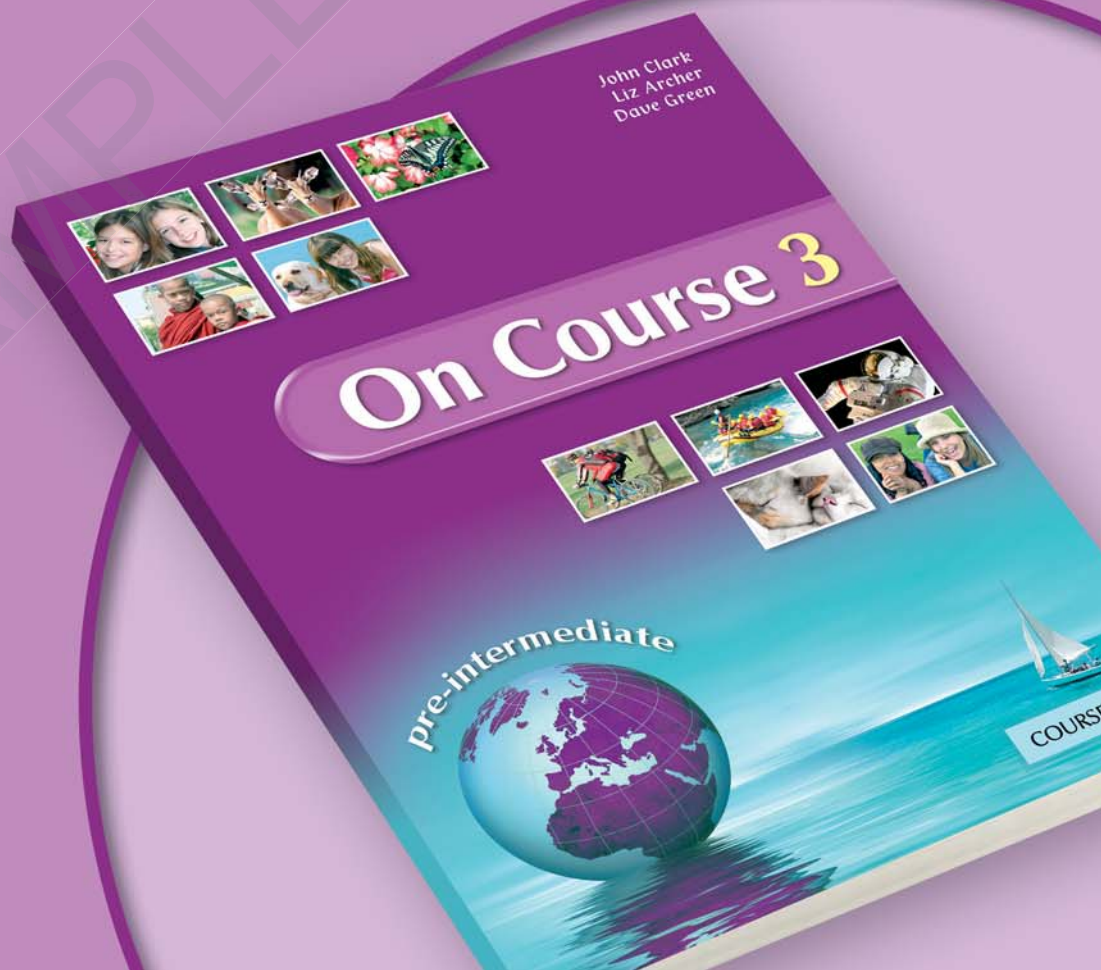


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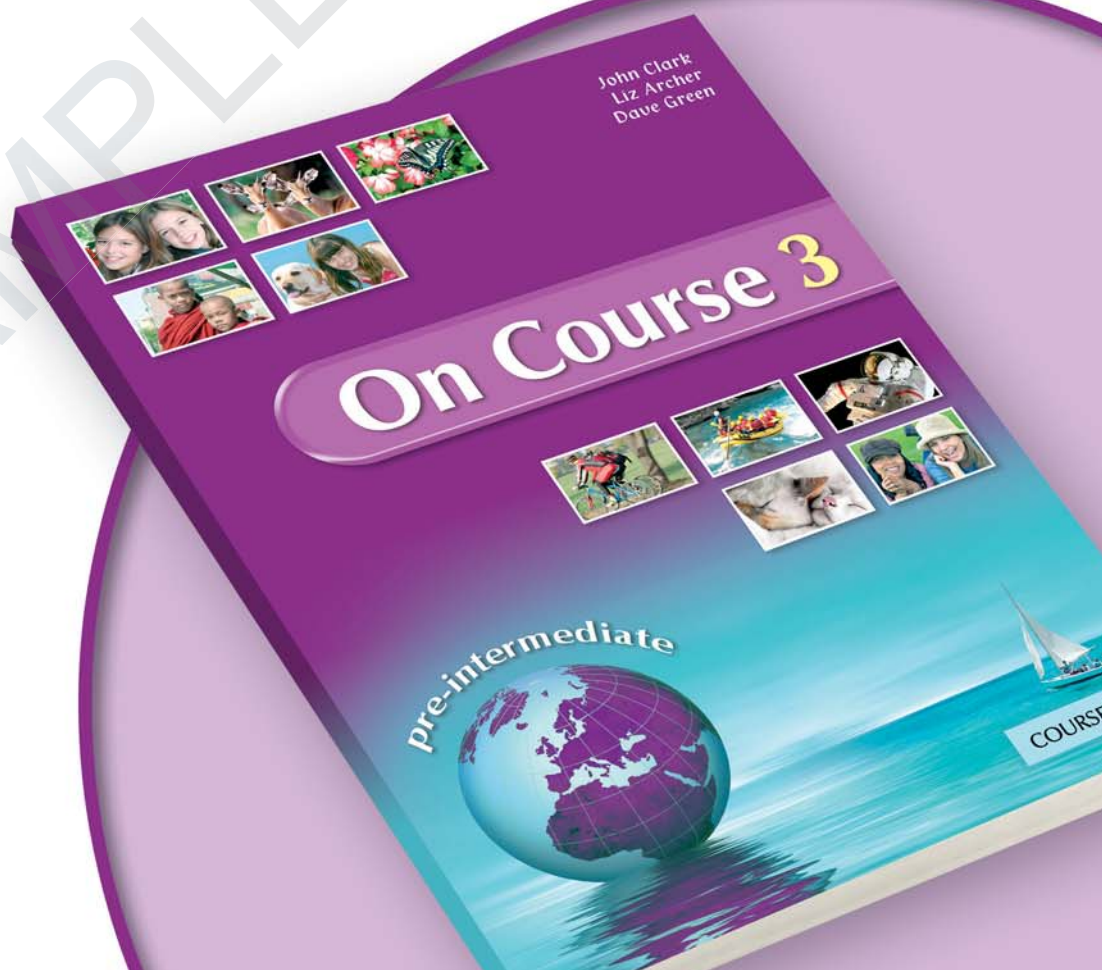
On Course 3

GRAMMAR & COMPANION



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Published and distributed by: GRIVAS PUBLICATIONS

HEAD OFFICE

3 Irodotou St. 193 00 - P.O.Box 72 Attiki, Greece

Tel.: +30-210.55.73.470

Fax: +30-210.55.73.076, +30-210.55.74.086

e-mail: info@grivas.gr

<http://www.grivas.gr>

Printed May 2010

Senior Editor: *Lesley Jones*

Editorial Team: *Effie Fragouli*
Karen Glover
Alexander Pickett
Maria Pigada
Marianna Preveziotis
Rena Tsapeloglou

Illustrations by: *Theodore Piakis*

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Unit 1

1 Simple Present [Απλός Ενεστώτας]

2 Present Progressive [Ενεστώτας Διαρκείας]

1

Simple Present (Απλός Ενεστώτας)

Affirmative (Κατάφαση)

I / You read
He / She / It reads
We / You / They read

Negative (Άρνηση)

I / you **don't** read
He / She / It **doesn't** read
We / You / They **don't** read

Interrogative (Ερώτηση)

Do I / you read?
Does he / she / it read?
Do we / you / they read?

