

# New Round-Up

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

GREEK EDITION

Student's Book

junior  
A

junior  
B

A

B

C

D

E

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



Express Publishing



Listen and repeat.



Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short Form	Long	Short Form	
I am (εγώ είμαι)	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I?
You are (εσύ είσαι)	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
He is (αυτός είναι)	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?
She is (αυτή είναι)	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?
It is (αυτό είναι)	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it?
We are (εμείς είμαστε)	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we?
You are (εσείς είστε)	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
They are (αυτοί, -ές, -ά είναι)	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?

1 Write as in the example:

## Long Form

- It *is* ..... a doll.
- They ..... dancers.
- He ..... a teacher.
- We ..... girls.
- I ..... Tony.
- She ..... a singer.

## Short Form

- It *'s* ..... a doll.
- They ..... dancers.
- He ..... a teacher.
- We ..... girls.
- I ..... Tony.
- She ..... a singer.

2 Fill in: *am, is or are.*

1 I ..... a dancer and you ..... a singer.



2 We ..... football players and they ..... tennis players.



3 He ..... a mechanic and she ..... an engineer.



4 I ..... a firefighter and he ..... a policeman.



5 You ..... a policeman and I ..... a nurse.



6 We ..... pupils and you ..... students.



7 I ..... a bus driver and you ..... a postman.



8 I ..... a pilot and he ..... an astronaut.



9 I ..... a doctor and he ..... a teacher.



3 Match column A with column B, then write the sentences.

A

- 1 I am a
- 2 He is
- 3 It is
- 4 She is
- 5 We are

B

- A a box
- B Mary
- C Jim
- D pupil
- E singers

*I am a pupil.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4 Fill in: *'m not, isn't or aren't.*

- 1 I ..... *'m not* ..... a teacher.
- 2 You ..... an engineer.
- 3 We ..... dancers.
- 4 He ..... a bus driver.

- 5 She ..... an astronaut.
- 6 You ..... students.
- 7 They ..... postmen.
- 8 It ..... a dog.

6

The verb 'to be'

9



Fill in *am*, *is* or *are*. Listen and check.

I 1) ..... Meena. I 2) ..... 7. I 3) ..... a pupil. Sunita 4) ..... my mum. She 5) ..... a teacher. Deepak 6) ..... my dad. He 7) ..... an engineer. Dev 8) ..... my brother. He 9) ..... a student. We 10) ..... a happy family!



What am I?

Think of a job. Your partner asks three questions to guess who you are.



Are you a teacher?

No, I'm not.

Are you a bus driver?

No, I'm not.

Are you a pilot?

Yes, I am.



Writing Activity

Write a short text about you and your family. Use the text in Ex. 9 as a model.

Dotted lines for writing a short text about you and your family.



Listen and repeat.

*This is a big egg.*



*These are crocodile's eggs.*



*Look! That is a crocodile!*



*Those are crocodiles. Help!!*



Χρησιμοποιούμε **this/these** (αυτό, αυτά) για πράγματα που είναι κοντά μας.

Χρησιμοποιούμε **that/those** (εκείνο, εκείνα) για πράγματα που είναι μακριά μας.



*This is a pen. These are pens.*



*That is a kite. Those are kites.*

1 Look and complete the sentences. Use *This is* or *These are*.



- 1 ..... *These are* ..... hats.
- 2 ..... skirt.
- 3 ..... shirt.
- 4 ..... dress.
- 5 ..... trousers.
- 6 ..... boots.

7

# This/That – These/Those

2

Write sentences using *That* or *Those*.



1 ..... *That is a tiger.* .....  
2 .....  
3 .....

4 .....  
5 .....  
6 .....

3

Fill in: *This* or *That*.

1 ..... is a helicopter.



2 ..... is a motorbike.



3 ..... is a boat.



4 ..... is a train.



**4** Fill in: *these* or *those*.

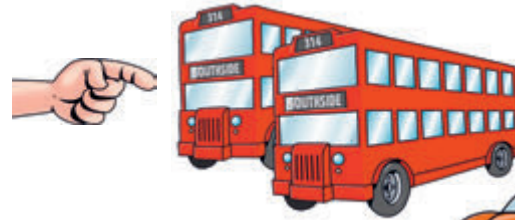
1 What are ..... ?  
They are bikes.



2 What are ..... ?  
They are planes.



3 What are ..... ?  
They are buses.



4 What are ..... ?  
They are cars.



**5** Fill in: *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*.

1 What is ..... ?



It's a snake.

2 What are ..... ?



They're monkeys.

3 What is ..... ?



It's a bee.

4 What are ..... ?



They're shoes.

5 What is ..... ?



It's a cake.

6 What is ..... ?



It's a hat!!!

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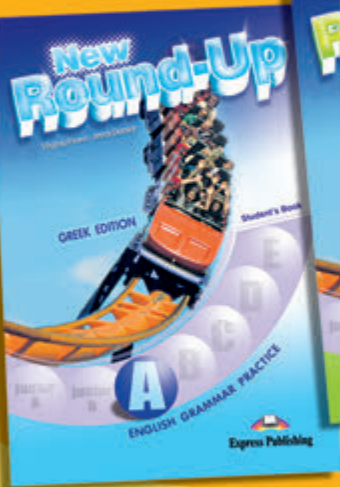
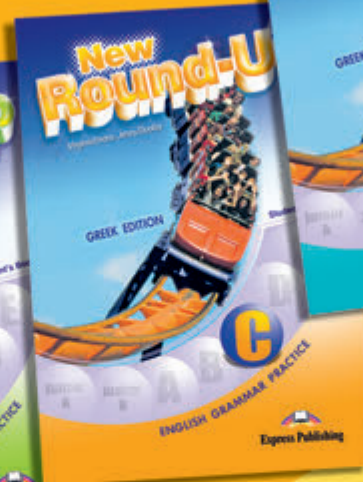
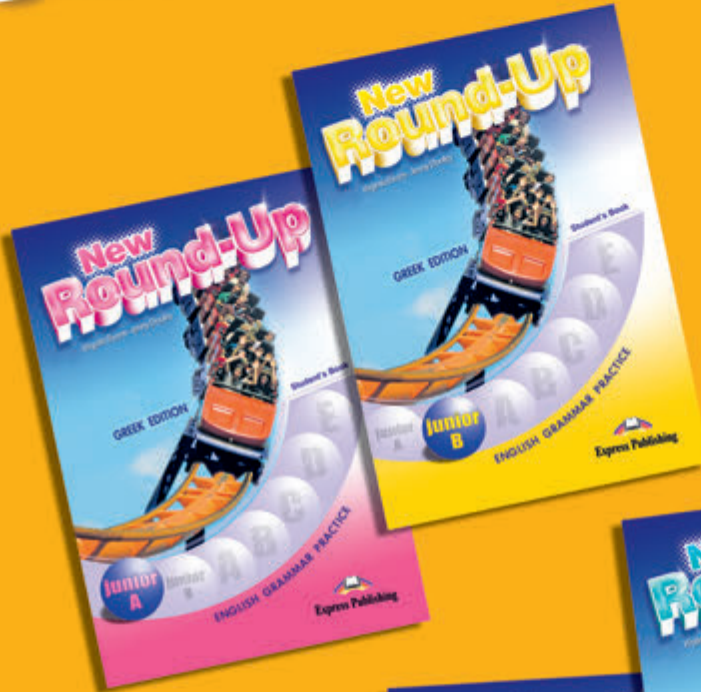
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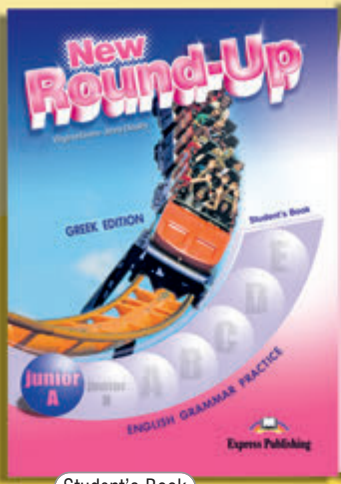


# The New Round-Up Series



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# New Round-Up



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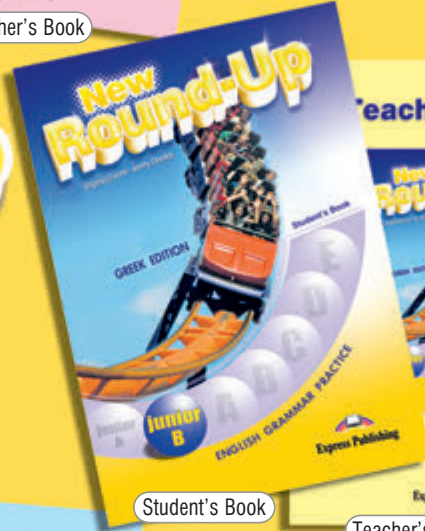
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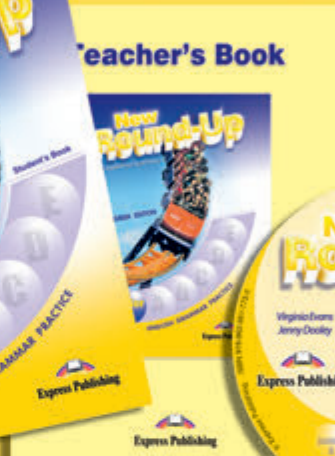
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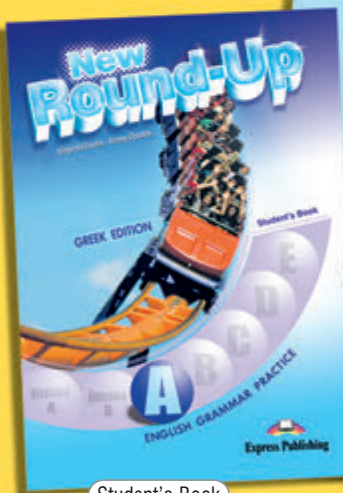
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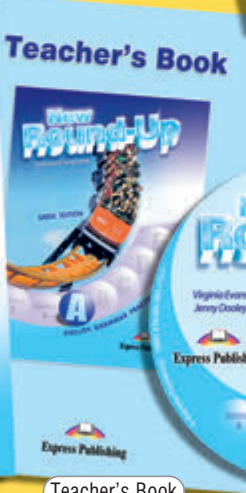
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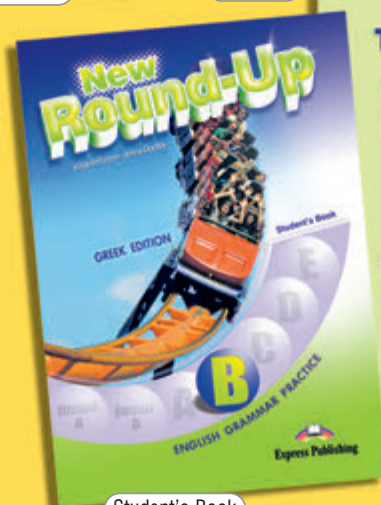


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Student's Book



Teacher's Book

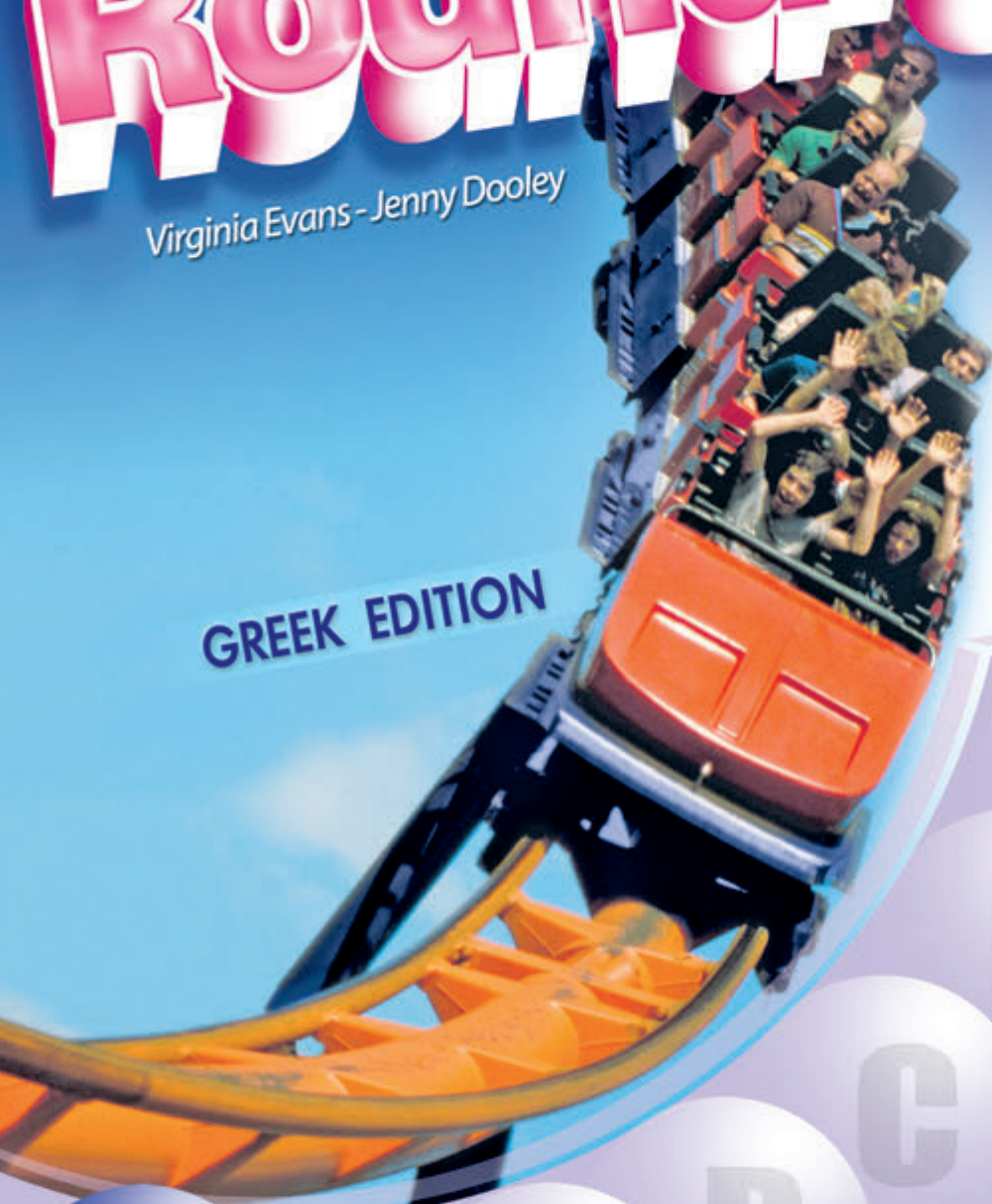


Audio CD



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Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley



GREEK EDITION

Student's Book

**junior**  
**A**

junior  
B

A

B

C

D

E

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



Express Publishing



Listen and repeat.



A A

.....  
.....  
a

apple



B B

.....  
.....  
b

ball



C C

.....  
.....  
c

cat



D D

.....  
.....  
d

doll



E E

.....  
.....  
e

egg



F F

.....  
.....  
f



Sing along!

A for apple	C for cat	E for egg
B for ball	D for doll	F for frog



# New Round-Up

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



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Listen and repeat.

Look! *It is*  
a present for  
you.

*Is it* a kitten?



*He is* funny.

No, *it isn't*  
a kitten. *It's*  
a spider!



Agghh! *You*  
*are* silly.

*She is* angry.

Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short Form	Long	Short Form	
I am (εγώ είμαι)	I'm	I am not	I'm not	Am I?
You are (εσύ είσαι)	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
He is (αυτός είναι)	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?
She is (αυτή είναι)	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?
It is (αυτό είναι)	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it?
We are (εμείς είμαστε)	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we?
You are (εσείς είστε)	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
They are (αυτοί, -ές, -ά είναι)	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?

1 Write as in the example:

### Long Form

- It *is* ..... a doll.
- They ..... dancers.
- He ..... a teacher.
- We ..... girls.
- I ..... Tony.
- She ..... a singer.

### Short Form

- It *'s* ..... a doll.
- They ..... dancers.
- He ..... a teacher.
- We ..... girls.
- I ..... Tony.
- She ..... a singer.

2 Fill in: *am, is or are.*

1 I ..... a dancer and you ..... a singer.



2 We ..... football players and they ..... tennis players.



3 He ..... a mechanic and she ..... an engineer.



4 I ..... a firefighter and he ..... a policeman.



5 You ..... a policeman and I ..... a nurse.



6 We ..... pupils and you ..... students.



7 I ..... a bus driver and you ..... a postman.



8 I ..... a pilot and he ..... an astronaut.



9 I ..... a doctor and he ..... a teacher.



3 Match column A with column B, then write the sentences.

A

- 1 I am a
- 2 He is
- 3 It is
- 4 She is
- 5 We are

B

- A a box
- B Mary
- C Jim
- D pupil
- E singers

*I am a pupil.*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4 Fill in: *'m not, isn't or aren't.*

- 1 I ..... *'m not* ..... a teacher.
- 2 You ..... an engineer.
- 3 We ..... dancers.
- 4 He ..... a bus driver.

- 5 She ..... an astronaut.
- 6 You ..... students.
- 7 They ..... postmen.
- 8 It ..... a dog.

6

The verb 'to be'

5 Fill in the pronoun *I, he, she, we, they* with 'm not, isn't or aren't.



1 He isn't a policeman.  
He is a singer.



2 ..... a teacher.  
I'm a doctor.



3 ..... a postman.  
He's a pilot.



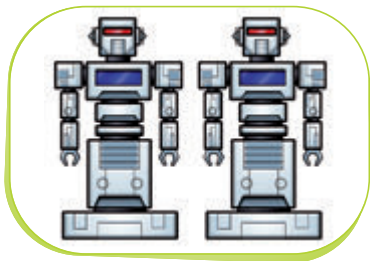
4 ..... firefighters.  
They are policemen.



5 ..... an engineer.  
She's a teacher.



6 ..... singers.  
We are doctors.



7 ..... balloons.  
They are robots.



8 ..... a fox.  
It's a penguin.



9 ..... a teacher.  
She is a nurse.

6 Fill in: *Am, Is or Are.*

1 Are you a pupil?  
2 ..... he a teacher?  
3 ..... they dancers?  
4 ..... she a pilot?

5 ..... you firefighters?  
6 ..... it a dog?  
7 ..... she a nurse?  
8 ..... it an apple?



Short answers

Am I/are you a pupil?

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Is he/she/it fat?

Yes, he/she/it is.

No, he/she/it isn't.

Are we/you/they pupils?

Yes, we/you/they are.

No, we/you/they aren't.

7 Answer the questions using short answers.



1 Is he 7?

*No, he isn't.*



2 Are they babies?

.....



3 Is he a firefighter?

.....



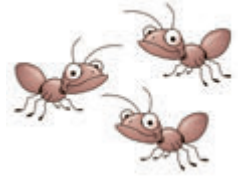
4 Is it a zebra?

.....



5 Is she a singer?

.....



6 Are they bees?

.....

8 Answer the questions.



1 Are they mechanics?

*No, they aren't.*

*They're firefighters.*



2 Is he a postman?

.....



3 Is she a dancer?

.....



4 Are you bus drivers?

.....



5 Are they tennis players?

.....



6 Is it a flower?

.....

# 6

## The verb 'to be'

### 9



Fill in *am*, *is* or *are*. Listen and check.

I 1) ..... Meena. I 2) ..... 7. I 3) ..... a pupil. Sunita 4) .....  
 my mum. She 5) ..... a teacher. Deepak 6) ..... my dad. He 7) .....  
 an engineer. Dev 8) ..... my brother. He 9) ..... a student. We  
 10) ..... a happy family!



## What am I?

Think of a job. Your partner asks three questions to guess who you are.



Are you a teacher?

No, I'm not.

Are you a bus driver?

No, I'm not.

Are you a pilot?

Yes, I am.



## Writing Activity

Write a short text about you and your family. Use the text in Ex. 9 as a model.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Listen and repeat.

*This* is a big egg.



*These* are crocodiles' eggs.



Look! *That* is a crocodile!



*Those* are crocodiles. Help!!



Χρησιμοποιούμε **this/these** (αυτό, αυτά) για πράγματα που είναι κοντά μας.

Χρησιμοποιούμε **that/those** (εκείνο, εκείνα) για πράγματα που είναι μακριά μας.



*This* is a pen. *These* are pens.



*That* is a kite. *Those* are kites.

1 Look and complete the sentences. Use *This is* or *These are*.



- 1 ..... *These are* ..... hats.
- 2 ..... skirt.
- 3 ..... shirt.
- 4 ..... dress.
- 5 ..... trousers.
- 6 ..... boots.

7

**This / That – These / Those**

2 Write sentences using *That* or *Those*.



1 ..... *That is a tiger.* .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

6 .....

3 Fill in: *This* or *That*.

1 ..... is a helicopter.



2 ..... is a motorbike.



3 ..... is a boat.



4 ..... is a train.



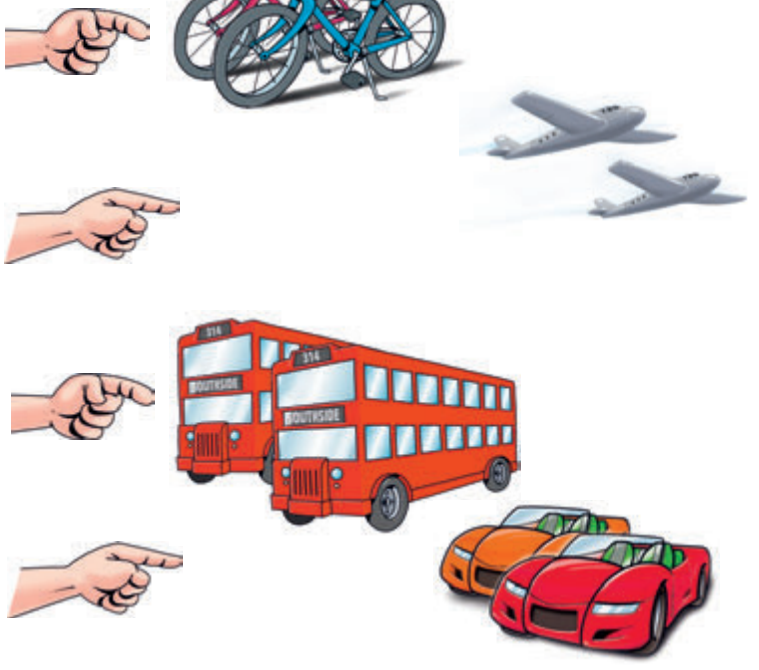
4 Fill in: *these* or *those*.

