: before, after, just, already, by, by the time, by then.

Προσέξτε: by / before + ουσιαστικό

The lesson had finished **by / before** noon.

by the time / before + ρήμα

They had left **by the time / before** I got there.



By the time they found the castaway, he **had been living** alone on the desert island for six months. He was very thin because he **had only been eating** fish and fruit.

4 Past Perfect Continuous

(He **had been working** · Had he been working? · He **hadn't been working**)

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- για να τονίσει τη **διάρκεια** μίας πράξης που **γινόταν πριν από μία άλλη πράξη** ή **ένα χρονικό σημείο στο παρελθόν**.

I **had been sleeping** for an hour before my dog woke me up.

By noon, we **had been rehearsing** for three hours.

- για μία πράξη που **γινόταν στο παρελθόν** και τα **αποτελέσματά της** φαίνονταν **στο παρελθόν**.

Her feet hurt because she **had been walking** for hours.

Συνήθως με τα: for, since, all day, how long.

Συγκρίνετε:

Her eyes **are** red because she **has been crying**.

Her eyes **were** red because she **had been crying**.

He **played** basketball every day when he was young. (έπαιζε ... κάθε μέρα)

He **was playing** basketball when he hurt his knee. (έπαιζε ... όταν χτύπησε)

He **had been playing** basketball for twenty years before he stopped.

(έπαιζε ... για είκοσι χρόνια πριν σταματήσει)

6 Complete the second sentence, using the **simple past** and the **simple past perfect**, as in the example.

1 I made my bed. Then I got ready for school.

When *I had made my bed, I got ready for school.*

2 She checked the email. Then she sent it.

..... before

3 Luca packed his bag. Then he called a taxi.

After

4 They paid the bill. Then they left the restaurant.

When

5 We had dinner. Then the film started.

..... by the time

7 Write the correct verb in the **past perfect continuous** to complete the sentences.

jog • sail • cry • play • wait • work • not try

1 The children were very hungry. They football all morning.

2 His hands were dirty because he on his car.

3 His parents were upset. They found out he at all at school.

4 He was fed up. He for the bus for forty minutes.

5 Her eyes were red because she

6 She was wearing trainers because she

7 How long they before they reached land?

8 Write the **simple past perfect** or the **past perfect continuous**.

1 Andy was exhausted. He (study) all night.

2 That was the first time they (meet) a famous person.

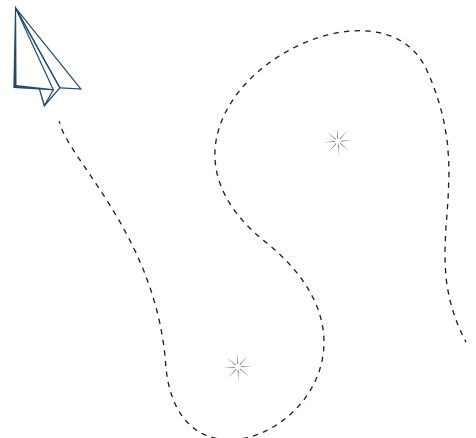
3 After they (do) the shopping, they returned home.

4 The detective (look) at the clues for hours before he noticed something strange.

5 The streets were flooded because it (rain) heavily since midnight.

6 When everyone (sit) at the table, she served the food.

7 I had flour on my clothes because I (make) cupcakes.



9 Listening

Listen to five speakers talking and tick (✓) the correct answer each time.

Speaker 1

The teacher had told them

- a what to do before the earthquake drill.
- b to run outside as soon as they heard the alarm.

Speaker 2

The girl found her phone

- a on the bus.
- b in a shopping bag.

Speaker 3

When they heard the final whistle

- a the referee gave them a penalty.
- b the boy had scored a goal.

Speaker 4

They started to make a snowman

- a after breakfast.
- b before breakfast.

Speaker 5

The girl

- a didn't know about the surprise.
- b had arranged a surprise.



