

## Present Simple - Present Continuous - Stative Verbs

### PRESENT SIMPLE

Σχηματισμός: ρήμα + -s / -es / -ies

Affirmative(κατάφαση)	Negative(άρνηση)	Interrogative (ερώτηση)
I play	I don't play	Do I play?
You play	You don't play	Do you play?
He plays	He doesn't play	Does he play?
She plays	She doesn't play	Does she play?
It plays	It doesn't play	Does it play?
We play	We don't play	Do we play?
You play	You don't play	Do you play?
They play	They don't play	Do they play?

Σύντομες απαντήσεις

don't=do not    doesn't=does not

Yes, I /you/we/they do.

No, I /you/we/they don't.

Yes, he/she/it does.

No, he/she/it doesn't.

Χρήση:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Για να μιλήσουμε για γενικές αλήθειες.</li> <li>• Για πράξεις που κάνουμε συχνά, πάντα, ποτέ.</li> <li>• Για δρομολόγια, προγράμματα που δεν εξαρτώνται από εμάς.</li> <li>• Για μόνιμες καταστάσεις.</li> </ul>	<p>The earth goes round the sun.</p> <p>He sometimes visits his grandma at the weekends.</p> <p>The theatre begins at nine.</p> <p>The bus departs at six.</p> <p>I live in Athens.</p>
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Ορθογραφικοί κανόνες:

1. Βάζουμε ένα -s στο τρίτο ενικό πρόσωπο (he/she/it)  
cook-cooks
2. Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o τότε βάζουμε κατάληξη -es

miss	} -es	misses
wash		washes
watch		watches
fix		fixes
go		goes

3. Όταν το ρήμα μας τελειώνει σε -y και πριν από το -y υπάρχει σύμφωνο, τότε φεύγει το -y και μπαίνει η κατάληξη -ies  
study-studies

Αλλά: play-plays (πριν από το -y, υπάρχει φωνήεν)

**Επιρρήματα συχνότητας**

- always** (πάντα)
- sometimes** (μερικές φορές)
- usually** (συνήθως)
- often** (συχνά)
- rarely** (σπάνια)
- never** (ποτέ)

Μπαίνουν πριν από το κύριο ρήμα και μετά το βοηθητικό ρήμα (**to be**).

*He is often late to work.*

*I sometimes go to work late.*

**Όλες οι λέξεις με το every (κάθε)**

every year, every month, every week, every weekend, every day, every morning

στην αρχή ή στο τέλος της πρότασης

*Every day I brush my teeth.*

*I brush my teeth every day.*

**On + Μέρες**

on Monday/ on Mondays

on weekdays

**At the weekend**

**Επιρρήματα συχνότητας**

**Επιρρήματα συχνότητας**

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**Επιρρήματα συχνότητας**

**Affirmative(κατάφαση)**

**Negative(άρνηση)**

**Interrogative (ερώτηση)**

I'm/am	playing	I'm	not	/am not playing	Am	I	playing?
You 're/are	playing	You	aren't	/are not playing	Are	you	playing?
He's/is	playing	He	isn't	/is not playing	Is	he	playing?
She's/is	playing	She	isn't	/is not playing	Is	she	playing?
It's/is	playing	It	isn't	/is not playing	Is	it	playing?
We 're/are	playing	We	aren't	/are not playing	Are	we	playing?
You 're/are	playing	You	aren't	/are not playing	Are	you	playing?
They' re/are	playing	They	aren't	/are not playing	Are	they	playing?

## Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I am. No, I am not.

Yes, you are. No, you aren't.

Yes, he/she/it is. No, he/she/it isn't.

Yes, we are. No, we aren't.

Yes, they are. No, they aren't.

## Χρήση:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Για μια πράξη που γίνεται αυτή τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.</li><li>• Για προσωρινές καταστάσεις.</li><li>• Για μια προγραμματισμένη πράξη που θα γίνει στο άμεσο μέλλον.</li><li>• Για να δηλώσουμε ενόχληση με το always.</li></ul>	<p>I am listening to the teacher right now.</p> <p>I am staying in Athens these days.</p> <p>I am flying to London tomorrow.</p> <p>You are always losing your keys!</p>
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## Ορθογραφικοί κανόνες:

1. Για να σχηματίσουμε τον Present Continuous, βάζουμε το ρήμα to be (πριν από το ρήμα) και την κατάληξη -ing στο ρήμα.

play: I am **playing**

watch: I am **watching**

2. Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε -e τότε βγάζουμε το -e και βάζουμε τη κατάληξη -ing

come-**coming**

3. Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε σύμφωνο -φωνήεν -σύμφωνο και το φωνήεν τονίζεται, τότε το τελευταίο σύμφωνο διπλασιάζεται.

run-**running**

**Αλλά:** travel-travelling

4. Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε -ie, αυτό φεύγει και στη θέση του βάζουμε -ying

lie-**lying**

die-**dying**

## Προσοχή!

**ΟΤΑΝ ΤΟ ΡΗΜΑ ΤΕΛΕΙΩΝΕΙ ΣΕ -y, ΚΑΙ ΠΡΙΝ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ ΣΥΜΦΩΝΟ, ΤΟΤΕ ΤΟ -y ΔΕΝ ΦΕΥΓΕΙ, ΣΕ ΑΝΤΙΘΕΣΗ ΜΕ ΤΟΝ ΕΝΕΣΤΩΤΑ.**

Present cont: study-studying

Present simple: study-studies

**ΟΤΑΝ ΤΟ ΡΗΜΑ ΤΕΛΕΙΩΝΕΙ ΣΕ -y ΚΑΙ ΠΡΙΝ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ ΦΩΝΗΝ, ΤΟΤΕ ΑΥΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΜΕΝΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΟΥΣ ΔΥΟ ΧΡΟΝΟΥΣ.**

Present cont: play-playing

Present simple: play-plays

### Λέξεις-κλειδιά:

**right now/now** (τώρα)

**at the moment** (αυτή τη στιγμή)

**these days** (αυτές τις μέρες)

**today** (σήμερα)

**tonight** (απόψε)

**this week/month/period** (αυτή την εβδομάδα/ αυτό το μήνα/ αυτή την περίοδο)

**Look!**(Κοίτα!/Κοιτάξτε!)

**Listen!**(Άκου!/Ακούστε!)

### Stative verbs

Τα ρήματα αυτά δηλώνουν μια **κατάσταση** και όχι μια πράξη, για αυτόν το λόγο δεν μπαίνουν σε **ΚΑΝΕΝΑ** χρόνο διαρκείας (-ing).

