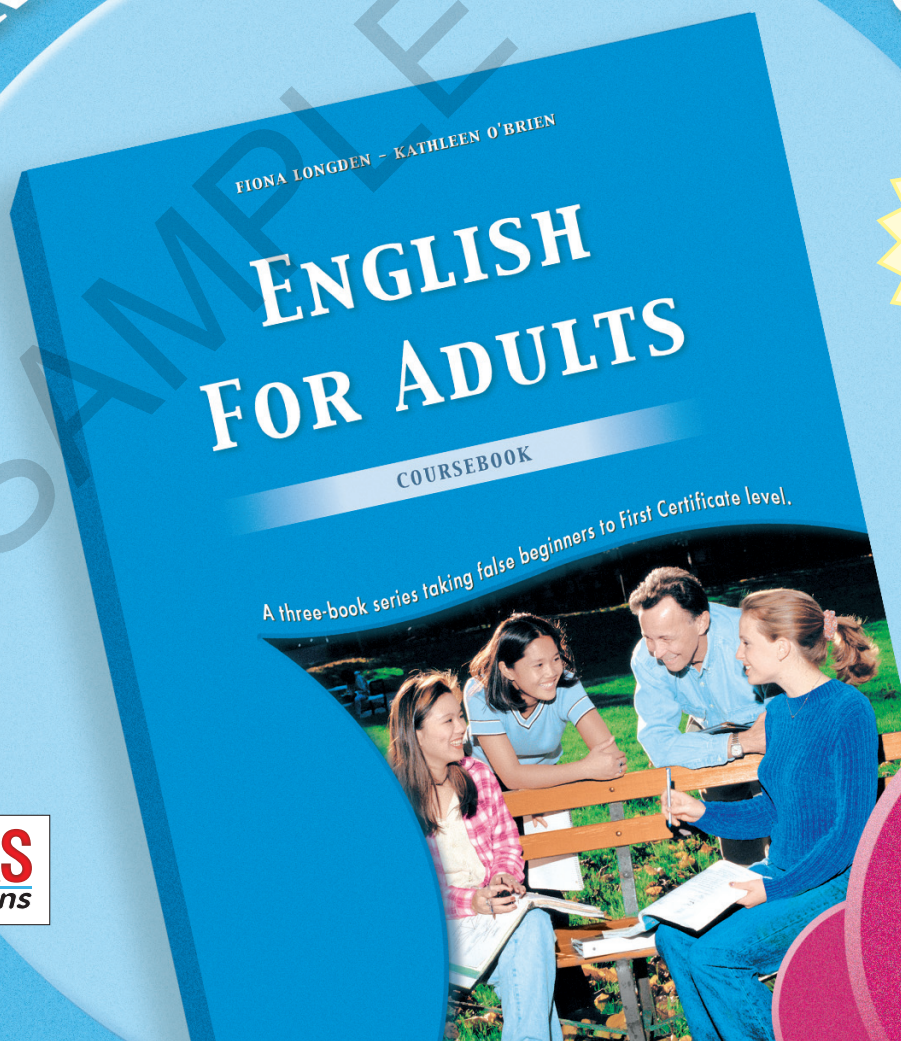


C. N. GRIVAS

# ENGLISH FOR ADULTS

A three-book series taking false beginners to First Certificate level.