ΚΑΝΟΝΕΣ ΟΡΘΟΓΡΑΦΙΑΣ

1 *miss* → *misses*
finish → *finishes*
catch → *catches*
fix → *fixes*
go → *goes*

2 *cry* → *cries*
study → *studies*

Αλλά: *play* → *plays*

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **απλό ενεστώτα**:

- για μία πράξη που γίνεται **πάντοτε, συχνά, συνήθως, κάθε μέρα** κλπ.
I wake up at seven every morning. Does Mark work on Saturdays?
- για μία πράξη που είναι **προγραμματισμένη να γίνει στο μέλλον** και αναφέρεται σε **ταξίδια, δρομολόγια ή προγράμματα**.
Their train arrives at quarter past ten tonight. Hurry up! The film starts in five minutes.

► ΠΡΟΣΞΕΤΕ:

Το ρήμα **have** είναι **κύριο** ρήμα όταν χρησιμοποιείται σε εκφράσεις όπως **have breakfast / lunch / dinner, have a bath / shower, have a good time, have fun, have some tea / coffee** κλπ. Γι' αυτό για να σχηματίσουμε την άρνηση και την ερώτηση, χρησιμοποιούμε **Do** και **Does**.

- Συνήθως χρησιμοποιούμε τις παρακάτω λέξεις με τον **απλό ενεστώτα**: **always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom / rarely** (= σπάνια), **hardly ever** (= σχεδόν ποτέ) και **never**. Οι λέξεις αυτές λέγονται **επιρρήματα συχνότητας** και μπαίνουν **πριν** από τα κύρια ρήματα αλλά **μετά** τα βοηθητικά και το ρήμα 'to be'. Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις όμως, μπαίνουν **πριν** από το **βοηθητικό ρήμα**.

He sometimes goes to the gym on Fridays. History books are always boring.
It doesn't usually snow in Athens. 'Do you often wear jeans?' 'No, I rarely do.'

► ΠΡΟΣΞΕΤΕ:

Με τις λέξεις **hardly ever** και **never** χρησιμοποιούμε **ρήμα σε καταφατικό τύπο**.

She hardly ever eats meat. [OXI: She hardly ever doesn't eat ...]

1 Complete the sentences, as in the example.

[Συμπλήρωσε τις προτάσεις, όπως στο παράδειγμα.]

Susan always eats (always / eat) breakfast.

- _____ it _____ (often / rain) here?
- He _____ (never / go) out on Mondays.
- She _____ (hardly ever / arrive) early.
- We _____ (usually / not walk) to school.
- Martin _____ (sometimes / have) a shower in the morning.
- I _____ (rarely / be) tired before ten o'clock.



Affirmative (Κατάφαση)

I **am** sleeping
 You **are** sleeping
 He / She / It **is** sleeping
 We / You / They **are** sleeping

Negative (Άρνηση)

I **'m not** sleeping
 You **aren't** sleeping
 He / She / It **isn't** sleeping
 We / You / They **aren't** sleeping

Interrogative (Ερώτηση)

Am I sleeping?
Are you sleeping?
Is he / she / it sleeping?
Are we / you / they sleeping?

ΚΑΝΟΝΕΣ ΟΡΘΟΓΡΑΦΙΑΣ

- 1 dance → **dancing**
- 2 cut → **cutting**
begin → **beginning**
Αλλά: visit → **visiting**
- 3 travel → **travelling**
- 4 lie → **lying**

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **ενεστώτα διαρκείας**:

- 1 για μία πράξη που γίνεται **τώρα**, **αυτήν τη στιγμή που μιλάμε**.
*Mark **is washing** the car now.*
- 2 για μία πράξη που γίνεται **προσωρινά**, **αυτόν τον καιρό**.
*Laura **is staying** with us this week.*
- 3 για μία πράξη που έχουμε προγραμματίσει να κάνουμε στο **κοντινό μέλλον**.
*We're **going** to Wales this weekend.*

ΠΡΟΣΞΕΤΕ:

Μερικά ρήματα όπως τα **have** (= έχω, κατέχω), **like**, **love**, **prefer** (= προτιμώ), **hate** (= μισώ), **want**, **need**, **believe** (= πιστεύω), **think** (= νομίζω), **know**, **remember** (= θυμάμαι), **forget** (= ξεχνώ), **belong** (= ανήκω) και **cost** (= κοστίζω) δεν χρησιμοποιούνται σε χρόνους διαρκείας γιατί δείχνουν μία κατάσταση και όχι μία πράξη.

