

# Lesson 1

## Unit 1

Sdh o

p; J; x; . Fv.O; 6 ; G J• • ; Gl .a •6  
v6y l v p•6 •

p; G .;y x• x; . F; 6y ; .y

g•vy4G

1. Γνωρίζετε ποια είναι τα μέρη που δείχνουν οι εικόνες; Γραψτε το ονομα καθε πολης πανω απ την καθε εικονα



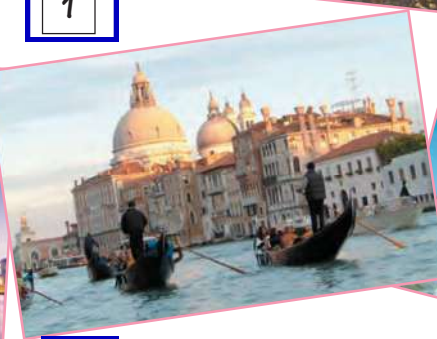
1



2



3



4



5

2. Which 2 of these places would you like to visit and why? - Ποια 2 μέρη απ αυτα θα θελατε να επισκεφτειτε και γιατι;

Χρησιμοποιηστε:

I would like to visit ..... because....  
I also wish to travel to ..... as .....



pn ! ? 4t J&J F,vx•R

Σε ποια απ τα παραπανω μέρη ταιριαζουν οι περιγραφες εδω κατω; Αντιστοιχιστε με τις εικονες - ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ: μια προταση περισσευει

- a. It has some of the best seafood in the world.
- b. Our son absolutely loves historical buildings and took loads of photographs.
- c. The guards outside the palace wear red uniforms and big black furry hats.
- d. Engineers are working on ways to protect the ancient buildings from the flooding.
- e. They were repairing the statue when we were there so we couldn't walk up it.
- f. The waterfall was majestic.

# The Right Holiday!

pn ! A4t Jv O JO E,vx• ,O•R

1. Τι θα θέλατε να μαθετε για το μέρος που διαλέξατε να πατε; Σκεφτείτε και γράψτε 2 ερωτήσεις πχ για το φαγητό(food), τα αξιοθέατα(sights), τις μετακινήσεις, (transportation) , τους ντοπιους (the local people), τη διαμονή (accommodation) κλπ



n•vyΩH

## PHOTO DESCRIPTIONS

1. Περιγράψτε τι βλέπετε σε κάθε εικόνα. Που νομίζετε ότι είναι ο καθενάς; (Χρησιμοποιήστε: **In picture number .... I can see ....** + ρήματα για το τι κάνουν στις εικόνες πάντα σε **Present Continuous**)



2. Ποια μέρη απ τα παραπάνω είναι ιδανικά για : a) an old couple b) a family c) a university student  
Δικαιολογήστε την απάντησή σας

**Χρησιμοποιήστε: I think holidays at ... (ΠΟΥ) are ideal for ....(ΠΟΙΟΝ) because ..... (Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ)**

## READING

1. Τα παρακάτω 5 κείμενα είναι περιγραφές για το τι είδους διακοπές ψαχνει ο καθενάς απ τα άτομα των παρακάτω εικόνων. Διαβάστε προσεκτικά & αντιστοιχίστε τις εικόνες (a - e) με το σωστό κείμενο (1 - 5). Υπογραμμίστε σε κάθε κείμενο το λόγο που σας έκανε να διαλέξετε το άτομο αυτό. Μπορείτε να ακουτε καθώς διαβάζετε τις περιγραφές πατώντας εδώ

a) an old couple



b) a busy doctor



d) a young man



e) a family with young children



c) a young woman who likes nature





# Lesson 1

Γραψτε μια πρόταση για τον καθένα για το μέρος που πιστεύετε θα διαλέγε για διακοπές.

## ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΠΟΙΗΣΤΕ:

I believe the person in picture .... (ΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΕΙΚΟΝΑΣ) would choose the place in description number .... (ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗΣ) because he/she says that .... (ΑΥΤΟ ΠΟΥ ΥΠΟΓΡΑΜΜΙΣΑΤΕ ΣΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ)

1) My sister went to Chania two years ago and said it was the best holiday she ever had. She said she loved the *peace and quiet* of the small fishing village where she was staying. It was just outside the town and although **at times** it was a bit too quiet, she felt that there was never any risk and the children were always *safe and sound*. She especially loved the way all meals were prepared **on time** in the hotel, and two out of every three meals had fish.

2) My father worked on a ship when I was young and **from time to time** he took me on board when he *went on a trip* somewhere in the Mediterranean. I loved waking up bright and early each day and smelling the ocean breeze. In fact, anyone would. I enjoyed it so much and made a promise to myself to see the world when I grew up. At the moment I am still studying but when I finish next month I intend to go somewhere really exotic. Of course I can't afford an expensive hotel so I plan to stay in *bed and breakfast*.

3) When I was going to school I loved Geography and I think that is the reason I love travelling today. I decided then that **at one time** in my life I would climb the highest mountain in the world so this is what I want to do. I don't plan to go on my own, though. My greatest love is the mountains and I am looking for a holiday which is challenging. If I find any good rivers on my way I might even go rafting or canoeing now and again.

4) A major consideration for me is the weather. Last year I went to New Zealand and I was *sick and tired* of the weather. It rained every day, so never again! It was so boring! I work so hard all the year that when I go on holiday, I need to be able to laze around and relax. I do not want to *take any tours* or see the sights, and I don't want to sunbathe either. I just want to hang out on a warm sunny beach. I intend to **have a good time** this year so perhaps the Med is my best bet.

5) My husband and I are looking for a relaxing holiday with style as we want to spend some quality time with each other. We do not want the *hustle and bustle* of fast city life and the need to worry **all the time** about rushing to get from place to place. So, our holiday preference is a trip by ship which will allow us to take in lots of historical sights and one of the Seven Wonders of the World. In fact we believe that *going sightseeing* is the most wonderful thing about our holidays. Some time ago, we were thinking of a Caribbean cruise but then we changed our minds and decided that it may not be what we wanted.

pv ! A 4pJ• J; ,Gv w.; xJ .:

Ποιο απ τα παρακάτω φύλλαδια διακοπών (*holiday brochures*) θα ταιριαζε στο κάθε άτομο του task 1? Αντιστοιχίστε. Σε κάποιον/α μπορεί να ταιριαζουν & δυο, δικαιολογήστε την απαντηση.

Χρησιμοποιήστε:

I suppose the person in picture ... (γραμμα εικονας) would choose the holiday brochure .... (γραμμα φυλλαδιου), because .... (αιτια)



A. The Challenge of a Lifetime



B. A Holiday for All



C. Get down and Samba

E. Step back in time



D. Romance on the Seine

F. Volcano Island



### True or False?

Διαβάστε ξανά τα **κείμενα της σελ. 4** και δίπλα σε κάθε μια απο τις παρακατω προτασεις που τα αφορουν βάλτε **T** αν είναι σωστές ή **F** αν είναι λαθος.

#### κειμενο 1

- 1) The author's sister visited a small fishing village during her holiday.
- 2) The author felt that the children were safe while they were on holiday.

#### κειμενο 2

- 3) The author plans to travel to a nearby country after finishing their studies.
- 4) The author intends to stay in a luxury hotel during their travels.

#### κειμενο 3

- 5) The author enjoyed studying Geography in school.
- 6) The author loves mountains and seeks a challenging holiday.

#### κειμενο 4

- 7) The author plans to visit New Zealand again this year.
- 8) The author believes the Mediterranean is a good choice for their next vacation.

#### κειμενο 5

- 9) The author prefers a holiday that is busy and full of activities.
- 10) The author initially considered a cruise in the Caribbean.



**S ; xvw ,v...**

- a. laze
- b. make
- c. change
- d. go
- e. go on

sightseeing  
a tour  
a promise  
around  
your mind

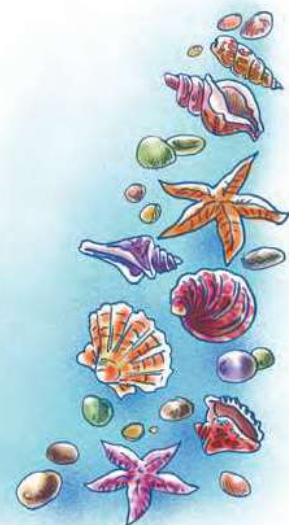
1. Ενωστε τα δυο μισα των εκφρασεων/Βρειτε τι σημαινει η καθε μια
2. Συμπληρωστε τις εκφρασεις με τις λεξεις που δινονται (2 λεξεις περισσευουν).  
Βρειτε τι σημαινουν κ βαλτε τις στις παρακατω προτασεις οπου ταιριαζουν  
**ΓΙΑ ΤΙΣ ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΑΣ ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΠΟΙΗΣΤΕ ΑΥΤΟ ΤΟ ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΟ** →

deepL

then breakfast tired again about bustle foremost sound early quiet

peace and .....	bright and .....	now and .....
out and .....	first and .....	hustle and.....
bed and .....	safe and .....	sick and .....

- a. 'Our lives are much too busy and what we need is a bit of .....
- b. 'During the summer, my brother likes to get up .....
- c. '....., I go on day trips with my friends'.
- d. 'The rescuers looked all over the mountain for the climber and finally found him ..... in a mountain cabin'.
- e. 'The worst thing about city live is the daily .....
- f. 'We are ..... of going to the same place every year on holiday'.
- g. 'When we take a trip across Europe, we stay the night in .....places'.





# 5 BASIC TENSES

## PRESENT SIMPLE VS CONTINUOUS – MEANING

### PRESENT SIMPLE

#### Habits. Regular actions or situations

- ☞ I **wash** my hair every day.
- ☞ He usually **gets up** very early.

#### Facts, permanent situations or states

- ☞ I **have** one brother. He **lives** in Paris.
- ☞ Water **boils** at 100 degrees.

#### With stative verbs\*

- ☞ Give me the money. I **need** it now.
- ☞ What happened? You **look** sad.

#### Future timetabled events

- ☞ The train **leaves** at 4.
- ☞ The exams **start** next Monday.

**SIGNAL WORDS:** Always, never, often, sometimes, every day, once a month, etc.

### PRESENT CONTINUOUS

#### Actions in progress 'now'/'around now'

- ☞ I can't talk. I'm **brushing** my teeth.
- ☞ I'm **reading** a new book. I love it!

#### Temporary actions or situations

- ☞ I'm **going** to work by bus this week.
- ☞ I'm **living** with my cousins until I find an apartment.

#### Changing or developing situations

- ☞ The climate **is changing** very quickly.
- ☞ Your English **is improving**.

#### Future actions that are decided

- ☞ I'm **meeting** John this evening.
- ☞ We **are leaving** tomorrow at 7 a.m.

**SIGNAL WORDS:** Now, at the moment, these days, this week/month, etc.

\*Verbs of the senses: hear, see, smell, look, seem, sound. Opinion: believe, consider, like, love, hate, prefer, think, etc. Possession: have, own, belong, etc. Also: agree, be, depend, need, mean, remember, realise, recognise, seem, want, etc.

## past simple

### Past completed actions

We **went** to the zoo last week.  
Sorry, what **did** you say?  
☞ We normally say, or both the speaker and the listener know, when these actions happened.

### Past habits or states

We often **went** to the pub after work.  
He really **liked** sport, and **was** very fit.

### Situations that started and finished in the past (duration)

I **played** football for 20 years.  
How long **did** you **live** in Brussels?  
I **loved** her since the day we met.

### NARRATIVE USE: events of the story in chronological order

She **opened** the door, **looked** at us and **went** to her room.

## past continuous

Actions in progress at a certain time in the past/ a certain point in a story

Yesterday at 10 p.m. I **was sleeping**.  
When Natasha opened the door, we **were talking** about her.

**NARRATIVE USE:** used to set the scene at the beginning of a story

It **was getting** dark, and I **was walking** to the pub when...

## Task 5 - The past tense (simple and continuous)

**Past Simple:** για πράξεις που έγιναν μια συγκεκριμένη στιγμή στο παρελθον κ τελειωσαν -ed ή 2η στηλη ανομαλων/ Did+προσωπο+σκετο ρημα/ Προσωπο+didn't+σκετο ρημα

**Past Continuous:** για πράξεις που έγιναν μια συγκεκριμένη περίοδο, είχαν μια μικρή διάρκεια, στο παρελθον => was/were+ρημα-ing

- When I **was going** to school I loved Geography.
- When I **went** to school I loved Geography.

Σε τι χρόνο είναι το κάθε ρημα;

εξασκηση των irregular verbs εδω



# PRESENT PERFECT – MEANING

## PAST RECENT EVENTS

We don't say when. Or with time expressions including now.

She's **had** an accident.

I've **passed** the exam.



JUST, ALREADY, YET

"Have you **finished** yet?" "Yes, I've **already finished**."

RECENTLY

Have you **seen** any good films recently?

TODAY, THIS WEEK, THIS MONTH, ETC.

I **haven't seen** Ted today. Maybe he isn't feeling well.

## PAST EXPERIENCES

We don't say when these events happened.

We've **been** to Rome and Florence.

I **haven't read** that book.



NEVER, EVER, BEFORE

"Have you ever **read** it?" "I **have never read** it."

Superlative + EVER

This is the best food I've **ever tried**.

Number of times until now

I've **seen** this film three times.

## UNFINISHED SITUATIONS

Situations that started in the past and have not finished.

How long **have** you **been** here?

I **have been** here all day.



HOW LONG, FOR, SINCE

We **have been** married for 20 years.

ALL + time expression

I've **lived** in this house all my life.

LATELY

We **have been** very busy lately.

## 5 BASIC TENSES TIMELINE

**PAST**

**FUTURE**

**PRESENT**

1) **PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE** (without mentioning when in the past or sth up to/affecting today)

2) **SIMPLE PAST** (a specific moment in the past)

4) **PRESENT SIMPLE** (generally at present)

3) **PAST CONTINUOUS** (a specific period in the past)

5) **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** (temporarily at present)

WATCH THIS VIDEO ABOUT ALL THE TENSES IN ENGLISH

**PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS,  
or PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE?**

**ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΡΗΜΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΑΡΕΝΘΕΣΕΩΝ ΣΕ 1 ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥΣ 5 ΧΡΟΝΟΥΣ**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) the project last night. What a relief!
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (commute) to work every weekday.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (they/explore/often) new places? – Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) to London twice, such a fantastic experience.
5. Look at them! They \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) and the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at them.
6. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) from 5 to 7 last Sunday evening? – I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car two weeks ago.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (buy/just) a new car, it looks cool!
9. My brothers \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the garden while I \_\_\_\_\_ (bake) a cake with my mom. It was a good day, really.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (write/always) a test on Tuesdays, but this week we \_\_\_\_\_ (write) it on Thursday.
11. I remember that when I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ten years younger, I \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) weekends with my grandparents and I \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) that time a lot. They \_\_\_\_\_ (teach) me plenty of important life lessons and I \_\_\_\_\_ (love) it!
12. Don't disturb me, please! I \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) a character for our art lesson.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ (he/touch/ever) a giant spider? – No, \_\_\_\_\_.
14. My day \_\_\_\_\_ (start/usually) with stretching, after that I \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a shower, \_\_\_\_\_ (brush) my teeth, \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) breakfast, and then I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) house for school. But my sister \_\_\_\_\_ (be) always late for school, because she \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up too late and \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) enough time for her morning routine. We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) way too different.
15. Last week \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a disaster! I \_\_\_\_\_ (run) back home when I suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (sprain) my ankle. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) so painful.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ (she/know) who he \_\_\_\_\_ (be)? – I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) sure, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) she \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) him somewhere last week.
17. We \_\_\_\_\_ (finish/already) the assignment, but the other group \_\_\_\_\_ (not/complete) it yet.
18. What \_\_\_\_\_ (your parents/do)? – They both \_\_\_\_\_ (work) as doctors.
19. What \_\_\_\_\_ (your parents/do) right now? – They \_\_\_\_\_ (swim).
20. She \_\_\_\_\_ (know) him for ten years.



## Past Simple / Past Continuous (2)

1.- Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets into the correct tense Past Simple or Past Continuous.



- 1.- It \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) when I \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home this morning.
- 2.- It was a sunny afternoon and people \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the grass in the park. Then suddenly it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) to rain.
- 3.- A: I tried to explain my problem to her.  
B: \_\_\_\_\_ (she/listen)?
- 4.- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone when I arrived, but when he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) me, he \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the call. Perhaps he thought that I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to his conversation.
- 5.- I nearly had an accident today. A car \_\_\_\_\_ (come) towards me, but I moved quickly out of the way and fortunately nothing \_\_\_\_\_ (happen).
- 6.- A: Which hotel \_\_\_\_\_ (you/stay) in when you lost your passport?  
B: I don't remember. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) many places during my European tour and I \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) in many different hotels.
- 7.- I \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Hastings in 1999. I \_\_\_\_\_ (live) there when I met them.
- 8.- \_\_\_\_\_ (many people / wait) for the 9:15 bus last night?
- 9.- I \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) with my girlfriend when the disc jockey played our favourite song.
- 10.- I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) grammar when I \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) asleep.
- 11.- The scientists \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in their laboratory when they \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) the new drug.
- 12.- We \_\_\_\_\_ (climb) the wall when the gardener \_\_\_\_\_ (see) us.





## ★ 2. Put the words in the correct order .

a/carpet/little/lovely/round \_\_\_\_\_  
 enormous/wardrobe/wooden/a(n) \_\_\_\_\_  
 oil/French/beautiful/painting/a(n) \_\_\_\_\_  
 black/four/metal/chairs/comfortable \_\_\_\_\_  
 curtains/long/some/cotton/Indian \_\_\_\_\_  
 square/table/wooden/brown/a/big \_\_\_\_\_  
 blue/a/funny/woolen/hat \_\_\_\_\_  
 German/Gothic/a/church/wonderful \_\_\_\_\_  
 a(n)/black/American/car/sports \_\_\_\_\_  
 kitchen/oak/table/a(n)/square \_\_\_\_\_  
 music/interesting/Polish/folk \_\_\_\_\_



## ρν ! Α 4W x.ΩΩΗ

Όταν περιγράφουμε κάποιον ή κάτι ΠΑΝΤΑ ΘΕΛΟΥΜΕ ΠΟΛΛΑ ΕΠΙΘΕΤΑ.  
 Τι θα μπορούσαμε να περιγράψουμε με τα παρακάτω; Βάλτε τα σε  
 κατηγορίες αναλογα το τι θα μπορούσαν να περιγραφουν

pleased	very hot	exciting	relaxed	cloudy	bored	boring
sunny	excited	tasteless	chilly	crowded	snowing	disappointed
tired	wet	expensive	noisy	snowing	happy	brilliant

Place	Food	Weather	My feelings

OSASCOMP  
POSTER

## Η ΣΩΣΤΗ ΣΕΙΡΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΘΕΤΩΝ:

Μπροστα απο ενα ουσιαστικο μπορουμε να βαλουμε μεχρι 3 επιθετα ΑΛΛΑ πρεπει να μπουν αναλογα το νοημα τους και εχουν συγκεκριμενη σειρα. Δηλαδη, δε τα βαζουμε οπως θελουμε

**OSASCOMP** ειναι το ακρωνυμιο απ τις 8 λεξεις/κατηγοριες επιθετων που υπαρχουν κ τη σειρα που εχουν οταν μπαινουν δηλ

1) O opinion 2) S size 3) A age 4) S shape 5) C colour 6) O origin 7) M material 8) P purpose/use

πχ An expensive, big, old, square, brown, Chinese, plastic, dog house



# Lesson 2



gO • 6GH

Sch o

p; ,O • 6 Q ... F•xGH ; .y

p; ,O • 6 Q ..x; 6GH... v Q6 ; GH•v



pv ! ? 4V; . F, • J • ; 6H

Listen to the song and complete the missing words.

Συμπληρώστε τους στίχους του τραγουδιού **"What a Wonderful World"** του Louis Armstrong

I see trees of green, red \_\_\_\_\_ too  
I see them bloom for me and you  
And I \_\_\_\_\_ to myself, what a wonderful world

I see skies of blue and \_\_\_\_\_ of white  
The bright blessed day, the dark sacred \_\_\_\_\_  
And I think to myself, what a \_\_\_\_\_ world

The colours of the \_\_\_\_\_ so pretty in the sky  
Are also on the faces of people going by  
I see friends shaking hands saying 'How \_\_\_\_\_ you do?'  
They're really \_\_\_\_\_ 'I love you'

I hear babies crying, I \_\_\_\_\_ them grow  
They'll learn much more than I'll ever know  
And I think to myself, what a wonderful world  
Yes, I think to myself, what a wonderful world.

LISTEN TO THE SONG  
HERE







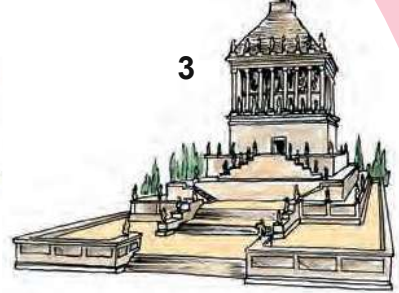
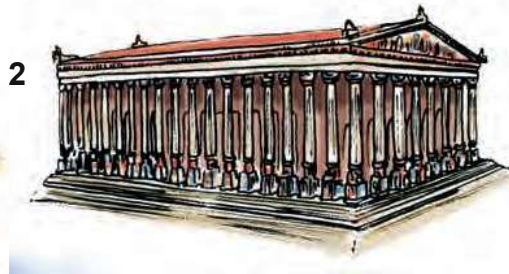
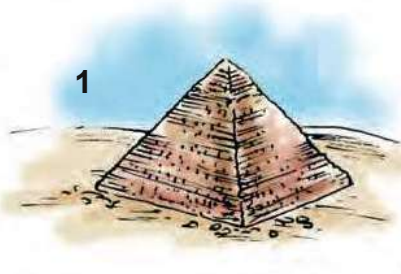
gO • 6C HA

1 ..4O • 6C H

# The Seven Wonders!

"Τα 7 θαύματα του Αρχαίου Κόσμου"

Πατήστε πάνω στην εικόνα και δείτε πως εμοιάζαν και που είναι - Ποια απο αυτά παραμένουν ακεραία ως σήμερα?



pn ! ? 4pJ• I t ; 6y•...; G J• t ; ..y

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΕΙΚΟΝΕΣ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΚΑΘΕ ΕΝΑ ΑΠ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ 7 ΘΑΥΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΥ ΚΟΣΜΟΥ

The Great Pyramid at Giza

The Colossus of Rhodes

The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

The Lighthouse of Alexandria

The Statue of Zeus at Olympia

pn ! A 4gO • 6C H G ..C G ... v Q 6

Θα ακουσουμε μια ομιλία για τα 7 θαύματα του αρχαιου κοσμου. Συμπληρωστε

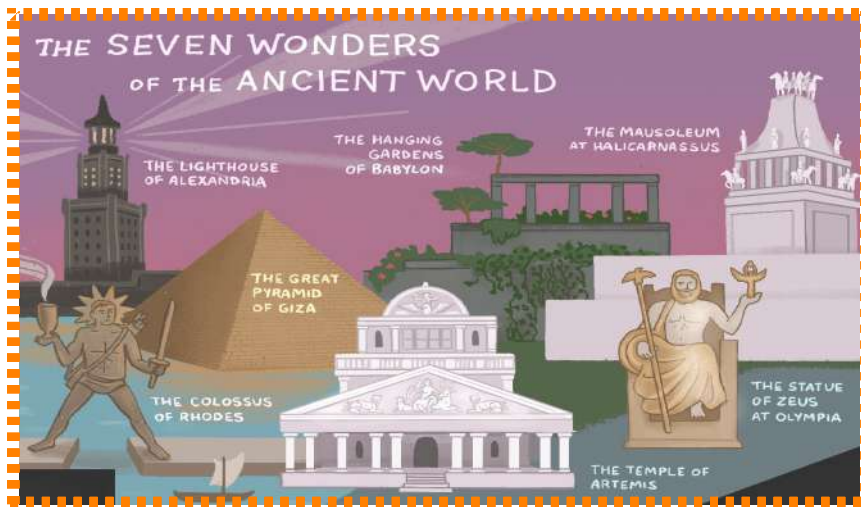
Wonder		Date of Construction	Reason
The Great Pyramid at Giza			
The Colossus of Rhodes			
The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus			
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon			
The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus			
The Lighthouse of Alexandria			
The Statue of Zeus at Olympia			



## READING EXERCISE

Read the following text and answer all the questions about it.

### “The 7 Wonders of the Ancient World”



←  
αν πατήσετε πάνω  
στην εικόνα,  
υπάρχει συνδεσμός  
με listening του κειμένου,  
μπορείτε δηλαδή να ακούτε  
το κείμενο καθώς  
το διαβάζετε

In this text we're traveling back in time to uncover the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, remarkable creations that showcased human ingenuity and ambition.

First, we have the Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt, built around 2580 BCE by the architect Hemiunu as a tomb for Pharaoh Khufu. It is the only wonder still standing today, an incredible testament to ancient engineering.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon, attributed to King Nebuchadnezzar II, were supposedly built around 600 BCE for his wife, Queen Amytis. She missed the lush landscapes of her homeland, so these gardens brought them to her. Unfortunately, they were likely destroyed by earthquakes around the 1st century CE.

Moving to Greece, the Statue of Zeus at Olympia, crafted by Phidias around 435 BCE, honored the king of the gods, Zeus. This statue stood tall until it was destroyed by fire in the 5th century CE.

The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, built around 550 BCE by Chersiphron and his son Metagenes, was a magnificent temple dedicated to the goddess Artemis. This temple was destroyed in 262 CE by invading Goths.

Next is the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, built around 350 BCE as a grand tomb for Mausolus, the ruler of Caria. Created by several famous sculptors, it fell in the 12th century CE due to earthquakes.

The Colossus of Rhodes was a giant statue crafted by Chares of Lindos around 280 BCE to celebrate a victory. Sadly, it was toppled by an earthquake in 226 BCE.

Lastly, the Lighthouse of Alexandria, built around 280 BCE by Sostratus of Cnidus, guided sailors to Alexandria. It too was destroyed by earthquakes by the 14th century CE.

These Seven Wonders, though mostly lost to history, continue to inspire and remind us of the achievements of ancient civilizations. Each structure, a blend of beauty, purpose, and skill, represents an era of human ambition that endures in memory.

**A) Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the text.**

1. The.....was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Khufu.
2. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were built by King.....II.
3. The.....of Zeus at Olympia was crafted by Phidias.
4. The Temple of.....was destroyed by invading Goths.
5. The.....of Rhodes was toppled by an earthquake.

**B) Multiple Choice – Circle the correct Answer**

**6. Which of the Seven Wonders is the only one still standing today?**

- a. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- b. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia
- c. The Great Pyramid of Giza
- d. The Lighthouse of Alexandria

**7. Who was the architect of the Great Pyramid of Giza?**

- a. Chersiphron
- b. Hemiunu
- c. Phidias
- d. Sostratus of Cnidus

**8. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were supposedly built for which queen?**

- a. Cleopatra
- b. Nefertiti
- c. Zenobia
- d. Queen Amytis

**9. What event led to the destruction of the Colossus of Rhodes?**

- a. Fire
- b. Invasion by Goths
- c. Earthquake
- d. Flood

**10. Which wonder was a magnificent temple dedicated to the goddess Artemis?**

- a. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus
- b. The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus
- c. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia
- d. The Great Pyramid of Giza

**11. Who crafted the Statue of Zeus at Olympia?**

- a. Chares of Lindos
- b. Phidias
- c. Chersiphron
- d. Mausolus



**12. The Lighthouse of Alexandria was built around 280 BCE by whom?**

- a. Sostratus of Cnidus
- b. Hemiunu
- c. Chares of Lindos
- d. Phidias

**13. What was the primary purpose of the Lighthouse of Alexandria?**

- a. To serve as a tomb
- b. To guide sailors
- c. To honor a goddess
- d. To celebrate a victory

**14. What caused the destruction of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus?**

- a. Earthquake
- b. Fire
- c. War
- d. Invasion by Goths

**15. Which of the following wonders was attributed to King Nebuchadnezzar II?**

- a. The Great Pyramid of Giza
- b. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon
- c. The Colossus of Rhodes
- d. The Statue of Zeus at Olympia

### **C) ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS**

**16)** What was the primary purpose of the Great Pyramid of Giza, and who was it built for?

.....

**17)** Describe the historical significance of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon and the reason behind their construction.

.....

**18)** Identify the architect responsible for the Statue of Zeus at Olympia and explain its fate.

.....

**19)** Discuss the construction of the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, including the names of the builders and the year it was completed.

.....

**20)** What common theme can be observed in the destruction of most of the Seven Wonders, and how does this reflect on ancient civilizations?

.....

# Lesson 3

## A Postcard Home!

### WRITING A POSTCARD

Απαντήστε στην Εβα με μια δική σας postcard  
γραφοντας για σας κατι αντιστοιχο(100-150 words)

**MODEL POSTCARD** - Αφου τη διαβασετε, υπογραμμιστε τους συνδεσμους που θα βρειτε να ενωνουν τις προτασεις μεταξυ τους

listen  
while  
reading

Dear Anna,

*It is wonderful here and the sun shines every day so we are getting a really good suntan.*

*George says that he doesn't want to go back home as the weather is so fantastic. We really are having a great time because there are loads of things to do. On Monday we visited a very old temple and we took lots of photographs. However, while we were walking back to our hotel, George fell over & hurt his leg so we had to take him to the local hospital. But he's alright, so no need to worry! Last night we went to a local taverna and we ate lots of traditional food.*

*As it is our last day tomorrow, we hope to go shopping for souvenirs although I don't think I have enough money to buy everything I want!*

*Bye for now,*

*Eva.*



**Χρησιμοποιήστε απο τους συνδεσμους που βρηκατε οσους ταιριαζουν στις παρακατω προτασεις**

- a) Stella went to Mykonos ..... she really didn't like it much.
- b) ..... Irene had lots of money, she didn't buy any souvenirs.
- c) John caught an early flight ..... it was cheaper.
- d) Jane got sunburnt ..... she had to stay out of the sun for two days.

**Συμπληρωστε με τις λεξεις/φρασεις που πιστευετε τη παρακατω postcard**

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

We \_\_\_\_\_ a great time here! The weather is \_\_\_\_\_! I don't like the food though and \_\_\_\_\_. I just eat salads all the time. We had a late night last night \_\_\_\_\_ we went to a club with some friends. It was great \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't really like the music.

Anyway, I \_\_\_\_\_ just thinking of you so I decided to write this card. See you soon,

\_\_\_\_\_

# Self-evaluation

## S x O O S

Ενώστε τις ερωτήσεις 1-6 με τις εκφράσεις δεξιά a-h που απαντούν (καποιες εκφράσεις μπορούν να χρησιμοποιηθούν και 2 φορές)

1. Do you ever buy souvenirs on holiday?
2. Am I late for the plane?
3. How do we get on the bus?
4. When will the ticket be ready?
5. Is Andrew living in London now?
6. How often do you go to museums?

- a) For the time being\* **προς το παρόν**
- b) By the time you leave\* **μέχρι να φύγεις**
- c) One at a time\* **ένας τη φορά**
- d) Time and again\* **ξανά κ ξανά**
- e) Just in time\* **πάνω στην ώρα**
- f) At times **κάμια φορά**
- g) Behind the times **του παλιού καιρού**
- h) From time to time\* **που και που**

\*These expressions may be used more than once.

\_\_\_/3 points

## S x O O T

Συμπληρώστε με τις εκφράσεις δεξιά τις προτάσεις- μια περισσεύει

1. When I am on holiday, I like to get up ..... on the day we are leaving.
2. There are different things to check before we leave. ...., do we have our passports?
3. The wonderful thing about Venice is the ..... as there are no cars.
4. When we can't find a hotel, we stay in a .....
5. I need a holiday as I am ..... of what I am doing at the moment.
6. Every ..... we go to a Greek island for a few days.
7. One of the problems with big cities is the ..... with so many people everywhere.

*hustle and bustle  
sick and tired  
peace and quiet  
first and foremost  
bed and breakfast  
safe and sound  
bright and early  
now and then*

\_\_\_/7 points

## S x O O V

Σε ποια χώρα/πολη βρίσκονται τα παρακάτω αξιοθέατα (sights); Συμπληρώστε

- a) Guards who are standing outside a palace with big black hats.
- b) A statue of a lady with a torch in her arm.
- c) A palace from the Minoan period in history.
- d) Pyramids.
- e) A volcano on an island.
- f) Copacabana Beach.

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\_\_\_/3 points





# Self-evaluation

## S x O O W

Συμπληρώστε τα ονόματα των  
7 Θαυμάτων του Αρχαίου Κόσμου

- a) The Great \_\_\_\_\_ of Giza.
- b) The \_\_\_\_\_ of Rhodes.
- c) The \_\_\_\_\_ of Artemis at Ephesus.
- d) The \_\_\_\_\_ of Babylon.
- e) The \_\_\_\_\_ at Halicarnassus.
- f) The \_\_\_\_\_ of Alexandria.
- g) The \_\_\_\_\_ of Zeus at Olympia.



\_\_\_/3.5 points

## S x O O ‘

Συμπληρώστε τις προτάσεις με τα επιθέτα στα δεξιά

- a. Most people find Mykonos very .....
- b. I hate ..... places as you can never find anywhere to sit.
- c. We were very ..... with our hotel as it was far away from the beach.
- d. The weather in London was ..... every day.
- e. We took our coats as we thought the weather was a bit .....
- f. The hot ..... summer days make living in Greece a dream.
- g. Most big cities are really ..... to stay in on holiday.

**crowded**  
**disappointed**  
**wet**  
**sunny**  
**chilly**  
**expensive**  
**exciting**

\_\_\_/3.5 points

Total \_\_\_/20 points

για τη Κρήτη και τους  
Μινωίτες πατήστε εδώ

και εδώ

# What a wonderful world!

## Activity 3

ΣΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΤΟΥ James ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΡΗΜΑ- ΟΙ ΧΡΟΝΟΙ ΕΙΝΑΙ: Simple Present/Present Continuous/Simple Past & Past Continuous

Dear Maria,

A couple of weeks ago while I watched/ was /am watching a holiday programme about Greece on television I am seeing / saw / was seeing that Crete is looking/ looked / was looking really great for a holiday. As I / knew/ know / am knowing absolutely nothing about Crete, its history and its culture, I am thinking / thought / think that you might be able to help. What I really want / am wanting/ was wanting to know is about the Minoan civilization which people say / are saying/ said was the first civilization in Europe. I do hope / am hoping / was hoping that you can help.

All the best for now,

James.

Απαντήστε στο γράμμα του James ως Maria - ψάξτε στο Google κ δώστε λίγες βασικές πληροφορίες **a)** γιατί η Κρήτη είναι τελείο μέρος για να επισκεφτεί **b)** επιβεβαιώστε ότι οι Μινωίτες ήταν απ τους πρώτους λαούς της Ευρώπης κ δώστε 2-3 βασικές πληροφορίες για τα επιτεύγματα τους (Google)

### ΣΧΕΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ:

Dear James,

I'm really happy for your letter. I'm writing to tell you about ....

(Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ ΠΟΥ ΓΡΑΦΕΤΕ ΜΕ 2 ΛΟΓΙΑ)

Firstly, Crete is a fantastic place to visit on holidays. There you can .... (ΓΡΑΨΤΕ 2-3 ΜΕΡΗ ΠΟΥ ΜΠΟΡΕΙ ΝΑ ΕΠΙΣΚΕΦΤΕΙ ΣΤΗ ΚΡΗΤΗ-GOOGLE)

Also, you are so right, the Minoans were one of the first civilisations in Europe. They .... (ΠΕΙΤΕ 2-3 ΑΠ ΤΑ ΔΙΑΣΗΜΑ ΕΠΙΤΕΥΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ -GOOGLE)

So, that's all from me, I hope my information is helpful. Write back soon.

Yours,  
Maria

**ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ:** Στο γράμμα **μονο η 1η σειρά** κάθε παραγράφου είναι λίγο πιο μέσα απ τις άλλες για να ξεχωρίζει η μια παραγράφος απ την άλλη. Επίσης, **το Dear... κ το Yours...** μπαίνουν **3** διαγωνία **το ένα απ το άλλο** - ΔΕΙΤΕ ΠΩΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ κ ΜΙΜΗΘΕΙΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΤΟ ΣΤΥΛ

# What a wonderful world!

## Συμπληρώστε τα ρήματα στο σωστο χρόνο (Simple Past, Past Continuous, Present Perfect Simple & Present Continuous)

### Activity 5

Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the right tenses.

Dear Irene,

I <sup>1)</sup>(be)..... very glad to hear from you and I am really sorry for not writing earlier but I was on holiday last week and I only <sup>2)</sup>(get) ..... back this morning. I <sup>3)</sup>(go)..... on an adventure holiday in the mountains and I <sup>4)</sup>(enjoy)..... myself very much. In fact it was one of the best holidays I have ever <sup>5)</sup>(have)..... . I <sup>6)</sup>(arrange) ..... it with a group of friends who are crazy with white water rafting and although our plan was to ski we also <sup>7)</sup>(find)..... ourselves fighting with the angry waters of a river. One of the days we <sup>8)</sup>(ask) ..... our instructor to take us somewhere quieter. It was then that we <sup>9)</sup>(have)..... the adventure of our life. While we <sup>10)</sup>(go) ..... gently down the river, a fallen tree <sup>11)</sup>(overturn) ..... our boat and we found ourselves in the frozen waters. Of course we were frightened and worried stiff, but thankfully we <sup>12)</sup>(manage) ..... to get to the shore safely. It is OK talking about it all now that I <sup>13)</sup>(sit) ..... next to the fireplace, but then it was scary and rather unpleasant. On the other hand though, I <sup>14)</sup>(think) ..... of going back there again sometime, because it was a really exciting holiday. I will have to go now, because my mother has invited some people for lunch and <sup>15)</sup>(call) ..... me to help her.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Artemis

αφου το συμπληρωσετε,  
ακουστε το κειμενο  
ολοκληρο & ελεγξτε  
τις απαντησεις σας





# What a wonderful world!

## Activity 8

### DERIVATIVES

1. Look at the following words and decide which of the endings in the box could make them an ADJECTIVE.

Φτιάξτε απ τα ουσιαστικά που έχει αριστερά επιθετα κολλωντας στο τέλος τους τη σωστη καταληξη απ τα δεξια

#### NOUNS

εξοδο expense =>  
θαυμασμος wonder =>  
επαγγελμα profession =>  
υγεια health =>

#### ADJECTIVES

-al  
-y  
-ful  
-ive

=> πχ harm = βλαβη  
harmful = βλαβερος

2. Now put the following words into the right column to make them ADJECTIVES.

Καντε το ιδιο για τα παρακατω ουσιαστικά βαζοντας τα στη σωστη στηλη αναλογα τη καταληξη που παιρνει το επιθετο τους - πατηστε πανω στο πινακακι για να δειτε αλφαβητικη λιστα με 100 nouns & adjectives & ψαξτε τα

sun act history colour **ΕΚΕΙ** attract economy  
pain smoke care intention communicate rain

-al	-y	-ful	-ive

Συμπληρωστε τα κενα με το σωστο επιθετο απ το πινακακι της ασκησης 2

3. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate adjective from the box.

- A place which reveals a lot about our history is a ..... site. Ενα μέρος που αποκαλυπτει πολλα για την ιστορια είναι...
- A room full of smoke is a ..... room. Ενα δωματιο γεματο καπνο είναι ...
- A day when the sun is shining is called a ..... day. Μια μερα με λαμπερο ηλιο είναι...
- A car that does not use a lot of fuel is an ..... car. Ενα αμαξι που δε χρησιμοποιει πολλη βενζινη είναι ...
- A woman whose appearance attracts us is an ..... woman. Μια γυναικα που μας ελκειει η εμφανιση της είναι...
- An experience that made us feel pain is a ..... experience. Μια εμπειρια που προκαλει πονο είναι ....
- A dress with a lot of colours is a ..... dress. Ενα φορεμα με πολλα χρωματα είναι ....
- A boy who does his homework with care is a ..... student. Ενα αγορι που κανει τις ασκησεις του προσεκτικα είναι...
- An exercise which makes us communicate is a ..... exercise. Μια ασκηση που μας βοηθα να επικοινωνουμε είναι...
- Someone who does things all the time, in other words is a(n) ..... person. Καποιος που συνεχεια είναι σε δραση είναι...
- When we do something wrong because we want it is an ..... act. Οταν καποιος κανει κατι επειδη το θελει, λεμε οτι το κανει ....
- When it rains we can say that we have ..... weather. Οταν βρεχει μπορουμε να πουμε οτι ο καιρος είναι...



# UNIT 1

## Activity 9

*Similar but different vocabulary exercise:* **Κυκλώστε τη σωστή φράση**  
*circle the correct word in each of the sentences below.*

1. Last year we wanted to go to Santorini but we couldn't pay / afford it.
2. We took a photograph of the statue/ body of Zeus.
3. In Rome, we saw all the ancient sites/ sights.
4. To have a good time in Bulgaria, your best idea / bet is to go in spring.
5. The guides / guards outside the Palace carry guns.
6. At the present / moment we are studying the life of Pericles.
7. Please don't change your brain / mind about coming with me on holiday!
8. There was a slight wind / breeze which cooled us down.

## Activity 10 **Γραψτε την εθνικότητα**

**για βοήθεια, πατήστε εδώ πανω**

*Write on the line provided the name of the people who live in each country.*

1. France \_\_\_\_\_
2. China \_\_\_\_\_
3. England \_\_\_\_\_
4. Switzerland \_\_\_\_\_
5. Holland \_\_\_\_\_
6. Scotland \_\_\_\_\_
7. Sweden \_\_\_\_\_
8. Denmark \_\_\_\_\_
9. Portugal \_\_\_\_\_
10. Austria \_\_\_\_\_



# world!

## Activity 12

**ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ Κ ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΛΕΞΗ ΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΝΕΙ**  
*Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.*

## Holiday Breaks

*Visit this destination at your own risk*

Bruug, Switzerland

Brugg is the archetypal sleepy and   1   Swiss town where everyone knows everyone else and therefore nobody talks to   2  . It is really pointless to go there as everything is so dull. The food is not so good   3  . Shops specialize in expensive cheeses with more holes in them   4   cheese. According to a recent survey, two out   5   every three married couples met each   6   at a watch exhibition. For a town with such a great watch history, it is strange that people have no time for it. The people are wonderful   7  .

- |                |            |            |              |
|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. a. bored    | b. tiring  | c. boring  | d. exhausted |
| 2. a. everyone | b. someone | c. someone | d. anyone    |
| 3. a. either   | b. also    | c. too     | d. that      |
| 4. a. that     | b. with    | c. than    | d. and       |
| 5. a. at       | b. in      | c. of      | d. with      |
| 6. a. other    | b. others  | c. another | d. one       |
| 7. a. although | b. but     | c. though  | d. so        |



## Activity 14

**Rewrite each of the sentences to have a similar meaning using so + adjective + that.**  
Ξαναγράψτε το επιθετο της προτάσης με τη φράση

It was too **cold** for us to go for a walk.

**Π**It was **so cold that**..... we couldn't go for a walk.

- 1 We couldn't afford to buy souvenirs as they were so **expensive**.  
The souvenirs were ..... we couldn't afford to buy them.
2. We bought lots of gift as everything was very **cheap**.  
Everything was ..... we bought great gifts.
- 3 They think the book was too **difficult** so they couldn't understand it  
The book was ..... they couldn't understand it.



# UNIT 1

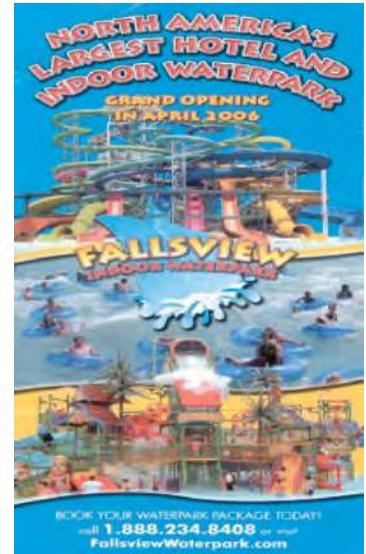
Ενώστε τις φράσεις με το μέρος στο οποίο μπορεί να τις ακουγάμε

## Activity 15

Look at the notices below. Match the notices to a place you might see them in. Three match a Travel Agent's.

Καλώς ήρθατε στο καταστρώμα  
Welcome aboard  
Διακοπές σε εξωτικούς προορισμούς  
Exotic holiday destinations  
Παρακαλώ χτυπήστε πριν μπειτε  
Please knock before entering  
Δεν επιτρέπονται επισκεπτες μετά τις 6  
No visitors allowed after 6pm  
Κλείστε τώρα κ πάρτε ένα ακόμη δωρο  
Book now and get one free!  
Κλείστα για μεσημεριανό  
Closed for lunch  
Ξενοδοχείο με χαμηλές τιμές  
Low cost hotels  
Εκπτώση 20% στα περιοδικά  
20% discount on magazines  
Οικογενειακή διασκέδαση  
Family entertainment

fun park  
clothes shop  
travel agent's  
travel agent's  
doctor's office  
travel agent's  
book store  
ship  
museum



## Writing

Κυκλώστε τη σωστή φράση που να συμπληρώνει το παρακατω κείμενο



Dear Angela,

At the moment I am lying on the beach under the hot summer sun \_\_1\_\_. The place is great here, especially the shops. \_\_2\_\_ they are a bit expensive. Earlier today we walked all around the old part of town and because there were \_\_3\_\_ see we didn't have time to sit down. While we were walking through the old part of town we \_\_4\_\_ of lots of historical buildings and old \_\_5\_\_. I will show them to you when we get back.