10 Choose.

1. That was the best hotel we at.
 - a ever stayed
 - b had ever stayed
 - c were ever staying
 - d had ever been staying
2. Early humans in caves.
 - a were living
 - b would live
 - c used to live
 - d had been living
3. They in the rain, and their clothes were wet.
 - a walked
 - b had walked
 - c had been walking
 - d would walk
4. 'Tom had an accident while he to work.' 'Oh no! What happened?'
 - a drove
 - b was driving
 - c had been driving
 - d used to drive
5. We for three hours before we took a break.
 - a practised
 - b were practising
 - c used to practise
 - d had been practising
6. By the time he got home, everyone to bed.
 - a was going
 - b used to go
 - c went
 - d had gone
7. People fast food one hundred years ago.
 - a weren't eating
 - b didn't eat
 - c hadn't eaten
 - d hadn't been eating
8. We the table by the time our guests arrived.
 - a set
 - b were setting
 - c had set
 - d had been setting
9. He was upset because he some bad news.
 - a had
 - b was having
 - c had had
 - d would have
10. Maria broke her leg when she down the stairs.
 - a fell
 - b was falling
 - c had fallen
 - d used to fall

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

1. When did you meet Joe?

ago How *long ago did you meet* Joe?

2. We didn't have to wait for a long time for the museum to open.

waiting We for a long time when the museum opened.

3. He left before the film ended.

by He the film ended.

4. When I was in Italy, I ate pizza every day.

used When I was in Italy, I pizza every day.

5. She had never slept in a tent before.

time It was the first in a tent.

12 Writing

Write answers to the following questions.

- How long ago did you start English lessons?
- What did you do last weekend?
- What had you already done by the time you left for school this morning?
- What were you doing at nine o'clock yesterday evening?
- What did you use to do in the past, but you don't do anymore?
- How long had you been doing your homework before you finished it yesterday?
- What had happened by midnight yesterday?

WORDS + PREPOSITIONS

Choose the correct **preposition**.

1. How much money do you **spend** clothes?

a for **b** on

2. You did your best, and I'm very **proud** you.

a of **b** for

3. **According** this article, stress can cause a lot of health issues.

a to **b** with

4. This dish **consists** rice and mushrooms.

a from **b** of

5. You must always be **polite** others.

a to **b** with

6. Have you **heard** the earthquake in China?

a for **b** about

7. I can't believe you've never **heard** Giannis Antetokounmpo.

a of **b** about

8. 'When was the last time you **heard** Anne?'

'She texted me yesterday.'

a for **b** from

UNIT 3 1 Plurals 2 Countable and Uncountable Nouns



Sadly, the list of endangered **species** is getting longer. Animals such as **rhinos**, Arctic **foxes**, grey **wolves** and certain **fish**, like the yellowfin tuna may disappear in the near future.



Leggings are only for women, right? Well, not any more. Male leggings (or meggings) are now on the market, and quite a few celebrities have worn **them** in public.

1 Plurals

Τα περισσότερα ουσιαστικά παίρνουν **-s** στον πληθυντικό. Το **-s** προφέρεται /s/ μετά από ήχο p, k, f, t, αλλιώς προφέρεται /z/.

shops, books, graphs, bats → /s/ apples, pencils, cars, rooms → /z/

Αλλά:

1 **-s, -sh, -ch, -x + -es** (Προφέρεται /ɪz/) buses, brushes, watches, boxes → /ɪz/

2 **σύμφωνο + -y → -i + -ies** party → parties **Αλλά:** day → days

3 **-f / -fe → -f / -fe + -ves** leaf → leaves, thief → thieves, knife → knives

Αλλά: chef → chefs, cliff (γκρεμός) → cliffs, roof (στέγη) → roofs, giraffe → giraffes, safe (χρηματοκιβώτιο) → safes

4 **-o + -s** pianos, hippos, kilos, radios, studios, photos

Αλλά: potatoes, tomatoes, heroes

Ανώμαλα ουσιαστικά: man → **men**, woman → **women**, child → **children**, foot → **feet**, tooth → **teeth**, goose (χήνα) → **geese**, mouse → **mice**

Τα παρακάτω ουσιαστικά είναι **ίδια** στον ενικό και στον πληθυντικό: **fish***, **deer** (ελάφι, ελάφια), **sheep** (πρόβατο, πρόβατα), **series** (σειρά, σειρές), **means** (μέσο, μέσα), **species** (είδος, είδη).