Αίσθησης	Αντίληψης	Κατοχής	Προτίμησης	Άλλα
Feel (αισθάνομαι)	Know (γνωρίζω)	Have (έχω)	Love ( αγαπώ)	Be(είμαι)
Hear (ακούω)	Think (πιστεύω)	Own (κατέχω)	Like (μου αρέσει)	Look(φαίνομαι)
Smell (μυρίζω)	Remember	Possess	Hate (μισώ)	Consist of
See (βλέπω)	(θυμάμαι)	(μου ανήκει)	Dislike	(αποτελούμαι)
Taste (γεύομαι)	Understand	Belong to	(δε μου αρέσει)	Need(χρειάζομαι)
Sound(ακούγομαι)	(καταλαβαίνω)	(ανήκω/ταιριάζω)	Want (θέλω)	Seem(φαίνεται)
	Realize		Loath(σιχαίνομαι)	
	(συνειδητοποιώ)			
	Sound(ακούγομαι)			
	Believe(πιστεύω)			

**Κάποια ρήματα από τα παραπάνω μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν στον Present Continuous αλλά με διαφορετική έννοια.**

I **think** you are right (νομίζω).

I **am thinking** of moving to London (σκέφτομαι να).

I **see** very well with my new glasses (βλέπω).

I **am seeing** the doctor tomorrow (συναντώ).

The food **smells** delicious (έχει μυρωδιά).

I **am smelling** the flowers (μυρίζω).

The soup **tastes** good (έχει γεύση).  
 Jim **is tasting** the food (δοκιμάζω).

**Ακόμη:** Το have όταν δε σημαίνει «έχω» μπορεί να χρησιμοποιηθεί σε χρόνους διάρκειας.  
*I have a car.                    ΑΛΛΑ                    I'm having a shower now.*

## Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps using the Present Simple tense.

1. Factories \_\_\_\_\_ (pollute) the air.
2. The moon \_\_\_\_\_ (go) round the earth.
3. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (not/she/complete) the project herself?
4. The theatre performance \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) at eight o'clock.
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not look) well. What happened to you?
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not live) in Athens anymore.
7. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) our meals every day.
8. We always \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) our holidays in Crete.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ (you know) him?
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not understand) what you are talking about.

## Exercise 2

Fill in the gaps using the Present Continuous tense.

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do)?
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music right now.
3. He hates history but he \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for a test these days.
4. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you/laugh)? It is not very funny.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis with George tomorrow.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at my grandmother's house for a while.
7. Look! The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine)!
8. Hurry up! The bus \_\_\_\_\_ (come).
9. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (write) an essay about pollution at the moment.
10. The director \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a meeting in the afternoon.

## Exercise 3

Fill in the gaps with the Present Simple or Present Continuous tense.

1. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) in the East.
2. He always \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to work late.
3. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) in London at six o'clock.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to America every autumn.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (he/write) an essay right now?
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not/like) climbing. He prefers playing football.
7. Bees \_\_\_\_\_ (make) money.
8. Look! The child \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) the shark! She mustn't do that!
9. Hurry up! The teachers \_\_\_\_\_ (leave)! Run!
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/come) along?

## Present Perfect - Present Perfect Continuous

### PRESENT PERFECT

Σχηματισμός : have/has + past participle (-ed ή 3<sup>η</sup> στήλη)

#### ΟΜΑΛΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ

(past participle = ρήμα + -ed)

Affirmative(κατάφαση)			Negative(άρνηση)			Interrogative (ερώτηση)		
I	have	played	I	haven't	played	Have I		played?
You	have	played	You	haven't	played	Have you		played?
He	has	played	He	hasn't	played	Has he		played?
She	has	played	She	hasn't	played	Has she		played?
It	has	played	It	hasn't	played	Has it		played?
We	have	played	We	haven't	played	Have we		played?
You	have	played	You	haven't	played	Have you		played?
They	have	played	They	haven't	played	Have they		played?

have not=haven't has not=hasn't

#### ΑΝΩΜΑΛΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ

(3η στήλη ανωμάτων ρημάτων, σελ. 89-93)

Affirmative(κατάφαση)			Negative(άρνηση)			Interrogative (ερώτηση)		
I	have	eaten	I	haven't	eaten	Have I		eaten?
You	have	eaten	You	haven't	eaten	Have you		eaten?
He	has	eaten	He	hasn't	eaten	Has he		eaten?
She	has	eaten	She	hasn't	eaten	Has she		eaten?
It	has	eaten	It	hasn't	eaten	Has it		eaten?
We	have	eaten	We	haven't	eaten	Have we		eaten?
You	have	eaten	You	haven't	eaten	Have you		eaten?
They	have	eaten	They	haven't	eaten	Have they		eaten?

#### Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I/you/we/they have.

Yes, he/she/it has.

No, I/you/we/they haven't.

No, he/she/it hasn't.

