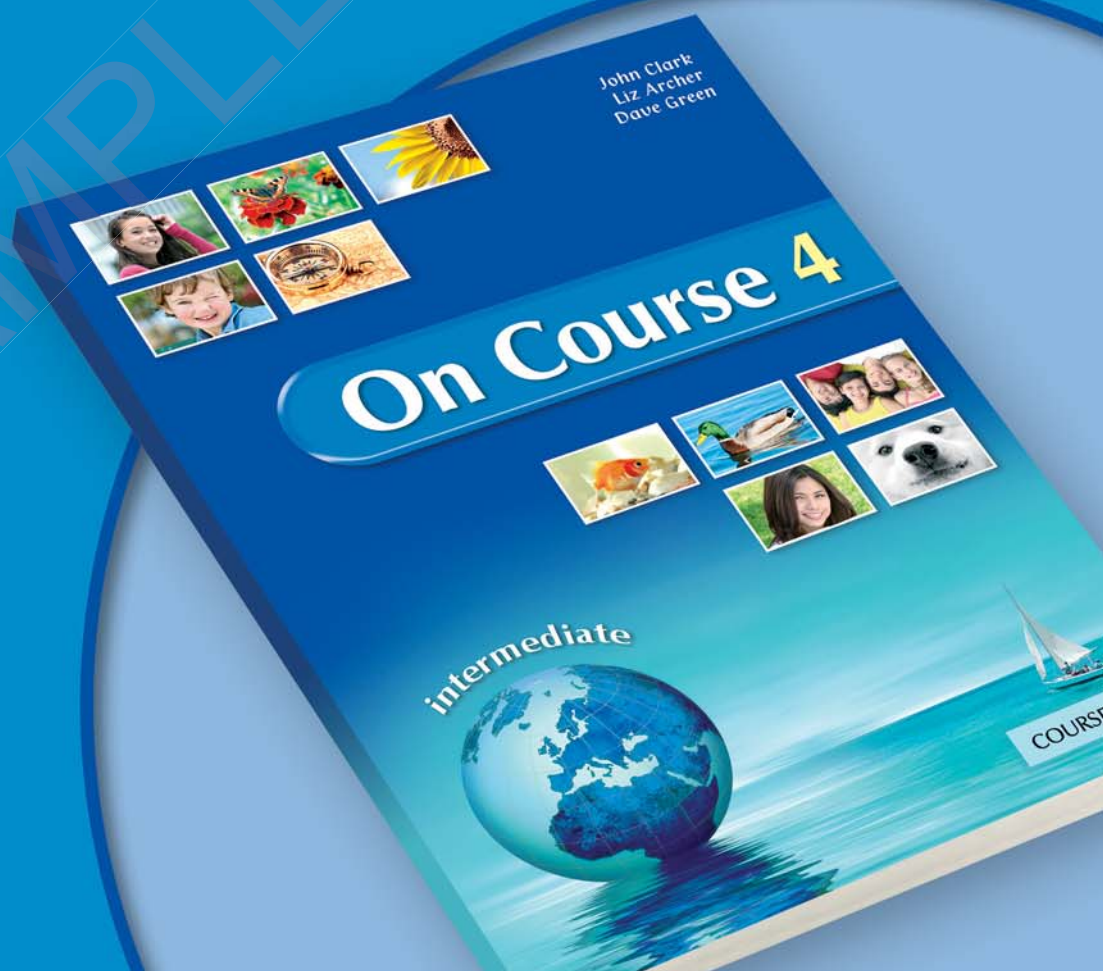


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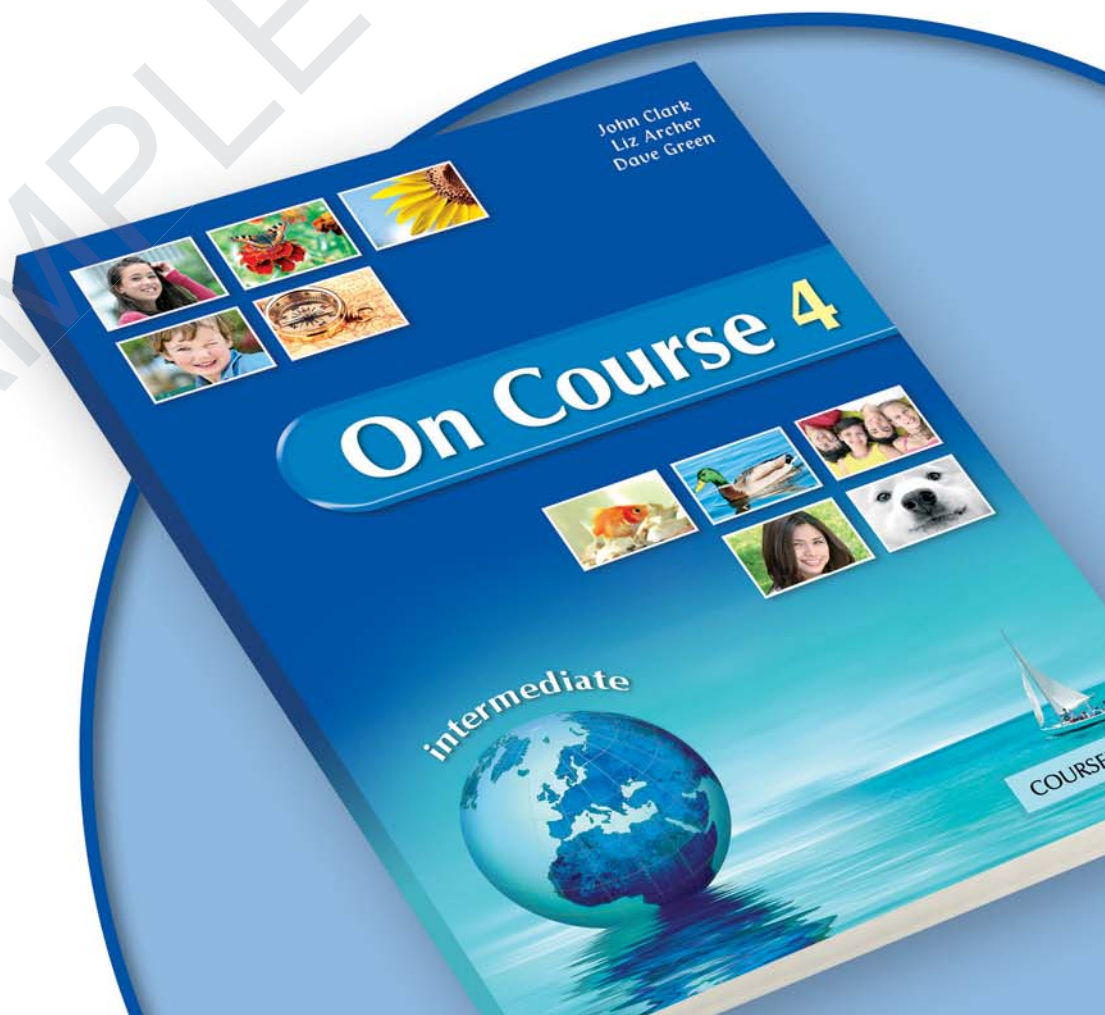
On Course 4

GRAMMAR & COMPANION



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Unit 1

1 Simple Present 2 Present Progressive

1

Simple Present

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- για μία πράξη που γίνεται **πάντοτε, συνήθως, συχνά** κλπ.
*They **do** the shopping on Fridays.*
*My sister **lives** in Rome.*
*Elephants **don't eat** meat.*
- για μία πράξη που είναι **προγραμματισμένη** να γίνει στο **μέλλον** και κυρίως όταν αναφερόμαστε σε **δρομολόγια πλοίων, τρένων** κλπ ή **προγράμματα σχολείων** κλπ.
*The train to Manchester **leaves** in two minutes.*
*When **does** school **start** again?*

➔ ΠΡΟΣΞΕΤΕ:

*They **have** dinner / wine / a shower ...*
(= τρώνε, πίνουν, κάνουν ...)
*They **don't have** ... **Do they have** ...?*
[OXI: ~~They haven't...~~ ~~Have they...?~~]

➔ Με τον **simple present** χρησιμοποιούμε συχνά **επιρρήματα συχνότητας** (always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely / seldom, hardly ever, never). Αυτά μπαίνουν **πριν** τα κύρια ρήματα αλλά **μετά** τα βοηθητικά και το ρήμα **to be**. Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις όμως, μπαίνουν **πριν** το βοηθητικό ρήμα.