1 What are ..... ?  
They are bikes.

2 What are ..... ?  
They are planes.

3 What are ..... ?  
They are buses.

4 What are ..... ?  
They are cars.



5 Fill in: *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*.

1 What is ..... ?  
It's a snake.

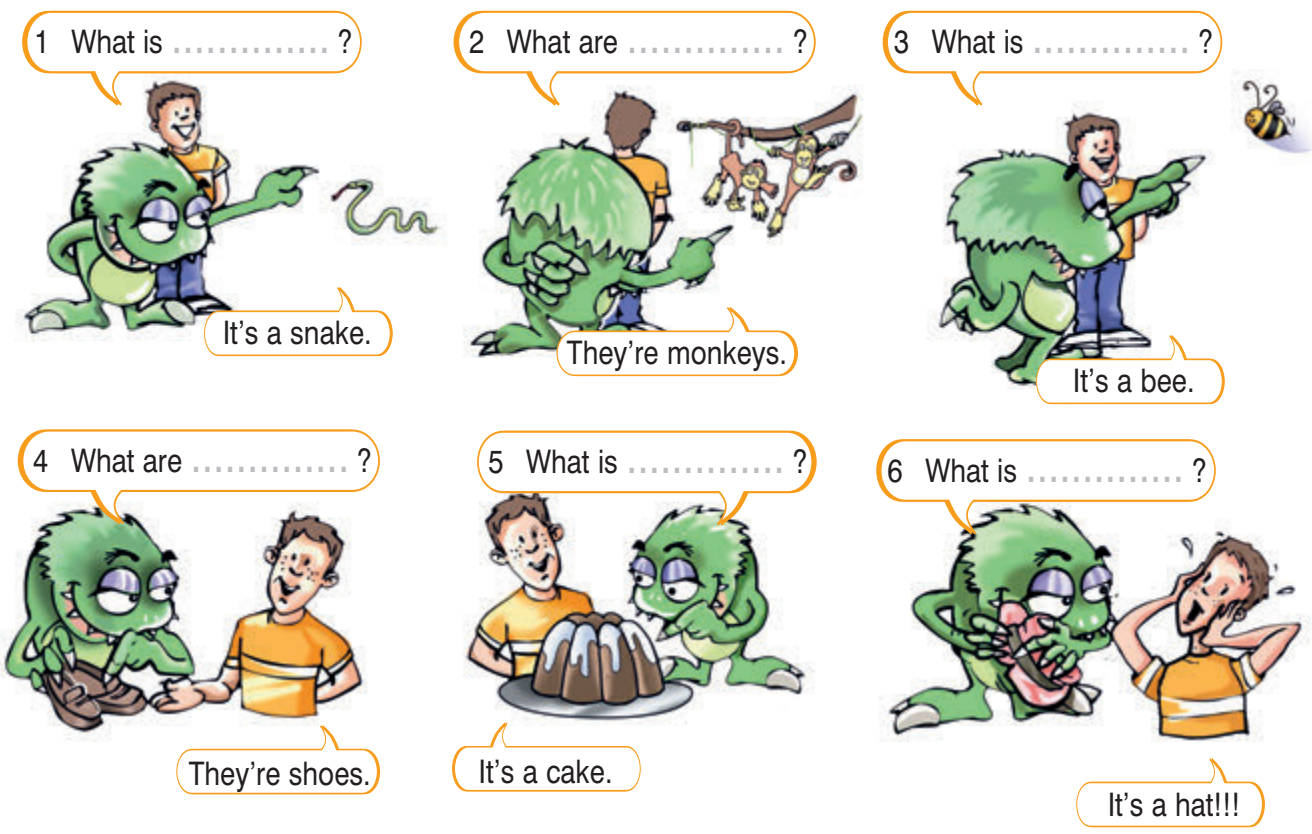
2 What are ..... ?  
They're monkeys.

3 What is ..... ?  
It's a bee.

4 What are ..... ?  
They're shoes.

5 What is ..... ?  
It's a cake.

6 What is ..... ?  
It's a hat!!!



6  Fill in: *This, That, These or Those*. Listen and check.

1 *This* is a blue monster.



2 ..... is a red monster.



3 ..... are yellow monsters.



4 ..... are green monsters.



5 ..... is a black monster.



6 ..... is a white monster.



7 ..... are brown monsters.



8 ..... is a pink monster.

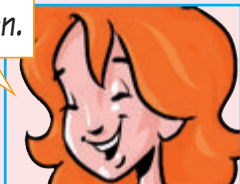


### Say it right!

Student A: Point to things in the classroom. Make a wrong sentence.

Student B: Correct your partner.

This is a pen.



No, this isn't a pen.

This is a pencil.



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junior  
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**junior  
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ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



Express Publishing

# New Round-Up

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



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# Present Continuous



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Affirmative		Negative		Interrogative
Long form	Short form	Long form	Short form	
I am working	I'm working	I am not working	I'm not working	Am I working?
You are working	You're working	You are not working	You aren't working	Are you working?
He is working	He's working	He is not working	He isn't working	Is he working?
She is working	She's working	She is not working	She isn't working	Is she working?
It is working	It's working	It is not working	It isn't working	Is it working?
We are working	We're working	We are not working	We aren't working	Are we working?
You are working	You're working	You are not working	You aren't working	Are you working?
They are working	They're working	They are not working	They aren't working	Are they working?

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον present continuous για να περιγράψουμε πράξεις που γίνονται τώρα, τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.

She **is talking** on the phone now. (Μιλάει στο τηλέφωνο τώρα, αυτή τη στιγμή.)

**Ορθογραφία:**

think – thinking                      ΑΛΛΑ                      put – putting  
 work – working                         run – running

**1 Add -ing to the verbs.**

- 1 read ..... *reading* .....
- 2 swim .....
- 3 jump .....
- 4 sit .....
- 5 walk .....
- 6 stop .....

write – writing  
dance – dancing

A/A/A

see – seeing

## 2 Add -ing to the verbs.

- |        |                           |         |       |         |       |
|--------|---------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1 come | ..... <i>coming</i> ..... | 3 take  | ..... | 5 have  | ..... |
| 2 make | .....                     | 4 close | ..... | 6 agree | ..... |

play – playing

A/A/A

fly – flying

## 3 Add -ing to the verbs.

- |         |                             |       |       |       |       |
|---------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 study | ..... <i>studying</i> ..... | 3 dry | ..... | 5 say | ..... |
| 2 pay   | .....                       | 4 cry | ..... | 6 try | ..... |

## 4 Add -ing to the verbs.

- |         |                             |          |       |          |       |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1 swim  | ..... <i>swimming</i> ..... | 8 kick   | ..... | 15 talk  | ..... |
| 2 sit   | .....                       | 9 play   | ..... | 16 watch | ..... |
| 3 read  | .....                       | 10 sleep | ..... | 17 cook  | ..... |
| 4 drink | .....                       | 11 fight | ..... | 18 eat   | ..... |
| 5 do    | .....                       | 12 clean | ..... | 19 cut   | ..... |
| 6 sing  | .....                       | 13 run   | ..... | 20 dance | ..... |
| 7 make  | .....                       | 14 jump  | ..... | 21 have  | ..... |

## Short Answers

Am I/Are you reading?

Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Is he/she/it sleeping?

Yes, he/she/it is.

No, he/she/it isn't.

Are	we/you/	talking?
	they	

Yes,	we/you/	are.
	they	

No,	we/you/	aren't.
	they	

5 Write short answers.

- 1 Is she sleeping? Yes, *she is.*
- 2 Is he reading? Yes, .....
- 3 Is it flying? No, .....
- 4 Are the boys playing football? Yes, .....
- 5 Is she swimming? No, .....
- 6 Is he driving a car? No, .....
- 7 Are the birds singing? Yes, .....
- 8 Are the monkeys eating? No, .....
- 9 Is the man sitting? Yes, .....
- 10 Are they dancing? Yes, .....
- 11 Is she watching TV? No, .....
- 12 Is he skateboarding? No, .....

6 Look at the pictures and write as in the example:



1 play  
 Long form : *The girl is playing tennis.*  
 Short form : *She's playing tennis.*

2 kick the ball  
 .....  
 .....



3 dance  
 .....  
 .....

4 talk on the phone  
 .....  
 .....

5 jump over the fence  
 .....  
 .....

6 work in the garden  
 .....  
 .....



## 7 Write questions as in the example:

Am	the boy	riding bicycles
Is	the women	watching TV
Are	Maria	talking in the kitchen
	I	sleeping
	Jeff	eating an orange
	the girls	doing my homework

1 *Is the boy watching TV?*

2

3

4

5

6

## 8 Ask questions as in the example:

1 *Is Tom talking on the phone?*

Yes, Tom is talking on the phone.

2

Yes, I am eating an orange.

3

Yes, they are dancing.

4

Yes, they are doing their homework.

5

Yes, Father is reading a book.

6

Yes, he is watching TV.

## 9 Write negative sentences as in the example:

1 Bob is reading a comic. (book) *He isn't reading a book.*

2 The boys are playing with the dog. (cat)

3 Pat is wearing jeans. (hat)

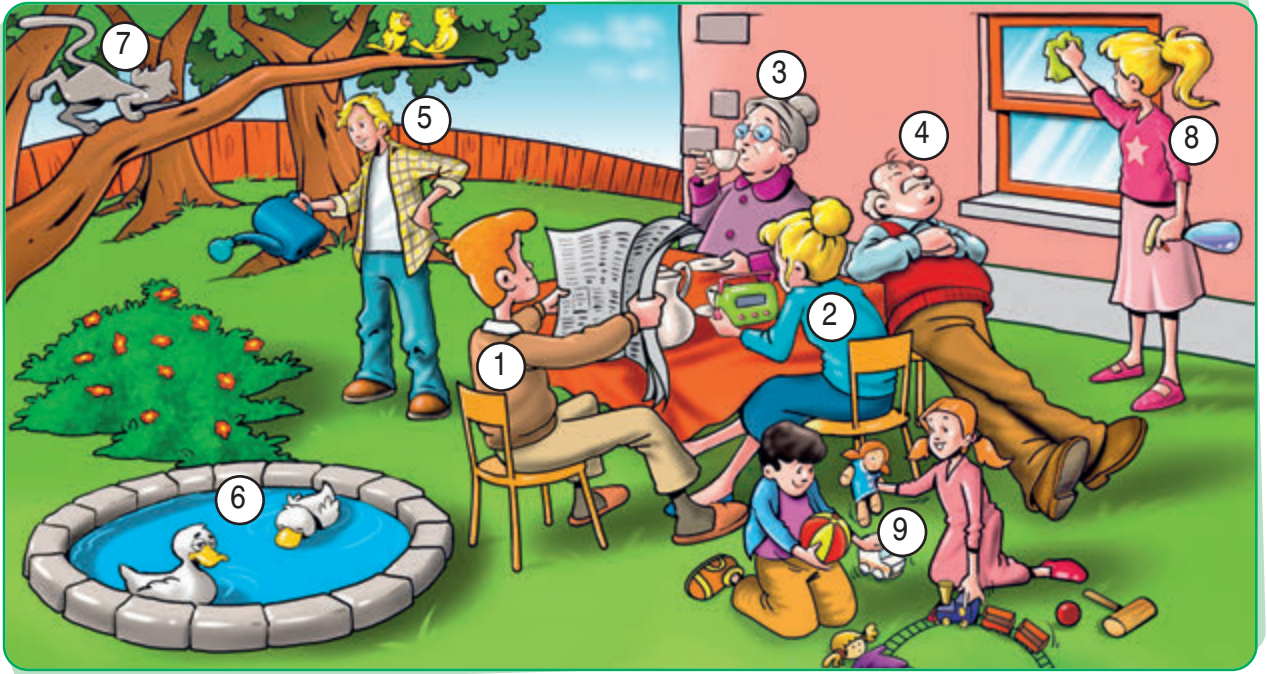
4 The teacher is talking to Mrs Huston. (Mrs Morton)

5 The men are riding horses. (bicycles)

6 The girl is eating an apple. (banana)

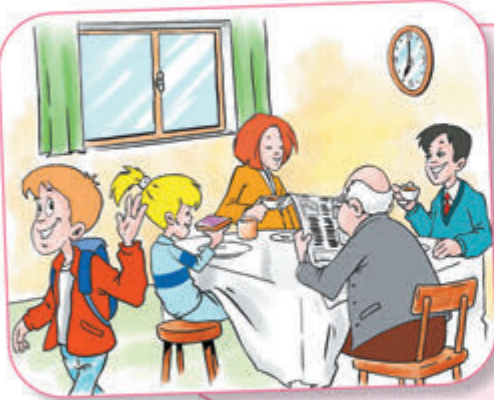
10 Look at the picture and write sentences as in the example. Use the verbs in the list.

- climb a tree • clean the windows • swim • sleep • listen to the radio
- ~~read a newspaper~~ • water the flowers • play with toys • drink tea



- 1 Mr Green is sleeping. *Mr Green isn't sleeping. He is reading a newspaper.*
- 2 Mrs Green is swimming. ....
- 3 Grandmother is singing. ....
- 4 Grandfather is eating. ....
- 5 James is washing the dishes. ....
- 6 The ducks are running. ....
- 7 The cat is drinking milk. ....
- 8 Karen is reading a book. ....
- 9 The children are drawing. ....

11 Look at the pictures and put the verbs into the *present continuous*.



It's 7 o'clock on Monday morning. The family is in the kitchen.

- 1 Mr and Mrs West . . . *are drinking* . . . (drink) coffee.
- 2 Grandfather . . . . . (read) a newspaper.
- 3 Joe . . . . . (go) to school.
- 4 Sally . . . . . (eat) breakfast.



It's 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon and the family is in the living room.

- 5 Mr West . . . . . (watch) TV.
- 6 Mrs West . . . . . (talk) on the phone.
- 7 Joe . . . . . (do) his homework.
- 8 Sally . . . . . (play) with her train.



It's 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. The family is in the garden.

- 9 Mr and Mrs West . . . . . (sit) in the sun.
- 10 Joe and Katy . . . . . (play) football.
- 11 Grandfather . . . . . (listen) to the radio.
- 12 Grandmother . . . . . (cut) some flowers.
- 13 Sally . . . . . (draw) a picture.

12 Look at the pictures above, cover the text and say what the family is doing.

**13** Now look at the pictures again. Ask and answer questions, then write sentences as in the example:

1 *What are Mr and Mrs West doing in the 1st picture? They are drinking coffee.*

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

**14** Ask and answer questions as in the examples:

1 Tom / talk / on the phone / now? Yes.

*Is Tom talking on the phone now?*

*Yes, he is.*

2 you / eat an orange? No / have lunch.

*Are you eating an orange?*

*No, I'm not. I'm having lunch.*

3 they / sleep / now? Yes.

.....

4 Aya / read a book? No / watch TV.

.....

5 the boys / play / in the park? No / do / their homework.

.....

.....



## Correct me!

Choose a picture and describe it. Your partner corrects your mistakes.

sit    ride    read    run    eat    paint    play    pick

PICTURE A

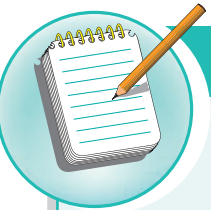


PICTURE B



A: In picture A the man is reading a newspaper. The girl is riding her bike.

B: Wrong! The girl isn't riding her bike. She is running.



## Writing Activity

Find the difference and write about the pictures.

*In picture A, the girl is running. In picture B, she isn't running. She's .....*

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



# Progress Check 5 (Units 11-12)

## 1 Complete the text. Use the present simple.

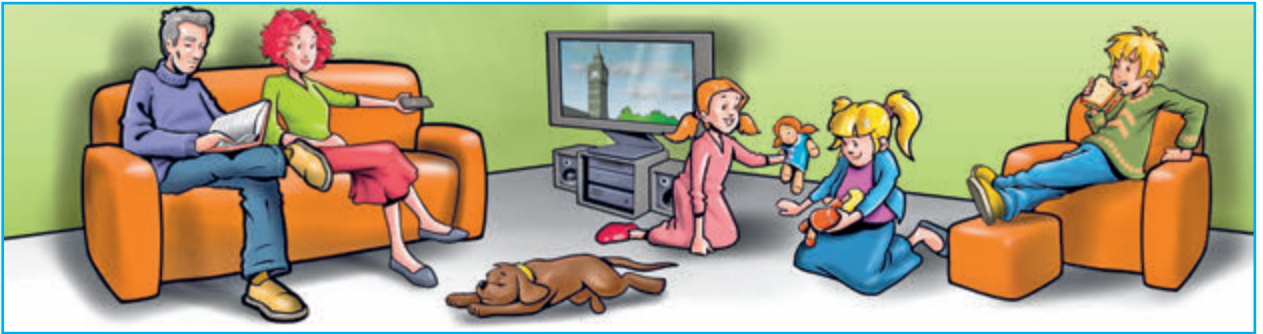


May is a student. She 1) *lives* (live) in New York.  
 May 2) ..... (walk) to school. School  
 3) ..... (start) at 9 o'clock and 4) .....  
 (finish) at 3 o'clock. May 5) ..... (do) her  
 homework after school. She 6) ..... (listen) to  
 music in the evenings and she 7) ..... (go) to  
 bed at 9 o'clock.

## 2 Complete the questions and short answers.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 ..... <i>Does</i> ..... Nick eat burgers?<br>Yes, <i>he does</i> ..... | 3 ..... they watch TV in the morning?<br>No, ..... |
| 2 ..... you go to school?<br>Yes, .....                                  | 4 ..... Jill live in Paris?<br>No, .....           |

## 3 Look at the picture. Write questions and answers. Use the present continuous.



- 1 the boy / sleep  
*Is the boy sleeping? No, he isn't. He's eating a sandwich.* .....
- 2 Mum / watch TV  
.....
- 3 the girls / eat  
.....
- 4 Dad / read a book  
.....
- 5 dog / play with a ball  
.....

# Progress Check 5

## Listening

4  Listen and tick (✓) the box. There is one example.

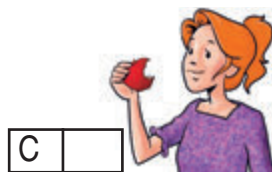
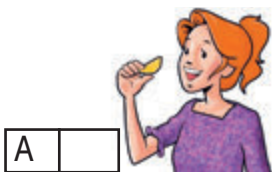
What does Anna do on Saturdays?



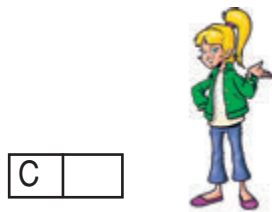
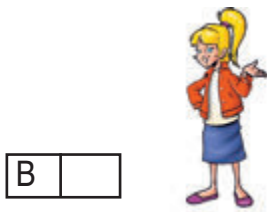
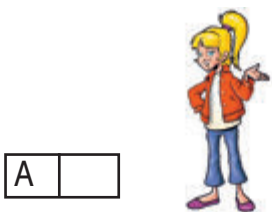
1 What are David and Simon doing now?



2 What does Jenny like?



3 What is Becky wearing now?



5  **Song** 

*Mime the actions*

*We are running, we are jumping*

*Yes, we are!*

*We are flying, we are driving a car*

*We are reading, we are writing*

*We are playing, we are fighting*

*We are running, we are jumping*

*Yes, we are!*

*We are cooking, we are cleaning*

*Yes, we are!*

*We are singing, we are playing the guitar*

*We are dancing, we are walking*

*We are sitting, we are talking*

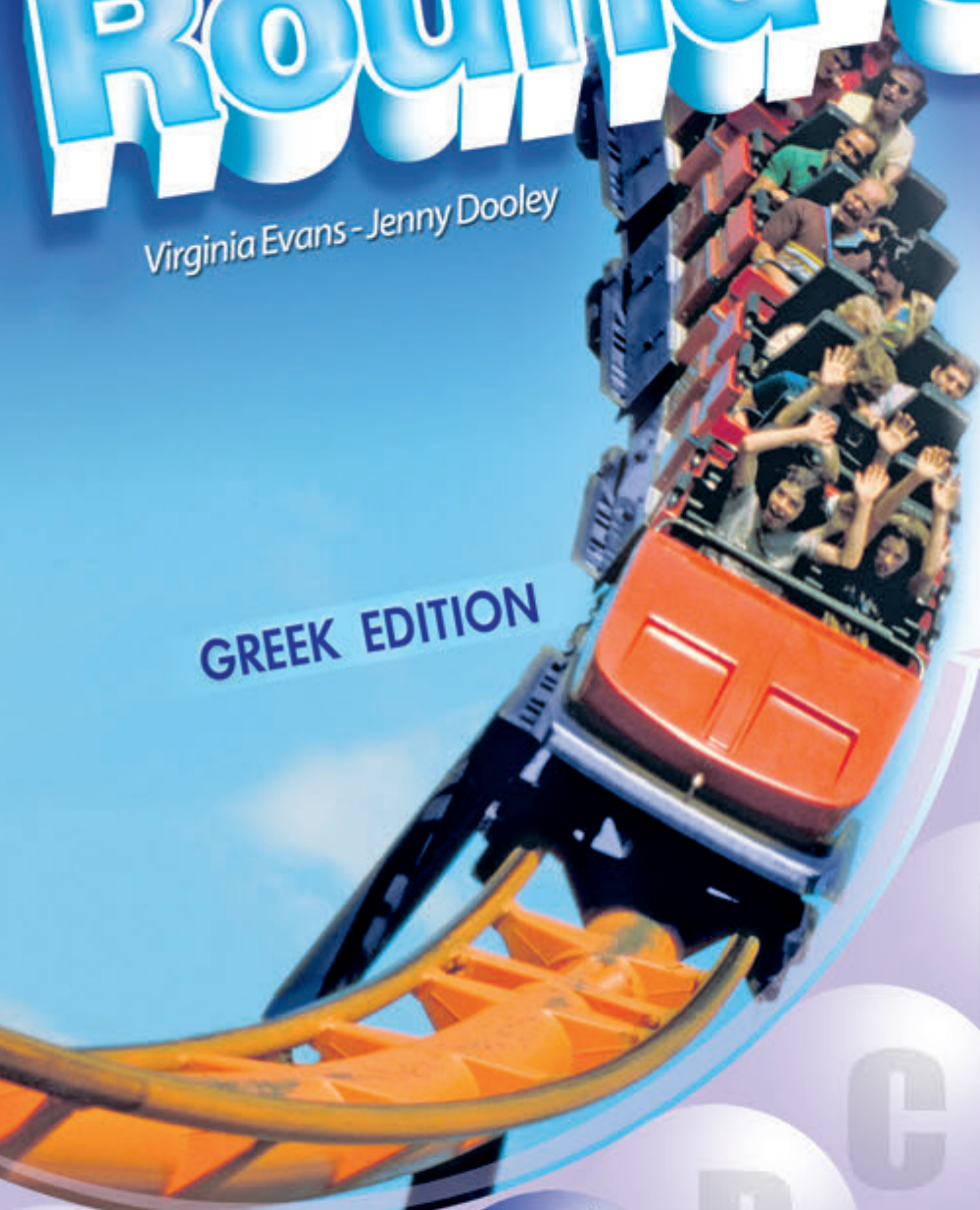
*We are cooking, we are cleaning*

*Yes, we are!*



# New Round-Up

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley



GREEK EDITION

Student's Book

junior  
A

junior  
B

A

B

C

D

E

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



Express Publishing

# Word List

## A

**above** = πάνω από  
**action** = πράξη, δράση  
**address** = διεύθυνση  
**adjective** = επίθετο  
**adverb** = επίρρημα  
**affirmative** = κατάρτηση  
**alligator** = αλιγάτορας  
**angry** = θυμωμένος  
**animal** = ζώο  
**apartment** = διαμέρισμα  
**appetite** = όρεξη  
**aspirin** = ασπιρίνη  
**autograph** = αυτόγραφο  
**awful** = φρικτός