## Χρήση:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Για μια πράξη που ξεκίνησε στο παρελθόν και συνεχίζεται μέχρι τώρα.</li> <li>• Για μια πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν, αλλά δεν αναφέρουμε ή δε θυμόμαστε το πότε.</li> <li>• Με την έκφραση: This is the first/second time I .....</li> <li>• Για μια πράξη που έγινε σε ένα χρονικό σημείο που δεν έχει ολοκληρωθεί, και υπάρχει περίπτωση αυτή η πράξη να επαναληφθεί σε αυτό το χρονικό σημείο.</li> <li>• Για εμπειρίες που έχουμε ζήσει μέχρι τώρα.</li> <li>• Για μία πράξη που μόλις έχει τελειώσει (με το just).</li> </ul>	<p>He has learnt English since he was five.</p> <p>I have climbed Mount Everest.</p> <p>This is the first time I have visited this museum.</p> <p>I have written three tests this week.</p> <p>He's visited Paris twice.</p> <p>I've just had a shower.</p>
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**ΑΝ Η ΠΡΑΞΗ ΕΧΕΙ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΘΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΔΕΝ ΘΑ ΕΠΑΝΑΛΗΦΘΕΙ ΕΝΤΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΧΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ ΣΗΜΕΙΟΥ ΤΟΤΕ ΒΑΖΟΥΜΕ ΑΠΛΟ ΑΟΡΙΣΤΟ.**

I **wrote** 3 tests. (δεν θα ξαναγράψω άλλο εντός εβδομάδος).

## Λέξεις-κλειδιά:

**since** (από + χρονικό σημείο)  
**for** (για)  
**yet** (ακόμα)  
**already** (ήδη)  
**just** (μόλις)  
**never /ever** (ποτέ)  
**so far** (μέχρι τώρα)

**once/twice/three times** (μία φορά, δύο φορές, τρεις φορές)  
**this week** (αυτή την εβδομάδα)  
**still** (ακόμα)  
**lately** (τώρα τελευταία)  
**recently** (πρόσφατα)  
**How long..?** (Πόσο καιρό...;)

**Σύνταξη του since:** since + subject + simple past

*I haven't driven my car **since I was** eighteen.*

## Διαφορά have been to/have been in/have gone to

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have been to</li> <li>• Have been in</li> <li>• Have gone to</li> </ul>	<p>έχω πάει και <b>έχω γυρίσει</b></p> <p>έχω πάει και έχω μείνει εκεί, <b>είμαι εκεί τώρα.</b></p> <p>έχω πάει και <b>ΔΕΝ έχω γυρίσει</b></p>	<p>I have been to Greece twice.</p> <p>I have been in France for two years.</p> <p>-Where is mum? -She has gone to the supermarket.</p>
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## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Σχηματισμός : have/has + been + verb + -ing

Affirmative(κατάφαση)	Negative(άρνηση)	Interrogative (ερώτηση)
I have been playing	I haven't been playing	Have I been playing?
You have been playing	You haven't been playing	Have you been playing?
He has been playing	He hasn't been playing	Has he been playing?
She has been playing	She hasn't been playing	Has she been playing?
It has been playing	It hasn't been playing	Has it been playing?
We have been playing	We haven't been playing	Have we been playing?
You have been playing	You haven't been playing	Have you been playing?
They have been playing	They haven't been playing	Have they been playing?

### Λέξεις – κλειδιά:

all day

all morning

all evening

how long...? (για πόσο...;)

since (από + χρονικό σημείο)

for (για)

yet (ακόμα)

**ΣΥΝΗΘΩΣ ΣΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΠΟΥ ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΠΟΙΟΥΜΕ PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS, ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ ΜΙΑ ΧΡΟΝΙΚΗ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΗ**

### Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I/you/we/they have.

Yes, he/she/it has.

No, I/you/we/they haven't.

No, he/she/it hasn't.

### Χρήση:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Για μια πράξη που ξεκίνησε στο παρελθόν και συνεχίζεται μέχρι τώρα. (<b>έμφαση στη διάρκεια</b>)</li> <li>• Για μια πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν και τελείωσε στο παρελθόν, αλλά τα αποτελέσματα της φαίνονται στο παρόν (ΜΑΖΙ ΜΕ PRESENT SIMPLE για τη περιγραφή του αποτελέσματος)</li> </ul>	<p>She has been working in the company for ten years.</p> <p>- George, why are you red?</p> <p>- Mum, I have been running.</p>
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### Παρατηρήσεις :

Η διαφορά **Present Perfect Simple** και **Continuous** είναι στην **έμφαση** που δίνουμε στη **διάρκεια** της πράξης.

**I have studied English.**

**I have been studying English for five years.**

### Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps with Present Perfect.

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ (just/finish) our lesson. Goodbye children!
2. Since twelve o'clock, I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) three e-mails.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (tidy) the house as the guests are coming tonight.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (search) for the book in all the bookstores of his neighborhood.
5. Georgia \_\_\_\_\_ (already/wash) the dishes.
6. The businessman \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) three museums so far.
7. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (see) their grandma three times this week.
8. Tracey \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) him two times since morning.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) my car repaired yet.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/read) any books since she graduated.

### Exercise 2

Fill in the gaps with Present Perfect Continuous.

1. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (water) the flowers all morning.
2. -Why do you have a headache?  
-I \_\_\_\_\_ (write) essays for five hours today.
3. -Do you feel cold?  
-Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (ski) all morning.
4. Dora \_\_\_\_\_ (sweep) the floor for 4 hours as the stains do not come off.
5. I am late for work because I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on the project all night.
6. The parents \_\_\_\_\_ (quarrel) about the children's activities.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ (renovate) the restaurant for a couple of days.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (the clients/send) e-mails all afternoon?
9. -Why are you drunk?  
-We \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) for two hours after work to celebrate Stephanie's promotion.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) English to adults for twenty years.