*I **hardly ever** go out on weekdays.*
***Do you always** go camping in the summer?*
*My children **are never** rude.*
'Does he work on Saturdays?'
*'Yes, he **usually does**.'*

3 Simple Present Perfect 4 Present Perfect Progressive

2

Present Progressive

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- για μία πράξη που γίνεται, είναι σε εξέλιξη **αυτήν τη στιγμή ή προσωρινά αυτήν την περίοδο**.
*It **is raining** now.*
*My grandmother **is staying** with us this week.*
- για μία πράξη που έχουμε **προγραμματίσει** να κάνουμε στο **κοντινό μέλλον**.
*They're **getting** married next Sunday.*
- με λέξεις όπως **always, continually** κλπ, για να δείξουμε **ενόχληση ή εκνευρισμό** ή για να τονίσουμε ότι κάτι συμβαίνει **πάρα πολύ συχνά**.
*My sister **is always borrowing** my things.*
*I'm **always running** into Mrs Hill at the supermarket.*

➔ ΠΡΟΣΞΕΤΕ:

Ρήματα όπως τα: **like, love, hate, need, want, know, see, hear, taste, smell, look** (= φαίνομαι), **sound, believe, forget, remember, belong** κλπ, που περιγράφουν μία κατάσταση και όχι μία πράξη, **δεν χρησιμοποιούνται σε χρόνους διάρκειας**.
*This pie **tastes** delicious.* [OXI: ~~... is tasting...~~]
*I **don't remember** his name.*
[OXI: ~~I'm not remembering...~~]

Δείτε τη διαφορά στα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:
*Rob **has** a new car.* (= έχει)
*Mum **is having** a bath now.* (= κάνει)
*Look at this photo and tell me what you **see**.*
(= βλέπεις)
*I'm **seeing** the doctor this evening.*
(= επισκέπτομαι, έχω ραντεβού με)
*I'm **seeing** my friends later.* (= συναντώ)
*I **think** she's a great singer.* (= νομίζω)
*I'm **thinking** about opening a shop.* (= σκέπτομαι)

1 Fill in the simple present or the present progressive.

- Why _____ you continually _____ (**play**) that music so loud? You _____ (**know**) I have to study!
- Joanne _____ (**write**) for a local newspaper but she _____ (**think**) about starting her own business.
- 'We _____ (**not see**) James very often. Let's invite him to dinner this evening.'
'I _____ (**think**) he _____ (**go**) to the cinema with Alison.'
- I _____ (**see**) the manager tomorrow morning.
- My family and I _____ (**spend**) next week in Paris. My mum really _____ (**want**) to see the Eiffel Tower.
- You can't speak to my dad. He _____ (**have**) a shower at the moment.
- 'What _____ you _____ (**cook**) for dinner? It _____ (**smell**) really good.'
'I _____ (**make**) pizza. Irene gave me a great recipe.'
- _____ you _____ (**remember**) what time the coach _____ (**arrive**) in Manchester?

3

Simple Present Perfect

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- 1 για μία πράξη που έγινε στο **παρελθόν** και **δεν γνωρίζουμε** ή **δεν αναφέρουμε** το πότε.
Colin has seen this film.

- 2 με τις φράσεις:

This / It is the first / the second κλπ **time ...**

ή: **This / It / He** κλπ **is + υπερθετικό βαθμό**

(π.χ. **the best / the most difficult** κλπ) ...

This is the first time we have seen a lion.

(= We have never seen a lion before.)

They're the best students I've ever had.

- 3 με τις φράσεις **today, this morning / evening** κλπ, **this week / month / year** κλπ όταν οι χρονικές αυτές περίοδοι δεν έχουν τελειώσει ακόμα.

He has sent me three e-mails this week.

[**Αλλά:** *He sent me three e-mails last week.*]

- ➔ Με τον **simple present perfect** χρησιμοποιούμε συνήθως τις λέξεις **ever, never, just, already, yet, before, so far** (= μέχρι τώρα), **recently** (= πρόσφατα) και **up to now** (= μέχρι τώρα).

I've read two of his books so far.

Have you spoken to her recently?

Με τη φράση **just now** χρησιμοποιούμε **simple past**:

Ben left just now.

