

Unit Two

PART ONE

PAST SIMPLE/PROGRESSIVE

- **PAST SIMPLE** • Για να σχηματίσουμε τον **Απλό Αόριστο (Past Simple)** των **ομαλών ρημάτων**, προσθέτουμε σε όλα τα πρόσωπα του ρήματος την κατάληξη **-ed**.

• asked • answered • cleared

- Στα **ανώμαλα ρήματα**, ο **Απλός Αόριστος** σχηματίζεται με διαφορετικούς τρόπους:

• shut → **shut** • feed → **fed** • lose → **lost** • say → **said** • break → **broke**

AFFIRMATIVE

I **called / left**
You **called / left**
He **called / left**
She **called / left**
It **called / left**
We **called / left**
You **called / left**
They **called / left**

NEGATIVE

I **did not / didn't call / leave**
You **did not / didn't call / leave**
He **did not / didn't call / leave**
She **did not / didn't call / leave**
It **did not / didn't call / leave**
We **did not / didn't call / leave**
You **did not / didn't call / leave**
They **did not / didn't call / leave**

INTERROGATIVE

Did I **call / leave?**
Did you **call / leave?**
Did he **call / leave?**
Did she **call / leave?**
Did it **call / leave?**
Did we **call / leave?**
Did you **call / leave?**
Did they **call / leave?**

SHORT ANSWERS

- Στις **σύντομες απαντήσεις** του **Απλού Αορίστου**, χρησιμοποιούμε μόνο **did** ή **didn't**.

– Did Liz come on time?
– **Yes**, she **did**.
No, she **didn't**.



SPELLING RULES

1. Τα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **-e**, παίρνουν μόνο την κατάληξη **-d**.
• move → **moved** • live → **lived**
2. Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε **-y** και πριν από αυτό υπάρχει **σύμφωνο**, τότε μετατρέπεται το **-y** σε **-i** και παίρνει κανονικά την κατάληξη **-ed**.
• hurry → **hurried** • bury → **buried**
3. Τα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **σύμφωνο** και πριν από αυτό υπάρχει ένα **φωνήεν που τονίζεται**, **διπλασιάζουν** το **σύμφωνο** και παίρνουν την κατάληξη **-ed**.
• drop → **dropped** • clap → **clapped**
4. Το ίδιο ισχύει και για τα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **-l** και πριν από αυτό υπάρχει **φωνήεν**, ακόμα και όταν αυτό δεν τονίζεται.
• cancel → **cancelled**
5. Εξαίρεση αποτελούν τα ρήματα που λήγουν σε **-x**, όπου δε διπλασιάζεται το τελευταίο σύμφωνο.
• mix → **mixed** • fix → **fixed**

A. PAST SIMPLE: Correct order

1. Fay/novels/new/read/two
Fay read two new novels.
2. enjoy/your/holiday/you?
Did you enjoy your holiday?
3. twins/milk/drink/their/not/the
The twins didn't drink their milk.
4. not/I/a/find/ticket/the/for/match
I didn't find a ticket for the match.
5. Danny/across/river/the/swim?
Did Danny swim across the river?
6. go/picnic/for/a/we/the/to/forest
We went to the forest for a picnic.

B. PAST SIMPLE: Fill in.

1. Richard and Barbara *travelled* (travel) all over the world.
2. We *didn't stop* (not stop) at Pauline's house.
3. "..... *Did* he *tell* (tell) her the truth?" "Yes, he *did*"
4. Mr Jackson *didn't ask* (not ask) me any more questions.
5. Eric *met* (meet) Rebecca at our wedding reception.
6. "..... *Did* you *study* (study) Economics in Munich?" "No, I *didn't*"

● USE (Χρήση)

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **Απλό Αόριστο**:

- για μια πράξη που έγινε σε συγκεκριμένο χρόνο στο παρελθόν
● Vicky **went** jogging **two hours ago**.
- για πράξεις μοναδικές, που έγιναν στο παρελθόν και δεν μπορούν να επαναληφθούν (π.χ. ανακαλύψεις, εφευρέσεις κλπ.)
● Alfred Nobel **invented** dynamite.
● Cook **discovered** Australia.
● Homer **wrote** the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey".
- για μια πράξη που γινόταν τακτικά ή κατ'επανάληψη στο παρελθόν
● When I **was** a child, I **went** fishing with my grandfather **on Sundays**.
- όταν αφηγούμαστε ιστορίες ή γεγονότα του παρελθόντος
● Once upon a time a beautiful princess **fell** in love with a brave knight.
- για πράξεις που έγιναν η μία μετά την άλλη στο παρελθόν
● She **made** the beds, **did** the cleaning and **cooked** lunch.