### Exercise 3

Fill in the gaps with have been /have gone/have been in.

1. -Where is Timothy ?  
-He has \_\_\_\_\_ to the supermarket. He will be back in a minute.
2. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to Holland? It is very nice.
3. Mrs. Smith has \_\_\_\_\_ to the director's office. Please wait here.
4. Her parents have \_\_\_\_\_ to most of the European countries.

5. -How long have you \_\_\_\_\_ Athens, Mary?  
-Seven years.
6. My brother has \_\_\_\_\_ the army for two months.
7. My best friend has \_\_\_\_\_ to Serbia for holidays.
8. The desks are empty because all the workers have \_\_\_\_\_ to the meeting.
9. The dentist has \_\_\_\_\_ to Italy for a conference.  
He will be back on Monday the 16th.
10. Michael has \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris twice this month.

### Exercise 4

Fill in the gaps with Present Perfect /Present Perfect Continuous.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (type) the letters since 9 o'clock in the morning;  
that's why she is very tired now.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (improve) her German by reading newspapers.
3. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not/see) our grandchildren for one month.
4. Brian \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to call her since he finished his project.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone for two hours!
6. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) chess for over an hour.  
They are so passionate about it!
7. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) anything today.
8. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ (just/sing) my favorite song.
9. The student \_\_\_\_\_ (fail) to pass the test and can't go to university.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the leading role with a great success.

## Past Simple - Past Continuous - Used to

### PAST SIMPLE

Σχηματισμός : ρήμα + -ed (ομαλά ρήματα) / 2η στήλη (ανώμαλα σελ. 89-93)

#### ΟΜΑΛΑ

Affirmative(κατάφαση)		Negative(άρνηση)			Interrogative (ερώτηση)		
I	played	I	didn't	play	Did	I	play?
You	played	You	didn't	play	Did	you	play?
He	played	He	didn't	play	Did	he	play?
She	played	She	didn't	play	Did	she	play?
It	played	It	didn't	play	Did	it	play?
We	played	We	didn't	play	Did	we	play?
You	played	You	didn't	play	Did	you	play?
They	played	They	didn't	play	Did	they	play?

#### ΑΝΩΜΑΛΑ

Affirmative(κατάφαση)		Negative(άρνηση)			Interrogative (ερώτηση)		
I	went	I	didn't	go	Did	I	go?
You	went	You	didn't	go	Did	you	go?
He	went	He	didn't	go	Did	he	go?
She	went	She	didn't	go	Did	she	go?
It	went	It	didn't	go	Did	it	go?
We	went	We	didn't	go	Did	we	go?
You	went	You	didn't	go	Did	you	go?
They	went	They	didn't	go	Did	they	go?

did not=didn't

#### Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

#### Χρήση:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Για μια πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν σε συγκεκριμένο χρόνο.</li> <li>• Για μια πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν και δεν θα επαναληφθεί.</li> <li>• Για διαδοχικές πράξεις.</li> <li>• Για συνήθειες στο παρελθόν.</li> </ul>	<p>I played video games with Victor yesterday.</p> <p>Beethoven composed the "Ninth Symphony".</p> <p>I woke up, I ate breakfast and I went to work.</p> <p>When I was young, I collected postcards.</p>
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## Ορθογραφικοί Κανόνες:

1. Στα ομαλά ρήματα βάζουμε την κατάληξη **-ed**.

play-played  
start-started

2. Όταν η λέξη τελειώνει σε σύμφωνο-φωνήεν-σύμφωνο και το φωνήεν τονίζεται, διπλασιάζουμε το τελευταίο σύμφωνο και προσθέτουμε την κατάληξη **-ed**.

stop-stopped

3. Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε **-e** βάζουμε μόνο την κατάληξη **-d**.

taste-tasted

4. Όταν το ρήμα τελειώνει σε **-y** και πριν από αυτό υπάρχει σύμφωνο, τότε το **-y** φεύγει και βάζουμε την κατάληξη **-ied**.

carry-carried

## Λέξεις κλειδιά:

**yesterday** (χθες)

**ago** (πριν)

**how long ago?** (πόσο καιρό πριν;)

**when** (όταν)

**last year/month/week** (τον προηγούμενο χρόνο/μήνα/βδομάδα)

**the last time I ....** (την τελευταία φορά που...)

**the day before yesterday** (προχθές)

**in + ημερομηνία** (in 1989)

## Used to (συνήθιζα να):

To **used to** χρησιμοποιείται για να μιλήσουμε για μια πράξη που γινόταν στο παρελθόν και δε γίνεται πια.

*I used to eat a lot of sweets, but I don't any more.*

## Σχηματισμός

Affirmative(κατάφαση)			Negative(άρνηση)				Interrogative (ερώτηση)			
I	used to	play	I	didn't	use to	play	Did	I	use to	play?
You	used to	play	You	didn't	use to	play	Did	you	use to	play?
He	used to	play	He	didn't	use to	play	Did	he	use to	play?
She	used to	play	She	didn't	use to	play	Did	she	use to	play?
It	used to	play	It	didn't	use to	play	Did	it	use to	play?
We	used to	play	We	didn't	use to	play	Did	we	use to	play?
You	used to	play	You	didn't	use to	play	Did	you	use to	play?
They	used to	play	They	didn't	use to	play	Did	they	use to	play?

## Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did.  
 No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't.

### Be used to + gerund/noun/pronoun (είμαι συνηθισμένος να)

I am used to **working** long hours.  
 I am used to **traffic**.  
 Waking up early in the morning is difficult for me but I am used to **it**.