- ➔ Η φράση **έχω να ...**, όταν έχει την έννοια 'δεν έχω κάνει κάτι για ορισμένο χρονικό διάστημα', αποδίδεται με **παρακείμενο** στον **αρνητικό τύπο**.

I haven't seen her for days.

(= Έχω να τη δω μέρες.)

[**OXI:** ~~*I have to see her ...*~~]

Παρατηρήστε αυτές τις συντάξεις:

- *How long* $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{has it been} \\ \text{is it} \end{array} \right)$ *since you* $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{have visited} \\ \text{visited} \end{array} \right)$ *them?*

- *It* $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{has been} \\ \text{is} \end{array} \right)$ *a year since I* $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{have visited} \\ \text{visited} \end{array} \right)$ *them.*

[**OXI:** ~~*... since I haven't visited / didn't visit them.*~~]

- ➔ **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 βρίσκεται εκεί τώρα.)

He has been in Crete for a week. (= Είναι στην Κρήτη εδώ και μία εβδομάδα.)

4

Present Perfect Progressive

Χρησιμοποιείται:

- 1 για μία πράξη που **άρχισε στο παρελθόν και συνεχίζεται μέχρι και το παρόν**, δίνοντας έμφαση στη διάρκεια της. Συνήθως χρησιμοποιούμε **for** ή **since**.

They have been watching TV since seven.

How long has he been talking on the phone?

- 2 για μία πράξη που **ξεκίνησε στο παρελθόν, τελείωσε πριν από λίγο και τα αποτελέσματά της είναι ορατά στο παρόν**.

Everything is white because it has been snowing all night.

- 3 για να εκφράσουμε **θυμό, εκνευρισμό ή έκπληξη** για κάτι που έκανε κάποιος.

Who has been sitting at my desk?

Συγκρίνετε:

It snows here every winter. (= χιονίζει ...)

It is snowing now. (= χιονίζει ...)

It has been snowing for two hours.

(= χιονίζει ...)

- ➔ Το **for** δείχνει **για πόσο** χρονικό διάστημα γίνεται η πράξη. Το **since** δείχνει **πότε** άρχισε η πράξη.

He has been driving for two hours / since nine o'clock.

- ➔ Με τα ρήματα που δε χρησιμοποιούνται σε χρόνους διάρκειας (π.χ. **like, believe, know, have** κλπ) χρησιμοποιούμε **simple present perfect** και **όχι present perfect progressive**.

I've known Anna for six years.

How long have you had this jacket?

- ➔ Με μερικά ρήματα όπως **live, teach, work, wait, study** μπορούμε σε πολλές περιπτώσεις να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **simple present perfect** αντί για **present perfect progressive** χωρίς διαφορά στο νόημα.

He has worked in this company for thirty years.

ή: *He has been working in this company for thirty years.*



2 Fill in the *simple present perfect* or the *present perfect progressive*.

- 'How long _____ you _____ (like) football?'
'I _____ (play) it since I was six years old.'
- '_____ Liz _____ (leave) for work?'
'No. She _____ (search) for her bag for twenty minutes.'
- 'I _____ (hear) anything about Pete. Is he still ill?'
'Yes. He _____ (not come) to work since Tuesday.'
- '_____ Stephen _____ (speak) to Anna yet?'
'No. He _____ (call) her all morning but he can't get through.'

3 Write questions for these situations. Use the *simple present perfect* or the *present perfect progressive*.

- You meet a friend. He is holding a guitar. (you / learn)
How long _____ the guitar?
- Someone has eaten your sweets. There are no more in the bag. (eat)
Who _____ my sweets?
- Luke is watching a basketball game. You've never seen him watch basketball before. (he / like)
How long _____ basketball?
- Your little brother comes home. His clothes are dirty. (you / do)
What _____ ?
- You meet a friend in the park. He's got his dog with him. (you / have)
How long _____ ?

4 Fill in the *simple present*, the *present progressive*, the *simple present perfect* or the *present perfect progressive*.

- A: _____ you usually _____ (drive) to work?
B: Yes, but I _____ (take) the bus today.
- A: _____ we _____ (visit) George tonight?
B: Yes, I _____ already _____ (speak) to him on the phone.
- A: How long _____ they _____ (be) friends?
B: They _____ (know) each other since last year.
- A: _____ Nina _____ (tell) you about the accident?
B: Yes. But I _____ (not think) she _____ (tell) the truth.
- A: _____ your brother _____ (finish) his homework yet?
B: No. He _____ (help) Mum in the kitchen. He will do it later.
- A: Why are you so wet? _____ you _____ (walk) in the rain?
B: Yes, I didn't take an umbrella with me when I went out.