* Το **fish** είναι **μη αριθμήσιμο** ουσιαστικό όταν μιλάμε για το ψάρι ως τροφή.
Fresh fish is expensive.

Προσέξτε:

Τα παρακάτω ουσιαστικά που αποτελούνται από δύο μέρη / σκέλη, είναι πάντα στον **πληθυντικό** και χρησιμοποιούνται με ρήματα και λέξεις στον **πληθυντικό**.

[ΟΧΙ με: a / an, this, that, one, two κλπ]

These / Those	{	jeans, trousers, shorts, pyjamas,	}	are /
		tights (καλσόν), leggings (κολλάν),		were /
		swimming trunks (αντρικό μαγιό), scissors (ψαλίδι)		have

Με αυτά τα ουσιαστικά μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε τη λέξη **pair**.

A pair of	{	jeans, trousers, shorts, pyjamas, tights,	}	is / was / has
Two pairs of	{	leggings, swimming trunks, scissors		are / were / have

1 Write the plural.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. watch | 6. sheep | 11. monkey |
| 2. thief | 7. foot | 12. roof |
| 3. butterfly | 8. means | 13. man |
| 4. life | 9. hero | 14. fish |
| 5. potato | 10. goose | 15. hippo |

2 Write the plural.

- Africa consists of 54 (country).
A lot of endangered (species) live on this continent.
- The (cliff) in Ireland were so impressive that we couldn't stop taking (photo) of them.
- You can see (fox), (wolf) and (deer) in the forest.
- (tomato) came to Europe from South America in the 16th century.
- You can watch over 2,500 (series) on Netflix.
- Koalas feed on eucalyptus (leaf).
- Sharks have multiple rows of (tooth).



We all know that **fruit** has a lot of vitamins, and that red **meat** contains iron. But did you know that **a bar of dark chocolate** can contain more iron than a serving of meat?



There was a burglary at the Louvre Museum in October 2025. Eight **pieces of jewellery** were stolen from the Galerie d'Apollon. The **jewellery** is worth approximately 88 million euros.

2 Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Τα **countable nouns** (αριθμήσιμα ουσιαστικά) **αριθμούνται** και έχουν ενικό και πληθυντικό αριθμό.

Τα **uncountable nouns** (μη αριθμήσιμα ουσιαστικά) **δεν αριθμούνται** και **δεν** έχουν πληθυντικό αριθμό. Χρησιμοποιούνται με ρήματα και λέξεις **ενικού** αριθμού (π.χ. **this, that, much**) και με τα **some, any**.

[OXI με: ~~these~~, ~~those~~, ~~many~~, ~~a~~ / ~~an~~, ~~one~~, ~~two~~ κλπ]

Δείτε μερικά **uncountable nouns**: **cheese, meat, butter, rice, pasta** (ζυμαρικά), **spaghetti** (μακαρόνια), **fruit, cereal** (δημητριακά), **water, milk, tea, coffee, lemonade, cola, wood** (ξύλο), **glass** (γυαλί), **paper** (χαρτί) κλπ.

Χρησιμοποιούμε τις παρακάτω λέξεις για να δείξουμε ποσότητα:

a **bar** of chocolate / soap (πλάκα)

a **bottle** of wine / beer

a **can** of cola / beer (αλουμινένιο κουτάκι)

a **carton** of milk / juice (χάρτινο κουτί)

a **cup** of tea / coffee

a **jar** of honey / jam (βαζάκι)

a **loaf** of bread (φραντζόλα, καρβέλι)

a **packet** of sugar / pasta

a **piece** of cheese / paper

a **slice** of bread / cheese / ham (φέτα)

a **tin** of cat food / soup / tuna (κονσέρβα)

a **tube** of toothpaste (σωληνάριο)

