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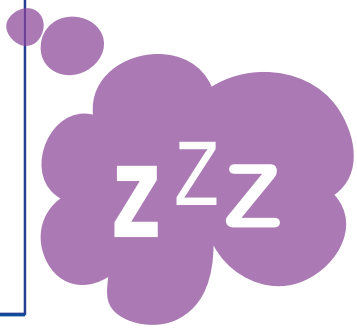
UNIT 1

PRESENT SIMPLE - PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT SIMPLE - ΑΠΛΟΣ ΕΝΕΣΤΩΤΑΣ

PART ONE

AFFIRMATIVE ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ		NEGATIVE ΑΡΝΗΣΗ			INTERROGATIVE ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ		
I	sleep	I	**do not / don't**	sleep	**Do**	I	sleep?
You	sleep	You	**do not / don't**	sleep	**Do**	you	sleep?
He	sleep**s**	He	**does not / doesn't**	sleep	**Does**	he	sleep?
She	sleep**s**	She	**does not / doesn't**	sleep	**Does**	she	sleep?
It	sleep**s**	It	**does not / doesn't**	sleep	**Does**	it	sleep?
We	sleep	We	**do not / don't**	sleep	**Do**	we	sleep?
You	sleep	You	**do not / don't**	sleep	**Do**	you	sleep?
They	sleep	They	**do not / don't**	sleep	**Do**	they	sleep?



SPELLING RULES - ΚΑΝΟΝΕΣ ΟΡΘΟΓΡΑΦΙΑΣ

3rd person singular - 3ο ενικό πρόσωπο (he, she, it)

- Στο 3ο ενικό πρόσωπο, στην κατάφαση, το ρήμα παίρνει την κατάληξη **-s**: play ➔ play**s**, sleep ➔ sleep**s**
- Όταν το ρήμα καταλήγει σε **-y** και πριν υπάρχει σύμφωνο, τότε το **-y** γίνεται **-i** και προσθέτουμε την κατάληξη **-es**: cry ➔ cr**ies**, study ➔ stud**ies**
- Τα ρήματα που καταλήγουν σε **-s**, **-ss**, **-sh**, **-ch**, **-x**, **-o** παίρνουν την κατάληξη **-es**: watch ➔ watch**es**, go ➔ go**es**

TIME EXPRESSIONS - ΧΡΟΝΙΚΕΣ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ

EVERY - AFTER - BEFORE - ONCE... -IN -ON -AT

- **EVERY** afternoon, Sunday, week, summer, Christmas...
- **AFTER - BEFORE** work, school, breakfast, lunch...
- **ONCE - TWICE - THREE TIMES... A** (μία, δύο, τρεις φορές... την)
  once a week, **twice a** month, **three times a** year...
- **in** July, **on** my birthday, **at** night...

A. NEGATIVE - INTERROGATIVE

1. He grows vegetables in his garden.

N: *He doesn't grow vegatables in his garden.*

I: *Does he grow vegetables in his garden?*

2. They live at 12 Grant Street.

N: *They don't live at 12 Grant Street.*

I: *Do they live at 12 Grant Street?*

3. Mrs Smith goes there twice a month.

N: *Mrs Smith doesn't go there twice a month.*

I: *Does Mrs Smith go there twice a month?*

4. The children watch cartoons after dinner.

N: *The children don't watch cartoons after dinner.*

I: *Do the children watch cartoons after dinner?*

5. He studies hard every day.

N: *He doesn't study hard every day*

I: *Does he study hard every day?*

6. Jill tidies her room on Sundays.

N: *Jill doesn't tidy her room on Sundays.*

I: *Does Jill tidy her room on Sundays?*

USE - ΧΡΗΣΗ

→Ο Απλός Ενεστώτας χρησιμοποιείται στις εξής περιπτώσεις:

1. για πράξεις που εκφράζουν συνήθεια ή επαναλαμβάνονται συχνά *(habitual actions - how often things happen)*
   - Dad **drinks** coffee with breakfast.
   - I **play** tennis twice a week.
2. για γενικές αλήθειες ή φυσικά φαινόμενα *(general truths - natural phenomena)*
   - Cuckoos **don't build** nests.
   - The sun **rises** in the east and sets in the **west**.
3. για μόνιμες καταστάσεις - πού μένουμε, πού σπουδάζουμε, πού δουλεύουμε *(permanent situations)*
   - My brother **works** in a hospital.
   - Her sister **studies** History in Vienna.
4. για δρομολόγια και προγράμματα *(timetables and programmes)*
   - The plane **leaves** at 10.15.
   - The TV programme **starts** at 8.00.
5. για διαδοχικές πράξεις στο παρόν (π.χ. μετάδοση αγώνων ή κριτικές βιβλίων) *(successive actions)*
   - He **passes** the ball to Johnson, who **shoots** and **scores** a goal.
   - He **gets up**, **has** breakfast and **leaves** for school.
6. όταν προτείνουμε κάτι σε κάποιον *(making suggestions)*
   - **Why don't we take** a taxi? - **Why don't you call** her?
7. όταν οι προτάσεις ξεκινούν με **Here** ή **There**
   - **Here comes** the train! - **There** he **goes**.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY - ΕΠΙΡΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΣΥΧΝΟΤΗΤΑΣ

Με τον **Present Simple** χρησιμοποιούμε επιρρήματα συχνότητας, που μπαίνουν **πριν από το κύριο ρήμα** και **μετά το βοηθητικό**.

- He **always works** hard.
- **Does** he **often** call? • He doesn't **often** call.
- My friend **is always** late for school.

always (πάντα), **often** (συχνά), **usually** (συνήθως), **sometimes** (μερικές φορές), **rarely/seldom** (σπάνια), **hardly** (σχεδόν ποτέ), **never** (ποτέ)

Τα επιρρήματα **rarely, seldom, hardly, never** έχουν **αρνητική σημασία.** Γι'αυτό συντάσσονται πάντα με ρήμα στην **κατάφαση**.

B. PRESENT SIMPLE (right order)

1. bus/our/here/comes! ..... *Here comes our bus!*
2. autumn/leaves/fall/in ..... *Leaves fall in autumn.*
3. after/midnight/our/leaves/plane ..... *Our plane leaves after midnight.*
4. never/work/parents/my/Sunday/on ..... *My parents never work on Sunday.*
5. bank/does/he/in/work/a? ..... *Does he work in a bank?*
6. you/call/her/don't/why? ..... *Why don't you call her?*
7. cake/a/Mum/Sunday/makes/every ..... *Mum makes a cake every Sunday.*
8. gets/she/up/breakfast/has/and/leaves *She gets up, has breakfast and leaves.*

C. PRESENT SIMPLE (adverbs of frequency + time expressions)

1. He looks after the baby. *(often - weekends)* ..... *He often looks after the baby at (the) weekends.*
2. It takes off at ten. *(always - evening)* ..... *It always takes off at ten in the evening.*
3. My car breaks down. *(often - winter)* ..... *My car often breaks down in (the) winter.*
4. Hotel prices go up. *(always - summer)* ..... *Hotel prices always go up in (the) summer.*
5. He switches on the TV. *(never - morning)* ..... *He never switches on the TV in the morning.*
6. Mum tidies up the house. *(seldom - Sundays)* ..... *Mum seldom tidies up the house on Sundays.*



PRESENT CONTINUOUS – ΕΝΕΣΤΩΤΑΣ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑΣ

PART TWO

AFFIRMATIVE ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ			NEGATIVE ΑΡΝΗΣΗ			INTERROGATIVE ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ		
I	**am** / **I'm**	sleeping	I	**am not** / **I'm not**	sleeping	**Am**	I	sleeping?
You	**are** / **You're**	sleeping	You	**are not** / **You aren't**	sleeping	**Are**	you	sleeping?
He	**is** / **He's**	sleeping	He	**is not** / **He isn't**	sleeping	**Is**	he	sleeping?
She	**is** / **She's**	sleeping	She	**is not** / **She isn't**	sleeping	**Is**	she	sleeping?
It	**is** / **It's**	sleeping	It	**is not** / **It isn't**	sleeping	**Is**	it	sleeping?
We	**are** / **We're**	sleeping	We	**are not** / **We aren't**	sleeping	**Are**	we	sleeping?
You	**are** / **You're**	sleeping	You	**are not** / **You aren't**	sleeping	**Are**	you	sleeping?
They	**are** / **They're**	sleeping	They	**are not** / **They aren't**	sleeping	**Are**	they	sleeping?