- |                                  |                        |                       |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1.a. as I want to get a good tan | b. although I am tired | c. because I was well |
| 2.a. so                          | b. as                  | c. although           |
| 3.a. so many things to           | b. places to go        | c. no cafeterias      |
| 4.a. saw                         | b. took photographs    | c. bought nothing     |
| 5.a. souvenirs                   | b. ruins               | c. roads              |

## ΣΤΟ ΤΕΤΡΑΔΙΟ ΠΕΡΝΑΤΕ ΟΤΙ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΜΕΝΟ &amp; ΤΟ ΜΑΘΑΙΝΕΤΕ

Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
Introduction					
1 <b>affirmative (adj)</b>	saying yes; affirming, καταφατικός	It was a cold day, so when he asked if I needed a ride, I gave an affirmative answer.	= assertive	negative	affirmatively
2 <b>associate (v)</b>	to join with other people as friends or partners, συνδέομαι	At age ten, some girls don't want to associate with boys.	relate, connect		
3 <b>attitude (n)</b>	a way of feeling or thinking about something, στάση/άποψη	When her attitude toward school improved, her grades got better.	= view		
<b>binomial phrase (phr)</b>	A pair of words linked by a conjunction (usually and) or a preposition, σύνθετη λέξη/φράση	"Loud and clear" is a binomial phrase.			binomially
4 <b>interrogative (adj)</b>	asking a question, ερωτηματικός/ή	Why don't you take a walk? is an example of an interrogative sentence.			interrogatively
5 <b>negative (adj)</b>	saying or meaning "no", αρνητικός/ή	He gave a negative answer to the question.	≠	positive θετικός/η	negatively, negativity
<b>scan (v)</b>	to read or look at something for a short time, σαρώνω/διαβάζω γρήγορα	I scanned the newspaper for the weather report.	survey		scannable
Lesson 1					
6 <b>absolutely (adv)</b>	totally; Completely, εντελώς	She was absolutely exhausted by the end of the day.	= completely totally		
7 <b>afford (v)</b>	to have enough money for; be able to pay for, αντέχω οικονομικά	I can't afford a new car.			affordable
8 <b>breeze (n)</b>	a light or gentle wind, αύρα	A breeze feels nice on a hot summer day.			breezeless
9 <b>bustle (n)</b>	energetic activity, φασαρία	Many people would rather avoid the bustle of a big sale.	= hustle, rush	≠ quiet, stillness ησυχία	bustling, bustlingly
<b>challenge (n)</b>	an interesting or difficult problem, πρόκληση	English spelling is a challenge for anyone.	problem		challenger
10 <b>consideration (n)</b>	attention or thought given with care, θεώρηση/σκέψη	A teacher should give some consideration to the problems of each student.			
11 <b>feature (n)</b>	a part or quality of something, χαρακτηριστικό	The best feature of that house is the large kitchen.	part, quality		
12 <b>flood (n)</b>	a sudden, strong flow of water that covers land and causes damage, πλημμύρα	Our house was destroyed in the flood.			
<b>furry (adj)</b>	having a coat of fur, χνουδωτό	A bear is a furry animal.			
<b>guard (n)</b>	a person whose job is to watch out for danger or protect property, φρουρός	There were guards around the president's house.	defender		

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
13	hang out (phr)	(informal) to spend a lot of time at a place with no particular purpose, <b>περνάω ώρα</b>	The kids hang out on the street corner.			
14	hustle (n)	fast or busy activity, <b>φασαρία</b>	We felt lost in the hustle and bustle of the market.			
15	individually (adv)	one by one; one at a time, <b>ατομικά</b>	The people stood in line to greet the Queen individually.		≠ together	<b>ομαδικά</b>
16	inhabitant (n)	someone who lives in a place; <b>resident, κάτοικος</b>	The inhabitants of this island have little contact with the rest of the world.			
17	intend (v)	to have a plan in your mind to do something; plan, <b>σκοπεύω</b>	I intend to leave early in the morning.			
18	Justify (v)	to show to be true or right; prove, <b>δικαιολογώ</b>	The photograph justified his claim that he had met the president.	= defend, demonstrate, prove		justified
19	laze (v)	to pass time idly, to have nothing to do, <b>τεμπελιάζω</b>	Students like to laze away the summer.	idle		
20	majestic (adj)	beautiful, powerful or causing great admiration and respect, <b>φανταστικό</b>	The Taj Mahal is a majestic building.	grand, mighty, noble, = splendid	modest	majestically
21	order (n)	the way something is organized or arranged in space or time, <b>σειρά, οργάνωση</b>	The names are listed in alphabetical order.	position	≠ disorder	<b>ανοργάνωση</b>
22	quality (n)	a feature that makes a person or thing what it is, <b>ποιότητα</b>	Maria has many good qualities.	feature, point		
23	rush (v)	to act or go fast; hurry, <b>βιάζομαι</b>	Don't rush when you are driving a car.	dash, = hurry, race		
24	sight (n)	something that a person sees, <b>θέα</b>	We saw many beautiful sights on our trip.			
25	similarity (n)	a specific point or instance of being similar, <b>ομοιότητα</b>	There are some similarities between lions and tigers.		≠ difference	<b>διαφορά</b>
26	suitable (adj)	correct for the situation or purpose; appropriate, <b>κατάλληλος</b>	I want to buy them a suitable gift for their new house.	= appropriate, proper, right		suitably, suitability, suitableness
	survey (n)	the collecting of information on a particular subject from a small part of the public, <b>έρευνα</b>	They took a survey of women over forty for their opinions of the new law.			
27	uniform (n)	a special suit of clothing worn by all members of a particular group, <b>στολή</b>	People who work in that restaurant have to wear a uniform.			
	waterfall (n)	a stream of water that falls from a higher place; cascade, <b>καταρράκτης</b>	The Niagara Falls is a majestic waterfall.	fall, falls, torrent		
Lesson 2						
28	bless (v)	to give something good to someone, <b>ευλογώ</b>	She is blessed with musical talent.			blessed, blessing

**PART 2**  
**(22-42)**



	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
29	<b>chilly (adj)</b>	cold, παγωμένος	It is a chilly day for swimming.	chill, cold, cool, raw	≠ warm θερμό	
30	<b>confirmation (n)</b>	the act or process of confirming or proving, επιβεβαίωση	The editor told the reporter that the story needed confirmation before it could be published.			
31	<b>lecture (n)</b>	a talk given in front of an audience, διάλεξη, ομιλία	The professor gave a lecture to his class.	= talk		
32	<b>location (n)</b>	place or position, τοποθεσία	I marked the location of my house on the map.	place, position, = site, spot		
33	<b>sacred (adj)</b>	having to do with religion, ιερός	The choir sings sacred music in church.	divine, holy		sacredly, sacredness
	<b>shake (v)</b>	to move with very quick, small motions, ταρακουνώ	She began to shake because she was cold.	shiver		
34	<b>structure (n)</b>	a thing that is made up of different parts that are connected in a particular way, κατασκευή	That new hotel is an interesting structure.			
35	<b>tasteless (adj)</b>	άγευστο	She cooks tasteless meals.	flavourless	≠ tasty νοστιμό	tastelessly, tastelessness
36	<b>verse (n)</b>	a section of a song or poem, στίχος	Most Greeks know only the first verse of Solomos' poem "Hymn to Liberty".			
	<b>wonder (n)</b>	a thing or event that causes admiration or surprise, θαύμα	This huge, beautiful cave is a natural wonder.			
<b>Lesson 3</b>						
37	<b>sunburn (n)</b>	a sore redness of the skin caused by staying in the sun too long, έγκαυμα από τον ήλιο	I got sunburn because I fell asleep on the beach.			
37	<b>suntan (n)</b>	dark colour of the skin as a result of being in the sun, μαύρισμα	I got an excellent suntan during my holidays.			suntanned
38	<b>temple (n)</b>	a building or place where gods and goddesses are worshiped, ναός	The temple of Haghia Sophia is really majestic.			
39	<b>tradition (n)</b>	the beliefs and ways of doing things that are passed down from parents to children, παράδοση	Many people celebrate holidays by carrying out old family traditions.			
<b>Self-Evaluation</b>						
40	<b>behind the times (phr)</b>	old-fashioned, παλιομοδίτικος	Sarah is a bit behind the times. Her clothes are quite old-fashioned.			
41	<b>for the time being (phr)</b>	just for now; for a short time only, προς το παρόν	You can put that heavy box on the table for the time being.			

42

Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
time and again (phr)	very often, <i>συχνά</i>	Time and again I have had to remind my son to study before going out with his friends.	repeatedly		

## ΑΙΜ-ΣΤΟΧΟΣ:

- να καταλαβαίνουμε πληροφορίες για τις ζωές διασημών ανθρώπων
- να μαθούμε κ να ξεχωρίζουμε τους χρόνους Simple Past και Present Perfect Simple

## LIBRARY

διαβάστε τις πληροφορίες για αυτούς τους διασημούς, αν δε τους ξερετε, με τη βοήθεια των πληροφοριών αυτών βρείτε στο Google ποιοι είναι κ γράψτε τα ονόματά τους δίπλα στις εικόνες

## Did you know...

## listen while reading

When he was 14 years old, Tom wanted to become a priest but then he changed his mind and developed an interest in acting. He has lived in New York all his life



Michael Jordan has scored more points for Chicago Bulls than any other basketball player.



Before he became successful at acting, Pitt supported himself by dressing as a giant chicken while working for a fast food company. He starred in the thriller "Seven" in 1995 and in the movie "Fight Club" in 1999



Teri studied mathematics and engineering at university before she became a film star. She has starred in the series "Desperate Housewives"



Although her parents are Greek, Jennifer has never been to Greece. She was married to Brad Pitt for 5 years.



## TASK 1:

Ποιος απ αυτούς τους διασημούς πιστεύετε ότι είπε τα παρακάτω; Γιατί;

- A "I've never worn lip gloss to school "
- B "I've read all the Harry Potter books as I have always been in to magic "
- C "I've been lucky in my life "
- D "I haven't seen the film Gladiator "
- E "He has been to Crete"
- F "He became famous on a TV reality show"
- G "She has had her mobile for ages"

PL Κυκλώστε τα ρήματα σε κάθε κείμενακι που είναι σε Simple Past

RL Κυκλώστε σε κάθε κείμενακι τα ρήματα που είναι σε Present Perfect Simple

## Task 2

Say What?

Μπορείτε να ξεμπερδέψετε τι έχει πει ο Ροναλντίνιο;  
Can you unscramble this quote from Ronaldinho?

I EVHA NEBE OT ERECCE NAD I DENOYJE SYMFLE RYEV CHMU





**ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ & ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ ΟΛΟΚΛΗΡΩΜΕΝΑ ΣΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ**

# SO, YOU WANT TO BE FAMOUS?

πχ: 1) Orlando Bloom, actor

1 "Johnny Depp once said to me, 'It's not heart surgery and no one is going to die if you get it wrong, so just do what you can'. So, that's what I did and still do."



2 "I have always felt that success is a result of deep passion. Without it, forget fame and fortune."



3 "When I was twelve, I got rejected at an audition for The Mickey Mouse Club, but I kept trying and finally succeeded."



6 "Try as hard as you can and believe in yourself. Keep practicing as often as you can."



6 "Before I became famous I participated in a community theater program. I like it and realized that I liked entertaining people. It's a good way to get to know what you are like."



7 "I have always enjoyed entertaining. If my friends are sad I try to make them laugh to get their mind off their problems."



8 "I'm successful because I didn't let fame go to my head. I stayed just a regular person. I have never felt I am better than anyone else."



5 "As an artist, I pushed myself to do different things but I have never done anything silly."

9 "When you have a dream, just do whatever it takes to get what you want."



10 "A lot of effort and energy goes into entertainment. To reach the top, I had to do a lot of work!"



11 "Stay focused and don't miss any chances that come your way. Becoming famous looked easy at first, but it was harder than I thought."

12

"Whatever is on your mind, just throw it out there. Do what you want to do and things will work out."



.3

"When you have made up your mind, stick with it. Don't let anybody try to discourage you, and just keep at it."



14 "You can get a lot done if you make a real effort to get the best out of yourself. That's how I made my dreams come true."

14



## ΟΙ 10 ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ READING

- 1) Who of the stars liked entertaining people because he/she had an experience in the theatre?  
.....
- 2) Who of the stars claims to be a regular person?  
.....
- 3) How did Scarlet Johansson (14) make her dreams come true?  
.....
- 4) Who of the stars wants to make his/her friends feel happy?  
.....
- 5) Who of the stars believes that you must have passion to succeed?  
.....
- 6) Was Cameron Diaz ( 4) serious about succeeding?  
.....
- 7) Who advised Orlando Bloom (1) about acting? What was the advice given?  
.....
- 8) Name 1 of the tips Tom Cruise (5) gives to people who want to succeed  
.....
- 9) Name the stars who think that doing what you really want is the key to success (more than 1)  
.....
- 10) With whose opinion do you agree the most when it comes to becoming successful? Why?  
.....  
.....







## AIMS

- Το Κείμενο Νο 6 Επειδή
- Το Κείμενο Νο 6 περί της ΗΜΕ (Με ΜΒΙ) ON το Εξάδο της ΝΕΕΛΟΥ ΗΜΕ ΒιζιζΕΕ



## Κείμενο 1

Θα ακούσετε 5 ομιλητές να εκφράζουν τη γνώμη τους - βαλτε σε κάθε κουτάκι  
P=positive=θετική ή N=negative=αρνητική  
αναλογα με αυτο που θα ακούσετε να λενε

, " OJ \_O&l

, " OJ \_O&m

, " OJ \_O&n

, " OJ \_O&o

, " OJ \_O&p

## Κείμενο 2

Θα ακούσετε 7 περιγραφές να μας εξηγουν πως συμπεριφερεται το κάθε άτομο.  
Βαλτε το γράμμα ( a - g ) στη σωστή εικόνα, με τη σειρά που θα ακούσετε τις περιγραφές  
& το σωστο επιθετο απ τη παρακατω λιστα στο άτομο  
που του ταιριαζει στη συμπεριφορα (περισσευουν 2 εικονες )

με αυτοπεποίθηση

ντροπαλος

μορφωμενος

φιλοδοξος

νοιαζεται

κοινωνικος

sociable

shy

educated

confident

ambitious

caring

energetic

cheerful

attractive

tough

σκληρος

δραστηριος

ευχαριστος

γονητευτικος



3) Γραψτε προτασεις δικες σας για 7 ανθρωπους που γνωριζετε χρησιμοποιωντας τα παραπανω επιθετα κ εξηγωντας γιατι το λετε αυτο, οπως το παραδειγμα

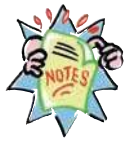
πχ I think Mrs Hara is confident, because she always thinks we can be better

## Κείμενο 3

Θα ακούσετε τη συνέντευξη ενός famous idol, του Willie Robinson.  
Συμπληρωστε το παρακατω κειμενο με τις λεξεις που λειπουν

**ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ:** Αυτο εδω διπλα ειναι περιληψη, δηλ με αλλα λογια απ αυτα που θα ακουσετε. Οποτε διαβαστε πρωτα προσεκτικα τι λεει η περιληψη, κ μετα ακουγοντας ακολουθηστε τη ροη των οσων λεγονται κ συμπληρωστε οταν φτασετε στο σωστο σημειο - αν κατι δε το ακουσετε, προχωρηστε στο επομενο, μη κολλατε κ χανετε χρονο

f zH! OQ: z; zEαΓ' G' yyyyyy oQΠH  
\_Oz: O yyyyyyyyyyyyyy ! OZ' H O KO ή zH yyyyyyyyyyyyyyA  
f zH! OQ: %αZ' H G' yyyyyyyyyyyyyy G; EO ή KQ; KO ή zH  
5 yyyyyyyyyyyyyyA  
f zH- Gα yyyyyyyyyyyyyy yyyyyyyyyyyyyyA  
u Q; άG dz: O pάG! OZ' H O KO EG' Z 7 yyyyyyyyyyyyyy ή OZA  
f zH TαQ L YαQ; H HJ EO KO ή zH yyyyyyyyyyyyyy oQΠH GZA  
f zH KzL 9 yyyyyyyyyyyyyy 'GΠα; : G; αKA



Κυκλώστε το σωστό ρήμα στη βιογραφία εδώ δεξιά

Κυκλώστε το σωστό ρήμα στη βιογραφία εδώ δεξιά

**Προσοχή:**  
αφορούν Simple Past vs Present Perfect Simple, δείτε τις λέξεις-κλειδιά για να καταλάβετε ποτέ ταιριάζει ο καθενάς

/ (f%t j+tE g I f... f ..MFN xFN M+ GF..Mx-%t HfFN.. fEp / (f%t f%tp +%tNH  
B-E! M Fx -Nε W... HfFN / Bfpt g (f%t Bfpt M F uv... fEp / (f%t MF%t?tp  
MF BFEH p-xt+NEEM nE! EMH...e Wt+ B.F..M -EMH...MEZ GFnt / %...Mtp g (f%t  
%...Mtp ..F xFN I f... THPEH f... M+ ..mE+NH ...jN??fE%Lx nE! N.tb ?xt I f..E.M  
f% fh... ..F zNfM d (tE / I f... M-NM+H HfFN.. Ftp / I fEMp g (f%t I fEMp MF  
j+MFB+ xFBF... ..F / (f%t ptmptp gptmptp MF ?fNE (f% MF ...Eze / fEtp f  
?nf? B! ...m...n?FF? fEp (f%t (fp g (fp ...EzEz ?...FE...e/MI f... p-xx-n?MFmx-N.M  
j! M/ ..FFE zFM! ...tp MF -Nε rMM M+ MBtb BH xNtEp... MF zMg (f%t MF zM /  
I f... nF Hb j! MEf M+H f?? ..t+ MFM / I f... NzM Af..M HfFN / Bfptg (f%t  
Bfpt BH ...zNM NtMtp fEp fNEtp ?FM. Fx BFEHtE / FB ..F (fGh MFM / (fp  
g (f%t (fp Mf..t ...EzEz ?...FE... f?? Mf..t HfFN.. fZFe

αφού  
κυκλώσετε  
τις  
απαντήσεις,  
ακούστε το  
κειμένο  
ολοκληρω &  
ελέγξτε  
ο,τι  
διαλέξατε

Υπογραμμίστε στο παραπάνω κείμενο τις χρονικές λέξεις-κλειδιά

Γραψτε 3 προτάσεις για εσας & τι έχετε κάνει ως τώρα στη ζωή σας

"I have been a star for five years."

"I was a star for five years."

B)

κυκλώστε τη 1 από τις 2 προτάσεις που δείχνει τι κάνει μέχρι και τώρα η star

63  
E3  
Q3

FORMAL LETTER OF OPINION

(120-180 WORDS)

Για να γραψετε ένα FORMAL LETTER δηλαδή γραμμα επίσημο σε κάποιον που δε ξέρετε καλά, πρέπει να ακολουθήσετε διάφορους κανόνες.

Οι Βασικοί είναι:

1) όχι συντομογραφίες

2) όχι phrasal verbs ή άλλες καθημερινές εκφράσεις που δείχνουν οικειότητα

3) όχι θαυμαστικά, αποσιωπητικά ή ανω-κατω τελεία

4) Πάντα ενωνουμε τις ιδέες μας με ωραίους συνδέσμους όχι απλά also, too κτλ

5) ακολουθούμε τις οδηγίες που έχει το σχεδιαγράμμα σε παρακάτω σελίδα για το πως να εκφραστούμε & τι δομή θα έχει το γραμμα αυτού του είδους

Dear Sir,

MODEL WRITING

As far as I'm concerned shows to find talent are awful for a number of reasons. First of all, they create the idea that it is easy to become famous. Furthermore, many young people feel that they do not need to study hard at school because they can succeed in life if they win a TV talent competition. However, this is not to say that some people do succeed in the competition and go on to become very famous.

In conclusion, I would say that although they are entertaining, young people should stick with the traditional way of doing well in life and not be fooled by thinking they can become overnight stars.

Christina.

ΤΟ ΘΕΜΑ ΣΤΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΠΟΥ ΘΑ ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΣΕ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΣΕΛΙΔΑ

t j/ zj/ VJ OBMKOd ΣΥΝΔΕΣΜΟΙ ΓΙΑ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΟΥΣ ΣΚΟΠΟΥΣ ΠΟΥ ΤΑΙΡΙΑΖΟΥΝ ΣΕ FORMAL LETTER

1 A...M ptf...	2 /EMFp! nt Nf...FE...	3 vpp BFNt Nf...FE...	4 LGGF...M GFEM...	5 uFEh...FE
			a)	

πX j! M f%MF z% (f% +%tN

ja f%?..Fb x! NM+NB FNtb I (fM... B FNt

na j+nf! ..tb ..Fb M+NHxFNt

pa MF nFEh! ptb MF ..! B !Gb E nFEh! ...FE

ta x-N.MHb ..tnFEp?Hb x-Ef??H

βαλτε το γραμμα  
καθε κατηγορίας  
συνδεσμων  
στη στήλη  
με το σκοπο  
που τους  
χρησιμοποιουμε

ΣΗΜΑΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΣΥΝΔΕΣΜΩΝ:

1 = Βάζω τις ιδέες μου σε σειρά / 2 = Αιτιολόγηση / 3 = Προσθετω κ άλλους λόγους  
4 = Άντιθετα επιχειρήματα / 5 = Όλοκληρωνω κάτι που ελεγα





## Activity A

Συμπληρώστε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις με συνωνυμη εκφραση ώστε να έχουν οι 2 προτάσεις το ίδιο νοημα, αλλά με άλλα λογία

ο ΝΕΝΕΝΚΟ! ΝΚΥ ΟΝ ΗΚΕΓΟΧΟΚΕΒΕΔmΟΒ ΝΗΖ 8ΧΝΚΟ/ ? ΗΔ! 4' ΝΟΝΟΖΝΚΗΔ/ Μ ΚΥ ΟΝ ΗΝΚΟ ΟΖΟjΟ! ΝΕ/ ΚΟΖΝΚΕ! ΝΕΚΟΖΝΥΒΚΟ

ηλ σκεφτετε πως αλλιως μπορετε να πειτε το ιδιο πραγμα - μεχρι 5 λεξεις γραφετε & η 1 απο αυτες πρεπει να ειναι η λεξη-κλειδι που δινεται διπλα χωρις να την αλλαξετε

63 gD; O KzH; OεOΠ: Oáz HézΠ! O'ΓD HAS

r KWH WH AKO 'WHáΔj O gD; O yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy HézΠA

E3 u O KzéO; táHOQ; hGK; ; ó bOq q y z 'U 'ΓΠz Tz; - Δj OA **SINCE**

gHh Tz; - Δj O yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy hGK; ; ó bOq q y z 'U A

O3 gáGGO ' Hh Tz; - Δj O G qΠOqzΠD 'ΓΠAKO qZóA **LOT**

u O HqQ; áyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy 'ΓΠAKO qZóA

T3 u KO; LWH óG' !OEG: Oz HézΠW **HAVE**

f Gí Tz; - yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy z HézΠW

WB k ó: GáKOΠLW; táZá: Oή zEK AKO dz: O pKQí ZHá; YKáA **ALLOWED**

yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy ή zEK AKO dz: O pKQí ZHá; YKáA

||| 4WxvYJG

## Activity B Match the pictures

: BONO/ ΝΚΥ ΟΝ ΗΝΕΓΟΧΟΝΗΖ 4ΝΒΟ/ j/ ΟΖΝ4jHXBNK

Γραψτε ενα επιθετο (βλ το LISTENING) για το πως

δειχνει ο καθενας

DA f O TGOH yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy A

FA pKO TGOH yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy A

HA pKO TGOH yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy A

IA f O TGOH yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy A

JA pKO TGOH yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy A

MA f O TGOH yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy A



||| 4Q xvYJG

## Activity C Match the sentences

Ξαναδείτε τα κειμενα σελ 14 κ διορθωστε τη πληροφορια που ειναι μαρκαρισμενη κ λαθος

' ΝΕΜΟΖΝΩ' OJ j/ V UHKEGEOXOK7 KFBK; OBBHOCZNNEOBj/ ΝΗΖ O/ Ν

DA rG: aΠ WHOήz; OL AG! OEG: Oz LO; WHá KQ; KOήzHóG' ; -A yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy

FA k WEKzO7hGΠz; KzHqZóOL 'GΠ! Oή wGΠ! WEHh; L \_zΠj GΠA yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy

HA \_ΠZL nWáG; EOή GΠOL y z -zΠz- OA yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy

IA rOuf zEKOKΠKzH Há LWL aKO: WHáA yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy

JA hO; ; UOΠY; WHG; ή zH! GΠ y YAKO; HA yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy

MA oGZ; LΠ KG KzH; OεOΠ! OQ; AG aΠOEOA yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy

||| 4Q xvYJG

' P p g g

Ενωστε τις προτάσεις αριστερά με τη σωστή τους συνέχεια στα δεξιά

ΑΔΕΛΦΟΙ ΜΕΤΕΦΡΑΣΤΕΣ

u FOZ ONKY ON HKO ! Fz NKZOBOMF' ONXND

63 gz: ΓΟΖΩ ή ΓΠΩL z! Γ' ά: ό z' LωG; A

E3 gH LOOq qzHHG; Ϊ qΓΓz; άG όG' W

Q3 u zH άKO ΓbzL άG HZΠLG: OzHóW

T3 u KzάLG όG' άG - OάqOGqZOH zάD; άG; W

W8 u KzάKzqqQ; OL z' άΠόG' ΠΠOEGΠL Lω; τάH077ή O7W

\_3 YΠD όG' z H; G! ! ΞK qOΠG; Ϊ z; ό ή zóW



KOg 'zEάgz: έOΠ K' : ! ZOA

L3g%Hά! G' ; EOL ! zEO ή LK άKO; A άG; OA

MO u KóWgáH; GάKOzΓάH Γ OΠA

NO wOHóή LKG' άάG' ΓΓ Oά'z: OA

PO γή zH: ' EK KzΠLOΠάz; gάKG' - KάA

SO g%HάEΠzEO TO ' qA

III 4Q xvYJG

ΘΕΜΑ & ΣΧΕΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ WRITING p.21  
A FORMAL LETTER OF OPINION/LETTER TO THE EDITOR

"Η τοπική εφημερίδα ζητά να στείλετε οι έφηβοι της περιοχής τις απόψεις σας για τα reality talent shows και κατα πόσο κάποιος μπορεί να ξεκινήσει μια μακρά καριέρα από αυτά. Δώστε παραδείγματα για να στηρίξετε τις απόψεις σας (120-180 λέξεις)"

Dear Editor,

I'm writing in order to express my views whether reality talent shows provide the contestants with real opportunities of long lasting fame or not.

Initially, reality talent shows are considered ..... To my mind, .....  
..... **ΠΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΠΙΣΤΕΥΕΤΕ ΓΙΑ ΤΑ REALITY TALENT SHOWS & ΔΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ 1ο ΣΑΣ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΜΑ-ΦΡΟΝΤΙΣΤΕ ΝΑ ΦΕΡΕΤΕ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ ΠΟΥ ΝΑ ΤΟ ΥΠΟΣΤΗΡΙΖΕΙ.....**

Furthermore, ..... **ΔΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ 2ο ΣΑΣ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΜΑ & ΥΠΟΣΤΗΡΙΞΤΕ ΤΟ ΜΕ ΠΑΡΟΜΟΙΟ ΤΡΟΠΟ ΜΕ ΤΟ 1ο .....**

All in all, this is my opinion regarding reality shows. I hope my views have been of service.

Yours Faithfully,

**ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ & ΤΟ ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟ ΣΑΣ**

**TIP:**

**ΑΝ ΘΕΛΕΤΕ ΒΟΗΘΕΙΑ ΣΤΟ ΝΑ ΣΥΓΚΕΝΤΡΩΣΕΤΕ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΩΣΤΕ ΝΑ ΣΤΗΡΙΞΕΤΕ ΤΗΝ ΑΠΟΨΗ ΣΑΣ, ΜΠΟΡΕΙΤΕ ΝΑ ΡΩΤΗΣΕΤΕ & ΤΟ CHATGPT**

# UNIT 2

## Activity 1 - Grammar



**Βάλτε τα παρακατω ρηματα των παρενθεσεων σε SIMPLE PAST μονο**

1. Tom Cruise (grow) \_\_\_\_\_ up in Liverpool, England.
2. David Beckham (decide) \_\_\_\_\_ to play for Olympiakos.
3. Dakota Fanning (star) \_\_\_\_\_ with actors like Tom Cruise and Jennifer Aniston.
4. The Olsen twins (be) \_\_\_\_\_ mega stars since they were babies.
5. Lindsay Lohan (start) \_\_\_\_\_ her career by modelling.
6. Mischa Barton (appear) \_\_\_\_\_ in the film Notting Hill with Hugh Grant when she was only twelve.
7. Jim Broadbent who (play) \_\_\_\_\_ Professor Digory Kirke in The Chronicles of Narnia hit Will on the head with a cricket ball.
8. Robbie Williams (have) \_\_\_\_\_ his first hit with the song...
9. Mat Le Blanc (make) \_\_\_\_\_ twenty- three films.
10. Rivaldo (has never play) \_\_\_\_\_ football for Barcelona.

## Activity 2 - Reading



**a) Διαβάστε το παρακατω μικρο κειμενο & απαντηστε διπλα στην ερωτηση:**

**What is a teen idol? Can you name some of his/her characteristics?**

In recent years there has been a great rise in the number of young people who have idols. A **teen idol** is a famous person who is admired by teenagers. The term means idol for teens; a teen idol is often young, but in many cases may be older. Teen idols are usually actors or pop singers. Although performers have always attracted young people, the teen idol mainly came about as a result of mass communications such as radio and television.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



# Teen Idols

- b) Με αφορμή το προηγούμενο μικρό κείμενο, σκεφτείτε κ γράψτε 3 προτάσεις που να περιγράφουν σε τι μιμούνται οι εφηβοί (εσείς δηλ) τα είδωλα τους και γιατί. Σκεφτείτε τις παρακατω κατηγορίες (*Clothes, habits, possessions, movements*).  
οι προτάσεις να ξεκινάνε: **We usually imitate our idols in ..... because.....**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**ΟΙ ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ 3-4-5-6 ΠΟΥ ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΟΥΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΓΙΑ  
ΤΟ ΜΕΓΑΛΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΟΜΕΝΗΣ ΣΕΛΙΔΑΣ**

## Activity 3

βρείτε απ το κείμενο ποιος ομιλητής - το όνομα του βάλτε - πιστεύει τις παρακατω προτάσεις

- a Young people admire and have respect for idols
- b My friends really like her
- c I stopped liking her
- d I started to like her
- e He gives the impression of being nice
- f I want to copy him when I get older

- a \_\_\_\_\_
- b \_\_\_\_\_
- c \_\_\_\_\_
- d \_\_\_\_\_
- e \_\_\_\_\_
- f \_\_\_\_\_

## Activity 4

στο παρακατω κείμενο έχει μαρκαρισμένα 6 phrasal verbs,  
ρωτήστε το **deepL** τη σημασία του καθενός κ γράψτε τις εδώ

- a \_\_\_\_\_
- b \_\_\_\_\_
- c \_\_\_\_\_
- d \_\_\_\_\_
- e \_\_\_\_\_
- f \_\_\_\_\_

# UNIT 2



## Activity 5

**βαλτε τις προτάσεις που ακολουθούν  
(το γράμμα μπροστά απ τη κάθε μια) στο σωστό σημείο του κειμένου  
προσέξτε τι λένε οι προτάσεις πριν & μετά το κάθε κeno που λείπει προταση  
για να καταλαβετε αν ταιριαζουν με αυτο που διαλεξατε**

### Abodf 12 c HCl d h Cf

Young people have always had idols to admire and look up to. In the fifties and sixties teenagers loved stars like Marylyn Monroe, Elvis and The Beatles. Today, young people also have idols, from footballers to pop stars. Youth Express finds out who young people look up to today.

“Young people have always had idols because they want someone to look up to.”

#### **Craig Byers, 16, Newcastle**

My idol is David Beckham, the footballer. 1 \_\_\_\_\_ I think we have idols because we need someone to look up to and respect. In a way, it was Beckham who inspired me to play football. When I grow up, I want to be just like him as I have great admiration for him. I have read all kinds of things about him. My parents have been United fans all their lives, so they like him, too. I once saw him up close when I was on holiday on a beach in Greece. He felt very proud when he captained the England team in 2003.

#### **Shauna Jones, 14, Liverpool**

By far the person I like most is Christina Aguilera because her songs are just brilliant and she isn't a snob. She is very popular too among my school mates. I started liking her when she first came on the television, but I don't know why we idolise people. 2 \_\_\_\_\_ I think about half my friends are into her, too, but I have more posters than them on my walls and on my ceiling. Even my parents have idols - pop stars like Blue and Westlife. It's kinda cool. I like their idols and they like mine.

#### **Toni Gilbert, 16, Manchester**

It's Westlife for me. They are always on my mind. I started to like them about six months ago but before that it was Britney Spears. I went off her because Westlife are better, although not as successful as Britney. I know all their songs by heart. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ I think young people have idols because they like music. I don't believe everything the media puts out about my idols. My mom's idol is Robbie Williams because she is keen on his songs, but she thinks Westlife are OK, too.

#### **Efi Dimitriou, 15, Athens**

To my mind, Daniel Radcliffe is the best. He became famous from playing Harry Potter. I think he's popular because he comes across as really kind and respectful, and also he is very good looking. He doesn't seem to care about his new fame and lives an ordinary life with his parents. He isn't at all snobbish. He made his acting debut in 1999 in a film about David Copperfield. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ I try to get hold of anything about him like posters and different items with his photograph in them. In fact, my bedroom is full of Harry Potter things which my mum goes on about.

#### **Evaggelia Ioannou, Thessaloniki**

My idol is Rachel from S Club because I think she is really hip and she is also very fashionable. I think I first took to her when S Club had their first single, Bring It All Back. Young people have idols because if they want to do the same job they get inspiration from that person and then they gain confidence to go out and do it themselves. I think that Rachel from S Club has helped to make me confident in my singing because I like to pretend that I am like her. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ I buy her records and posters because I like to collect things that remind me of her. I think my mom's idol is Elvis Presley and my four-year-old sister likes S Club Juniors.

#### **Jade Henderson, 16, North London**

My idol is Robbie Williams because he has a fantastic voice and he has been through a lot. I have liked him for as long as I can remember -since he was in Take That, so about 12 years. On the whole young people have idols because they want someone to look up to. I buy lots of posters and calendars of him. I love him but not all my friends do because we all have different tastes. 6 \_\_\_\_\_ My parents don't have an idol but they love some of Julio Inglesias' songs.

ΑΥΤΕΣ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΒΑΛΤΕ ΣΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΤΟΥΣ

- Last year I saw them in concert and I was in tears.
- Since then he has appeared in all the Harry Potter films.
- I have collected a lot of her posters and put them on my wall.
- I am definitely more of a fan than they are.
- I have been fond of him since I was young.
- I look up to her like a big sister.

ΑΦΟΥ ΤΙΣ ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΕΤΕ  
ΣΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ, ΑΚΟΥΣΤΕ ΤΟ  
ΓΙΑ ΝΑ ΕΛΕΓΞΕΤΕ ΑΝ ΟΝΤΩΣ  
ΤΙΣ ΒΑΛΑΤΕ ΣΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΚΕΝΟ

## Activity 6 - Comprehension

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ ΣΤΙΣ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΥ

- Whose idol used to be in a pop group?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Who wanted to be like his idol when he grew up?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Who believes her idol has helped her in some way?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Whose mother isn't happy with her room?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Who distrusts what the newspapers and television say about their idol?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Who has put posters in an unusual place in her bedroom?  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Activity 7 - Language work: prepositional phrases

- a) **βαλτε τις λέξεις στο αντίστοιχο πίνακα ανάλογα με τη προθεση με την οποία μπορούν να συνδυαστούν & να σχηματίσουν κάποια φράση**

holiday	name	<del>chance</del>	tears	a way
addition	my mind	the whole	heart	far

By	in	on
chance		



# UNIT 2

**β. Ενώστε τις συνωνυμες φразεις-γραψτε προτασεις για τη καθεμια εκφραση που ειναι στο κουτακι**

κατα πολυ=	by far	by luck
απ εξω =	by heart	without thinking
τυχαια =	by chance	more than anything
κατα καποιο τροπο =	in a way	also
με δακρυα =	in tears	sort of
επιπλεον =	in addition	crying
στο νου μου =	on my mind	in general
σε διακοπες =	on holiday	in my thoughts
συνολικα =	on the whole	having a break or rest from work or school

**γ. Χρησιμοποιηστε τις φразεις στις προτασεις που ακολουθουν**

- \_\_\_\_\_ I like Fame Show, but sometimes it's a bit stupid.
- We were almost \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the film. It was so sad.
- He is \_\_\_\_\_ the best singer in the show.
- You need to learn the lyrics of the song \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_, Emma Roberts reminds me of Emma Watson.
- You have been \_\_\_\_\_ for ages. I can't stop thinking of you.



## Activity 8

## ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΕΙΤΕ & ΤΙ ΛΙΣΤΑ NOUNS-ADJECTIVES

**Βαλτε τις καταλληλες καταληξεις στα ρηματα & επιθετα που εχει αριστερα για να προκυψουν ουσιαστικα & γραψτε τα  
οι καταληξεις ειναι:  
στα ρηματα -ation και απο τα επιθετα η κοβεις τη καταληξη επιθετου η προσθετεις -nce ή -ity**

VERBS	NOUN	ADJECTIVES	NOUN
θαυμαζω <b>admire</b>	_____	μοδατος <b>fashionable</b>	_____
εμπνεω <b>inspire</b>	_____	confident	_____
ADJECTIVES	_____	με αυτοπεποίθηση	_____
διασημος <b>famous</b>	_____	σνομπ <b>snobbish</b>	_____
δημοφιλης <b>popular</b>	_____	respectful	_____
		αξιοσεβαστος	

## Activity 9

**Χρησιμοποιήστε λέξεις της ex 8 (είτε ρήματα, ουσιαστικά είτε επιθέτα) που να ταιριαζουν στις παρακατω προτασεις**

- Although he is a star, Sakis has great \_\_\_\_\_ for his family and friends.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of the game show has made the host very famous.
- At the beginning of her career she didn't have much \_\_\_\_\_, but now she can do just about anything.
- She is not exactly \_\_\_\_\_ but sometimes she seems to forget her roots.
- Nowadays, it is \_\_\_\_\_ to wear jeans which look worn out and old.
- Hard work, not \_\_\_\_\_ is the key to success.

## Activity 10

**Διαβάστε το κείμενο & κυκλώστε το σωστό**

### A Letter from the entertainer of the Year!

Hi everyone!

Joining the group has been a wonderful 1. ... for me as everyone has made me feel very at home, and now I have some great friends and 2. ... I first played the guitar when I was seven and my father 3. ... the idea that I should have music lessons.

At the 4. ... I was a bit scared because I was so young. But then after a while I kind of liked the lessons and have had lessons ever 5. ... . Being in a pop group isn't easy and I have learned this the hard 6. ... . On the night I won the talent competition, I 7. ... all my friends round to my house. I have spent over 2000 euros on singing lessons. We 8. ... to travel around the world when we 9. ... our new album, but we believe it will be a big hit in our 10. ... country. Now that I have reached the age of 21 I feel I am much more mature. My music sounds similar to many other rock musicians but the lyrics are really easy to understand and that's what makes us different, I guess.



- |                   |            |                 |                 |
|-------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. experience  | b. sense   | c. situation    | d. time         |
| 2. a. fellows     | b. mates   | c. boys         | d. lads         |
| 3. a. knew        | b. thought | c. felt         | d. had          |
| 4. a. time        | b. moment  | c. end          | d. first        |
| 5. a. then        | b. from    | c. after        | d. since        |
| 6. a. road        | b. street  | c. way          | d. method       |
| 7. a. carried     | b. invited | c. told         | d. came         |
| 8. a. will decide | b. decided | c. are starting | d. have decided |
| 9. a. release     | b. bring   | c. free         | d. sell         |
| 10. a. house      | b. local   | c. near         | d. home         |

# UNIT 2



## Activity 11 - Grammar



**Βάλτε τα ρηματα της παρενθεσης σε:**

### Past Simple or Present Perfect.

1. On 20 July 1969, Neil Armstrong (become) \_\_\_\_\_ the first human being to set foot on the moon.
2. It was the 1986 comedy Ferris Bueller's Day Off that (make) \_\_\_\_\_ Mathew Broderick a star.
3. People say that J.K. Rowling (insist) \_\_\_\_\_ that a complete unknown be cast as Cho Chang.
4. Matt Damon and his high school pal Ben Affleck (win) \_\_\_\_\_ the Best Screenplay Oscar for their script for 1997's Good Will Hunting.
5. Since 1971 Steven Spielberg (become) \_\_\_\_\_ the most successful movie maker alive.
6. Hilary Swank (play) \_\_\_\_\_ the role of a boxer in Million Dollar Baby in 2004.
7. The name of Elvis Presley (become) \_\_\_\_\_ famous all over the world.
8. Julia Roberts (be) \_\_\_\_\_ engaged to, but did not marry, actors Kiefer Sutherland and Dylan McDermott.



## Activity 12 -Sentence transformation

**Συμπληρωστε τις προτασεις ωστε να ειναι συνωνυμες με τις αρχικες, ο,τι γραψετε πρεπει να ειναι ως 5 λεξεις & η 1 απο αυτες να ειναι η λεξη που δινεται διπλα χωρις να την αλλαξετε**

1. It took me a long time to get used to being famous. **LOT**  
I spent a \_\_\_\_\_ used to being famous.
2. We could not leave the stage until the end of the show. **ABLE**  
We were not \_\_\_\_\_ the stage until the end of the show.
3. She hasn't been to the theatre for a long time. **HAS**  
It's a long time since \_\_\_\_\_ the theatre.
4. We never run out of ideas for the show. **COME UP WITH**  
We always \_\_\_\_\_ for the show.
5. I have never seen her smiling so much before. **SEE**  
It's the first time I \_\_\_\_\_ smiling so much.



# Revision

## Activity 1

- a) a quiet village in France b) Amsterdam for the night life  
c) a luxurious hotel in Crete d) London for the many museums  
e) a holiday resort by the sea

Read the following 5 texts and match the people 1-5 to a suitable holiday destination.

Διαβάστε τις παρακάτω περιγραφές (A - E) με το τι

προορισμούς διακοπών προτιμά ο καθένας. Μετά,

βαλτε τα μικρά γράμματα από πάνω (a - e) των τοποθεσιών που θα

τους αρέζαν

A.

My husband and I always like to go somewhere that has facilities for the kids. We do not like walking around cities or visiting museums as the children are so young. We prefer somewhere near the sea for our annual holiday.

B.

Each year I like to get away to somewhere that I can relax as the job I have is very exhausting and stressful. I particularly like the island of Crete as there are so many beautiful places to see.

C.

My favourite destinations are places with lots of museums and historical sites. I enjoy it when I go to a place and learn about the different cultures and the way the people lived so many years ago.

D.

We do not like the hustle and bustle of big cosmopolitan cities and prefer small villages in the countryside when we go on holiday. I suppose we like peace and quiet and also enjoy the fresh air.

E.

When we go away on a school trip we like to go somewhere where there is a lot of action and nightlife. Some of our friends like museums but they don't go to them when they are with us on holiday.

Επίσης βαλτε τους αριθμούς από κάτω (1 - 5) με τα άτομα που νομίζετε  
ότι θέλουν τις παραπάνω διακοπές

1. Bank manageress

2. Old-aged couple

3. School group of teenagers

4. 23 year old History student

5. Young family group

marks / 5

## Activity 2 a) first b) sick c) bright d) hustle e) safe

Complete the following sentences with the correct word to make a bi-nomial pair. Συμπληρώστε με τις σωστές λέξεις για να σχηματιστούν οι φράσεις των προτάσεων

1. We hate the ..... and bustle of city life.
2. We set off ..... and early as we had to catch the ferry.
3. The littler child appeared from the cave ..... and sound.
4. There are different things to be careful about on holiday. .... and foremost is that you do not lose your passport.
5. John says he is ..... and tired of going to the same place every year on holiday.

marks / 5

# Test

## Activity 3

Complete the following sentences with a phrase from those given. There is one extra that you do not need. **Συμπληρώστε τις προτάσεις με τις παρακάτω φράσεις ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ 1 περισσεύει**

from time to time

one at a time

for the time being

just in time

by the time

1. There will be no seats left ..... you get to the cinema, so hurry up!
2. The teacher told us to leave the classroom ..... and not to leave altogether.
3. We are building a new house and so ..... we are staying with my grandparents.
4. We arrived at the station ..... to catch the bus.
5. Auntie Jane doesn't like the cinema so much but ..... she goes.

marks / 5

## Activity 4 WRITING

**ΦΑΝΤΑΣΤΕΙΤΕ ΟΤΙ ΕΙΣΤΕ ΔΙΑΚΟΠΕΣ ΣΕ ΕΝΑ ΝΗΣΙ. ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΗ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΣΥΝΤΟΜΗ ΚΑΡΤ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΛ (60-100 ΛΕΞΕΙΣ) ΣΕ ΕΝΑ ΦΙΛΟ ΣΑΣ ΛΕΓΟΝΤΑΣ: (α) ΣΕ ΠΟΙΟ ΝΗΣΙ ΕΙΣΤΕ (β) 2-3 ΑΞΙΟΘΕΑΤΑ ΠΟΥ ΕΧΕΤΕ ΕΠΙΣΚΕΦΤΕΙ ΩΣ ΤΩΡΑ (γ) 3-4 ΔΡΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΤΗΤΕΣ ΠΟΥ ΕΧΕΤΕ ΚΑΝΕΙ ΩΣ ΤΩΡΑ ΚΑΘΕ ΜΕΡΑ (δ) 1 ΛΟΓΟ ΓΙΑΤΙ ΣΑΣ ΑΡΕΣΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΔΙΑΚΟΠΕΣ ΕΚΕΙ. ΒΑΛΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΙΔΕΕΣ ΣΑΣ ΣΤΑ ΣΗΜΕΙΑ ΠΟΥ ΕΧΩ ΜΕ Α-Β-Γ-Δ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΚΑΘΕ ΠΡΑΓΜΑ ΠΟΥ ΖΗΤΑΕΙ ΤΟ WRITING**

Dear

hello! I'm writing from the island of (α) because

I am on holidays here

Fistly, I have visited (β)

Until today, I have (γ)

Finally, I love the holidays here, because (δ)

That's all from me. Write back soon

Yours,

γραψτε το  
ονομα του  
φιλου σας  
διπλα στο  
Dear

γραψτε το μικρο  
σας ονομα  
κατω απ το  
Yours,

marks / 5

# Revision

## Activity 5

Write five statements about changes you have seen in your city or area or in your own life in recent years. **Γραψτε σε Present Perfect Simple 5 αλλαγες που**

**εχουν γινει στο τοπο που ζειτε, παρτε ιδεες απ το παραδειγμα**

For example: They have knocked down an old house in my street.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

marks / 5

## Activity 6

**Περιγραψτε 5 ατομα που ξερετε με τα παρακατω επιθετα κ πειτε γιατι το λετε αυτο για εκεινους, οπως το παραδειγμα.**

**Διαλεξτε 5 επιθετα απ τη λιστα**

Use five of the adjectives in the box to write a short description of someone you know.

handsome   honest   careless   daft   daring   talkative   cruel

For example: Gerasimos is very talkative and never shuts up.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

marks / 5



# Test

## Activity 7 Transformations

Use the words in bold to rewrite each sentence in a different way but to retain the same meaning. Συμπληρώστε τη 2η προταση με τη λεξη που δινει-ΧΩΡΙΣ ΝΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΛΛΑΞΕΤΕ-μαζι με αλλες δικες σας(ολες οι λεξεις να ειναι απο 2 ως 5), ωστε να ειναι ΣΥΝΩΝΥΜΗ με τη πανω προταση

1. It's the first time I have been to Mykonos.

**been**

I ..... **have been been** ..... to Mykonos before.