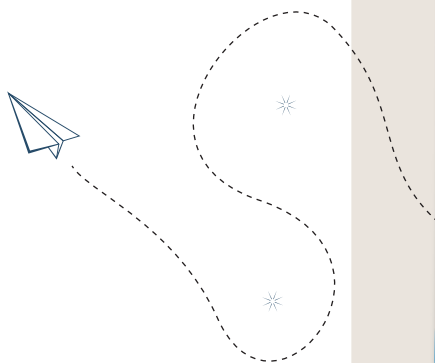
Uncountable nouns είναι επίσης οι παρακάτω λέξεις:

This / That	{	advice (συμβουλές)	}	is / was / has
		furniture (έπιπλα)		
		information (πληροφορίες)		
		jewellery (κοσμήματα)		
		knowledge (γνώσεις)		
		luggage (αποσκευές)		
		rubbish (σκουπίδια)		

Με αυτά τα ουσιαστικά μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε τη λέξη **piece**.

A piece of	{	advice	}	is / was / has
		furniture		
		information		
		jewellery		
		knowledge		
		luggage		
Two pieces of		rubbish		are / were / have





Προσέξτε:

1 people / police + are / were / have

There **were** a lot of people there. The police **have** arrived.

2 hair / money + is / was / has

Your hair **looks** nice today. This money **is** for the rent.

3 news + is / was / has

The news **is** bad, I'm afraid.

4 maths (mathematics) / physics + is / was / has

Physics **is** a difficult subject.

Προσέξτε επίσης: two, three κλπ **hundred / thousand** euros

[OXI: two / three hundreds / thousands]

Αλλά: **hundreds / thousands of** euros

3 Write the **plural** or write **U** if the noun is uncountable.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. knife | 7. wood | 13. child |
| 2. toothbrush | 8. kilo | 14. knowledge |
| 3. rice | 9. luggage | 15. cheese |
| 4. cola | 10. shelf | 16. safe |
| 5. jewellery | 11. coffee | 17. cereal |
| 6. mouse | 12. rubbish | 18. information |

4 Write the correct word.

jar • tube • carton • packet • loaf • slice • tin • bar



1

a
of bread



2

a
of milk



3

a
of soap



4

a
of pasta



5

a
of honey



6

a
of tuna



7

a
of toothpaste



8

a
of ham

5 Speaking

What's in your fridge? Make sentences, using the following words, as in the example.

cola • cheese • milk • butter
fruit • orange juice • beer • jam
chocolate • meat

There are three cans of cola. There is some cheese.

6 Tick (✓) the correct combinations.

this / that	these / those	is	are	much	
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	trousers
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	spaghetti
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	advice
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	tights
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	knowledge
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	money
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	pyjamas
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	people

7 Choose.

- The furniture in this shop **is / are** quite cheap.
- The information you gave me **were / was** very helpful.
- 'Have you seen the scissors?' '**It's / They're** in that cupboard.'
- Does / Do** fruit give you energy?
- The fish you made for us **were / was** delicious.
- The police **hasn't / haven't** arrested anyone yet.
- There **was / were** rubbish everywhere after the party.
- Her hair **are / is** long and curly.
- Is / Are** there any news about the plane crash?
- The leggings you're wearing today really **suit / suits** you.

8 Listening

Listen to six dialogues and put a tick (✓) or a cross (X).

Dialogue 1

Zoe's black jeans are dirty.

Dialogue 2

There are 25 dangerous species of spiders in Australia.

Dialogue 3

Luke doesn't eat much fruit.

Dialogue 4

Liam thinks maths is easy and fun.

Dialogue 5

There is too much rubbish for Kate and Ethan to collect.

Dialogue 6

Some of the jewellery in the shop is expensive.

9 Choose.

1. Let's open a of soup to eat for lunch.
a jar c packet
b tube d tin
2. The man wasn't carrying
a a luggage c much luggage
b luggages d many luggage
3. There on the floor from the broken window.
a were glass c were glasses
b was glass d was glasses
4. I asked him, and he gave me that helped me.
a some advice c some advices
b an advice d many advice
5. The black you perfectly.
a trouser fits c trousers fits
b trouser fit d trousers fit
6. They paid euros for this painting.
a ten thousands c thousands of
b ten thousand of d thousands
7. I've got for you, Detective Rigby.
a an information c many information
b a piece of d some informations
information



10 Complete the second sentence, using no more than three words, as in the example.

1. I like maths more than all the other subjects.
Maths *is*
my favourite subject.
2. Can you buy some bread on your way home?
Can you buy a
bread on your way home?
3. You'll find your black jeans in the wardrobe.
Your black jeans
in the wardrobe.
4. I've got short blonde hair.
My hair
short and blonde.
5. Let me give you some advice.
Let me give you a
advice.
6. These tights are too big for me.
This
tights is too big for me.