SPELLING RULES – ΚΑΝΟΝΕΣ ΟΡΘΟΓΡΑΦΙΑΣ

1. Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε **-e** και πριν υπάρχει σύμφωνο, τότε φεύγει το **-e** πριν από την κατάληξη **-ing**.
   drive → driving
   close → closing

2. Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε **ένα σύμφωνο** και προηγείται μόνο **ένα φωνήεν που τονίζεται**, τότε διπλασιάζεται το τελευταίο σύμφωνο πριν από την κατάληξη **-ing**.
   ΕΞΑΙΡΕΣΗ: ρήματα που τελειώνουν σε **-w**, **-x**, **-y**.
   sit → sitting
   swim → swimming
   fix → fixing

3. Όταν το ρήμα λήγει σε **-l** και πριν από αυτό υπάρχει ένα φωνήεν, ακόμη κι όταν αυτό δεν τονίζεται, τότε το **-l** διπλασιάζεται πριν από την κατάληξη **-ing**.
   travel → travelling
   cancel → cancelling

4. Στα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **-ie (lie, die, tie)**, το **-ie** μετατρέπεται σε -y πριν από την κατάληξη **-ing**.
   lie → lying
   die → dying

TIME EXPRESSIONS

Με τον **Present Continuous**, εκτός από το **now**, χρησιμοποιούμε χρονικές εκφράσεις που έχουν την έννοια του **τώρα**:
at the moment, at present, right now.

Επίσης, **these days, this week, nowadays.**



D. PRESENT CONTINUOUS & time expressions

1. My sister/work/at home/present ..... *My sister is working at home at present.*
2. He/not study/right now ..... *He is not studying right now.*
3. I/stay/with some friends/moment ..... *I am staying with some friends at the moment.*
4. Nick/not swim/very fast/now ..... *Nick is not swimming very fast now.*
5. We/drive/back home/moment ..... *We are driving back home at the moment.*
6. they/live in/Sweden/present? ..... *Are they living in Sweden at present?*

USE - ΧΡΗΣΗ
→Ο Ενεστώτας Διαρκείας χρησιμοποιείται:

❶ για πράξεις που γίνονται **τώρα, τη στιγμή που μιλάμε** *(actions happening now)*
- The children **are playing** now.
- Bill **is having** lunch at the moment.

❷ για πράξεις που γίνονται **προσωρινά αυτόν τον καιρό,** αλλά όχι απαραίτητα αυτή τη στιγμή *(for temporary actions)*
- I **am studying** for an exam this week.
- Ann**'s working** in a café for the summer.

❸ μετά από **προστακτική** *(imperative)*: Look! Listen!…, όπως και μετά από **επιφωνήματα** ή **επιφωνηματικές εκφράσεις**: Ssh! Oh, no! Oh, dear! My God! My goodness!
- **Listen!** Someone **is knocking** on the door.

❹ με το επίρρημα **always**, όταν θέλουμε να εκφράσουμε ενόχληση *(always + Present Continuous)*
- You**'re always reading** my letters!
- He**'s always failing** his tests.