GRAMMAR & COMPANION

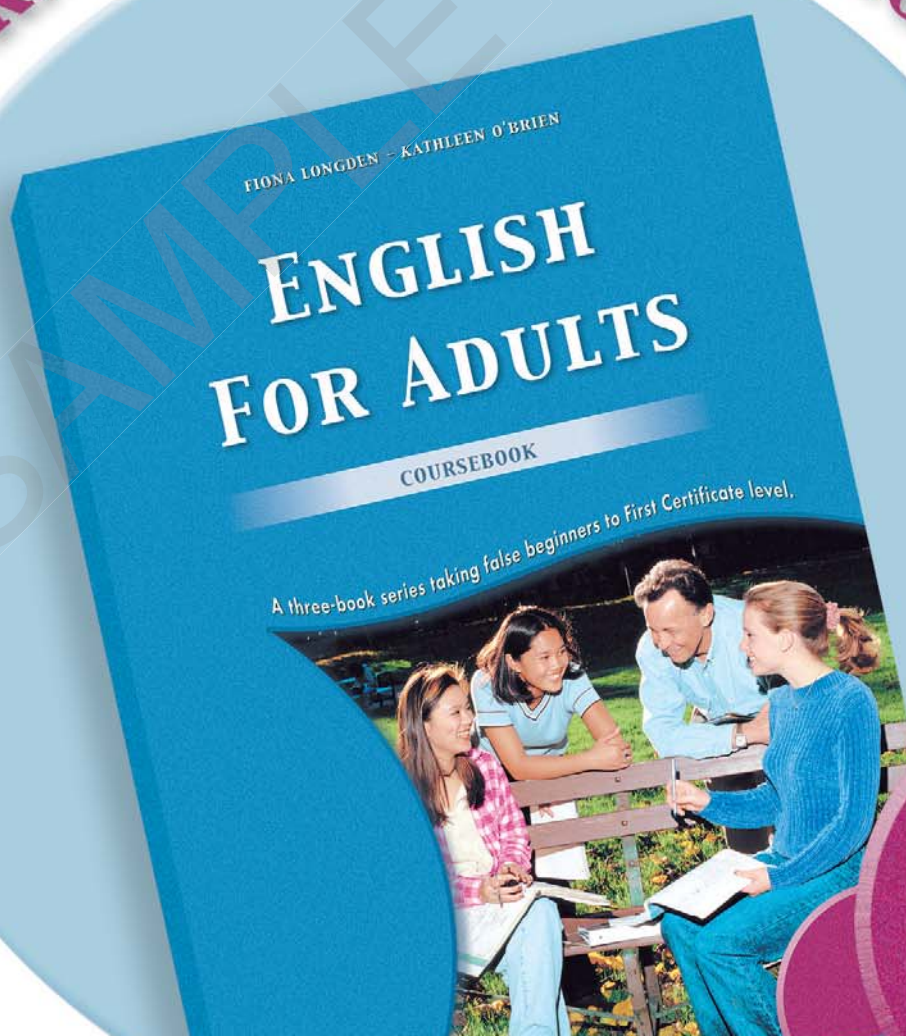


Vocabulary  
pronunciation  
available  
on CD.

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**HEAD OFFICE**

*3 Irodotou St. 193 00 - P.O.Box 72 Attiki, Greece*

*Tel.: +30-210.55.73.470*

*Fax: +30-210.55.73.076, +30-210.55.74.086*

*e-mail: info@grivas.gr*

*http://www.grivas.gr*

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# GRAMMAR

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# Unit 1

## 1 The verb 'to be'

[Το ρήμα 'είμαι']

## 2 The verb 'have got'

[Το ρήμα 'έχω']

## 3 A / An

[ένας, μία, ένα]

### 1 The verb 'to be'

#### Affirmative (Κατάφαση)

I am / I'm = εγώ είμαι  
You are / You're = εσύ είσαι  
He is / He's = αυτός είναι  
She is / She's = αυτή είναι  
It is / It's = αυτό είναι  
We are / We're = εμείς είμαστε  
You are / You're = εσείς είστε  
They are / They're = αυτοί είναι

#### Negative (Αρνηση)

I am not / I'm not  
You are not / You aren't  
He is not / He isn't  
She is not / She isn't  
It is not / It isn't  
We are not / We aren't  
You are not / You aren't  
They are not / They aren't

#### Interrogative (Ερώτηση)

Am I?  
Are you?  
Is he?  
Is she?  
Is it?  
Are we?  
Are you?  
Are they?

#### Σύντομες απαντήσεις

- Are you Italian?  
▲ Yes, I am. /  
No, I'm not.
- Is she a teacher?  
▲ Yes, she is. /  
No, she isn't.

◆ He (= αυτός): για άνδρα ή αγόρι

She (= αυτή): για γυναίκα ή κορίτσι

It (= αυτός, -ή, -ό): για πράγμα, ζώο ή φυτό

They (= αυτοί, -ές, -ά): για πρόσωπα, πράγματα, ζώα ή φυτά

■ Μπορούμε όμως να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **he** ή **she** για ένα ζώο, όταν γνωρίζουμε το φύλο του.

### 2 The verb 'have got'

#### Affirmative (Κατάφαση)

I have / I've got = εγώ έχω  
You have / You've got = εσύ έχεις  
He has / He's got = αυτός έχει  
She has / She's got = αυτή έχει  
It has / It's got = αυτό έχει  
We have / We've got = εμείς έχουμε  
You have / You've got = εσείς έχετε  
They have / They've got = αυτοί έχουν

#### Negative (Αρνηση)

I have not / I haven't got  
You have not / You haven't got  
He has not / He hasn't got  
She has not / She hasn't got  
It has not / It hasn't got  
We have not / We haven't got  
You have not / You haven't got  
They have not / They haven't got

#### Interrogative (Ερώτηση)

Have I got?  
Have you got?  
Has he got?  
Has she got?  
Has it got?  
Have we got?  
Have you got?  
Have they got?