11 Writing



Write sentences, using the words given and a verb in the singular or the plural.

spaghetti • fruit • jeans • scissors
furniture • information • police • news

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Choose the correct preposition.

1. He knew he was **in / at** danger, and he panicked.
2. There are a few clouds **on / in** the sky, so take your umbrella.
3. How can you study and listen to music **at / on** the same time?
4. Be quiet, please. I'm talking **to / on** the phone.
5. Children here start school **in / at** the age of six.
6. Where are you going **for / on** holiday this year?
7. Sorry. I took your pen **by / from** mistake.
8. We left **at / in** a hurry, and I forgot to take my keys.

UNIT 4

1 Some - Any - No - No one - None - Either - Neither
2 Many - Much - A lot of / Lots of - (A) few - (A) little

1 Some - Any - No - No one - None - Either - Neither

Χρησιμοποιούμε:

some someone / somebody something somewhere	σε καταφατικές προτάσεις και σε ερωτήσεις όταν προσφέρουμε ή ζητάμε κάτι	<i>I've got something for you.</i> <i>Would you like some cake?</i> <i>Can someone please help me?</i>
any anyone / anybody anything anywhere	σε αρνητικές και ερωτηματικές προτάσεις, και με λέξεις με αρνητική σημασία (π.χ. never, rarely, hardly, without)	<i>He didn't tell anyone about the problem.</i> <i>Did you go anywhere at the weekend?</i> <i>He hardly does anything around the house.</i> <i>I made these cookies without any sugar.</i>
no no one / nobody nothing nowhere	αντί για τα { not any not anyone / anybody not anything not anywhere	<i>There are no tickets left.</i> αντί για: <i>There aren't any tickets left.</i> <i>I've got nothing to say.</i> αντί για: <i>I haven't got anything to say.</i> ■ <i>No dogs are allowed here.</i>



If you're looking for **somewhere** exotic this summer, visit Bali. On this island, you'll find **some** amazing beaches, food that **no one** can resist, and hotels that will offer you **anything** you need.



Do you prefer cats or dogs? **Either** of them are great companions, but **neither** is a good choice if you have allergies. In fact, **none** of the animals with fur are suitable for you, but you might consider a Sphynx cat as an option.

Προσέξτε:

Τα **any**, **anyone** κλπ χρησιμοποιούνται σε **καταφατικές** προτάσεις, το νόημά τους όμως αλλάζει.

*You can borrow **any** book you want.* (όποιο, οποιοδήποτε)

***Anyone / Anybody** can join this club.* (οποιοσδήποτε)

*You can order **anything** you like.* (ό,τι, οτιδήποτε)

*We'll go **anywhere** you want tonight.* (οπουδήποτε)

no one - none

Το **no one** (ή **nobody**) χρησιμοποιείται μόνο για ανθρώπους. **Δεν** ακολουθείται από of.

***No one** knew about it. [OXI: No one of them ...]*

Το **none of** αναφέρεται σε **τρία** ή **περισσότερα** πρόσωπα ή πράγματα.

***None of** the students did well in the test.*

Το **none** μπορεί να είναι απάντηση σε ερώτηση με **how many** ή **how much**.

'How much milk do we need?' 'None.'

either / neither

Αναφέρονται σε **δύο** πρόσωπα ή πράγματα.

'Do you want chips or rice with your steak?' 'Either is fine.'

'Do you prefer football or basketball?' 'Neither. I'm not really into sports.'

Προσέξτε:

Τα **none of**, **either of** και **neither of** ακολουθούνται από **ουσιαστικό** ή **αντωνυμία** πληθυντικού αριθμού και ρήμα στον **ενικό** ή στον **πληθυντικό**.