E. PRESENT SIMPLE ›› PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. He plays table tennis once a week. ***(at the moment)*** *He is playing table tennis at the moment.*

2. Do the children play with Tom every day? ***(now)*** *Are the children playing with Tom now?*

3. Mr Morris never smokes. ***(right now)*** *Mr Morris is not smoking right now.*

4. Eric has a bath every morning. ***(at the moment)*** *Eric is having a bath at the moment.*

5. Ann does the washing-up twice a week. ***(now)*** *Ann is doing the washing-up now.*

6. He doesn't study at weekends. ***(at present)*** *He isn't studying at present.*

7. Does your father drive to work every day? ***(right now)*** *Is your father driving to work right now?*

8. The canary sings in the morning. ***(Listen!)*** *Listen! The canary is singing.*



F. PRESENT SIMPLE or CONTINUOUS?

1. My father *is listening to* the radio at the moment.

2. Why *are* you *asking* me *for* advice now?

3. My brother always *helps* me *with* my homework.

4. I can't believe it! The baby *is smiling at* me!

5. John can't come with us. He *is waiting for* his friend from London.

6. Nick always *talks about* football.

7. You never *listen to* a word I say.

8. *Are* you two *talking about* basketball again?

G. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. They/visit/the U.S.A./month *They're visiting the USA next/this month.*

2. He/go/the meeting/4 *He's going to the meeting at 4.*

3. you/work/the weekend? *Are you working at the weekend?*

4. She/not come/work/tomorrow *She isn't coming to work tomorrow.*

5. We/paint/the house/week *We are painting the house next/this week.*

6. I/have/party/Friday evening *I am having a party on Friday evening.*

ΕΝΕΣΤΩΤΑΣ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑΣ ΜΕ ΜΕΛΛΟΝΤΙΚΗ ΣΗΜΑΣΙΑ

Χρησιμοποιούμε επίσης **Ενεστώτα Διαρκείας** όταν μιλάμε για κάτι που είναι **σίγουρο και προγραμματισμένο** να γίνει στο **κοντινό μέλλον**.
Έτσι, ο Ενεστώτας Διαρκείας αποκτά **μελλοντική σημασία.**

- They **are moving** to Spain **next week.**
- Jim and Susan **are getting married at six.**

PRESENT SIMPLE – CONTINUOUS

STATIVE VERBS

Μερικά ρήματα δε συναντώνται συνήθως σε continuous tenses. Αυτά τα ρήματα ονομάζονται **stative verbs** και τα πιο συνηθισμένα είναι όσα εκφράζουν:

1. ΑΙΣΘΗΣΕΙΣ	2. ΣΥΝΑΙΣΘΗΜΑΤΑ		3. ΓΝΩΣΗ - ΑΝΤΙΛΗΨΗ	
see *(βλέπω)*	like *(μου αρέσει)*	dislike *(απεχθάνομαι)*	forget *(ξεχνώ)*	believe *(πιστεύω)*
hear *(ακούω)*	love *(αγαπώ)*	need *(χρειάζομαι)*	remember *(θυμάμαι)*	understand *(καταλαβαίνω)*
taste *(γεύομαι)*	hate *(μισώ)*	care *(ενδιαφέρομαι)*	remind *(υπενθυμίζω)*	realise *(συνειδητοποιώ)*
smell *(μυρίζω)*	want *(θέλω)*	forgive *(συγχωρώ)*	know *(ξέρω)*	suppose *(υποθέτω)*
	prefer *(προτιμώ)*			

OTHER STATIVE VERBS

Άλλα ρήματα, που επίσης συναντώνται σε **simple tenses**:

belong to *(ανήκω)*
contain *(περιέχω)*
cost *(κοστίζει)*
have *(έχω)*
look *(φαίνομαι)*
matter *(πειράζει)*
mean *(εννοώ)*
notice *(παρατηρώ)*
own *(έχω, κατέχω)*
possess *(έχω, κατέχω)*
seem *(φαίνομαι)*



STATIVE VERBS (SIMPLE/CONTINUOUS TENSES)

Μερικά ρήματα μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν και σε **απλούς** και σε **διαρκείας** χρόνους, αποκτώντας όμως **διαφορετική σημασία**. Τέτοια ρήματα είναι τα εξής: **HAVE, SEE, THINK, EXPECT, HOLD, TASTE, SMELL, LOOK**