2. It's a long time since I ate hamburgers.

**not**

I ..... for a long time.

3. We spent many hours learning the verbs.

**took**

It ..... time to learn the verbs.

4. My mother did not allow me to go until I finished my homework.

**let**

My mother ..... out until I finished my homework.

5. Have you visited Greece before?

**time**

Is ..... have visited Greece?

marks / 5

## Activity 8

Circle the correct form of the verb in italics in each sentence 1-5.

Κυκλώστε το σωστο ρημα απ τα 2 που δινει σε καθε αριθμο

Madonna 1. *has been* / *is* a star for more than 25 years and she 2. *made* / *has made* many popular songs in that time. Personally, I 3. *have never seen* / *never saw* her singing but I believe she is a good performer. Before she started singing she 4. *has had* / *had a job* as a waitress in a fast food restaurant in New York. She says that she learned many useful things there that 5. *helped* / *have helped* her in her life.

marks / 5

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
Introduction						
1	chunk (n)	a thick piece of any material, κομμάτι	She gave him a chunk of cheese to snack on.			
2	fight (v)	to battle or struggle against someone or something, μάχη	He is fighting the champion tonight.	= battle		
3	gladiator (n)	in ancient Rome, a man who fought another man, usually until one of them died, for public entertainment, μονομάχος	"Gladiator" is a historical, epic film starring Russell Crowe.			
4	glory (n)	great honor, praise, or fame, δόξα	The team earned glory after winning the world championship.	= fame, honour		
5	infer (v)	to make a guess based on facts and observations; conclude, συμπεραίνω	I inferred from the books on his shelf that he enjoyed reading adventure stories.	= conclude		
Lesson 1						
6	audition (n)	a performance that tests the ability of an actor, musician, or dancer, ακρόαση	The actor had an audition for a part in the play.			
7	chance (n)	opportunity; possibility, ευκαιρία	I would like the chance to travel someday.	= opportunity		
8	community (n)	a group of people who live close together or who have the same interests, κοινότητα	Education is important to the immigrant community.			
9	concept (n)	a general idea or thought, αντίληψη/ιδέα	My youngest child has difficulty learning new concepts.	= idea, thought		
10	daft (adj)	silly or foolish, χαζός	Asking him for money was a fairly daft thing to do.	insane, mad, = silly	sensible	
11	dare (v)	to try to get someone to do something as a test of courage, τολμώ	He dared me to jump into the river.	= challenge		
12	determine (v)	to decide or set, ορίζω	We determined the date for our wedding.	= decide, settle		
13	effort (n)	physical or mental activity needed to achieve something, προσπάθεια	Let's make one more effort to finish this work before we go home.	= attempt		
14	exposure (n)	the condition of being open to weather or to a substance, έκθεση	The exposure of pale skin to the sun can cause it to burn.			
15	fame (n)	being known by many people, φήμη	He gained fame as an actor after his last big movie.	= glory		
16	focus (v)	to direct your attention to something, εστιάζω	She couldn't focus on her work with all the noise.	= concentrate		
17	fortune (n)	a large amount of money or wealth, τύχη/περιουσία	She made her fortune buying and selling land.	treasure, = wealth		

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
18	passion (n)	any strong feeling or emotion, <b>πάθος</b>	The mayor spoke with passion about poverty in the city.		apathy	
19	rehearse (v)	to practice for a show, play, concert, or other performance, <b>προβάρω</b>	Let's rehearse those dance steps one more time.	= practise		
20	reject (v)	to refuse to accept, approve, or believe, <b>απορρίπτω</b>	She rejected the job offer.	= refuse	accept	
<b>PART 2</b>						
<b>( 21 words )</b>						
1	respectful (adj)	showing admiration for someone or something; being polite, <b>σεβάσμιος</b>	"We're so pleased to meet you," he said in a respectful tone of voice.	considerate, courteous, polite, = thoughtful	disrespectful	respectfully (adv)
	stepfather (n)	your mother's new husband, not your natural father, <b>πατριός</b>	She loves her stepfather as if he were her real dad.			
2	stick (v)	to attach one thing to another with something sticky, <b>κολλάω</b>	I stuck the two pieces of paper together with tape.	= attach, fasten, glue		
3	support (v)	to help during a time of trouble, <b>στηρίζω</b>	She supported me when I was ill.	comfort		
4	surgery (n)	an operation done by a surgeon, <b>εγχείρηση</b>	He is going to have surgery for the torn muscle in his leg.	= operation		
	unscramble (v)	to rearrange a scrambled message so that it can be understood, <b>ξεδιαλύνω</b>	They hired a detective to unscramble the mystery.			
<b>Lesson 2</b>						
5	ambitious (adj)	having a strong desire to reach a goal or have success in general, <b>φιλόδοξος</b>	Carlos is an ambitious young man who plans to become a doctor.	= competitive		ambition (n)
6	competition (n)	the process of trying to win, <b>διαγωνισμός</b>	Many businesses fail because of too much competition.			
7	concern (v)	to have to do with something; be connected with something, <b>αφορώ</b>	This matter is between your father and me. It does not concern you.	= affect		
8	conclusion (n)	an ending or result, <b>συμπέρασμα</b>	The conclusion of the book was a surprise.		beginning	
9	confident (adj)	having trust or faith; sure that something will happen, <b>έμπιστος</b> <b>με αυτοπεποίθηση</b>	We are confident that our team will win.	= certain, positive, sure		confidently (adv)
10	display (v)	<b>to show</b> , <b>επιδεικνύω</b>	The store displayed cards on a rack.	= exhibit		
11	furthermore (adv)	besides; <b>in addition</b> , <b>moreover</b> , <b>περαιτέρω</b> , <b>επιπλέον</b>	Smoking is an expensive habit; furthermore, it's bad for you.	besides, = moreover		
12	guess (v)	to give an opinion without enough information to be certain, <b>μαντεύω</b>	Can you guess how many pennies are in this jar?			
	link (n)	anything that joins or connects, <b>σύνδεσμος</b>	There is a strong link between Greece and Cyprus.	bond, = connection		



	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
13	<b>scenery (n)</b>	the way the land looks in a particular place, <b>τοπίο</b>	We enjoyed the scenery around the lake.	= <b>view</b>		
14	<b>sociable (adj)</b>	comfortable and pleasant in social situations, <b>κοινωνικός</b>	He is so sociable that he is the first person everyone calls when they have a party.	friendly, = <b>outgoing</b> , pleasant,	antisocial	
15	<b>tough (adj)</b>	hard to control, <b>σκληρός</b>	My son is afraid of those tough kids in the neighbourhood.	= <b>rough</b>		
16	<b>upset (v)</b>	to make less comfortable; hurt, <b>αναστατώνω</b>	Their complaints upset her.	= <b>trouble</b>		
<b>Lesson 3</b>						
17	<b>editor (n)</b>	a person whose job is to read and correct pieces of writing, <b>συντάκτης</b>	The editor made few changes to the author's new book.			
	<b>editorial (n)</b>	an article in a newspaper, or a statement on television, that gives a personal opinion, <b>άρθρο γνώμης</b>	The newspaper printed an editorial against the war.			
	<b>panel (n)</b>	a small group of people chosen to publicly discuss their opinions, <b>ομάδα</b>	The dancers were judged by a panel of experts.			
18	<b>perform (v)</b>	to present for the entertainment of an audience, <b>εκτελώ</b>	He performed a song that he wrote himself.	= <b>play</b>		<b>performer (n-person)</b>
19	<b>persuade (v)</b>	to cause someone to do something through reasoning or arguing, <b>πειθώ</b>	His wife persuaded him to look for a better job.	= <b>convince</b>		
20	<b>produce (v)</b>	to make something, <b>παράγω</b>	Our company produces parts for computers.			
	<b>production (n)</b>	making or producing, <b>παραγωγή</b>	That factory began production of automobiles eighty years ago.			
21	<b>topic (n)</b>	a subject of discussion, conversation, or writing, <b>θέμα</b>	The teacher gave the students a choice of topics to write about.	= <b>subject</b>		

## Unit 3

## AIMS

- To describe the different types of rides (Νομίζω ότι είναι)
- To describe the different types of rides (Νομίζω ότι είναι)
- To describe the different types of rides (Νομίζω ότι είναι)

## KABENIV

Πως λεγεται σωστα στα αγγλικά το λουνα παρκ?

PDt 00z FOCZN4jHXEN0/ 4FVNRWDpKjOF KHN NUB! F mX/ / ά γ FB? F - ZN N  
 ' jMNF F - ZN N γ FB 0BF mX/ γ FBf

(δηλ γραψτε 4 προτασεις)

Διαλεξτε 4 απ τις παρακατω φρασεις κ πειτε κατα τη γνωμη σας  
 πως θα σας φαινοταν να ησασταν σε ενα λουνα παρκ

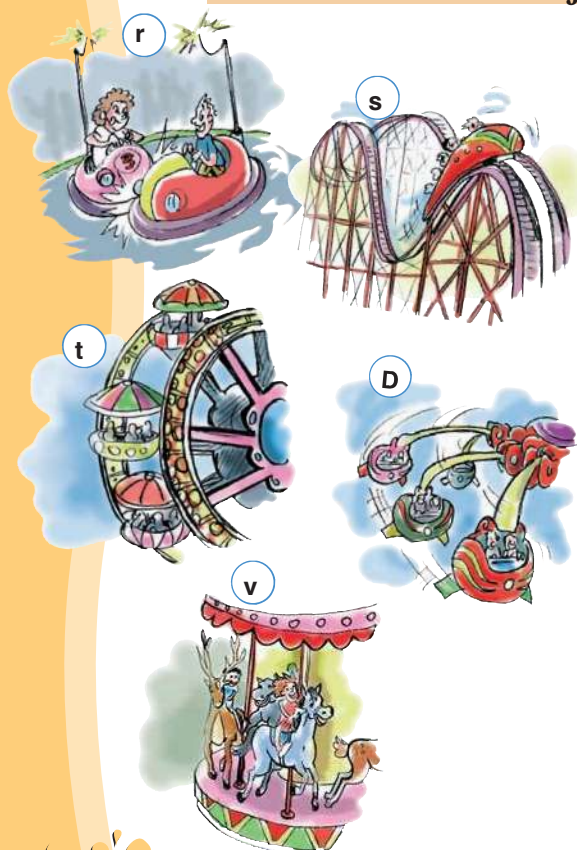
γή Γ' Ζ ! Ο ΓΟΖ ΓΟ Α' ΕΙΔ - Α  
 r KO dKΠWή Γ' Ζ ! Ο - ΓΟΖ d  
 gΓεΟ - ΓΥ - 'zHα  
 gH - ΓΟΖά' ; A  
 gH Γ' Ζ ; τί : Ψ L - ΓΥ - Γ ; Γ ; OA mK6

gEz ; τί Hz ; L - ΓΥ - Γ ; dKOHO dKJ - HA  
 gEz ; τί Ψ z - Ψ O - ΓΥ - Γ ; Γ ; OA  
 gt HεZΠO Γ' KOUKdHA  
 gH Γ' Ζ ; τί z ; Εό - ΓΥ - Γ ; τί A  
 gzTzόH zέGw - ΓΥ - Γ ; dKOHO ΠOHA

gH dG HEZΓO  
 gL ! O HIEOA  
 gKz d 'OOTJ - Lwύó'  
 I Γή zó'  
 gH ΓΟΖ ΓΟ Lz ; - OTE' HA

## T

Ακολουθουν τα διαφορα rides (παιχνιδια που μπορείτε να βρειτε σε ενα  
 λουνα παρκ ) διαλεξτε απ τις 4 αποψεις που δινει πως αισθανέστε για αυτά  
 (δηλ βαλτε X στο κουτακι)



BPxR vS' WR	AMK' RN Jv NRKJ)	- vJY U GxRIMKk	AMJ	? RKWP R; MKRN
s 08 9Q_ Q_ M συγκρουομενα				
t LN-QW_ VPQ αυτοκινητακια στον αερα με συρμα				
t Lj 0MD+38 Q_ήVsj Wj ΘYΡ4Αλογακια				
wQ_ VMΣ UQQ+Μυλος				
w_QQRL+WS_ VPQ Αποτομη πτωση				
DQ_ΔQ_+P j 9 Κατακορυφη πτωση				
DV_ΔL+_Q_ W_ VPQEικονικη Πραγματικοτητα				
7j +Q_ Q LMQ_ ΔLΔSj QMΘ9MPQ Pj Σ Y Τρενακι που παει πανω κατω				
7j +Q_ Q LMQ_ Τρενακι του τρομου				
A9WYWS Q_ VPQΣ W 8 LYή L_ 8 M Καρεκλακια στον αερα				
A9WYWS VPQ ΔLΔΔΘ Mj Y VMMPQ Μπαλαρινα				
t QY_ΔVSL+_R_ Q_ VPQ Ταμι				
AS WSVS MUD_ VPQ Βασκα				

RF

I feel scared to death of the  
 ....The .... is nothing special to  
 mel feel sick on the ....I'm  
 really excited about the ...

συμπληρωστε τις προτασεις στις ... με το ονομα του ride συμφωνα με τη  
 γνωμη που διαλεξατε στο παραπανω πινακακι & καντε προτασεις  
 για ολα τα rides

**SI** Ρωτήστε τους συμμαθητές σας τη γνώμη τους για τα Theme Parks κ γράψτε προτάσεις γι αυτούς  
Χρησιμοποιήστε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις:

L'.....) LQMPLYSQ\_a  
N4.....) ULQMNQWYS RVSUQWPa  
Q4.....) Pj QWZΔΨQ BUQ3 Q0L\_zMa



συμπληρώστε το όνομα του κάθε συμμαθητή σας πριν πείτε τη γνώμη του

QDj/k a MNEMLONV4 LBMj

**PT** Απαντήστε τη παρακάτω ερώτηση:

- TO N.z ETJEOQzRVQ f EO N.z ETJEO L&\_Q ; ..f KTJEq J\_Q J & jjO&  
M.J; EO&; "OON " f ; j..K N.Kzf JzNj..... " " ; WON.Kz/

**RD** NFMv N Q/ .Kk FI KOUu 0Q0/ .I

Διαβάστε τους  
4 νόμους του Νευτώνα  
για τη Κίνηση  
& συμπληρώστε  
το σωστό αριθμό  
(first, second, third, fourth)  
του καθενός  
αν τα θυμάστε  
απο τη Φυσική  
**ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ**  
το ότι γράφει  
πχ Law 1  
δε σημαίνει ότι  
αυτός είναι ο 1ος)

) LΣ da WKE.zb jJK ..Pq ..B/z ; BEO EJE  
P.&O& P.&OFOOY Jz O' Jj JzN... " ..; VO  
P.&OCh- TQ, O.P.&Q J&O MjjON JME/z P.&Q  
JzN &JME/z P.&Q, h

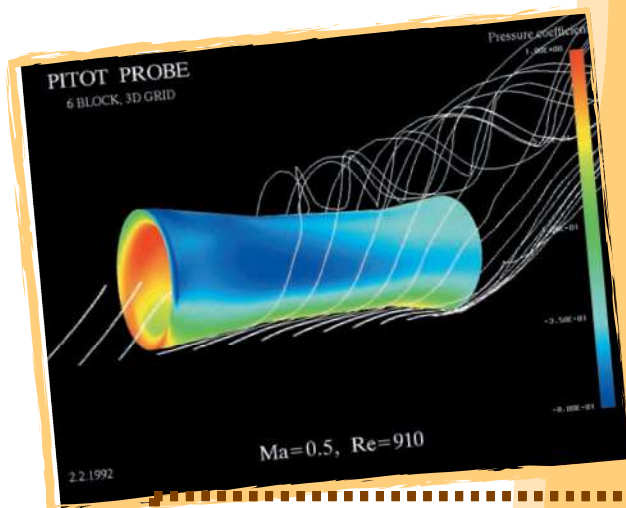
) LΣ ea WKE.zb jJK ..Pq ..B/z ; BEO EJE  
..LYOM EJEQ EEOZNE.; E JE& E JzN ..LYOM  
EJEJ&Q ..EVR E&ZNE..M.zB' Oq ..EVRh- TV  
E&ZNOZM ..P..LYOM E..& VEMTJzRQ Ψ  
q ..B/z Ψ MjjON ΨO&h

) LΣ fa WKE.zb jJK ..Pq ..B/z ; BEO EJE  
KTQz Jz ' zLJjJzMON P.&OY J " jON E.Jz  
..LYOMEO ..LYOMJMMQ&E h- TOJq ..zE..P  
JMMQ&E/z NO' OZN; ..z EOq J; ; ..PEO  
..LYOMJzN EOJq ..zE..PP.&OJ " jON E..Vh  
U..&P.&OE..Jz ..LYOM&Q ' jE Ψ R&JEO&  
JMMQ&E/z h&B&Q; Q Ψ q J; ; &Q ' jEΨ jQ;  
JMMQ&E/z h

) LΣ ga WKE.zb jJK ..Pq ..B/z ; BEO EJE  
EOJq ..zE..POPP.&EJ ; E NOZEq J\_Q Ψ  
jQ; ..z; JPOME TV ..&; MMQ; Ψ ; MT....jh

**ST** Αντιστοιχίστε τους νόμους του Νευτώνα με τις παρακάτω περιγραφές που μιλούν για αυτούς

La1z ..LYOMeq ..EVR Ψ J ; BJVTEjΨOKΨ \_OO' q ..EVR Ψ  
EJEN&OME/z ' zjQ; JMEON ..z L Jz .. E WOP.&OCh  
NaBPJz ..LYOMeq q ..EON L J P.&O VEKΨ q ..EOΨ EO  
NOMV/z ..PEOP.&OCh1j; ...EFOR&JEO&EOP.&O EO  
RJ; EO&EO..LYOMeq ..EQ h  
Qa6..&O& JME/z EFOOY Jz O' Jj JzN... " ..; VO  
&JME/z h



ΔΕΙΤΕ ΤΟ ΒΙΝΤΕΟ ΓΙΑ ΝΑ ΕΛΕΓΞΕΤΕ ΑΝ ΤΟΥΣ  
ΑΡΙΘΜΗΣΑΤΕ ΣΩΣΤΑ



Some Extra Practice:  
Who was Isaac Newton?









Διαβάστε το παρακάτω κείμενο και απαντήστε στις 3 ερωτήσεις που ακολουθούν  
επίσης, λύστε την ex 4, WB, p 27 (την έχω βαλθεί από κάτω)

i r n r n p

s ' y w ' , w w f A w ' z ' ' w ' E ' A ' x f ; ' w z x '  
A z A w z t A r ' w ' w z u A ' ' w A '  
e f w f w ' w z , w ' y w ' E ' A w ' ' z o u A '  
u w w f ' E ' F ; f f A F ; , f ' ' f f ; w z  
w ' ' z , T S x ' , ' A F ; A ' E ' z w z  
A ' ' w w f F A w j . , y ' , J P , w y ' o u A f A f ' .  
y ' ' ' f y ' f A y ' ' ' ; ' x ' f ; w s t u r  
O m z ' w x ' , ' E ' !

V

YápOz j UO óG' Zozt ázt z; GEáG' HKzH; GáG; Z - GáOY KáZ - H! ' ááKPOO  
KOZTz; L z ! f z U áKO HWO G' z LG- áBáZáz HázT'WHK Ez; Tz- Tz z Z- U G; O  
- OáH Lz: z- OLAr KOZt qZ; á ' GPáKO H KGZ ' z: UZ ápOz j UO H LK z ' ' 7  
qTG- f z : O G' O; áTzU: O; áz; L áZOHAY; L z' áTz z PLHóG' Ez; TzZí GáOTz  
L Tz O Gz: OzTz G' PzOáZ' f z; á! O' GzO! TzH HZ- U G' PzHáOEZTzUáGv x3

## Hello Fun Park

The Hello Fun Park is a unique theme park and one of the best in Europe. Whatever your taste, we have it. We offer a great day out for all. Open throughout the year, Hello is the place to visit for a good time offering numerous thrilling rides. Feel the adrenalin flow as you fall 40 metres to the ground; for those with a strong stomach why not try the shock tower? And afterwards, relax in a variety of food places where you can have anything from pizza and burger to ice-cream and waffles. Ten percent discount for groups of seven or more if booked in advance.



### Theme Parks.

1. In the *Pleasureland* text, why does the writer say "Just don't eat before you ride"?
2. At which place can you learn interesting things about animals?
3. Which place would be good for a school day trip?

Διαβάστε τα χαρακτηριστικά & τα γούστα του κάθε παιδιού παρακάτω και βάλτε δίπλα στην εικόνα το όνομα του παρκου που θα του ταιριαζε



1. Rebecca enjoys going on anything that feels like the world is coming to an end. She can't stand rides that take forever and enjoys the quick thrill.



2. Christos is a computer whiz kid and loves all things technical. He is very fit so any ride or game with action would suit him.



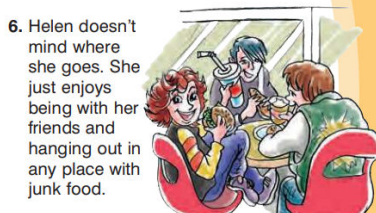
3. Anna wants to become a software designer when she grows up and just can't get enough of anything which is scientific. She loves the excitement of real-time virtual reality rides.



4. Ali has no fear of danger and loves anything that would make other people sick. The more loops a ride has, the better for him.



5. Zeta loves anything to do with animals and even has her own collection of tropical fish and things about the world under the water.



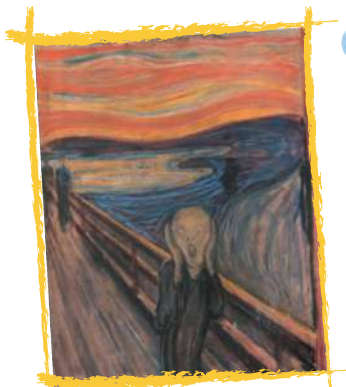
6. Helen doesn't mind where she goes. She just enjoys being with her friends and hanging out in any place with junk food.



!P

S

ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ ΣΤΟ  
ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΕΡΩΤΗΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΟ  
ΓΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΟ ΣΑΣ



ΑΙΝΣ

- Το αγαπημένο μου παιχνίδι
- Το αγαπημένο μου παιχνίδι

Score

f "...ΕΡ. Ρ.&Β7 Cv  
e "...ΕΡ. Ρ.&Τr ) wΒ7 Cv  
d "...ΕΡ. &wr ) Av

ehW/co BL í LY'  
dl Wgo 6 ΘΛΩ Ν ΛΑΓ  
dcWli o t UNQ QY'

Εγώ, μπαντζι τζαμπιν; Ούτε σε 1 εκατομυριο χρονια!

Φοβος; Ναι, του δινω κ καταλαβαινει!

= ΠΟΙΟΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ Ο  
ΠΙΟ ΓΕΝΝΑΙΟΣ;

BPxR vS' WR	B? Co	ph! Ao	t h! p2 B? Co
Η μεγάλη Κατηφόρα! Ευκολακι!			
63BVR i Y n YxR' ) h x VMR vSMKj R)			
Φοβαμαι κ κοκαλωνω με τα υψη			
E3uKm GVK' RN GMSvSVRYUJG3			
Τρενακι του τρομου; Ουτε καν!			
Q3BVR' RKKKP' YNR' - v LvJVR' )			
Η αποτομη πτωση; Για παιδακια!			
T3BVR: R' JMKkN' vx f y WNG GJOS)			
Τα υψη με τρομαζουν μεχρι θανατου			
W8t RYUJG S YUJFR mR Jv NRKJW3			
Μονος μου στα κουρσακια; Πλακα κανεις;			
_3hkr Rvr K' YNR' HvO mOGJLR gj Y U)			
Το παίζω γενναίος!			
a3, P L' K: R' P) wG KkxOJvr)			
Τα υψη δε με ενοχλουν			
b3t RYUJG Nvr J LvJVR' mR3			
Εγώ, μπαντζι τζαμπιν; Ούτε σε 1 εκατομυριο χρονια!			
c3, R1 LOr URR gOmX Y Uf - vJ Y K m Wvr PRK' G)			
Φοβος; Ναι, του δινω κ καταλαβαινει!			
653pRK' f HRG1uURJ K j Wj vOJ Y)			

RDv OJ ? Y/ MKO! NO/ NJ ZO

ΦΤΙΑΞΤΕ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ ΝΑ ΔΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΑΡΕΣΕΙ ΑΠ ΤΑ  
ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ FUN FAIR RIDES(=ΚΟΥΡΣΑΚΙΑ ΣΤΟ ΛΟΥΝΑ ΠΑΡΚ)  
ΣΕ ΟΛΗ ΤΗ ΤΑΞΗ

	Kj RG	NGKj RG	YG KS KW vS	URJG GWj vr
JVR p' RR pKk				
JVR ? vNR' I vKGJR'				
JVR DYJOKk ? RKKKP' YNR				
JVR F KJR' ARNR				
JVR AxYr YUI K'				
JVR DR' JMKkn' vx				
JVR i OmxR' I K' G				

ΠX - How do you feel about the .... (ονομα του ride που εχει λιστα) ?

- I like / dislike /am afraid of/get sick on the ..... (ονομα του ride που λεει η ερωτηση)



διαλεξε το συναισθημα που νιωθεις απ αυτα τα 4



ΥΟΡΕΒΕΙΒΟΥ

3EP . g P

OP 1

PI

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΡΑ  
ΜΕ ΑΥΤΕΣ ΔΕΞΙΑ ΩΣΤΕ ΝΑ  
ΣΧΗΜΑΤΙΣΤΟΥΝ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ

RD

ΠΟΙΕΣ ΑΠ ΤΙΣ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΣΚΗΣΗΣ  
1 ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ Ο,ΤΙ ΛΕΝΕ ΟΙ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ  
ΕΡΜΗΝΕΙΕΣ

1x zO..PEO

22.....ONV

3- TOKT..jO

41E; "OON; ..P' " E..

5AONN.Kz E..

61 RQJENJ

7x EO& ...

88 TJE; OQ; ; E.LO

A.P.QEON

BR..

C.. E

DRq Y h

EJNEJzMOh

Ftk \_q "Th

GLQ E

H! jQJ; ' &QJzNh

Jd KTJEY R..VR E..TJ " " Qz HHHHHHHHHHHHHH

Ld LO "J&..P HHHHHHHHHHHHHH

Ml ; ..q QVVR EJE; T..K; ... HHHHHHHHHHHHHH

Nd "jQz E P.& HHHHHHHHHHHHHH

Od ; ..q QVVR ; MJ& HHHHHHHHHHHHHH

Rl QEO& NJ ..PEO QJ& HHHHHHHHHHHHHH

SD

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ  
ΤΗΣ ΛΙΣΤΑΣ Α ΜΕ ΑΥΤΕΣ  
ΤΗΣ ΛΙΣΤΑΣ Β  
ΩΣΤΕ ΝΑ ΣΧΗΜΑΤΙΣΤΟΥΝ  
ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ &  
ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ

B

Ο  
ΕΩ; ' &  
M.q " " EO&  
LJL  
" & EONVO  
ERRVR  
ngN  
PRTED&  
RVE  
P...N  
EOz " O&MOzE

NVM.. zE  
"JN;  
POJE &  
"jMO;  
T' zE  
; T...  
L&EO&  
M..EVR  
RjJ; ; Q;  
RJq O  
"Y..E



GOBINJNB6

PL

ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΟΥ  
ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΟΥΝ ΤΙΣ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ  
ΜΕ ΠΙΟ ΣΚΟΥΡΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ

ΔΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΚΟΙΝΟ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΟΛΑ  
ΣΕ ΣΧΕΣΗ ΜΕ ΤΗ ΚΑΤΑΛΗΞΗ ΤΟΥΣ

ro kLNM -OQh ULQ R..VR ..z EO2VR 8 TOqh  
so 8 T / 8 TOz BR..f kOLY2UQ9 jJ' RTVR Jjj EO& Ch  
ro E; MJ& q OE..NQEF EJEh KT h  
so ( Qjj / B' ' VOQzY.. R..VR ..z Jjj EO&NQ h  
ro F..! EOz..EKQj'  
so 8 TJEJL..! EEO7O&MJ 4&." /  
ro - TJE kLJj P R..VR ..z EJEjVOEO "jJR' Ch  
so A..K JL..! EE&VR ; ..q QVVR jQ; N&q JEM  
ro W.hkPj Y2RLYQh "J VR E..LOM.q O; W\_h  
so BzEEOOJz EVR ..! jVON..VR/  
ro 1ME Jjj f kPj Y28 WP R..VR ..z EOL' q " O&MJ&f L' E  
EJEh JL..! EJjjh  
so - TO&f ..! ; O - TO&V ; ..q QVVR ..! jVQ JEO&Jjjh

RD: O! 4'NONZENBNi AS ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΟΥΜΕ ΤΟ ΚΑΝΟΝΑ

8 TOz KO' ; OEO& ; jVOULQ Lj VPI RLYQh 8 WPI Δh EOzO EEO& QzN; V HHHH



## ΑΠΑΡΕΜΦΑΤΟ ( to + σκετο ρημα) ή GERUND (ρημα-ing)

Γιατί κάποια ρήματα ακολουθούνται από gerund και κάποια από απαρέμφατο;

Η σύντομη απάντηση είναι: **κανείς δεν ξέρει, απλά έτσι είναι!**

Αυτό δεν είναι κάτι που θέλουν να ακούσουν οι μαθητές μια ξένης γλώσσας, αλλά κάθε καλό βιβλίο γραμματικής περιλαμβάνει μια μεγάλη λίστα ρημάτων που ακολουθούνται από γερούνδιο και μια άλλη με ρήματα που ακολουθούνται από απαρέμφατο

απλά **πρέπει να μελετήσετε αυτές τις λίστες!**

Για να το κάνουμε ακόμη πιο απλό, έχουμε συγκεντρώσει **μια εύχρηστη λίστα με τα πιο συνηθισμένα ρήματα, μαζί με παραδείγματα:**

### Συνηθισμένα ρήματα που ακολουθούνται από

#### απαρέμφατο με to

<b>afford</b> (έχω την οικονομική δυνατότητα)	She can't <b>afford to</b> buy a new computer at the moment (Δεν έχει την οικονομική δυνατότητα να αγοράσει καινούργιο υπολογιστή αυτή τη στιγμή)
<b>agree</b> (συμφωνώ)	Do you <b>agree to</b> follow the rules? (Συμφωνείς να ακολουθήσεις τους κανόνες;)
<b>decide</b> (αποφασίζω)	I've <b>decided to</b> move out of the city. (Αποφάσισα να μετακομίσω από την πόλη.)
<b>forget</b> (ξεχνώ)	Don't <b>forget to</b> lock the door when you leave! (Μην ξεχάσεις να κλειδώσεις την πόρτα όταν φύγεις!)
<b>help</b> (βοηθώ)	Can you <b>help me to</b> carry this bag, please? (Μπορείτε να με βοηθήσετε να κουβαλήσω αυτή την τσάντα, παρακαλώ;)
<b>hope</b> (ελπιζώ)	I <b>hope to</b> be back before 10pm tonight. (Ελπίζω να επιστρέψω πριν τις 10 απόψε.)
<b>learn</b> (μαθαίνω)	Jerry <b>learned to</b> speak English when he was five. (Ο Τζέρι έμαθε να μιλάει Αγγλικά όταν ήταν πέντε ετών.)
<b>need</b> (χρειάζομαι)	Do you <b>need to</b> go to the bank? (Χρειάζεται να πάτε στην τράπεζα;) There's one there. (Υπάρχει μία εκεί.)
<b>offer</b> (προσφέρω)	Dan <b>offered to</b> take me home. (Ο Νταν προσφέρθηκε να με πάει σπίτι.)
<b>plan</b> (σχεδιάζω)	We're <b>planning to</b> visit New York next summer. (Σχεδιάζουμε να επισκεφθούμε τη Νέα Υόρκη το επόμενο καλοκαίρι.)
<b>pretend</b> (προσποιούμαι)	Lola <b>was pretending to</b> be asleep. (Η Λόλα προσποιούνταν ότι κοιμόταν.)
<b>promise</b> (υπόσχομαι)	They <b>promised to</b> come to the party. (Υποσχέθηκαν να έρθουν στο πάρτι.)
<b>seem</b> (φαίνομαι)	He <b>seems to</b> like his new school. (Φαίνεται να του αρέσει το νέο του σχολείο.)
<b>want</b> (θέλω)	He <b>doesn't want to</b> go to his piano class. (Δεν θέλει να πάει στο μάθημα πιάνου.)
<b>would like</b> (θα ήθελα)	I'd really <b>like to</b> visit Andalucia. (Θα ήθελα πραγματικά να επισκεφθώ την Ανδαλουσία.)

### Συνηθισμένα ρήματα που ακολουθούνται από Gerund:

<b>enjoy</b> (απολαμβάνω)	I <b>enjoy going</b> to the cinema. (Απολαμβάνω να πηγαίνω στον κινηματογράφο.)
<b>finish</b> (τελειώνω)	I <b>finished studying</b> and then went to the pub. (Τελείωσα το διάβασμα και μετά πήγα στην παμπ.)
<b>imagine</b> (φαντάζομαι)	Can you <b>imagine living</b> in that palace? (Μπορείς να φανταστείς πώς είναι να ζεις σε αυτό το παλάτι;)
<b>mind</b> (με πειράζει)	Do you <b>mind helping</b> me with this bag? (Σε πειράζει να με βοηθήσεις με αυτή την τσάντα;)
<b>Spend (time)</b> [Περνώ (χρόνο)]	She <b>spends a lot of time uploading</b> photos to the internet. (Περνάει πολύ χρόνο ανεβάζοντας φωτογραφίες στο Διαδίκτυο.)
<b>suggest</b> (προτείνω)	She <b>suggests going</b> to bed an hour earlier. (Προτείνει να πάτε για ύπνο μια ώρα νωρίτερα.)
<b>avoid</b> (αποφεύγω)	If I were you, I'd <b>avoid going</b> that way - there's loads of traffic! (Αν ήμουν στη θέση σου, θα απέφευγα να πάω προς τα εκεί - έχει πολλή κίνηση!)

## εξασκηση στη θεωρια gerund & infinitives πατηστε εδω

## Gerund / Infinitive Ασκησεις

### ΣΧΕΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ MAIL ΕΧΕΙ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ

**Task B**

Θα ακουσετε ένα μήνυμα στο τηλεφωνητή με πληροφορίες για το "HAVE FUN PARK"  
Συμπληρωστε στο παρακατω πινακακι τις πληροφορίες που ακουσατε

v 0J 4Z0/ N10 F(NmX/ y FBLF/ MjKON O  
CZNBVDBMM! NKFVNDg Ká0X 'jKON ?! Fz N  
/ 00KWB á0XB UjN MF/ MH0! 4'NONCZNFZFO  
GN0J D

/ 9QVWS Δ8 QM	- QΣ 7 VQCM	0_VQCM	A9QOL+J HQ_M	Bή9Qj Rwj j PkP_Wz

Dear Marios,

I was wondering if you could ring 'Have Fun Park' to get me some information about the opening times, how much different rides cost, and if there is any discount for my two children who are under 12. I would also like to know if there is anywhere to eat when we are there.  
Many thanks,  
Emilia.

το μιλ σας  
ειναι  
απαντηση  
σε αυτο, σας  
λενε Mario  
δηλαδη

WRITING:

Γραψτε ενα informal (φιλικο) mail στην Emilia που ζητησε απο σας να της στείλετε τις πληροφορίες που συμπληρωσατε στο Listening (100-180 ΛΕΞΕΙΣ)

## Activity A

### ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

I hWCKE.zb P& ESJK	ΕΓΕΡ.&Θ& P.&Θ ΕΘ&Υ Jz O' ' Jj JzN ... " ..; WOP.&Ch
JdΘj;	Ldq J_Q Ml; ΘΘ; NdVP.&q ;
nh- TOJq ... zE..P	NO' OzN; ..z ΕΘq J;; ..PEO..LYOMh
JdJMMQ&E/z	Ld' ' W_zQ ; Ml; " OON NdRl; E Q ;
nhU..&Θ E..Jz ..LYOM&Θ; ' jE' V R&WΘ&JMMQ&E/zh	
Jd" ..KO&	LdP.&Θ Ml; ΕΘz RE' Nd; " OON
ohx LYOMε JE&Θ ΕΘzN E..; Θ JE	
Jd" jMD	Ld..zMD MlT..q O Nd&Θ E
phx z J &jjO&M.J; Ε& ΕΘOzO&R MTJzRQ; LO&KOz " ..ΕΘz Eaj JzN	
JdOzO&O&M	LdJM&O Ml_ V O&M NdP&ME/z
r h1ΕΘO E.. " ..POJMT &jjO&M.J; Ε&Tj ΕΘ&OY	" ..ΕΘz Eaj OzO&R h
JdjWΘ	Ld; ..q O Mlz... Ndq J Vq ' q

III 4Q xvY JG

## Activity B

### ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΔΥΟ ΜΙΣΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΩΝ

AQJN	V JNEJzMD
O " ; WO	Rq Y
ΕΘKT..jO	P.&Jjj
x ΕO&	Eq O
x zO	J N&z_
J NJ ... E	N..Kz E..
J R...N	N..Kz
2....._	..PE'OLQ E

III 4T xvY JG

## Activity C

### ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

da- TO fun places / fun parks J&ΘJjj R&WEP z JzN BQzY.. M&l; T&R V&E..ΕΘO..ΕΘ&h  
 ea E ; ..q O- TOq O " J&; f ΕΘΕΘq OY LJ; ON ..z Rlze; JzN music / movies h  
 f a BMlzE; EizN ΕΘ virtual reality / bumbing car &WQ; KTO&Θ ... ΡQJ ... J&Θ; ..q OKTO&Θ  
 Q; Ch  
 ga P ... ROEj..; E& J - TOq O " J&f ΕΘ&OY JjKJ ; J meeting place / P.& " O.. jO  
 E..M.q OE..P&N ... h information kiosk  
 ha 8 V&... E gravity / kinetic force J &jjO&M.J; Ε&Mlzz..Eq ..ECh



III 4W/xvY JG

' P pəp g g

## Activity 5: E-mail

**ΒΑΛΤΕ ΤΟ ΡΗΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΡΕΝΘΕΣΗΣ ΕΙΤΕ ΣΕ GERUND (-ing)-ΕΙΤΕ ΣΕ FULL INFINITIVE (to+σκετό ρήμα) ΜΟΡΦΗ**

da BJL; ..j' EQ TJEDR..d

..z ETO708Wj 4 &."

ea BWJzLETOQ" qJ' RTd

KTOz "O.." jO; MOWq ..' E

f a BK..! jNRJzM d&d

EOTVR 4V" O&h

ga U ; VED&jjKJ ; J&..W; dM.q Od

KVF ' ; E..ETO6JV&h

ha BWJzLEVq JRV Oq OOd

q q ..ETO&JEJ - TOq O! J&\_h

i a C.JzzJ TJED, dEQd

NV h

III 4Q xvYJG

## TRANSACTIONAL INFORMAL E-MAIL

(ετσι λεγονται τα φιλικα μειλ στα οποια δινετε ή ζητατε πληροφοριες)

### ΣΧΕΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ

ΠΑΝΤΑ  
ΣΕ ΕΝΑ  
ΜΕΙΛ  
ΕΧΟΥΜΕ  
ΑΥΤΑ ΤΑ  
ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

FROM: Marios  
TO: Emilia  
SUBJECT: Have Fun Park

\*

Dear Emilia,

\*

hi! I hope you're doing great. I'm sending you the information about the "Have Fun Park" you asked for in your last e-mail.

\*

First of all, let me tell you about the opening times.....**ΔΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΠΟΤΕ ΑΝΟΙΓΕΙ**..... Also, regarding the cost of the different rides, I can tell you the following..... **ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΓΙΑ ΤΙΣ ΤΙΜΕΣ & ΤΙΣ ΕΚΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ ΠΑΙΔΙΑ**.....

\*

Moreover, I can tell you a few things about eating there..... **ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΑΝ & ΠΟΥ ΜΠΟΡΕΙ ΝΑ ΦΑΕΙ ΚΑΝΕΙΣ ΕΚΕΙ** .....

\*

So, I hope I've helped with this information. Let me know about the time you have when you visit the fun park. Write back soon.

\*

Yours,  
Marios

ΠΑΡ.1 =  
Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ  
ΠΟΥ  
ΓΡΑΦΕΤΕ

ΠΑΡ.2 =  
ΟΙ ΠΡΩΤΕΣ  
ΔΥΟ  
ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ

ΠΑΡ.3 =  
Η ΤΡΙΤΗ  
ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΑ

ΠΑΡ.4 =  
ΚΛΕΙΣΙΜΟ  
&  
ΧΑΙΡΕΤΙΣΜΟΣ

\* ΚΑΙ ΜΗ ΞΕΧΝΑΤΕ: ΣΤΑ ΜΕΙΛ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΞΕΚΙΝΑΝΕ ΟΛΕΣ ΟΙ ΓΡΑΜΜΕΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΙΔΙΑ ΕΥΘΕΙΑ & ΟΤΑΝ ΑΛΛΑΖΟΥΜΕ ΠΑΡΑΓΡΑΦΟ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΑΦΗΝΟΥΜΕ ΜΙΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΗ ΚΕΝΗ



# UNIT 3

## Activity 1

**Βαλτε τις λέξεις που ακολουθούν στο σωστό σημείο του παρακατω κειμένου**



=ανόδος  
ascent

=κινητική  
kinetic

=ενέργεια  
energy

=τριβή  
friction

=δυναμική  
potential

=ραγές  
track

The basic elements of a roller coaster are kinetic energy and friction. Kinetic energy is the power that an object gets because it is moving. Friction is the force that stops something moving when it rubs on another surface. Both are used in roller coaster rides. The coaster cars ride along on a long winding \_\_\_\_\_. The track begins with a steep \_\_\_\_\_, which builds up a reservoir of \_\_\_\_\_ energy in the coaster car. The rest of the track's hills and valleys, twists and turns change the built-up \_\_\_\_\_ back and forth between potential energy to \_\_\_\_\_ energy. As the train moves, it gradually loses energy because of \_\_\_\_\_ until it reaches the end of the ride.



## Activity 2

**Διαλέξτε τη σωστή λέξη κ κυκλώστε τη στο παρακατω κείμενο**

With so many amusement centres around nowadays, it seems that 1. someone/everyone just love being frightened and feeling ill. At school recently, we learned about 2. fun parks / fun places and how all the rides in

3. them / their work.

What I found really interesting was how the

4. bumper / train cars

don't have an engine or brakes but use the energy from the hills and loops to drive them forward. But not all rides use this kind of energy. For example, the

5. cable car/ swinging ship ride which moves with electric energy. My own favourite

ride is the 6. virtual / roller reality coaster ride where you feel as if you are really in the place on the screen in front of you. Most of these rides use ideas from 7. movies / music and scenes from the future.

On some of them, it might be a good idea to take a 8. bag / popcorn in case you get sick.





# Thrills and Spills!

## Activity 3

Ενώστε τις λέξεις των Α κ Β για να σχηματιστούν σωστά συνθετα ουσιαστικά  
Δίνω τι πρέπει να σημαίνουν

### A

litter  
human  
letter  
bus  
film  
magazine  
junk  
blood  
street  
meeting  
security  
pocket

### B

food = προχειρο φαγητο  
money = χαρτζιλίκι  
box = γραμματοκιβωτιο  
star = διασημος ηθοποιός  
race = ανθρωπινη φυλη  
bin = καδος σκουπιδιων  
article = αρθρο περιοδικου  
guard = φρουρος  
point = σημείο συνάντησης  
pressure = πιεση του αιματος  
lights = φωτα των δρομων  
stop = σταση λεωφορειου



## Activity 4 - Grammar - Gerunds / Infinitives

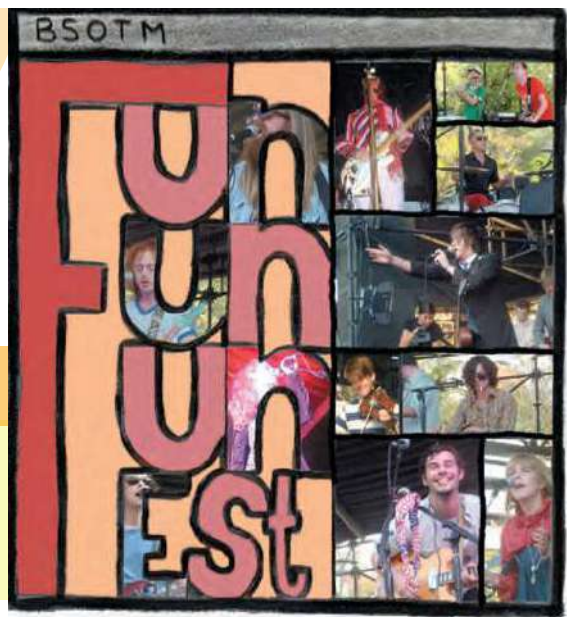
Gerund or Infinitive – Fill in the correct form.