### Get used to + gerund/noun/pronoun (αρχίζω να συνηθίζω σιγά-σιγά να)

I am getting used to **living** in a small house.  
 I am getting used to my new **job**.  
 In the beginning, it was difficult to work long hours but then I got used to **it**.

## PAST CONTINUOUS

### Σχηματισμός : was/were + verb + -ing

Affirmative(κατάφαση)			Negative(άρνηση)			Interrogative (ερώτηση)		
I	was	playing	I	wasn't	playing	Was	I	playing?
You	were	playing	You	weren't	playing	Were	you	playing?
He	was	playing	He	wasn't	playing	Was	he	playing?
She	was	playing	She	wasn't	playing	Was	she	playing?
It	was	playing	It	wasn't	playing	Was	it	playing?
We	were	playing	We	weren't	playing	Were	we	playing?
You	were	playing	You	weren't	playing	Were	you	playing?
They	were	playing	They	weren't	playing	Were	they	playing?

were not=weren't was not=wasn't

## Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

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

**ΟΠΩΣ ΣΕ ΟΛΟΥΣ ΤΟΥΣ CONTINUOUS ΧΡΟΝΟΥΣ, ΤΟ -ing ΔΕΝ ΦΕΥΓΕΙ ΣΕ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΝΗΣΗ.**

## Χρήση:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Για μια πράξη που ήταν σε εξέλιξη μια συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθόν.</li> <li>• Για πράξεις που γίνονταν ταυτόχρονα στο παρελθόν.</li> </ul> | <p>-What were you doing yesterday at six?<br/>-I was cooking.</p> <p>While I was listening to music, my mother was cooking dinner.</p> |
|--|--|

## PAST CONTINUOUS + PAST SIMPLE :

Για μία πράξη που βρίσκεται σε εξέλιξη σε μια συγκεκριμένη χρονική στιγμή στο παρελθόν (I was having a shower) και μία άλλη τη **διακόπτει** (you came home). Προσοχή στη θέση των χρονικών λέξεων **when** και **while/as**.

*I was having a shower **when** you came home.*

**When** you came home, I was having a shower.

**While/As** I was having a shower, you came home.

You came home **while/as** I was having a shower.

Συνήθως μετά το **while/as** χρησιμοποιούμε **Past Continuous**.

Μετά από το **when** βάζουμε **Simple Past**.

## Λέξεις κλειδιά:

**while/as** (ενώ/καθώς)

**all day yesterday** (χθες όλη μέρα)

**yesterday afternoon at 8** (χθες το απόγευμα στις οκτώ)

## Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps with Past Simple.

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) last night?  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema with Susan.
2. How long ago \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) England?
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a shower, I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) dressed and \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house. I was in a hurry.
4. Nikos Kazantzakis \_\_\_\_\_ (write) 'The Last Temptation of Christ'.
5. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a film festival in Athens last month.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (sew) your pants yesterday as I was watching TV.
7. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) video games.
8. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (come) in the morning
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the house after the party.
10. Mother \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner for the whole family.

## Exercise 2

Fill in the gaps with Past Continuous.

1. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (type) the letters, the boss \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone.
2. As I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) down the street, a car bumped into a traffic light.
3. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (check) their papers while the students \_\_\_\_\_ (write) their composition.
4. Tania \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) while we \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) coffee in the living room.
5. Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (organize) the party for our company while we \_\_\_\_\_ (send) the invitations.
6. While the police \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) the criminal, the news announced his punishment.
7. I called her when I realized that she \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) to all of us.
8. The neighbour \_\_\_\_\_ (water) the flowers yesterday morning.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for the examinations when I called her.
10. Melanie \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) the dog when her daughter fell off the stairs.

## Exercise 3

Fill in the gaps with Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. While the cook \_\_\_\_\_ (fry) the potatoes, we \_\_\_\_\_ still \_\_\_\_\_ (wait).
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) through the tunnel when a cat \_\_\_\_\_ (cross) the road.
3. As she \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music, my sister \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (surf) the Internet when his mum suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the door of his room.
5. While the hikers \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) the mountain, the rescue team \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) them.
6. As the boat \_\_\_\_\_ (sail), the captain \_\_\_\_\_ (give) orders to the fishermen.
7. The kid \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV when the earthquake \_\_\_\_\_ (occur).
8. When the dog \_\_\_\_\_ (bite) him, he \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) his bike.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (cry) all night when he \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) her he wanted a divorce.
10. While Serene \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner, the waiter \_\_\_\_\_ (spill) the wine on her white dress.

## Past Perfect - Past Perfect Continuous

### PAST PERFECT

Σχηματισμός : had + past participle (-ed ή 3<sup>η</sup> στήλη)

ΟΜΑΛΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ (ρήμα + κατάληξη -ed)

Affirmative(κατάφαση)			Negative(άρνηση)			Interrogative (ερώτηση)		
I	had	played	I	hadn't	played	Had	I	played?
You	had	played	You	hadn't	played	Had	you	played?
He	had	played	He	hadn't	played	Had	he	played?
She	had	played	She	hadn't	played	Had	she	played?
It	had	played	It	hadn't	played	Had	it	played?
We	had	played	We	hadn't	played	Had	we	played?
You	had	played	You	hadn't	played	Had	you	played?
They	had	played	They	hadn't	played	Had	they	played?

ΑΝΩΜΑΛΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ (3η στήλη ανωμάτων, σελ. 89-93)

Affirmative(κατάφαση)			Negative(άρνηση)			Interrogative (ερώτηση)		
I	had	eaten	I	hadn't	eaten	Had	I	eaten?
You	had	eaten	You	hadn't	eaten	Had	you	eaten?
He	had	eaten	He	hadn't	eaten	Had	he	eaten?
She	had	eaten	She	hadn't	eaten	Had	she	eaten?
It	had	eaten	It	hadn't	eaten	Had	it	eaten?
We	had	eaten	We	hadn't	eaten	Had	we	eaten?
You	had	eaten	You	hadn't	eaten	Had	you	eaten?
They	had	eaten	They	hadn't	eaten	Had	they	eaten?

had not=hadn't

### Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they had.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they hadn't.