TIME ADVERBS/EXPRESSIONS

Με τον **Απλό Αόριστο** χρησιμοποιούμε **επιρρήματα συχνότητας** (*often, usually, always, never, sometimes, etc.*) ή άλλα **χρονικά επιρρήματα** κι **εκφράσεις**, όπως:

ago - yesterday - last

- two days **ago**, long **ago**
- **yesterday** (morning)
- **last** week/month

on - in - at

- **on** 4th January, Saturday (night)
- **in** March, (the year) 2008
- **at** 13.00, night, that time

after/before work

- **this** (όταν η χρονική περίοδος έχει τελειώσει)
- **this** afternoon/month/year

A. PAST SIMPLE: Correct order

- we/an/see/film/yesterday/adventure : *We saw an adventure film yesterday.*
- plane/Roberto's/a/ago/minute/land : *Roberto's plane landed a minute ago.*
- rain/it/autumn/a/last/lot/here : *It rained a lot here last autumn.*
- August/go/to/in/they/Eurodisney? : *Did they go to Eurodisney in August?*
- not/Columbus/America/discover : *Columbus didn't discover America.*
- nightmare/a/she/night/have/last : *She had a nightmare last night.*
- on/wash/Mary/Friday/car/her? : *Did Mary wash her car on Friday?*
- I/the/finish/this/morning/not/report : *I didn't finish the report this morning.*

B. PAST SIMPLE: Fill in.

- The strong winds *stopped* (stop) an hour ago and the plane *took* (take) off.
- When he *lived* (live) in Milan, he *went* (go) to the opera very often.
- I *stood* (stand) up, *put* (put) on my jacket and *ran* (run) out of the room.
- Did* Charles Dickens *write* (write) "Great Expectations"?
- The king's army *attacked* (attack) the dragon and *saved* (save) the castle.
- Benny *ate* (eat) his dinner and *drank* (drink) all his milk yesterday evening.
- He *got* (get) out of the car, *locked* (lock) it and *walked* (walk) into the shop.
- The buses *were* (be) on strike yesterday, so we *didn't go* (not go) to the city centre.

Language Lab

Phrasal Verbs & Expressions

- **take off**: απογειώνομαι
- **stand up**: σηκώνομαι
- **put on**: φορώ
- **get out of**: βγαίνω έξω από
- **be on strike**: απεργώ

PAST SIMPLE: SPECIAL USE

THE LAST TIME... + PAST SIMPLE

- Μετά από τη φράση **The last time...** ακολουθεί ρήμα σε **Απλό Αόριστο** και, συνήθως, το **was** και κάποια **χρονική έκφραση**.
- The last time** Dana **moved** house **was in 2007**.
- The last time** we **went** camping **was last summer**.



A. THE LAST TIME... + PAST SIMPLE: Structure

The last time...

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. ...I/see/Ian/be/last May | : <i>The last time I saw Ian was last May.</i> |
| 2. ...he/drink/wine/be/a year ago | : <i>The last time he drank wine was a year ago.</i> |
| 3. ...they/order/pizza/be/last week | : <i>The last time they ordered (a) pizza was last week.</i> |
| 4. ...I/go to/Surrey/be/a month ago | : <i>The last time I went to Surrey was a month ago.</i> |
| 5. ...we/have/a meeting/be/yesterday | : <i>The last time we had a meeting was yesterday.</i> |
| 6. ...it/snow/heavily/be/in January | : <i>The last time it snowed heavily was in January.</i> |
| 7. ...he/send/me/an email/be/at 8.00 | : <i>The last time he sent me an email was at 8.00.</i> |
| 8. ...she/visit/the dentist/be/in March | : <i>The last time she visited the dentist was in March.</i> |