1. They are likely \_\_\_\_\_ up at any time. (show)
2. The man denied \_\_\_\_\_ the crime. (commit)
3. Their memories of \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa will stay with them forever. (travel)
4. He has always been afraid of \_\_\_\_\_. (fly)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is good for your health. (swim)
6. Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ me the sugar. (pass)
7. She promised \_\_\_\_\_ the report as soon as possible. (read)
8. I had a hard time \_\_\_\_\_ the situation to my husband. (explain)
9. She had some problems \_\_\_\_\_ without glasses. (read)
10. Paul gave up \_\_\_\_\_ five years ago. (smoke)
11. What about \_\_\_\_\_ to the zoo tomorrow? (go)
12. Barca \_\_\_\_\_ in winning the Spanish championship. (succeed)
13. They had fun \_\_\_\_\_. (ski)
14. My friend was happy \_\_\_\_\_ me at the party. (see)
15. He was ashamed \_\_\_\_\_ that he had lied. (admit)

# UNIT 3

## Activity 5

**Κυκλώστε το Α, Β ή Γ που περιγράφει συνοπτικά & με το πιο σωστό τρόπο ο,τι λέει το κάθε κείμενακι 1-5**



### 1. A Dream day out

Open daily March 28<sup>th</sup> to October 31<sup>st</sup>.  
No entrance to live shows at weekends without advance booking.

- A. Ring before Saturday for show tickets.
- B. Show tickets at entrance.
- C. Open every day of the year.



### 2. Fun for all

Open 7 days a week all year around except New Year's Eve and Easter Sunday. Check times in June as we will be closing for repairs.

- A. All-year-round opening.
- B. Closed for some time this year.
- C. Open all Christmas holidays.

### 3. Weekend fun

Open from 10 am every weekend, Bank holidays and school holidays open daily from 1<sup>st</sup> June to end of September.

- A. Free on weekdays.
- B. Open all summer.
- C. No school children allowed.

### 4. Thrills for all

Open: March 28th - October 31st.  
Monday - Saturday 10 am - 5 pm.  
Sundays 12 am - 5.30 pm.  
Admission €7.50 adults; €3.20 under 14's.

- A. Closed during winter months.
- B. Evening opening at weekends.
- C. Free entrance for adults.

### 5. Pleasure time

Open Mon - Fri 9.30 - 3.30  
Sun 10 - 5.00. Saturday closed.  
Free adult with one paying child.

- A. Free entrance to two children.
- B. Open all weekend.
- C. With a child, adults don't pay.



# Thrills and Spills!

## Activity 6 - Vocabulary



ΣΒΗΣΤΕ ΤΗ ΛΕΞΗ ΠΟΥ ΔΕ ΤΑΙΡΙΑΖΕΙ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΑΛΛΕΣ ΣΤΙΣ ΛΙΣΤΕΣ a-g

- |               |          |         |          |          |
|---------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| a) baby       | talker   | sitter  | places   | feature  |
| b) gift       | glasses  | pilot   | game     | shop     |
| c) protective | books    | places  | clothing | discount |
| d) treasure   | game     | hunt    | clothing | money    |
| e) a day      | on       | up      | from     | out      |
| f) advance    | closing  | booking | opening  | arriving |
| g) bank       | vacation | opening | money    | holiday  |



## Activity 7 - Grammar: -ing verbs



ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ b ΜΕ ΤΟ ΡΗΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΡΕΝΘΕΣΗΣ + Ο,ΤΙ ΑΛΛΕΣ ΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ ΘΕΛΕΤΕ ΩΣΤΕ ΟΙ a & b ΝΑ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΩΝΥΜΕΣ (ΣΕ ΚΑΘΕ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΗ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙ & ΕΝΑ ΑΚΟΜΗ ΡΗΜΑ ΣΕ GERUND -ing)

1. a) I just can't stop myself laughing when I am on the Roller Coaster.  
b) When I'm on the Roller Coaster, I **can't help laughing**. (help)
2. a) Is it a problem if you came back later?  
b) Would \_\_\_\_\_ back later? (mind)
3. a) I am not that keen on going on the Bumper Cars.  
b) I don't \_\_\_\_\_ the Bumper cars. (fancy)
4. a) It's good fun to see people screaming in fear.  
b) I quite \_\_\_\_\_ screaming in fear. (enjoy)
5. a) I would never go on the Vertical Drop.  
b) I always \_\_\_\_\_ Vertical Drop. (avoid)





# UNIT 3

**ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΟ ΣΑΣ  
ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ**

## Activity 8 - Fun Quiz

1. Which of the following do you not take to a theme park?
  - a. your watch
  - b. your pet dog
  - c. a book to read
2. Where should you sit in a roller coaster for the best thrill?
  - a. the front seat
  - b. the last seat
  - c. it doesn't matter
3. Why do some people get sick on rides?
  - a. the colours are ugly
  - b. the motions confuse our brains
  - c. the rides are long
4. What is the main cause of accidents at a Theme Park?
  - a. rides that go too fast
  - b. the weather
  - c. people doing silly things on the ride
5. Why do we like rides that scare us?
  - a. because we are crazy
  - b. because they are dangerous
  - c. because of chemicals like adrenalin
6. Why is it not a good idea to stand up on rides?
  - a. you will hit your head
  - b. you might fall out
  - c. the other people can't see





# Thrills and Spills!

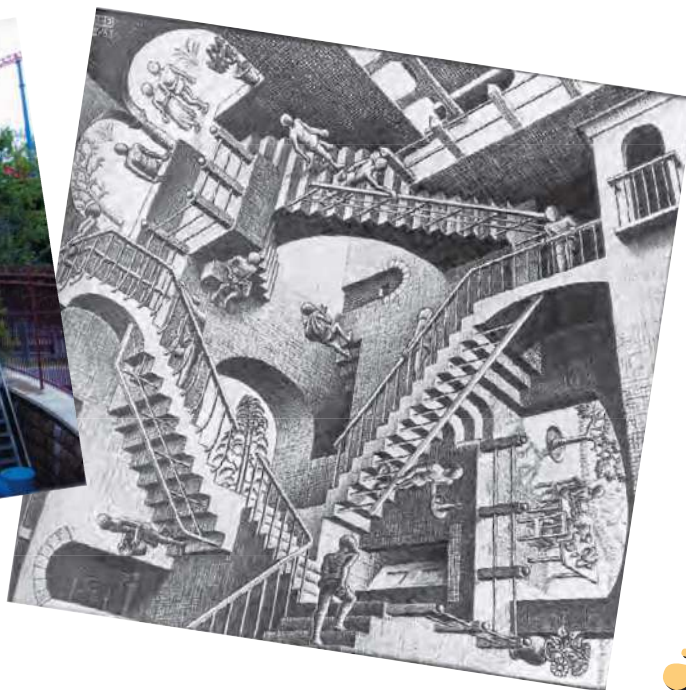
## Activity 9 - Reading



### ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ & ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

**H**ave you ever experienced 1..., which means going against changes in your state of 2..., for example, in a car while it is braking to a stop? The 3... of the road on the locked wheels provides the unbalanced force to change the car's 4... of motion, however, there is no 5... force to change your own state of motion. Therefore, you continue in motion, sliding along the seat in a forward motion. A person in motion tends to stay in motion with the same 6... and in the same direction unless there is a(n) 7... force. In a car this can be a seat belt. Yes, seat belts are used to provide safety for passengers whose motion is governed by Newton's laws. The seat belt provides the unbalanced force which brings you from a state of motion to a state of 8.... So, what do you think might happen when you do not put on your seat belt and your car hits another one?

- |                    |                 |                 |             |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. a. forces       | b. inertia      | c. potential    | d. action   |
| 2. a. motion       | b. moving       | c. change       | d. mind     |
| 3. a. object       | b. action       | c. force        | d. amount   |
| 4. a. state        | b. tendency     | c. force        | d. mass     |
| 5. a. acceleration | b. motion       | c. unbalanced   | d. object   |
| 6. a. speed        | b. acceleration | c. inertia      | d. reaction |
| 7. a. opposite     | b. tendency     | c. motion       | d. effort   |
| 8. a. reaction     | b. rest         | c. acceleration | d. change   |



Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
Introduction					
1 additional (adj)	more; added, πρόσθετος	I will need additional furniture for the living room.	= extra, more		additionally (adv)
2 law (n)	the set of rules that people in a society must follow, νόμος	The law is very complicated. Lawyers must study for many years.	constitution		
spill (n)	the material that has flowed or fallen from a container, λεκές	Could you wipe up that spill, please?			
3 thrill (n)	something that makes you suddenly excited or happy, συγκίνηση, ανατριχίλα	It was a thrill to meet the president.			thrilling

## Lesson 1

4 accelerate (v)	to make something go faster, επιταχύνω	The driver accelerated the car.		≠ slow down	
5 advance (v)	to come or move forward, προχωρώ	The car advanced ten feet.	come, go		
6 amount (n)	measure; quantity, ποσότητα	He put a small amount of butter on his bread.	portion, = quantity		
7 aware (adj)	knowing or being conscious, έχω την αντίληψη	I wasn't even aware that he was ill.			awareness (n)
8 book (v)	to arrange for something ahead of time so that it is saved for you, κάνω κράτηση	I booked a table at your favourite restaurant.	= reserve		
9 brake (n)	a device used to slow or stop the motion of a vehicle or machine, φρένο	You should have the brakes on your car inspected every year.			
10 browse (v)	to examine things in a slow and casual way, ψάχνω σε σύνολο πληροφοριών	I'm just browsing, not shopping.	window shopping		browser (n)
bumper (n)	the heavy bar on the front and back of a vehicle, προφυλακτήρας	A bumper protects a vehicle from damage.			
11 cable (n)	a thick, strong rope made of steel, σύρμα	Some bridges hang from heavy cables.	= line, rope		
carrousel (n)	a merry-go-round, αλογάκια του λούνα πάρκ	The carrousel is my son's favourite ride.			
centrifugal (adj)	forced or moving outward from a center point or axis, φυγόκεντρος	The centrifugal force threw him off his bicycle when taking that turning.			
12 desperate (adj)	having almost no way to escape or solve, απεγνωσμένος	The people in the burning building were in a desperate situation.	= critical		desperately, desperation (n)
13 dizzy (adj)	having a feeling of spinning around and being about to fall, ζαλισμένος	The ride at the amusement park made him dizzy.	faint		dizziness (n)

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
14	<b>Ferris Wheel (n)</b>	a ride at an amusement park made of a very large wheel with seats hanging from the rim, <b>τροχός του λούνα πάρκ</b>	The biggest Ferris Wheel that I have seen is in Austria.			
15	<b>fiction (n)</b>	writing that tells a story from an author's imagination, <b>μυθοπλασία</b>	She enjoys reading about facts, but I enjoy reading fiction.			
16	<b>flow (v)</b>	to move in a smooth, steady stream, <b>ρέω</b>	The river flows to the sea.	run		flowing
17	<b>force (n)</b>	power, energy, or physical strength, <b>δύναμη</b>	The force of the wind knocked down the trees.	energy, might, = <b>power</b> , strength		
18	<b>height (n)</b>	the distance from the bottom to the top, <b>ύψος</b>	The height of that building is one hundred feet.	altitude		
19	<b>in advance (adv)</b>	before or early, <b>από πριν</b>	It's a good thing to book rooms in advance.	= <b>beforehand</b>		
20	<b>increase (v)</b>	to become larger or more in number, <b>αυξάνω</b>	Her salary increased last year.	grow	<del>+</del> <b>decrease</b> , shrink	increasingly

### copy & study: Part 2 ( 1 - 24 words)

1	<b>interact (v)</b>	to respond to one another in a social situation, <b>αλληλεπιδρώ</b>	It is interesting to observe how young children interact together.	relate		<b>interactive (adj)</b>
	<b>kinetic (adj)</b>	motion, <b>κινητικός</b>	Windmills are used to harness the kinetic energy of the wind.	motive		kinetically
2	<b>knuckle (n)</b>	a joint of a finger, <b>άρθρωση δακτύλων</b>	The ring will not fit over his knuckle.			
3	<b>loop (n)</b>	the rounded shape made when a piece of string or rope curves back and crosses itself, <b>θηλειά</b>	The end of the rope was tied into a loop.			
4	<b>motion (n)</b>	the act of moving or changing places, <b>κίνηση</b>	The motion of the boat made me seasick.			<b>motionless (adj)</b>
5	<b>potential (n)</b>	a certain skill that may be developed, <b>δυναμικό</b>	He has the potential to be a great dancer.	aptitude, = <b>capacity</b>		
	<b>ride (v)</b>	to be carried by a vehicle or animal, <b>βόλτα με όχημα ή ζώο</b>	We rode on donkeys as no cars were allowed on the island.	drive, go		
	<b>roller coaster (n)</b>	an amusement park ride in which a train of open cars rides up and down a winding track, <b>τρένάκι του λούνα πάρκ</b>	The roller coaster in this park is so exciting that there is always a long queue for the ride.			
6	<b>spin (v)</b>	to turn fast, <b>γυρίζω</b>	When you turn the fan on, the blades start to spin.	= <b>roll</b>		
7	<b>state (n)</b>	the condition of a person or thing, <b>κατάσταση</b>	The old house was in a bad state after the terrible storm.	= <b>condition</b>		

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
8	swing (v)	to move or cause to move backward and forward around a point, <b>αιωρούμαι</b>	He swung the door open.			
9	tend (v)	to be likely to feel or act in a certain way, <b>τείνω</b>	He tends to be shy.	= incline		tendency
10	tendency (n)	likely to feel or act in a certain way, <b>τάση</b>	Babies have a tendency to cry when they're hungry.	= inclination		
11	tip (v)	to move to a leaning position, <b>γέρνω</b>	She tipped the bowl to get the last drops of soup.			
	unbalanced (adj)	not firm but likely to fall or change position suddenly, <b>μη ισορροπημένος</b>	He's been eating an unbalanced diet.		balanced	
12	unique (adj)	being the only one of its type, <b>μοναδικός</b>	Everyone's fingerprints are unique.			uniqueness (n)
13	version (n)	a particular form of something, <b>εκδοχή</b>	We saw the film version of the story after we read the book.			
14	vertical (adj)	straight up and down; upright, <b>κάθετος</b>	His shirt has vertical stripes.	upright	≠ horizontal	vertically
15	virtual (adj)	not being true or real, but seeming to be, or having the same result as if true or real, <b>εικονικός</b>	The world in computer games is a virtual world, (Virtual reality).		≠ actual, real	
Lesson 2						
16	amusement park (n)	an outdoor place with games, rides, and other forms of entertainment, <b>λούνα πάρκ</b>	The ride that I like most in an amusement park is the big wheel.			
	Bravery (n)	the quality of not feeling fear; courage, <b>ανδρεία</b>	Firefighters often show great bravery.	courage, daring		
17	coordinate (v)	to arrange to work well together, <b>συντονίζω</b>	He tries to coordinate the colours of his jeans and shirts.	match		coordinator (n)
18	discount (n)	a reduction in the usual price, <b>έκπτωση</b>	Tina got a discount on the dress because there was a mark on it.			
	Frighten (v)	to cause fear in someone; to make someone afraid, <b>τρομοκρατώ</b>	The fierce dog frightened the children.	scare		frightening, frighteningly
19	honest (adj)	sincere; felt to be true, <b>τίμιος</b>	He gave me an honest answer to my question.	right	≠ dishonest	
	hunt (v)	to find and kill animals for food or sport, <b>κυνηγώ</b>	Uncle Dan likes to hunt deer.			hunter, hunting
	Pad (n)	a block of soft material used for protection or comfort, <b>μαξιλαράκι</b>	Football players wear shoulder pads.			
	Scared stiff (phr)	extremely scared, <b>τρομοκρατημένος</b>	I was scared stiff when I saw the shark so close to me.			



	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
	tag (n)	a piece of paper, metal, or plastic on which there is information, fixed onto something larger, <i>ταμπέλα</i>	All clothes in the shop have a price tag.	label		
20	responsible (adj)	expected to take care of particular things or to perform certain duties, <i>υπεύθυνος</i>	Don't blame me. I am not responsible for taking care of the dog.		≠ irresponsible	responsibly
	sketch (n)	a drawing or painting that was done in a hurry or without detail, <i>σκίτσο/πρόχειρο σχέδιο</i>	The artist made a sketch of the same bull several times to prepare for his greatest painting.	draft, drawing		
Self – Evaluation						
	acceleration (n)	increasing speed, <i>επιτάχυνση</i>	This motorcycle has faster acceleration than that one.			
21	active (adj)	always doing something; busy; full of energy, <i>ενεργός/δραστήριος</i>	My grandfather is very active even though he is old.	= busy, energetic		actively
22	equal (adj)	having the same value, measure, or amount as something else, <i>ίσος</i>	The two sisters are of equal height.	= same	≠ different	
23	fancy (adj)	grander or more special than average, <i>εντυπωσιακός</i>	Come as you are to the party; there's no need to wear anything fancy.		≠ plain	
24	informal (adj)	not formal in appearance or language, <i>άτυπος/καθημερινός</i>	The company allows employees to wear informal clothing to the office on Fridays.	= casual	≠ formal	informally
	mass (n)	a body of matter that has no form, <i>μάζα</i>	He took a mass of clay and made it into a pot.			
	record (n)	a written account, <i>εγγραφή</i>	A record of our tax payments is kept at city hall.	account, journal, log, statement		

# Lesson 1

## Unit 4

Σχολή

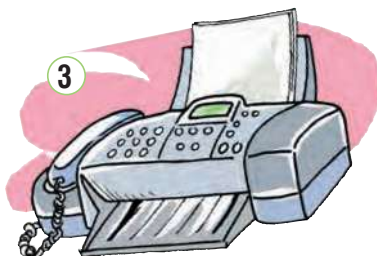
π; Γ x ; 6 J . . ; Γ . . x . ; 6 Γ Γ  
x . . 6 Γ v Γ 6

π; Γ . 6 Γ x J . O . Γ v . . Γ v . . v y Γ H  
• ; . v x J . O Γ H . 6 . 6 x

A. Τι gadgets δείχνουν οι εικόνες 1-6? Γραψτε πως λεγονται στα αγγλικά διπλα απο καθε εικονα. Επειτα, απαντηστε τις παρακατω ερωτησεις:



- Which of these do you use to talk to your friends?
- Which of these do your parents use to learn the news?
- Which of these do you use to find information?
- What kind of magazines do you read?
- Which of these would you like to have? Why?



B. Which of these gadgets and machines could you not live without? Why?

Which of the items could you live without?

C. Is it better to learn things from the TV or the internet?

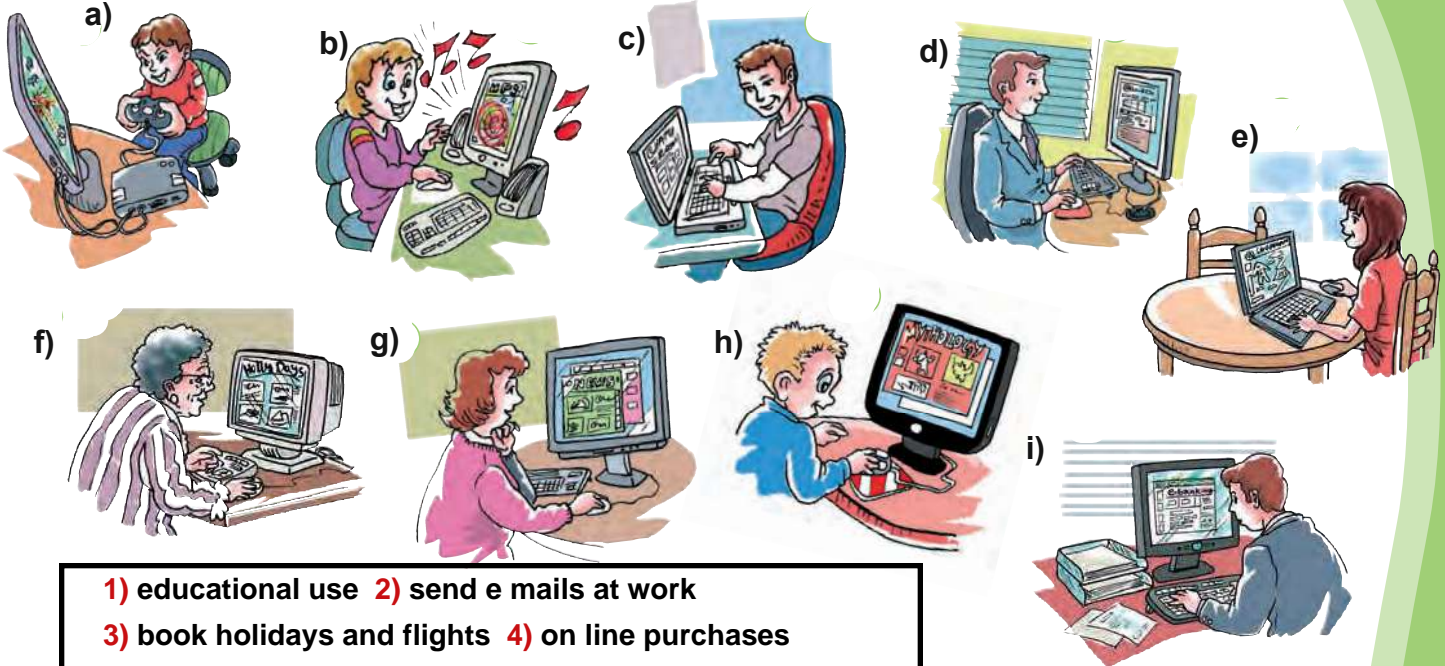
D. Do you think the internet has changed peoples' lives?

Let's watch and discuss the following EDPuzzle video

From Gadgets  
To Apps

pv ! ?4g0 .6CH6 ..6. N .

- A. Θα ακουσουμε 7 ανθρώπους να λένε πώς χρησιμοποιούν το ίντερνετ.  
Βάλτε στη σωστή εικόνα, αναλογα με τη χρήση που λέει ότι κάνει ο καθεννας/καθεμια, τον αριθμο ( 1 - 8 ) των χρησεων που θα δειτε απο κατω  
(περισσευουν 2 εικονες & 1 χρηση)

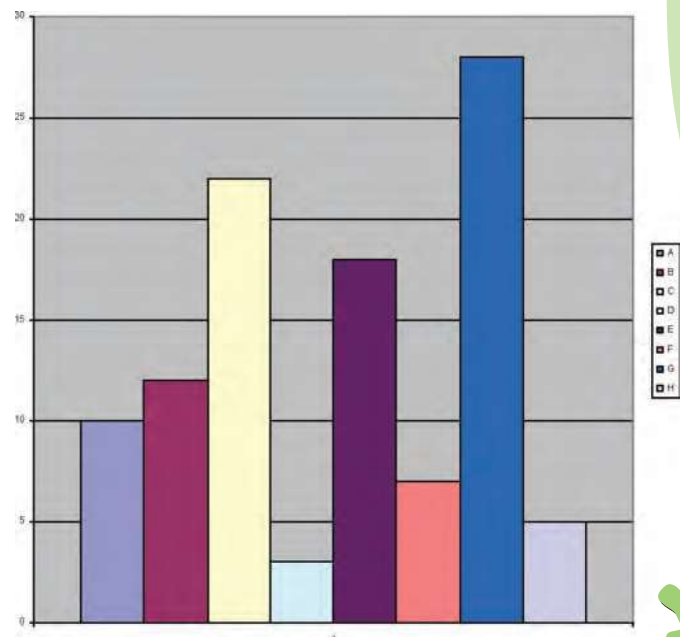


- 1) educational use 2) send e mails at work  
3) book holidays and flights 4) on line purchases  
5) download & listen to music 6) meet people on line  
7) pay the monthly bills on line 8) download & play games

pv ! A41 ..4.vyCH

- A. Βάλτε στο διαγραμμα( chart ) δεξια τον αριθμο της περιγραφης που του αντιστοιχει  
Αφορα τους τροπους & τα ποσοστα χρησης του Ιντερνετ στην Ελλαδα

- 1) The lowest use is to buy things  
2) 28% use it for fun and play  
3) 18% to find out what's happening  
4) 5% chat to friends and strangers  
5) e-mail use is 7%  
6) Educational use is 10%  
7) Free downloads and entertainment is 22%  
8) 12% book holidays and flights





# Lesson 1



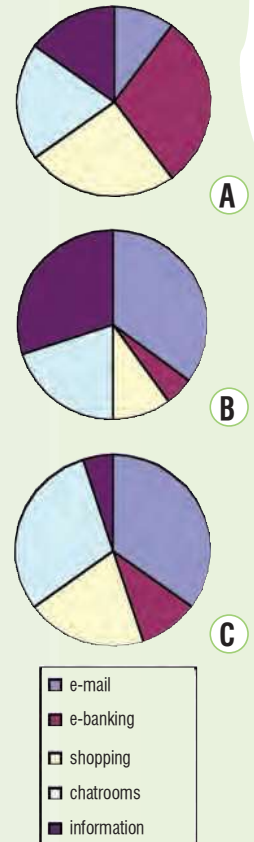
n.vyC.H

- A. Αυτός είναι ο τίτλος του παρακάτω άρθρου (article) της Irene Robinson. Μπορείτε πριν το διαβάσετε, να μαντεψέτε το θέμα του άρθρου;  
**The Bug Spreads**
- B. Διαβάστε το article και ενώστε ποιο απ τα 3 διαγράμματα A-C ταιριαζει στα στοιχεία που δίνει το κείμενο

Life today is very different from what it was like some years ago. One of the greatest differences is in the mass media and communication techniques. The main reason for this is that technology **has become** so much cheaper to buy. Nearly all kinds of internet use **have grown** over a three year period. For some, it offers an escape from reality, but for others it brings the real world into their homes. With the use of the computer to go on-line, people can now communicate with each other and also do many other things. (1) ☐ The number of school-age children who have access to the web **has tripled** in the last twelve months, as more and more schools **have been going** on-line. Together with school kids, about 30% of the population uses the web for information. Today, people have much more control over what they pay for goods. In recent years, more and more people **have been buying** all sorts of electronic gadgets and internet connections which they believe help them to communicate and get information.

(2) ☐ In fact, they **have been going** on line *since* 1971 with the birth of e-mail. Today 35% of the population sends e-mails to each other from the comfort of their own homes. Even though surfing the net clearly remains a more common pastime for younger age groups, there **has been** a clear increase in the numbers of people using cyber technology for learning about different things.

(3) ☐ Teenagers find answers for school subjects whereas adults use it to find out about local events or world news. The latest use among young people is meeting new people through chat rooms and interest in this use has grown rapidly in recent years to about 20% today. Another popular use is for e-banking with 5% of the people using it for commerce and e-banking. (4) ☐ According to statistics, shopping on the internet **has been growing** steadily for the last few years as people discover how easy it is.



## Task 2 - Comprehension

Απ το κείμενο λείπουν 4 προτάσεις. Διαλέξτε απ τις παρακάτω 5 ποιες είναι οι σωστές κ βαλτε τις στο σωστο σημείο

(ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ: Παντα μετραι τι εχει γραφτει πριν το κενο & τι μετα, γιατι πρεπει να συνδεεται στο νοημα, αλλα & με συνδεσμους ή αντωνυμιες, με τη προταση που θα διαλεξετε)

- A. Buying things in this way is often cheaper and easier than going to the shops.
- B. The attraction of the internet for these people is that it saves them time and money.
- C. For example, many people in Ireland have been using the internet for years to send messages to their friends and learn about the local news.
- D. In Ireland, for instance, as many as 25% of the population has realized that they can use the internet to find information.
- E. These are things like finding information from websites, e-mail, shopping, enjoyment and electronic banking.

αφου διαλεξετε ποιες απο τις παρακατω προτασεις λειπουν, ακουστε ολοκληρο το κείμενο για να ελεγξετε αν διαλεξατε τις σωστες προτασεις





## Grammar

Χρηση των **SINCE/FOR** με **Present Perfect χρονους**. ΔΕΙΤΕ τα παραδειγματα και συμπληρωστε ποτε χρησιμοποιουμε το ενα κ ποτε το αλλο

- a) Irene has been living in Crete since 1998.
- b) Irene has had her MP3 Player for the last three months.

In pairs, complete the rule for using 'since' and 'for'.

**RULE:** We use..... when we know the specific time something started.

We use.....when we talk about a period of time up to now.

### since or for?

1.  ten o'clock
2.  Christmas
3.  last summer
4.  ten minutes
5.  one month
6.  my birthday
7.  the last lesson
8.  a long time
9.  a week
10.  the beginning of the term
11.  ages
12.  we met the last time

### Fill in since or for.

1. She has been in hospital  this morning.
2. Joe has lived in London  five years.
3. We have known each other  June 2010.
4. How long have you been here? - I have been here  half an hour.
5. I have had this teddy bear  I was a little child.
6. Jason has made music  more than 25 years.
7. My mother hasn't spoken to my sister  three days.
8. I have learned these words  three hours.

# Lesson 2



gO • 6CH

Sdh o

p; G•6 G v6y • • F.. Q6 ; Gv O y•

p; 6y•... v6y O F,Oy GQ ... v Q6

p; F.; G• x; 6 .;.,,•y F.xx G• Q ...J• 1 .x •6  
1•..Gx p•6 •

**pv ! ? 4pv,! CH; 6 J• FJ; 6•**

Θα ακουσετε 2 γυναikes να μιλουν στο τηλεφωνο. Κυκλωστε το σωστο αναλογα τι συζητανε

- i) How does Rose feel about the boy's behaviour?  
a. sad                      b. angry      c. pleased
- ii) The two women are  
a. colleagues      b. sisters      c. friends
- iii) What relation is Rose to the boy?  
a. sister              b. aunt      c. mother
- iv) What has the boy been doing?  
a. nothing              b. singing      c. his homework



**pv ! A4' F.. Q6 ; J; v O y•**

Ακουστε ξανα κ βαλτε ✓ διπλα στις εκφρασεις που ακουγονται και δειχνουν τι αισθανεται η Rose

- |                                  |                          |                               |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) I'm really fed up!            | <input type="checkbox"/> | f) I've had enough!           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) He's been driving me crazy!   | <input type="checkbox"/> | g) I've been trying all week! | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) He goes straight to his room. | <input type="checkbox"/> | h) I just see red!            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) His marks are falling.        | <input type="checkbox"/> | i) He'll be OK!               | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) It makes my blood boil!       | <input type="checkbox"/> | j) It does get me down.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |



b.v. . v..4l .. •6 1•..Gx  
Continuous

εξάσκηση στη θεωρία  
πατώντας εδώ

## A. Υπάρχουν 2 Present Perfect, ο Simple & ο Continuous

Ποια προταση απ τις 2 ταιριαζει στην εικονα Α;

- i) She has been swimming.
- ii) She has swum in a race.

## B. Ποια απ τις 2 παραπανω προτασεις ειναι σε χρονο:

Present Perfect Simple: Sentence .....  
Present Perfect Continuous: Sentence .....

## C. Ποια απ τις δυο προτασεις ταιριαζει στην εικονα Β;

- a He has **been playing** on the computer all morning.
- b. He **has played** on the computer this morning.

## D. Κυκλωστε τη σωστή χρησή του Pres.Perf.Cont.

We use the **Present Perfect Continuous** to show that the action has stopped.  
the duration of the action.

## E. Ποια απ τις 2 προτασεις δειχνει οτι συνεχιζεται η πραξη ως κ τωρα;

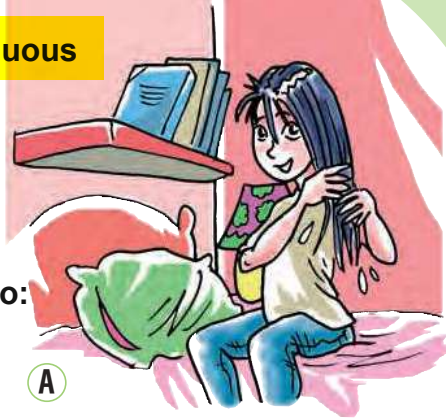
- a. I have worked on this project but I am not happy about it.
- b. I have been reading this book for three days and I have only finished three chapters.

pn ! A

Κυκλωστε τη σωστη χρηση του Present Perf. Cont.

**RULE:** We use the Present Perfect Continuous when we focus on the...  
i) continuing activity ii) the object

ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΚΑΝΟΝΕΣ & ΕΞΑΣΚΗΣΗ ΠΑΤΗΣΤΕ ΣΤΟ LINK ΕΔΩ



**ΔΙΑΦΟΡΕΣ & ΧΡΗΣΕΙΣ**

**PRESENT PERFECT**

..... VS .....

**PRESENT PERFECT  
CONTINUOUS**



## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

### Form

#### Affirmative

S + have/has + past participle

I have tried sushi before.

#### Negative

S + have/has + not + past participle

I have not tried sushi before.

#### Interrogative

Have/has + S + past participle

Have you tried sushi before?

## Σχηματισμός

Have/Has + Past Participle

## Χρήσεις

1. Ένδειξη γεγονότων που **έχουν συμβεί στο παρελθόν** αλλά **σχετίζονται ή επιρρεάζουν το παρόν**.
2. Κάτι που **άρχισα στο παρελθόν, συνεχίζω ως τώρα & σταματώ** (όχι συνέχεια στο μέλλον)
3. **Εμπειρίες ζωής χωρίς να λέμε το πότε τα κάναμε.**

## Παράδειγμα:

I **have finished** my homework.

(Δείχνει ότι η εργασία έχει ολοκληρωθεί και το αποτέλεσμα είναι σημαντικό τώρα.)

present  
perfect  
continuous  
tense

## Παράδειγμα

- I have been studying for two hours.

(Δείχνει ότι η μελέτη συνεχίζεται ακόμα ή μόλις σταμάτησε και η διάρκεια είναι σημαντική.)

## Σχηματισμός

Have/Has + Been + Verb(-ing)

## Χρήσεις

1. Ενέργειες που ξεκίνησαν στο παρελθόν συνεχίζονται στο παρόν & θα συνεχίσουν και στο μέλλον.
2. Έμφαση στη διάρκεια ή τη συνεχιζόμενη φύση μιας ενέργειας από το παρελθόν έως τώρα.
3. Αιτιολόγηση ενός αποτελέσματος που βλέπω στο παρόν εξ αιτίας μιας διαρκούς πράξης στο παρελθόν

# Παραδείγματα και Διαφορές 3 Χρόνων

## Present Perfect Simple

- I **have done** my homework.

Εστιάζει στο **αποτέλεσμα**  
(η εργασία έχει τελειώσει).

## Present Perfect Continuous

- I **have been doing** my homework **for two hours**.

Εστιάζει στη **διάρκεια**  
(η μελέτη συνεχίζεται ή μόλις τελείωσε).

## Simple Past

**GRAMMAR**  
**PRESENT PERFECT TENSES**

**Let's practice**

***Put the verbs in the parenthesis in Present Perfect Simple or Continuous***

- 1 ☐ I'm exhausted. I..... in the garden all day. (work)
- 2 ☐ That old house now looks fantastic. The owners ..... completely ..... it. (restore)
- 3 ☐ My garden's a jungle. I ..... any gardening for months. (do NEGATIVE)
- 4 ☐ I think Maggie and Max are dating. They..... a lot of each other recently. (see)
- 5 ☐ We've discovered this great pub and we..... there a lot. (go)
- 6 ☐ I ..... the report yet. (finish NEGATIVE)
- 7 ☐ You're covered in hay, Max. What ..... you ..... ? (do)
- 8 ☐ Maggie's gone to the doctor's. She ..... too well lately. (feel NEGATIVE)
- 9 ☐ Where have you been? I..... for ages. (wait)
- 10 ☐ I have to write a 300 word essay. I..... about half so far. (write)
- 11 ☐ I've phoned you about 10 times today. I..... to get through to you all day. (try)
- 12 ☐ You look great. .... you ..... to the hairdresser's? (be)
- 13 ☐ I..... in a lot recently to try and save a bit of money. (stay)
- 14 ☐ Where's my chocolate mousse? Who..... it? (eat)
- 15 ☐ Half of my chocolate is gone. Who ..... it? (attack)



# Lesson 2

ρν ! B4t Jv Jv • J.  
w•6 y; GHR

Φτιάξτε 4 μινι-διαλόγους, όπως το παραδειγμα, όπου σε Pres.Perf.Cont. ΛΕΤΕ ΤΙ ΕΧΕΙ ΚΑΝΕΙ ΚΑΠΟΙΟΣ ΑΠ ΤΙΣ 2 ΕΙΚΟΝΕΣ & ΓΙΑΤΙ ΤΟ ΛΕΤΕ ΑΥΤΟ

(ΠΧ) A: She has been swimming.  
B: How do you know?  
A: Her hair is wet.

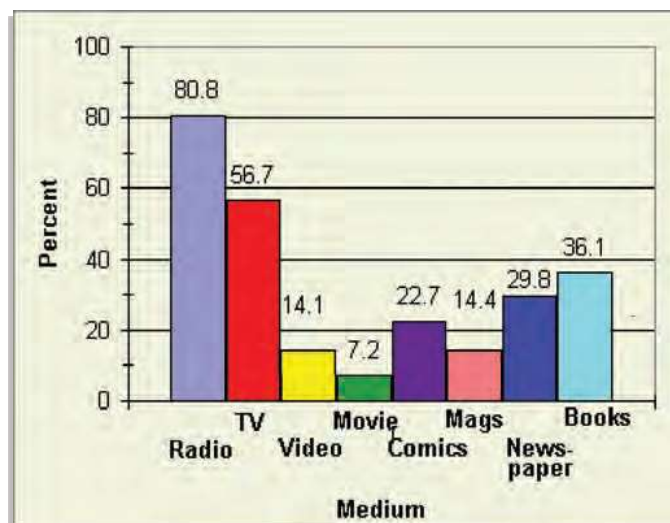
WRITING: A REPORT

ΤΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΠΟΥ ΘΑ ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΠΟΙΗΣΕΤΕ:

Η χρήση των media στην Βουλγαρία

Ας συμπληρώσουμε κ για τη τάξη μας ποια κ σε τι ποσοστό χρησιμοποιούμε τα media

Medium	Number
Radio	
TV	
Video	
Movie	
Comics	
Mag(azine)s	
Newspaper	
Books	



WRITING:

Με τη βοήθεια του σχεδιαγράμματος & των οδηγιών που ακολουθούν, θα γράψετε μια αναφορά ( Report ) ,100 ως 180 λέξεων, όπου θα παρουσιάσετε τα στοιχεία χρήσης των media τόσο στη Βουλγαρία όσο κ στη τάξη μας

## ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΤΑ REPORTS

- Έχουν πάντα τίτλο και πλαγιότιτλο πάνω από κάθε παράγραφο
- Μιλάνε ευθέως στον αναγνώστη, τύπου “*In this report I will talk about (= discuss – καλύτερη επιλογή) ....*”
- Παρουσιάζουν σε απλές, σύντομες προτάσεις, με ημιεπίσημο στυλ γραφής/λεξιλογίου τα γεγονότα
- Χρήσιμες πολύ οι **passive σύνταξη** και **χρόνοι** όπως ο **Simple Present** (παρόν) – **Simple Past** (παρελθόν)
- Για κάθε τι που παρουσιάζετε πρέπει να χρησιμοποιείτε δομή **3 σύντομων προτάσεων** που περιέχουν **α) παρουσίαση β) ανάλυση γ) παράδειγμα**
- Δοκιμάστε και τη βοήθεια του **chat gpt** αλλά να είστε προσεκτικοί **τι και πως θα ζητήσετε**, αλλά κ να **κρίνετε αν είναι σωστό** σύμφωνα με το θέμα το αποτέλεσμα που θα σας δώσει

### ΣΧΕΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ

#### *The Use of Media in Two Different Countries*

##### *Introduction*

*In this report facts are going to be presented about the use of various media in Bulgaria and among my classmates here at our school in Greece.*

##### *Bulgaria*

.....**ΕΔΩ ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΠΟΥ ΑΦΟΡΟΥΝ ΤΗ ΧΡΗΣΗ ΟΛΩΝ ΤΩΝ MEDIA ΣΤΗ ΒΟΥΛΓΑΡΙΑ ΟΠΩΣ ΤΑ ΒΛΕΠΕΤΕ ΣΤΟ CHART.....**

##### *My Class*

.....**ΕΔΩ ΚΑΝΤΕ ΤΟ ΙΔΙΟ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΛΛΕΞΑΜΕ ΑΠΟ ΤΗ ΧΡΗΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΜΑΘΗΤΩΝ.....**

##### *Conclusion*

*To sum up, this report has shown all the available evidence regarding the use of media in both areas of research.*

#### ΤΙΤΛΟΣ

#### ΠΑΡ 1: ΠΛΑΓΙΟΤΙΤΛΟΣ ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΗ

#### ΠΑΡ 2: ΠΛΑΓΙΟΤΙΤΛΟΣ Η ΜΙΑ ΜΕΡΙΑ

#### ΠΑΡ 3: ΠΛΑΓΙΟΤΙΤΛΟΣ Η ΑΛΛΗ ΜΕΡΙΑ

#### ΠΑΡ 4: ΠΛΑΓΙΟΤΙΤΛΟΣ ΣΥΝΟΨΗ

# Self-evaluation

## Sx OO S

Μαντεψτε τι είδους συσκευή χρησιμοποιούσε ο καθένας στα A-D κ κατέληξε να έχει πρόβλημα απ τη χρήση της. Διαλέξτε μεταξύ: **Mp3 player/Laptop/Mobile/Printer**

**A**

My hands and fingers are full of paint. There are spots of paint on my clothes, too.

**B**

Of course, your eyes are tired. What do you expect if you sit there for so many hours?

**C**

If she has a headache it's because of those earphones over her ears all the time.

**D**

We have a huge telephone bill this month. Dad is going to be mad when he sees it.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_ c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_/6 points

## Sx OO T Βαλτε τη σωστή εκφραση στο καταλληλο κενο κ βρείτε τι σημαίνουν:

**had / driving / painted the town / fed / pump**

- i) I get \_\_\_\_\_ up      ii) It's been \_\_\_\_\_ her crazy      iii) It makes his blood \_\_\_\_\_  
iv) She has \_\_\_\_\_ enough      v) He \_\_\_\_\_ red

\_\_\_\_/2 1/2 points

## Sx OO V

Χρησιμοποιήστε τις παραπάνω εκφράσεις για να συμπληρώσετε τις προτάσεις

- 1) He was so happy with his success that he \_\_\_\_\_ , he was celebrating all night yesterday!
- 2) She hates that loud noise, it's \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) When I work all day I become so tired and bored, \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) She is thinking of getting a divorce. \_\_\_\_\_ with her husband's bad character.
- 5) Playing volleyball is something really exciting for him. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_/2 1/2 points

## Sx OO W

Συμπληρώστε με τη καταλληλη προθεση τα κενά: **to / for / of / in / of / in**

1. One of the advantages \_\_\_\_\_ using the internet is that it is fast.
2. Changes in mass media have resulted \_\_\_\_\_ people communicating more easily.
3. In recent years, there has been a huge increase \_\_\_\_\_ the number of people who use the web.
4. Now that so many people have access \_\_\_\_\_ modern technology, life is very different.
5. With the increased use \_\_\_\_\_ technology, life has become easier for many people.
6. As interest \_\_\_\_\_ going on-line grows, costs for connection will fall.

\_\_\_\_/3 points

(of / in απο 2 φορές μπαίνουν)





# Self-evaluation

Sx 00 ‘

Βαλτε το ρημα της παρενθεσης στο σωστο **Present Perfect (Simple ή Continuous)** και αναλογα με το νοημα της προτασης, κυκλωστε ΕΙΤΕ το **since** ΕΙΤΕ το **for**

- a) I (know) \_\_\_\_\_ how to use a mobile phone **since/for** I was ten years old.
- b) We (use) \_\_\_\_\_ the same programme **since/for** the past two years.
- c) Bill (have) \_\_\_\_\_ his connection to the internet **since/for** five months.
- d) How long (try) \_\_\_\_\_ to get on-line today?
- e) Anna (think) \_\_\_\_\_ of changing her web provider **since/for** a couple of months now.
- f) How many games (you download) \_\_\_\_\_ **since/for** last week?

\_\_\_\_\_/6 points

Total \_\_\_\_/20 points





# UNIT 4

## Activity 1

### Present Perfect Simple & Present Perfect Continuous

Συμπληρώστε τα ρήματα της παρενθέσης με το σωστό απ τους 2 χρόνους



## TOOK UP Cd f-HUWd Bebo use

In the UK, social sites such as *Bebo* and *MySpace* 1.(become) ..... extremely popular in recent years with more than two million visitors each month. The head teacher of a Kent girl's school 2.(write) ..... a letter to parents to inform them about pupils' use of the teenage networking website, Bebo. In recent months 700 students 3.(sign) ..... up to this networking site. A 'social networking' website allows young people to build personal pages, with profiles and pictures, and communicate with friends, but recently some teachers 4.(feel) ..... that there might be a danger for the girls.

Head teacher Linda Wybar said "we 5.(monitor) ..... the way the girls were presenting themselves and we 6.(realise) ..... that sometimes they give the wrong impression". According to Ms Wybar, some girls 7.(put) ..... photographs of themselves in strappy tops and short skirts. In one case there is a girl who 8.(give) ..... her home address.

*Bebo* UK 9.(say) ..... that there are a number of features in place to help protect users and that they 10.(contact) ..... schools to tell teachers that they have no reason to feel worried.

## Activity 2 - Vocabulary



Συμπληρώστε τα κενά με τις παρακατω λέξεις. Μια λέξη περισσεύει

common      media      connect      revolution      influenced  
download      technique      tripled      gadgets      pastimes      rapidly

1. The changes in mass ..... have resulted in changes in the way we behave.
2. The number of people using the internet has been increasing ..... in Greece in the past few years.
3. In Athens alone, the number of teenagers who have access to computers has ..... in the last three years.
4. Many parents might not like it but playing electronic games is now one of the favourite ..... of young people.
5. In fact, it is very ..... for young people to spend several hours a day using some kind of electronic equipment.
6. The most common form of entertainment is to ..... to the internet.
7. Many teenagers ..... songs and videos and games.
8. Most homes have different kinds of electronic ..... .
9. The technological ..... has changed the way we all think.
10. Technology has ..... our lives in such a way that we cannot do without our gadgets.



## Activity 3 - Idioms

Συμπληρώστε με τις εκφράσεις τις παρακατω προτασεις

βραζει το  
αιμα μου=

I am fed up = βαρεθηκα  
it makes my blood boil

με τρελαινει=

it is driving me crazy

I see red = εκνευριζομαι

I have had enough

= εφτασα στο αμην

- a) I have nothing to do and .....
- b) When I see my sister playing with my computer  
.....
- c) ..... and just don't want to talk to him  
again!
- d) My modem has been breaking down a lot recently and  
.....
- e) ..... when I hear people complain  
about the dangers of computers.