***None of** the passengers **was / were** injured.*

***Either of** these toys **is / are** suitable for a two-year old.*

***Neither of** us **likes / like** maths.*

Προσέξτε επίσης ότι μετά τα **neither of** και **none of** το ρήμα μπαίνει σε **καταφατικό** τύπο.

Neither of the boys wears glasses. [~~OXI: ... doesn't wear ...~~]

None of them speak Greek. [~~OXI: ... don't speak ...~~]

Συγκρίνετε: **Neither of the books ...** (μιλάμε για δύο βιβλία)

None of the books ... (μιλάμε για τρία ή περισσότερα βιβλία)

1 Choose.

1. There's a courier at the door. Are you expecting **nothing / anything**?
2. This riddle is very easy. **Anyone / No one** can find the answer.
3. 'What are you doing this weekend?'
'**Nothing / Anything**. I've got a lot of homework to do before Monday.'
4. They hardly ever go **nowhere / anywhere**.
5. Would you like **something / nothing** to drink with your meal?
6. I don't know **nothing / anything** about ancient Greece.
7. We're trapped. There's **nowhere / anywhere** to go.
8. Can **no one / someone** please answer the phone?

2 Write **some, any, no** or their derivatives.

1. I can't go this summer. I've got money at all.
2. Don't worry. I won't say about it to
3. 'I think just called your name.'
'I don't think so. There's else here – just us.'
4. My wallet is in the house. Maybe I left it at work.
5. There are magazines you can read while you're waiting.
6. My parents said they'll buy me I want for my birthday, and we'll go I want that day.
7. 'Let's do to help Anna with the preparations.'
'But she said she doesn't need help.'
8. We must go to the supermarket. There's in the fridge.
9. The police think he's hiding in the area.
10. Can fix the photocopier, please?

3 Write **no, no one** or **none**.

1. She told about her plans because she doesn't trust them.
2. of my classmates are in the school team.
3. knows the answer to this question.
4. pets are allowed in this hotel.
5. 'Who helped you with your project?'
'..... I did it by myself.'
6. There's milk for my cereal, Mum.
7. 'How much money do you need?'
'..... I've got enough, thanks.'

4 Write **either**, **neither** or **none**.

- of the people who live in this block of flats noticed anything.
- of my grandmothers can drive.
- 'Which jacket should I buy – the red one or the blue one?'
'..... . They're both really cool.'
- 'How many hot dogs will we need?'
'..... . My friends don't like them.'
- 'Is Chris British or American?'
'..... . He's from Canada.'
- Some left-handed people can write with hand.
- 'Where are Peter and Oscar?'
'..... of them has arrived yet.'

2 Many - Much - A lot of / Lots of - (A) few - (A) little

Χρησιμοποιούμε:

many, (a) few με **αριθμήσιμα** ουσιαστικά στον πληθυντικό

much, (a) little με **μη αριθμήσιμα** ουσιαστικά

a lot of / lots of με **αριθμήσιμα** και **μη αριθμήσιμα** ουσιαστικά

many

(a) few

a lot of / lots of

books, cherries

children, people

much

(a) little

a lot of / lots of

sugar, coffee, fruit, money,

information, furniture, time

Το **much** χρησιμοποιείται κυρίως σε **ερωτηματικές** και **αρνητικές** προτάσεις.

*Do you drink **much** tea? I haven't got **much** knowledge on the subject.*

Δείτε επίσης: **How much is this jumper?** (Πόσο κάνει;)

How much are these boots? (Πόσο κάνουν;)

Προσέξτε ότι **δε** βάζουμε **of** αν μετά από το **a lot** (ή **lots**) δεν ακολουθεί ουσιαστικό.

'How much cheese do we need?' 'A lot.'