### Χρήση:

- Για μια πράξη που έγινε πριν από κάποια άλλη στο παρελθόν. Η δεύτερη πράξη μπαίνει πάντα στον απλό αόριστο (simple past).
- Για μια πράξη που έγινε πριν από κάποιο χρονικό σημείο στο παρελθόν.
- Μετά την έκφραση:  
This was the first/second time I ....

I had decorated the house when he arrived home.

By 8 o'clock, he had finished his project.

This was the second time I had attended this seminar.

## Προσοχή:

I **had cooked** when Tom came.

(1η πράξη ολοκληρώθηκε ,μετά έγινε η δεύτερη)

I **was cooking** when Tom came.

(1η πράξη σε εξέλιξη, η δεύτερη διακόπτεται)

I **cooked** dinner when Tom came.

(ολοκληρωμένη πράξη στο παρελθόν)

## Λέξεις – κλειδιά :

by + χρονικό σημείο (μέχρι)

by the time + past simple (μέχρι τη στιγμή)

## PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Σχηματισμός : had + been + verb -ing

Affirmative(κατάφαση)	Negative(άρνηση)	Interrogative (ερώτηση)
I had been playing	I hadn't been playing	Had I been playing?
You had been playing	You hadn't been playing	Had you been playing?
He had been playing	He hadn't been playing	Had he been playing?
She had been playing	She hadn't been playing	Had she been playing?
It had been playing	It hadn't been playing	Had it been playing?
We had been playing	We hadn't been playing	Had we been playing?
You had been playing	You hadn't been playing	Had you been playing?
They had been playing	They hadn't been playing	Had they been playing?

## Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they had.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they hadn't.

Σε αυτό τον χρόνο όπως και στον Present Perfect Continuous , επειδή δίνουμε έμφαση στη διάρκεια, συνήθως μέσα στη πρόταση υπάρχει χρονικός προσδιορισμός.

## Χρήση:

- Για μια πράξη που έγινε πριν από κάποια άλλη, αλλά είχε διάρκεια.
- Για μια πράξη που είχε γίνει πριν από κάποιο χρονικό σημείο στο παρελθόν, με έμφαση στη διάρκεια.
- Για μια πράξη που έγινε στο παρελθόν και τα αποτελέσματα της είναι εμφανή στο παρελθόν.

I had been cleaning the house for 2 hours when my sister came home.

By 9 o'clock last night, he had been watching TV for three hours.

I had been climbing a mountain; that is why I was exhausted.

## Προσοχή!

I had been listening to music for half an hour when my brother arrived.  
(μια πράξη που έγινε και ολοκληρώθηκε πριν από κάποια άλλη στο παρελθόν με διάρκεια)

I was listening to music when my brother arrived.  
(μια πράξη που ήταν σε εξέλιξη και διακόπηκε από μια άλλη)

## Λέξεις – κλειδιά :

- by (μέχρι)  
by the time (μέχρι τη στιγμή)  
since (από)  
for (για + χρονικό σημείο)  
before (πριν)  
how long (πόσο καιρό)

## Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps with the Past Perfect.

- My boss \_\_\_\_\_ (already/print) my project when I came to the office.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (fill in) the application when the secretary called my name.
- The students \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) all their homework by the end of the day.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the train, when they arrived at the station.
- The plumber \_\_\_\_\_ (not/finish) repairing the tap when her husband came back from work.
- Beth \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to England before she started studying Chemistry.
- I went to the gym after I \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) the electricity bill.
- I visited my dentist because I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a toothache.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (feed) the dog before he went to work.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a book before she got pregnant.

## Exercise 2

Fill in the gaps with the Past Perfect Continuous.

- The ship \_\_\_\_\_ (sail) for ten days before it arrived at the port of Piraeus.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) for four hours when he realized he was really tired.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English for ten years before she went to university.
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) my room for two days.
- The girl \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to music for two hours before it was midnight.
- Her mother \_\_\_\_\_ (iron) her clothes when she came back from the super market.
- He \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to do the exercises when his teacher helped him.

8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) all night when the sun rose.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on this project for a few weeks when the boss told him to stop.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ (fix) the car for two hours when the engine broke down.

### Exercise 3

Fill in the gaps with the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. The captain \_\_\_\_\_ (warn) the sailors about the storm.
2. The child \_\_\_\_\_ (ask) a lot of questions until he became eight years old.
3. The sailors \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the engine room all afternoon.
4. The passengers \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) in the queue for more than an hour to get on board.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) a Russian class until she took the certificate.
6. The colleagues \_\_\_\_\_ (quarrel) when the boss arrived at the company.
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV for three hours when her mother told her to start studying.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (already/phone) Jonathan three times when she saw him in front of her.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in two performances before she got hired at the theatre.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) for five hours when the guests arrived.

## Future Simple - Be going to - Future Continuous - Future Perfect - Future Perfect Continuous

### SIMPLE FUTURE

Σχηματισμός : will + bare infinitive

Affirmative(κατάφαση)	Negative(άρνηση)	Interrogative (ερώτηση)
I will play	I won't play	Will I play?
You will play	You won't play	Will you play?
He will play	He won't play	Will he play?
She will play	She won't play	Will she play?
It will play	It won't play	Will it play?
We will play	We won't play	Will we play?
You will play	You won't play	Will you play?
They will play	They won't play	Will they play?

### Σύντομες απαντήσεις :

will not=won't

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will.