# UNIT 4

## Activity 4

Συμπληρώστε τις προτάσεις με τις εκφράσεις της λίστας

of using  
in the internet

to the web  
in the number

in causing problems  
of technology

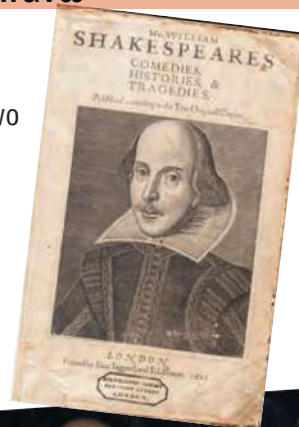
1. Some people believe that computer use has resulted ..... for young people's eyes.
2. An advantage ..... the web is that you can keep in touch with your friends easily.
3. With the interest ..... rising, soon everyone will be on-line.
4. In some parts of the world people still do not have access .....
5. Internet providers expect a huge increase ..... of people who want to go on-line in the next few years.
6. The use ..... has definitely changed the way we live.



## Activity 5 - Present Perfect Simple and Continuous

Ξαναγράψτε τις προτάσεις χρησιμοποιώντας Pres.Perf. Simple or Continuous  
Πρέπει να είναι συνωνύμες με τις από πάνω

- πχ** I bought my laptop two years ago.  
(have) I **have had** ..... my laptop for two years.
2. I first met John ten years ago.  
(know) I ..... ten years.
3. James started working here three months ago.  
(be) James ..... three months.
4. Emma came to live in Greece five years ago.  
(live) Emma ..... for five years.
5. This is the first Shakespeare play she has read.  
(not read) She .....  
..... a Shakespeare play before.



## Activity 6

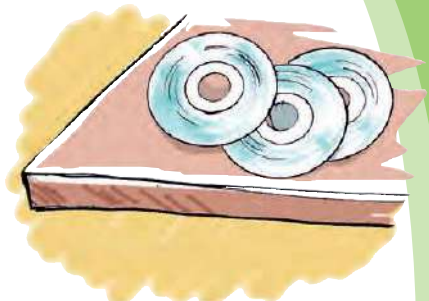
Γραψτε για τη Joanna προτασεις, βασισμενες σε ο,τι βλεπετε στις εικονες, που να δειχνουν τι εχει κανει ως τωρα - χρησιμοποιηστε Present Perfect Continuous



a. **Joanna has been reading a book**



b. ....



c. ....



d. ....



e. ....

**ΥΠΕΝΘΥΜΙΣΗ:**  
**Ο PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS ΚΛΙΝΕΤΑΙ ΩΣ ΕΞΗΣ:**

**have/has+been+ρημα-ing**

### PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS FORM

**have been + -ing**

POSITIVE	I	}	have been working.	
	You		've been working.	
	We			
	They			
	He	}	has been working.	
	She		's been working.	
	It			
	NEGATIVE	I	}	have not been working.
		You		haven't been working.
We				
They				
He		}	has not been working.	
She			hasn't been working.	
It				

QUESTION			
Have	I	{	
	you		
	we		
	they		
Has	he	{	
	she		
	it		} been working?

SHORT ANSWER		
Yes,	I	{
	you	
	we	
	they	
No,	he	{
	she	
	it	
	I	{
	you	
	we	
	they	
	he	{
	she	
	it	



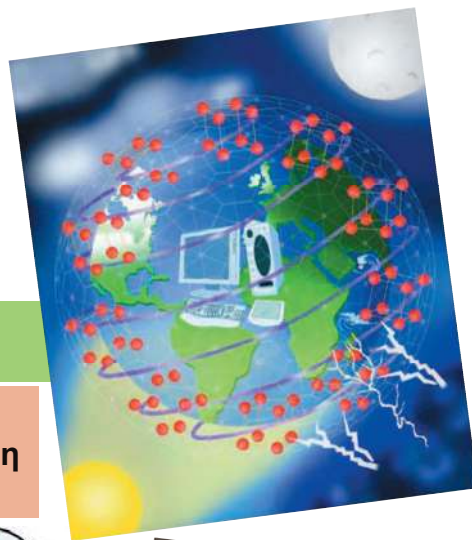
# UNIT 4

## Activity 8 - Verb + noun collocations

Συμπληρώστε δίπλα στα ρήματα με το σωστό ουσιαστικό κ γράψτε τι σημαίνει η κάθε εκφραση που θα προκύψει

1. find .....
2. save .....
3. go .....
4. send .....
5. surf .....
6. download .....
7. visit .....
8. scroll down .....
9. install .....
10. print out .....

a. a file  
b. the net  
c. a page  
d. a site  
e. music  
f. information  
g. a document  
h. on-line  
i. a program  
j. messages



Συμπληρώστε το διάλογο με τις φράσεις που σας δίνονται

### Giving instructions

Complete the dialogue.  
Use the sentences (A-E).

- A What do I do then?  
B Is that all?  
C Could you help me?  
D That's where I sign in, right?  
E All right. Thank you very much, Mr Banks.

**Emma** Excuse me, Mr Banks. I'm afraid I can't upload my assignment to the school portal.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mr Banks** Of course. First, open your Internet browser and go to [www.herefordhs.com/portal](http://www.herefordhs.com/portal).

**Emma** OK. 2) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mr Banks** Then, click on where it says Log in.

**Emma** Got it! 3) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mr Banks** Yes, exactly! Type in your username and password. Then click Enter.

**Emma** OK. What's next?

**Mr Banks** Now, choose 'History' and click on Upload assignment.

**Emma** 4) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mr Banks** Almost. Now open the window, find your file, click on it, then click on Open.

**Emma** OK. Then on the browser I click on Upload this file, right?

**Mr Banks** Yes, your file is now on the portal.

**Emma** 5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Mr Banks** You're welcome, Emma.

Βαλτε τον αριθμό δίπλα απ'το όνομα κάθε εξαρτήματος του PC

# Click on-Line



## Activity 10

Διαβάστε το κείμενο και βαλτε το γράμμα κάθε εικόνας δίπλα στο κάθε αριθμό με τη σειρά που τα γραφει το κείμενο(το 1ο έγινε σα παραδειγμα) - 1 εικόνα περισσεύει

Have you ever wondered about the mechanisms that deliver web information to your computer screen? Every home that has internet connection is part of a network. For example, you may use a modem and a dial up number to connect to an Internet Service Provider (ISP). In each region, providers have a **Point of Presence** (POP). The POP is a place for local users to access the company's network, often through a local phone line.

Every day, the citizens of the Internet send each other billions of e-mail messages without even thinking about it.

E-mail messages tend to be short pieces of text, although the ability to add attachments like photographs now makes many e-mail messages quite long.

1. ☒ 2. ☐ 3. ☐ 4. ☐ 5. ☐ 6. ☐ 7. ☐



a.



b.



c.



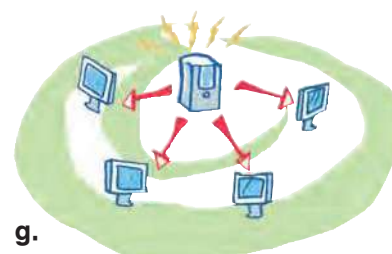
d.



e.



f.



g.

# UNIT 4

## Activity 11 - Similar but different

### Κυκλώστε το σωστό

- One of the most important **discoveries** / **inventions** has been the computer.
- Who has had the greatest **influence** / **control** on your life?
- Irene met Anne in the hallway and they stopped for a **talk** / **chat**.
- Only the older students have **entry** / **access** to the computer room after school.
- The students were doing a/an **survey** / **examination** on the number of girls with internet connection.
- She has a good **attitude** / **behaviour** to her studies and will do well in the exams.
- It is my **belief** / **trust** that one day everyone will be connected to the web.
- He spent a **time** / **period** of his life in Thessaloniki.
- Many people use the internet to learn about local **happenings** / **events**.
- The mass **information** / **media** in many countries controls how people think.



## Activity 12 - Compound nouns

- A. Ενώστε τις λέξεις 1-6 με τις λέξεις a-f γιατί σχηματίζουν συνθετη λέξη αν ενωθούν σωστά. Γραψτε δίπλα και τι σημαίνει η κάθε συνθετη λέξη που θα προκύψει - ρωτήστε και το teacher για όσες δεν είστε σίγουροι/ες

- |                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1. net             | a) mail  |
| 2. pass            | b) lines |
| 3. head            | c) word  |
| 4. web             | d) work  |
| 5. news            | e) site  |
| 6. e- (electronic) | f) paper |



- B. Με τις παραπάνω συνθετες λέξεις, συμπληρώστε τις προτάσεις που ακολουθούν

- You must not tell your internet ..... to anyone.
- Do you have a/an ..... address?
- The internet is a ..... of telephone lines connected to each other.
- On which ..... would I find information about games?
- Tom's father likes to read his ..... before breakfast each morning.
- All the ..... in yesterday's papers were about the increase in electronic crime.

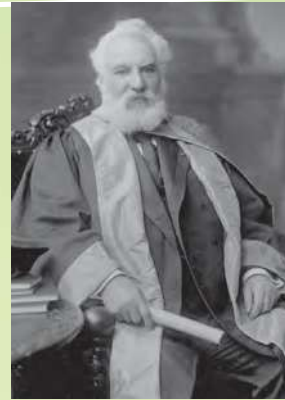




## Activity 13 - Comprehension

Διαβάστε το κείμενο κ απαντήστε στις παρακάτω 4 ερωτήσεις

Modern mass media like newspapers, cinema, television, affect the way we behave socially. However, the telephone, invented by **Alexander Graham Bell** in 1876 has had the greatest influence. Interestingly, the phone itself has not changed much but it is the way we use the phone lines that has changed. Because of the phone, we now have internet connections connecting people all over the world. The internet has taken over the way we work, relax and communicate. The internet today provides us with a useful means of communication and helps to spread information, knowledge, thought, attitudes and beliefs. On sites like *Bebo* and *MySpace* teenagers build personal pages and develop social networks to communicate with friends.



- a) What means of mass communication has the writer mentioned?
- b) Has telephone technology changed in the past 100 years or not?
- c) What is the writer's opinion on the influence of the internet?
- d) How do young people use the internet?

## Activity 14

Βάλτε τις παραγράφους με τη σειρά (αριθμήστε τις)

**A** By the 1930s most phone cases were plastic, and phone design changed little until push-button phones became common in the 1980s.

**B** In the 1990s, the first practical videophones became available, so you could see as well as hear the person you were speaking to.

**C** By the 1890s the familiar style of handset began to emerge. Winding the handle of this ornate phone set a signal to the operator at the exchange.

**D** The 1920s 'candlestick' phone incorporated a dial which could be used to call numbers via the automatic telephone exchanges that were coming into use.

**E** In 1877 the American inventor Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931) invented the carbon microphone, which ensured the telephone's success.





# Revision

## Activity 1

Ενώστε το 1ο μέρος (1-5) με το 2ο μέρος (a-e) των διαλογών

1. What is so good about the bullet train?
2. Shall we go the Big Dipper again?
3. How would you feel after a ride on the Big Wheel?
4. Do you fancy coming on the Vertical drop with me?
5. What do you think of the Roller coaster?

- a) Sure! It's great fun.
- b) I'd be sick.
- c) No way! It falls too quickly.
- d) It's too scary
- e) I love going fast

marks / 5

## Activity 2

Συμπληρώστε τα κενά με τις παρακατω λέξεις:

amusement / just / bumping / kinetic / virtual

1. Many electronic games today use the system of ..... reality.
2. I prefer reading true stories rather than ..... fiction.
3. We went on the ..... cars in the funfair. It was good fun.
4. There is a huge ..... park in Orlando Florida where you can have a good time and also learn things.
5. Roller coasters operate on the principle of ..... energy.

marks / 5

## Activity 3

Διαβάστε το κείμενο & δείτε αν οι παρακάτω προτάσεις είναι True-Σωστές ή False- Λαθος

It is easier to get hurt playing football or basketball than on a fun park ride. The reason why rides are safe is that they use the laws of Physics to make people feel as if they are in danger. The roller coaster, for example, is a machine that uses gravity and energy to make the car travel quickly along a track. Going uphill gravity slows the car down and kinetic energy drives it along very quickly. It finally stops when there is friction at the end of the track.

	True	False
1. People always get hurt playing basketball.		
2. Theme Park rides are safe.		
3. People are in danger when they use the laws of Physics.		
4. The rides go faster uphill because of gravity.		
5. Friction makes the car stop at the end of the track.		

marks / 5

## Activity 4

Συμπληρώστε με το σωστο ρημα / βαλτε το παντου σε gerund (με -ing δηλ)

- Irene doesn't mind ..... on fast rides. In fact she quite likes them.
- Have you tried ..... photographs when you are on the Big Wheel?
- I don't fancy ..... icecream after the Vertical drop.
- My little sister always avoids ..... beside me in Bumper cars.
- I do not enjoy ..... money to be sick.

marks / 5

# Revision

## Activity 5

Βαλτε τα ρηματα των παρενθεσεων σε Present Perfect, Simple ή Continuous

Mobile phones 1. ( become) \_\_\_\_\_ so important to our lives today that it is difficult for many people to live without them. In fact the number of young teenagers in Greece who have phones today 2. ( triple) \_\_\_\_\_ in the last year. But there is a question over the use of mobiles by young people and scientists 3. (study) \_\_\_\_\_ the effects of radio waves on the brain. So far, they 4.(find) \_\_\_\_\_ that mobiles can cause some health problems but only when people use them too much. They say that many teenagers 5. (use) \_\_\_\_\_ phones a lot recently and that this can be dangerous.

marks / 5

## Activity 6

Κυκλωστε το σωστο

1. Tina says she is really fed ..... with TV these days as it is full of rubbish.  
a) out                      b) in                      c) over                      d) up
2. Mum says she has had ..... of my untidiness and wants me to clean up my room.  
a) much                      b) more                      c) enough                      d) a lot
3. The bad weather really gets me ..... and I don't like it.  
a) down                      b) in                      c) up                      d) out
4. It makes Maria's ..... boil when people use their mobile phones in class.  
a) head                      b) anger                      c) blood                      d) face
5. The dog next door which barks all night has been driving my dad .....  
a) angry                      b) crazy                      c) down                      d) sad

marks / 5

## Activity 7

Gerund ή Infinitive? Κυκλώστε το σωστό τύπο του ρήματος

- a) I love **play** / **playing** football.
- b) The children want **go** / **to go** to the park.
- c) You can't **have** / **to have** any sweets now.
- d) I don't remember how **to get** / **getting** here.
- e) My brother enjoys **watch** / **watching** TV.
- f) Please stop **to make** / **making** that noise.
- g) You must **do** / **doing** your homework.
- h) We went to the supermarket **to buy** / **buying** some food.
- i) Patrick goes **to walk** / **walking** every day after work.
- j) I'd like **to order** / **ordering** a pizza, please.

## Activity 8

Κυκλώστε το σωστό

- 1. We use a mail **server/service** POP3.
- 2. Who pays for your e-mail **account/costs**?
- 3. Never tell anyone your internet **crossword/password**.
- 4. When my phone is silent, it vibrates when I have an **outgoing/incoming** call.
- 5. To save information, **shift/click** the mouse twice.

marks / 5



	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
Lesson 1						
1	<b>alert (adj)</b>	quick to notice and act, <b>σε εγρήγοραση</b>	The alert driver saw the child in the road and quickly stopped the car.	quick		alertness
	<b>attraction (n)</b>	a movie, concert, or other event that many people want to see, <b>θέαμα</b>	The newspaper listed the attractions coming to the theatre.			
	<b>bar chart (n)</b>	a graph that shows rectangles with lengths that correspond to numbers as a visual way of comparing the numbers, <b>πίνακας με στήλες</b>	This bar chart shows which computer games are the most popular with teenagers.			
	<b>choice (n)</b>	a decision that you make about something you want, <b>επιλογή</b>	It was hard to make the right choice.			
2	<b>cohesive (adj)</b>	sticking together; closely united; cohering, <b>συνδεδεμένος</b>	They have formed a cohesive team.			
3	<b>communication (n)</b>	the exchange of messages, information, or ideas, <b>επικοινωνία</b>	Reading and writing are important forms of communication.	conversation expression		
4	<b>cyber- (pref)</b>	involving or relating to computers, especially the Internet, <b>κυβερνο-</b> (για φανταστικό περιβάλλον από τον κόσμο των υπολογιστών)	A chat room is a place where people get together and talk in cyberspace.			
	<b>gadget (n)</b>	a small tool or device with a clever design or unusual use, <b>συσκευή</b>	This gadget cuts vegetables into fancy shapes.	device		
5	<b>goods (n)</b>	<b>προϊόντα</b>	Factories produce goods, and stores sell them.	= merchandise		
6	<b>identify (v)</b>	to find out who someone is or what something is, <b>αναγνωρίζω</b>	She identified him as the criminal.			
7	<b>journalist (n)</b>	a person whose work is journalism, <b>δημοσιογράφος</b>	He would like to work as a journalist on a newspaper or a TV channel.	= reporter		
8	<b>legend (n)</b>	the words written next to a picture or map that explain what it is about, <b>λεζάντα</b>	I like reading the photo legends in this magazine.	key		
9	<b>mention (v)</b>	to speak about something in a few words, <b>αναφέρω</b>	Sam mentioned that he was going away for the weekend.	note, refer to		
10	<b>network (n)</b>	a system of people or things that are connected, <b>δίκτυο</b>	He has a network of friends whom he has known since he was young.	system		
	<b>pastime (n)</b>	an activity that makes the time pass in a pleasant way, <b>χόμπι</b>	Drawing is my favourite pastime.	hobby		
11	<b>rapid (adj)</b>	very quick or fast, <b>γρήγορος</b>	The police made a rapid response to the emergency.	fast, quick	† slow	<b>αργός</b> rapidly (adj) γρήγορα

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
12	section (n)	a part that is different or apart from the whole, <b>τμήμα</b>	I like living in this section of the city.	district, = <b>part</b> ,		
13	spam (n)	unwanted email, usually advertisements, <b>ανεπιθύμητη αλληλογραφία</b>	When I checked my e-mail, I saw that it was mostly spam.			
Lesson 2						
14	account (n)	the amount of money you have in a bank, <b>λογαριασμός</b>	How much money is in your bank account?			
15	behaviour (n)	the typical actions of a person, animal, thing, or group, <b>συμπεριφορά</b>	Crying a lot is normal behaviour for babies.	conduct		
	boil (v)	to heat a liquid until it starts to turn into a gas, <b>βράζω</b>	You should boil the water before you pour it over the tea leaves.			
	chapter (n)	one of the main parts of a book, <b>κεφάλαιο</b>	The last chapter of this novel is the most exciting.			
16	colleague (n)	the person you work with, <b>συνάδελφος</b>	I met my mother's colleagues when she took me to her office.	associate, = <b>co-worker</b>		
17	domain (n)	an area of knowledge, interest, or activity, <b>πεδίο</b>	World geography is my domain, but I do know something about history.	<b>area</b>		
18	duration (n)	the length of time that something lasts, <b>διάρκεια</b>	He planned a stay of two months' duration.	time		
19	establish (v)	to start a company or organization that will continue for a long time, <b>εγκαθιδρύω</b>	He established a new business last year.	= <b>found</b>		
	habit (n)	a regular action or activity, <b>συνήθεια</b>	He is in the habit of washing the dishes right after dinner.			
20	incoming (adj)	about to arrive or having just arrived, <b>εισερχόμενος</b>	What are the main issues for the incoming president?	outgoing	<b>εξερχόμενος</b>	
21	leaflet (n)	a piece of paper which gives you information or advertises something, <b>φυλλάδιο</b>	There are two girls handing out leaflets for the new language school.			
	outgoing (adj)	leaving a place, <b>εξερχόμενος</b>	The outgoing flights were delayed by the storm.	departing		
	pie chart (n)	a circle which is divided from its centre into several parts to show how a total amount is divided up, <b>είδος στρογγυλού γραφήματος (σαν πίτα)</b>	This pie chart clearly shows how many people can afford an expensive car.			
22	relevant (adj)	related to what is being discussed or is presently important, <b>σχετικός</b>	His comment about cooking was not relevant to our discussion about sports.	applicable, pertinent, to the point	irrelevant, <b>ασχετος</b>	<b>relevence (n) σχετικότητα</b>
23	wizard (n)	(informal) a person who has amazing skill at something, <b>μάγος</b>	My brother is a wizard at fixing cars.			

Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
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## Lesson 3

24

**figure (n)**

a number or other symbol in writing that is not a letter of the alphabet, Some examples of figures are "3" and "&," **αριθμός**

The salary he gets every month is a 5- figure number.

25

**illustrate (v)**

to show the meaning of something using examples or pictures, *παραδειγματίζω, εικονογραφώ*

He illustrated the children's book with pictures of dinosaurs.

**illustration(n)**  
**εικονογραφηση**

26

**source (n)**

the start or cause of something, **πηγή**

Having too little money was the source of his problem. = **cause, origin**

**useful (adj)**

having a practical use or purpose, *χρήσιμος*

A dictionary is a useful book.

convenient, handy

useless

usefully, usefulness

## Self - Evaluation

27

**provide (v)**

to give what is needed; supply, **παρέχω**

The company provides the workers with uniforms and necessary tools. = **give**

**result (v)**

to happen because of something, *απορρέω, προκύπτω, επακολουθώ*

The accident resulted when the driver fell asleep while driving.

**28 purchase (n/v) = αγορά / αγοράζω = buy**

# Lesson 1

## Unit 5

Σχ ο

p; 6 .; y x• J• 6.. v6y •x; 6y x; 6y0Q6v,  
Q ... 5

p; xv6 v • ; 66y y• vQ• y 6Q ... v Q6

g•vy46

- A. Αναγνωρίζεις τα παρακάτω μυθικά πλάσματα ( mythical creatures)  
Γραψε το ονομα του καθενος διπλα στην εικονα του

&

ενωσε με καθε εικονα τις παρακατω περιγραφες των πλασματος

- i) If you answer her question incorrectly, she will eat you.
- ii) If you look at her, you will turn into stone.
- iii) If she opens the box, bad things will happen.
- iv) If he flies too near the sun, his wings will melt.
- v) If you ask her a question, she will tell you your fortune.



a



b



c



d



e

### b .x. . v.....,• CONDITIONALS - ΥΠΟΘΕΤΙΚΟΙ ΛΟΓΟΙ

### εξασκηση για τα conditionals εδω

Οταν θελουμε να υποθεσουμε κ να πουμε τι αποτελεσμα θα φερει η υποθεση μας, γραφουμε προτασεις που εχουν δυο μερη

**ΥΠΟΘΕΤΙΚΟ ΜΕΡΟΣ** => **ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΣΜΑ**  
**IF-CLAUSE** => **RESULT**

**ΠΑΝΤΑ** πρεπει να ξερουμε, αναλογα το νοημα που εχει το αποτελεσμα, τι χρονο κ τι τυπο ρηματος πρεπει να βαλουμε κ στα δυο μερη

Υπαρχουν **4 τυποι conditionals**, το καθε ενα σχηματιζεται με διαφορετικο τροπο την υποθεση κ το αποτελεσμα. **ΔΕΝ ΠΡΕΠΕΙ ΝΑ ΜΠΕΡΔΕΥΟΥΜΕ ΤΑ CONDITIONALS** μεταξυ τους, **δηλ πρεπει να ξερουμε το καθε συνδιασμο απ εξω, εχουν διαφορετικο νοημα.**

**0 (μηδενικο)** **If + Simple Present** => **Simple Present** (για κατι που αν συμβει στο παρον, το αποτελεσμα παντα ειναι ετσι)

**1st** **If + S.Pres.** => **will + απαρεμφατο** (για κατι που αν συμβει στο παρον, μαλλον αυτο θα ειναι το αποτελεσμα)

**2nd** **If + Simple Past** => **would + απαρεμφατο** (για κατι που αν συμβει στο παρον, δυσκολα θα ειχε αυτο το αποτεσμα)



3rd If + Past Perfect => would + have + past participle

# An ancient fortune teller!

(για κατι που αν ειχε συμβει αλλιως στο παρελθον, θα ειχε αυτο το αποτελεσμα, ομως στη πραγματικοτητα αυτο το αποτελεσμα αποκλειεται να γινει γιατι το παρελθον δεν αλλαζει)

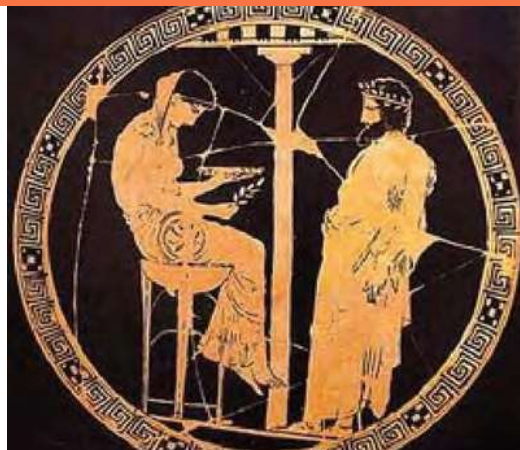
## ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΑ

0 If you **go** to Africa, it **is** hot - ΠΑΝΤΑ ΘΑ ΣΥΜΒΕΙ

1st If you **travel** to London , you **will visit** the Big Ben-  
ΜΑΛΛΟΝ ΘΑ ΣΥΜΒΕΙ

2nd If I **had** money, I **would go** to England -  
ΔΥΣΚΟΛΑ ΘΑ ΣΥΜΒΕΙ

3rd If I **had studied**, I **would have passed** the exams -  
ΑΔΥΝΑΤΟ ΝΑ ΣΥΜΒΕΙ



n•vyCH4l ..4n•vyCH

Γνωρίζετε οτι ολοι οι αρχαιοι λαοι ειχαν τους δικους τους θεους κ θεες (gods & goddesses) που ο καθενας ειχε δικες του δυναμεις κ προστατευε καποιο τομεα της καθημερινης ζωης

Αναγνωρίζεις μηπως τους ancient gods & goddesses απ τα αγαλματα εδω διπλα; Απο ποιους αρχαιους λαους προερχονται; Τι προστατευε ο καθενας;



Anubis

ΨΑΞΤΕ ΣΤΟ  
GODCHECKER  
ΤΗ ΚΑΘΕ  
ΘΕΟΤΗΤΑ



Geb



Lono



Cybele



Citlalicue

pn ! ?

Ας βρουμε κ γι αυτους τους gods/goddesses αλλα και μυθικους ηρωες απο που καταγονται, τι προστατευαν ή για ποιο πραγμα ηταν διασημοι και ας ενωσουμε τα ονοματα τους με τις εικονες

- |            |                 |                |
|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Thor    | 3. Perseus      | 5. Midas       |
| 2. Pandora | 4. Finn Mc Cool | 6. King Arthur |

οταν κανουμε ερευνα για συγκεκριμενες πληροφοριες, πολυ χρησιμο εργαλειο ειναι το **Perplexity** - ας το δοκιμασουμε:

**USE:**

.... (ΟΝΟΜΑ ΘΕΟΥ)  
came from ....(ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΚΑΤΑΓΩΓΗΣ)  
and he/she was the god/goddess of....  
(ΤΙ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΕΥΕ)  
ή he/she was famous for....  
(ΓΙΑ ΠΟΙΟ ΠΡΑΓΜΑ ΗΤΑΝ ΔΙΑΣΗΜΟΣ)



a



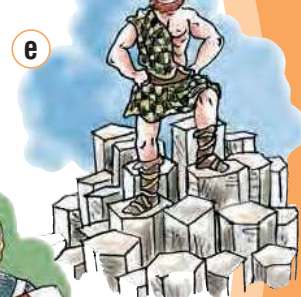
b



c



d



e

f

# Lesson 1

pv ! A

Για ποιο απ τα προηγούμενα μυθικά πρόσωπα θα μπορούσαμε να πούμε αυτές τις προτάσεις; Γραφτε διπλα το ονομα του/της

- a) I think, if she was alive today, she wouldn't open the box.
- b) The ocean would turn to gold, if he touched it.
- c) If I were you, I wouldn't take his hammer.
- d) He wouldn't be happy with the country, if he lived in England today.
- e) If I stayed awake, I would have to fight the Scottish giant.
- f) If I were a God, I would kill Acrisius.

pv ! B

Σε ποιο απ τα 4 conditionals είναι γραμμένες οι προηγούμενες προτάσεις; Ποσες πιθανότητες έχει να βγει το αποτέλεσμα τους;

Γραφτε μια προταση δικη σας για καθε ενα απ τα ειδη των conditionals

pv ! C4h J v6y g•H6y

- A. Διαβάστε τη 1η παραγραφο του κειμενου που θα ακολουθησει. Ποιος πιστευετε ηταν ο λογος που το εγραψε ο συγγραφεας του; **ΔΕΙΤΕ ΤΟ ΒΙΝΤΕΟ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ ΑΥΤΟ ΕΔΩ**

- a) to teach us history
- b) to help us think about our lives
- c) to frighten us

## THE CHARACTERS OF MYTHS AND LEGENDS

*Myths are sacred stories. The word myth comes from the Greek word 'μύθος', meaning a story. Myths tell of how the world started and how we learned to live in our world. Most myths have kind and helpful heroes who are Gods or superhuman beings. However, not all were good, and in fact some of them had very bad characters. The reason for this is to show our human weaknesses. Myths help people understand and learn about their world.*

pv ! D4o! O 4.vyGH

- A. Διαβάστε το υπολοιπο του κειμενου για τα μυθικά πρόσωπα γρηγορα κ ψαξτε μονο για απαντησεις σε αυτα τα 3 ερωτηματα:

- i) What caused thunder and lightning?
- ii) What did Polydeuctes ask Perseus to do?
- iii) What was the worst thing Midas did?



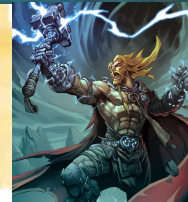
# An ancient fortune teller!

## listen while reading

1

### Thor

Thor was the son of Odin, father of the Norse Gods. He was a large powerful man who protected the gods and the lives of mortal men against evil. This is why he was so popular. He was also the God of Thunder and the Norse believed that during a thunderstorm, Thor rode through the heavens on his chariot pulled by the goats 'Gap Tooth' and 'Tooth Grinder'. Lightning flashed whenever he threw his hammer. Thor had a quick and hot temper and would get angry very easily. If the giants angered him, he would attack them with his hammer. Thor's memory still lives with us today in his name. **Do YOU know which day of the week is named after him?**



2

### Perseus

The Oracle had warned King Acrisius of Argos that he would be killed if his daughter Danae ever had a son, so he set Danae and her son adrift on the sea. At first they had no money and had to live from hand to mouth but later Polydeuktes, the king of Seriphus found them. He fell in love with Danae, but was unable to persuade her to marry him because Perseus was his mother's protector. To get rid of Perseus, Polydeuctes sent him on a quest to bring back the head of the Gorgon Medusa, a snake-haired maiden. He told him that if he brought back the head of the Gorgon, he would stop chasing Danae. Perseus had the help of the Gracae. He took their eye and tooth and told them that he would only give them back if they helped him. He succeeded in cutting off Medusa's head. **Do YOU know what happened to people who looked at her head?**



3

### Midas

Dionysus told King Midas that he would give him a wish if he helped to re-unite him with Silenus his step-father. Midas wished that everything he touched would be turned to gold. Initially, Midas was thrilled with his new gift and turned everything he could to gold. His attitude changed, however, when he was unable to eat or drink since his food and wine were also changed to gold. Things went from bad to worse when he even accidentally killed his daughter when he touched her, and this made him realize the depth of his mistake. The myth carries a message that it is dangerous to be greedy. **Do you know what happened when Midas touched his daughter?**



pv ! E 4V; . F..J•6 Q 6

#### A. Διαβάστε ξανά, πιο προσεκτικά, κ κυκλώστε το σωστό:

- |                       |                              |                          |                     |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| i) <i>Thor</i>        | a) helped ordinary men       | b) fought with lightning | c) ate goats        |
| ii) <i>Perseus</i>    | a) was foolish               | b) loved his father      | c) loved his mother |
| iii) <i>Midas</i>     | a) was wise                  | b) was an egotist        | c) was foolish      |
| iv) <i>Pandora</i>    | a) was curious               | b) was wise              | c) liked boxes      |
| v) <i>King Arthur</i> | a) believed in good over bad | b) believed in peace     | c) lived in France  |

#### B. Απαντήστε τις σχετικές με το κείμενο ερωτήσεις:

- If you had difficult tasks to do, would you do them or not? Why?
- If a Norseman was in danger, who would he call to for help?
- Which character do you think existed in the Middle Ages?
- Which Empire existed in Greece during the Middle Ages?

# Lesson 2



S ; xvw ,v...

pv ! ? 4t ; .y Q ... v Q6

## A. ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΑ - DERIVATIVES

ΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΚΑΤΑΛΗΞΗ **-ment** ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΘΕΤΑ ΜΕ ΚΑΤΑΛΗΞΗ **-ic**

Βαλτε τη σωστή απ τις 2 καταληξεις για να σχηματιστουν τα παρακατω παραγωγα  
Γραψτε κ τι σημαινει το καθένα

telepath.....	improve.....	employ.....	develop.....
advertise.....	invest.....	enjoy.....	tourist.....
realist.....	titan.....	artist.....	teuton.....

## B. ΣΧΗΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΘΕΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΘΕΤΩΝ ΜΕ ΠΡΟΘΕΜΑ **im-** ΑΝ ΑΡΧΙΖΕΙ ΤΟ ΕΠΙΘΕΤΟ ΑΠ ΤΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ **p / m**

ΠΧ

mortal - **im**mortal  
mature - **im**mature

possible - **im**possible  
practical - **im**practical

pv ! A4l .AF; OQ6v, FJ.x .

Ενωστε τα δυο μισα των εκφρασεων,  
βρείτε τι σημαινουν και

συμπληρωστε με τις εκφρασεις τις  
παρακατω προτασεις

1. from morning
2. from bad
3. from A
4. from strength
5. from time
6. from start
7. from head
8. from hand

- a) to finish
- b) to toe
- c) to time
- d) to night
- e) to mouth
- f) to strength
- g) to worse
- h) to Z

1. The Sphinx never moved and sat on its Mount .....
2. The family was very poor and lived .....
3. After Oedipus killed his father, his life went .....
4. The giant was covered in animal skins .....
5. We watched the game .....
6. .... Heracles visited his family.
7. Life was difficult at first, but slowly improved and he went .....
8. Martin knows ..... about mythology, so ask him anything.





?

Who is Jesse Clemens' hero?  
Check out the link after you finish  
the listening

?



## LISTENING

pv ! ? 4s .xyθ 6 •...θ

Θα ακουσετε τον ηθοποιο Jesse Clemens να μιλά σε μια ραδιοφωνική εκπομπή για ένα διάσημο πρόσωπο που θεωρεί τον ήρωά του - ακουστε & απαντήστε στις παρακάτω ερωτήσεις:

- Who is the speaker's hero?
- Give ONE reason why he would like to be this character for a day.
- What would YOU do if you were that character?

pv ! A 4o0 F.ζ.ω•.

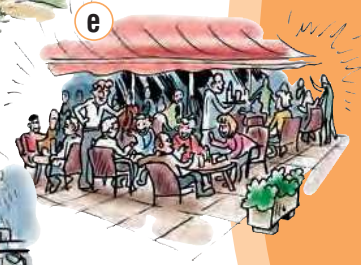
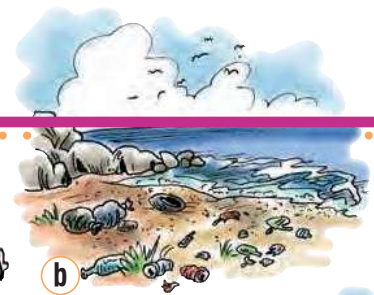
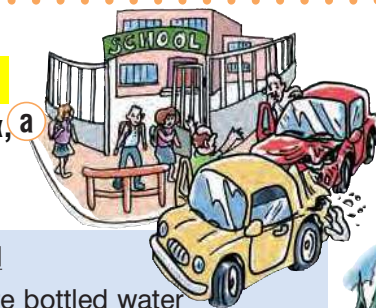
**What would you do if you had this problem?**

Χρησιμοποίησε τα παρακάτω 6 προβλήματα, ενώσε το καθένα με τη καλύτερη λύση και...

### PROBLEM

### SOLUTION

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| ΠΧ 1. Not enough water          | → ΠΧ <input type="checkbox"/> buy more bottled water      |
| 2. Wolves are killing the sheep | <input type="checkbox"/> shoot all the wolves             |
| 3. Roads become flooded         | <input type="checkbox"/> clean the drains                 |
| 4. Accidents outside school     | <input type="checkbox"/> install traffic lights           |
| 5. Local beach is dirty         | <input type="checkbox"/> do not allow people on the beach |
| 6. Noise from a cafeteria       | <input type="checkbox"/> move it to another place         |



.... πες για εσένα τι θα έκανες αν σου συνέβαινε ως εξής:

**If I didn't have enough water, I would buy more bottled water**

... SIMPLE PAST to IF-CLAUSE. ... ME WOULD TO RESULT

pv ! B 41 ..yθ 6H

## LISTENING

Θα ακουσουμε ένα χωρικό (villager) να μας λέει τι θα έκανε αν ήταν δήμαρχος (what he would do if he were a mayor) για κάποια προβλήματα που έχει. Στα δεξιά έχει μια λίστα με λύσεις που θα προτείνει. Με τη σειρά που θα τις ακουσετε, βαλτε το σωστό αριθμό στη κάθε λύση

### SOLUTIONS

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) open leisure centre    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) ask people for money   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) turn house into museum | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) open cinemas           | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e) charge people money    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| f) create jobs            | <input type="checkbox"/> |

# GRAMMAR - ALL TYPES OF CONDITIONALS

## A) ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΣΩΣΤΑ ΤΑ 2 ΜΕΡΗ ΚΑΘΕ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗΣ



- 1 Helen wouldn't have missed her train
- 2 If I were you,
- 3 Patrick would retire
- 4 If Brian had a secretary,
- 5 You'll soon feel better
- 6 If it rains,
- 7 If Tracy had passed her driving test,
- 8 I would watch TV more often
- 9 If you followed a language course in Spain,
- 10 We'll catch the bus

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

- a if he had enough money.
- b his job would be easier.
- c if we walk faster.
- d I would accept their offer.
- e if she had woken up earlier.
- f she would have bought a car.
- g if you take some aspirin.
- h we won't have the barbeque.
- i if the programmes were better.
- j your Spanish would improve.

## B) ΔΙΟΡΘΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΛΑΘΗ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΩΝ



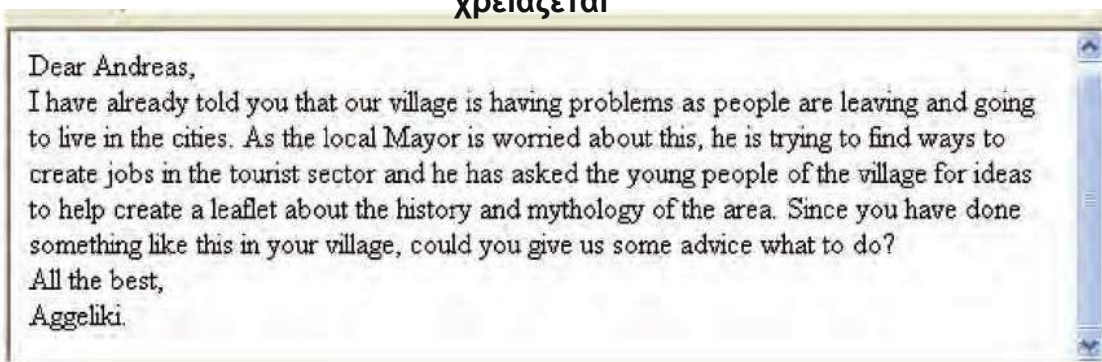
- 1 If I see Sue, I'd ask her if she wants to meet us tonight.
- 2 I'll phone you if I heard from Tom.
- 3 We would go for a walk if it hadn't rained.
- 4 If I had time, I'll do the shopping.
- 5 Tracy would be fitter if she exercises regularly.
- 6 If Ilaria didn't live in Britain for six months, she wouldn't have improved her English so quickly.
- 7 We won't go out if there was a good film on TV.
- 8 If Jack invites you to his party, why would you go?
- 9 You would enjoy the party if you'd come with us.
- 10 If I had got the job, I would be very happy.

**ΔΕΙΤΕ ΤΗ ΘΕΩΡΙΑ ΤΩΝ conditionals  
σε presentation πατώντας εδώ**

- 1 If you *are* / *were* hungry, I'll make a sandwich.
- 2 You *would get* / *would have got* the job if you had worn something different.
- 3 If I *had been* / *were* rich, I would buy a big house in the city centre.
- 4 We *would invite* / *would have invited* Peter if we had known he was in town.
- 5 If Jason *didn't drive* / *hadn't driven* me to the airport I would have missed my plane.
- 6 I *will* / *would* call you tonight if I remember.
- 7 If Robert replied to my messages, I *will text* / *would text* him more often.
- 8 Caroline *would be* / *would have been* more relaxed if she didn't work so much.
- 9 If we *had left* / *left* earlier we would have arrived on time.
- 10 If you *finish* / *finished* work early, we' ll go for a walk.

**WRITING - AN INFORMAL E-MAIL OF ADVICE (100-180 words)**

Διαβάστε το μείλ της Aggeliki & δείτε τι πρόβλημα έχει & τι συμβουλές χρειάζεται



Γραψτε ενα e-mail στην Αγγελική με ιδέες & λύσεις για το πρόβλημα της.  
Χρησιμοποιήστε 2nd Conditional & ειδικά τη φράση  
*If I were you...* = αν ήμουν στη θέση σου ...

## ΣΧΕΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ / ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ ΓΙΑ ΕΝΑ INFORMAL E-MAIL OF ADVICE

ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΟΔΗΓΙΕΣ & ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ (είναι άλλο θέμα, για άλλο άτομο, όμως θα σας βοηθήσει να δείτε τη δομή & πώς να χειριστείτε το δικό σας μείλ)

<p>DEAR και το όνομα του φίλου πάνω αριστερά</p> <p><b>ΠΑΡΑΓΡΑΦΟΣ 1:</b> πείτε ότι διαβάσατε το γράμμα του, δείξτε ότι τον καταλαβαίνετε &amp; πείτε ότι θα του δώσετε λύσεις</p> <p><b>ΠΑΡΑΓΡΑΦΟΣ 2:</b> αναφερθείτε λίγο στο προβλημα του, δώστε τη 1η λύση &amp; εξηγήστε γιατί θα τον βοηθήσει</p> <p><b>ΠΑΡΑΓΡΑΦΟΣ 3:</b> δώστε τη 2η λύση και εξηγήστε γιατί θα τον βοηθήσει</p> <p><b>ΠΑΡΑΓΡΑΦΟΣ 4:</b> κλείστε το γράμμα με την ελπίδα ότι οι ιδέες σας τον βοηθήσαν &amp; ζητήστε να σας γράφει με το τι έγινε</p> <p><b>ΧΑΙΡΕΤΙΣΜΟΣ</b> τον γράφετε κάτω αριστερά, στην ίδια ευθεία με τα προηγούμενα</p>	<p>FROM: <i>Γραψτε το μικρο σας ονομα</i> TO: <i>Γραψτε το μικρο ονομα του/της φιλου/ης σας</i> SUBJECT: Some advice</p> <p><b><u>Writing Plan</u></b></p> <p>Dear Pat,</p> <p>I'm sorry to hear about your problems. Please do not worry. There are several things you can do to solve the problems.</p> <p>It's very common for students to have problems making friends. If I were you, I would ...</p> <p>Finding a good friend is not easy. I think you should find someone who is ...</p> <p>I hope this advice helps you. Please write to me again if you need more help.</p> <p>Yours, .....</p>
---	--

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΗ: Οπου γραφουν οι οδηγίες "γράμμα", στη περίπτωση του θεματος εδω εννοουμε "e-mail"



# Self-evaluation



## S x O O S

Ενωστε τις λέξεις με το συνωνυμο τους στα δεξια

- |            |                          |                            |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. riddle  | <input type="checkbox"/> | a) a human being           |
| 2. mortal  | <input type="checkbox"/> | b) a baby child            |
| 3. deed    | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) a wooden pole on a boat |
| 4. infant  | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) luck                    |
| 5. mast    | <input type="checkbox"/> | e) puzzle or brainteaser   |
| 6. fortune | <input type="checkbox"/> | f) act                     |



\_\_\_/3 points

## S x O O T

Μπορείτε να βρείτε ένα παραγωγο για τις λέξεις που ακολουθούν; Σβηστε τις λέξεις που δεν έχουν παραγωγο σ αυτή τη λιστα

guards, statue,	advertisement, thunder and lightning,	oracle, hammer,	bonnet, chariot,	Medusa, leaflet
--------------------	--	--------------------	---------------------	--------------------

\_\_\_/2 points

## S x O O V

Βρείτε τι μέρος του λόγου είναι η κάθε λέξη (noun / adjective / verb) κ γράψτε το είδος της κάθε μιας στη γραμμή διπλα

- |              |       |             |       |            |       |
|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
| a) abilities | _____ | b) hopes    | _____ | c) predict | _____ |
| d) series    | _____ | e) grateful | _____ | f) labour  | _____ |
| g) titanic   | _____ | h) a look   | _____ |            |       |

\_\_\_/4 points

## S x O O W

Συμπληρώστε με τις παραπάνω λέξεις τις προτάσεις

- i. Heracles had a ..... of tasks to do as punishment for his crime.
- ii. It is usually difficult to ..... what our future holds for us.
- iii. Can I have ..... at your composition on Delphi?
- iv. All of the Gods had different talents and .....
- v. The people who went to the Oracle put their beliefs and ..... in what they heard.
- vi. The man made a ..... effort to lift the heavy stone.
- vii. If you could help me, I would be very .....
- viii. The old man ..... all his life to provide a home and food for his family.

\_\_\_/4 points



# Self-evaluation

## Sx 00 'a

Βάλτε δίπλα σε κάθε ρήμα ένα ουσιαστικό που να του ταιριάζει, οποίο θέλετε κ πιστευεται οτι ταιριαζει, οπως το παραδειγμα

η Af 00g f MU RMW

i) protect .....

ii) destroy .....

iii) perform .....

iv) guess .....

v) attempt .....

vi) solve .....

vii) raise .....

viii) cover .....

