

FORM	USE	EXAMPLE
<p><b>Present Simple</b> I / You / We / They / watch. He / She / It watches.</p> <p>Do I / you / we / they / work? Does he / she / it work?</p> <p>I / You / We / They do not (don't) enjoy. He / She / It does not (doesn't) enjoy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>επαναλαμβανόμενες πράξεις ή συνήθειες</li> <li>γεγονότα, γενικές αλήθειες</li> <li>ρήματα που περιγράφουν καταστάσεις (stative verbs)</li> <li>δρομολόγια και προγράμματα στο μέλλον</li> <li>αφηγήσεις, ανέκδοτα, αναμεταδόσεις αγώνων</li> </ul>	<p>We <i>commute</i> to work by train every day.</p> <p>The sun <i>rises</i> in the east.</p> <p><i>Do you understand</i> the question or <i>do you need</i> help?</p> <p>The cruise ship <i>departs</i> at eleven o'clock this evening.</p> <p>The player <i>tackles</i> his opponent, <i>runs</i> as fast as he can and <i>scores</i> a goal!</p>
<p><b>Present Continuous</b> I am ('m) speaking. You / We / They are ('re) speaking. He / She / It is ('s) speaking.</p> <p>Am I dancing? Are you / we / they dancing? Is he / she / it dancing?</p> <p>I am not (I'm not) flying. You / We / They are not (aren't) flying. He / She / It is not (isn't) flying.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>πράξεις που συμβαίνουν τώρα / την ώρα που μιλάμε</li> <li>προσωρινές καταστάσεις</li> <li>προγραμματισμένες πράξεις ή σχέδια για το μέλλον</li> <li>ενοχλητικές συνήθειες ή πράξεις (συχνά με τις λέξεις <i>always, forever, continuously</i>)</li> </ul>	<p>Dad can't talk to you – he <i>is driving</i> at the moment.</p> <p>Sandy is at university and she <i>is sharing</i> a room with her best friend.</p> <p>We're <i>travelling</i> to Dubai this summer.</p> <p>Our basketball coach <i>is forever telling</i> us to try harder.</p>

### Χρονικές εκφράσεις

#### Present Simple

*always, usually, normally, often, occasionally, rarely, seldom, hardly ever, scarcely, never, every day/week/month/year, etc*

#### ALERT!

Τα επιρρήματα συχνότητας (adverbs of frequency) μπαίνουν πριν από το κύριο ρήμα, αλλά μετά από το ρήμα *to be*.

#### Present Continuous

*at present, at the moment, now, right now, today, tonight, this week/month/year, next week/month/year, soon, tomorrow, always, forever*

FORM	USE	EXAMPLE
<p><b>Stative verbs</b> Τα stative verbs είναι ρήματα που περιγράφουν καταστάσεις και όχι πράξεις. Δεν τα χρησιμοποιούμε σε χρόνους διαρκείας (continuous tenses) ακόμα και αν περιγράφουμε κάτι που συμβαίνει τώρα.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>κτήση/ιδιοκτησία: <i>belong to, have, own, owe, possess</i></li> <li>αισθήσεις: <i>feel, hear, notice, see, smell, sound, taste</i></li> <li>συναισθήματα: <i>adore, care, fear, hate, like, love, matter, want, wish</i></li> <li>καταστάσεις νόησης/αντίληψης: <i>agree, believe, consider, doubt, expect, feel, forget, hope, imagine, know, mind, prefer, realise, recall, recognise, remember, suppose, think, understand</i></li> <li>άλλα ρήματα: <i>cost, equal, measure, weigh</i></li> </ul>	<p>The house with the beautiful garden <i>belongs</i> to a famous writer.</p> <p>A game of chess? That <i>sounds</i> like a fantastic idea!</p> <p>Katherine absolutely <i>adores</i> her three cats.</p> <p>I <i>agree</i> with you: physics is the most difficult subject.</p> <p><i>Do you know</i> how old our new boss is?</p> <p>This is a great laptop but it <i>costs</i> a fortune!</p>

**State or action?**

Κάποια ρήματα μπορούν να περιγράφουν καταστάσεις (stative verbs) και πράξεις (action verbs) αλλά έχουν διαφορετική σημασία. Όταν είναι action verbs μπορούμε να τα χρησιμοποιούμε σε χρόνους διαρκείας.

Βλέπε το Appendix 1 στη σελίδα 203 για επιπλέον παραδείγματα.