Προσέξτε επίσης:

a few = μερικά, λίγα αλλά αρκετά } **θετική**

a little = λίγο αλλά αρκετό } **έννοια**

few = πολύ λίγα } **αρνητική**

little = πολύ λίγο } **έννοια**

*I need **a few** eggs and **a little** butter to make an omelette.*

***Few** people can afford to buy a Ferrari.*

*We've got **little** time left, so hurry up.*

Για να δείξουμε πολύ μικρό αριθμό ή πολύ μικρή ποσότητα χρησιμοποιούμε:

very few **only a few**

very little **only a little**

*There are **very few** tickets left.*

*There's **only a little** honey in the jar.*

My birthday party is tonight. **Only a few** people are coming, but I still need to make preparations, and I've got **very little** time. I'm going to need **lots of** help to get everything ready.

5 Choose.

- How **many / much** coffee do you drink every day?
- What do you want to do? We've got **much / lots of** time before our flight leaves.
- People had left **many / a lot of** rubbish on the beach.
- Did **many / lots** people come to the concert?
- I wasn't hungry, so I didn't eat **a lot of / a lot**.
- The police officer didn't give the reporters **much / many** information.
- Many / Lots** of visitors were in the museum at that time.
- 'Was the film good?' 'Yes, I liked it **much / a lot**.'

6 Write **few, a few, little or a little**.

1. There's orange juice left. Would you like some?
2. I always go to summer camp for weeks every summer.
3. I want only sugar in my tea.
4. Some butterfly species live for only days.
5. people on the island can speak English, which is a problem for tourists.
6. I've got very luggage. I can carry it myself.
7. You've made very sandwiches. We need some more.

7 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

much • a few • lots • little
many • a little • few

1. 'Is it far from here?' 'No, it will take us only minutes to walk there.'
2. There's fruit in the fridge. Make sure you buy some today.
3. I don't have jewellery. It all fits in this small box.
4. Can I have milk in my tea, please?
5. 'Have you got any board games?'
'Yes, '
6. There are interesting facts about animals on this site.
7. There were things to do there, and we soon got bored.

8 Speaking

Talk about your eating habits. Make sentences, as in the example.
Use: **a lot of, many, much, a few, very few, a little, very little.**

- bread
- apples
- milk
- cheese
- water
- biscuits
- bananas
- chocolate
- eggs
- meat

I eat a lot of / a little /
very little bread. /
I don't eat much bread.

9 Listening



Listen to six dialogues and write T (for True) or F (for False).

Dialogue 1

Amy wants neither dessert.

..... Josh thinks anyone can make the cookies.

Dialogue 2

Emily went somewhere with her friends on Saturday.

.....

Dialogue 3

Jake knew hardly anyone at the party.

.....

Dialogue 4

Josh thinks anyone can make the cookies.

.....

Dialogue 5

Oscar had a lot of homework today.

.....

Dialogue 6

Only a few students said they liked maths.

.....

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

- I haven't got anybody to turn to for advice.
nobody I *have got nobody* to turn to for advice.
- They did almost nothing all weekend.
hardly They all weekend.
- I know very little about fashion.
much I about fashion.
- They didn't ask me many questions.
only They asked me questions.
- There are no tickets left for the concert.
any There left for the concert.

11 Choose.

- knows where he's gone. It's a mystery.
a None c Someone
b No one d Anyone
- She had put hardly salt in the soup, and it was tasteless.
a some c any
b no d anything
- game is suitable for children under 12.
a Either of c Neither
b Neither of d None
- The workers will need only days to repair the roof.
a a few c a little
b few d little
- 'If you could meet famous person, who would you choose?' 'Taylor Swift, of course.'
a some c no
b any d anyone
- I've got two cousins, but them live close to me.
a no one of c neither
b none of d neither of
- She rarely asks for help.
a someone c no one
b none d anyone
- We don't need sugar for this recipe.
a much c some
b lots d a little

12 **Writing**  Write your own sentences, using the words given.

someone • only a few • very little • none of
neither of • hardly anything • nowhere • much

CONFUSABLE WORDS

lesson = μάθημα (το χρονικό διάστημα που διδάσκεται κάτι)

*The **lesson** starts at nine.*

subject = μάθημα (π.χ. μαθηματικά, ιστορία)

*Physics is a difficult **subject**.*

Write **lesson(s)** or **subject(s)**.

- What's your favourite at school?
- I've been taking piano since I was six.
- Today's was about European capital cities.
- What are you doing at school this year?