## B

**baked** = ψημένος  
**baker's** = φούρνους  
**bank** = τράπεζα  
**basket** = καλάθι  
**beach** = παραλία  
**beard** = μούσι  
**bee** = μέλισσα  
**behind** = πίσω από  
**below** = κάτω από  
**bench** = πάγκος  
**between** = ανάμεσα  
**biology** = βιολογία  
**bird** = πουλί  
**biscuit** = μπισκότο  
**blanket** = κουβέρτα  
**boat** = βάρκα  
**bone** = κόκαλο  
**boot** = μπότα  
**bored** = βαριεστημένος  
**boring** = βαρετός  
**bottle** = μπουκάλι  
**bowl** = μπολ  
**boxer** = μποξέρ  
**bracket** = παρένθεση  
**brick** = τούβλο  
**brightly** = φωτεινά  
**brush** = βούρτσα  
**burger** = χάμπουργκερ  
**burglary** = ληστεία  
**bus stop** = στάση λεωφορείου  
**busy** = απασχολημένος  
**butter** = βούτυρο  
**butterfly** = πεταλούδα

## C

**camera** = κάμερα  
**can** = μεταλλικό δοχείο  
**carrot** = καρότο  
**carton** = χάρτινο κουτί  
**cartoon** = κινούμενο σχέδιο  
**catch** = πιάνω  
**celebrate** = γιορτάζω  
**cereal** = δημητριακά  
**cheap** = φτηνός  
**chicken** = κοτόπουλο  
**child** = παιδί  
**chocolate** = σοκολάτα  
**circus** = τσίρκο

**clap your hands** = χειροκροτάω  
**classroom** = αίθουσα, τάξη  
**climb** = σκαρφαλώνω  
**clothes** = ρούχα  
**clown** = κλόουν  
**coat** = παλτό  
**coconut** = καρύδα  
**cola** = κόκα κόλα  
**collect** = συλλέγω  
**command** = διατάζω  
**compare** = συγκρίνω  
**compose** = συνθέτω  
**concert** = συναυλία  
**consonant** = σύμφωνο  
**cook** = μαγειρεύω  
**countable** = μετρήσιμος  
**cousin** = ξάδελφος, ξαδέλφη  
**cup** = κούπα  
**cupboard** = ντουλάπι  
**customer** = πελάτης  
**cut** = κόβω

## D

**dangerous** = επικίνδυνος  
**decision** = απόφαση  
**deer** = ελάφι  
**definite** = βέβαιος, οριστικός  
**delicious** = νόστιμος  
**describe** = περιγράφω  
**dessert** = γλυκό  
**diary** = ημερολόγιο  
**dictionary** = λεξικό  
**difference** = διαφορά  
**dig** = σκάβω  
**dinner** = βραδινό, δείπνο  
**dirty** = βρώμικος  
**disco** = ντίσκο  
**dish** = πιάτο  
**drop** = ρίχνω  
**drum** = ντραμ, τύμπανο  
**dry** = στεγνός  
**duck** = πάπια

## E

**electricity** = ηλεκτρισμός, ηλεκτρική ενέργεια  
**email** = ηλεκτρονικό ταχυδρομείο  
**empty** = άδειος  
**ending** = τέλος  
**Europe** = Ευρώπη  
**evening** = βράδυ  
**everywhere** = παντού  
**evidence** = αποδεικτικό στοιχείο  
**excuse** = δικαιολογία  
**expensive** = ακριβός  
**expression** = έκφραση

## F

**far** = μακριά  
**fast food** = (φαστ φουντ) γρήγορο, πρόχειρο

**φαγητό**  
**feed** = ταιίζω  
**fence** = φράχτης  
**fight** = καυγάς  
**fish** = ψάρι  
**flight** = πτήση  
**floor** = πάτωμα, όροφος  
**flour** = αλεύρι  
**fly-fishing** = ψάρεμα με τεχνητές μύγες  
**foot** = πόδι  
**fork** = πιηρούτι  
**form** = είδος, τύπος  
**fortune teller** = μάντης, μάντισσα  
**fox** = αλεπού  
**frequency** = συχνότητα  
**fridge** = ψυγείο  
**friendly** = φιλικός  
**furniture** = έπιπλα  
**future** = μέλλον

## G

**gently** = μαλακά, τρυφερά  
**get dressed** = ντύνομαι  
**giraffe** = καμηλοπάρδαλη  
**give** = δίνω  
**glasses** = γυαλιά  
**goldfish** = χρυσόψαρο  
**goose** = χήνα  
**grandfather** = παππούς  
**grandma** = γιαγιά  
**grass** = γρασίδι  
**greengrocer's** = μανάβικο  
**ground** = έδαφος  
**grow** = μεγαλώνω, καλλιεργώ  
**guest** = καλεσμένος  
**guitar** = κιθάρα

## H

**habit** = συνήθεια  
**happen** = συμβαίνει  
**hate** = μισώ  
**have to** = πρέπει  
**helicopter** = ελικόπτερο  
**hill** = λόφος  
**hippo** = ιπποπόταμος  
**hole** = τρύπα  
**homework** = εργασία μαθητή για το σπίτι  
**honey** = μέλι  
**hoop** = στεφάνι  
**hospital** = νοσοκομείο  
**housework** = δουλειές σπιτιού  
**hungry** = πεινασμένος  
**hurry up** = βιάζομαι, κάνω γρήγορα  
**hurt** = πληγώνω, πονάω

## I

**I'm starving** = πεθαίνω της πείνας  
**imperative** = προακτική  
**in** = μέσα (σε)

**in front of** = εμπρός από  
**in the country** = στη χώρα  
**information** = πληροφορίες  
**inside** = μέσα  
**instead** = αντί για  
**intention** = πρόθεση  
**interesting** = ενδιαφέρων  
**interrogative** = ερωτηματικός τύπος  
**iron** = σίδερο  
**item** = αντικείμενο

## J

**jam** = μαρμελάδα  
**jar** = βάζο  
**joke** = αστείο, ανέκδοτο  
**juice** = χυμός

## K

**keep off** = κρατώ σε απόσταση  
**kite** = χαρταετός  
**knife** = μαχαίρι  
**knit** = πλέκω  
**know** = ξέρω

## L

**lady** = κυρία  
**lake** = λίμνη  
**late** = αργά, αργοπορημένος  
**laugh** = γελάω  
**lazy** = τεμπέλης  
**leaf** = φύλλο  
**leave** = φεύγω  
**lemonade** = λεμονάδα  
**liar** = ψεύτης  
**library** = βιβλιοθήκη  
**lie** = ξεπλώνω  
**lie** = ψέμα  
**lime** = γλυκολέμονο  
**lion** = λιοντάρι  
**live** = ζω  
**lizard** = σαύρα  
**loaf** = φραντζόλα  
**lollipop** = γλειφιτζούρι  
**long** = μακρύς  
**look after** = προσέχω  
**lorry** = φορτηγό  
**lose** = χάνω  
**loud music** = δυνατή μουσική  
**lunch** = μεσημεριανό

## M

**magazine** = περιοδικό  
**main** = βασικός, κύριος  
**make** = φτιάχνω  
**manners** = τρόποι, συμπεριφορά  
**map** = χάρτης  
**march** = παρελαύνω  
**maths** = μαθηματικά

# New Round-Up

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



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Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Affirmative	Negative	
	Long form	Short form
I was	I was not	I wasn't
You were	You were not	You weren't
He was	He was not	He wasn't
She was	She was not	She wasn't
It was	It was not	It wasn't
We were	We were not	We weren't
You were	You were not	You weren't
They were	They were not	They weren't

### Χρονικές εκφράσεις που χρησιμοποιούμε με τον Past Simple

yesterday (χτες), last week (την προηγούμενη εβδομάδα), last month (τον προηγούμενο μήνα), last year (πέρυσι), two weeks ago (πριν δύο εβδομάδες), two months ago (πριν δύο μήνες), two days ago (πριν δύο μέρες), then (τότε), yesterday morning (χτες το πρωί), yesterday afternoon (χτες το απόγευμα), last night (χτες το βράδυ), two hours ago (πριν δύο ώρες)

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον **past simple** για να περιγράψουμε κάτι που έγινε σε συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν.

I **was** at the circus **yesterday**. (Πότε ήμουν στο τσίρκο; Χτες.)

### 1 Choose the correct item.

- I **was** / **were** at my friend's house yesterday.
- The girls **was** / **were** happy last week.
- Grandma **was** / **were** at the supermarket two hours ago.
- You **was** / **were** late for school yesterday.
- Sam **was** / **were** tired last night.
- Marek and Anna **was** / **were** bored last Saturday.
- The dog **was** / **were** in the garden yesterday.
- You and Ahmed **was** / **were** at school last Monday.
- It **was** / **were** sunny last week.
- We **was** / **were** at the cinema last night.

2 Write the sentences in the *past simple*.

TODAY

- 1 They are at the cinema.
- 2 I'm not happy.
- 3 The film is scary.
- 4 Is he in London?
- 5 What is for lunch?
- 6 George isn't very friendly.
- 7 Are they happy?
- 8 It's very hot!

YESTERDAY

... *They were at the cinema.* ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Interrogative

Short answers

Was I ...?	Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.
Were you ...?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
Was he ...?	Yes, he was. / No, he wasn't.
Was she ...?	Yes, she was. / No, she wasn't.
Was it ...?	Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't.
Were we ...?	Yes, we were. / No, we weren't.
Were you ...?	Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.
Were they ...?	Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

**Were you** at school yesterday? Yes, **I was.** / No, **I wasn't.**

3 Tina was in London last Sunday. Write questions and answers.



1 (London/beautiful)

*Was London beautiful?*

Yes, *it was.*

2 (the people/kind)

.....

Yes, .....

3 (the weather/good)

.....

No, .....

4 (the hotel/nice)

.....

No, .....

5 (your room/small)

.....

Yes, .....

6 (the museums/interesting)

.....

Yes, .....



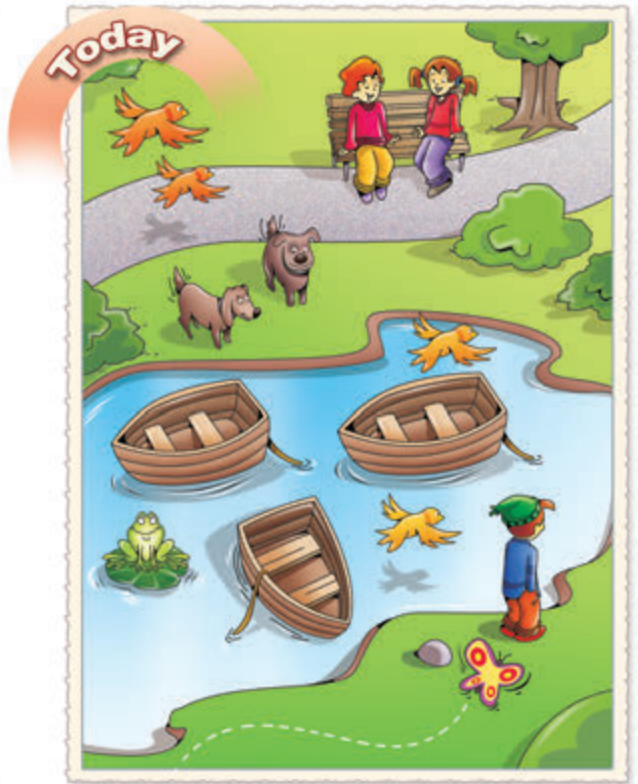
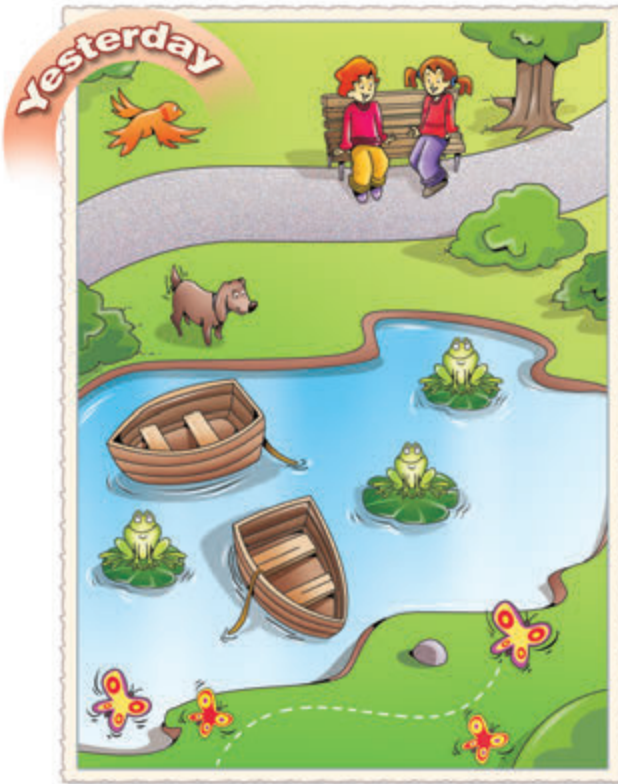
Listen and repeat.

There was (Υπήρχε) /  
There were (Υπήρχαν)

Fifty years ago, *there was* a park opposite our house.  
*There were* a lot of children there every day.



4 Spot the differences. Complete the sentences with *was*, *were* and a number.



- 1 Yesterday there *.. were two ..* children in the park.
- 2 Yesterday there ..... bird in the sky.
- 3 Yesterday there ..... butterflies.
- 4 Yesterday there ..... dog.
- 5 Yesterday there ..... boats on the lake.
- 6 Yesterday there ..... frogs.

- Today there are three.  
Today there are four.  
Today there is one.  
Today there are two.  
Today there are three.  
Today there is one.



**5 Write was or were.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 It ... <i>was</i> ... hot last summer.</p> <p>2 There ..... two cakes in the fridge yesterday.</p> <p>3 The boys ..... at the library last Wednesday.</p> <p>4 Mum ..... at work yesterday.</p> | <p>5 There ..... a cat at the window an hour ago.</p> <p>6 My friends ..... at school yesterday.</p> <p>7 James ..... at my party last night.</p> <p>8 There ..... a lot of people at the park yesterday.</p> |
|--|---|



**Speaking Activity**

What were you and your friend like when you were children? Answer the questions. Then interview your friend.

	Me	My friend
1 Were you noisy or quiet?	.....	.....
2 Were you polite or rude?	.....	.....
3 What was your favourite colour?	.....	.....
4 What was your favourite food?	.....	.....
5 Who was your favourite cartoon character?	.....	.....
6 What was your favourite toy?	.....	.....



**Writing Activity**

What were you like when you were a child? Write. Use your answers from the Speaking Activity.

When I was a child I .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

# Progress Check 7 (Units 13-14)

## 1 Choose the correct item.

- 1 You **must** / **mustn't** brush your teeth after meals. It's good for your teeth.
- 2 **Shall** / **Have** I make you a cup of coffee?
- 3 You **have to** / **don't have to** wear a uniform at our school. You can wear anything you like.
- 4 You **must** / **mustn't** swim here. It's dangerous.
- 5 You **must** / **mustn't** have a bath. You are so dirty!
- 6 He **has to** / **doesn't have to** get up early tomorrow. His flight is at 6:30 in the morning!
- 7 **Have** / **Shall** I make you a sandwich?
- 8 **Have** / **May** I go out, Miss?

## 2 Write the questions and answers.



- 1 Sam / in London / last week?  
*Was Sam in London last week?*  
*No, he wasn't. He was in Paris.*



- 2 Jim and Tom / at school / yesterday?



- 3 the girls / at the zoo / yesterday?

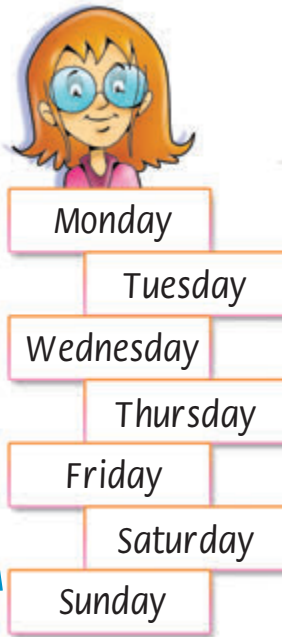


- 4 you and your friend / at the cinema / last night?

## Listening

3  Look at the pictures. Listen and draw lines. There is one example.

- Where was Kelly last week?



4  Song 

I was in my bed three hours ago  
I was in my house two hours ago  
I was on the bus one hour ago  
Now I am at school!

I was at the beach four days ago  
I was in the park three days ago  
I was at the zoo two days ago  
Now I am at school!

I was in the garden on Saturday  
I was in my treehouse last Sunday  
I was at my friend's house last Monday  
Now I am at school!



**4** Look at the picture and answer the questions. Use the prepositions in the box.

**in      behind      on      under      next to      between      above**

- Where's the woman?  
She's *in* the house.
- 1 Where's the man?  
He's ..... the window.
- 2 Where's the horse?  
It's ..... the man.
- 3 Where's the bird?  
It's ..... the house.
- 4 Where are the trees?  
They're ..... the house.
- 5 Where's the rabbit?  
It's ..... the trees.
- 6 Where's the cat?  
It's ..... the roof.



(Points: — )  
6x3    18

**5** Complete the questions and write the answers.



*How much* milk is there? *a carton*

1 ..... apples are there? .....

2 ..... lemonade is there? .....

3 ..... jam is there? .....

4 ..... cheese is there? .....

5 ..... glasses are there? .....

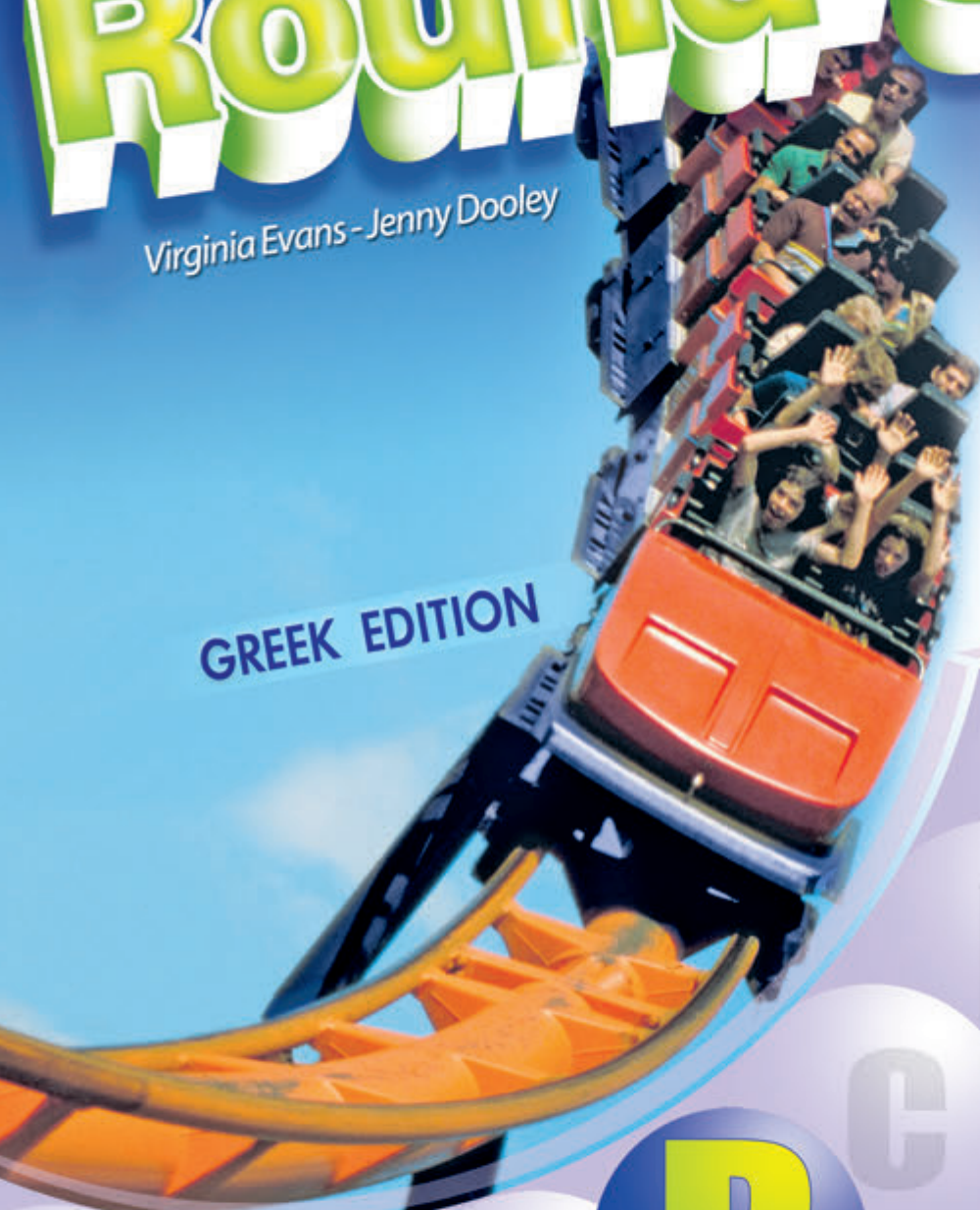
6 ..... cereal is there? .....