- He's **having** lunch. *(τρώω, πίνω, κάνω, κτλ.)*
- She **has** a fast car. *(έχω)*
- I **see** someone. I hope it's Father Christmas. *(βλέπω)*
- Are you **seeing** Tom on Sunday? *(συναντώ)*
- I **think** you're right. *(νομίζω)*
- He's **thinking** about his problems. *(σκέφτομαι)*
- I **expect** it will rain. *(περιμένω)*
- She's **expecting** a baby. *(αναμένω)*
- This jug **holds** 1 litre. *(χωράω)*
- Anne's **holding** the jug. *(κρατάω)*
- The ice cream **tastes** great. *(έχει γεύση)*
- She's **tasting** my pie. *(δοκιμάζω, γεύομαι)*
- This rose **smells** great. *(έχει μυρωδιά)*
- Why are you **smelling** the food? *(μυρίζω)*
- That shop **looks** expensive. *(φαίνομαι)*
- Why are you **looking** at me? *(κοιτάζω)*

H. PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS?

1. You *don't understand* what I *am talking* about. *(not understand - talk)*

2. I *need* some help with the washing-up. *(need)*

3. I *think* this car *belongs* to his uncle. *(think - belong)*

4. I *don't know* what he *means* . *(not know - mean)*

5. Who *is holding* the baby in that photo? *(hold)*

6. What *are* you *thinking* about, Jane? *(think)*

7. I *am not eating* this food. It *smells* terrible. *(not eat - smell)*

8. I *realise* why he *hates* him now. *(realise - hate)*

9. I *think* Janet *is expecting* someone for dinner. *(think, expect)*

10. It *seems* to me that you *are making* a mistake. *(seem - make)*

I. MODEL COMPOSITION: CLOZE TEST
MY HOBBY

*My hobby is collecting things. I ..... **(1)** stamps, coins and phone cards. My brother also ..... **(2)** things. He ..... **(3)** cars and has got a lot of car magazines. He spends a lot of money on his hobby, but I ..... **(4)**. I sometimes buy old phone cards but I usually ..... **(5)** my stamps and coins from my friends. I ..... **(6)** a big stamp album but it is nearly full so next week I ..... **(7)** a new one. It's good for people to have a hobby and I ..... **(8)** my hobby is very interesting. My only problem is that I ..... **(9)** a lot of free time for it.*

1.	**a.** collect	**b.** collecting	**c.** am collecting
2.	**a.** collects	**b.** collect	**c.** is collecting
3.	**a.** have	**b.** likes	**c.** collect
4.	**a.** am not	**b.** don't	**c.** not spend
5.	**a.** am getting	**b.** gets	**c.** get
6.	**a.** have	**b.** am having	**c.** has
7.	**a.** get	**b.** getting	**c.** am getting
8.	**a.** think	**b.** am thinking	**c.** thinks
9.	**a.** not have	**b.** don't have	**c.** am not having

TG: Point out to Ss that 2-5 words must be used in completing the "key" word transformation exercise and that the "key" words given must not be changed in any way.



J. "KEY" WORD TRANSFORMATION

1. He always arrives early for work. ***(never)***
He ..... ***never arrives late for*** ..... work.

2. I have a meeting with Liana tonight. ***(seeing)***
I ..... *am seeing Liana* ..... tonight.

3. Mary seldom visits her grandmother. ***(does)***
Mary ..... *does not visit her* ..... grandmother very often.

4. I always forget to lock the door. ***(remember)***
I ..... *never remember to lock* ..... the door.

5. I think it is a good idea to take the exam. ***(we)***
Why ..... *don't we take the* ..... exam?

6. Look! The London train is coming. ***(comes)***
Here ..... *comes the London* ..... train!

7. These flowers are very expensive. ***(cost)***
These ..... *flowers cost a lot* ..... of money.

K. FILL IN THE MISSING WORD

1. You do .....***not***.....study a lot.
2. They are staying with their grandparents.....*this*.....week.
3. I wash my car twice.....*a*.....month.
4. Do you go out.....*at*.....weekends?
5. When.....*are*.....you leaving for your holiday?
6. .....*Does*.....he visit uncle Harry every day?