B. PAST SIMPLE & QUESTION WORDS/AFFIRMATIVE: Structure

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. When/Linda/have/a haircut? (yesterday)
<i>Linda/She had a haircut yesterday.</i> | : <i>When did Linda have a haircut?</i> |
| 2. Where/be/you/last Saturday? (at the cinema)
<i>I was/We were at the cinema.</i> | : <i>Where were you last Saturday?</i> |
| 3. What time/Peter/come/home? (at 7.00)
<i>Peter/He came home at 7.00.</i> | : <i>What time did Peter come home?</i> |
| 4. When/they/get/married? (in 2009)
<i>They got married in 2009.</i> | : <i>When did they get married?</i> |
| 5. What/Sam/give/her? (a parcel)
<i>Sam/He gave her a parcel.</i> | : <i>What did Sam give her?</i> |
| 6. Where/you/stay/in London? (at my cousin's)
<i>I/We stayed at my cousin's.</i> | : <i>Where did you stay in London?</i> |

C. PRESENT SIMPLE → PAST SIMPLE & TIME EXPRESSIONS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. He phones me every day. (yesterday) | : <i>He phoned me yesterday.</i> |
| 2. Do you play golf at the weekend? (last weekend) | : <i>Did you play golf last weekend?</i> |
| 3. He goes for a walk after dinner. (before dinner) | : <i>He went for a walk before dinner.</i> |
| 4. The Smiths always come on time. (on Friday) | : <i>The Smiths came on time on Friday.</i> |
| 5. She often misses the bus. (yesterday morning) | : <i>She missed the bus yesterday morning.</i> |
| 6. He doesn't work on Sundays. (last Sunday) | : <i>He didn't work last Sunday.</i> |
| 7. Helen rarely visits her uncle. (last night) | : <i>Helen visited her uncle last night.</i> |
| 8. I catch the first train every day. (yesterday) | : <i>I caught the first train yesterday.</i> |

● PAST PROGRESSIVE

● PAST PROGRESSIVE

AFFIRMATIVE

I	was	singing
You	were	singing
He	was	singing
She	was	singing
It	was	singing
We	were	singing
You	were	singing
They	were	singing

NEGATIVE

I	was not / wasn't	singing
You	were not / weren't	singing
He	was not / wasn't	singing
She	was not / wasn't	singing
It	was not / wasn't	singing
We	were not / weren't	singing
You	were not / weren't	singing
They	were not / weren't	singing

INTERROGATIVE

Was	I	singing?
Were	you	singing?
Was	he	singing?
Was	she	singing?
Was	it	singing?
Were	we	singing?
Were	you	singing?
Were	they	singing?

● SHORT ANSWERS

● Οι σύντομες απαντήσεις του
Αορίστου Διαρκείας (Past Progressive),
σχηματίζονται με **was/were**.

– **Was** she **working** on her new
project all day long?
– **Yes**, she **was**./**No**, she **wasn't**.

A. PAST PROGRESSIVE: Fill in.

- Rita *was cooking* (cook) spaghetti.
- Ben and his friends *were playing* (play) beach volleyball.
- *Was* Doris *brushing* (brush) her hair?
- We *weren't taking* (not take) any photos.
- *Were* they *buying* (buy) any new computer games?
- Roger *wasn't riding* (not ride) his brother's scooter.

USE & TIME ADVERBS/EXPRESSIONS

- Η βασική χρήση του Αορίστου Διαρκείας είναι για πράξεις που **διαρκούσαν** ή **βρίσκονταν σ' εξέλιξη** σε κάποιο συγκεκριμένο **χρονικό σημείο** ή **διάστημα** στο **παρελθόν**. Με τον Αόριστο Διαρκείας χρησιμοποιούμε, επίσης, τα εξής **χρονικά επιρρήματα** και **εκφράσεις**:
- **then** (τότε)
- **at 4.00** (στις 4.00)
- **from 7.00 to 10.00** (από τις 7.00 έως τις 10.00)
- **all day/night (yesterday)** (όλη μέρα/νύκτα χθες)
- **at that time** (εκείνη την ώρα)
- **at this time yesterday** (αυτή την ώρα χθες)