No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

### Χρήση :

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Για αποφάσεις που παίρνουμε τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.</li> </ul>	<p>-It is cold in here!</p> <p>-I will close the window!</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Για αόριστες μελλοντικές προβλέψεις μετά τα ρήματα: think, believe, hope, guess, I'm sure, I'm afraid, perhaps, maybe κτλ.</li> </ul>	<p>I think he will win the race!</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Για απειλές.</li> </ul>	<p>I will kill you!</p>

### Λέξεις –κλειδιά :

**tomorrow** (αύριο)

**the day after tomorrow** (μεθαύριο)

**next year /next month/next week** (τον επόμενο χρόνο/μήνα/εβδομάδα)

**tonight** (απόψε)

## Προσοχή!

Μετά από τις λέξεις/φράσεις: before(πριν), after(μετά), as soon as(μόλις), as long as (εφόσον), when(όταν), by the time(μέχρι να), the moment/the minute/once(μολις)  
**ΔΕΝ ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΕΙ will/would.**

*You can leave the classroom after you finish all your exercises.*

### BE GOING TO (ΠΡΟΚΕΙΤΑΙ ΝΑ)

Σχηματισμός : VERB TO BE + GOING TO + VERB

Affirmative(κατάφαση)	Negative(άρνηση)	Interrogative (ερώτηση)
I am going to play	I am not going to play	Am I going to play?
You are going to play	You are not going to play	Are you going to play?
He is going to play	He is not going to play	Is he going to play?
She is going to play	She is not going to play	Is she going to play?
It is going to play	It is not going to play	Is it going to play?
We are going to play	We are not going to play	Are we going to play?
You are going to play	You are not going to play	Are you going to play?
They are going to play	They are not going to play	Are they going to play?

### Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I am.

Yes, you/we/they are.

Yes, he/she/it is.

No, I am not.

No, you/we/they aren't.

No, he/she/it isn't.

### Χρήση:

- Για μια πράξη που είναι προγραμματισμένη να γίνει στο μέλλον.

Have you booked any tickets?

Yes, we are going to fly to London in one month.

- Για προβλέψεις που βασίζονται σε δεδομένα που έχουμε στο παρόν.

Look at her belly! She is pregnant! She is going to have a baby!

## FUTURE CONTINUOUS

Σχηματισμός : will + be + verb -ing

Affirmative(κατάφαση)			Negative(άρνηση)			Interrogative (ερώτηση)		
I	will be	playing	I	won't be	playing	Will	I	be playing?
You	will be	playing	You	won't be	playing	Will	you	be playing?
He	will be	playing	He	won't be	playing	Will	he	be playing?
She	will be	playing	She	won't be	playing	Will	she	be playing?
It	will be	playing	It	won't be	playing	Will	it	be playing?
We	will be	playing	We	won't be	playing	Will	we	be playing?
You	will be	playing	You	won't be	playing	Will	you	be playing?
They	will be	playing	They	won't be	playing	Will	they	be playing?

### Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will.  
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

### Χρήση:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Για μια πράξη που θα βρίσκεται σε εξέλιξη σε συγκεκριμένη χρονική στιγμή στο μέλλον.</li> </ul>	This time next Monday, I will be flying to Sweden.
--	--

### Λέξεις – κλειδιά:

**this time next week**(αυτή τη στιγμή την επόμενη εβδομάδα)  
**tomorrow afternoon**(αύριο το απόγευμα)  
**at 9 tomorrow** (στις 9 αύριο)

## FUTURE PERFECT

Σχηματισμός : will have + past participle (-ed ή 3<sup>η</sup> στήλη)

Affirmative(κατάφαση)			Negative(άρνηση)			Interrogative (ερώτηση)		
I	will have	played	I	won't have	played	Will	I	have played?
You	will have	played	You	won't have	played	Will	you	have played?
He	will have	played	He	won't have	played	Will	he	have played?
She	will have	played	She	won't have	played	Will	she	have played?
It	will have	played	It	won't have	played	Will	it	have played?
We	will have	played	We	won't have	played	Will	we	have played?
You	will have	played	You	won't have	played	Will	you	have played?
They	will have	played	They	won't have	played	Will	they	have played?

## Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will.  
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

## Χρήση:

- Για μια πράξη που θα έχει ολοκληρωθεί στο μέλλον πριν από μια άλλη πράξη ή πριν από ένα συγκεκριμένο χρονικό σημείο.

I will have eaten breakfast by the time he goes to work.

I will have finished studying by 8 o'clock.

## Λέξεις –κλειδιά:

**by** (μέχρι)

**by the time** (μέχρι τη στιγμή)

**before** (πριν)

**after** (αφού)

**until** (μόνο σε άρνηση)

## FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Σχηματισμός : **will have + been + verb-ing**

Affirmative(κατάφαση)			Negative(άρνηση)			Interrogative (ερώτηση)		
I will have	been	playing	I won't have	been	playing	Will I have	been	playing?
You will have	been	playing	You won't have	been	playing	Will you have	been	playing?
He will have	been	playing	He won't have	been	playing	Will he have	been	playing?
She will have	been	playing	She won't have	been	playing	Will she have	been	playing?
It will have	been	playing	It won't have	been	playing	Will it have	been	playing?
We will have	been	playing	We won't have	been	playing	Will we have	been	playing?
You will have	been	playing	You won't have	been	playing	Will you have	been	playing?
They will have	been	playing	They won't have	been	playing	Will they have	been	playing?

## Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they will.  
No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they won't.

## Χρήση:

- Για μια πράξη που θα έχει ολοκληρωθεί στο μέλλον πριν από μια άλλη πράξη, ΑΛΛΑ δηλώνεται κάποια διάρκεια.
- Για μια πράξη που θα έχει ολοκληρωθεί στο μέλλον πριν από ένα σημείο.