(Points: — )  
6x3    18

(Total: — )  
100

# New Round-Up

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley



GREEK EDITION

Student's Book

junior  
A

junior  
B

A

**B**

C

D

E

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



Express Publishing

# New Round-Up

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



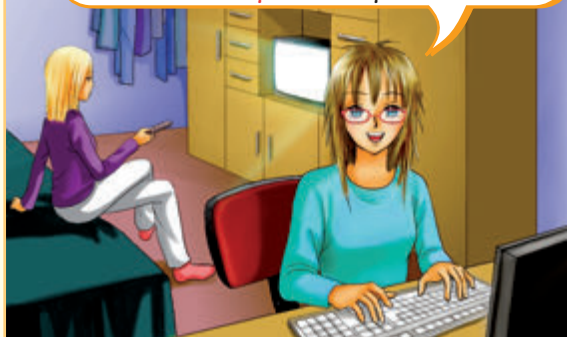
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Listen and repeat.

My sister usually **watches** TV in the evening and I **play** computer games.



It's my sister's birthday today. We're **having** a party.

## Present Simple vs Present Continuous

Χρησιμοποιούμε **present simple** για μόνιμες καταστάσεις ή επαναλαμβανόμενες πράξεις στο παρόν.

Χρονικές εκφράσεις που χρησιμοποιούνται με **present simple**:  
every day / week / month / year, usually, often, always, rarely, never, sometimes, in the morning / evening / afternoon, at night, etc.

Χρησιμοποιούμε **present continuous** για προσωρινές καταστάσεις ή πράξεις που γίνονται την ώρα που μιλάμε.

Χρονικές εκφράσεις που χρησιμοποιούνται με **present continuous**:  
now, at present, at the moment, today, tonight

**Μερικά ρήματα συνήθως δε χρησιμοποιούνται σε χρόνους διάρκειάς. Αυτά είναι:**

believe, belong, decide, forget, hate, hear, know, live, like, love, need, remember, smell, see, think, understand, want, etc.

**Το have** (κατέχω, έχω) έχει μόνο απλούς χρόνους. Όταν όμως η έννοιά του είναι μεταφορική, χρησιμοποιείται και σε χρόνους διάρκειάς.



I **have** two cars at present. **ΑΛΛΑ** She **is having** a bath now.

## 7 Circle the correct form of the verb.

- 1 Mum **cleans** / **is cleaning** the kitchen at the moment.
- 2 We always **do** / **are doing** our homework.
- 3 My friends **play** / **are playing** football now.
- 4 Julie usually **walks** / **is walking** to school.
- 5 I **wear** / **am wearing** my new T-shirt today.
- 6 I **don't know** / **'m not knowing** his name.
- 7 Ethan **loves** / **is loving** rock music.
- 8 I sometimes **meet** / **are meeting** my friends after school.
- 9 Sara **works** / **is working** hard these days.
- 10 Ivan **doesn't want** / **isn't wanting** to do his homework.
- 11 This bag is mine. It **is belonging** / **belongs** to me.

## 8 Write sentences as in the example:

1



Usually	Today
	
• pilot	• fly / a plane
	• ride a horse

*She is a pilot. She usually flies a plane. Today, she is riding a horse.*

2

Usually	Today
	
• cooks	• cook
	• eat / in a restaurant

3

Usually	Today
	
• musician	• play / the piano
	• listen / a CD

4

Usually	Today
	
• teacher	• teach / students
	• read a book

## 9 Choose the correct item.

- 1 Look at him! He ..... a horse.  
A rides    B riding    **C is riding**
- 2 He usually ..... tennis in the afternoon.  
A plays    B play    C is playing
- 3 What ..... in the kitchen, Mum?  
A do you    B are you doing    C you do
- 4 She ..... dinner now.  
A isn't having    B doesn't have  
C don't have
- 5 He ..... comic books every day.  
A read    B is reading    C reads
- 6 Be quiet! The baby .....  
A sleep    B sleeps    C is sleeping
- 7 ..... he like exercising?  
A Do    B Does    C Is
- 8 Look! The dog ..... with the ball.  
A plays    B is playing    C are playing



**10** Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*. Explain why.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 He often ... <i>goes</i> ... (go) to the cinema.<br/><i>habitual action</i></p> <p>2 They ..... (not/watch) TV at the moment.</p> <p>3 John is outside. He .....<br/>(wash) the car.</p> | <p>4 Dad .....<br/>(lie) on the sofa now.</p> <p>5 Claire ..... (not/like) pizza.</p> <p>6 .....<br/>(you/sleep) early on weekdays?</p> |
|---|---|

**11** Underline the correct *time expression*.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 I go to school <u>every morning</u> / at the moment.</p> <p>2 My parents never / now go to work on Sundays.</p> <p>3 I go skiing today / every winter.</p> <p>4 I at present / always do my homework. I'm a very good student.</p> | <p>5 I am having an English lesson now / every day.</p> <p>6 My parents are working on Saturdays / at the moment.</p> <p>7 I watch TV tonight / in the evenings.</p> <p>8 I usually / at present go out with my friends on Sundays.</p> |
|---|---|

**12** Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

Dear Katy,  
 Here I 1) ... *am* ... (be) in Mykonos, Greece. The weather  
 2) ..... (be) fantastic. We 3) .....  
 (have) a wonderful time.  
 At the moment, I 4) ..... (lie) by the swimming  
 pool with my brother, James. I 5) .....  
 (sunbathe) and James 6) ..... (drink) lemonade.  
 We 7) ..... (sunbathe) and 8) .....  
 (swim) every day. At night, we usually 9) .....  
 (eat) at a restaurant and then we 10) .....  
 (dance) at one of the fantastic discos on the island.  
 I 11) ..... (love) it here and I  
 12) ..... (not/want) to leave!

Love,  
 Sally

Miss S. Jones,  
 38 Dean Park, Peebles  
 Border Region  
 EH45 8DD Scotland  
 U.K.



13 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.



It 1) ..... *is* ..... (be) very cold today and it  
 2) ..... (snow). It always  
 3) ..... (snow) here in December.  
 Peter 4) ..... (swim) in the sea  
 now. He 5) ..... (like) fish and  
 he 6) ..... (love) cold weather.  
 Peter's friend 7) ..... (watch)  
 him. Peter always 8) ..... (bring)  
 his friend a fish. His friend 9) .....  
 (wait) for his fish. Peter 10) .....  
 (not/cook) his fish, he 11) .....  
 (eat) it in the sea. This 12) .....  
 (not/be) strange because Peter is a penguin!

### Speaking Activity

Close your eyes. Imagine that you are on your dream holiday. Your partner is trying to find out what you and your family are doing right now.

Student A: I'm on an exotic island.

Student A: I'm sunbathing right now.

Student B: What are you doing?

Student B: What's your mother doing? etc.

### Writing Activity

Write an email to your friend about your dream holiday. Say where you are and what you and your family are doing right now. Use Ex. 12 as a model.

Hi .....

I'm on holiday ..... I'm ..... right now.

My mum .....

Where are you at the moment?

Email me soon.

# Prepositions of Place – Movement – Time

9



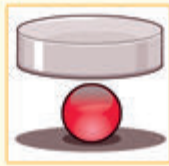
in / inside



on



at



under



above



through



between



(a)round



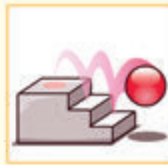
behind



in front of



up



down



opposite



next to / by / beside



off



out of



onto



into



over



along



across



from ... to



towards / to / in the direction of

## 1 Read the text and answer the questions.



Layla's and Olivia's bikes are **in front of** the garage, **beside** the house. They are now walking **towards** the house. They are holding something **behind** their backs. Oh! They're two bouquets of flowers. Their mother is standing **at** the front door smiling. It's Mother's Day.

- 1 Where are Layla's and Olivia's bikes?
- 2 Where's the garage?
- 3 Where are they walking?
- 4 Where are they holding the bouquets of flowers?
- 5 Where's their mother standing?

*In front of the garage.*

2 Look and read. Write *yes* or *no*. Then describe the picture.



- 1 A police officer is walking across the street.     *yes* ..
- 2 He is walking around the bank.                     *no* ..
- 3 Two women are coming out of the bank.             .....
- 4 A man is going into the café.                         .....
- 5 A boy is standing in front of the toy shop.         .....
- 6 A toy aeroplane is flying over the boy's head.     .....
- 7 Two girls are running across the street.            .....
- 8 A bus is going around the corner.                    .....

3 Fill in the gaps with *at*, *beside*, *in*, *behind*, *on*, *opposite*, *from ... to*, *above* or *in front of*.



- Rania is 1) *at* ..... the airport. She's waiting for her flight 2) ..... Athens ..... London. There's a man sitting 3) ..... her. He's got a cap 4) ..... his head. There are some suitcases 5) ..... them. An old woman is sleeping 6) ..... the seat 7) ..... them. 8) ..... Rania there's a security guard. He's got a mobile phone 9) ..... his hand. The information board is 10) ..... him.

► Now, cover the text and describe the picture.

## 4 Fill in the gaps with *opposite*, *on*, *inside*, *along* or *under*.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1 A: It's cold outside!<br/>B: I know. Let's go <i>inside</i> the house.</p> <p>2 A: Hey Jane! What are you doing?<br/>B: I'm sitting ..... my bed and I'm listening to music.</p> <p>3 A: Why is Rocky hiding ..... your bed?<br/>B: Because he is scared of loud noises.</p> | <p>4 A: Can you tell me how to get to the supermarket?<br/>B: Just walk ..... Main Street and take the first turning on the right.</p> <p>5 A: Where is the park?<br/>B: It's ..... my house.</p> |
|---|---|

## 5 Circle the correct item. Then describe your bedroom to your partner.



Hi Nikos,

I am writing to tell you about my bedroom 1) **in** / **above** my new house. It's just perfect! Everything is the way I want it. There is a small rug 2) **on** / **over** the floor. My desk is 3) **at** / **between** the bookcase and the wardrobe and there is a computer 4) **on** / **over** my desk. I've got lots of books 5) **in** / **on** my bookcase because I love reading. Well, that's all for now. Come over soon and see our new house.

Your friend,  
Ahmed



## Guess Where

Look at the picture. In teams, hide your favourite CD somewhere in the room. The other team asks questions to find out where it is.



- Team A: Is it under the table?  
Team B: No, it isn't.  
Team A: Is it ...? etc.

## Μελετήστε αυτές τις εμπρόθετες φράσεις:

by car (ΑΛΛΑ: in my car)	by air	go to work (ΑΛΛΑ: go on holiday)
by helicopter (ΑΛΛΑ: in a helicopter)	by ship	in Athens (ΑΛΛΑ: at Athens airport)
by train (ΑΛΛΑ: on a train)	by boat	on a chair (ΑΛΛΑ: in an armchair)
by plane (ΑΛΛΑ: on a plane)	by sea	at the bus stop
by taxi (ΑΛΛΑ: in a taxi)	on foot	
by bus (BUT: on / in a bus)	in danger	

## 6 Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

Katie is 1) ... *on* ... holiday in the north of Scotland when she gets a text message from her friend, Victoria. "Please, return to your hotel and wait 2) ..... the lobby for my next message. Your life is 3) ..... danger." Katie is very scared, so she decides to return to the hotel 4) ..... taxi instead of going 5) ..... foot. She is 6) ..... the hotel lobby sitting 7) ..... a chair when she gets Victoria's next message. "Go to your room immediately!" Katie walks up the stairs to her room. When she opens the door, she sees that Victoria is sitting 8) ..... an armchair laughing. "Surprise! I just arrived 9) ..... train," she says. "Happy Birthday!"

7 Look at the picture and complete the email with **beside, in, on, behind, next to or above.**

Hi Kim!

How are you? Here's a picture from my sister's birthday party, as I promised. This is our living room. There is a long table 1) ... *beside* ... the wall with lots of food and drinks 2) ..... it. 3) ..... it, there is a sign which says "Happy Birthday!" The two boys standing 4) ..... the table with glasses 5) ..... their hands are my sister's friends. The girls who are dancing 6) ..... the middle of the room are our cousins, Jessie and Betty. My sister is wearing her new skirt and a party hat 7) ..... her head. Can you see her? My dad is also in the picture. He is standing right 8) ..... my sister and he is holding a present 9) ..... his hands. What about you? What do you do on your birthday?

Write soon!

Elisha



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



I have to be in London *at* 6:30 *in* the evening. How long does it take to fly there?

Just a minute ...

Oh, that's fast!  
Thank you!

## Prepositions of Time

in	at	on
in the morning	at 8 o'clock	on Fridays
in the afternoon	at the moment	on Wednesdays
in the evening	at present	on Thursday (days), etc.
in August (months)	at noon	on January 27th (dates)
in summer (seasons)	at night	on Monday morning
in 1992 (years)	at midnight	on a cold day
in the twentieth century	at the weekend	on a summer night

## 8 Fill in the gaps with *at*, *on* or *in*.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 We usually go on holiday ... <i>in</i> ... July. | 7 It's hot ..... summer.                    |
| 2 It's cold ..... winter.                          | 8 He never wakes up late ..... the morning. |
| 3 I always have a nap ..... the afternoon.         | 9 I have computer class ..... noon.         |
| 4 My birthday is ..... October 2nd.                | 10 We usually don't go out ..... Mondays.   |
| 5 She usually sleeps late ..... night.             | 11 It's windy ..... autumn.                 |
| 6 Youssef's party is ..... 4 o'clock ..... Friday. | 12 Her birthday is ..... August 2nd.        |

## 9 Write *at*, *on* or *in*.

Peter likes spending time with his family 1) ... *at* ... the weekend.  
2) ..... Saturday mornings, Peter and his sister go for a walk with their dog. 3) ..... the afternoons, the family usually go to the cinema. Then 4) ..... about 8 o'clock they go to a restaurant for dinner.

5) ..... Sundays, they get up late. They sometimes go for a drive in the countryside or visit their grandparents. 6) ..... the evenings, they all watch TV and then they go to bed.

Weekends are really special for Peter and his family.

10 Fill in the gaps with *at*, *on* or *in*.


## My Favourite Season



By Daniel Jones



My favourite season is summer because the weather is warm and there's so much you can do.

School finishes 1) *in* June, so I can go to bed late 2) ..... nights and wake up 3) ..... around ten o'clock 4) ..... the mornings. 5) ..... weekdays, I usually play video games with my brother and 6) ..... the afternoons, I meet my friends at the park near my house. We play football there and we enjoy the beautiful weather. 7) ..... the evenings, I take my dog out for a walk and then my family and I watch DVDs.

Weekends are always fun 8) ..... summer, too. 9) ..... Saturdays, I always go to the beach with my family and 10) ..... Sundays, I visit my grandparents and spend the day with them.

Summers are just perfect!



## Speaking Activity

In pairs, ask and answer questions to find out about each other's favourite season. Make sure to use the prepositions *at*, *in* or *on*.

- What / be / your / favourite season?
- What time / go / to bed / night?
- What time / get up / morning?
- What / do / morning / afternoon / evening?
- What / do / Saturday / Sunday?

Student A: What is your favourite season?

Student B: My favourite season is winter.

Student A: What time do you usually go to bed at night?

Student B: I usually go to bed ..., etc.



## Writing Activity

Now, write an article about your favourite season. Use Ex. 10 as a model. Make sure to use the prepositions of time.

My Favourite Season by .....

My favourite season is .....

.....

.....

.....



# Progress Check 3 (Units 7-9)

1 Look at the table. First, write about what Ann does on Saturdays. Then write about yourself.

	tidy room		go shopping		have lunch with friends		get up early		help Mum		drink tea	
	Ann	You	Ann	You	Ann	You	Ann	You	Ann	You	Ann	You
often					✓							
never							✓					
usually									✓			
always	✓											
rarely												✓
sometimes			✓									

Ann *always tidies her room on Saturdays. She*

.....

.....

I

.....

.....

2 Look at the picture. Then write the questions and answers.



1 Mum / water / the plants  
*Is Mum watering the plants?*  
*No, she isn't. She's washing the car.*

2 the girls / sit / under the tree  
 .....

3 Dad / wash / the car  
 .....

4 the boys / drink lemonade  
 .....

## Progress Check 3

### 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- 1 A: Hey Stacey! Where *are you going* **(you/go)**?  
 B: I **(go)** to the supermarket. Mum can't go today because she **(work)** until late.  
 A: That's a good idea. The fridge **(be)** almost empty.
- 2 A: What **(you/do)** right now?  
 B: I **(study)** for the History test.  
 A: **(you/want)** to take a break? We can have some tea and then you can continue.  
 B: OK! That **(sound)** good.
- 3 A: What **(you/cook)**, Mum?  
 B: I **(try)** a new recipe. It's an Italian dish.  
 A: Well, it **(smell)** delicious. I can't wait to taste it!
- 4 A: I **(go)** to the shops now. Can you join me?  
 B: I **(want)** to come but I can't. I **(need)** to study for my exams.  
 A: No problem. I **(understand)**.

### 4 Look at the picture and fill in the gaps with *on*, *opposite*, *beside*, *under*, *above*, *in* or *at*.



- 1 Dimitris is sitting *on* a chair *at* his desk.  
 2 There is a poster *on* the wall.  
 3 There are some bookshelves *opposite* the small table.  
 4 The table is *beside* the door.  
 5 There is a rug *under* the table.  
 6 Dimitris is holding a piece of paper *in* his hand.  
 7 Dimitris's schoolbag is on the floor *beside* his desk.

### 5 Fill in the gaps with *on*, *at* or *in*.

- 1) *In* November, my family and I often travel to London for two days to celebrate Bonfire Night. 2) *at* the 5th of November, we usually fly to London Gatwick airport early 3) *in* the morning. 4) *in* the afternoon, we have a traditional meal of baked potatoes and toffee apples and 5) *at* the evening, we gather around the bonfire and watch the fireworks display. 6) *at* midnight, we go to bed. The next day, 7) *at* around 12 o'clock, we visit my aunt and uncle and have a big lunch with them. I love spending Bonfire Night with my family!

6 What do these people do on Thursday evenings? Write the questions and answers.

	go to the library	read comics	wash the dishes	play computer games
Ethan and Jamie	usually	sometimes	never	often
Lily	never	often	sometimes	usually

1 Ethan and Jamie / go to the library  
*Do Ethan and Jamie go to the library on Thursday evenings?*  
*Yes, they do.*  
*They usually go to the library on Thursday evenings.*

2 Lily / go to the library  
 .....  
 .....

3 Ethan and Jamie / read comics  
 .....  
 .....


4 Ethan and Jamie / wash the dishes  
 .....  
 .....

5 Lily / read comics  
 .....  
 .....

6 Ethan and Jamie / play computer games  
 .....  
 .....

7 Lily / wash the dishes  
 .....  
 .....

## Listening

7  What does Peter do every week? Listen and draw a line from the day to the correct picture.



Monday  
 Tuesday  
 Wednesday  
 Thursday  
 Friday  
 Saturday  
 Sunday



**Test 1**

NAME .....

CLASS .....

DATE .....

MARK .....

(Time: 60 minutes)

**1 Write the plurals.**

- |              |       |       |                |       |       |
|--------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 1 one dress  | - two | ..... | 6 one box      | - two | ..... |
| 2 one baby   | - two | ..... | 7 some cheese  | - two | ..... |
| 3 some honey | - two | ..... | 8 one sandwich | - two | ..... |
| 4 one goose  | - two | ..... | 9 some soap    | - two | ..... |
| 5 one camera | - two | ..... |                |       |       |

(Points: —  
9x2 18)

**2 Write a, an or some.**

- |         |         |       |          |       |
|---------|---------|-------|----------|-------|
| 1 ..... | 3 bread | ..... | 5 milk   | ..... |
| 2 cat   | 4 dress | ..... | 6 orange | ..... |
| 3 water |         |       |          |       |

(Points: —  
6x2 12)

**3 Fill in the gaps and answer the questions.**



- 1 Look at .....!  
..... a doctor?  
.....  
..... a waiter.
- 2 Look at .....!



- ..... a dog?  
.....  
..... a butterfly.
- 3 Look at .....!  
..... boys?



.....  
..... girls.

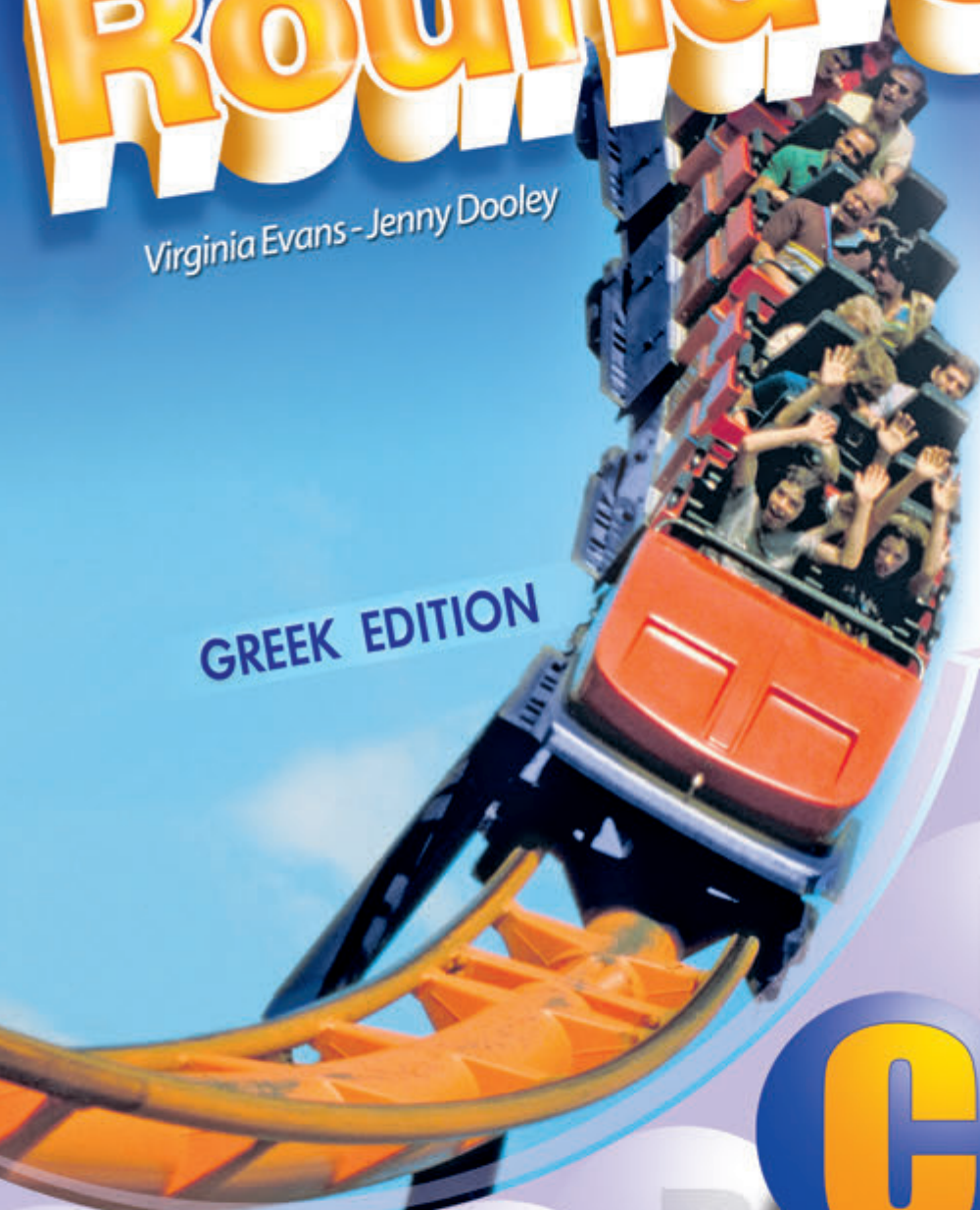
(Points: —  
3x2 6)

# New Round-Up

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

GREEK EDITION

Student's Book



junior  
A

junior  
B

A

B

C

D

E

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



Express Publishing

# New Round-Up

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



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Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Look at all the dust in here! It looks as if this room *hasn't been cleaned* for a month!