Tamsin *thinks* Al Pacino is an amazing actor. (πιστεύει, νομίζει)  
Tamsin *is thinking of* going to the cinema tonight. (σκέφτεται, εξετάζει)

The football player *has* a beautiful car. (έχει)  
The football player *is having* a party tonight. (οργανώνει)

Katie *sees* her team mates once a week. (βλέπει)  
Katie *is seeing* her doctor this afternoon. (έχει ραντεβού)

FORM	USE	EXAMPLE
<p><b>Present Perfect Simple</b> I / You / We / They have ('ve) eaten. He / She / It has ('s) eaten.</p> <p>Have I / you / we / they finished? Has he / she / it finished?</p> <p>I / You / We / They have not (haven't) asked. He / She / It has not (hasn't) asked.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• μία πράξη ή κατάσταση που ξεκίνησε στο παρελθόν και συνεχίζεται στο παρόν (<i>since, for</i>)</li> <li>• μία πράξη που έγινε αρκετές φορές μέχρι τώρα</li> <li>• μία πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν αλλά δεν αναφέρουμε ή δεν γνωρίζουμε ακριβώς πότε</li> <li>• με την έκφραση <i>This is / It's the first time ...</i></li> <li>• μία πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν και το αποτέλεσμα της επηρεάζει το παρόν</li> </ul>	<p>Harry <i>has lived</i> in Paris since 2010.</p> <p>I've <i>applied</i> for a job in this company twice!</p> <p>My family and I <i>have been</i> to India.</p> <p>This is the first time Robert <i>has lost</i> his mobile phone.</p> <p>I've <i>finished</i> lunch, so I can help you write the article now.</p>
<p><b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> I / You / We / They have ('ve) been reading. He / She / It has ('s) been reading.</p> <p>Have I / you / we / they been playing? Has he / she / it been playing?</p> <p>I / You / We / They have not (haven't) been painting. He / She / It has not (hasn't) been painting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• μία πράξη που ξεκίνησε στο παρελθόν και συνεχίζεται στο παρόν με έμφαση στη διάρκεια</li> <li>• μία πράξη που ολοκληρώθηκε πρόσφατα και το αποτέλεσμα της επηρεάζει το παρόν</li> </ul>	<p>Olivia <i>has been chatting</i> to her friends all evening.</p> <p>I need to relax a little; I've <i>been cleaning</i> the kitchen all morning!</p>
<p><b>have been vs have gone</b></p>	<p>Χρησιμοποιούμε <i>have been</i> όταν κάποιος έχει πάει κάπου και έχει επιστρέψει.</p> <p>Χρησιμοποιούμε <i>have gone</i> όταν κάποιος έχει πάει κάπου και δεν έχει επιστρέψει ακόμα.</p>	<p>I <i>have been</i> to Jamaica three times. (I went and came back.)</p> <p>Martha <i>has gone</i> to the supermarket. (She hasn't returned yet.)</p>

**Χρονικές εκφράσεις****Present Perfect Simple**

*already, always, ever, for, how long, just, lately, never, once, recently, since, so far, once/twice/three times/etc, yet*

**Present Perfect Continuous**

*all day/morning/evening/night/week, for, how long, recently, since*

**ALERT!**

Δεν χρησιμοποιούμε stative verbs σε χρόνους διαρκείας.

## Grammar in Action

### A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Use present tenses.

- 1 Andrew and I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) best friends since we were at college.
- 2 We \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) when our cousins' flight \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) this afternoon.
- 3 I'm absolutely exhausted! I \_\_\_\_\_ (revise) for my final exams all evening.
- 4 Students at university often \_\_\_\_\_ (share) a room in the halls of residence.
- 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) for an hour and I still can't see our car! Where is it?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (you / remember) where the advertising company is?
- 7 At the moment, I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at a campsite to earn some extra money for my summer holidays.
- 8 Unfortunately, my colleagues and I \_\_\_\_\_ (not take) time off work since last summer.
- 9 Getting into a good university \_\_\_\_\_ (become) more and more difficult every year!
- 10 How long \_\_\_\_\_ (you / surf) on the Net? It's eleven o'clock and it's time for bed!
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (Sarah / live) in Canada since we last saw her?
- 12 Christopher \_\_\_\_\_ (just / design) a fantastic new website for me and it \_\_\_\_\_ (look) great!
- 13 Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) the idea of online learning very much. She \_\_\_\_\_ (prefer) to be in a classroom with a teacher.
- 14 Teachers hardly ever \_\_\_\_\_ (encourage) students to leave school at the age of sixteen today.
- 15 Quick! The train \_\_\_\_\_ (not leave) yet and we can still make it.

### B Circle the correct words.

Jessica: Hi Zac. Can you hear me?

Zac: Yes, I can!

Jessica: What (1) **do you do** / **are you doing** right now? Are you busy?

Zac: Oh, I'm in the living room and I (2) **watch** / **'m watching** TV.

Jessica: Really? Well, I (3) **'m working** / **'ve been working** on a project for work all morning and I (4) **think** / **'m thinking** about taking a break and going out for a while. (5) **Do you want** / **Are you wanting** to join me? The weather is beautiful.

Zac: Actually, not now, Jessica. Formula 1 is on TV and the race (6) **isn't finished** / **hasn't finished** yet.

Jessica: Oh, I (7) **see** / **'m seeing**.

Zac: What's the matter?

Jessica: Well, it's just that you (8) **'re always watching** / **'ve always watched** Formula 1! Boring ...

Zac: That's not true – and it's not boring! I (9) **rarely stay** / **'m rarely staying** at home on Sundays. My cousins (10) **have just arrived** / **just arrived** from Italy and Mum (11) **is cooking** / **cooks** dinner at the moment. The race (12) **is finishing** / **finishes** in an hour – why don't we meet for a drink at the café at three o'clock?