#### Σύντομες απαντήσεις

- Have you got a car?  
▲ Yes, I have. /  
No, I haven't.
- Has she got a big flat?  
▲ Yes, she has. /  
No, she hasn't.

◆ Συνήθως χρησιμοποιούμε τη λέξη **got** με το **have**, όμως δεν την ερμηνεύουμε. Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις βάζουμε μόνο **have** ή **has** χωρίς το **got**.

### 3 A / An [ένας, μία, ένα]

Το **a** μπαίνει πριν από λέξεις που αρχίζουν από **ήχο συμφώνου** ενώ το **an** πριν από λέξεις που αρχίζουν από **ήχο φωνήεντος**.

**a sofa, a desk, a small flat an armchair, an orange, an old house**

◆ Το γράμμα **u** άλλοτε προφέρεται ως σύμφωνο και άλλοτε ως φωνήεν.

**a university** αλλά: **an umbrella**

Το γράμμα **h** μερικές φορές δεν προφέρεται καθόλου.

**a house** αλλά: **an hour**

**Προσέξτε: a euro, a European country**

Χρησιμοποιούμε το **a / an** με τα ρήματα **to be** και **have got** όταν ακολουθεί ουσιαστικό ενικού αριθμού, ενώ στην ελληνική γλώσσα δεν είναι απαραίτητο.

*I am a teacher. (Είμαι καθηγητής / καθηγήτρια.)*

*He's got a moustache. (= Έχει μουστάκι.)*



- ✓ George and Thomas are friends.
- ✗ George and Thomas ~~is~~ friends.
- ✓ Julie is from London.
- ✗ Julie ~~she~~ is from London.
- ✓ 'Is she a student?' 'Yes, she is.'
- ✗ 'Is she a student?' 'Yes, ~~she's~~.'

This **is** Jason.  
He **is** forty years old  
and he **is** a teacher.  
He **has got** short hair  
and brown eyes.



## Exercises

### 1 Fill in *am / am not, is / isn't, are / aren't*.

[Βάλε *am / am not, is / isn't, are / aren't*.]

'*Is* Milan in France?'

'No, it *isn't*. It *is* in Italy.'

'Hello! I *am* Shirley. I *am* from London.'

'*Are* you a student?'

'Yes, I *am*.'

- 1 Julia and Anna \_\_\_\_\_ sisters.
- 2 Paul and Bill \_\_\_\_\_ here now. They \_\_\_\_\_ at the café.
- 3 '\_\_\_\_\_ you Italian?'  
'No, I \_\_\_\_\_. I \_\_\_\_\_ German.'
- 4 Buenos Aires \_\_\_\_\_ the capital city of Argentina.
- 5 Hello! My name \_\_\_\_\_ Angela. This \_\_\_\_\_ my friend, Clare. She \_\_\_\_\_ eighteen years old. Clare and I \_\_\_\_\_ from Canada.
- 6 'Ralph and Peter \_\_\_\_\_ friends.'  
'\_\_\_\_\_ they students?'  
'No, they \_\_\_\_\_. Ralph \_\_\_\_\_ a policeman and Peter \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.'

### 2 a Complete the *questions* and *answers* with the correct form of the verb *to be*.

[Συμπλήρωσε τις *ερωτήσεις* και τις *απαντήσεις* με το σωστό τύπο του ρήματος *to be*.]

- 1 *Is* Anna from Canada?
- 2 *Are* you married?
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Nikos and Chris Greek?
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ it a big university?
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ I late?
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Paul single?

- a Yes, it *is*.
- b No, she *isn't*.
- c Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.
- d No, you \_\_\_\_\_.
- e Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.
- f No, I \_\_\_\_\_.

### b Now match the questions to the answers.

[Τώρα ταίριαξε τις ερωτήσεις με τις απαντήσεις.]

- |            |         |         |
|------------|---------|---------|
| 1 <i>b</i> | 3 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____    | 4 _____ | 6 _____ |

### 3 Fill in *have got / haven't got, has got / hasn't got*.

[Βάλε *have got / haven't got, has got / hasn't got*.]