\_\_\_/4 points

## Sx 00 a

**2nd Conditional:** συμπληρωστε με δικες σας ιδες σε **2o cond.** τις προτασεις

- a) I would help you, if .....
- b) What ....., if you saw a monster with three heads?
- c) You have a headache! If I ....., I would take an aspirin.
- d) If I want your advice, I .....
- e) If I ....., I would help all the poor people of the world.
- f) If people ..... the riddle correctly, the sphinx would eat them.

\_\_\_/3 points

Total \_\_\_/20 points

# The myths we live by

## Activity 1

### A. First Conditional sentences ΤΙ ΝΟΗΜΑ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ 1-5; ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΝΟΗΜΑ ΣΤΑ ΔΕΞΙΑ

1. If you download a virus,  
you will destroy your computer.
2. If you aren't careful,  
then you will have a problem
3. I will be there to help you, if you want me.
4. If you do that again,  
I will be very angry with you.
5. If you work hard at school,  
I believe you will have a good future.



- ☐ a. to warn
- ☐ b. to threaten
- ☐ c. to promise
- ☐ d. to talk about a strong possibility
- ☐ e. to predict



### B. Second Conditional sentences ΚΑΝΤΕ & ΕΔΩ Ο,ΤΙ ΣΤΗ ΠΡΩΤΗ ΑΣΚΗΣΗ

1. If I were you, I would think twice  
about playing tricks on your teacher.
2. If I were rich, I would buy  
all kinds of electronic gadgets.
3. If Mary won the lottery, she would  
help all her family.



- ☐ a. talking about an unlikely event
- ☐ b. giving advice
- ☐ c. daydreaming



# UNIT 5

## Activity 2 - Verb + noun collocations

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΡΑ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΣΩΣΤΑ ΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΑ ΔΕΞΙΑ ΩΣΤΕ ΝΑ ΒΓΑΙΝΕΙ ΝΟΗΜΑ & ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΕΙ Η ΚΑΘΕ ΜΙΑ ΦΡΑΣΗ (μπορείτε να χρησιμοποιήσετε το deepL)

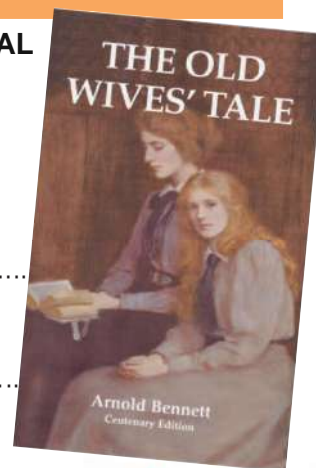
- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1. steer     | a) a project      |
| 2. perform   | b) traffic lights |
| 3. fall      | c) the baby       |
| 4. find      | d) music          |
| 5. solve     | e) the ship       |
| 6. waken     | f) tasks          |
| 7. install   | g) a problem      |
| 8. turn down | h) under a spell  |
| 9. do        | i) the answer     |



## Activity 3 - Sentence transformations: 'The old wives' tales'

ΞΑΝΑΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΕ 1st CONDITIONAL ΟΠΩΣ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ

- "Never buy a brush in May, or you'll brush your love away".  
If you **buy a brush in May, you 'll brush your love away**.....
- "She that pricks bread with a fork or a knife will never become a wife".  
If a girl .....
- "Spill the milk and have seven days of bad luck".  
If you .....
- "A right eye twitch means good luck for a week".  
If your .....
- "Sing before breakfast and cry before night".  
If .....



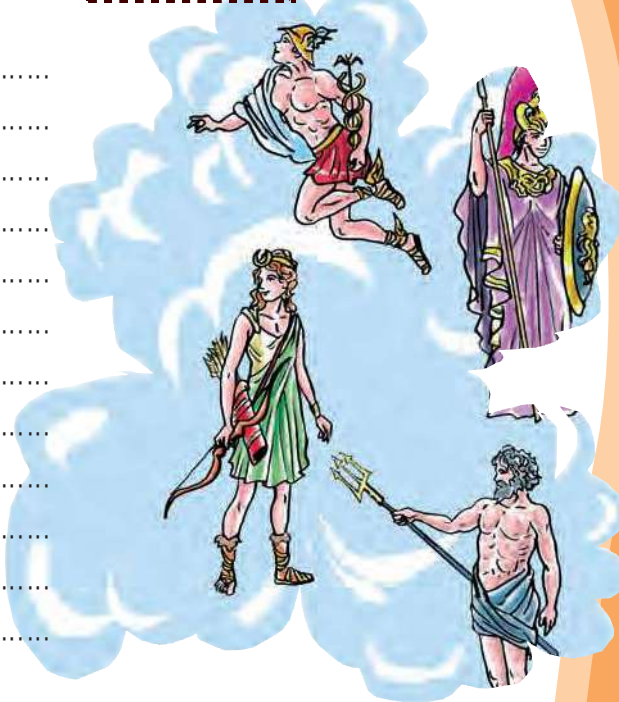


# The myths we live by

## Activity 4

ΠΟΙΑ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΑ ΟΝΟΜΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΑΡΧΑΙΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΘΕΩΝ (in English) ΠΟΥ ΕΙΧΑΝ ΑΥΤΕΣ ΤΙΣ ΙΚΑΝΟΤΗΤΕΣ; USE GOOGLE or PERPLEXITY. ΑΝ ΔΕ ΘΥΜΑΣΑΙ

- The god of **light** and the **sun** : .....
- The goddess of **hunting** : .....
- The god of **wine** : .....
- The god of the **heavens** : .....
- Goddess of **order** : .....
- God of **war** : .....
- Goddess of **wisdom** : .....
- Goddess of **beauty** : .....
- God of the **underworld** : .....
- God of the **sea** : .....
- Goddess of **fertility** : .....
- Messenger** of the gods : .....



## Activity 5 - Idioms

ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΙΔΙΩΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΙ; ΚΥΚΛΩΣΕ ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΕΡΜΗΝΕΙΑ

- If your **ears were burning**, what would it mean?
  - someone is cooking your favourite meal
  - someone is talking about you
  - you are standing too near a fire
- If you said that someone was **two-faced**, which Roman god would you be thinking of?
  - Janus
  - Neptune
  - Cupid
- Which god **made a blunder** when she opened the box?
  - Persephone
  - Demeter
  - Pandora



# UNIT 5

## Activity 6 - Word square

10 ΜΥΘΙΚΑ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑ ΠΟΥ ΤΑ ΟΝΟΜΑΤΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΚΡΥΒΟΝΤΑΙ ΚΑΘΕΤΑ/ΟΡΙΖΟΝΤΙΑ/ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΑ Κ ΣΧΗΜΑΤΙΖΟΥΝ ΙΔΙΩΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΥΣ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΡΑ. ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΤΑ.

- EG Achilles**
- .....' heel
  - ..... effort
  - .....'s box
  - ..... touch
  - ..... day
  - ..... complex
  - ..... task
  - .....'s song
  - ..... bed
  - ..... .com

A	C	H	I	L	L	E	S	D	O	H	F
M	O	E	D	I	P	U	S	P	L	M	D
A	E	R	K	A	H	J	F	N	Y	A	E
Z	D	C	B	G	A	S	I	H	M	S	B
O	L	U	C	R	L	E	M	Z	P	L	I
N	O	L	S	I	C	X	I	T	I	O	A
F	G	E	M	A	Y	R	D	M	A	G	K
D	P	A	N	D	O	R	A	R	N	L	F
H	Y	N	I	B	N	X	S	T	C	P	E
S	I	R	E	N	W	L	F	Q	J	H	Y
J	P	R	O	C	R	U	S	T	E	A	N
A	E	I	C	O	E	K	A	I	T	G	B

## Activity 7

ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΙΔΙΩΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΙ; ΚΥΚΛΩΣΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ (you can use **GOOGLE** ή το **PERPLEXITY** για να βρεις πως προέκυψαν)

- What word would a meteorologist use to describe the weather on a **halcyon day**?
  - hot and humid
  - cold and wet
  - sunny and mild
- What would happen to a sailor if he heard the **Siren's song**?
  - He would laugh.
  - He would die.
  - He would fall in love.
- If someone had an **Oedipus complex**, he would
  - hate his father.
  - love his father.
  - feel jealous of his brother.
- If you wanted to **go on a trip to Delphi**, which of the following would you look at?
  - travel guide
  - menu
  - road sign



# The myths we live by

5. If people believed in gods today, which of these workers would worship **Pan**?
  - a) a policeman
  - b) a shepherd
  - c) a taxi driver
6. If your doctor said you have a problem with your **Achilles tendon**, what part of the body would this be?
  - a) your head
  - b) your arm
  - c) your foot
7. If you were **King Midas**, what gift would you have?
  - a) the ability to dance
  - b) the ability to turn everything into gold
  - c) the ability to see the future
8. If you wanted to **buy a book** through the internet, which site would you look at?
  - a) Amazon.com
  - b) Procrustean.com
  - c) Olympian.com
9. The gods warned **Pandora** that if she opened the **box**
  - a) something bad would happen
  - b) something good would happen
  - c) she would die
10. If you had an **Olympian task** to do, it would be
  - a) easy
  - b) difficult
  - c) exciting





# UNIT 5

## Activity 9

**ΑΝ ΗΣΟΥΝ ΠΟΙΟΣ ΑΠ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΜΥΘΙΚΑ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑ, ΤΙ ΙΚΑΝΟΤΗΤΑ ΘΑ ΕΙΧΕΣ; ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ**

1. If I were ....., I could raise and calm storms.
2. If I were ....., I would be able to fly.
3. If I were a ....., I would have golden hair.
4. If I were ....., I would be beautiful from the waist up and a serpent from the waist down.
5. If I were ....., my mother would be Gea, and my father would be Hephestus.
6. If I were a ....., half my body would be a man, and the other half would be a horse.
7. If I were ....., I would have three heads and I would be the guard of Hades.



Ericthonius   Nereid   Triton   Pegasus   Cerebus   Centaur   Lamia

ΡΩΤΑ ΑΝ  
ΘΕΣ ΠΟΙΟ  
ΗΤΑΝ ΤΟ  
ΚΑΘΕ  
ΜΥΘΙΚΟ  
ΟΝ ΤΟ  
PERPLEXITY

## Activity 10

**ΠΟΙΟ ΠΡΟΙΟΝ ΘΑ ΜΠΟΡΟΥΣΕ ΝΑ "ΠΟΥΛΑ" ΤΟ ΚΑΘΕ ΜΥΘΙΚΟ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΟ; ΑΝΤΙΣΤΟΙΧΙΣΕ**

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. Odysseus   | a) Metals           |
| 2. Hermes     | b) Music School     |
| 3. Dionysus   | c) Beauty Centre    |
| 4. Poseidon   | d) Travel Agent     |
| 5. Aphrodite  | e) Wine Merchant    |
| 6. Orpheus    | f) Delivery Service |
| 7. Hephaestus | g) Shipping Company |



a.



b.



f.



g.



e.



d.



c.



# The myths we live by

## Activity 11

### ΤΙ ΘΑ ΕΚΑΝΕΣ ΑΝ...? ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΟ ΣΟΥ ΣΕ 2nd CONDITIONAL

1. What would happen if your friend told you a lie?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What would you do if you found a lot of money?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Where would you travel to if you won a lot of money?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How would you feel, if your teacher shouted at you?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Who would you ask if you need help?

\_\_\_\_\_



### EXTRA MIXED CONDITIONALS EXERCISE - ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

1.- I wouldn't tell her if I ..... you. She can't keep a secret.

- a. will be    b. were    c. am    d. had been

2.- Paul would be a good artist if he ..... more patience.

- a. had    b. has    c. will have    d. have

3.- If they invited me to their party. I ..... absolutely delighted.

- a. am    b. will be    c. would be    d. was

4.- He ..... so many accidents if he drove more carefully.

- a. hadn't    b. wouldn't have    c. hasn't    d. won't have

5.- I would help them if they ..... to me.

- a. had listened    b. listened    c. will listen    d. would listen

6.- If the weather ..... warmer, we would go out.

- a. will be    b. had been    c. were    d. is

7.- Unless you ....., you won't find out the truth.

- a. will ask    b. won't ask    c. ask    d. don't ask

8.- If you ..... me, I will bring you the book.

- a. reminded    b. will remind    c. would remind    d. remind

9.- If I ..... about your birthday, I would have you bought a present.

- a. knew    b. would know    c. know    d. had known

10.- If Anna ..... a little taller, she could become a model.

- a. will be    b. is    c. had been    d. were

11.- If I smoked a cigarette, ..... you?

- a. would it bother    b. will it bother    c. does it bother    d. it bothers

12.- If he ..... swimming in such a rough sea, he wouldn't have drowned.

- a. wouldn't have gone    b. didn't go    c. won't    d. hadn't gone

# UNIT 5

## Activity 13

### ΔΙΑΒΑΣΕ ΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ ΓΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΜΥΘΟΥΣ & ΤΗΝ ΕΡΜΗΝΕΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ

Myths are not fixed truths, but possible ways of explaining the truth. They try to provide us with answers to the basic questions of why and how we exist. For example, we use myths to explain why our world is full of pain and suffering. Through stories, poems, songs and symbols, myths from around the world explore the mysteries of life and death. Like the Greek myths, good and evil always appears in the form of a God. In other cultures the powers of creation and destruction might be in a single God. For instance, in Hindu mythology, the God Shiva is responsible for both creating and destroying all things. Shiva lives on Mount Kailasa with his wife Parvati.

ΠΑΤΗΣΤΕ  
ΠΑΝΩ ΣΤΟ  
ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ  
ΓΙΑ ΝΑ ΤΟ  
ΔΕΙΤΕ ΣΕ  
ΒΙΝΤΕΟ  
ΜΕ ΑΦΗΓΗΣΗ

a) Do myths have only one meaning or do they have many meanings?

---

b) What is the purpose of myths?

---

c) Which Greek Gods are like Shiva and Parvati?

---



αφου δειτε το video, απαντηστε τις ερωτησεις  
που θα βρειτε εδω στο link

ΔΕΣ & ΕΔΩ ΓΙΑ ΝΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΘΥΜΗΘΕΙΣ

## Activity 14 "The 12 Labours of Hercules"

ΟΙ 12 ΑΘΛΟΙ ΤΟΥ ΗΡΑΚΛΗ in english - ΑΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΓΡΑΨΟΥΜΕ ΚΑΤΩ ΑΠ ΤΗ ΚΑΘΕ  
ΕΙΚΟΝΑ



1. ....



2. ....



3. ....



4. ....



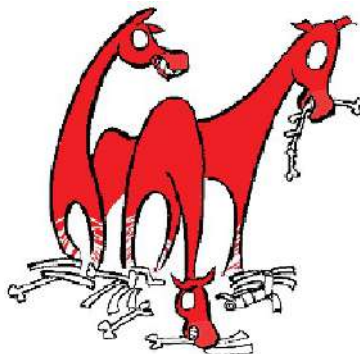
5. ....



6. ....



7. ....



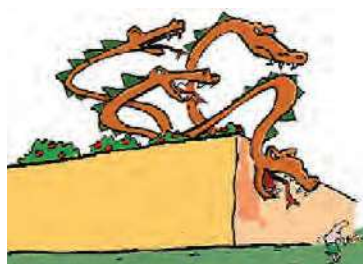
8. ....



9. ....



10. ....



11. ....



12. ....



	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
Introduction						
1	derive (v)	to come from a particular source; originate (usually followed by "from"), <i>προέρχομαι</i>	The English word "virtue" derives from Latin.	= originate come from		
2	intellectual (adj)	being very intelligent, <i>νοητικός/διανοούμενος</i>	Working in a supermarket is not a very intellectually stimulating job.	= intelligent	stupid	intellect (n) <i>διανοηση</i>
	myth (n)	a story, person, or thing that has been made up and is not real, <i>μύθος</i>	Her story about seeing an alien spacecraft is a myth.	fiction		
3	spiritual (adj)	having to do with church or religion, <i>πνευματικός</i>	He writes spiritual music.	religious		spirituality
4	value (n)	the worth or importance of something, <i>αξία</i>	The value of that car is estimated at around five thousand dollars.	= worth		
Lesson 1						
5	adrift (adj)	moving or floating without being steered; drifting, <i>περιφερόμενος</i>	After the storm the boat was adrift at sea for days.			
6	chariot (n)	a vehicle with two wheels used in ancient times, <i>άρμα</i>	A chariot was pulled by horses and it was used in wars, races, and other public events.			
7	chase (v)	to follow with the purpose of catching; run after, <i>κυνηγώ</i>	The police chased the person down the street.	= run after		
8	civilization (n)	the culture of a particular society that has reached an advanced level, <i>πολιτισμός</i>	The civilization along the Nile River in Ancient Egypt is one of the world's oldest.	= culture		
9	condition (n)	something that must happen before something else, <i>συνθήκη</i>	Being a citizen is a condition for being able to vote.	necessity		
10	consequence (n)	what follows; the result, <i>συνέπεια</i>	Her stomach pain was a consequence of eating too much.	conclusion, effect, = result		
11	egotist (n)	a self-centered person; egoist, <i>εγωιστής</i>	You can see he is an egotist by the way he stresses the word "I".	egocentric, egoist		
12	evil (adj)	having very bad character or behavior, <i>κακός</i>	The evil leader killed thousands of his people.		≠ good <i>καλός</i>	
13	fortune (n)	a person's luck, or the results of experiences during a person's life, <i>πεπρωμένο</i>	I had my fortune told by an old gypsy.	= fate		
	goat (n)	a mammal with rough hair and horns, <i>κατσίκਾ</i>	People keep goats for their milk and meat.			
14	greedy (adj)	having a very strong desire for more money or things, <i>άπληστος</i>	Midas was a king so greedy that he wished that everything he touched would turn to gold.			greediness
	hammer (n)	a tool with a heavy metal head on a handle, <i>σφυρί</i>	A hammer is used to hit things such as nails.			



	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
	heaven (n)	a place that some people believe exists, where God or gods live, and where people go after they die, <i>παράδεισος</i>	He is such a good person that heaven's gates will be open for him when he dies.			
	lightning (n)	natural electricity produced in clouds and appearing as a bright flash of light in the sky, <i>αστραπή</i>	Lightning usually occurs during summer thunderstorms.			
15	maiden (n)	a young woman or girl who is not married, <i>ανύπαντρη κόρη</i>	Maiden girls were made priestesses in ancient temples.			
16	mortal (adj)	not living forever; having to die some day, <i>θνητός</i>	All beings are mortal.		‡ immortal αθανάτος	mortality (n) θνητότητα
17	oracle (n)	in ancient Greece, a female priest who gave people wise but often mysterious advice from a god, <i>μάντισσα</i>	The oracle of Delphi is the most famous one in ancient Greece.			
18	ordinary (adj)	usual or normal, <i>κοινότυπος</i>	His ordinary way of doing things is to be slow and careful.	normal, regular, = usual	odd, ‡ peculiar, <i>παραξενός</i> special, strange	
19	temper (n)	a tendency to become angry fast, <i>θυμός, νεύρα</i>	Try to control your temper.			
	thunder (n)	the loud noise you sometimes hear during a violent rain storm, <i>βροντή</i>	My children are afraid of thunder and lightning.			
20	thunderstorm (n)	a storm with thunder, lightning, rain, and wind, <i>καταιγίδα με αστραπές</i>	We ran for shelter during the thunderstorm.			
21	unite (v)	to bring together for a common purpose, <i>ενώνω</i>	The president united the people.		‡ divide χωρίζω	
22	weakness (n)	a personal problem; defect, <i>αδυναμία</i>	Spending too much money was his biggest weakness.	= flaw, shortcoming		
Lesson 2						
23	charge (v)	to ask for a certain amount of money as the price of something, <i>χρεώνω</i>	That restaurant charges a dollar for a cup of coffee.			
24	constitution (n)	the system of basic laws that govern a nation, <i>σύνταγμα</i>	Members of the new government wrote a new constitution for the nation.	law		
25	dock (n)	a raised, flat surface that is built out into the water, <i>αποβάθρα</i>	The boats are tied up at the dock.			
	Drain (n)	a pipe, through which water flows, <i>αποχέτευση</i>	The drain in the kitchen sink is blocked.	pipe, tube		
26	encourage (v)	to give hope or courage to someone; give confidence or support, <i>ενθαρρύνω</i>	His parents encouraged him to play sports.		‡ discourage αποθαρρύνω	

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
	Football pools (n)	a bet on football games results, <i>προ-πο</i>	He won a lot of money on the football pools.			
27	Headmaster (n)	the head of an elementary or secondary school, <i>διευθυντής σχολείου</i>	The headmaster asked all students to be on time for lessons.	= Principal		
28	Install (v)	to put into position and make ready for use, <i>εγκαθιστώ</i>	She had a new refrigerator installed in the kitchen.			
29	Invisible (adj)	not able to be seen, <i>αόρατος</i>	Air is invisible.		‡ visible <i>ορατός</i>	
30	leisure (n)	freedom from work; free time, <i>ελεύθερος χρόνος</i>	She does not have much leisure since she started her new job.		work	
31	mature (adj)	grown in full, <i>ώριμος</i>	A mature oak tree is very tall.	adult	‡ immature <i>ανώριμος</i>	
32	mayor (n)	the head of government in a village, town, or city, <i>δήμαρχος</i>	After the elections, we will have a new mayor in the city.			
33	prefecture (n)	the office, authority, territory, or official residence of a prefect, <i>νομός</i>	Greece has 52 prefectures and Attica is the most populated one.			
34	Prime minister (n)	the chief minister and head of a government in parliament, <i>πρωθυπουργός</i>	The Prime Minister is the head of the cabinet and he is the leader of the country.			
35	rumour (n)	a piece of information or a story passed from one person to another without any proof that it is true, <i>φήμη</i>	It is only a rumour that the store is closing.	hearsay, talk		
36	severe (adj)	very hard, difficult, or strong, <i>αυστηρός/σκληρός</i>	The prison had severe rules.	harsh, = strict	‡ gentle <i>ευγενικός, μαλακός</i>	severely
37	solution (n)	an answer to a problem or a way to fix it, <i>λύση</i>	The city is looking for solutions to the problem of crime.	answer		
38	spread (v)	to make known to many people, <i>εξαπλώνω</i>	Please spread the news about the meeting.			
39	valuable (adj)	considered to have great worth or importance, <i>πολύτιμος</i>	She is a valuable friend.		‡ useless <i>αχρηστος</i>	
Lesson 3						
40	destination (n)	the place to which a person is going, <i>προορισμός</i>	After a five-hour flight, the tourists reached their destination.			
41	gaze (v)	to look steadily, <i>ατενίζω</i>	He gazed into my eyes.	stare		
42	merely (adv)	only as indicated; simply, <i>απλά</i>	He is merely an employee and not the manager.	= just, purely		
43	midway (adj)	halfway between; in the middle, <i>στη μέση</i>	The two boats met at the midway point of the river.	= middle		

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
44	<b>recreation (n)</b>	the things that people do to relax or have fun when they are not working, <b>αναψυχή</b>	Taking a yoga class is her favorite form of recreation.	= amusement play, playing		recreational, recreationally
45	<b>resort (n)</b>	a place where people go to relax and have fun while on vacation, <b>θέρετρο</b>	My family went to a tropical resort this winter.			
46	<b>sanctuary (n)</b>	a holy or sacred place, <b>ιερό, ναό</b>	The service will take place in the church sanctuary.	shrine		
<b>Self - Evaluation</b>						
47	<b>bonnet (n)</b>	a type of hat that covers the ears and is tied under the chin, worn by babies or, especially in the past, by women, <b>σκουφάκι</b>	She wears a bonnet on special occasions.			
48	<b>deed (n)</b>	an act or action, <b>πράξη</b>	I try to do at least one good deed daily.	= action,		
49	<b>lift (v)</b>	to move something upward; raise, <b>σηκώνω</b>	The heavy suitcase was hard to lift off the floor.	= pick up, raise	lower	
	<b>mast (n)</b>	a long upright pole that rises from the bottom of a sailboat to support the sails and lines, <b>ιστός/κατάρτι</b>	The masts of old ships were made of heavy tree trunks.			
	<b>pole (n)</b>	a long, round post or stick made of metal, wood, or some other material, <b>κοντάρι</b>	The flag flew from the top of the pole.	rod		
50	<b>predict (v)</b>	to say ahead of time that something will happen, <b>προβλέπω</b>	The general predicted an easy victory.	expect		<b>prediction(n) προβλεψη</b>
	<b>riddle (n)</b>	any question, problem, person, or thing that is difficult to figure out, <b>γρίφος</b>	How our dog found us hundreds of miles from home is a riddle.	mystery, puzzle		

# Lesson 1

Scho

p; • v, v • J• J•...GQ ... v Q6 O •Gx O •3  
vxx .x • ; ..Gx; ....x R  
p; JG! ; G O Qv .00 Gx ; . G v .9  
x; 6 .0 v.; 6y J• ; ,y

## Unit 6

pv ! ?

### A. ΔΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ

**Custom:** something that a social group does at certain times of the year.

**Tradition:** the passing down of beliefs, customs and practices from one generation to the next.

### B. ΣΚΕΦΤΕΙΤΕ ΕΝΑ Greek custom & ΜΙΑ Greek tradition

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



### 1 ..4..vyGH

Ποιες celebrations δειχνουν οι 2 εικονες a-b?

.....  
.....

Ποια στοιχεία στις εικονες σας εκαναν να καταλαβετε τις celebrations αυτες?

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



a



b



listen while reading

## ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ HALLOWEEN & ΛΥΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ ΠΟΥ ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΟΥΝ

ΔΕΙΤΕ ΤΟ  
ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ  
ΣΕ ΜΟΡΦΗ  
ΒΙΝΤΕΟ  
ΠΑΤΩΝΤΑΣ  
ΠΑΝΩ  
ΣΤΗΝ  
ΕΙΚΟΝΑ



### TEXT 1

**HALLOWEEN** is an annual celebration and takes place on the 31st October every year. Originally called 'All Hallows Eve' which means the evening before All Saints Day. Hallow is an old English word for Saint. Over the years, people joined the two words together to make the name Halloween. \*

It is the night of pumpkins, candles, ghosts, tricks and treats, witches and brooms. One story says it is a night when the spirits howl like wolves and go round the streets looking for living bodies. It is a creepy idea but these days, people do not believe such things happen. The Celts thought that dead friends would return with their souls in the body of a black cat. This has remained the symbol of Halloween to the present day. Naturally, the living did not want to lose their body to a spirit, so on the night of Halloween, villagers would put out the fires in their homes to make them cold and undesirable. Then, they would dress up to frighten off the spirits. In the dead of night, people would go from door to door to collect food to donate to their favourite God. They would take this to a bonfire on top of a local hill, eat and dance and have a good time. After the bonfire, the people were nervous about walking home in the dark so they dressed up as spooky characters and carved faces in their candle holders which they made from huge orange pumpkins. They hoped that the light of the candle would frighten the spirits away.

Nowadays, people still parade from place to place and frighten others but everyone laughs because they know it is just good fun. The young people of the town or village visit different houses and call out 'trick or treat'. The custom is for the people in the house to pretend to be afraid and to give the children a treat of some chocolates or biscuits. Parents allow children to stay out late because there is no school the next day.



watch

\* It has an even older name of Celtic origin though. It was called **Samhain** and it marked the Celtic New Year and the end of summer



### Task 1a

- 1) What is the original name of Halloween & why is it called so?
- 2) Name three features of this celebration
- 3) Why did people use to dress up in the old days?
- 4) What is the role of fire in this celebration?
- 5) What's the catchphrase kids say when they go from door to door?

pv ! ?w

In pairs, find **5 phrases in the text on Halloween** which refer to **Halloween customs**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

## Task 1c

### ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΕ ΤΑ ΚΕΝΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΠΑΡΑΓΡΑΦΟΥ ΜΕ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΗΓΟΥΜΕΝΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ:

Halloween, or Hallows 1) ....., is celebrated every year on October 31.

It began as a spooky 2) .....

to 3) ..... spirits. Long ago, people believed creepy spirits roamed the streets, so they 4) ..... to scare them off. Villagers lit a 5) .....,

danced, and carved faces into 6) ..... to frighten spirits away.

They also gave food to honor their gods. Today, Halloween is a fun event with costumes,

7) ..... decorations, and children calling out "trick or 8) ....."

for sweets. Pumpkins, 9) ....., and treats remain popular

10) ..... of this night, reminding everyone of its playful and spirited origins.



s ; xvw ,v...

pv ! ? 4o• FJ.x •

Βρείτε τι σημαίνουν οι παρακάτω φράσεις κ  
συμπληρώστε τις προτάσεις μ αυτές



on <b>the</b> night of	in <b>the</b> dark	over <b>the</b> years	<b>the</b> top of
in <b>the</b> dead of night	on <b>the</b> 5 <sup>th</sup> of November	in <b>the</b> past	at <b>the</b> turn of

- a. The customs we have today come from things people did .....
- b. The Hogmany party in Scotland is ..... 31<sup>st</sup> December.
- c. It is difficult to see very far .....
- d. The custom says that the ghosts come out ..... when everyone is asleep.
- e. Halloween is .....
- f. The tradition has not changed a bit .....
- g. They light bonfires at ..... the hill.

pv ! A 4t ; .y Q ... v Q 6

#### A. ΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΚΑΤΑΛΗΞΕΙΣ -ment / -(t)ion / -age

ΦΤΙΑΞΤΕ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΑ ΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΑ ΤΩΝ ΡΗΜΑΤΩΝ:

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| i) marry .....      | iv) celebrate ..... |
| ii) engage .....    | v) cancel .....     |
| iii) decorate ..... |                     |

excite \_\_\_\_\_ carry \_\_\_\_\_  
instruct \_\_\_\_\_ agree \_\_\_\_\_  
process \_\_\_\_\_ invent \_\_\_\_\_  
argue \_\_\_\_\_ spill \_\_\_\_\_



\* ΔΟΚΙΜΑΣΤΕ ΝΑ ΡΩΤΗΣΕΤΕ ΤΟ **perplexity** ΓΙΑ ΝΑ ΤΑ ΒΡΕΙΤΕ  
ή ΤΟ **ChatGPT**

δοκιμαστε αυτη την online ασκηση με παράγωγα ουσιαστικά



## DERIVATIVES EXERCISES

Ex. 1 Σχηματίστε παράγωγα ουσιαστικά προσθέτοντας τις παρακάτω καταλήξεις = *suffixes* στις λέξεις που δίνονται

**- ance, -ence, - ment, - ness, - th**

- |               |       |                |       |
|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1. inherit    | ..... | 12. improve    | ..... |
| 2. convenient | ..... | 13. willing    | ..... |
| 3. clumsy     | ..... | 14. retire     | ..... |
| 4. obey       | ..... | 15. silent     | ..... |
| 5. invest     | ..... | 16. disappoint | ..... |
| 6. develop    | ..... | 17. excite     | ..... |
| 7. kind       | ..... | 18. polite     | ..... |
| 8. effective  | ..... | 19. argue      | ..... |
| 9. fair       | ..... | 20. punish     | ..... |
| 10. prefer    | ..... | 21. selfish    | ..... |
| 11. innocent  | ..... | 22. sixty      | ..... |

Ex.2. Συμπληρώστε τις φράσεις με το σωστό παράγωγο ουσιαστικό των παρακάτω λέξεων.

***Business, silent, absent, accident, ignorant, appear, patient***

- |                                      |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. .... are deceptive.               | 5. .... is bliss.                |
| 2. .... makes the heart grow fonder. | 6. .... of the law is no excuse. |
| 3. .... will happen.                 | 7. .... is a virtue.             |
| 4. .... before pleasure.             | 8. .... is golden.               |

*Ex.3 Σχηματίστε παράγωγα ουσιαστικά προσθέτοντας τις καταλήξεις στις λέξεις που δίνονται & γράψτε τη σημασία του ουσιαστικού που σχηματίστηκε.*

<b>-ant</b>	<b>defend</b> <b>assist</b>	
<b>-ee</b>	<b>train</b> <b>address</b>	
<b>-ess</b>	<b>act</b> <b>prince</b>	
<b>-er</b>	<b>drive</b> <b>paint</b>	
<b>-ian</b>	<b>history</b> <b>music</b>	
<b>-ist</b>	<b>novel</b> <b>science</b>	
<b>-or</b>	<b>supervise</b> <b>visit</b>	

*Ex. 4. Συμπληρώστε τις προτάσεις με το σωστό παράγωγο ουσιαστικό των λέξεων που δίνονται στις παρενθέσεις.*

1. On Saturday we had a long ..... about where to go for our summer holidays. (**discuss**)
2. Whose ..... was it to make sure the bills were paid? (**responsible**)
3. There is a ..... of a new earthquake in the region. (**possible**)
4. If you don't do more ..... before the exam, you're not going to pass. (**revise**)
5. Scientists have made an important ..... about why we grow old. (**discover**)
6. The actor gave the finest ..... of her career. (**perform**)
7. There has been an increase in the ..... of bank-robberies lately. (**frequent**)



# Lesson 2

...40 • 6CH

A. What English customs or traditions do you know?

B. Why do you think people burn effigies of other people from the past?

- i) because they were good
- ii) because they were Saints
- iii) because they did something bad

pv ! ?

## LISTENING

A. Θα ακουσετε για μια εθνική Αγγλική γιορτή κ τα εθίμα της.

Πως λεγεται; Κυκλωστε

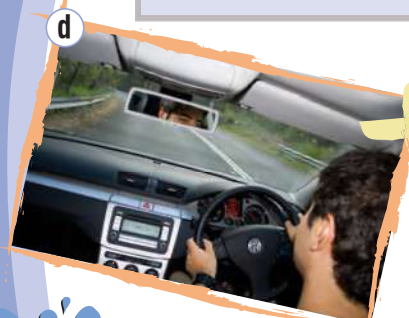
a) Fire Night    b) Guy Fawkes' Night    c) Guy's Night

B. Ακουστε τη περιγραφή των εθίμων & βαλτε με τη σειρά τις εικόνες που τα δείχνουν, αναλογα με τη σειρά που γίνονται εκείνη τη γιορτινή ημέρα

C.

Βαλτε ✓ στο True or False αναλογα με το αν ακουσετε αυτο που λεει η καθε μια απ τις παρακατω προτασεις στη περιγραφή που ακουσατε

	TRUE	FALSE
a) King James was a catholic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Guy Fawkes lived next to the Houses of Parliament	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Soldiers found Guy Fawkes before the king arrived	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) People cooked potatoes on the bonfires	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) The traditional bonfire cake is Barking cake	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



pv ! A

**extra practice on Bonfire Night customs**

Διαβάστε τη παρακάτω περιγραφή για τη γιορτή που ακουσατε νωριτερα, υπάρχουν μαρκαρισμενα 5 λαθη σχετικά με το πως κ γιατί τη γιορταζουν στην Αγγλια. Καθως το διαβαζετε, ακουστε τη σωστη αφήγηση και διορθώστε τα λαθη.

*Remember, remember the 5th of November  
Gunpowder, treason and plot.  
I see no reason that gunpowder treason  
Should ever be forgot.*

← watch

**G**uy Fawkes' Night also known as 'Bonfire Night' or 'Fireworks Night' is on the 15th November. It is celebrated from year to year all over England. Four hundred years ago, in 1705, a man called Guy Fawkes and a group of his friends made a decision to kill King Henry I. They wanted to do this because the King hated Catholics and made laws against them. Guy Fawkes and his friends were not in agreement with these laws and so they rented a house which was next to the Houses of Parliament in Manchester. This house had a door to connect it to the Houses of Parliament, so Fawkes and his friends put gunpowder in the cellar of the Houses of Parliament. Before the King arrived, soldiers discovered Guy Fawkes and arrested him and took him by carriage to the Tower of London. This prevented the spillage of blood. They tortured him from morning to night for twenty-five days and forced him to tell them the names of his friends.



In celebration that he did not die, King James ordered that the people of England should have a bonfire on the night of November 5th. Today, people light bonfires and burn effigies on them. People use old clothes or straw to make an effigy of Guy Fawkes. The effigy reminds people of the story of Guy Fawkes. The fireworks are a reminder of the gunpowder that Guy Fawkes used in his plot. As well as burning an effigy, people use the bonfires to cook potatoes and to heat soup for the crowds that come to watch. The traditional cake on Bonfire Night is Parkin Cake. This is a sticky cake containing oatmeal, ginger, treacle and syrup. In main towns and cities, torch-lit processions are also popular on this night. The procession leads to where the bonfire and firework displays are. During the days before Bonfire Night, children used to take their homemade effigy around the streets and ask people for 'a penny for the Guy'. They used this money to buy fireworks.

there is a brilliant movie called "V for Vendetta" (2005) which is inspired by Guy Fawkes. Let's watch the opening scene of the movie & discuss it



**Γ ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟΥ – UNIT 6 – READING EXERCISES**  
**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ARTICLE**

**“The Anglican Church: A Brief History”**



←  
πατώντας πάνω  
στην εικόνα,  
μπορείτε να ακούσετε  
καθώς διαβάζετε  
το κείμενο σε  
ηχητικό

The Anglican Church, one of Christianity's largest branches, has roots deeply intertwined with the history of England. Its origins trace back to the early introduction of Christianity in Britain as early as the 3rd century, but it began to significantly develop in 596 AD when Pope Gregory the Great sent St. Augustine to convert the Anglo-Saxons. This mission was pivotal, especially after the conversion of King Æthelberht of Kent, which catalyzed the spread of Christianity in the region. By 664 AD, the Synod of Whitby marked a critical point where the English church decided to adopt Roman Catholic traditions, aligning itself closer to Rome.

The Anglican Church took a transformative turn in the 1500s during the Reformation, sparked by King Henry VIII's disagreement with the Pope over his marriage annulment. This led to England's break from the Roman Catholic Church in 1534, resulting in the establishment of the Church of England. While it retained many Catholic practices, it also integrated Protestant ideas, notably through the publication of The Book of Common Prayer in 1549, which shaped a distinctive Anglican worship style.

Under Queen Elizabeth I, the Anglican Church was further organized through the Elizabethan Religious Settlement in 1559, establishing a unique identity combining elements from both Catholicism and Protestantism. However, the rise of the Anglican Church came at a cost for Catholics, who faced persecution and harsh penalties, including execution for refusing to renounce their faith. The historical tension between Anglicans and Catholics culminated in events like the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. Although conditions improved with the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829, the legacy of conflict has significantly influenced the relationship between these faiths. Today, the Anglican Church remains a prominent branch of Christianity worldwide, characterized by its unique worship practices.

## **A) MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**1) When did the Anglican Church begin to significantly develop?**

- a) In the 3rd century
- b) In 596 AD
- c) In 664 AD
- d) In the 1500s

**2) Who was sent by the Pope to convert the Anglo-Saxons?**

- a) King Æthelberht of Kent
- b) Queen Elizabeth I
- c) St. Augustine
- d) Henry VIII

**3) What did the Anglican Church adopt from the Roman Catholic Church?**

- a) Protestant ideas
- b) Catholic practices
- c) The Book of Common Prayer
- d) The Elizabethan Religious Settlement

**4) Why did England break from the Roman Catholic Church?**

- a) Because of the Gunpowder Plot
- b) Because of the Catholic Emancipation Act
- c) Because of the spread of Protestant ideas
- d) Because of King Henry VIII's disagreement with the Pope

**5) What was the result of the historical tension between Anglicans and Catholics?**

- a) The Anglican Church became a prominent branch of Christianity.
- b) The Anglican Church integrated Catholic practices.
- c) Catholics faced persecution and harsh penalties.
- d) The Anglican Church adopted the Book of Common Prayer.

## **B) TRUE or FALSE**

1) The Anglican Church started in the 3rd century in Britain. ....

2) King Henry VIII wanted to change the church because of a disagreement with the Pope. ....

3) The Book of Common Prayer was published in the 1600s. ....

4) Queen Elizabeth I helped organize the Anglican Church. ....

5) Catholics and Anglicans have always had a peaceful relationship. ....

## **C) ANSWER THE QUESTIONS**

1) What event led to England's break from the Roman Catholic Church in 1534?

.....

2) What historical event in 1605 highlighted the tension between Anglicans and Catholics?

.....





b.v. . v...

## ΣΥΝΤΑΞΗ ΤΩΝ ΡΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΜΕΣΑ ΣΤΗ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ

# Halloween and St. Valentine's Day!

ΟΛΑ ΤΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΜΠΟΡΟΥΝ ΝΑ ΑΚΟΛΟΥΘΟΥΝΤΑΙ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΑΠΟ:

- ή α) το+ρημα σκετο (FULL ΑΠΑΡΕΜΦΑΤΟ δηλ)
- ή β) προσωπο(αντικείμενο δηλ) + το + ρημα (A+full Απαρεμφατο δηλ)
- ή γ) προσωπο1 (A1) + προσωπο2 (A2) - να εχουν 2 αντικειμενα δηλ
- ή δ) να μην εχουν τιποτα μετα, ουτε απαρεμφατο ουτε αντικειμενο

online exercise verbs with 2 objects

### ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΣΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΧΡΟΝΟ

a) fall      b) wore      c) happen      d) cried      e) exist      f) allowed

- i) Mary's parents ..... her to go to the bonfire celebration.
- ii) Ghosts do not .....
- iii) Annette ..... a cloak and hat as a fancy dress.
- iv) Did anything unusual ..... at the carnival?
- v) The little girl ..... when she saw the ugly mask.
- vi) Be careful! You will ..... if you climb up there.



b.v. . v.....,

ΑΠ ΤΗ ΠΑΝΩ ΑΣΚΗΣΗ ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΤΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΟΥ ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΠΟΙΗΣΑΝ ΤΟ ΚΑΘΕ ΚΑΝΟΝΑ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΗΣ:

- a) Verbs like: ..... take 'to'+ verb.
- b) Verbs like: ..... take an object.
- c) Verbs like: ..... take an object + 'to'.
- d) Verbs like: ..... take an object + object.
- e) Verbs like: ..... do not take an object or 'to'.

give - show - tell  
enjoy - own - build  
happen - cry - fall  
remind - allow - advise  
try - seem - agree

pn !

### ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ:

- 1. The ghost **disappeared** / **discussed** when they entered the room.
- 2. We **decided** / **invited** Mary to our Halloween party.
- 3. The child **said** / **asked** me a question.
- 4. Children **believe** / **prefer** to play outside.
- 5. Mum **gave** / **told** the children to be careful.

Γραψτε μια προταση ολοκληρωμενη με καθε ενα απ αυτα τα ρηματα

**Rewrite these sentences using the structure verb + direct object + to or for + indirect object.**

*EXAMPLE: I sent my friends a picture. ⇒ I sent a picture to my friends.*

**1** She wrote her father a song. ⇒ She wrote  .

**2** Did you buy the children a present? ⇒ Did you buy  ?

**3** He gave the clerk his card. ⇒ He gave  .

**4** I offered the police officer a drink. ⇒ I offered  .

**5** I made my wife a cake. ⇒ I made  .

**6** He sold his neighbour his apartment. ⇒ He sold  .

**7** He lent me some money. ⇒ He lent  .

**8** She sent her sister a letter. ⇒ She sent  .

**9** She read the audience a message. ⇒ She read  .

**10** He showed the doctor his arm. ⇒ He showed  .

## 1) WOULD/USED TO → exercises

Χρησιμοποιούμε το "used to" και το "would" για να περιγράψουμε συνήθειες ή αλήθειες στο παρελθόν. δε συμβαίνουν ή δεν είναι αληθινές στο παρόν.

- Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε το "used to" ή το "would" για να περιγράψουμε επαναλαμβανόμενες πράξεις στο παρελθόν
- Χρησιμοποιούμε μόνο το "used to" για αλήθειες στο παρελθόν.

Παραδείγματα:

### "used to" ή "would"

- I used to get up at 6am to go to school.
- I would get up at 6am to go to school.

### used to

- I used to live in France. **Not** I ~~would~~ live in France.
  - I used to have a pet rabbit. **Not** I ~~would~~ have a pet rabbit.
- Αυτές είναι αλήθειες στο παρελθόν.**

### "used to" εναντίον "would"

Σύγκρινε τις ακόλουθες προτάσεις:

- I used to / would **go** camping when I was young.  
Το "go" περιγράφει μία επαναλαμβανόμενη πράξη.
- I used to **love** camping when I was young.  
Το "love" περιγράφει μία αλήθεια.

## 2) GERUNDS / INFINITIVES / PARTICIPLES(=μετοχές) →

gerund & infinitive exercises

### Infinitive

Υπάρχουν δυο είδη απαρεμφάτου:

το **full infinitive** που σχηματίζεται από το **to** και το **ρήμα** (to + verb),  
και το **bare infinitive** που σχηματίζεται **μόνο από το ρήμα**.

### **To full infinitive χρησιμοποιείται:**

- μετά από ορισμένα ρήματα,  
όπως **want, hope, happen, advise, decide, promise** e.t.c.

π.χ. He promised to fix the machine.

I wanted to install new software.

- για να εκφράσει σκοπό

π.χ. They coated sheets of metal with tin to prevent corrosion.

- μετά από επίθετα,

όπως **surprised, sorry, difficult, glad, careful, easy, difficult** e.t.c.

π.χ. *Is it difficult to anneal this workpiece?*

- μετά από **too + adjective / adjective + enough**

π.χ. *It is too difficult to break steel.*

### **To bare infinitive χρησιμοποιείται:**

- μετά από **modal ρήματα**, όπως **must, can, ought to**, e.t.c.

π.χ. *You must be more careful.*

- μετά από **ρήματα που δηλώνουν αισθήσεις**, όπως **see, hear, smell, watch, notice**, e. t. c.

π.χ. *I can see him anneal the parts.*

- μετά από τα **ρήματα και τις εκφράσεις** **make, let, had better, would rather**

π.χ. *You'd better measure temperature again.*

### **Gerund**

Το γερούνδιο (gerund) σχηματίζεται με την **κατάληξη - ing** στα ρήματα.

#### **Χρησιμοποιείται**

- ως **ουσιαστικό ή στη θέση ουσιαστικών ή αντωνυμιών**.

π.χ. *Annealing is a heat process.*

- μετά από **συγκεκριμένα ρήματα**, και εκφράσεις,

όπως **keep, avoid, prevent, consider, (=think of) mind, delay, miss, dislike, regret, enjoy, risk, finish, stop, imagine, suggest, involve, mean** etc

π.χ. *She keeps heating metals.*

*I enjoy working with skilled engineers.*

*He suggested reheating the alloy.*

- μετά τις εκφράσεις **can't help, it's worth, can't stand, it's no good/use go on, look forward to, be used to** etc.