Well,  
don't blame me!  
I *was* only hired  
a week ago.

Η **passive** σχηματίζεται με τον κατάλληλο χρόνο του ρήματος **to be + past participle**.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	He <b>delivers</b> letters.	Letters <b>are delivered</b> .
Past Simple	He <b>delivered</b> the letters.	The letters <b>were delivered</b> .
Present Perfect	He <b>has delivered</b> the letters.	The letters <b>have been delivered</b> .
Past Perfect	He <b>had delivered</b> the letters.	The letters <b>had been delivered</b> .
Present Continuous	He <b>is delivering</b> the letters.	The letters <b>are being delivered</b> .
Past Continuous	He <b>was delivering</b> the letters.	The letters <b>were being delivered</b> .
Future Simple	He <b>will deliver</b> the letters.	The letters <b>will be delivered</b> .
Infinitive	He has <b>to deliver</b> the letters.	The letters have <b>to be delivered</b> .
Modal + be + past part.	He <b>must deliver</b> the letters.	The letters <b>must be delivered</b> .

Η **passive** χρησιμοποιείται:

- 1 **όταν δε γνωρίζουμε, δεν έχει σημασία ή είναι εμφανές** από τα συμφραζόμενα **ποιος έκανε την πράξη (agent)**.  
My car **was stolen**. (Δε γνωρίζουμε ποιος το έκλεψε.)  
This church **was built** in 1815. (Δεν έχει σημασία από ποιον.)  
He **has been arrested**. (Προφανώς από την αστυνομία.)
- 2 **για να φανούμε πιο ευγενικοί ή επίσημοι**.  
The car **hasn't been cleaned**. (πιο ευγενικό)  
(You haven't cleaned the car. – λιγότερο ευγενικό)
- 3 **όταν μας ενδιαφέρει περισσότερο η ίδια η πράξη** παρά ποιος την έκανε (agent), όπως όταν αναφερόμαστε σε διαδικασίες, οδηγίες, γεγονότα, αναφορές, ειδήσεις, τίτλους εφημερίδων και διαφημίσεις.  
30 people **were killed** in the earthquake.  
Flour and water **are mixed** in a bowl.
- 4 **για να δώσουμε έμφαση στο ποιητικό αίτιο (agent)**.  
The new library will be opened **by the Queen**.

## Changing from Active into Passive

- Το αντικείμενο του ρήματος της ενεργητικής φωνής γίνεται υποκείμενο της νέας πρότασης.

	Subject	Verb	Object	(agent)
<b>Active</b>	Picasso	Painted	that picture.	
<b>Passive</b>	That picture	<b>was painted</b>		by Picasso.

- Το ρήμα της ενεργητικής φωνής τρέπεται σε ρήμα παθητικής φωνής και το υποκείμενο της πρότασης γίνεται ποιητικό αίτιο (agent). Ο agent εισάγεται με **by** ή παραλείπεται. Μετά τα modal verbs (**will, can, must, have to, should, may, ought to** κ.λπ.) χρησιμοποιούμε **be + past participle**.

You **can** use the machine for cutting bread. ⇨ The machine **can be used** for cutting bread.

- Χρησιμοποιούμε **by + agent** για να πούμε ποιος ή τι κάνει την πράξη. Χρησιμοποιούμε **with + instrument / material / ingredient** για να πούμε τι χρησιμοποίησε ο agent για να κάνει την πράξη.

A cake was made **by Tina**. It was made **with eggs, flour and sugar**.

- Αναφέρουμε το ποιητικό αίτιο (agent) μόνο αν προσθέτει πληροφορίες, επομένως είναι απαραίτητο στην πρόταση. Όταν είναι άγνωστο, ασήμαντο ή εννοείται εύκολα, παραλείπεται. Agents όπως **people** (γενικά), **they, somebody** κ.λπ. παραλείπονται. **Alexander Graham Bell** invented the telephone.

The telephone was invented **by Alexander Graham Bell**. (Το ποιητικό αίτιο δεν παραλείπεται επειδή προσθέτει πληροφορίες.)

**Somebody** pushed him. He was pushed (~~by somebody~~). (Άγνωστο ποιητικό αίτιο.)

**The police** arrested him. He was arrested (~~by the police~~). (Το ποιητικό αίτιο εννοείται εύκολα.)

1 Fill in: *is, are, was or were*.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 A short story competition ..... <i>is</i> ..... organised by our school every year. | 9 Penicillin ..... discovered by Alexander Fleming.                                     |
| 2 The electric light bulb ..... invented by Thomas Edison in 1879.                    | 10 The Harry Potter books ..... written by J. K. Rowling.                               |
| 3 Many films ..... produced in Hollywood.   | 11 The music for the <i>Phantom of the Opera</i> ..... composed by Andrew Lloyd Webber. |
| 4 The Lost City of the Incas ..... located in Peru.                                   | 12 The Parthenon ..... visited by thousands of tourists each year.                      |
| 5 The film <i>Titanic</i> ..... directed by James Cameron.                            | 13 Breakfast ..... served from 7:00 am to 11:00 am daily.                               |
| 6 The Special Olympics World Games ..... held every four years.                       | 14 The Coliseum ..... completed by the Romans in 80 AD.                                 |
| 7 <i>Guernica</i> ..... painted by Pablo Picasso.                                     | 15 Coffee ..... grown in Brazil.  |
| 8 Toyota cars ..... made in Japan.  |   |



**2** How are music videos made? Turn the following sentences into the *present simple passive* to complete the process.



- 1 The music producer chooses the song for the music video.  
*The song for the music video is chosen by the music producer.*
- 2 A director directs the music video.  
 .....
- 3 A cameraman shoots the video.  
 .....
- 4 A singer or band sings the song.  
 .....
- 5 The music company produces the music video.  
 .....

**3** Put the verbs in brackets into the *past simple passive*.

Two men 1) *were seen* (see) breaking into a house last night. The police 2) *called* (call) and one man 3) *was caught* (catch) immediately. The other escaped but he 4) *was found* (find) soon after. Both men 5) *were taken* (take) to the police station where they 6) *were questioned* (question) separately by a police officer. The two men 7) *were charged* (charge) with burglary.

**4** Amy and many other volunteers are helping their town get ready for the Carnival. Put the verbs in brackets into the *present continuous passive* and the *past continuous passive*.

- A** It's 10 o'clock on Friday morning and the volunteers are busy.
- 1 At this time, coloured lights *are being put up* (put up).
  - 2 Colourful ribbons *are being tied* (tie) around trees.
  - 3 The music *is being chosen* (choose).
  - 4 The costumes *are being checked* (check).
  - 5 A stage *is being built* (build) in the square.
- B** Later that day, Amy arrived to help with the preparations.
- 1 When she got there, the streets *were being decorated* (decorate).
  - 2 Food and drinks *were being delivered* (deliver).
  - 3 Tables and chairs *were being placed* (place) in the square.
  - 4 Popcorn *was being made* (make).



5 Fill in the correct *passive* form.

Mr Pryce was having some home improvements done. Write what he saw when he went to inspect the work.

- 1 The windows .. *had been cleaned* .. (clean)
- 2 New curtains ..... (put up)
- 3 The walls ..... (paint)
- 4 Light fittings ..... (install)
- 5 Some furniture ..... (deliver)
- 6 New carpets ..... (buy)

6 Turn from *active* into *passive*. Omit the agent where it can be omitted.

- 1 Someone has broken the crystal vase.  
*The crystal vase has been broken.*  
*(omitted)* .....
- 2 His parents have brought him up to be polite.  
.....
- 3 Alexander Bain invented the fax machine.  
.....
- 4 A famous designer will redecorate the hotel.  
.....
- 5 They will advertise the product on TV.  
.....
- 6 The gardener has planted some trees.  
.....

7 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *passive* tense.

- 1 A: Those shoes look so comfortable.  
B: They .. *were made* .. (make) in Italy.
- 2 A: Why didn't you fly to Moscow?  
B: Because all the flights .....  
..... (cancel) due to a snowstorm.
- 3 A: When .....  
(lunch/serve)?  
B: From 11:30 am to 2:30 pm.
- 4 A: Who .....  
(the first computer game/invent/by)?  
B: Steve Russell.
- 5 A: Can I bring my dog?  
B: I'm afraid pets .....  
(not/allow) in the camp.
- 6 A: Why didn't you come to Helen's party?  
B: I ..... (not/invite).

- Όταν θέλουμε να μάθουμε το ποιητικό αίτιο, η ερώτηση στην παθητική φωνή
- σχηματίζεται ως εξής: **Who / What ... by?**  
Who was the TV invented **by**? What was the fire caused **by**?

**8** Using the *passive*, ask questions to which the bold type words are the answers.

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1 <b>Captain Cook</b> discovered Australia.      | <i>Who was Australia discovered by</i> ..... | ? |
| 2 We keep money <b>in a safe</b> .               | .....  | ? |
| 3 <b>A bee</b> stung him.                        | .....  | ? |
| 4 They speak <b>English</b> in New Zealand.      | .....  | ? |
| 5 They have taken <b>his aunt</b> to hospital.   | .....  | ? |
| 6 <b>The boys</b> damaged the TV.                | .....  | ? |
| 7 <b>Da Vinci</b> painted the <i>Mona Lisa</i> . | .....  | ? |
| 8 He invited <b>30 people</b> to his party.      | .....  | ? |
| 9 They grow bananas <b>in Africa</b> .           | .....  | ? |
| 10 Versace designed <b>these glasses</b> .       | .....  | ? |

**9** Fill in *by* or *with*.

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 The photos were taken ... <i>with</i> ... a digital camera. | 4 The room was decorated .....        |
| 2 <i>The Green Mile</i> was written .....                     | flowers.                              |
| Stephen King.   | 5 <i>Amelia</i> was directed .....    |
| 3 The sauce was made .....                                    | Mira Nair.                            |
| onions and peppers.   | 6 The treasure chest was opened ..... |
|   | a special key.                        |

**10** Turn from *active* into *passive*.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 You must leave the bathroom tidy. ....            | <i>The bathroom must be left tidy.</i> ..... |
| 2 You should water this plant daily. ....           | .....  |
| 3 Our neighbour ought to paint the garage. ....     | .....  |
| 4 I have to return these books to the library. .... | .....  |
| 5 They must pay their phone bill. ....              | .....  |
| 6 You should lock the front door. ....              | .....  |
| 7 You must sign these papers. ....                  | .....  |
| 8 He has to deliver the parcel. ....                | .....  |
| 9 You ought to put your toys away. ....             | .....  |
| 10 We must protect the environment. ....            | .....  |

- Αν ένα ρήμα συντάσσεται με δύο αντικείμενα, συνήθως χρησιμοποιούμε αυτό που δηλώνει πρόσωπο για να ξεκινήσουμε την πρόταση στην passive.
- I sent **her** some roses. **She** was sent some roses. (πιο συνηθισμένο) ή **Some roses** were sent to her. (λιγότερο συνηθισμένο)

### 11 Turn from active into passive as in the example:

1 He gave me a present.

*I was given a present.*

*A present was given to me.*

2 The waiter will bring us the bill.

3 The Queen presented him with a medal.

4 Amy showed me some photos.

5 Jill sent Juan a letter.

6 Her mother bought Olga some sweets.

7 Bob has sold Ted a second-hand car.

8 Larry is going to send a letter to Tom.

### 12 Rewrite the newspaper headlines as complete sentences.

① **FOOTBALLER OFFERED MILLION POUNDS FOR TRANSFER**

② **3-YEAR-OLD TAKEN TO HOSPITAL AFTER SERIOUS FALL YESTERDAY**

③ **MONEY BEING RAISED FOR BABY'S OPERATION IN USA**

④ **PLANET BEING DESTROYED BY POLLUTION**

⑤ **TREASURE DISCOVERED IN OLD LADY'S GARDEN**

⑥ **NO CAMERAS ALLOWED IN MUSEUM**

⑦ **ANIMALS BEING USED TO TEST BEAUTY PRODUCTS**

⑧ **RARE PICASSO PAINTING TO BE EXHIBITED AT NATIONAL GALLERY NEXT MONDAY**

⑨ **TOM CRUISE ASKED TO SPONSOR CHARITY EVENT YESTERDAY**

1 *The footballer has been offered a million pounds for the transfer.*

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

**13 Rewrite the following passage in the passive.**

Our school is organising a Science Fair. The headmaster will choose the best project. The teachers have asked students to do something about the environment. Students should include interesting experiments in their projects. The school will give the winners a set of Science books.



*A Science Fair is being organised by the teachers of our school.*

**14 A reporter is talking to Lucy Fame. Complete the interview.**

**Rep:** It's wonderful to interview such a famous person as you.

**Lucy:** Yes, you are very lucky!

**Rep:** I know that you 1) *have been interviewed* (interview) many times before.

**Lucy:** Yes, I have.

**Rep:** Also, I know that three books 2) *(already/write)* about you.

**Lucy:** Yes, they have – and another one 3) *(write)* at the moment.

**Rep:** A film 4) *(make)* about your life two years ago, wasn't it?

**Lucy:** Yes, it was a brilliant film! The leading role 5) *(play)* by a beautiful young actress.

**Rep:** 6) *(make)* any more films in the future?

**Lucy:** Oh yes, of course!

**Rep:** Where do you buy your clothes from, Lucy?

**Lucy:** I don't buy them! They 7) *(design)* especially for me.

**Rep:** And what about your fabulous house?

**Lucy:** It 8) *(build)* five years ago by an Italian architect.

**Rep:** You must make a lot of money.

**Lucy:** I make lots of money and everybody loves me. Flowers 9) *(send)* to my house every day.

**Rep:** Not by me, that's for certain!





## Speaking Activity

(Talking about monuments)

In pairs use the information and the notes below to ask and answer questions as in the example:

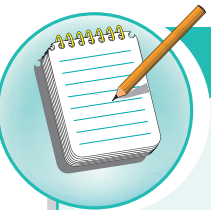
- where / located
- what / made of
- when / completed
- who / designed by
- why / built



**Name:** the Taj Mahal  
**Located:** in Agra, in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, in India  
**Made of:** white marble  
**Designed by:** Ustad Ahmad Lahani  
**Completed:** in 1653  
**Reason built:** in memory of Emperor Shah Jahan's favourite wife, Mumtaz Mahal

A: Where is the Taj Mahal located?

B: It is located in Agra, in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, in India, etc.



## Writing Activity

Use the information about the Taj Mahal from the Speaking Activity and write a short paragraph about it.

The Taj Mahal is located in Agra, in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, in India. It .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## 1 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 I expect ..... <b>(be)</b> back by dinnertime.</p> <p>2 Will you help me ..... <b>(carry)</b> these bags?</p> <p>3 Please, let me ..... <b>(borrow)</b> your textbook.</p> <p>4 The committee agreed ..... <b>(hear)</b> us out.</p> | <p>5 We'll be glad ..... <b>(send)</b> you all the information.</p> <p>6 The teacher made me ..... <b>(stay)</b> after school.</p> <p>7 Don't they want ..... <b>(join)</b> us for tea?</p> <p>8 You must ..... <b>(wait)</b> your turn.</p> |
|---|--|

## 2 Fill in the gaps using the *infinitive* or *-ing* form.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1 A: Do you fancy ..... <b>(go)</b> out tonight?<br/>B: Not really. I'm tired of ..... <b>(eat)</b> out.</p> <p>2 A: Did you go to the dentist's today?<br/>B: Yes. She advised me ..... <b>(brush)</b> my teeth regularly.</p> <p>3 A: Why are you so angry?<br/>B: I can't stand ..... <b>(wait)</b> in the queue any longer.</p> | <p>4 A: Did you remember ..... <b>(walk)</b> the dog?<br/>B: Yes, but I forgot ..... <b>(lock)</b> the gate.</p> <p>5 A: Should I apply for the cashier's post?<br/>B: It's definitely worth ..... <b>(try)</b> for it.</p> <p>6 A: You told Sarah, didn't you?<br/>B: Of course not! I promised not ..... <b>(say)</b> anything.</p> |
|--|---|

## 3 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Last Sunday, I decided 1) *to explore* **(explore)** the old house near our village. My little brother refused 2) ..... **(come)** because he was frightened but my friend Jeff said he didn't mind 3) ..... **(go)** with me. We arrived at the house late one evening and began 4) ..... **(climb)** the old wooden stairs. When we reached the top it was so dark that I couldn't see anything. To my horror, Jeff seemed to have disappeared. Suddenly, I heard something 5) ..... **(make)** a strange noise which made my hair 6) ..... **(stand)** on end. At first, I thought it was Jeff who was pretending 7) ..... **(be)** a ghost. Then Jeff appeared behind me. We were scared. We didn't know what 8) ..... **(do)**. We thought we'd better 9) ..... **(leave)** the house quickly. When I told my parents what had happened they made me 10) ..... **(promise)** not 11) ..... **(go)** there again.

## Progress Check 6

### 4 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *passive* tense.

- 1 A: Are you coming to Tom's party?  
B: Unfortunately, *I haven't been invited*  
(not/invite).
- 2 A: Where can I find interesting facts for my  
project on dinosaurs?  
B: All the information you need .....  
..... (can/find) at the library.
- 3 A: Who ..... (Mona  
Lisa/paint)?  
B: Leonardo da Vinci, of course!

- 4 A: Do you know when the Grammy Awards  
are?  
B: Yes, they .....  
(hold) every year in February.
- 5 A: A new library .....  
..... (build) in our town  
at the moment.  
B: Yes, I know. It .....  
..... (open) by the mayor  
when it's finished.

### 5 Turn from *active* into *passive*. Omit the agent where it can be omitted.

- 1 Someone has stolen my wallet. *My*  
*wallet has been stolen.*
- 2 Jon Favreau directed *Iron Man*.
- 3 The doctor has examined him.
- 4 They will make the announcement tomorrow.
- 5 Emma designed this dress.

- 6 People make jam from fruit.
- 7 Jason broke the window.
- 8 A burglar broke into our house last night.
- 9 Marie Curie discovered radium.
- 10 They serve breakfast every morning at  
7:00.

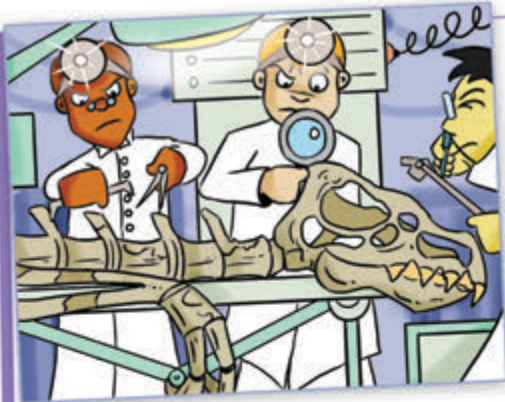
### 6 Turn from *active* into *passive*.

- 1 They are promoting her.
- 2 A famous architect designed these buildings.
- 3 Van Gogh painted that picture.
- 4 You must complete this work today.
- 5 The Queen will open the exhibition.
- 6 Lightning has struck the tree.

*She is being promoted.*



7 Turn the following passage into the *passive*.



Someone found a skeleton in a cave in the mountains yesterday. They have sent it to a laboratory. Scientists were examining it all through the night. They have discovered that it is the skeleton of a dinosaur from thousands of years ago. They are still doing tests. They are going to send it to a museum when they have completed the tests.

*A skeleton was found in a cave in the*

*mountains yesterday.*

.....


.....

.....

.....

.....

Listening 

8  You will hear some information about an art gallery. Listen and complete questions 1-5. You will hear the information twice.



*Greenwood Art Gallery*

Thomas Moore built it in: *1884*

Number of paintings: **1** .....

A few paintings are by: **2** Margaret .....

She painted pictures of: **3** large .....

Sculptures: **4** of clay, rock and .....

Closing time: **5** .....

Quiz 12

(Unit 12)

NAME .....

CLASS .....

DATE .....

MARK .....

(Time: 10 minutes)

**A. Turn from active into passive. Omit the agent where it can be omitted.**

- 1 You must water the flowers.  
.....
- 2 Mum is preparing dinner.  
.....
- 3 The postman delivered the letter yesterday.  
.....
- 4 They may cancel the football match.  
.....
- 5 Will they paint the living room tomorrow?  
.....
- 6 Baz Luhrmann directed *Australia*.  
.....
- 7 They will translate his book into Chinese.  
.....
- 8 You can't use cameras inside the gallery.  
.....
- 9 Have they sent the invitations?  
.....
- 10 Mr Roberts drove the kids to school.  
.....
- 11 They had tidied their room by 7 o'clock.  
.....
- 12 Someone left the window open.  
.....
- 13 You ought to send the email now.  
.....
- 14 Tim didn't break the mirror.  
.....

**B. Rewrite the following passage in the passive.**

1) New Year's Eve fireworks seriously burned a boy in Norwich yesterday. 2) Some older boys had lit the fireworks. 3) They immediately took the boy to hospital. 4) The police are questioning the boys at the moment.



.....  
.....  
.....