Review 1

Units 1-4

1 Write the **simple present**, the **present continuous**, the **simple present perfect** or the **present perfect continuous**.

- The Carters (**think**) of buying a house near the sea.
- Leo often (**help**) his grandpa in the garden. That's why he (**know**) so much about flowers.
- It's time to turn off the computer. You (**play**) that game for hours.
- '..... you (**believe**) him?' 'Yes, I'm sure he (**tell**) the truth.'
- This is the best pizza I (**ever / eat**).
- Everything outside is white because it (**snow**) all night.
- '..... you (**tell**) Kyle about the concert?' 'Not yet, but Angie (**see**) him later, so she'll tell him.'
- 'How long you (**do**) karate?' 'Well, I (**only / have**) six lessons so far.'

2 Write the **simple past**, the **past continuous**, the **simple past perfect** or the **past perfect continuous**.

- When I was little, we (**live**) on a farm.
- The woman was upset because someone (**steal**) her bag.
- They (**sleep**) when the phone (**ring**).
- We knew she (**cry**) because her eyes were red.
- While John (**wash**) the dishes, he (**break**) a glass.
- By midnight, everyone (**go**) to bed.
- We (**drive**) for five hours by the time we (**get**) there.
- The students (**take**) notes while the teacher (**talk**).
- Mark was tired. He (**walk**) around town all morning.
- It was the first time the children (**travel**) by boat, and they were very excited.

3 Write the **plural** or write **U** if the noun is uncountable.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. thief | 6. jewellery | 11. roof |
| 2. kilo | 7. hero | 12. information |
| 3. rubbish | 8. woman | 13. sheep |
| 4. butterfly | 9. species | 14. wood |
| 5. foot | 10. cereal | 15. means |

4 Choose.

- Wow! The trousers you're wearing today **looks / look** fantastic on you!
- Is / Are** the news good or bad?
- Why **is / are** the police outside our school?
- The furniture in their house **is / are** modern.
- Is this / Are these** scissors for cutting paper?
- Maths **is / are** the only subject I'm bad at.
- She used to have long hair, but now **they're / it's** very short.
- Your advice **was / were** very helpful. Thanks.

5 Choose.

1. We can go **anywhere / somewhere** you want. I don't have a problem.
2. There's only **little / a little** coffee left.
3. I couldn't find **many / much** information about it on the Internet.
4. **No one / None** of my friends takes the bus.
5. **Lots / Many** of people were at the concert.
6. He hardly ever **drinks / doesn't drink** tea.
7. Both Jake and his brother play football, but **none / neither** of them is very good.
8. We've got very **few / little** eggs.

7 Complete the second sentence, using the word given.

1. I have never eaten Chinese food before.
time This is the first Chinese food.
2. I haven't got anybody to ask for help.
nobody I to ask for help.
3. When he was younger, he rode his bike everywhere.
used When he was younger, he his bike everywhere.
4. She started singing when she was fifteen.
been She she was fifteen.
5. The shop closed before I got there.
by The shop I got there.

8 Choose.

1. People cars two hundred years ago.
a hadn't driven c didn't drive
b weren't driving d hadn't been driving
2. You can find about the island on this site.
a an information c some informations
b some information d many informations
3. Nick rarely speaks to during breaks.
a no one c someone
b anyone d none
4. He for a job for months.
a is looking c has been looking
b looks d has looked
5. Your black you.
a jeans really suit c jean really suit
b jeans really suits d jean really suits
6. here in February.
a It is cold always c Always it is cold
b It is always cold d It always is cold
7. It took them only hours to do the project.
a few c little
b a few d a little
8. We in our seats by the time the play started.
a hadn't sat c weren't sitting
b didn't sit d hadn't been sitting

Choose.

1. I think everyone has heard **of / about** Leo Messi.
2. I can't talk to you now. I'm **at / in** a hurry.
3. I'd like to **make / take** up a hobby.
4. My favourite **subject / lesson** is geography.
5. Well done, children! I'm very proud **for / of** you!
6. Where did you go **for / on** holiday last summer?

TEEN WHODUNNIT? NEXT CASE

Grammar

B1

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