π.χ. *It's not worth heating the metal again.*

- **μετά από προθέσεις** (in, for, before, during etc.)

π.χ. *Before tempering we use quenching.*

## **PARTICIPLES = ΕΙΔΗ ΜΕΤΟΧΩΝ →**

Δεν λειτουργούν ως ρήματα αλλά αποτελούν **ρηματικούς τύπους** που συμπληρώνουν την ιδιότητα του ρήματος.

Όπως στα ελληνικά, έτσι στα αγγλικά υπάρχουν δύο είδη μετοχών ανάλογα με «διάθεση» τους:

### **1. η ενεργητική μετοχή (=όντας) [Present Participle]**

#### **a. Present Participles**



**verb + -ing** (πχ writing/running/playing)

**ΧΡΗΣΗ ΣΕ:**

- Βοηθά να σχηματιστούν continuous χρόνοι
- Σε θέση επιθέτου (adjective) που προσδιορίζει κάποιο ουσιαστικό.

e.g. The mother hugged and tried to calm down the **crying** baby.

- Σε θέση **ουσιαστικού** (noun) και κατά συνέπεια ως υποκείμενο (= subject) , άμεσο (=direct object) ή έμμεσο αντικείμενο(= indirect object) του ρήματος.

**Σε αυτή την περίπτωση πρόκειται για το γνωστό μας Γερούνδιο (= Gerund)**

e.g. **Swimming** is an exhausting sport. [Subject] (= Η κολύμβηση είναι ένα πολύ κουραστικό άθλημα.)

## 2. η παθητική μετοχή (-μένος) [Past Participle].

### b. Past Participles

**verb + -ed / past participle** (πχ written/run/played)

Σχηματίζεται με την κατάληξη -ed στο τέλος του ρήματος (αν το ρήμα μας είναι ομαλό) και με την τρίτη στήλη - Past Participle (αν το ρήμα μας είναι ανώμαλο)

**ΧΡΗΣΗ ΣΕ:**

- Χρησιμοποιείται στον σχηματισμό των Perfect Simple χρόνων της ενεργητικής & της παθητικής φωνής
- Ως επίθετο προσδιορίζοντας κάποιο ουσιαστικό.

e.g. I tried to fix the **broken** printer. (αντι να πεις *the printer that was broken*)

- Για την αντικατάσταση **δευτερευουσών προτάσεων**.

e.g **Tired** as she was, she slept early. (αντι να πεις *because/as she was tired*)

### **3) REPORTED SPEECH (ΠΛΑΓΙΟΣ ΛΟΓΟΣ) ΣΕ ΚΑΤΑΦΑΤΙΚΕΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ**



**exercises**

Χρησιμοποιούμε τον πλάγιο λόγο για να πούμε σε κάποιον τι είπε κάποιος άλλος νωρίτερα, χωρίς να χρησιμοποιήσουμε τα ακριβή λόγια του.

Πχ She **said** she **was coming** to class. (Είπε ότι θα ερχόταν στο μάθημα.)

Θα παρατηρήσετε δύο αλλαγές στα παρακάτω παραδείγματα:

Ευθύς λόγος “**I am** happy to drive **you** to the airport.”

Πλάγιος λόγος: "She said **she was** happy to drive **me** to the airport."

#### ΑΛΛΑΓΕΣ:

- Πρώτον, οι προσωπικές αντωνυμίες αλλάζουν ανάλογα με το πρόσωπο που μιλάει.
- Επίσης, ο χρόνος του ρήματος αλλάζει, σε σχέση με το τώρα. Αυτό συνήθως συνεπάγεται ότι ο χρόνος του ρήματος μετακινείται πίσω χρονικά, π.χ. από τον ενεστώτα στον αόριστο, όπως στο παραπάνω παράδειγμα. Δηλαδή, ανάλογα τι μας δίνει η πρόταση του Ευθύ λόγου στο ρήμα, εμείς το πάμε "ένα χρόνο πίσω".
- Τέλος, αλλάζουμε τα χρονικά επιρρήματα με τρόπο που τα παλιώνουμε".

Δείτε το πινακάκι των αλλαγών καθώς και τα παραδείγματα για να δείτε πως μετατρέπουμε τον Ευθύ σε Πλάγιο Λόγο στη Κατάφαση.

#### ΠΩΣ ΑΛΛΑΖΩ ΤΟΝ ΕΥΘΥ ΣΕ ΠΛΑΓΙΟ ΛΟΓΟ ΣΤΑ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ (ΚΑΝΟΝΕΣ ΑΛΛΑΓΩΝ)

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present	Past
Past	Past / Past Perfect
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Past Perfect	Past Perfect
will	would
can, may, shall, must/have to	could, might, should, had to
this, these, now, here, today, tonight, yesterday, tomorrow, next (month/year), last week/month, ago, come	that, those, then, there, that day, that night, the day before/ the previous day, the next/following day, the day after, the following (month/year), the previous week/month, before, go

**ΚΛΕΙΔΙ:** Τα ρήματα πάνε ένα χρόνο πίσω, εκτός κ αν είναι ήδη στο πιο παλιό χρόνο/ οι αντωνυμίες αλλάζουν/ τα επιρρήματα τοπικο-χρονου παλιωνουν  
**ΤΟ ΝΟΗΜΑ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΝΑ ΦΑΙΝΕΤΑΙ ΑΠΟΣΤΑΣΗ ΧΡΟΝΙΚΗ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΕΙΠΩΘΗΚΕ ΑΠ ΤΟ ΤΩΡΑ ΠΟΥ ΤΟ ΑΝΑΦΕΡΟΥΜΕ**

## Said και Told

Οι προτάσεις σε Πλαγιο ξεκινάνε συνηθως με το **said** ή το **told** αν θέλουμε να προσδιορίσουμε το πρόσωπο στο οποίο απευθυνθήκαμε.

(He said that... / He told me that...)

πχ I'll be at work early. (Θα πάω νωρίς στη δουλειά.)

She **told me** she would be at work early. (**Μου είπε** ότι θα πήγαινε νωρίς στη δουλειά.)

### **ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ:**

αν τα ρήματα είναι σε **Present χρόνο** (πχ **say, tell**) τότε **ΔΕΝ ΕΧΟΥΜΕ ΚΑΜΙΑ ΑΛΛΑΓΗ ΣΤΟ ΠΛΑΓΙΟ**

πχ She **says** she **will come** for a swim **tomorrow**

He **tells** me that he **is coming** to the cafe later **today**.

**extra practice on Reported Speech Statements**

**EXTRA PRACTICE ON:**  
**(would-used to-gerunds-infinitives-past participles)**

**Complete the sentences with the best verb form.**

**ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΡΗΜΑΤΙΚΟ ΤΥΠΟ ΤΩΝ**  
**ΡΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΡΕΝΘΕΣΗΣ**

- 1) She ..... (**have**) long hair when she was a child.
- 2) The book, ..... (**write**) by a famous author, became an instant bestseller.
- 3) After ..... (**finish**) their homework, they went outside to play.
- 4) Whenever it rained, they .....(**sit**) by the window and watch the storm.
- 5) She left early ..... (**catch**) the bus.
- 6) I ..... (**live**) in a small village near the mountains.
- 7) They talked about .....(**go**) to the beach this weekend.
- 8) The phone, ..... (**break**) by the fall, could not be used anymore.
- 9) My grandfather ..... (**tell**) us stories about his travels.
- 10) He studies hard ..... (**pass**) his exams.
- 11) He is interested in .....(**learn**) about new cultures.
- 12) I hope ..... (**visit**) Paris next year.
- 13) She apologized for ..... (**be**) late to the meeting.
- 14) They want ..... (**join**) the school's basketball team.
- 15) On summer evenings, we..... (**play**) football in the park.





t .00H

pv ! ?

# The 5<sup>th</sup> of November!

- A. PHOTO DESCRIPTION: Περιγράψτε ο,τι δείχνουν οι παρακατω 5 εικόνες

When I write a description I...

- imagine a similar situation I know
- decide on a way to organize my description (time, event)
- write out a plan
- try to use adjectives with every noun.



- B. Βάλτε τις εικόνες στη σωστή σειρά, όπως δηλαδή γίνονται τα γεγονότα

pv ! A4t .yy0Hx ;.

Ενώστε τις χώρες 1-5 με τα wedding customs a-e που συμβαίνουν στη κάθε χώρα (μπορείτε να ζητήσετε τη βοήθεια του Peplexity)



Country:

- 1) Japan
- 2) Egypt
- 3) China
- 4) India
- 5) Bulgaria

Custom:

- a) The bride hides under a tent on the back of a camel.
- b) The couple wear colourful headdresses.
- c) The couple are covered in flowers.
- d) The bride walks through the streets with her mother.
- e) The bride's mother gives her a dish with a raw egg and wheat to throw over her shoulder.

pv ! B4s .xy006v, .yy0H0 b...x

## WRITING - AN INFORMAL LETTER DESCRIBING AN EVENT (100-180 WORDS)

Η ξαδερφή σας η Nora απο την Αυστραλία σας έχει περιεργεία να μάθει πως γίνονται οι παραδοσιακοί γαμοί στην Ελλάδα. Σας ζητά να της στείλετε πληροφορίες και να περιγράψετε με όσο πιο πολλές λεπτομερείες πως γίνονται οι γαμοί στη χώρα σας. Γραψτε της ένα γράμμα. (σχεδιαγράμμα & οδηγίες παρακατω)

Dear Nora,  
I don't know much about wedding traditions and celebrations in Crete, but I'll tell you what happens in my home town. Before the wedding...  
On the wedding day...  
After the wedding ceremony...  
I just hope you find this useful.  
Kisses.

## AN INFORMAL LETTER DESCRIBING AN EVENT

Dear Nora,

hi! I hope you're doing great. In your last letter you were curious about how weddings are celebrated in Greece. So, I'm writing this letter to describe a traditional Greek wedding and its customs for you.

Firstly, .....

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

Another important thing to mention is .....

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

All in all, this is how weddings are celebrated here. What do you think about our customs? Write back soon.

Yours,

.....

ΠΑΡ. 1

Ο ΛΟΓΟΣ

ΠΟΥ

ΓΡΑΦΕΤΕ

ΠΑΡ. 2

ΟΙ ΒΑΣΙΚΕΣ

ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΕΣ

(βλ

παρακατω)

ΠΑΡ. 3

ΜΕΡΙΚΕΣ

ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΕΣ

ΑΚΟΜΗ

(βλ παρακατω)

ΠΑΡ. 4

ΚΛΕΙΣΙΜΟ/

ΣΥΝΟΨΗ

&

ΧΑΙΡΕΤΙΣΜΟΣ

### Introduction:

Include something interesting and why this event is important / fun to go to

Description of location, time, date

Describe the activities that happened

Describe the sensory details:  
Smells, colors, sounds, tastes

### Conclusion:

Summarize why this event was worth attending and what you especially enjoyed

### A list of guiding words:

#### • Preparations:

- Paper plates & cups
- Flowers\ food
- Plastic cutlery
- Balloons
- Actual day
- Sing "Happy birthday"
- Play games
- Watch videos
- Feelings
- All enjoyed themselves

- Some were bored
- Beauty
- Sparkle
- Marvel
- Magic
- Luxury
- Plenty
- Glitter
- Joy
- entertain

# Self-evaluation

## S x O O S

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΚΕΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΣΩΣΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΑ ΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΑ ΤΩΝ ΛΕΞΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΛΙΣΤΑΣ (δηλ να έχουν καταληξη **-ment/-ion / -age**)

celebrate      instruct      pack      excite      marry      argue

1. Guy Fawkes had an .....<sup>argument</sup>..... with the Royalists about politics.
2. The plotter had to follow the ..... to blow up the Houses of Parliament.
3. It is with much ..... that all the children celebrate Halloween.
4. National ..... are a very important part of all cultures.
5. The ..... between Maria and James, took place in St. Paul's Church.
6. He received a ..... from his pen-friend in Cairo.

\_\_\_/5 points

## S x O O T

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΔΥΟ ΜΙΣΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΩΝ

1. People allow ☐ a) their children a story about ghosts.
2. Children wear ☐ b) from the wall.
3. Guy Fawkes tried ☐ c) costumes with scary faces.
4. The picture fell ☐ d) to blow up the Houses of Parliament in London.
5. All the parents tell ☐ e) their children to stay out late on Bonfire Night.

\_\_\_/2 1/2 points

## S x O O V

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΔΥΟ ΜΙΣΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΩΝ

1. Years ago, the adults in the family would ☐ a) sit by the fire playing with her toys.
2. As a child she would ☐ b) leave the body when it died.
3. Before they had Christmas trees, people would ☐ c) meet at each other's home on New Year's Eve.
4. People believed that the soul would ☐ d) always make him wear new socks on Christmas day.
5. When my father was young, his granny would ☐ e) put a small boat in their sitting-room window.

για κανονες & ασκησεις πανω στα  
Used to = Would πατηστε εδω στο [link](#)

\_\_\_/2 1/2 points





# Self-evaluation

για τα **Infinitives, Gerunds & Participles**,  
δείτε εδώ στο link για θεωρία

Sx OO W

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΡΗΜΑ ΣΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΧΡΟΝΟ ή ΤΥΠΟ (πχ απαρεμφατο, gerund, παθητική μετοχή)

enjoy	give	fall	try	advise
-------	------	------	-----	--------

1. The children ..... to lift the heavy tar barrels.
2. If you go to the carnival, I ..... you to go early to get a good place to see.
3. Be careful when you walk on the wet grass or else you will .....
4. I hope you have ..... the lesson on customs and traditions.
5. Let me ..... you a hand to lift the effigy.

\_\_\_/5 points

Sx OO ‘

ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

1. Years ago village people would use lanterns to see where to go, but ..... they use electricity.  
a) at present      b) nowadays      c) over the years      d) in the dark
2. At the ..... of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, many people were afraid something bad would happen.  
a) end      b) top      c) turn      d) finish
3. Diane wore a ..... costume to the carnival.  
a) scary      b) frightened      c) sticky      d) wedding
4. In the past, it was the tradition in Greece for the bride to get a ..... when she got married.  
a) crown      b) ribbon      c) dowry      d) stocking
5. The young man ..... his name with a knife on the wooden bench in the park.  
a) wrote      b) made      c) signed      d) carved

\_\_\_/5 points

Total \_\_\_/20 points



# Keeping traditions and customs alive

## Activity 1

### ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ Κ ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

ernTh v h v av

Like all cultures, the Brazilians have their own 1..... way of doing things. This is especially true with the 2..... celebration of the coming of Easter which lasts for four days. 3..... this time the streets of Rio are full of people watching or taking part in a lavish Carnival 4..... The Brazilians celebrate with a world-famous carnival which takes 5..... seven weeks before Easter every year. The Rio carnival probably grew out of the pagan celebrations and the 6..... of ordinary people celebrating the end of beginning of Spring.



It is a time of great partying and dancing with people dressing 7..... in all sorts of colourful and amazing 8..... which they have spent all year making. The word Carnival comes from “carne vale” meaning “farewell or goodbye to meat”. Although the official Carnival starting day is Saturday, the partying begins in earnest the night before and continues through Tuesday (Mardi Gras means “Fat Tuesday”).

During the Carnival, the different parade elements must work as a single unit, dramatizing the same theme, which the samba school changes annually. They willingly do this because Carnival is a fantasy 9....., which helps them forget their hard everyday lives. The major 10..... of every Carnival is the sounds and sights of the parading samba schools that goes on from dusk to day break.

- |                  |                |                  |               |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. only       | B. unique      | C. lonely        | D. one        |
| 2. A. weekly     | B. anniversary | C. annual        | D. regular    |
| 3. A. Nowadays   | B. At present  | C. Through       | D. During     |
| 4. A. procession | B. march       | C. demonstration | D. walk       |
| 5. A. part       | B. off         | C. place         | D. on         |
| 6. A. laws       | B. heritage    | C. habits        | D. rituals    |
| 7. A. down       | B. in          | C. off           | D. up         |
| 8. A. dresses    | B. costumes    | C. suits         | D. shirts     |
| 9. A. escape     | B. attraction  | C. reminder      | D. life       |
| 10. A. invention | B. celebration | C. decoration    | D. attraction |

# UNIT 6

## Activity 3 - Grammar



### ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΚΕΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΡΗΜΑ, ΣΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΧΡΟΝΟ

seem	remind	happen	own	show
agree	allow	cry	build	tell

1. The King ..... his soldiers to put Guy Fawkes in prison.
2. Many people ..... to believe in ghosts and spirits.
3. Celebrations ..... people of special events in their culture.
4. His father ..... him photographs of his childhood.
5. Most parents in the UK ..... their children to stay out late on Bonfire Night.
6. All kinds of things ..... during celebrations.
7. Everyone ..... to come to the fireworks party.
8. The little girl ..... when she saw the horrible mask.
9. The plotters ..... a house which was next to Parliament.
10. Most children in the UK know how to ..... a bonfire.





# UNIT 6

better  
alternative  
ways to  
translate

ΤσίκνοΠέμπτη:

- 1) **Meat Feast Thursday**
- 2) **Smoky Thursday**
- 3) **Greek BBQ Thursday**

## Activity 5

### ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΕΣ & ΓΕΓΟΝΟΤΑ(1-8) ΜΕ ΤΗ ΓΙΟΡΤΗ (a-h)

- |                             |                                   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>28th of October</u>   | a) Christmas day                  |
| 2. <u>25th of March</u>     | b) Resurrection of Jesus Christ   |
| 3. <u>25th December</u>     | c) Not eating meat Day            |
| 4. <u>31st December</u>     | d) New Year's Eve                 |
| 5. <u>Apokries/Carnival</u> | e) Dressing up and having parties |
| 6. <u>Ash Monday</u>        | f) Eating roast meat Day          |
| 7. <u>"Chikno"Thursday</u>  | g) 'NO' Day                       |
| 8. <u>Easter</u>            | h) Revolution Day                 |



## Activity 6

### DERIVATIVE NOUNS

**(-age, ment, -ion): ΦΤΙΑΞΤΕ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΑ ΤΩΝ ΛΕΞΕΩΝ ΣΤΟ ΠΛΑΙ**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. The little girl look at her ..... in the water.   | REFLECT  |
| 2. There was much .....among the children about the festival.  | EXCITE   |
| 3. The bride and groom left the church in a white .....  | CARRY    |
| 4. Our .....from the mayor was to decorate all the streets.  | INSTRUCT |
| 5. Are we all in .....about where we will have the bonfire?  | AGREE    |
| 6. In case of damage or .....<br>we must be very careful. <b>BREAK</b>                                       |          |
| 7. The Christmas tree is a modern day<br>..... <b>INVENT</b>   |          |
| 8. The boys had an .....   |          |
| 9. If Guy Fawkes had blown up the<br>building there would have been<br>great .....<br>of blood. <b>SPILL</b> |          |





# Keeping traditions and customs alive

## Activity 7

### ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ & ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΑΥΤΕΣ ΤΑ ΚΕΝΑ

from year to year

from one to the other

from time to time

from dusk to daybreak

from door to door

from morning to night

from place to place

- a) The children went ..... asking for wood to burn on the bonfire.
- b) Although bonfires are usually safe, ..... some people get hurt.
- c) The location of the festival changes .....
- d) We have been having this celebration ..... since I was born.
- e) The bulls run through the streets of Pamplona all day .....
- f) At Christmas, it is the tradition among family members to exchange gifts .....
- g) The Carnival celebrations in Rio go on all night .....



## Activity 8

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΚΑΘΕ  
ΡΗΜΑ ΜΕ ΤΗ  
ΠΡΟΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ,  
ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΕΙ  
& ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ  
ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ

1. frighten	a. out
2. join	b. away
3. dress	c. together
4. put	d. out
5. keep	e. off
6. hollow	f. up

(προσοχή σε τι χρόνο θα τα βαλετε)

- 1. The tradition in America on the last day of the year is to ..... the tree and hide inside.
- 2. All the people in the village usually ..... to help prepare the Square.
- 3. In ancient times, a candle light was used to ..... anything bad from the house.
- 4. It is the job of the local firemen to ..... the bonfire the next morning.
- 5. In Greece at carnival time most people like to ..... and go to a party.
- 6. The reason why people in England wear spooky costumes is to ..... evil spirits.



# UNIT 6

## Activity 9 - Word square

ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΤΙΣ 10 ΚΡΥΜΜΕΝΕΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΠΟΥ ΣΧΕΤΙΖΟΝΤΑΙ ΜΕ CELEBRATIONS  
& ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΕΙΚΟΝΕΣ ΠΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΟΥΝ ΤΙΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΑΥΤΕΣ

B	G	E	A	B	C	S	T	H	C
I	J	H	K	R	D	P	W	L	O
R	H	M	L	O	C	O	F	M	S
F	B	D	M	O	S	O	T	D	T
H	N	P	U	M	P	K	I	N	U
Z	E	F	F	I	G	Y	K	O	M
S	W	I	T	C	H	G	H	A	E
F	I	R	E	W	O	R	K	S	S
O	L	R	A	D	S	T	R	A	W
N	T	R	E	A	T	H	T	N	E



a.



b.



c.



d.



e.



f.



g.



h.



i.

## Activity 10 - Similar or different?

### ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΛΕΞΗ

- How can we **say** / **tell** the difference between a ghost and a spirit?
- Her father **allowed** / **let** her to stay out late for the carnival.
- In Greece, it is the **ritual** / **tradition** for the bride to step on the husband's foot during the wedding ceremony.
- The **groom** / **bride** wore a beautiful white dress.
- The young woman received a **heritage** / **dowry** of fifty olive trees and ten sheep for her marriage.
- The children walked through the fields using the light of their **candle** / **lantern** to see.
- Who **belongs** / **owns** this fancy dress costume?
- The **Houses** / **Buildings** of Parliament in Greece are in Syntagma square.
- Cinderella went to the ball in a beautiful golden **cart** / **carriage**.
- The government makes the **laws** / **rules** in each country.



# Keeping traditions and customs alive

## Activity 11

ΟΙ ΣΚΟΥΡΕΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΕ ΛΑΘΟΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ - ΒΑΛΤΕ ΤΗ ΚΑΘΕ ΛΕΞΗ ΣΤΗ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ ΠΟΥ ΤΑΙΡΙΑΖΕΙ ΣΩΣΤΑ

- ΠΧ** An **effigy** number is one that is like 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.
- b) Please leave clean **torch-lit** in the bathroom for the guests.
  - c) The candles and cakes are **straw** and not from the shops.
  - d) At Easter, on the island of Hydra a/an **treat** of a traitor is burned each year.
  - e) There was a **homemade** procession through the streets with the epitaph.
  - f) The syrup on the apples is very **odd**.
  - g) Many effigies are made of **towels**.
  - h) People usually give children a **ceremony** when they knock on their doors at Haloween.
  - i) The wedding **sticky** lasted two hours.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **effigy** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



## Activity 12

### TRANSFORMATIONS

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΚΕΝΟ ΤΗΣ 2ης ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΩΣΤΕ ΝΑ ΓΙΝΕΙ ΣΥΝΩΝΥΜΗ ΜΕ ΤΗ 1η - ΜΕΧΡΙ 5 ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΜΠΟΡΕΙΤΕ ΝΑ ΒΑΛΕΤΕ ΣΤΟ ΚΑΘΕ ΚΕΝΟ

- ΠΧ** Parents say to their children that Santa will come at midnight.  
Parents **tell their children** ..... that Santa will come at midnight.
2. As a child, I remember leaving carrots and sugar for the reindeer.  
When I was a child I would ..... carrots and sugar for the reindeer.
3. 'Would you help me with trimming the tree for Christmas?' asked my father.  
My father asked ..... him to trim the tree for Christmas.
4. 'Yes, of course we can use coloured lights on the tree', mum agreed.  
Mum agreed ..... coloured lights on the tree.
5. Years ago, people would put a little boat in their sitting room window at Christmas.  
In ..... people would put a little boat in their sitting-room windows at Christmas.



για το **ΠΛΑΓΙΟ ΛΟΓΟ** που έχει η άσκηση δείτε εδώ στο link κανονες & ασκήσεις

# Revision

## Activity 1

### ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΤΕΛΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΚΑΘΕ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗΣ

1. The little boys shouted at the policeman but they disappeared .....  
a) when he started chasing them      b) to run away
2. Michael's mother reminded him .....  
a) after the party      b) to telephone his friend about the party.
3. Afterwards, I don't know what happened.....  
a) the accident      b) (nothing)
4. Can you give the gift .....?  
a) to Mary      b) Mary
5. The boys decided to .....  
a) ask for some treats      b) some treats

marks / 5

## Activity 2

### ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΚΕΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ - 1 ΠΕΡΙΣΣΕΥΕΙ

messages

traffic lights

gold

rumours

potatoes

love

1. The young couple fell in ..... at first sight.
2. The Town Council plans to install ..... at the end of our road.
3. The bad boy spread ..... that the school burnt down.
4. The people in Chile were the first to grow .....
5. Before telephones, people used birds to carry .....

marks / 5



## Activity 3

### ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΛΕΞΗ

1. Heracles was not like other **mortal / real** men but was half God.
2. Thor had a hot **head/temper** and got angry easily.
3. Martina's aunt went to a fortune **speaker/teller** to ask for advice.
4. The temple at Sounion is a very famous ancient **sight/site**.
5. George's father works in the hospital and his mother works in the tourist **section/sector**.

marks / 5

## Activity 4

### ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΗ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ ΑΠ ΤΑ α-ε ΠΟΥ ΕΧΕΙ ΠΑΡΟΜΟΙΟ ΝΟΗΜΑ ΜΕ ΤΗ ΚΑΘΕ ΜΙΑ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ ΑΠ ΤΙΣ 1-5

1. Contact headmaster to book seats on coach for trip.
  - a) If you want to go to the headmaster take a trip
  - b) Take a headmaster on a trip
  - c) If you want to go on the school trip, see the headmaster.
2. My advice is to take a camera when you go to Delphi.
  - a) If I were you, I would take a camera to Delphi
  - b) If you want to go to Delphi buy a camera
  - c) If you have a camera, go to Delphi.
3. "Go to sleep and the Scottish giant will go home", said Oona.
  - a) If the Scottish giant sleeps, you can go home, said Oona.
  - b) If you are asleep, the Scottish giant will go home, said Oona.
  - c) Tell Oona to sleep, said the Scottish giant.
4. To build a disco in the area of the ancient site would cause a problem.
  - a) If the disco opened, inside the ancient site would have problems.
  - b) If a disco opened, the area around the ancient site would have a problem.
  - c) If the ancient site opened, the disco would have problems.
5. If the giants angered Thor, he would throw his hammer at them.
  - a) If Thor threw his hammer, the giants were angry.
  - b) If the giants were angry, Thor threw his hammer at them.
  - c) If the giants made Thor angry, he would throw his hammer at them.

marks / 5

# Revision

## Activity 5

**ΚΑΙ ΣΤΙΣ 2 ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΚΕΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ**

custom

traditions

celebrations

beliefs

festivals

1. Having ..... about a myth or a religion is personal and no one can stop you.
2. It is a ..... in Greece to throw rice over the newly married couple.
3. New Year ..... start at ten o'clock in Edingburgh on the 31st of December.
4. The Carnival in Patras is one of the most popular ..... in Greece.
5. Many ..... in Greece go back hundreds of years.

marks / 5

## Activity 6

gold

area

ghosts

fires

spirits

1. After a few hours, the people put out the .....
2. In Ireland the local people believe the ..... of the dead people come out at Halloween.
3. Irene doesn't believe in ..... and thinks it is nonsense.
4. Whatever Midas touched, it turned to .....
5. The children go around the ..... and knock on doors.

marks / 5

## Activity 7

### ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ & ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ Μ' ΑΥΤΕΣ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ

dozen  
annual  
fancy  
good  
present

day  
dress  
fun  
roses  
holiday

1. We had such ..... at the carnival and laughed all the time.
2. My dad bought mum a ..... for her nameday.
3. Years ago, the celebration of Christmas had a special meaning but that seems to be lost in the .....
4. The kids from the 3rd class went to a ..... party last Saturday.
5. Our summer ..... starts at the end of June.

marks / 5

## Activity 8

### ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

1. The children shout trick or ..... and then receive some candies.  
a) fear                      b) treat                      c) eat                      d) cry
2. My grandmother in the village had a ..... to sweep her floor.  
a) dwarf                      b) stick                      c) hammer                      d) broom
3. Mythology tells us that the Gods lived in the .....  
a) sea                      b) heavens                      c) memory                      d) air
4. Come on now children! Stop playing ..... on that little girl.  
a) tricks                      b) tennis                      c) computer games                      d) treats
5. Soula's grandmother always lights ..... when she goes to church.  
a) fires                      b) flashes                      c) candles                      d) leaflets

marks / 5

Total marks / 40

Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
<b>Lesson 1</b>					
1 <b>annual (adj)</b>	happening once every year, <b>ετήσιος</b>	The state fair is an annual event.			annually
<b>bonfire (n)</b>	a large fire built outside for celebration or warmth, <b>μεγάλη φωτιά υπαίθρου</b>	Last summer, bonfires destroyed most of the forests on this island.			
<b>broom (n)</b>	a long handle with a brush on one end, <b>σκούπα</b>	People use brooms for sweeping dirt away from floors.			
<b>carve (v)</b>	to form or write by cutting, <b>σμιλεύω</b>	She carves horses out of wood.			
<b>cloak (n)</b>	a long, loose, outer garment without sleeves, <b>μανδύας/μπέρτα</b>	Zorro and Superman are famous characters wearing long cloaks.	cape		
<b>creepy (adj)</b>	strange or unnatural and making you feel frightened, <b>ανατριχιαστικός</b>	Dracula is a creepy character; no wonder so many people are scared by his appearance.			
<b>custom (n)</b>	a way of acting that is usual or accepted for a person or a social group, <b>έθιμο</b>	Shaking hands when you meet someone is a common custom in Europe.			
2 <b>donate (v)</b>	to give in order to help a charity or other group, <b>δωρίζω</b>	We donated cans of food to a charity for the homeless.	contribute		<b>donator (n) δωρητής</b> <b>donation (n) δωρεά</b>
<b>engage (v)</b>	to involve yourself in something; to take part in, <b>εμπλέκομαι</b>	You should engage yourself in a worthwhile cause.	participate		
3 <b>generation (n)</b>	the entire group of people who were born around the same time, <b>γενεά</b>	People of my grandmother's generation did not have television.			
<b>howl (v)</b>	to make a long, loud, sad sound like a wolf or dog, <b>ουρλιάζω</b>	The wolf howled at the moon.	cry, wail		
<b>parade (n)</b>	groups of people moving down a public street together to celebrate something, <b>παρέλαση</b>	We love to hear the music and watch the marching bands in the parade.			
4 <b>pretend (v)</b>	to behave as if something is true when you know that it is not, <b>προσποιούμαι</b>	My son pretended to be sick to stay home from school.			
<b>pumpkin (n)</b>	a large, round, orange fruit that has a thick pulp inside that can be eaten, <b>κολοκύθα</b>	In the USA they make lanterns out of big pumpkins for Halloween.			
<b>spirit (n)</b>	a being that is not real and not of this world, <b>πνεύμα</b>	He believes that evil spirits live in that cave.	soul		
5 <b>spooky (adj)</b>	eerie and mysterious; weirdly disturbing, <b>στοιχειωμένος</b>	Children listen to spooky stories at Halloween.			
<b>treat (n)</b>	anything considered as a source of pleasure, <b>κέρασμα</b>	Chocolate is his favourite treat.			



	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
6	<b>treat (v)</b>	to act toward someone or something in a particular way, <b>μεταχειρίζομαι</b>	The management treats the employees fairly.			<b>treatment (n)</b> <b>συμπεριφορά</b>
	<b>undesirable (adj)</b>	not wanted or liked; unattractive, unfavourable, <b>ανεπιθύμητος</b>	This drug might have undesirable side effects.	disagreeable unattractive	agreeable, desirable, positive	undesirably
	<b>witch (n)</b>	a woman who is believed to have magic powers, <b>μάγισσα</b>	Witches are more often thought to do evil things than good things.			

## Lesson 2

	<b>carriage (n)</b>	a vehicle with no engine for carrying people, <b>άμαξα</b>	Before cars were invented, many people traveled in carriages pulled by horses.			
	<b>cellar (n)</b>	a room that is built under the ground, <b>κελάρι</b>	People use cellars for storing things, especially bottles and barrels of wine.			
	<b>effigy (n)</b>	a model that represents a hated person which is hung or burnt in a public place, <b>ομοίωμα</b>	An effigy of Guy Fawkes is burnt every November 5th all around the UK.			
7	<b>error (n)</b>	a mistake in thought or action; something that is wrong, <b>λάθος</b>	I corrected the errors on my math test.	<b>= mistake</b>		
	<b>factual (adj)</b>	containing facts; true, <b>πραγματικός</b>	It turned out that the story was not factual.	true		fact
	<b>ginger (n)</b>	the root of a tropical plant, used as a spice to flavor food, <b>τζιτζερ</b> , <b>πεπερόριζα</b>	Ginger is often used in Asian cooking.			
	<b>gunpowder (n)</b>	a black powder that explodes when touched by fire, <b>μπαρούτι</b>	Gunpowder is used in firing guns.			
	<b>oatmeal (n)</b>	a dried food made from oats, <b>αλεύρι θρώμης</b>	People cook oatmeal with water and eat it for breakfast.			
	<b>order (v)</b>	to tell someone to do something in an authoritative way; give a command to someone, <b>δίνω εντολή</b>	The police ordered everyone to leave the area.	demand, tell		
8	<b>parliament (n)</b>	a group of people who make the laws for a country, <b>κοινοβούλιο</b>	The Greek parliament consists of 300 members.	<b>= congress</b>		
9	<b>plot (n)</b>	a secret plan that has an illegal or dangerous purpose, <b>δολοπλοκία</b>	The robbers formed a plot to steal the painting.			
10	<b>procession (n)</b>	a line or group of people or vehicles moving forward in a formal, orderly way, <b>πομπή</b>	The wedding procession made its way down the aisle.	<b>= parade,</b> train		
11	<b>raw (adj)</b>	not cooked, <b>ωμό</b>	She likes to eat raw vegetables.			
	<b>rent (v)</b>	to pay money to use something, <b>νοικιάζω</b>	We rent our apartment. We don't own it.			

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
12	<b>spill (v)</b>	to cause to flow or fall from a container, <b>χύνω</b> <b>πtipsilaw</b>	She spilled the coffee all over her dress.			
13	<b>sticky (adj)</b>	able to attach to something when touched, <b>κολλώδης</b>	Glue, honey, and paste are sticky.	adhesive		
	<b>straw (n)</b>	dried stems of certain grain plants, <b>άχυρο</b>	Straw is used to feed animals and to make things such as baskets.			
14	<b>torture (n)</b>	the intentional causing of great physical or emotional pain to a person, <b>βάσανιστήριο</b>	Some governments use torture as a means to find out the secrets of their enemies.			
	<b>treacle (n)</b>	molasses, or a light-colored blend of molasses, sugar, and corn syrup, <b>μελάσα</b>	She licked the sticky treacle off the spoon.			
	<b>wheat (n)</b>	the grain from which we make bread, <b>σιτάρι</b>	Wheat is used in making flour for bread and other foods.			
<b>Lesson 3</b>						
	<b>bauble (n)</b>	a showy ornament of little value, <b>στολίδι (μικρής αξίας)</b>	The children loved the glittery baubles that their grandmother brought out at Christmas time.			
15	<b>commercial (adj)</b>	having to do with trade or business, <b>εμπορικός</b>	The commercial part of town has many stores.			<b>commerce (n) εμπόριο</b>
16	<b>exorbitant (adj)</b>	exceeding the bounds of what is reasonable, fair, or proper; immoderate, <b>υπέρογκος</b>	The lawyer charged an exorbitant fee for his services.	= excessive	≠ reasonable	<b>λογικός, ισορροπημένος</b>
17	<b>fabulous (adj)</b>	amazing, almost impossible to believe, <b>υπέροχος</b>	He told us about the fabulous birds he had seen in South America.	= incredible		
18	<b>multi-racial (adj)</b>	including, involving, or representing several racial groups, <b>πολυφυλετικός</b>	This is a multi-racial school.	= multi-cultural		
	<b>tinsel (n)</b>	strips or sheets of foil or other shiny material used as a decoration, <b>γυαλιστερές κλωστές/ταινίες</b>	The Christmas tree looks really beautiful with the balls and tinsel.			
<b>Self - Evaluation</b>						
	<b>barrel (n)</b>	a large round container with a flat top and bottom that is used to keep liquids, <b>βαρέλι</b>	They store wine in barrels.			
	<b>bench (n)</b>	a long seat, often made of wood and without a back, <b>παγκάκι</b>	Let's sit on this bench and look at the lake.			
19	<b>dowry (n)</b>	an amount of money or property which a woman's parents give to the man she marries, <b>προίκα</b>	The bride's father offered a house and thousand dollars as a dowry.			
20	<b>royalist (n) - φιλοβασιλικός / royal (adj) - βασιλικός</b>					

L E B E N V

T B k T

A H M S

- To jk(1n B zht N6 z1E WYBOM (EBB
- To (MNF z1E NEMZ(ON ONB zht
- To 6HGF BMBOMFj; OND 4 E6 HME z1E 4EM; ON

51j(1E

## Συμφωνείτε ή διαφωνείτε με την ερμηνεία κάθε χρωματος; Γιατί;

listen  
while  
reading

3 8W EVO' ; O...PM.j... & Mjz q J\_O ... PQQ T' zR& ..&V ' " E'O QzE& zq QzEh  
 7 QP V E'O M.j... & ..POzOR JzN jVof NQ WQ JzN j..ECh / LYSQ V Pjj ..PKJ& E' JzN  
 QzE' ; V; q f M'OO&P jzQ ; JzN... E4 Vq hFQj..K O " 8Q ; Q J " ..; WQJJE NO..PJ F&QzNj  
 " O&..zh: QQY ; ' RRO; E T... OJzNR& KEHs EQ 8QJOMF Mjz q zQ ; JzN " QJMDh s QSO ..&  
K/PSj 8Q' 8Q, QzE " QJMDP jzQ ; JzN F&QzNjVQ ; h4 J& O& M.j... & ; ' RRO; E; JNzQ ; JzN  
 NO' 8Q ; V.zh

, ... &Mv, OMCE ..P3 ..j... &AQjVRL , hU ..&/ nkl

t 00z FOOLN'j(j/ VCB00! Kj/ OLN4jHXBNQ: ZjHZ 0/ NUNKA Z0! Ná F/ MHOKae  
 'jVZOF/ MFjBae 'j(Ná F/ MM/ F! jH : ZjHZ 0/ NM dOX'izN



e

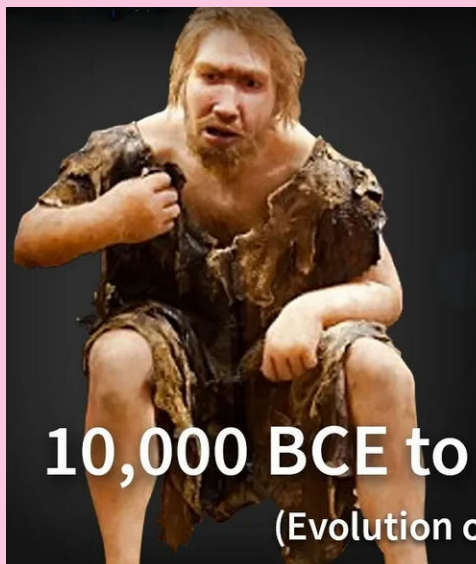


f



## WHY DO WE WEAR CLOTHES?

ΑΣ ΔΟΥΜΕ ΑΥΤΟ ΤΟ EDPuzzle LISTENING  
& ΑΣ ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΟΥΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ



10,000 BCE to 21st century!  
(Evolution of Clothing)

# Clothes

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

Clothes are an essential part of our daily lives. They not only provide protection and comfort but also allow us to express our personal style. From t-shirts and jeans to dresses and suits, there is a wide variety of clothing options available for different occasions and preferences. Clothes can reflect our cultural heritage, social status, and individuality.

Additionally, the fashion industry plays a significant role in designing and producing new trends, influencing the way we dress. It's important to choose clothes that make us feel confident and comfortable while also considering the environmental impact of our fashion choices.

**1) What are some functions of clothes?**

---

**2) How can clothes help us express our individuality?**

---

**3) How does the fashion industry influence our clothing preferences?**

---





αν θελετε, και πριν απαντησετε τις ερωτησεις,  
δειτε το βιντεο που βασιζεται στα κειμενα  
σελ 74 & 76

πατωντας

εδω



ΒΡΕΙΝΤΕ ΜΕΣΑ ΜΕΣΑ ΣΤΟΥΣ

ΤΜΠΟΡΕΙΤΕ, ΒΛΕΠΟΝΤΑΣ ΤΙΣ ΕΙΚΟΝΕΣ, ΝΑ ΜΑΝΤΕΨΕΤΕ ΠΟΙΑ ΕΠΟΧΗ  
ΑΠΕΙΚΟΝΙΖΟΥΝ? ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΧΡΟΝΟΛΟΓΙΕΣ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΕΙΚΟΝΕΣ

1) 21st century 2) 3000 BCE 3) 2500 4) 1450



ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ - ΤΙ ΣΧΕΣΗ  
ΕΧΕΙ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΠΑΝΩ ΕΙΚΟΝΕΣ?

listen while reading

rk/ d bm e w /

3..j... &v "O&..zJwFO M..FO, KOKOJ&JzN FO M.j... &  
; MFO Q, ..P... &T...q Q, JzN RJ&Oz; Mz FO J R&OENQJ  
JL... E'; h FE V'; ON E.. O " & ; q ....Nf JFE NOF KQJBF  
; BE; f JzN LQ..zRVR E.. J ; "OMPM R&.. " h 8 O ; T... jN  
JjKJ ; B E..; &..zN... &QFO, KV M.j... & KTWI JFEJME  
' ; f ; ...EJEKORQ V E zOKV' ... &OzV&..zq Oz E

8 Oq' ; EJj ; ...&M.RzVO EJE... &zON P.&M.j... &MTJzRQ J ; KOMTJzRO KTYOKOq J  
JjKJ ; TJEO J RJ... &O M.j... & FOO q RTELO E& Q, KTOz KO TJEO J ; ' NNOz NO, VO E..  
&ONM.&E... &LQV&...q ..L' Jz J&MO ..PM..EVR V J M.j... &EJEKOK... jN z...Ez...& Jj  
MT...; Ch- ... " EJ LJjJzMO V ... &jVO, f KO ; T... jN LO JKJ& ..PFO & jo ..PM.j... &JzN V  
V " ..&JzMO V ... &O&NU jVO, h



ΒΡΕΙΝΤΕ 2

ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ ΞΑΝΑ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΠΑΝΩ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ & ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ:

g D- ZN! Fj/ jMF j/ OJ KONOJ KOD

VIVP.& ; JL... EFO' ; Q ..PM.j... &

WJNEVO' ; KTJEM.j... & E..KQJ&

WINO, WLOT..K M.j... &V P' OZMO, ... &MTJ&JME&

h I ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΣΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ & ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ.

ΠΟΙΑ ΑΠ ΤΙΣ 2 ΕΙΝΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΛΛΗΛΟΣ ΤΙΤΛΟΣ ΓΙΑΥΤΟ?

VUJBMVR M.j... & Mz TQ"

W8 TJEKOKQ& J ;

"O..." j& jVO, h

JL... E' ; h

i D: ZFOH' OXB J OX M&OX J NFB j U&OX J NBNj/ F VOO MOBF GFM! OOMf





# ΒΡΕΙΝΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΜΑΡΚΑΡΙΣΜΕΝΕΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΕΝΕΚΑ ΤΗΣ

## ΘΕΜΑΤΑ

### ΒΑΛΤΕ ΠΛΑΓΙΟΤΙΤΛΟΥΣ ΣΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΓΡΑΦΟΥΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΥ

t j j\_ Q\_ LYP MJj 99WS

t j j\_ Q\_ W t j M8 QADM

t j j\_ Q\_ W ΔQUj 8 Q

h3 r KO QWKO; WHz 7dO7 FG: G' z; ó KG: O áKOΠOΓTO WWH! OHá dG HKó zήzó  
'TG: K' OHG' q' Πq7Oz; L! 7 OzH áKó ή U7H7Gή óG' LGή; ή KO; óG' zTO vr 2MR

Uv3

ΠΥΚΔΟΑ ΕΛΛ- EGZ' ΠHEKO: OH Ez; UETDzHO Q; OT ó 7dOZH ή KO; óG' KzEO  
z 7dG' EGGOU- z; L E7Oz; U- dG LGA, ΠΥKÁΠOL URJG PVO UvYU3j WQ GZ; - OG  
óO7Gή WH TOΓOHKU- z; L UETDzHOH Q; OT ó z; L UHqWz dG; z7KG' - K Wá: U Ká! Oz  
! Wá! ΠY KáAg z; ó EzHOóή Kó; GáVK: R K Uv z; L EKz; - O óG' ΠOUEKO; dG H WáóG' W



uA', z Fz y' ' F A' , y 'yF  
x' ' w ' w z FF F w wF , w Oi z y w w'  
wz' z ' Aw A' y , A' , z wyA'  
' y wF Oi ' w ' - x ' F w w yA AF' F  
y c w; wF' Fx wy! d w w ' wF w; ' w FF  
F A' wy' OuA' , ' - ' A z AF fy' wx A'  
z y FF; A' A' , ' w ' 0

listen  
while  
reading

C. dnk ó kf ynfys fpk- v fxlwxy xki á ynk  
y kt ykyn hkt y w α wat m fxyu mn qy α ywk  
ynf yut r hus vf wyo kr vkhkt y nfx ynk xk ul  
sfpk- v g us kt gkhus k fns uxy tokwfr,  
qn sfpk- v gkdmfr th o luw u tmfti  
un us kt k kw nkvk yui f . Bx nut mfmufx  
A000 CE, fvxuhwfyh am vyft r fi dx xki  
hus vnk fti uwfyk sfpk- v x hn fx grfhp  
k kgw xfti ffxnkx, gr k k k-xnfiu , vki rwxfti tfox.



wz FOYdMC%CMUzj C O zqFzjz C IO %DXqFQz \_L

## ΘΕΜΑΤΑ 2 ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΗ

### ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ ΣΤΙΣ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΥ

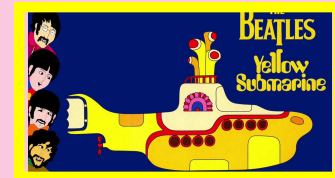
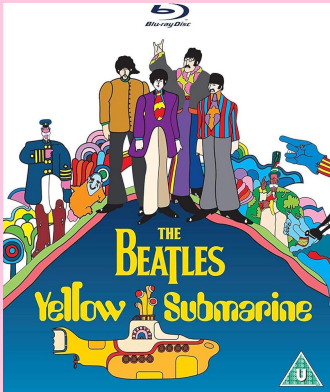
da 8 TWf ..PEOΘE8OOΘ E vJdRvQ, JNEWf Ldq QzB/z; T..K M.j..! & J8D' ; CN V J LJN KJ f Mf  
Ej\_ ; JL...! ET' q Jz zJE 8/  
ea 8 TWf 80L V Θ Es ; T..K; ...! T..K EOK&D&DQ; JL...! E' ; VR M.j..! & V P...N/  
fa 8 TWf Θ ERvQ, VR&q JB/z KTWF L8Q\_ ; J q E/  
ga 8 TWf RMEV Θ Es ; ...! zN; ; T..M\_VR/ 8 T /

ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΜΑΡΚΑΡΙΣΜΕΝΕΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΑΠ ΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ & ΓΡΑΨΤΕ 5 ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΟΠΟΙΕΣ ΑΠ' ΑΥΤΕΣ ΘΕΛΕΤΕ (ΕΞΕΙΣ ΔΙΑΛΕΓΕΤΕ ΤΙΣ 5 ΛΕΞΕΙΣ)

an online exercise about colours & our feelings here

# LISTENING

Fill in the gaps of the **Beatles** song "**Yellow Submarine**" - Then, think how the colour **yellow** works (eg **why yellow and not black or red?**)



the song is here

In the town where I was 1).....  
Lived a man who sailed to sea  
And he told us of his life  
In the land of 2).....