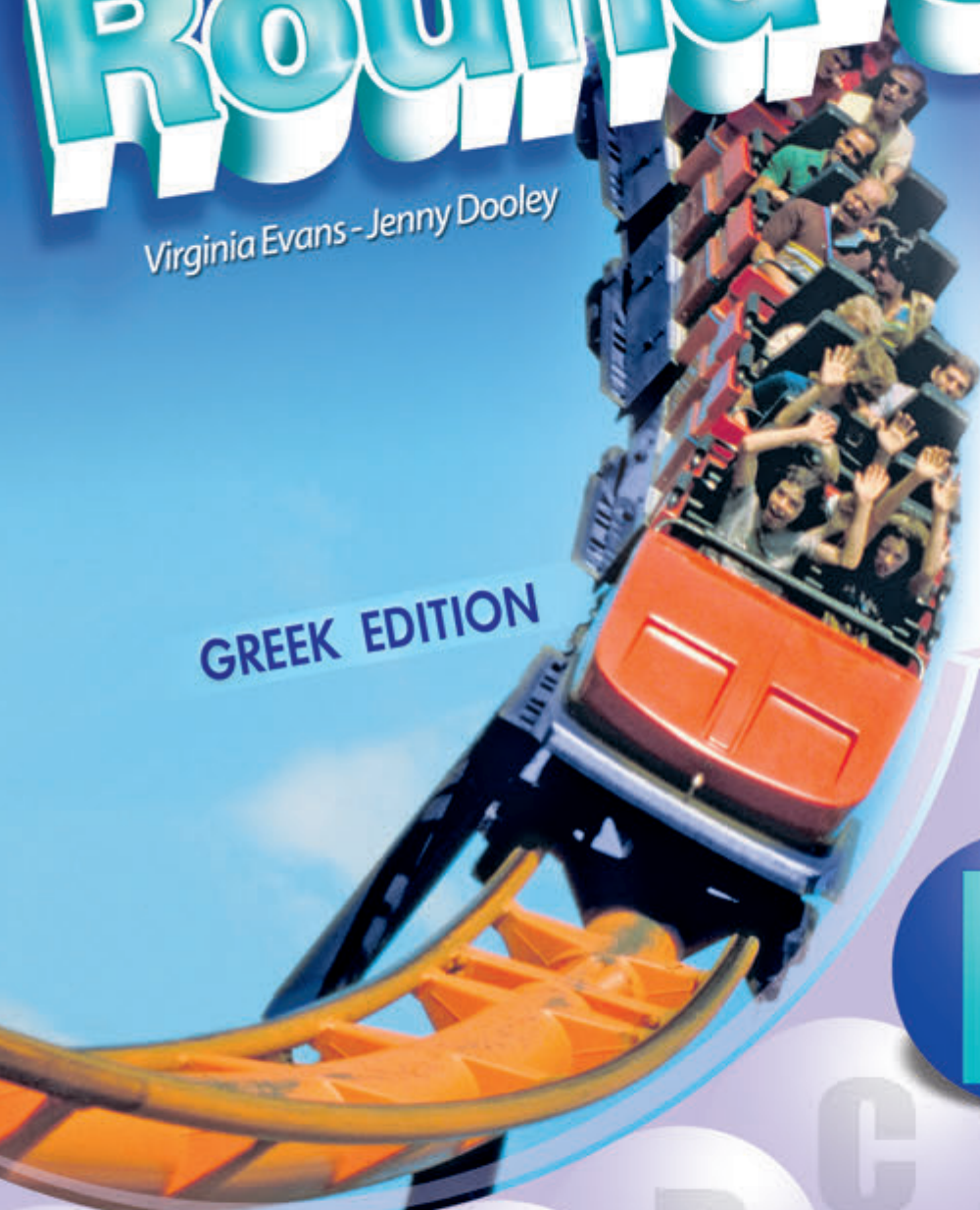
(Score: — / 18)

# New Round-Up

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

GREEK EDITION

Student's Book



junior  
A

junior  
B

A

B

C

D

E

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



Express Publishing

# New Round-Up

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



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# Conditionals – Wishes

7



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



	If - clause	Main clause	Use
<b>Type 0 general truth</b>	<b>If / When + present simple</b>  <i>If you <b>heat</b> metal, it <b>melts</b>.</i>	<b>present simple</b>	κάτι που ισχύει πάντα, νόμοι της φύσης
<b>Type 1 real present</b>	<b>If + any present form</b> (present simple, present continuous, present perfect or present perfect continuous)	<b>future / imperative / can / may / might / must / could / should + bare infinitive</b>	κάτι πραγματικό ή πιθανό να συμβεί στο παρόν ή το μέλλον
	<i>If he <b>leaves</b> early, he'll <b>be</b> on time for the meeting. If you're tired, <b>go</b> to bed. If you <b>have finished</b> your work, we <b>can go</b> for a walk.</i>		
<b>Type 2 unreal present</b>	<b>If + past simple or past continuous</b>	<b>would / could / might + bare infinitive</b>	φανταστική κατάσταση αντίθετη της πραγματικότητας στο παρόν – συμβουλή
	<i>If I <b>saw</b> a ghost, I <b>would run</b> away. (όμως δεν έχω δει φάντασμα – φανταστική κατάσταση) If I <b>were</b> you, I <b>wouldn't go</b> out that late. (συμβουλή)</i>		
<b>Type 3 unreal past</b>	<b>If + past perfect or past perfect continuous</b>	<b>would / could / might + have + past participle</b>	φανταστική κατάσταση στο παραλθόν – μεταμέλεια ή κριτική
	<i>If I <b>had closed</b> the window, we <b>wouldn't have been</b> robbed. (όμως δεν έκλεισα το παράθυρο – φανταστική κατάσταση στο παρελθόν) If he <b>hadn't been behaving</b> so badly, well, the teacher <b>wouldn't have punished</b> him. (κριτική)</i>		

- Όταν η **if** - clause προηγείται της main clause, τότε οι δύο προτάσεις χωρίζονται με κόμμα.  
*If you come early, we can go for a walk. ΑΜΑ We can go for a walk if you come early.*
- Συνήθως δε χρησιμοποιούμε **will**, **would** ή **should** μετά από το **if**.  
*If you hurry, you will catch the train. (OXI: If you will hurry, you will ...)*
- Μπορούμε όμως να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **will** ή **would** μετά από το **if** για να εκφράσουμε ευγενική παράκληση, επιμονή ή αβεβαιότητα. Επίσης μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **should** για υπόθεση που έχει ελάχιστη πιθανότητα να πραγματοποιηθεί.  
*If you will fill in the form, I'll process your application. (Will you please fill in... – ευγενική παράκληση)  
If you will not stop shouting, you will have to leave. (If you insist on shouting ... – επιμονή)  
I don't know if I will pass my driving test. (αβεβαιότητα)  
If I should see her, I'll ask her. (Δεν το θεωρώ πολύ πιθανό όμως να τη δω.)*

- Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε το **were** αντί για το **was** σε όλα τα πρόσωπα στις Type 2 conditionals. *If I was/were you, I would try harder.*
- Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **unless** αντί για **if ... not** στις Type 1 conditionals. Το ρήμα μετά το **unless** είναι πάντα στην κατάφαση. *Unless she studies, she won't pass her test. (=if she doesn't study, she won't pass her test.)*
- Τα **as long as**, **providing** / **provided that** μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν στη θέση του **if**. *As long as he's on time, we won't be late for the meeting. (If he's on time ... )*  
*We'll come by car providing / provided that Dad lends us his. (... if Dad lends us ... )*

1 Match the sentences in column A with those in column B to make Type 0 conditional sentences as in the example:

- |   |   |                               |
|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | e | Leave milk out of the fridge. |
| 2 |   | Put wood in water.            |
| 3 |   | Throw a ball up into the air. |
| 4 |   | Mix red and blue.             |
| 5 |   | Add two and three.            |

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| a | You get five.           |
| b | It falls to the ground. |
| c | You get purple.         |
| d | It floats.              |
| e | It goes off.            |

1-e *If you leave milk out of the fridge, it goes off.*

2 Make Type 1 conditional sentences as in the example:



- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | train it / it learn to obey commands          | <i>If you train it, it will learn to obey commands.</i> |
| 2 | put something in its mouth / it eat it        | .....   |
| 3 | programme it / it walk                        | .....   |
| 4 | touch its head / it wag its tail              | .....   |
| 5 | ask / it questions / it nod or shake its head | .....   |
| 6 | it hear someone coming / it roar              | .....   |

3 a) Complete the sentences to make Type 2 conditional sentences.

- |   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | If I met my favourite film star, <i>I'd be so excited.</i> | 2 | If I saw someone cheating in a test, .....  |
| 2 | If I lost my pet, .....                                    | 3 | If I was able to travel back in time, ..... |
| 3 | If I wanted to lose weight, .....                          | 4 | If I found €20 outside a shop, .....        |

b) In pairs, compare your answers to Ex. 3a.

*What would you do if you met your favourite film star?*

*If I met my favourite film star, I'd ask for an autograph. What about you?*

4 Look at the pictures and the ideas and make **Type 3 conditional** sentences as in the example:



- 1 not buy / guitar → not learn / play one.  
*If Jeff hadn't bought a guitar, he wouldn't have learnt how to play one.*
- 2 not learn / play guitar → not join / band
- 3 not join / band → not be asked / play at party
- 4 not be asked / play at party → not meet / band manager
- 5 not meet / band manager → not sign contract / record company

5 Look at the pictures then use the ideas to write **conditional** sentences. What type is each sentence?



1 I passed my driving test. My father let me borrow his car.

*If I hadn't passed my driving test, my father wouldn't have let me borrow his car. (Type 3)*

2 Plants have to get enough sunlight. They die.

.....

.....

.....



4 Mum is still working. We can't go to the park.

.....

.....

.....



5 David missed the bus this morning. He was late for work.

.....

.....

.....



3 I must finish my essay first. Then I'll come to the cinema with you.

.....

.....

.....

6 Pour oil into water. It floats.

.....

.....

.....



### 6 Fill in the correct form of the verbs adding *will*, *would* or *should* if necessary.

- If you ..... *should see* ..... (see) Ann, will you give her this message? (**possible but very unlikely**)
- We'll go skiing in the mountains if it ..... (snow). (**likely to happen**)
- If he ..... (continue) to talk, he'll never learn anything! (**insistence**)
- Perhaps I could sit here too if you ..... (move) over a little. (**polite request**)
- If you ..... (give) me a lift, I'll get to my appointment on time. (**polite request**)
- If I ..... (arrive) earlier than planned, I'll phone you. (**possible but very unlikely**)

### 7 Choose the correct word.

- You will not be allowed into the building **unless** / **if** you don't have a security pass.
- If** / **Provided** that you book your flight early, you will get a seat.
- As long** / **If** as you follow the instructions carefully, you won't have any difficulties.
- If** / **Unless** you meet Darren, give him my regards.
- You can't enter the country **providing** / **unless** you have a passport.
- You can hire a car in France **if** / **as long** you have a driving licence and you're over 23.

### 8 Circle the correct item.

- If you go to San Francisco, you ..... the Golden Gate Bridge.  
 a will see                      b would see
- If you heat butter, it .....  
 a melts                      b will melt
- If we had practised more, we ..... the competition.  
 a could win                      b could have won
- If you ..... red and yellow, you get orange.  
 a will mix                      b mix
- If Nina ..... earlier, we would have gone shopping.  
 a had come                      b came
- If Céline ....., take a message.  
 a will call                      b calls
- If I had the time, I ..... a gym.  
 a would join                      b will join
- Unless the weather ....., we'll have to cancel the picnic.  
 a doesn't improve                      b improves

### 9 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- A: I have a really bad toothache.  
 B: If I .... *were* ..... (be) you, I .. *would see* ..... (see) a dentist.
- A: Why don't you come out with us tonight?  
 B: Well, if I ..... (finish) my project early, I ..... (give) you a call.
- A: I can't believe you're late again!  
 B: I'm really sorry. If I ..... (not/get stuck) in traffic, I ..... (be) on time.
- A: Mr Henderson, how do I make pink paint?  
 B: Well Kim, if you ..... (mix) white and red, you ..... (get) pink.
- A: What should we do, Tommy?  
 B: I'm not sure. If Dad ..... (be) here, he ..... (know) what to do.
- A: Why didn't you tell me that Jennifer is back from Rome?  
 B: Because I didn't know! If I ..... (see) her, I ..... (tell) you!



10 Make sentences as in the example:

- 1 I hurt my arm. I couldn't play tennis.  
*If I hadn't hurt my arm, I could have played tennis.*
- 2 I get to school late every morning. My teacher is always angry with me.
- 3 I left my wallet at home. I didn't buy the new trainers.

- 4 I have a sore throat. I can't sing in the school choir.
- 5 It's raining. We can't go to the park.
- 6 Our football team didn't play well. It lost the match.

11 Complete the following sentences with an appropriate conditional clause.

- 1 If I found a wallet in the street, *I would return it to its owner.*
- 2 If you drive too fast,
- 3 If you should see Mark this evening,
- 4 If you had taken my advice,
- 5 Unless the weather improves,
- 6 My father would have bought me a bicycle
- 7 He would have been very angry
- 8 If you aren't enjoying the film,

**Mixed Conditionals**

Μπορούμε να συνδυάσουμε τις Type 2 και Type 3 conditionals.

	If – clause	Main clause	
Type 2	<i>If he knew her,</i>	<i>he would have spoken to her.</i>	Type 3
Type 3	<i>If he had found a job,</i>	<i>he wouldn't be searching for one now.</i>	Type 2

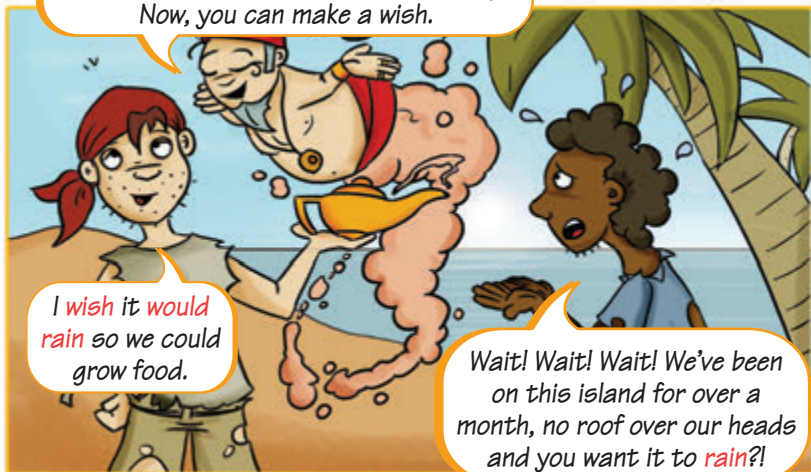
12 Rewrite the following as mixed conditional sentences.

- 1 They didn't take a map with them. They're lost now.  
*If they had taken a map with them, they wouldn't be lost now.*
- 2 Sue is allergic to seafood. She didn't eat paella last night.
- 3 She didn't take her coat with her yesterday. She has a terrible cold today.
- 4 I don't know them well. I didn't speak to them at the party.
- 5 I didn't study over the weekend. I'm not ready for the test today.
- 6 Alex hasn't saved any money. He can't travel with us to Europe.



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

Thank you for freeing me from the lamp!  
Now, you can make a wish.



I wish it would rain so we could grow food.

Wait! Wait! Wait! We've been on this island for over a month, no roof over our heads and you want it to rain?!



You're right. I'm lucky you're here to help me. I wish I had an umbrella!

	Form	Use
<b>wish / if only</b> (ευχή για το παρόν)	+ past simple / past continuous	ευχή να ήταν διαφορετική μια κατάσταση στο παρόν
<i>I wish / If only I were/was more patient. (Αλλά δεν είμαι υπομονετικός.)</i>		
<b>wish / if only</b> (ευχή για το παρόν)	+ subject + could + bare infinitive	ευχή στο παρόν να είχαμε την ικανότητα να κάνουμε κάτι
<i>I wish / If only I could ride a bicycle. (Αλλά δεν μπορώ.)</i>		
<b>wish / if only</b> (ευχή για το μέλλον)	+ subject + would + bare infinitive (α. τα <b>wish</b> και <b>would</b> πρέπει να έχουν διαφορετικά υποκείμενα. Ποτέ δε λέμε: <i>I wish I would; He wishes he would</i> , κ.λπ. β. το <b>wish</b> + inanimate (=άψυχο) subject + <b>would</b> εκφράζει την έλλειψη ελπίδας ή την απογοήτευση του ομιλητή.)	ευχή να αλλάξει μια κατάσταση στο μέλλον / για να εκφράσουμε δυσαρέσκεια/ για να ζητήσουμε κάτι με ευγενικό τρόπο (αν και δεν περιμένουμε να γίνει)
<i>I wish he would study for his exams. (Αλλά δε νομίζω ότι θα το κάνει. – ευχή να αλλάξει κάτι στο μέλλον, πράγμα μάλλον απίθανο)</i> <i>I wish Jane would go to university. (Ομως η Jane δεν θα πάει και αυτό με στενοχωρεί – δυσαρέσκεια)</i> <i>I wish it would stop snowing. (Είναι απίθανο να συμβεί αλλά εύχομαι να γινόταν.)</i> <i>I wish you would be quiet. (Το ζητάω ευγενικά αν και δεν περιμένω ότι θα το κάνεις. – παράκληση που εκφράζει έλλειψη ελπίδας.)</i>		
<b>wish / if only</b> (ευχή για το παρελθόν)	+ past perfect	μεταμέλεια για κάτι που συνέβη ή δε συνέβη στο παρελθόν
<i>I wish / If only I had gone to Ann's party last night. (Αλλά δεν πήγα.)</i>		
<p><b>Στα wishes πάμε ένα χρόνο πίσω. Αυτό σημαίνει ότι χρησιμοποιούμε past simple για το παρόν και past perfect για το παρελθόν. I'm poor. I wish I were rich. (present) / I lost my watch yesterday. I wish I hadn't lost it. (past)</b></p> <p><b>Μετά το wish και if only μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε were αντί για was σε όλα τα πρόσωπα.</b> <i>I wish / If only I was/were taller.</i></p>		

13 Match the captions 1-6 to the pictures A-F. Then rewrite the statements as wishes.



- 1 "I'm sorry. I didn't see the red light."  
I wish *I had seen the red light.*
- 2 "The lectures are so boring."  
I wish .....
- 3 "I'd prefer to be out with my friends."  
I wish .....

- 4 "I'm so sad I failed my test."  
I wish .....
- 5 "She gives me so much work to do."  
I wish .....
- 6 "I can't understand what he's saying."  
I wish .....

14 Using the bold type in the sentences, write wishes as in the example:

- 1 You are leaving for the airport. **You can't find your passport.**  
You say: *"I wish I could find my passport."*
- 2 You live in the suburbs. **You prefer the city centre.**  
You say: .....
- 3 **You argued with your friend yesterday.** Today she is upset.  
You say: .....
- 4 **You didn't clean your bedroom** and your mother is angry.  
You say: .....
- 5 You want to go on holiday but **you can't afford it.**  
You say: .....

Dear Auntie Claire,

I feel so unhappy. I wish we 1) *hadn't moved* (**not/move**) to London. If only Mum and Dad 2) ..... (**give**) it some more thought before they decided to come here. Everything is so different. First of all, it's always cold and wet. I wish it 3) ..... (**not/keep**) raining all the time. Secondly, I really miss my old friends. I wish my new classmates 4) ..... (**be**) friendlier – it would make things a lot easier. Finally, I feel really alone. If only there 5) ..... (**be**) someone here I could talk to.

Do you think there is anything I can do to make myself feel better? Please help.

Thanks for any advice,  
Emma

## 16 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

- 1 A: If only the sun .. *would come* .. (come) out.  
B: Cheer up. I don't think it's going to rain much longer.
- 2 A: I wish you ..... (tidy) your room.  
B: I'm busy with my homework right now. I'll do it later.
- 3 A: I wish I ..... (not/lend) Bill my iPod.  
B: You mean he hasn't returned it to you yet?
- 4 A: I wish I ..... (know) how to use a computer.  
B: Don't worry. I'll show you.
- 5 A: If only I ..... (learn) to ride a bike when I was younger.  
B: Don't worry. You can learn now!
- 6 A: Is Layla going with you to LA?  
B: No, she wishes she ..... (come) but she can't get time off work.
- 7 A: If only Jessica ..... (talk) to me.  
B: She's still upset. Give her time.
- 8 A: If only I ..... (not/leave) the gate open.  
B: Don't worry. I'm sure we'll find your dog.
- 9 A: Your teacher says she wishes you ..... (pay) more attention in class, Alex.  
B: OK Mum. I'll try.
- 10 A: I wish you ..... (be) here, Anna. I feel so sad!  
B: Cheer up! I'll be with you tomorrow.
- 11 A: If only I ..... (be/accepted) into Oxford University.  
B: Don't be sad. You are going to love it at Glasgow University.
- 12 A: I wish the children ..... (stop) shouting.  
B: I'll tell them to be quiet.

## 17 Read the speech bubbles and make sentences as in the example:

1 It's snowing outside. I'm cold. I should have worn a hat and some gloves.

I wish ... *I had worn a hat and some gloves* ...  
If *I had worn a hat and some gloves*, I wouldn't ... *be cold now* .....

2 I'm late for school. I should have got up earlier.

I wish .....  
If .....

3 I can't buy a bicycle. I didn't save any money.

I wish .....  
If .....

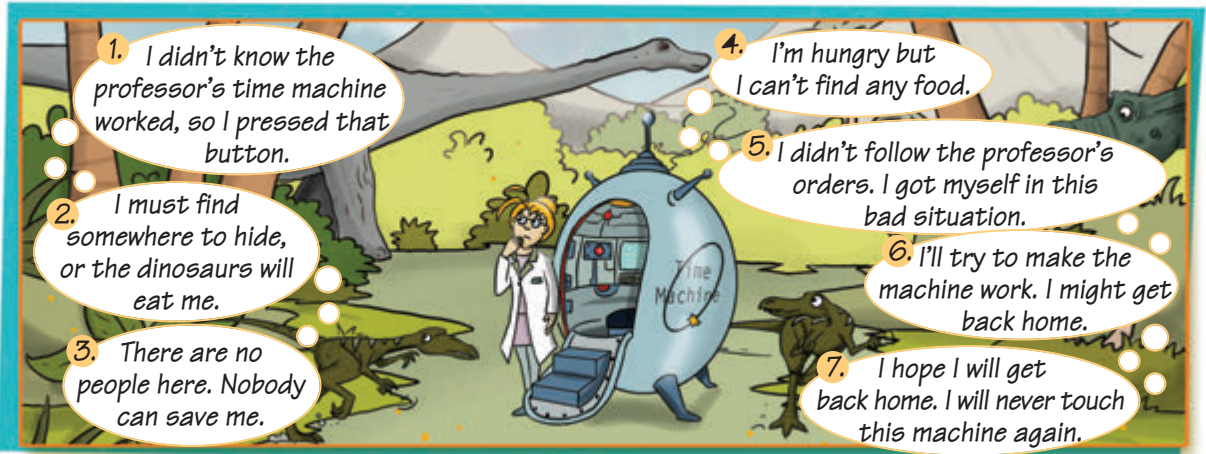
4 I burnt my finger. I shouldn't have touched the cooker.