5 Choose the correct answer.

- These flowers **smell / are smelling** great.
- Ben **is playing / has been playing** the guitar since he was eight years old.
- David **has just arrived / arrived just**.
- That painting **is looking / looks** like something a child would do.
- Sally **is eating / eats** at John's today.
- This is the first time we **travel / have travelled** by ship.
- Daniel has **been to / been in** Switzerland for two weeks.
- Lucy **has been watching / has watched** TV for six hours and now she has a headache.
- I **need / am needing** your advice.
- I haven't **been reading / read** any good books lately.

6 Tick (✓) if the sentence is correct or correct the mistake.

- He is always leaving his dirty clothes everywhere.
- I am believing he is innocent.
- Have you gone to Italy many times?
- They are arguing for hours.
- How long has it been since they went to London?
- I know Tim for three years.
- The train left just now.
- We have to play chess for months.

7 a Look at the following sentences.

- 1 Cathy seldom drinks wine.
drink Cathy doesn't drink wine very often.
- 2 The children haven't finished tidying their room yet.
still The children are still tidying their room.
- 3 My little sister asks questions all the time.
always My little sister is always asking questions.
- 4 I met Alison in 2001.
known I have known Alison since 2001.
- 5 Have you ever visited Venice?
been Have you ever been to Venice?
- 6 I have never heard such a silly song.
first This is the first time I have heard such a silly song.
- 7 He hasn't visited us for months.
since It's (been) months since he visited us.
- 8 Sara went to Poland two weeks ago.
been Sara has been in Poland for two weeks.
- 9 The last time he smoked was five years ago.
smoked He hasn't smoked for five years.
- 10 It started raining at nine o'clock.
been It has been raining since nine o'clock.

b Complete each sentence with two to five words, including the word given.

- 1 Have you ever visited New York?
been Have you _____ New York?
- 2 The last time she called was two weeks ago.
called She _____ two weeks.
- 3 George rarely goes to the theatre.
go George _____ to the theatre a lot.
- 4 Simon went to Malta three weeks ago.
been Simon _____ three weeks.
- 5 We haven't finished cleaning the house yet.
still We _____ the house.
- 6 We have never eaten sushi.
first It is the _____ sushi.
- 7 We bought this car in November.
had We _____ November.
- 8 They argue all the time, which is really annoying.
always They _____, which is really annoying.
- 9 The boys started playing football at three.
been The boys _____ three.
- 10 You haven't spoken to John for weeks.
since It's _____ you spoke to John.

8 PHRASAL VERBS

- 1 **break down:** χαλάω, παθαίνω βλάβη (για όχημα, μηχανήμα, συσκευή)
- 2 **break into:** κάνω διάρρηξη
- 3 **break out:** ξεσπώ (για φωτιά, πόλεμο κλπ)
- 4 **break up:** 1 σταματώ για διακοπές (για σχολείο)
2 κομματιάζω, -ομαι
- 5 **bring up:** ανατρέφω

Fill in the correct *phrasal verb* in the appropriate form.

- 1 She has _____ four children, so you could ask her for some advice about your daughter.
- 2 The plane just _____ in the air.
- 3 A fire _____ at a local factory last night.
- 4 I took the car for a service last week, so I'm sure it won't _____ on the motorway.
- 5 When does your school _____ for Christmas?
- 6 A dog may stop thieves trying to _____ the house.

9 CONFUSING WORDS

- earn:** κερδίζω (χρήματα από τη δουλειά μου)
*Do teachers **earn** a lot of money?*
- win:** κερδίζω (βραβείο, το λαχείο, σε ένα διαγωνισμό κλπ)
*He came first and **won** the gold medal.*
- gain:** κερδίζω (χρόνο, εμπειρία, βάρος κλπ)
*People usually **gain** weight over Christmas.*

Fill in the correct form of *earn*, *win* or *gain*.

- 1 Now that I have stopped playing sports, I have _____ weight.
- 2 I'm sure Manchester United will _____ the cup.
- 3 I believe that nurses should _____ more money.
- 4 If you enter the competition, you might _____ a car.

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