B. PAST SIMPLE/PROGRESSIVE: Fill in.

- He/speak/to the manager
He spoke to the manager an hour ago.
He was speaking to the manager at this time yesterday.
- I/read/the morning paper
I read the morning paper at noon.
I was reading the morning paper from 8 to 9.
- Troy and Rachel/go/to the cinema
Troy and Rachel went to the cinema last night.
Troy and Rachel were going to the cinema at that time.
- Robin/study/hard/for his exams
Robin studied hard for his exams last week.
Robin was studying hard for his exams all afternoon.
- Vicky/do/the cleaning
Vicky did the cleaning last Thursday.
Vicky was doing the cleaning all day.

OTHER USES OF PAST PROGRESSIVE

1. PAST PROGRESSIVE + WHEN + PAST SIMPLE

- Ο **Αόριστος Διαρκείας**, χρησιμοποιείται, επίσης, για την περιγραφή μιας πράξης που **βρισκόταν σε εξέλιξη στο παρελθόν, όταν (when) κάτι άλλο συνέβη** (το οποίο μπαίνει σε **Απλό Αόριστο**).
 - They **were playing** chess **when** Kate **walked** into their room.

A. PAST PROGRESSIVE + WHEN + PAST SIMPLE

- | | | |
|--|-------------|--|
| 1. <i>Dennis was having a bath</i>
Dennis/have/bath | when | <i>his mobile phone rang.</i>
his mobile phone/ring |
| 2. <i>Laura was dusting</i>
Laura/dust | when | <i>she broke a/the vase.</i>
she/broke/vase |
| 3. <i>We were having dinner</i>
We/have/dinner | when | <i>the earthquake happened.</i>
the earthquake/happen |
| 4. <i>The little boy was riding his/a/the bike</i>
The little boy/ride/bike | when | <i>he fell off.</i>
he/fall/off |
| 5. <i>Rita was shopping</i>
Rita/shop | when | <i>she met an old friend.</i>
she/meet/an old friend |

2. PAST PROGRESSIVE + WHILE + PAST PROGRESSIVE (Παράλληλες Πράξεις)

- Όταν αναφερόμαστε σε **δύο ή περισσότερες πράξεις που γίνονταν ταυτόχρονα στο παρελθόν**, χρησιμοποιούμε **Αόριστο Διαρκείας** και τις συνδέουμε, συνήθως, με το χρονικό σύνδεσμο **while** (καθώς, ενώ).
 - Lester **was drinking** wine **while** Lorraine **was eating** a piece of cake.

B. PAST PROGRESSIVE + WHILE + PAST PROGRESSIVE

- | | | |
|--|--------------|--|
| 1. <i>Peggy was swimming in the pool</i>
Peggy/swim/in/pool | while | <i>Bill was taking photos.</i>
Bill/take/photos |
| 2. <i>Val was typing letters</i>
Val/type/letters | while | <i>Tom was watching cartoons.</i>
Tom/watch/cartoons |
| 3. <i>I was doing my homework</i>
I/do/homework | while | <i>my brother was sleeping.</i>
my brother/sleep |
| 4. <i>Liam was sitting at his desk</i>
Liam/sit/desk | while | <i>Joe was making paper planes.</i>
Joe/make/paper planes |
| 5. <i>We were singing a song</i>
We/sing/song | while | <i>mum was talking on the phone.</i>
mum/talk/phone |

3. WHILE + PAST PROGRESSIVE + PAST SIMPLE

- Επίσης, χρησιμοποιούμε **Αόριστο Διαρκείας** για **μία πράξη που συνέβη στο παρελθόν** και συνδέεται με το **while** με μία άλλη **πράξη που συνέβη στιγμιαία** (και γι' αυτό μπαίνει σε Απλό Αόριστο).
 - While** we **were preparing** dinner, Lucy **called** us.