I wish .....  
If .....

5 I can't answer the questions. I should have studied for the test.

I wish .....  
If .....

18 Ann works as an assistant in a lab. One day, she made a mistake while she was looking for the professor's notebook. Use Ann's thoughts to write wishes and conditional sentences, as in the example and then identify the type of conditional.



- 1 I wish / if only I had known that the professor's time machine worked. If I had known, I wouldn't have pressed that button. (Type 3)
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....
- 7 .....

19 Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

Dear Anyone,

I 1) **B** on an island in the Pacific Ocean, somewhere off the east coast of Australia. I've already been here a month. If only somebody 2) ..... me.  
 I'm grateful to be alive but I am full of regrets. I wish I 3) ..... sailing by myself. I wish I 4) ..... the weather forecast before I went out and told someone where I was going.  
 I've thought about 5) ..... a raft to sail away from this island but I'm scared I might drown before I 6) ..... it back to Australia.  
 It's very lonely here. I wish I had someone 7) ..... to. It's also very difficult finding food. I wish there 8) ..... only fish to eat.  
 It's beginning to get very cold at night. I'm trying to build myself a shelter but it's not going well. If I had a knife, it 9) ..... a lot easier.  
 I hope somebody 10) ..... this note. I am starting to lose hope.

Bob Jenkins

- |                 |                      |                   |                     |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 A strand      | <b>B</b> am stranded | C was stranded    | D stranded          |
| 2 A had found   | B will find          | C would find      | D finds             |
| 3 A never go    | B had never gone     | C will never go   | D would never go    |
| 4 A could check | B will check         | C had checked     | D will have checked |
| 5 A build       | B to build           | C having built    | D building          |
| 6 A make        | B to make            | C making          | D having made       |
| 7 A talking     | B to talk            | C talk            | D to talking        |
| 8 A wasn't      | B hadn't been        | C couldn't be     | D won't be          |
| 9 A is being    | B will be            | C would have been | D would be          |
| 10 A find       | B will find          | C would find      | D had found         |

- 20 Read the text. Choose the proper grammar form for the capitalised words and fill in the gaps.

Dear Henry,

You can't imagine what an awful day I've had! My neighbour 1) *wasn't feeling*... well this morning, so I offered to help him with his pet dog, Rex. I really wish I 2) ..... his dog for a walk. I didn't realise how energetic he was!

I wish I 3) ..... at home. If I had, I wouldn't have been dragged through the park by Rex and 4) ..... over a cyclist! Fortunately, the cyclist wasn't hurt but he got angry.

Then I had to take Rex to the vet. You 5) ..... what happened. We 6) ..... in the waiting room when, suddenly, a man came in with his cat and Rex went wild! He started barking and chased the cat round the room. Unfortunately, a vase 7) ..... to the ground and broke. The man shouted at me and I really felt awful.

Anyway, if I ever tell you I 8) ..... to look after someone's pet, please stop me!  
Michael

NOT / FEEL  
NOT / TAKE

STAY  
KNOCK  
NEVER / BELIEVE  
SIT

FALL  
PLAN

## Speaking Activity

(talking about unreal past situations – expressing wishes)

**Amanda Miller is a young new star. Read the text below and see how she became famous. Then, in pairs, make sentences:**

Amanda found an acting website, *Movix.com*. She posted her profile and picture. A talent agent called her. She was cast as an extra in a small film. She did such a great job in the film that she was offered a role in a major motion picture. Because of the role she became famous. Now she is a well-paid actress. Sadly, however, she doesn't have time to see her friends, photographers follow her to take pictures and magazines print false stories about her.

- A: *If she hadn't found an acting website, she wouldn't have posted her profile and picture.*  
B: *If she hadn't posted her profile and picture, a talent agent wouldn't have called her, etc.*

## Writing Activity

Look at your notes from the Speaking Activity and complete the diary entry.

Dear Diary,

It's amazing how life can change so quickly. I'm a famous, well-paid actress now and this was all due to luck. If I hadn't been surfing on the internet, I wouldn't have found an acting website. If I hadn't posted a profile and picture .....

.....

**Phrasal Verbs**

<b>look after:</b>	take care of sb / sth
<b>look for:</b>	search for
<b>look forward to:</b>	anticipate with pleasure
<b>look into:</b>	investigate
<b>look out (for):</b>	watch for
<b>look through:</b>	examine quickly
<b>look up:</b>	look for an address, name, word, etc. in a book

**1 Fill in the correct particle(s).**

- 1 They had been looking .... *for* .... a house for over a week before they found one.
- 2 My neighbour looks ..... my cat while I'm away.
- 3 I'll look ..... her telephone number in the directory.
- 4 The police are looking ..... the case of the missing diamonds.
- 5 Look ..... cars when you're crossing the street.
- 6 He's really looking ..... the party. He can't stop talking about it.
- 7 Look ..... this report to see if there are any mistakes.

**2 Look at Appendix 1 and fill in the correct preposition.**

- 1 You need to show your passport as proof .... *of* .... identity.
- 2 If you are unpleasant ..... people, they won't like you.
- 3 The little boy drew a picture ..... his house and then coloured it in.
- 4 If he doesn't understand at first, be patient ..... him and explain it again.
- 5 Sharon was really pleased ..... her birthday present since it was exactly what she wanted.
- 6 My grandmother is really proud ..... me for going to university.
- 7 The scientists wore gloves to protect themselves ..... the dangerous chemicals.
- 8 The hotel receptionist was polite ..... everybody.
- 9 They provided us ..... pencils and paper to write the exam.
- 10 It was very impolite ..... Liz to leave without saying goodbye.

**Word Formation**

**Adjectives formed from verbs**

<b>-able</b>	enjoy – enjoyable
<b>-ible</b>	sense – sensible
<b>-ive</b>	construct – constructive
<b>-ate</b>	consider – considerate
<b>-ent</b>	depend – dependent

- 1 Charlotte comes from a .. *respectable* .. **(respect)** family. Her father's a doctor and her mother's a Maths teacher.
- 2 Julie was ..... **(despair)** to get home before it began raining.
- 3 Even though they are brothers, they have completely ..... **(differ)** ideas and beliefs.
- 4 The shopping centre is easily ..... **(access)** for people in wheelchairs.
- 5 The company made Jim such an ..... **(attract)** offer he couldn't refuse.

**In Other Words...**

*If you don't study, you'll fail the test.  
Unless you study, you'll fail the test.*

*You'd better go home.  
If I were you, I'd go home.*

*I stayed at home because I had a cold.  
If I hadn't had a cold, I wouldn't have stayed at home.*

*Eat your soup, otherwise you can't have any dessert.  
If you don't eat your soup, you can't have any dessert.*

*If you come home early, we'll go to the cinema.  
We'll go to the cinema provided that you come home early.*

**4 Rephrase the following sentences using the word provided.**

- You'd better see a doctor.  
If *... I were you, I'd see a doctor.* .....
- He won't help you if you don't ask him.  
Unless .....
- Take your medicine, otherwise you won't get better.  
If .....
- She went home early because she was exhausted.  
If .....
- The bee won't sting you as long as you stay still.  
Provided .....

**5 Here are some sentences about Sue, who's afraid of heights. For each question, complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use no more than three words.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>From a young age, Sue has been afraid of heights.<br/>Sue has been scared of heights <i>... since ...</i> she was young.</li> <li>It's impossible for Sue to fly on a plane because of her fear.<br/>Sue ..... fly on a plane because of her fear.</li> <li>She is so scared, she can't stand out on a balcony.<br/>She is ..... to stand out on a balcony.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>She thinks she might fall.<br/>She is afraid ..... falling.</li> <li>Sue wants to stop being frightened.<br/>Sue wishes she ..... feel frightened.</li> <li>Sue's friends think she's amazing for joining a rock climbing club last week.<br/>Sue's friends were ..... at her decision to join a rock climbing club last week.</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

**Idioms**

- put the blame on sb:** say sb is responsible for sth bad
- put an end to sth:** end sth completely
- save sth for a rainy day:** save for future time of need
- no kidding?:** used to express great surprise when sb tells sb else sth
- (do sth) behind someone's back:** act without sb else's knowledge

**6 Fill in the correct idiom.**

- Don't try to *... put the blame on ...* your sister. I know it was your idea.
- "I'm top of my class this term."  
".....? I'm glad you're doing so well."
- Don't talk about me .....  
If there's a problem, just tell me.
- The government is trying to ..... to crime by putting more policemen on the streets.
- You should never spend all that you earn but .....



# New Round-Up

Virginia Evans - Jenny Dooley

GREEK EDITION

Student's Book



junior  
A

junior  
B

A

B

C

D

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



Express Publishing

# New Round-Up

ENGLISH GRAMMAR PRACTICE



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# The Infinitive / -ing form / -ing/-ed adjectives

2



Listen and repeat. Then act out.

We believe **in making** our guests feel welcome. The best way to do this is **to call** them by their names. You **can find out** their names **by reading** their luggage labels.



	Forms of the Infinitive		Forms of the -ing form	
	Active voice	Passive voice	Active voice	Passive voice
Present	(to) repair	(to) be repaired	repairing	being repaired
Present Continuous	(to) be repairing	–	–	–
Perfect	(to) have repaired	(to) have been repaired	having repaired	having been repaired
Perfect Continuous	(to) have been repairing	–	–	–

- To **Present Infinitive** αναφέρεται στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον. *I hope to meet her tonight.* Το **Present Continuous Infinitive** εκφράζει μια πράξη που γίνεται τώρα. *He must be sleeping now.* Το **Perfect Infinitive** δηλώνει ότι η πράξη του απαρεμφάτου συνέβη πριν την πράξη του ρήματος. *He claims to have worked here before.* (Πρώτα δούλεψε εδώ, κατόπιν ισχυρίστηκε ότι είχε δουλέψει εδώ.) Το **Perfect Continuous Infinitive** χρησιμοποιείται για να δώσει έμφαση στη διάρκεια της πράξης του απαρεμφάτου, η οποία συνέβη πριν την πράξη του ρήματος. *He looks tired. He seems to have been studying for the test all night.* Τα Present Cont., Perfect και Perfect Cont. Infinitives χρησιμοποιούνται με τα ρήματα: appear, claim, happen, pretend, seem etc και με τα modal verbs.
- Το **Present Gerund** (-ing form) αναφέρεται στο παρόν ή στο μέλλον. *Ann enjoys walking in the woods.* Το **Perfect Gerund** (-ing form) δείχνει ότι η πράξη του -ing form έχει γίνει πριν την πράξη του κυρίου ρήματος. Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε Present Gerund αντί Perfect Gerund χωρίς διαφορά στο νόημα. *He denied having killed James.* ή *He denied killing James.*

## 1 Write the correct form of the infinitive.

- |                           |                             |                         |       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| 1 I went                  | ... <i>to have gone</i> ... | 6 he is writing         | ..... |
| 2 she has been playing    | .....                       | 7 it is fixed           | ..... |
| 3 he had worked           | .....                       | 8 he will type          | ..... |
| 4 it was read             | .....                       | 9 he was cleaning       | ..... |
| 5 they have been informed | .....                       | 10 she will be sleeping | ..... |

Το **to infinitive** χρησιμοποιείται:

- για να εκφράσουμε **σκοπό**. *He went to university to become a lawyer.* (in order to become)
- μετά από ρήματα όπως: agree, appear, decide, expect, hope, plan, promise, refuse κ.λπ. *He refused to pay the bill.*
- μετά από επίθετα που εκφράζουν **συναίσθηματα** (happy, glad, sorry κ.λπ.). *She was happy to win the prize.*
- μετά από τα would like/would love/would prefer κ.λπ. για να εκφράσουμε **συγκεκριμένη προτίμηση**.  
*I would like to see the manager.*
- μετά από ορισμένα ουσιαστικά.  
*What a surprise to see him there!*
- μετά από τα too/enough.  
*He's too young to have his own car.*  
*He's clever enough to do the crossword.*  
*He's got enough money to live on.*
- με τη συντακτική δομή it + be + adjective (+ of + noun/pronoun).  
*It was generous of him to offer £1,000.*
- με το so + adjective + as. *Would you be so kind as to help me move the sofa?*
- με το only για να εκφράσουμε **μη ικανοποιητικό αποτέλεσμα**.  
*She came in only to find Bob had left.*
- με τη φράση be + the first/second κ.λπ./ next/last/best κ.λπ.  
*He was the last to come to work.*
- στην έκφραση for + noun / pronoun + to infinitive. *For him to be so rude was unforgivable.*
- στις εκφράσεις: to tell you the truth, to begin with, to be honest κ.λπ.  
*To be honest, I don't like him.*

**Note:** Αν δύο απαρέμφατα συνδέονται με το and ή το or, το το του δεύτερου απαρεμφάτου μπορεί να παραλειφθεί.  
*I want to call Mr Jones and fax or post him a letter.*

Το **infinitive without to** χρησιμοποιείται:

- μετά από τα περισσότερα **modal verbs** (can, must, will κ.λπ.). *You can leave now if you want.*
- μετά από τα **had better/would rather**. *I'd rather not go out tonight. I'd better stay at home.*
- μετά από τα **make/let/see/hear/feel + object**. *They made him pay for the damage.* Στην παθητική φωνή, όμως, τρέπονται σε be made/be heard/be seen + to infinitive. *He was made to pay for the damage.*
- τα ρήματα **know** και **help** ακολουθούνται είτε από το infinitive είτε από infinitive without to. *I've never known him (to) be so mean. Could you help me (to) fix the car?* Στην παθητική φωνή, όμως, τρέπονται σε be known, be helped + to infinitive. *She was known to have worked as a teacher.*

Το **-ing form** χρησιμοποιείται:

- ως ουσιαστικό. *Walking is good exercise.*
- μετά από ρήματα όπως: admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, continue, delay, deny, discuss, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, go (for activities), imagine, involve, keep (= continue), mention, mind, miss, object to, postpone, practise, prevent, quit, recall, recollect, report, resent, resist, risk, save, stand, suggest, tolerate, understand κ.λπ.  
*They discussed selling the company.*  
*"Let's go jogging!" "No, I'd rather go sailing."*
- μετά από τα dislike, enjoy, hate, like, love, prefer για να εκφράσουμε **γενική προτίμηση**. *She likes painting.* (in general)  
**Note:** like + to infinitive = it is considered a good idea  
*I like to wash my hair every day.*
- μετά από τις εκφράσεις: I'm busy, it's no use, it's (no) good, it's (not) worth, what's the use of, can't help, there's no point (in), can't stand, have difficulty (in), in addition to, as well as, have trouble, have a hard/difficult time.  
*He can't stand being treated like a slave.*  
*He had difficulty finding his way back.*
- μετά από τα spend/waste (time, money κ.λπ.).  
*He spends his free time digging (in) the garden.*
- μετά από προθέσεις. *He left the shop without paying, so he was accused of stealing.*
- μετά από τα: look forward to, be/get used to, be/get accustomed to, object to, admit (to) κ.λπ.  
*I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.*
- μετά από τα hear, listen, notice, see, watch για να εκφράσουμε **ανολοκλήρωτη πράξη**, δηλαδή κάποιος είδε ή άκουσε μόνο μέρος μιας πράξης. *I saw Tim doing his homework.* (Είδα μέρος της πράξης. Δεν περίμενα μέχρι να τελειώσει ο Tim.)  
**ΑΛΛΑ** Τα hear, listen, see, watch + infinitive without to εκφράζουν **ολοκληρωμένη πράξη**, δηλαδή κάποιος είδε ή άκουσε κάτι από την αρχή ως το τέλος. *I saw Tim do his homework. It took him an hour.* (Είδα όλη την πράξη, από την αρχή ως το τέλος.)

**2** Write what each verb/phrase is followed by: *to infinitive*, *infinitive without to* or *-ing form*.

- |   |             |   |                              |    |              |   |       |
|---|-------------|---|------------------------------|----|--------------|---|-------|
| 1 | enjoy       | + | ..... <i>-ing form</i> ..... | 9  | agree        | + | ..... |
| 2 | promise     | + | .....                        | 10 | can          | + | ..... |
| 3 | be made     | + | .....                        | 11 | would like   | + | ..... |
| 4 | object to   | + | .....                        | 12 | would        | + | ..... |
| 5 | it's no use | + | .....                        | 13 | refuse       | + | ..... |
| 6 | can't stand | + | .....                        | 14 | spend time   | + | ..... |
| 7 | can't help  | + | .....                        | 15 | avoid        | + | ..... |
| 8 | had better  | + | .....                        | 16 | be the first | + | ..... |

**3** Fill in the correct form of the *infinitives*.

- My boss expects me ..... *to work* ..... (work) overtime tonight.
- The suspect claimed ..... (work) at the time of the robbery.
- I was sorry ..... (hear) that she had failed the exam.
- The burglars must have come in through the window as the lock seems ..... (force).
- "Robert appears ..... (overtake) John on the last lap." "Yes, he's passed him!"
- Mike was the last runner ..... (finish) the marathon.
- I'd like ..... (book) a return ticket to London, please.
- Stop pretending ..... (eat) your food – just finish it up, please.
- It was very kind of Paula ..... (lend) me her laptop.
- Leslie seems ..... (enjoy) her new job.

**4** Underline the correct preposition and fill in the gaps with the *-ing form of the verb in brackets*.

- It was difficult for Laura to get used to / with ..... *living* ..... (live) in a foreign country.
- David is looking forward about / to ..... (travel) across Asia this summer.
- In addition of / to ..... (clean) his room, Bob also did the washing-up.
- Peter is accustomed to / in ..... (work) long hours in the office.
- There's no point in / about ..... (ask) me again – I've made up my mind.
- Lisa admitted to / in ..... (wear) her sister's top without asking.
- What's the use of / with ..... (paint) the house if we are going to sell it soon?

**5** Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive form* or the *-ing form*.

- A: Rob was the first ..... *to finish* ..... (finish) the English test.  
B: Yes, but ..... (tell) you the truth, I don't think he did very well.
- A: Good evening. We would like ..... (sit) by the window, please.  
B: Certainly. If you would be so kind as ..... (follow) me, I'll show you to your table.
- A: You should ..... (see) his face when she told me the news.  
B: He must ..... (be) really surprised.
- A: I'd love ..... (lie) on a beach right now instead of typing reports.  
B: Me too. Just imagine ..... (be) under the sun with nothing to worry about.

6 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form or *-ing* form.

## The New York City Marathon



Every year, New Yorkers look forward to 1) ...*seeing*... (see) one of the world's greatest races take place on their streets – The New York City Marathon! About 40,000 people including celebrities, world-class athletes, and, of course people who just want 2) ..... (have) fun, enjoy 3) ..... (run) this famous race each year! To finish the race, runners must 4) ..... (complete) a 26.2 mile course. Two million people and more than 100 music bands cheer them on from the streets. The atmosphere is so fantastic many runners consider 5) ..... (cross) the finishing line in Central Park to be one of the best feelings in the world! Would you like 6) ..... (take part) in the NYC marathon? All you need to do is put your name on a list. Afraid you are too unfit 7) ..... (enter)? Don't be! 8) ..... (walk) is entirely acceptable. In fact, over the years, people as old as 88 have completed the marathon. What's more, you may just 9) ..... (win) some of the \$800,000 prize money that is up for grabs. Good luck!

## Subject of the infinitive / -ing form

Το υποκείμενο του infinitive ή του -ing form **παραλείπεται** όταν είναι το **ίδιο** με το υποκείμενο του κύριου ρήματος. *I want to help with the preparations.*

Όταν είναι **διαφορετικό** από το υποκείμενο του ρήματος, τότε πριν από το infinitive ή το -ing form μπαίνει **object pronoun** (me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them), **κύριο όνομα** ή **ουσιαστικό**.

*I want him/John/my brother to help with the preparations.* Το υποκείμενο του -ing form μπορεί να είναι **object pronoun**, **possessive adjective** (my, your κ.λπ.), **κύριο όνομα** ή **possessive case**.

*I remember him/his/Tim/Tim's talking about that island.*

7 Rephrase the following using the *infinitive* or the *-ing* form, as in the example.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 You have to eat your carrots.           | I want ... <i>you to eat your carrots.</i> ..... |
| 2 I must exercise more often.             | I want .....                                     |
| 3 She has to take her medicine every day. | The doctor wants .....                           |
| 4 I saw him give you the letter.          | I remember .....                                 |
| 5 He has to talk to me politely.          | I want .....                                     |
| 6 I mustn't go to bed late.               | I don't want .....                               |
| 7 We visited Sue last weekend.            | I remember .....                                 |
| 8 Sarah sang that song last week.         | I remember .....                                 |

## Verbs taking to infinitive or -ing form without a change in meaning

- Τα ρήματα **begin, continue, intend, start** συντάσσονται είτε με **to infinitive** είτε με **-ing form**. *She began crying/to cry.* Ποτέ, όμως, δε χρησιμοποιούμε μαζί δύο **-ing forms**. *The days are beginning to get shorter.*
- Τα ρήματα **advise, allow, encourage, permit, recommend** παίρνουν **to infinitive** όταν ακολουθούνται από αντικείμενο ή όταν βρίσκονται στην παθητική. Παίρνουν **-ing form** όταν δεν ακολουθούνται από αντικείμενο. *He advised us to leave early.* (object) *We were advised to leave early.* (passive) *We advise leaving early.* (no object)
- Τα ρήματα **need, require, want** ακολουθούνται από **to infinitive, -ing form** ή **passive infinitive**. *You need to polish your shoes.* *Your shoes need polishing.* *Your shoes need to be polished.*

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form or *-ing* form.

Museum Rules and Information

- All visitors are required 1) *to show* (show) their ticket upon entering each section of the museum.
- Visitors are not permitted 2) (touch) works of art or to lean on the cases.
- We advise 3) (keep) a safe distance between you and each work of art.
- Visitors are encouraged 4) (speak) quietly in the museum.
- We do not allow 5) (smoke) inside the museum building.



9 Choose the correct item.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 She'd prefer ..... at the beach right now.<br>A being      B be      C to be    | 5 She was only pretending .....<br>A to read      B to be reading<br>C read          |
| 2 She appears ..... for hours.<br>A to have been working      B work<br>C to work | 6 The day was too nice ..... indoors.<br>A to stay      B stay      C staying        |
| 3 We often go ..... in the summer.<br>A to sail      B sail      C sailing        | 7 I'm hoping to ..... by two o'clock.<br>A leave      B have left      C leaving     |
| 4 Frank's work shirt needs .....<br>A to clean      B cleaning      C clean       | 8 Always remember ..... your seatbelt.<br>A fasten      B to fasten      C fastening |

10 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct *infinitive* form or *-ing* form.