Jessica: That (13) **sounds** / **is sounding** great! See you there.

## F Read the article and choose the correct answers.

### Technology and language learning today

Today technology (1) \_\_\_ more and more important inside the classroom, at home and in the workplace. Many people (2) \_\_\_ smartphones, and tablets (3) \_\_\_ desktop computers and laptops. However, what (4) \_\_\_ when we say 'technology' in the classroom?

Basically, technology is any tool that we use to encourage learning; this (5) \_\_\_ calculators, tablets, interactive whiteboards, video cameras, digital cameras, MP3 players and, of course, computers. People (6) \_\_\_ these things for some time now at work and at home, and now they are common in the classroom too.

In fact, researchers (7) \_\_\_ that technology has many benefits when it comes to language learning. One of the main advantages is that it (8) \_\_\_ students focus for a longer period of time. It (9) \_\_\_ the way teachers teach. In a world that (10) \_\_\_ day by day, it is only natural that we see changes in the learning environment too.

- |    |                  |                       |                       |                      |
|----|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1  | is becoming      | becomes               | become                | have become          |
| 2  | are having       | having                | have                  | to have              |
| 3  | replace          | have replaced already | already replace       | are replacing        |
| 4  | we mean          | we are meaning        | have we meant         | do we mean           |
| 5  | includes         | has included          | is including          | has been including   |
| 6  | are using        | use                   | have been using       | using                |
| 7  | believe          | are believing         | have believed         | believed             |
| 8  | is helping       | helps                 | has helped            | helped               |
| 9  | is also changed  | is also changing      | has also to change    | also changes         |
| 10 | rapidly develops | is rapidly developing | has rapidly developed | is rapidly developed |

## G Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs. Use present tenses.

### Friends

Most of us (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) of the popular sitcom *Friends*, which (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on our TV screens since 1994. *Friends* is a story about a group of young people who (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (know) each other since school. When the series (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (start), they all meet again because they (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Manhattan, New York City. In the episodes, the friends (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) a lot of time in a coffee house and it is incredible to see how close they are and the important role that friendship plays in their lives.

Many fans (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) *Friends* since the first episode came out and the series (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (win) many awards.

Today most of the stars (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (still act), mainly in films, and although they (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) together, **they are** still in touch. The strange thing is that when we (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the actors on our TV screens or at the cinema, we usually (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (think) back to the days of *Friends*.



## H Complete the article with the correct form of the verbs. Use present tenses.



### The Labrador

Labradors, Labrador retrievers or 'Labs' as some people (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (call) them, are a type of gun dog that originally came from Canada. Today they are very popular pets. In fact, since 1991, Labs (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (apparently be) the most popular dog breed in homes around Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the UK and the US. This is due to the fact that these dogs are gentle and playful and children (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (adore) being around them. The feelings are, of course, mutual. Apart from being family dogs, Labs are also good working dogs and thanks to their excellent sense of smell, the police often (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (use) them for detection. In addition to this, people (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (train) Labs as guide dogs for the blind for many years now and will continue to do so. Labs are medium-sized dogs. They usually (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (weigh) between 25 kg and 36 kg and they are either black, yellow or brown in colour. They generally (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) quite a lot, so they (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (frequently have) problems with their weight. In return for their hard work and gentle nature, the only thing a Lab (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (want) is a regular daily walk, a bowl of food and a lot of affection.

## Forming words

### VERBS (ΡΗΜΑΤΑ)

Τα ρήματα περιγράφουν πράξεις, γεγονότα και καταστάσεις και έχουν διάφορους τύπους.

• present	Dan <i>walks</i> along the beach every Saturday.
• past	Dan <i>walked</i> along the beach yesterday.
• full infinitive	I'd prefer <i>to have</i> dinner at the hotel tonight.
• bare infinitive	His parents let him <i>stay up</i> as late as he wants.
• present participle	We are <i>going</i> away on holiday next week.
• past participle	The children have <i>eaten</i> all the sweets!

### NOUNS (ΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΑ)

Τα ουσιαστικά είναι ονόματα που δίνουμε σε αντικείμενα, πρόσωπα, τόπους, κλπ και είναι μετρήσιμα ή μη μετρήσιμα.

• Τα μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά έχουν ενικό και πληθυντικό αριθμό.	Anne often has an <i>apple</i> for breakfast. I like <i>tomatoes</i> in my salad.
• Τα μη μετρήσιμα ουσιαστικά δεν έχουν πληθυντικό αριθμό.	I'd like some <i>sugar</i> in my coffee, please.

### ADJECTIVES (ΕΠΙΘΕΤΑ)

• Χρησιμοποιούμε επίθετα για να περιγράψουμε ουσιαστικά. Τα επίθετα συνήθως μπαίνουν πριν από τα ουσιαστικά που περιγράφουν. Δεν έχουν πληθυντικό αριθμό.	She has written an <i>interesting</i> book about the subject.
• Τα επίθετα επίσης δίνουν πληροφορίες για ρήματα όπως <i>feel, look, seem, smell, sound</i> και <i>taste</i> .	Paul seems <i>well</i> , but he says he feels <i>tired</i> .