- 1 I *haven't got* green eyes. My eyes are brown.
- 2 I \_\_\_\_\_ a new flat. It \_\_\_\_\_ two bedrooms and a big living room. But it \_\_\_\_\_ a balcony.
- 3 '\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a car?'  
'Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ a car and a bike.'
- 4 '\_\_\_\_\_ the university \_\_\_\_\_ a big café?'  
'No, it \_\_\_\_\_ a small café.'
- 5 Katie \_\_\_\_\_ a new television but she \_\_\_\_\_ a new computer.

### 4a Look at the pictures and fill in *short answers*.

[Κοίταξε τις εικόνες και βάλε *σύντομες απαντήσεις*.]



- 1 Has the house got a lot of windows?  
Yes, *it has*.



- 2 Has Sarah got a cat?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_



- 3 Have they got a modern kitchen?  
Yes, \_\_\_\_\_



- 4 Have Jim and Anna got three children?  
No, \_\_\_\_\_

**b Now answer the questions about yourself.**

[Τώρα απάντησε τις ερωτήσεις για τον εαυτό σου.]

1 Have you got a flat?

\_\_\_\_\_

2 Have you got a car?

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Have you got a computer?

\_\_\_\_\_

**5 Write the missing forms: affirmative, negative or interrogative.**

[Γράψε τους τύπους που λείπουν: **κατάφαση, άρνηση ή ερώτηση.**]

1 Alison has got blue eyes.

Alison hasn't got blue eyes.

Has Alison got blue eyes?

2 \_\_\_\_\_ friends.

Jenny and Chris aren't friends.

\_\_\_\_\_ friends?

3 Sam is thirty years old.

\_\_\_\_\_ thirty years old.

\_\_\_\_\_ thirty years old?

4 \_\_\_\_\_ new furniture.

\_\_\_\_\_ new furniture.

Have they got new furniture?

5 \_\_\_\_\_ late.

\_\_\_\_\_ late.

Am I late?

**6 Fill in a or an.**

[Βάλε **a** ή **an**.]

1 \_\_\_\_\_ university

2 \_\_\_\_\_ e-mail

3 \_\_\_\_\_ house

4 \_\_\_\_\_ hour

5 \_\_\_\_\_ balcony

6 \_\_\_\_\_ armchair

7 \_\_\_\_\_ island

8 \_\_\_\_\_ orange



**7 Choose the correct answer.**

[Διάλεξε τη σωστή απάντηση.]



1 My friends and I \_\_\_\_\_ at a café now.

a am

b are

2 Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella?

a a

b an

3 Sally \_\_\_\_\_ got a brother.

a has

b have

4 \_\_\_\_\_ Tony and Mike from England?

a Are

b Is

5 \_\_\_\_\_ you got a lot of books?

a Have

b Has

6 Is there \_\_\_\_\_ university in this town?

a a

b an

**8 Correct all the sentences.**

[Διόρθωσε όλες τις προτάσεις.]

My cat have got blue eyes.

... has got ...

1 The students have got not a computer.

2 'Have you got a brother?'

'No, I haven't got.'

3 My flat it is on the fourth floor.

4 Jack and Penny is in London.

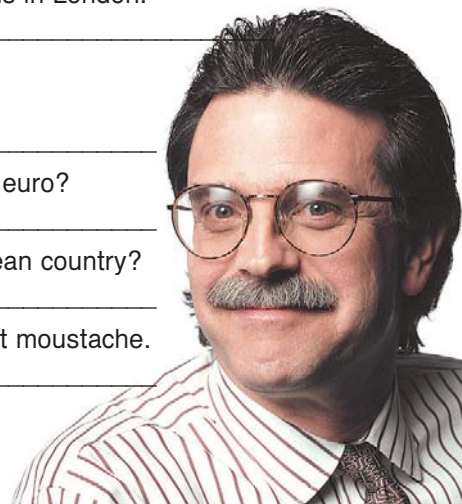
5 'Is she happy?'

'Yes she's.'

6 Have you got an euro?

7 Is Poland European country?

8 My father has got moustache.



**ENGLISH FOR ADULTS** is a three-book series which has been specially designed to take adult learners from false beginner level to **B2** level. On completion of the course, learners will be fully equipped with the skills and language knowledge necessary for success in a **B2** level examination. Learners will also be able to use the English language with confidence and accuracy in a variety of real-life situations and to manage a wide range of communicative tasks effectively.

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