EXTREME SPORTS

- DO SOMETHING DIFFERENT!

Extreme sports are not for everyone. But for people who enjoy 1) *living* (live) life to the full, they are the only type of sports worth 2) (do)! The latest extreme sport to become popular is sandboarding. It involves 3) (slide) down extremely high sand dunes on a board. You can 4) (lie down) or stand up. When standing up, both your feet are tied to the board to prevent you from 5) (fall off). Some sandboarders, however, prefer 6) (keep) their feet untied because it allows more freedom of movement. Lying down can be even more fun. Can you imagine 7) (speed) headfirst down a sand dune at 80km/hr? Because that's how fast you can expect 8) (go)! Sounds like fun? People who have tried sandboarding say it's totally addictive! So head to a desert and try it out. You don't need 9) (have) any experience, but you should 10) (love) danger and excitement!



## Verbs taking to infinitive or -ing form with a change in meaning

- **forget + to infinitive** (= forget to do sth)  
*I'm sorry, I forgot to lock the car.*  
**forget + -ing form** (= forget a past event)  
*We'll never forget visiting Paris.*
- **remember + to infinitive** (= remember to do sth) *Remember to read the instructions.*  
**remember + -ing form** (= recall a past event)  
*I don't remember meeting Al before.*
- **mean + to infinitive** (= intend to)  
*He means to move to Newcastle.*  
**mean + -ing form** (= involve)  
*Working harder means getting more money.*
- **go on + to infinitive** (= finish doing sth and start doing sth else) *After finishing her BA, she went on to get a master's degree.*  
**go on + -ing form** (= continue)  
*She went on watching TV.*
- **regret + to infinitive** (= be sorry to do sth)  
*I regret to tell you that you have failed.*  
**regret + -ing form** (= have second thoughts about sth already done) *He regrets telling lies when he was young.*
- **would prefer + to infinitive** (specific preference) *I'd prefer to have an early night tonight.*  
**prefer + -ing form** (in general)  
*I prefer reading a book to watching TV.*  
**prefer + to infinitive + (rather) than + infinitive without to**  
*I prefer to read a book (rather) than watch TV.*
- **try + to infinitive** (= do one's best; attempt)  
*She tried hard to cope with her new job.*  
**try + -ing form** (= do sth as an experiment)  
*Try adding some more sauce to your pasta.*
- **want + to infinitive** (= wish)  
*I want to find a better job.*  
**want + -ing form** (= sth needs to be done)  
*Your dress wants cleaning.*
- **stop + to infinitive** (= pause temporarily)  
*He stopped to buy some milk on his way home.*  
**stop + -ing form** (= finish)  
*Stop talking to each other, please!*
- **be sorry + to infinitive** (= regret)  
*I'm sorry to hear he has been injured.*  
**be sorry for + -ing form** (= apologise for an earlier action)  
*I'm sorry for misunderstanding/having misunderstood what you said.*
- **hate + to infinitive** (= feel sorry that you have to ask, interrupt κ.λπ.)  
*I hate to interrupt, but I must talk to you.*  
**hate + -ing form** (= feel sorry for what one is doing) *I hate making you feel uncomfortable.*
- **be afraid + to infinitive** (= the subject feels anxious about doing sth)  
*I'm afraid to drive over the old bridge.*  
**be afraid of + -ing form** (= the subject is afraid that what is described by the -ing form may happen)  
*She is afraid of breaking her leg if she jumps over the wall.*

## 11 Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or -ing form.

- Tom stopped ..... *to pick up* ..... (**pick up**) his dry cleaning on the way home.
- If you don't stop ..... (**eat**) so much chocolate, you'll make yourself ill.
- Try ..... (**phone**) John at the office if he's not at home.
- I tried my best ..... (**finish**) the test, but there just wasn't enough time.
- He was promoted in 1990 and went on ..... (**become**) a company director.
- The band went on ..... (**play**) even after the lights had gone out.
- Jane was afraid ..... (**show**) her school report to her parents.
- I'm afraid of ..... (**lose**) my way in the forest.
- What do you mean ..... (**do**) with all that money?
- Playing a musical instrument well means ..... (**practise**) for years.
- I regret ..... (**tell**) you that your appointment has been cancelled.
- She regrets ..... (**spend**) so much money on her new dress.
- Do you remember ..... (**ride**) a bicycle for the first time?
- Remember ..... (**post**) the letters on your way home.



**12 Put the verbs in brackets into the infinitive or -ing form.**

Claire: Katie! I've been meaning 1) ..... *to ask* ..... (ask) you. Did you pass your driving test?

Katie: No, I'm afraid I didn't.

Claire: Oh! I'm really sorry 2) ..... (hear) that. Did your examiner say why?

Katie: Yes. He said I didn't remember 3) ..... (look) in my rearview mirror when I was reversing. Although I really don't remember 4) ..... (forget) to do that!

Claire: Oh. That's a pity.

Katie: He also said that I forgot 5) ..... (signal) that I was turning on two occasions. And that I didn't stop 6) ..... (look) when I went through an intersection. I have to admit to those mistakes though.

Claire: Oh, dear. Are you very upset you failed?

Katie: A bit. I'm trying 7) ..... (forget) about it.

Claire: Look, you just need some more lessons.

Katie: That's what my examiner said. He told me not to give up.

Claire: Hey, I've got an idea! Why don't you try 8) ..... (take) lessons with my dad? He taught me to drive. He's a really good teacher.

Katie: Thanks. But my brother says he wants 9) ..... (help) me. I'd prefer 10) ..... (get) lessons from him.

Claire: OK. No problem. Just let me know if there's anything else I can do to help.

Katie: Thanks! I will.

**13 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct infinitive or -ing form.**

Dear John,

I was glad to receive your email. I didn't go to the party on Saturday night because I injured myself at football practice last week. I'm trying hard not 1) ..... *to feel* ..... (feel) sorry for myself, but I must admit it's difficult. I want 2) ..... (be) on the pitch with the rest of the team – not sitting here with a broken leg! My coach was sorry 3) ..... (hear) I had been hurt. Our team doctor told him I wouldn't be able to play again this season. The season won't end for another five months, so I'd prefer 4) ..... (believe) that my leg will heal before then. I mean 5) ..... (do) everything I can to get better. Our team has won all our games this year and if we continue to do so there's a good chance we will go on 6) ..... (play) in the final. I'll never forget 7) ..... (play) in the final last year and I'd love to experience that again!

By the way, do you want to come to my house next weekend to watch a film?

Remember 8) ..... (bring) my CDs with you if you can!

Take care,

David



## 14 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct passive infinitive or -ing form.

- 1 We are waiting for his first novel ... *to be published* ... (publish) in England.
- 2 His music seems ..... (influence) by the rock culture of the seventies.
- 3 ..... (hurt) badly in the past, she found it very difficult to trust anyone again.
- 4 Don't tease him any more. He doesn't enjoy ..... (laugh at).
- 5 Many film stars now hire bodyguards because they want ..... (protect).
- 6 ..... (award) an Oscar was the most memorable event in the actor's life.
- 7 I'm not used to ..... (approach) by complete strangers asking for my autograph.
- 8 Frank spoke slowly and loudly because he didn't want ..... (misunderstand).

## -ing/-ed adjectives

Τα επίθετα που λήγουν σε -ing περιγράφουν πώς είναι κάποιος ή κάτι.

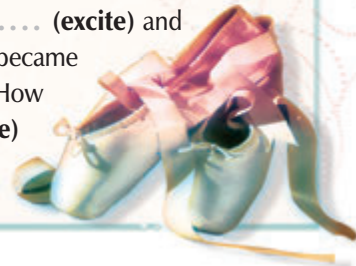
*The exhibition was fascinating.* (Πώς ήταν η έκθεση; Συναρπαστική.)

Τα επίθετα που λήγουν σε -ed περιγράφουν πώς νιώθει κάποιος.

*The students were fascinated by the exhibition.* (Πώς ένιωσαν οι μαθητές λόγω της έκθεσης; Συνεπαρμένοι.)

## 15 Fill in the gaps with an adjective ending in -ing or -ed.

Carla has always been 1) ... *interested* ... (interest) in dancing. Even as a young girl, she was always keeping her relatives 2) ..... (entertain) with her performances at home. No one guessed, however, that by the age of eighteen she would be dancing in 3) ..... (entertain) shows for much larger audiences. Carla's family were 4) ..... (thrill) to witness their little girl's 5) ..... (excite) debut in the local town hall. Carla herself was more 6) ..... (excite) and 7) ..... (frighten) than she'd ever been in her life. Carla soon became famous throughout the country. And now, here she was, dancing for the Queen. How 8) ..... (please) she felt! But the 9) ..... (amaze) reviews she received the next day were even more 10) ..... (thrill) to her!



## 16 Read the text. Choose the correct grammar form for the words in capitals and fill in the gaps.

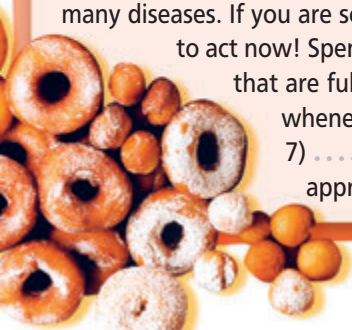
## Hands up who's addicted to sugar!

Do you enjoy 1) ... *eating* ... sweets every day? Do you have a hard time 2) ..... no when someone offers you a piece of chocolate? Do you walk into shops only 3) ..... soft drinks or sweets? If you answered "yes" to the questions above, then you're probably a sugar addict! Sugar addiction is a serious problem because it can cause many diseases. If you are someone who can't 4) ..... sugary foods, it's important to act now! Spend time on the Internet 5) ..... about the types of food that are full of sugar. Also avoid 6) ..... soft drinks and eat fruit whenever you desire something sweet. At first, you will have difficulty 7) ..... all your favourite sweets. But very quickly, you'll appreciate 8) ..... healthier and fitter.

EAT  
SAY  
BUY

RESIST  
LEARN  
DRINK

CUT DOWN ON  
FEEL



17 Put the verbs in brackets into the *infinitive* or *-ing* form.

### The Letter

Standing at my letterbox, I nervously ripped open the creamy white envelope. ‘Dear, Sarah Jones’, the letter began. ‘We regret 1) ... *to inform*... (inform) you that your application has been unsuccessful’. I looked up. I couldn’t continue 2) ..... (read) any further. Just then my mobile rang. It was my dad. He wanted 3) ..... (find out) if I had got the job. I told him what the letter said. ‘Cheer up’, he replied. ‘If you keep 4) ..... (send) out applications, you will find a job eventually. Can you tell me what they said?’ ‘What’s the use of 5) ..... (read) anymore’, I replied disappointedly. I looked down at the letter again. The letter continued; ‘We do not feel you are experienced enough 6) ..... (work) in our marketing department. However, after 7) ..... (consider) your CV, we would like 8) ..... (offer) you some training for another position in our company. We would be glad 9) ..... (meet) with you to discuss this. We look forward to 10) ..... (hear) from you soon’. ‘I suggest 11) ..... (read) all the way to the end next time, sweetheart!’, dad said.

18 Complete the sentences using the words in bold, as in the example. Use between two and five words.

- 1 He wasn’t tall enough to be a policeman.  
**short** He was ..... *too short* ..... to be a policeman.
- 2 They made her pay £2,000 tax.  
**was** She ..... £2,000 tax.
- 3 We were shocked by the news.  
**shocking** The new ..... to us.
- 4 She was so tired she couldn’t keep her eyes open.  
**too** She was ..... her eyes open.
- 5 The horror film was terrifying.  
**were** We ..... the horror film.
- 6 Dad didn’t allow me to borrow his car.  
**let** Dad ..... his car.
- 7 Driving fast is dangerous.  
**to** It is ..... fast.
- 8 They allowed him to enter the building.  
**let** They ..... the building.
- 9 We were interested in the lecture.  
**to** The lecture ..... us.
- 10 She took an hour to type the letter.  
**her** Typing ..... an hour.
- 11 The box was too heavy for him to lift.  
**enough** The box ..... for him to lift.
- 12 She could hardly see in the dark.  
**difficult** She ..... in the dark.

19 Complete the sentences about yourself in the *to infinitive* or *-ing* form.

- 1 At weekends, I enjoy ..... *going out with my friends* .....
- 2 Every day, I like .....
- 3 I can't stand .....
- 4 Next summer, I'm looking forward to .....
- 5 For my New Year's resolution, I decided .....
- 6 I know how .....
- 7 I have difficulty .....
- 8 Of all the places in the world, I would prefer .....



## Speaking Activity

(narrating a story)

Bill and his family went sailing last Sunday. Use the verbs/phrases below and your own ideas to say what happened using *infinitives* or *-ing* forms.

- decide/go sailing • look forward to/relax • Bill/spend time/fish • dad/enjoy/steer
- mum/prefer/sunbathe • begin/get dark • notice/storm approach
- wind/too strong/control boat • dad/have difficulty steer • not able/prevent/boat/from overturn
- coastguard/happen/see them • help/them/get on board • glad/be safe



Bill and his family decided to go sailing.



## Writing Activity

Imagine you are Bill. Write a story in the first person narrative describing what happened. Use the list of words/phrases from the speaking activity and include *infinitives* and *-ing* forms.

Last Sunday, my family and I decided to go sailing. ....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**1** Look at Appendix 1 on pages 239–245, then fill in the correct particle(s) for the phrasal verbs.

- 1 Mark **brought** ... *about* ... his dismissal from work by stealing the computer.
- 2 This music **brings** ..... happy memories.
- 3 We managed to **bring** him ..... by splashing his face with water.
- 4 She was eventually **brought** ..... to my point of view.
- 5 They had to **call** ..... the football match because of the weather.
- 6 This situation **calls** ..... immediate action.

**2** Look at Appendix 2 on pages 246–253, then fill in the correct preposition.

- 1 Dave was very **bad** ... *at* ... maths and always failed the tests.
- 2 This film is **based** ..... a true story.
- 3 You can't **blame** me ..... the accident; I wasn't even there.
- 4 The suspect has been arrested and **charged** ..... robbery.
- 5 It's very important nowadays to **care** ..... our environment.
- 6 You should **take care** ..... your teeth.

**Idioms**

**α night owl:** sb who likes to stay up late at night

**α feather in one's cap:** an achievement one is proud of

**α tough/hard nut to crack:** sb/sth difficult to deal with

**α drop in the ocean:** an insignificant amount

**α dead end:** sth leading nowhere

**α false alarm:** an unnecessary warning

**3** Fill in the correct idiom.

- 1 When I get my degree, it will be a real ... *feather in my cap* ...
- 2 Unfortunately, diplomats have come to ..... in their attempts to find a solution to the crisis.
- 3 Sales figures show that our product is doing very well in Greece, but the Italian market is proving .....
- 4 My friends are all ....., but I prefer to go to bed early and get up early.
- 5 Tell the neighbours it was .....; Tom found his dog.
- 6 One hundred thousand dollars may seem like a lot of money, but it's ..... compared to the millions the basketball star earns each year.

**4** Use the word in bold to form a word that best fits each gap.

**The TUBE**

Londoners 0) ... *frequently* ... complain about the public transport in their city. They say it is not very 1) ....., but in fact, London has one of the best public transport systems in the world. The London Underground, also known as 'the Tube', is 2) ..... the fastest way to get around London. There are twelve lines, each bearing a 3) ..... name and a unique colour. The Tube carries more than three million 4) ..... each day, and runs from 5:30 am to 1:00 am.

It is 5) ..... easy to get around London using the Tube. Stations are clearly signposted and maps are 6) ..... available at ticket windows. A 7) ..... word of advice though; it is best to avoid the rush hour, 8) ..... in the middle of summer. There is no air conditioning on the Tube, so travel during peak hours can get very crowded and 9) .....



- FREQUENT
- RELY
- NORMAL
- HISTORY
- TRAVEL
- INCREDIBLE
- FREE
- USE
- PARTICULAR
- COMFORTABLE

**How to treat Multiple Choice Cloze Texts**

- Read the whole passage at least once to understand as much of the general meaning as possible.
- Look at the four choices given for each gap and try to reduce the choices by eliminating the obviously incorrect ones.

He ..... the world record for weightlifting in 2004.

A did      B broke      C made      D reached

The word *record* is not used with *do* or *make*. Also we do not say we *reach* a record – you reach a destination. Therefore **B: broke** is the correct answer.

- When you have finished, read the text again to see if it makes sense and is grammatically correct.

**5 Read the text below and decide which answer best fits each gap.**

**Teen Talk**



Like many teens, sixteen-year-old Georgia Jones 0) ..C.. to experiment with new hairstyles. Since she 1) ..... fourteen, her hair has been four different colours and many different styles. For Georgia, the best thing about changing her hairstyle so often is that she never 2) ..... bored of the way she looks. 'Changing my hairstyle is quick and cheap and it always 3) ..... a smile on my face,' she says. To get ideas for her hair, Georgia 4) ..... at hairstyle magazines.

She also 5) ..... an eye on what her favourite celebrities are doing with their hair. But Georgia 6) ..... them only as a starting point. 'I'm the type of person who likes to 7) ..... fashion trends rather than simply follow them', she says. 'If too many people have a hairstyle, I avoid it. I always try to 8) ..... up with my own look!'

- |   |            |            |                |           |
|---|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 0 | A enjoys   | B favours  | <b>C loves</b> | D admires |
| 1 | A turned   | B arrived  | C came         | D made    |
| 2 | A develops | B grows    | C increases    | D raises  |
| 3 | A brings   | B gives    | C makes        | D puts    |
| 4 | A views    | B examines | C looks        | D reads   |
| 5 | A keeps    | B holds    | C remains      | D stays   |
| 6 | A makes    | B creates  | C uses         | D does    |
| 7 | A move     | B guide    | C start        | D show    |
| 8 | A think    | B dream    | C turn         | D come    |

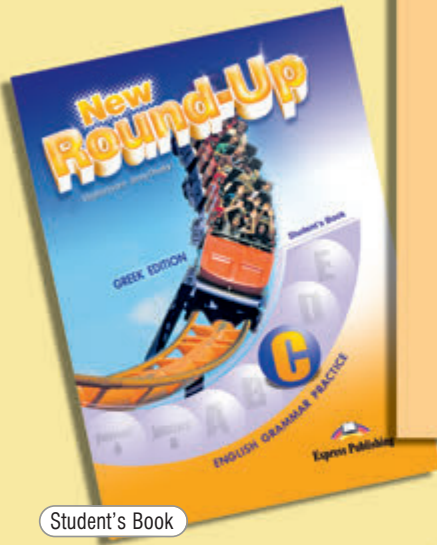
**In Other Words**

- She was too inexperienced to get the job.  
*She wasn't experienced enough to get the job.*
- He had difficulty (in) doing the crossword.  
*He found it difficult to do the crossword.*
- Do/Would you mind cleaning up the room?  
*Would you be so kind as to clean up the room?*
- I prefer driving to flying.  
*I prefer to drive (rather) than fly.*
- It took him an hour to prepare the meal.  
*He spent an hour preparing the meal.*

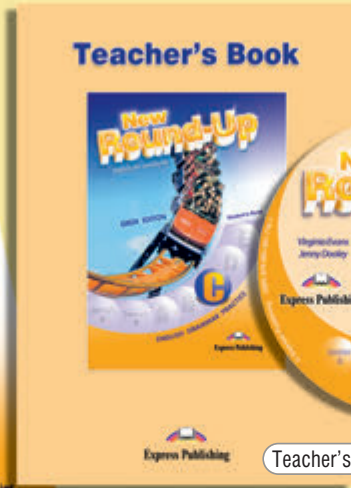
**6 Complete the sentences using the words in bold, as in the example. Use between two and five words.**

- It's too cold to go swimming.  
**warm** It's ..... *not warm enough* ..... to go swimming.
- He finds it difficult to address large audiences.  
**difficulty** He ..... large audiences.
- Sarah prefers skiing to ice-skating.  
**ski** Sarah ..... ice-skate.
- He spent hours wallpapering the sitting room.  
**took** It ..... the sitting room.
- Would you mind moving over a little?  
**kind** Would you be ..... over a little?

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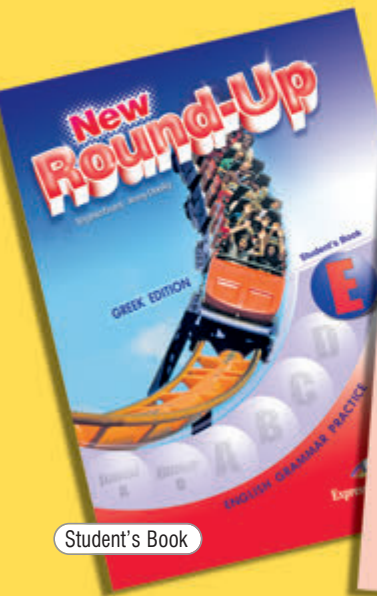
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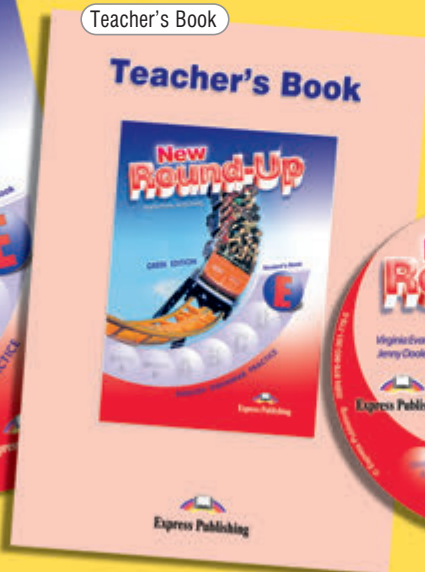
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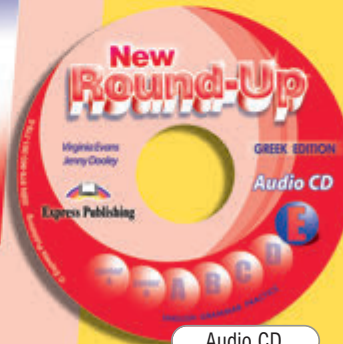
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Student's Book



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Audio CD

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**Express Publishing**

**ATHENS**

9 Mac Millan St., Athens 11144, Greece Tel : (+30 210) 212 0800, Fax : (+30 210) 201 5444  
Email : [eltconsultants@expresspublishing.gr](mailto:eltconsultants@expresspublishing.gr)

**THESSALONIKI**

173-175 Ethnikis Antistaseos St., Thessaloniki 55134, Greece Tel : (+30) 2310 471765 / 477086 / 477089,  
Fax : (+30) 2310 476689 Email : [expresspublis@the.forthnet.gr](mailto:expresspublis@the.forthnet.gr)