I will have been teaching English for 10 years when he graduates.

She will have been studying for 4 hours by 9:30.

## Λέξεις – κλειδιά :

by (μέχρι)

by the time (μέχρι τη στιγμή)

Προσοχή!

**ΣΤΟΝ FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS, ΣΥΝΗΘΩΣ ΜΕΣΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ ΧΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΔΙΟΡΙΣΜΟΣ ΠΟΥ ΔΙΝΕΙ ΕΜΦΑΣΗ ΣΤΗ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ.**

### Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps with Future Simple.

1. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the museum tomorrow.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) you at Nancy's party, right?
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her as soon as I get to the cafeteria.
4. Susan thinks she \_\_\_\_\_ (participate) in the chess club.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (let) you know when we are going to arrive in Katerini.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/take) part in this performance?
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a birthday cake for her son's birthday party.
8. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) to the rhythm of samba.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) a cup of coffee. I prefer tea.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to university next year.

### Exercise 2

Fill in the gaps with Future Continuous.

1. This time tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the beach.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/drive) to Thessaloniki tomorrow afternoon?
3. Tomorrow morning the secretary \_\_\_\_\_ (send) invitations to the employees.
4. The mechanic \_\_\_\_\_ (fix) the engine all day tomorrow.
5. The candidates \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the German test tomorrow afternoon.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) this bag with her during the whole trip.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the office tomorrow at 8 o'clock.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the guitar for her guests tomorrow evening.
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (print) the documents at 2 o'clock tomorrow.
10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (iron) the clothes this Saturday morning.

### Exercise 3

Fill in the gaps with Future Simple or Future Continuous.

1. This time tomorrow we \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to Rotterdam! I am so excited!
2. The manager \_\_\_\_\_ (check) his e-mails tomorrow morning.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (turn off) the lights. I have a terrible headache.
4. The ship \_\_\_\_\_ (sail) to Naxos tomorrow morning.
5. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/get) to the airport on time. There is a lot of traffic!
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) a report to the CEO about the new proposal.

7. They \_\_\_\_\_ (let off) fireworks for their daughter's wedding tomorrow.
8. The president \_\_\_\_\_ (give) a speech at six tomorrow afternoon.
9. The journalist \_\_\_\_\_ (interview) the actress all day.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (we/ have) a picnic in the forest tomorrow?

### Exercise 4

Fill in the gaps with Future Perfect.

1. By 9 o'clock tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ (photograph) three models.
2. By the time he arrives, I \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) the dishes.
3. By the end of the year, the students \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) three assignments.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) four movies by the end of the week.
5. By the end of the year, the tribe \_\_\_\_\_ (conquer) the area.
6. By 10 o'clock, he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) his shift.
7. By the age of thirty five, she \_\_\_\_\_ (write) three books.
8. By the end of the day, she \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the whole book.
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/go) to the supermarket by tomorrow.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/return) by Tuesday morning?

### Exercise 5

Fill in the gaps with Future Perfect Continuous.

1. The athletes \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the open sea for six hours.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (attend) three conferences during the following week.
3. By the end of the day, I \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) my bedroom for 2 hours.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus for 45 minutes, by 5 o'clock.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (it/snow) for a long time by midnight.
6. The soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ (exercise) themselves for over an hour by midday.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as an engineer for 10 years by 2020.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (chase) the criminal for over six months by February.
9. The artist \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) five portraits for 3 months by Christmas.
10. By the end of the semester, they \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for three months.

### Exercise 6

Fill in the gaps with Future Perfect Simple or Future Perfect Continuous.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her three times by the end of the test.
2. The prisoners \_\_\_\_\_ (protest) against the new rules by the weekend.
3. By the end of her studies, she \_\_\_\_\_ (help) her tutor for two years.
4. By three o'clock Sheila \_\_\_\_\_ (cycle) for over an hour.
5. By Christmas holidays, Tim \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) around Europe for three months.
6. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) three dresses until we move to London.
7. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ (not/eat) the whole cake by the time we get home.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/finish) the washing up when I go to work?
9. John \_\_\_\_\_ (not/complete) the test until the end of the lesson.
10. Susana \_\_\_\_\_ (put on) 10 kilos by the time she gives birth to her baby.



11. I \_\_\_\_\_ up, I ate breakfast , I went to work.  
 A. woke B. have woken C. had woken
12. Christopher Colombus \_\_\_\_\_ America.  
 A. had discovered B. has discovered C. discovered
13. Jill and Jonathan \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris tomorrow afternoon.  
 A. will be flying B. are flying C. will fly
14. I am sure he \_\_\_\_\_ succeed.  
 A. will B. is going to C. used to
15. He \_\_\_\_\_ his assignment by the end of the following week.  
 A. is going to finish B. will have finished C. will finish
16. After he had been studying for three hours, he \_\_\_\_\_ the test.  
 A. writes B. will write C. wrote
17. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ to music loudly when I study!  
 A. will listen B. is always listening C. always listens
18. This time tomorrow, we \_\_\_\_\_ the English test.  
 A. will write B. will have written C. will be writing
19. I was reading my favorite book when my sister \_\_\_\_\_ the door.  
 A. had knocked B. knocked C. was knocking
20. I think I \_\_\_\_\_ a writer one day.  
 A. am becoming B. will become C. am going to become
21. I \_\_\_\_\_ three movies this week.  
 A. watched B. have watched C. watch
22. We \_\_\_\_\_ our lesson.  
 A. will finish B. finished C. have finished
23. She \_\_\_\_\_ bowling before.  
 A. has never played B. had played C. played
24. Brenda \_\_\_\_\_ recently \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris.  
 A. had ....moved B. has ....moved C. will ...move
25. \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon?  
 A. Are you studying B. Do you study C. Will you study