C. WHILE + PAST PROGRESSIVE + PAST SIMPLE

- While he *was jogging* (**jog**), he *broke* (**break**) his leg.
- While they *were going* (**go**) to school, it *started* (**start**) to rain.
- We *heard* (**hear**) a strange noise while we *were watching* (**watch**) TV.
- While David *was shaving* (**shave**), there *was* (**be**) a power cut.
- While Patrick *was climbing* (**climb**) a tree, he *fell* (**fall**).

USED TO

Η έκφραση USED TO...

- χρησιμοποιείται για **συνήθειες του παρελθόντος** ή **πράξεις που επαναλαμβάνονταν τακτικά στο παρελθόν** (όπως και ο Απλός Αόριστος), που μπορεί τώρα να έχουν σταματήσει.
 - He **used to** travel abroad twice a month.
 - They **used to** take a lot of exercise in the past, but **not now/any more/any longer**.
 - μεταφράζεται με **ελληνικό Παρατατικό** (όπως και ο Αόριστος Διαρκείας) ή **συνήθιζα να...**
 - She **used to** play tennis very often. (*Επαιζε ή συνήθιζε να παίζει τένις πολύ συχνά.*)
 - συναντάται μόνο στον **Αόριστο** και παραμένει **ίδια** σε όλα τα πρόσωπα.
 - I **used to**..., You **used to**..., He **used to**..., We **used to**...
- Η **άρνηση*** και η **ερώτησή** της σχηματίζεται με το **did**.
- He **didn't use to** eat vegetables.
 - Did** they **use to** go camping every summer?
- * Η **άρνηση** μπορεί, επίσης, να σχηματιστεί και με το **never**.
- We **never used to** work on Saturdays.



A. USED TO...: Structure

- Harry/live/in/small/flat : *Harry used to live in a small flat.*
- Martha/make/lots/of/cakes : *Martha used to make lots of cakes.*
- she/not/do/yoga/every/day : *She didn't use to do yoga every day.*
- Trevor/smoke/a/lot? : *Did Trevor use to smoke a lot?*
- I/never/have/long/hair : *I never used to have long hair.*
- Harriet/not/jog/every/day : *Harriet didn't use to jog every day.*
- Mark/spend/a/lot/of/money? : *Did Mark use to spend a lot of money?*
- that/campsite/never/be/clean : *That campsite never used to be clean.*

B. PAST PROGRESSIVE or USED TO?: Fill in.

- Neil *used to walk* (walk) to work but now he takes the bus.
- Margaret *never used to eat* (never/eat) a lot of sweets.
- I *was crossing* (cross) the street when the accident happened.
- *Did* Natasha *use to sing* (sing) in a rock group?
- We *were sitting* (sit) by the fireplace when the phone rang.
- She *used to go* (go) to the theatre very often when she lived in New York.
- They *were driving* (drive) to the country when it started to snow.
- Carol *used to spend* (spend) the Easter holidays in a small village in Crete.

10 Unit Ten

PART ONE

● WISH/IF ONLY (Present - Future)

- Όταν **ευχόμαστε** ή εκφράζουμε την **επιθυμία** μας κάτι να ήταν διαφορετικό στο **παρόν** ή στο **μέλλον**, τότε χρησιμοποιούμε το ρήμα **wish** ή τη φράση **If only** και **Αόριστο**, στην εξής σύνταξη:

● wish/If only + Past

Μακάρι να.../Αχ, και να... + Αόριστος

- I **wish/If only** I **had** a pet.
- I **wish/If only** I **owned** a yacht.
- I **wish/If only** we **had** a baby.
- I **wish/If only** you **came** with us.



A. WISH/IF ONLY + PAST: Rephrase the sentences.

- I don't speak good Spanish. : *I wish/If only I spoke good/better Spanish.*
- We can't afford a trip to India. : *I wish/If only we could afford a trip to India.*
- It's a pity Freda works overtime. : *I wish/If only Freda didn't work overtime.*
- I'm afraid I can't do this exercise. : *I wish/If only I could do this exercise.*
- We don't know his phone number. : *I wish/If only we knew his phone number.*
- They can't play the violin well. : *I wish/If only they could play the violin well.*
- I'm sorry Terry can't come. : *I wish/If only Terry could come.*
- My best friend doesn't live near me. : *I wish/If only my best friend lived near me.*