*I **don't believe** you. [OXI: ~~I'm not believing~~ you.]*

*How much **does** this **cost**? [OXI: ~~... is this costing?~~]*

Όταν όμως το **have** είναι **κύριο** ρήμα, δηλαδή σε εκφράσεις όπως **have breakfast / lunch / dinner**, **have a bath / shower**, **have a good time** κλπ, χρησιμοποιείται σε χρόνους διαρκείας.

*We're **having** lunch at the moment. **Are** the children **having** a good time at the party?*

2 Fill in the simple present and the present progressive.

[Βάλε τον **απλό ενεστώτα** και τον **ενεστώτα διαρκείας**.]

(sing)

Listen! Peter is singing.

I often sing to the baby.

1 (visit)

 the boys their grandmother on Sundays?

We our cousins in America next month.

2 (speak)

'Where's Mary?' 'She to Mr Edwards on the phone.'

 your brother German?

3 (not go)

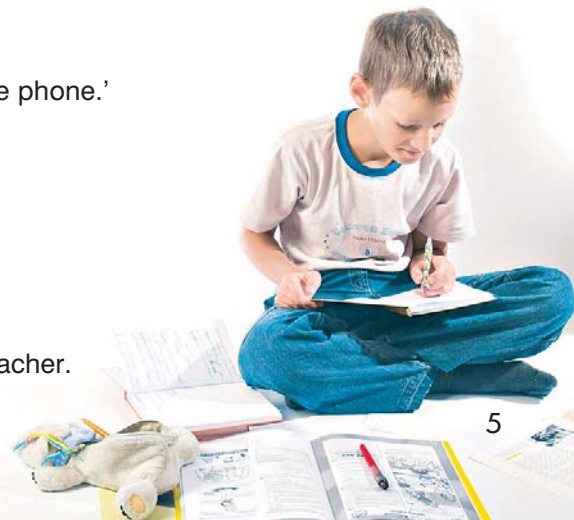
My brother is only three. He to school yet.

Alison to work today because she is ill.

4 (write)

Simon never to his friends.

Please be quiet. I a story for my English teacher.



- 3** Fill in the *simple present* or the *present progressive*.
[Βάλε τον *απλό ενεστώτα* ή τον *ενεστώτα διαρκείας*.]
- 1 A: Who is that man over there?
B: That's our new history teacher. I _____ (not remember) his name but I _____ (believe) he is very good.
- 2 A: _____ you _____ (have) a good time, Simon?
B: Yes, of course. You _____ (know) how much I _____ (love) parties.
- 3 A: Where is the dog?
B: He _____ (lie) on my bed again.
A: _____ you _____ (take) him for a walk soon?
B: I can't. It _____ (rain) heavily.
- 4 A: _____ you _____ (prefer) the green shirt or the red one?
B: I _____ (like) the green shirt but I _____ (think) the red one _____ (cost) less.
- 5 A: _____ you _____ (want) to come camping with me next week?
B: Sorry, but my Italian friend _____ (come) to stay with me. I _____ (meet) him at the airport tomorrow afternoon.

- 4** Choose the correct answer.
[Διάλεξε τη σωστή απάντηση.]
- 1 Robert _____ maths.
a is hating b hates
- 2 _____ breakfast at the moment?
a Do they have b Are they having
- 3 'Does it often rain in summer?'
'No, it _____.'
a seldom does b does seldom
- 4 Museums _____ interesting.
a are usually b usually are
- 5 _____ to you?
a Is this belonging b Does this belong
- 6 _____ it's a good idea?
a Do you think b Are you thinking

- 5** Correct all the sentences.
[Διόρθωσε όλες τις προτάσεις.]
- 1 What time have you breakfast?

- 2 Jack hardly ever doesn't arrive on time.

- 3 Are you needing anything from the supermarket?

- 4 'Are the children always so quiet?'
'No, they are never.'

- 5 Daniel has a shower now.

Time to speak

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

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|-----------------------|
| > | you | do homework | at the moment |
| > | you | get up | early in the mornings |
| > | you | have breakfast | at eight o'clock |
| > | you | listen to radio | now |
| > | you | like | maths |
| > | you | go anywhere | this Saturday |
| > | you | often watch TV | in the evening |

Are you doing your homework at the moment?

No, I'm not.

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