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ

- Το **wish**, ως ρήμα, σημαίνει **θέλω, επιθυμώ** και συντάσσεται με **to + απαρέμφατο**. Στη σύνταξη **wish + Past**, όμως, μεταφράζεται **μακάρι να...**
 - I **wish to see** the director of studies, please.
 - I **wish** we **had** a swimming pool and a tennis court.
- Το **If only** (Αχ, και να...) έχει την ίδια έννοια και σύνταξη με το **wish** (Μακάρι να...), μόνο που δίνει μεγαλύτερη **έμφαση** στην πρόταση.

● I wish I had more friends.	→	If only I had more friends.
● I wish we could start a business.	→	If only we could start a business.

B. WISH/IF ONLY + PAST: Rephrase the sentences.

- He won't help his wife. : *I wish/If only he helped his wife.*
- He doesn't eat fruit and vegetables. : *I wish/If only he ate fruit and vegetables.*
- I don't drive a Rolls Royce. : *I wish/If only I drove a Rolls Royce.*
- You don't listen to your teachers. : *I wish/If only you listened to your teachers.*
- I can't fly an aeroplane. : *I wish/If only I could fly an aeroplane.*
- My sister hasn't got a car. : *I wish/If only my sister had a car.*
- You don't take regular exercise. : *I wish/If only you took regular exercise.*
- We have a French test tomorrow. : *I wish/If only we didn't have a French test tomorrow.*

UNREAL PAST

1. Όπως μάθαμε και στο 2° Υποθετικό λόγο, ο Αόριστος που χρησιμοποιείται μετά το **wish/If only** ονομάζεται **Unreal Past**, δηλαδή, **μη πραγματικός Αόριστος**, επειδή αναφέρεται στο **παρόν** ή το **μέλλον**, και όχι στο παρελθόν, όπως ο κανονικός Αόριστος.

- I **wish/If only** we **lived in** Hollywood.
- I **wish/If only** they **didn't cost** £100 each.

2. Όταν μετά από το **wish/If only** ακολουθεί το **was** ή το **were**, τότε χρησιμοποιούμε, συνήθως, το **were** και όχι τόσο το **was** για όλα τα πρόσωπα.

- I **wish/If only** I **were/was** a teenager again.
- I **wish/If only** she **were/was** a faster swimmer.



Language Lab

ANTONYMS

- **old** ≠ **new**
- **awful** ≠ **good**
- **slow** ≠ **fast**
- **dirty** ≠ **clean**
- **noisy** ≠ **quiet**
- **difficult** ≠ **easy**
- **expensive** ≠ **cheap**
- **boring** ≠ **interesting**

A. WISH/IF ONLY & Antonyms: *Rephrase the sentences.*

- My computer is very **slow**. : *I wish/If only my computer were/was fast/faster.*
- They've got an **old** house. : *I wish/If only they had a new house.*
- His speeches are **boring**. : *I wish/If only his speeches were (more) interesting.*
- We live in a **noisy** street. : *I wish/If only we lived in a quiet(er) street.*
- Learning Arabic is **difficult**. : *I wish/If only learning Arabic were/was easy/easier.*
- My wife is an **awful** cook. : *I wish/If only my wife were/was a good/better cook.*
- The playground is **dirty**. : *I wish/If only the playground were/was clean(er).*
- Designer clothes are **expensive**. : *I wish/If only designer clothes were cheap(er).*

B. WISH/IF ONLY: *Choose the best answer.*

- She doesn't want to marry me because I'm very old.
 - I wish I were new here.
 - I wish I were younger.
- There's nothing in our fridge.
 - If only our fridge were bigger.
 - I wish our fridge were full.
- We don't have much free time.
 - I wish we didn't work so much.
 - If only we worked overtime.
- Joe burnt the chicken again.
 - I wish Joe didn't cook again.
 - I wish Joe were a better cook.
- They won't go on holiday this summer at all.
 - If only they could leave for a few days.
 - I wish they left together.
- I'm afraid I can't understand your new friend from Denmark.
 - If only I spoke better Danish.
 - If only your new friend spoke faster.