So we sailed on to the sun  
'Til we found the sea of 3).....  
And we lived beneath the waves  
In our yellow submarine

We all live in a yellow submarine  
Yellow submarine, yellow submarine  
We all live in a yellow submarine  
Yellow submarine, yellow submarine

And our 4) ..... are all aboard  
Many more of them live next door  
And the 5)..... begins to play

(CHORUS)

Full steam ahead, Mister Boatswain, full steam ahead  
Full steam ahead it is, Sergeant  
Cut the cable! Drop the cable!  
Aye sir, aye  
Captain! Captain!

As we live a life of 6) .....  
Every one of us has all we 7) .....  
Sky of 8) ..... and sea of 9) .....  
In our 10)..... submarine

(CHORUS) x2



ΥΟΛΒΟΗΒ6y  
&B;k T

ΤΙ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΙΖΕΙ ΤΟ ΚΑΘΕ ΧΡΩΜΑ?  
ΔΕΙΤΕ ΔΕΞΙΑ ΣΤΟ ΠΙΝΑΚΑΚΙ & ΦΤΙΑΞΤΕ  
ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΓΙΑ ΕΝΑ ΑΤΟΜΟ ΠΟΥ ΝΑ ΦΟΡΑ  
ΡΟΥΧΑ ΣΤΟ ΚΑΘΕ ΧΡΩΜΑ, ΕΞΗΓΩΝΤΑΣ  
ΓΙΑΤΙ ΤΟ ΦΟΡΕΣΕ - ΔΕΙΤΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ

w2fB G7An W6+ 7pH ?; +... MF 1 +fN 2NfH MF ..(f (f  
...+Nf! ... ..(+ -...



, oh- u s	! 7! 7C?
4 &Jq JEM MJ; ; a ; O&V. ;	
AQJfEf P...Nf zJE 80	
UJE 80f ..jN a QMDz EM	
3 jQJzf " " 80a ; Vq " jO	
, ..PE PQ V V O	
8 J&q Ef O M&Q Qz Ef a Qz OR	
3 ..jNf Nf EM&O	
, " &Z R a L&ATEQ; ;	
S... JJE a ; OM &E	
( ... JJE f &QVRV.z	
1 RR&Q ; V&f ; &Z R	

&B;k 2 MfQInj 2o Ep MZn D4p6

**BREITE TI ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΙΔΙΩΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΙ ΔΕΞΙΑ & ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ**

Jd8 TQz q L&FO&' ; Q q q ..LYO "T..zOf B  
LdW.L..N ' ; Q FOzOK JEFJOM; ENV q ; ...V6 J  
MfAY L&FO& JzN ; VEO& TJEOVRz..&ONTVq hAQb FO  
Nd - TO ; T.. " J ; ; V&ETJN FOq ..zO V TO&LJR JzN KJ ; Mf RTE  
QdAY EAJq j.. ; EFORJq OJzNz..K TQb  
Rl 8 TQz TORj V &zE..PEOMJ ; ; TOKJ ;  
Rd8 OR...E..FOFOQ&O ..zMDV J  
Td8 TQz TV jV&OL&FO&K..z P&E " &Of UJ&V KJ ;  
Vl U R&WzNq ..FO&TJ ; J j..EQ RJ&Oz KVf M.j..f P j P..KO&h, TOTJ ;

hth  
h hth

h  
h

h

h

! ZE O HKOQ  
! 7 O : GG;  
'OOTJ - ! 7 O  
- TQO, 'U - OTH  
- TQO, η l&K O; ε6  
TOL 'zEOL  
TOL ?Kz ; L&L  
HOO TOL  
η Kl&O OTOqKz ; ά  
h





## GOBIB6

1! XKQ! jVZQ KZOX M HX M KZOX M.O



## Book 1

**BREITE TA modal verbs ΣΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΤΙ ΝΟΗΜΑ ΕΧΟΥΝ** δηλ τι ΔΕΙΧΝΟΥΝ ΣΕ ΚΑΘΕ ΜΙΑ;

L48 TQz q VTE ... KQJ&J &N-g TVEKVF J "V\_ "JV&..PYOZ;/  
N48 TJE; T... jNzHE ... KQJ&E...; MT...j/  
O48 ... jN ... KQJ&J Qj..K "JV&..PL....E KVF &N; ...M\_;/  
P43 ... jN ... KQJ&J "V\_ TJEKVF J Lj' OYIM\_OEE..J KONNzR/  
Q48 TJE; T... jN ... KQJ&E... & zMqR KONNzR/  
R4A..K q VTE ... PQJ VP ... ; JK ... &NJN KQJ&Z R J "V\_ TJE  
S48 TJEM..j... & M... jN ... KQJ&EJKE... jN; T...M\_ ... &R&zNq ..FO&  
U48 TJEq' ; E ... z...EKQJ&KTOz ... q J&MT ...z FOmp' ..PUJ&MT/



**TA MODAL VERBS A) δε κλινονται σε χρονους B) Ακολουθουνται παντα**

**απο σκετο ρημα δηλ bare infinitive**

FOJMTQ&gY.L VEO&NCK  
LJz\_ q JzJRO&gT..jVU  
EOzJRO&g; MT...j  
R&zNq ..FO&g" J&E  
LQ; EFOzN gMT' &MT  
jVFO L& FO&...& VEO&gLJ" E/q  
RFO&gK...&

**MUST** πρέπει να - κανονες/υποχρεωση

**SHOULD** θα πρέπει να - συμβουλη

**MIGHT** ισως να - μικρη (20%) πιθανοτητα να συμβει κατι )

**COULD** θα μπορουσε -

ικανοτητα ή πιθανοτητα  
για κατι

: L8 8 L 7 0 0

U...NJj 7O&; αRh , k v, k v', ψk, u vd  
J&OJjKJ ; P.jj..KON L FO bare infinitive  
MT..PEOq JV EO&h

7 0 0 Mj RQND

/ pQa O QY

E..RVO; ...q O..zOLPΛOQI KOMz' ; OI should/shouldn't  
E...M 8 q YQ4 Pj ; ...q OEVzR q " ..&zEKOMz' ; OI must  
E.; J EJE; ...q OEVzR V 9j MN-QI KOMz' ; OI could  
E.; J EJEV V 9j MN-QP.& ; ...q OEVzR 4 UL99QYI KO' ; OI might

**needn't =**

δεν ειναι αναγκαιο

= **don't have to**

eg You **needn't go** to the  
supermarket = You **don't**  
**have to go** to the  
supermarket  
(ΔΕ ΧΡΕΙΑΖΕΤΑΙ)

## Book 4

**ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ modal verb ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ & ΠΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΝΟΗΜΑ ΕΧΟΥΝ**

JdB E E..N...q ..&O O&M/O  
LdB KQJ&Lj' OYoz; KVF J LjJM\_ E."h  
MdB zOE&QJEP...N EJEV LjJM\_h  
NdPEO; ' z V ; TzVR E.q ..&.Kf B R...P.&J KJj\_h  
QdB YNRO" Q.. jOL EOM..j... &..PEO&; \_zh  
RdB zOE&KQJ&" V\_ KVF Qj..Kh





## Modal Verbs: **CHALKIE**

can, could,

be able to,

must = have to,

mustn't,

don't have to,

should = ought to,

may, might



# Key Vocabulary

## Χρήσεις Modal Verbs

Χρησιμοποιούνται για **δυνατότητες, υποχρεώσεις, πιθανότητες, άδειες** και **συμβουλές**.

## Semi-Modals

Τα Semi-Modals (be able to, have to) **κλίνονται** σε διάφορους χρόνους.

## Bare Infinitive

Ακολουθεί πάντα **άκλιτο ρήμα** τα Modal Verbs (π. χ., go, play, eat - χωρίς κατάληξη).

## προσοχή: τα modal verbs

1) Δεν κλίνονται

2) Δεν παίρνουν 'to' πριν το ρήμα που ακολουθεί



# Modal Verb: 'Can' = μπορώ να

## Χρήσεις του 'Can'

- Εκφράζει **ικανότητα**: 'I can swim.'
- Εκφράζει **άδεια**: 'You can leave now.'
- Εκφράζει **δυνατότητα/πιθανότητα**:  
'This road can be dangerous.'

## Σημειώσεις

- Ακολουθείται από bare infinitive:  
'can + go'.
- Δεν κλίνεται σε χρόνους.
- **Παράδειγμα**: 'She **can play** the piano very well.'

# Modal Verb: 'Could' = μπορούσα να

**Παλαιότερη ικανότητα:**

'I could swim when I was 5.'

**Ευγενική αίτηση στο παρόν:**

'Could you pass me the salt, please?'

**Υποθετική δυνατότητα στο μέλλον:**

'It could rain later.'

**Δυνατότητα στο παρελθόν:**

'We could see the mountains from our hotel.'





# Modal Verb: 'Be Able To' - Χρήση & Διαφορές από 'Can' & 'Could'

**'Be able to' = είμαι ικανός να**

## Χρήση:

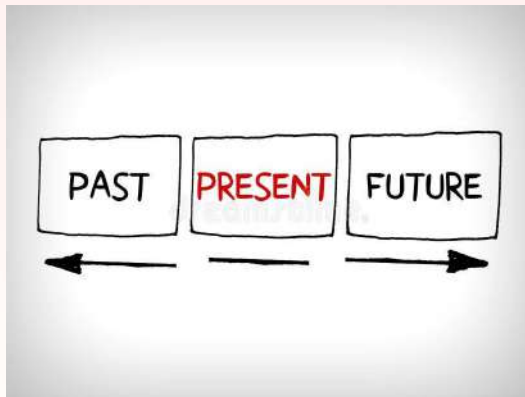
- Αναφέρεται σε ικανότητες με περισσότερες χρονικές επιλογές, αφού κλίνεται σε όλους τους χρόνους.

## Παράδειγμα:

'I will be able to drive next year.'

## Διαφορές:

- **'Can':** χρησιμοποιείται μόνο στο παρόν.
- **'Could':** χρησιμοποιείται για παρελθοντικές ικανότητες ή στο παρόν για πιθανότητες/δυνατότητες.
- **'Be Able to':** χρησιμοποιείται σε όλους τους χρόνους για ικανότητες που είχαν, παρ' οτι υπήρχε κάποιο εμπόδιο



# Modal Verb: 'Must' vs 'Have to'

**Must = πρέπει να**

- Υποχρέωση (εξωτερική):  
'You must wear a helmet.'
- Δυνατότητα / Λογική εξήγηση:  
'This must be the right answer.'

**Have to = πρέπει να**

- Υποχρέωση (εσωτερική):  
'I have to finish my homework.'
- Semi-modal: Κλίνεται σε χρόνους (σε αντίθεση με το συνώνυμο 'must')

## Σημειώσεις

- Ακολουθείται από bare infinitive:  
'must + go'.
- Δεν κλίνεται σε χρόνους.
- Παράδειγμα: 'She must be quiet.'



# Modal Verbs: 'Mustn't' vs 'Don't Have to'

**Mustn't = απαγορεύεται να**

- **Απαγόρευση:** 'You mustn't smoke here.'

(Σημαίνει ότι κάτι **δεν επιτρέπεται**).

**Don't Have to = δε χρειάζεται να**

- **Έλλειψη υποχρέωσης:**

'You don't have to wake up early tomorrow.'

(Σημαίνει ότι κάτι **δεν είναι απαραίτητο**.)

συνώνυμο με το don't need to

# Modal Verbs: 'Should' = 'Ought to', 'May', 'Might'

**Should = Ought to = θα πρέπει να**

- **Συμβουλή:**

'You should eat more vegetables.'

'You ought to see a doctor.'

**May = μπορεί να**

- **Άδεια:**

'You may leave early.'

- **Πιθανότητα 40% :**

'It may rain tomorrow.'

**Might = μπορεί να**

- **Πιθανότητα 20%:**

'He might come to the party.'

**και τα 4 modals**

ακολουθούνται από bare infinitive = σκέτο ρήμα

**Σημείωση:**



# Activity: Practice Modal Verbs

## Άσκηση 1: Συμπληρώστε τα κενά

- You \_\_\_\_ (can/could) use my pen if you want.
- He \_\_\_\_ (must/might) be at the library now.
- You \_\_\_\_ (mustn't/don't have to) touch the paintings in the museum.

## Άσκηση 2: Συζητήστε

- Πότε χρησιμοποιούμε το 'must' και πότε το 'have to';
- Ποια είναι η διαφορά ανάμεσα στο 'may' και το 'might';
- Ποια είναι η διαφορά ανάμεσα στα 'can', 'could' & 'be able to';
- Ποια η διαφορά ανάμεσα σε 'mustn't' & 'don't have to';

**Επιπλέον εξάσκηση πάνω στα modal verbs  
πατώντας εδώ πάνω στο link**

# Real-World Application

## Modal Verbs στην καθημερινή ζωή

Τα Modal Verbs χρησιμοποιούνται παντού! Από κανόνες, όπως 'You must stop at a red light', μέχρι πιθανότητες, όπως 'It might rain later'.

## Παράδειγμα

**Στον αθλητισμό:** 'You must train every day to improve.'

**Στην εργασία:** 'You should complete this report by Friday.'



# Modal Verbs

**MUST CAN COULD MAY  
MIGHT SHOULD NEEDN'T**

We have plenty of tomatoes.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ buy any.

1



This is a hospital.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke.

2



He has been running for more than 12 hours. He \_\_\_\_\_ be tired after such a hard day. He probably \_\_\_\_\_ prefer to have a rest.

3



Can you stand on your head?  
No, I \_\_\_\_\_, but I \_\_\_\_\_ when I was young.

4



Drivers \_\_\_\_\_ stop when the traffic lights are red.

5



I \_\_\_\_\_ speak German fluently when I was a child as we lived in Berlin. But later we moved to Paris, and I forgot almost everything I knew as a child. Now, I \_\_\_\_\_ just say a few things.

6

You should always work as hard as possible.

7



\_\_\_\_\_ I ask you a question? Yes, of course.

8



People \_\_\_\_\_ walk on the grass in this park. It is forbidden.



9

Don't forget to take your umbrella. It \_\_\_\_\_ rain this afternoon.

10



The teacher said we can make these extra exercises for our own pleasure. But we \_\_\_\_\_ do them if we don't want to.

11



We \_\_\_\_\_ take our car as the cinema is in walking distance.

12



One \_\_\_\_\_ leave very small objects lying around. Such objects may be swallowed by young children.

13



It's a secret. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell anybody.

14



Students \_\_\_\_\_ use their mobile phones during the lessons.



15

The boys \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed early; tomorrow is their day off.

16



You \_\_\_\_\_ drink at all if you plan to drive.

17



You \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in restaurants. It's forbidden.



18

You \_\_\_\_\_ bring sheets and towels. I can lend you them.

19



You \_\_\_\_\_ buy any meat. There is plenty of it in the fridge.

20



You \_\_\_\_\_ do the washing up; we have a dishwasher.

21



You \_\_\_\_\_ do your homework now; you can finish it later.

22



You really \_\_\_\_\_ be late again.

23



You \_\_\_\_\_ line up quietly before entering your class.

24





!P

S



watch the video to find out more about Holi

## LISTENING: TASK 2

Θα ακουσουμε πληροφορίες για το Ινδικό εθιμο των χρωματων που λεγεται Holi. Ακουστε κ διαλεξτε:

	B EQ	wL-MQ
I h- TOA..jVRQ; EYj V MQQL&EN V ETO; " &Rh		
mhUQz; E; V N...& E&: RT... EFOA..jV		
MQQL&E/z; h		
nh- TOM.j... & " ..KNO& R' jJj ..zj M.q Q; V &Nh		
oh! O.. jO& L M.j... & " ..KNO&..zE.. QJMT' ..EFO&		
RMQ; JzN; J / C% / z jth		



## ADJECTIVES EXPRESSING FEELINGS:

Ειναι θετικα ή αρνητικα τα επιθετα στα δεξια;

Βρειτε τι σημαινει το καθενα κ γραψτε ενα

παραγωγο ουσιαστικο τους

πχ excited → excitement

με ποιο χρωμα θα  
συσχετιζατε το καθε

συναισθημα;

Γραψτε εκφρασεις με  
χρωμα + συναισθημα  
πχ I am red with love

	t / ) / C7
j..EO	
YUj...;	
RJ&	
JzRO&	
; JNzQ;	

	5	W
O M&ON		
YUj...;		
Oq LJ&W;; ON		
M.zP; ON		
M.zPWOzE		
Jzz... ON		
j..zQ		
Ez; O		
' "; OE		
R' VE		
... EY VEM		
; T		
T..q Q W		
RTEDz ON		
; M&ON		
TQ" jQ;		
P &:;		
; T..M ON		
NVJ " " V&ON		
&q JzEM		

## COLOURS OF THE PLANET

Πως ονομαζεται το καθε μερος  
που δειχνουν οι εικονες? Διαλεξτε  
το σωστο απο τη λιστα:



Σε ποια ηπειρο  
βρισκεται το καθενα;  
Ας το βρουμε στο  
Google Earth

Giant's Causeway Ayers Rock, Grand Canyon, Niagara Falls, Great Rift Valley



**UNIT 7 - 2 LISTENING EXERCISES**  
**(Student's Book, page 80)**  
**Γ ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟΥ**

Πρώτα, ακούστε όλες φορές χρειαστεί το listening πατώντας πάνω  
στο link που θα βρείτε εδώ:

το LINK του LISTENING

Μετά απαντήστε τις ερωτήσεις που ακολουθούν.

**A) Multiple Choice**

**1. What is the main purpose of celebrating Holi?**

- a. To mark the end of summer
- b. To celebrate the triumph of good over evil and welcome spring
- c. To celebrate the end of school year
- d. To mark the beginning of winter

**2. According to the text, how does Holi affect social relationships?**

- a. It creates social divisions
- b. It has no effect on relationships
- c. It bridges social gaps and renews relationships
- d. It only affects family relationships

**3. What natural changes occur during Holi season?**

- a. Trees lose their leaves
- b. Snow begins to fall
- c. Rivers freeze over
- d. Trees start flowering and gardens become colorful

**4. Where is Kashif from?**

- a. Kolkata
- b. Mumbai
- c. New Delhi
- d. Gullal

**5. How long did the color stay on Kashif's skin?**

- a. One day
- b. Two days
- c. Three days
- d. Four days

**6. What tool does Kashif use to spray colored water?**

- a. A regular water bottle
- b. A garden hose
- c. A pitchcurry (water pistol)
- d. A bucket



**7. What is the traditional way of applying color during Holi?**

- a. Spraying with water guns only
- b. Throwing buckets of water
- c. Drawing on faces with paint
- d. Rubbing powder on faces and hugging

**8. When does Holi take place?**

- a. December
- b. March
- c. June
- d. September

**9. How do people greet each other during Holi?**

- a. They wave from a distance
- b. They say "Happy Holi" and hug
- c. They bow to each other
- d. They shake hands formally

**10. What happens at Kashif's school after Holi?**

- a. School is cancelled
- b. Students must clean the colors off before entering
- c. Everyone, including teachers, still has color on them
- d. Only students have color on them



**B) Fill in the Gaps with the Correct Words from the Listening**

*(οι φράσεις της παραγράφου ακούγονται στο listening ακριβώς όπως τις βλέπετε γραμμένες εδώ)*

Holi festival has an ancient **11)** ..... and celebrates the triumph of good over bad.

Holi heralds the arrival of **12)** ....., the season of hope and new beginnings, and marks the rekindling of the spirit of **13)**..... . Gardens and parks present a glorious spectacle of

a riot of **14)** ....., crimson, red, pink, orange, golden yellow, lemon and a variety of glittering greens. **15)** ..... who remained indoors during the cold months of

**16)** .....emerged to see a new sparkling world of color and gaiety. And then the

**17)** ..... bubbling in their hearts finds expression in dance, drama

and **18)** .....

Pakar Kashif lives in *India* and told us all about his **19)** ..... for the festival. He said that traditionally, **20)** ..... is rubbed onto each other's faces and you say, "happy holi" and hug.

**Δείτε, αν είστε περίεργοι για το πως γιορτάζεται,  
και το video για το Holi  
πατώντας εδώ πάνω**

# WRITING

## A DESCRIPTIVE ARTICLE

**Θέμα:** *In 100-180 words describe the person you admire the most. Talk about his/her appearance as well as their personality. Also, explain why you admire this person. Use the title "The Person I admire most"*

### ΣΧΕΔΙΑΓΡΑΜΜΑ

#### ΤΙΤΛΟΣ

(ολα τα αρθρα εχουν τιτλο)

**ΠΑΡ 1** - Παρουσιάστε με δυο λογια το ατομο για το οποιο θα γραψετε, ποιος/α ειναι & τι σχεση εχετε μαζι του/της

**ΠΑΡ 2** - Περιγραφη εμφανισης & προσωπικοτητας

**ΠΑΡ 3** - Τρεις λογοι που τον/την θαυμαζετε

**ΠΑΡ 4** - Συνοψίστε για ποιον/α μιλησατε & ποσο σημαντικό άτομο είναι για εσας

### VOCABULARY TO HELP YOU

#### ΕΜΦΑΝΙΣΗ

#### ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΟΤΗΤΑ

## DESCRIBING A PERSON

## Adjectives Describing People

### face

- Square
- Oval
- Round
- Triangular
- Heart-shaped
- Thin
- Wide
- Chiseled

### build

- Slim
- Full-figured
- Slight
- Thin
- Fat
- Skinny
- Chubby
- Large

### nose

- Straight
- Hooked
- Flat
- Tall
- Long
- Small
- Big
- Pointed

### hair

- Dark/ fair
- Long/ short
- Shoulder-length
- Straight/ curly
- Bald
- Blond/ ginger/ brown/ black

### eyes

- Big
- Small
- Round
- Bright
- Narrow
- Dark
- Hollow
- Tear-filled

### height

- Short
- Medium-height
- Tall
- About...cm tall
- Of average height

### age

- Young
- Teenager
- Middle-aged
- Old
- In her/ his/early/mid/late 20s,30s

### mouth

- Large
- Even teeth
- Cute
- Lips:
  - Thin lips
  - Full lips
  - Crooked lips
  - Curved lips

### General appearance

- |             |            |              |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| • Beautiful | • Elegant  | • Polite     |
| • Pretty    | • Smart    | • Cute       |
| • Ugly      | • Handsome | • Attractive |
| • Funny     | • Gorgeous | • Scruffy    |

• Crafty

• Confident

• Clever

• Amusing

• Charming

• Careless

• Careful

• Brave

• Boring

• Beautiful

• Attractive

• Athletic

• Angry

• Aggressive

• Dedicated

• Detailed

• Determined

• Romantic

• Sad

• Selfish

• Violent

• Stingy

• Successful

• Talkative

• Unlucky

• Wealthy

• Academic

• Adventurous

• Affectionate

• Dynamic

• Fool

• Forceful

• Formal

• Frank

• Friendly

• Fun

• Funny

• Generous

• Gentle

• Keen

• Kind

• Learned

• Lively

• Loyal

• Polite

• Positive

• Powerful

• Practical

• Respectable

• Responsive

• Thoughtful

• Tolerable

• Trusting

• Trustworthy

• Understanding

• Unreliable

## Activity A

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΛΕΞΗ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ, ΑΦΟΥ ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ

L4! V\_ MOWE, J MOWE PQR..P IhV J &...q h

N4- TOKJ& M.j... & ;' RRO, EN J PQR..P IhJq ..zR ETO "O..: jCh

Q4- TO Ih..PEOMTYN& KJ; MOW&R.q ETO; q VQ ..z ETO&L&PTE&N BMD; h

P4- TOM.j... &...P; ..&&.K JzN IhEzN; E..LOLjJM\_h

Q4- TO h..PEO "' VLOJMT KJ; L&\_Oz L j... Nz...YOR&.q ETO "J; ; VR MJ&

R&NjVQ;  
"QJMP jzQ;  
Mjq zQ;  
MT&P jzQ;  
; JNzQ;

III 4WxvYJG

## Activity B

ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΠΩΣ ΛΕΓΕΤΑΙ ΤΟ ΚΑΘΕ ΧΡΩΜΑ + ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΕΝΑ ΣΥΝΑΙΣΘΗΜΑ ΠΟΥ ΣΑΣ ΒΓΑΖΕΙ ΤΟ ΚΑΘΕΝΑ



ΧΡΩΜΑ

ΣΥΝΑΙΣΘΗΜΑ

III 4Q xvYJG

## Activity C

ΒΑΛΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΣΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ ΑΝΑΛΟΓΑ ΤΙ ΜΕΡΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ ΕΙΝΑΙ Η ΚΑΘΕ ΜΙΑ

- j ΘΥΜ

r PyQ&MQM

DQ\_NM

MT...; O  
; "CM&M  
Vq "...&zMD  
M.;  
LJjJzMD  
J&JME  
O " &;  
Qz&zq QzE  
JV&

III 4T3WxvYJG





## Activity D

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ & ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΔΙΠΛΑ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΕΙ Η ΚΑΘΕ ΜΙΑ

Id	; "OMM	Jd	; MΓOq O
md	P...N	Ld	∇; EME
nd	M.j... &	Md	∇N' ; E
od	T' q Jz	Nd	zJE &
pd	LJ; W	Od	R&... "

III 43WxvYJG

## Activity E

ΠΟΙΟ ΧΡΩΜΑ ΣΑΣ ΒΓΑΖΕΙ ΑΥΤΑ ΤΑ ΣΥΝΑΙΣΘΗΜΑΤΑ; ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΤΟ ΔΙΠΛΑ

Vh... JjE JzN ; OM &E	HHHHHHHHHH
WhJRR& ; V.z JzN ; EOR E	HHHHHHHHHH
WhKJ& E JzN OZOR	HHHHHHHHHH
VhTQJ E JzN P...N	HHHHHHHHHH
Eh&.. JjE JzN &QV.V.z	HHHHHHHHHH

III 4WxvYJG

BvJkK III 4E5 xvYJG

## ΑΣ ΘΥΜΗΘΟΥΜΕ ΤΑ ΜΕΡΗ ΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ PARTS OF SPEECH

- **Άρθρα – Articles.** Οι τίτλοι των λέξεων: **an, a, the**, etc.
- **Ρήματα – Verbs.** Εδώ βρίσκεται όλη η δράση. Είναι πραγματικά η κινητήρια δύναμη των προτάσεων: **live, play, write, eat**, etc.
- **Ουσιαστικά – Nouns.** Όλοι γι' αυτά δουλεύουν: **man, child, car, George**, etc.
- **Επίθετα – Adjectives.** Περιγράφοντας (και μετατρέποντας) τα ουσιαστικά: **big, small, red, rich**, etc.
- **Αντωνυμίες – Pronouns.** Όταν δεν θέλεις να λες τα πράγματα με τ' όνομά τους: **me, yours, they, itself**, etc.
- **Επιρρήματα – Adverbs.** Περιγράφοντας (και μετατρέποντας) τα ρήματα κ.α.: **quickly, daily, lately, happily**, etc.
- **Προθέσεις – Prepositions.** Στα Ελληνικά λέξεις όπως: **σε, κατά, διά, από/μέχρι, πότε, από/μέχρι που** και άλλες τέτοιες λέξεις. Στα Αγγλικά: **at, in, on, to**, etc.
- **Σύνδεσμοι – Conjunctions.** Οι γέφυρες που συνδέουν σκέψεις και προτάσεις: **and, but, or, as**, etc.
- **Επιφωνήματα – Interjections.** Μικρές λέξεις ή μόνα γράμματα που δεν μπαίνουν σε κάποια άλλη κατηγορία: **hey, wow, oops, shh**, etc.

# Shades of meaning!

## Activity 1

ΒΑΛΤΕ ΣΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ ΤΗ ΚΑΘΕ ΛΕΞΗ ΑΝΑΛΟΓΑ ΤΙ ΜΕΡΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ ΕΙΝΑΙ

influence	upbeat	Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs
airy	balance			
recognize	cosy			
classy	festival			
mixture	judge			
colorants	individuality			
primary	trigger			
exploit				

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΠΑΝΩ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΛΙΣΤΑΣ

- ↓
- a) To make green, you need a ..... of red and blue.
  - b) The Holi ..... is held every year in India.
  - c) We didn't ..... you with all that make-up on your face!
  - d) During the carnival everyone feels excited and .....
  - e) It is necessary to get a ..... of colours when you decorate a room.
  - f) The ..... reason for the celebration is religious.
  - g) Red and beige can make a room feel warm and .....
  - h) People sometimes ..... others by the colour of clothes they wear.
  - i) It is wrong to ..... people by making them work hard and paying them little money.



## Activity 2A

ΦΤΙΑΞΤΕ ΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΑ ΑΠ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΕΠΙΘΕΤΑ ΠΟΥ ΝΑ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΤΙΣ ΚΑΤΑΛΗΞΕΙΣ:

-ation -ion -ance -th - /sm -ness

warm depress optimist important inspire enthuse expect deep calm

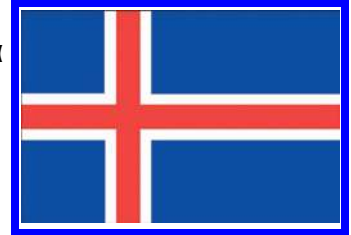


# UNIT 7

## Activity 3A

### Flags and symbolism

Iceland - Ισλανδία: είναι η χώρα-νησί με ηφαιστεια και παγό. Τι πιστεύετε ότι συμβολίζει το κάθε χρώμα της σημαίας της;



blue \_\_\_\_\_  
red \_\_\_\_\_  
white \_\_\_\_\_

## Activity 3B

Διαβάστε τις περιγραφές των συμβολισμών από 4 σημαίες και ενώστε τις με τις εικόνες της κάθε σημαίας που ταιριάζει. Έπειτα, πατήστε πάνω στις σημαίες για να δείτε ποια είναι η κάθε χώρα



a.



b.



c.



d.

i) Green is representative of the Catholic community while the orange represents the Protestant Community. The white in the centre signifies a lasting truce between the two cultures.

ii) A religious interpretation is that the green represents hope, the white represents faith and the red represents charity.

iii) The blue represents the sky and the two oceans that surround the country, the green symbolises the farms and natural environment that are an essential part of the country, the yellow stands for the natural resources, particularly gold, the black represents the black people in the country, doubling as a symbol of belonging with the rest of the continent, and the white represents white people, doubling as a symbol of peace.

iv) The colour red refers to the period before the Revolution which brought a group of army officers to power after deposing King Farouk, the King. This was a period characterized by the struggle against the British occupation of the country. The white symbolizes the start of the 1952 Revolution which ended the monarchy without bloodshed. The colour black symbolizes the end of the oppression of the people at the hands of the Monarchy and British colonialism.



## Activity 4

**ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΕΝΑ ΣΥΝΑΙΣΘΗΜΑ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΑΝΑΛΟΓΑ ΤΟ ΧΡΩΜΑ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΟΠΟΙΟ ΜΙΛΑΕΙ Η ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ**

- Π.Χ.** John likes to wear red T-shirts to show how **passionate** he is.  
 b) Sometimes Maria puts on her pink woollen sweater to show how ..... she is.  
 c) You would think she was ..... in her long purple dress!  
 d) We choose a green poster for our ..... project.  
 e) He looks very ..... and businesslike in his gray suit.  
 f) Black shows how dramatic and ..... she is.  
 g) Yellow creates an atmosphere of .....



## Activity 5 **ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΗ ΑΠΟ ΤΗ ΛΙΣΤΑ ( 1- 9 ) ΜΕ ΤΟ ΝΟΗΜΑ ΤΗΣ (a - i ) ΕΠΕΙΤΑ ΒΑΛΤΕ ΤΗΝ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΗ ( 1 - 9 ) ΣΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ**

- |                                     |   |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| a) It was a total waste of time     | → | - The whole thing was .....  |
| b) To be very frightened            | → | - She was ..... after her ride on the big dipper.                            |
| c) To be very angry                 | → | - George ..... when his sister broke his mobile.                             |
| d) Happen unexpectedly              | → | - Maria's invitation came..... . We were surprised                           |
| e) Happen rarely                    | → | - We only go to the theatre .....  |
| f) Succeed easily in something      | → | - Alex passed his exams .....  |
| g) To be very jealous               | → | - When her classmate won the award, Diana was .....                          |
| h) To be very embarrassed           | → | - When she was asked to sing in front of the group, Nora felt .....          |
| i) to be discovered doing something | → | - The teacher saw Sally writing her name on the illegally wall and was ..... |

**1) was red with anger    2) green with envy    3) like chasing rainbows  
 4) with flying colors    5) caught red handed    6) flushed  
 7) out of the blue    8) once in a blue moon    9) white as a sheet**



# UNIT 7

## Activity 6

**ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ & ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ**

a) on the go   b) get you going   c) have a go   d) all the go   e) goes on

- i) It's difficult to know what ..... behind the scenes in food factories.
- ii) Have a hot drink of dark brown chocolate to ..... in the morning.
- iii) Mum is always ..... and never seems to have time to rest.
- iv) Dad won't let me ..... at painting my room by myself.
- v) Bright green is ..... in T-shirts these days and everyone has one.



## Activity 8

ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΣΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ ΤΟ ΧΡΩΜΑ ΠΟΥ ΣΥΝΔΕΕΤΑΙ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΣΥΝΑΙΣΘΗΜΑΤΑ

- a) fear \_\_\_\_\_ b) love \_\_\_\_\_ c) jealousy \_\_\_\_\_  
d) death \_\_\_\_\_ e) sadness \_\_\_\_\_ g) anger \_\_\_\_\_

### ερh'Al erysynl yi eysyg'

The profound effect colour has on our moods, emotions, and behaviour is reflected in the sayings that pepper our everyday language. We unconsciously resort to these to describe how we are feeling or to explain our reaction to something. Using colours that everyone can relate to in these sayings makes them an extremely effective form of communication.

#### Purple prose

"Purple prose" describes flowery language, in which the writer gets carried away.

#### Green with envy

To be "green with jealousy or envy" is to be emotionally out of balance - green is the colour that holds the balance between the warm or red end of the colour spectrum and the cool or blue end.



#### Seeing red

When we say "see red" or "it was like a red rag to a bull", we are describing a response that is invariably immediate and involves anger or aggression. This is something that is very deeply ingrained in us. If our ancestors had not met the threat of danger with the will to fight or the strength and speed to run away - the so-called "fight or flight" response - we would not have evolved to the present day.



#### Yellow-bellied

"Yellow" or "yellow-bellied" is often used to describe a coward, someone who will not move to defend himself or someone else.



#### The blues

When we say we have "the blues", we are communicating that we are in solitary, introverted mode.



#### Black dog

A "colourful character" is someone who has lived a full and interesting life; "colourful language" often includes words of the four-letter variety into which a lot of physical energy is usually put. By contrast, we talk about the "black dog" of depression, using black to describe a world from which all colour, or life, seems to have disappeared.

Οποιος/α θελει να ανακαλυψει το πραγματικο  
του/της χρωμα, εδω εχει ενα εκτενες  
colour personality test για να βρειτε ποιο  
ειναι το χρωμα που ταιριαζει στη προσωπικοτητα σας



## Activity 11

**ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΠΟΥ ΤΙΣ ΜΠΕΡΔΕΥΟΥΜΕ:** βρειτε τι σημαινουν οι μαρκαρισμενες λεξεις κ  
κυκλωστε αυτη που ταιριαζει

- a) Such a dark colour doesn't really inspire/reflect your true personality.
- b) What shade of blue do you ensure/suggest I use?
- c) That black tie doesn't match / suit your shirt.
- d) She uses pink to indicate/express how she feels.
- e) Please tell/convey my best wishes to your parents.
- f) The colours in the Greek flag represent/ offer the blue of the sea and the white of the clouds.
- g) We didn't understand/recognize you with your fake eyelashes and wig.



## Activity 12

### ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ 2 ΜΕΡΗ ΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΛΟΓΩΝ

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| a) We had a great time at the party.                           | 1). In their everyday lives        |
| b) How is your grandfather's brother?                          | 2) For life!                       |
| c) What kind of work is she in?                                | 3) Yes, it was lovely!             |
| d) How long will you love him?                                 | 4) No, it was live.                |
| e) Was the concert recorded?                                   | 5) She dances for a living         |
| f) What do you like about him?                                 | 6) Oh, he's alive and kicking!     |
| g) When do they use make-up?                                   | 7) The fact that he lives in Chios |
| a) _____ b) _____ c) _____ d) _____ e) _____ f) _____ g) _____ |                                    |



## Activity 14 - Multi-word units

as long as    a great deal    be aware of    in tune with  
it's your business!    tell a great deal    think twice

### ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ & ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ

- a) Whatever you do, you needn't tell me. \_\_\_\_\_  
b) The clothes we wear \_\_\_\_\_ about us.  
c) You should \_\_\_\_\_ before you decide to paint the walls black.  
d) There was \_\_\_\_\_ of repainting going on in the town in preparation for the carnival.  
e) It's a good idea to keep \_\_\_\_\_ the times and know what the latest fashion is.  
f) Are you \_\_\_\_\_ the danger of using that dye on your hair?  
g) We can go the carnival in Patras \_\_\_\_\_ I find a good costume.





# UNIT 7

## ΥΠΕΝΘΥΜΙΣΗ ΚΑΝΟΝΩΝ ΝΟΗΜΑΤΟΣ

**can** μπορώ να - ικανότητα/ αδεια / πιθανότητα

**could** θα μπορούσα να - ικανότητα παλιά / ευγενική αδεια / πιθανότητα

**may** ίσως να - πιθανότητα 40% να συμβεί / ευγενική αδεια

**might** ίσως να - πιθανότητα 20% να συμβεί

**should** θα πρέπει να - συμβουλή

### Activity 15

#### MODAL VERBS: ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

- a) We **can/might** dress up for the carnival but I am not so sure yet!
- b) If you want to, you **might/could** borrow my red jacket.
- c) It **could/ can** be a bad idea to use so much make-up on your face.
- d) You really **might/should** take care of your skin better.
- e) It **should/ would** be better to ask your dad to help you paint the room
- f) I think you **could/should** repaint your bike. It's very old looking.
- g) Although you feel happy now, there **should/might** be times when you feel a bit low.



	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
Introduction						
1	doubt (n)	a feeling of not being certain or sure, <b>αμφιβολία</b>	He has doubts about his ability to succeed.		belief, confidence, trust	
	shade (n)	the dark area caused when light is blocked, <b>σκιά</b>	She sat in the shade of the tree.			
	shade (n)	a colour slightly different from the one under consideration, <b>απόχρωση</b>	I don't really like this shade of red for a shirt. I am more into this reddish-brown shirt.			
Lesson 1						
2	acceptable (adj)	good enough for someone to accept, <b>αποδεκτός</b>	I made some mistakes, but the teacher said my work was acceptable.	= satisfactory, worthy		
	airy (adj)	having a light, delicate look, <b>ευάερος</b>	The thin curtains were made from an airy material.	light, sheer		
3	arrange (v)	to put in an order, <b>τακτοποιώ</b>	Joe arranged his books by author.	classify, make, organize, set up		
4	balance (n)	stability produced when weight is evenly distributed <b>ισορροπία</b>	The dancer kept her balance while standing on her toes.			
5	behold (v)	to see or observe, <b>βλέπω</b>	"Behold" is not a high frequency word in English.	= observe, see		beholder
	bound (adj)	held by ties, or feeling as if tied, <b>δεμένος</b>	Because of the snowstorm, we were bound to the house.	confined, tied		
	century (n)	<i>one hundred years, αιώνας</i>	The United States became a country only a few centuries ago.			
6	cheerful (adj)	full of happy or good feelings, <b>χαρούμενος</b>	My sister is always cheerful when she returns from school.	sunny	down, sad, unhappy	cheerfully, cheerfulness
	comparative (n)	the form of an adjective that expresses the idea of comparison, <b>συγκριτικός</b>	The words "better," "faster," and "more beautiful" are comparatives.			comparatively
	cozy (adj)	warm and snug in a comfortable way, <b>οικείος/συμπαγής</b>	I feel safe when I fall asleep in my cozy bed.	comfortable, snug		cosily, cozily, cosiness, coziness
	creative (adj)	able to do something new or with imagination, <b>δημιουργικός</b>	That creative inventor designed a new kind of wheelchair.			creatively, creativeness
7	depression (n)	a sad feeling that can last a long time and cannot always be explained, <b>κατάθλιψη</b>	She is taking medicine for depression.			
8	elegant (adj)	fine or rich in quality, <b>κομψός</b>	They stayed in an elegant hotel.		gaudy, shabby, tasteless, vulgar	elegance

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
9	expectation (n)	a belief or hope concerning what is possible in the future, <i>προσδοκία</i>	That teacher has high expectations for her students.			
10	exploit (v)	to make full use of and gain from, <i>εκμεταλλεύομαι</i>	A country should exploit its resources with care.	= take advantage of		exploitation
11	growth (n)	the process of becoming bigger, older or mature, <i>αύξηση</i>	That town had a large growth in population during the 1990s.	production	decrease	
	homely (adj)	not fancy or special; simple, <i>σπιτικός/συνηθισμένος</i>	The hotel had a a nice homely atmosphere.			homeliness
	hue (n)	a degree of lightness or darkness of a colour; shade, <i>απόχρωση, χροιά</i>	I want paint of a slightly darker hue.	shade, tint, tone		
	impression (n)	a strong feeling or idea that comes from experience, <i>εντύπωση</i>	My impression of my teacher got better as the year went on.	opinion		
12	inspiration (n)	an action, thought, person, or other influence that inspires, <i>έμπνευση</i>	Your poems have been a great inspiration for me to start writing.	motive, stimulus		
	lash (n)	an eyelash, <i>βλεφαρίδα</i>	She has such long eyelashes that they have asked her to pose as a model.			
	leap (v)	to jump into the air either straight up or across a distance, <i>πηδάω</i>	The frog leaped from the rock into the water.	hop, jump, spring		
	mood (n)	a person's general feeling of emotion at a certain time, <i>διάθεση</i>	Too much work has put him in a bad mood.	state, temper		
13	optimism (n)	the belief that everything will turn out well, <i>αισιοδοξία</i>	He was always surprised at her optimism considering all the misfortune that she had experienced in her life.	hope	despair, pessimism	
	ornate (adj)	having a lot of decoration; fancy, <i>περίτεχνος</i>	She wore an ornate dress covered with lace and pearls.	fancy	austere	
	piety (n)	devotion to God, <i>θεοσέβεια, ευλάβια</i>	They were aware of their daughter's piety, and yet it surprised them when she announced that she would become a nun.		impiety	
	rainbow (n)	a curved arch of light of many colours across the sky, <i>ουράνιο τόξο</i>	The rainbow over the sea showed that there was clear weather ahead.			
	recent (adj)	happening in the very near past, <i>πρόσφατος</i>	Unemployment has risen in recent years.	distant		recently
	spectrum (n)	a band of colours that is formed when light is passed through a prism, <i>φάσμα</i>	The six colours of a spectrum are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple.			
14	surround (v)	to form a circle around something, <i>περιβάλλω</i>	The police surrounded the house.			

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
	tune (v)	to adopt or adjust, especially in order to bring into harmony, <i>εναρμονίζομαι</i>	He tuned his guitar.			
15	variety (n)	a number of different things in a group or class, <i>ποικιλία</i>	Variety is the spice of life' is an English saying.	= selection		
	warmth (n)	the quality of being warm; heat, <i>ζεστασιά, θαλπωρή</i>	The cat loves the warmth of the fire.	heat		
Lesson 2						
16	aggressive (adj)	mean and unfriendly; ready to argue or start fights, <i>επιθετικός</i>	He has a hard time getting along with others because of his aggressive nature.	belligerent, offensive, tough	mild, peaceful	aggressively, aggression
	brick (n)	a very hard block of clay, <i>τούβλο</i>	People use bricks to make walls.			
17	distinctive (adj)	to set apart or mark as distinct or unusual, <i>διακριτικός</i>	The actor, John Wayne, had a distinctive way of walking.	special	common	distinction
	dye (n)	a substance that is used to give colour to cloth, hair, or other materials, <i>βαφή</i>	They are using a special kind of red dye that looks bright under the sea.	colour		
	fair (adj)	giving equal treatment, <i>δίκαιος</i>	They divided the money in a way that was fair.	just, right	unfair	fairness
	feminine (adj)	having to do with a woman or girl; of the female sex, <i>θηλυκός</i>	"Jane" is a feminine name, and "John" is a masculine name.			
	homesick (adj)	longing for one's home, <i>νοσταλγός</i>	Sometimes children who go away to camp feel homesick.			homesickness
18	ignore (v)	to refuse to recognize or notice, <i>αγνοώ</i>	She ignored me at the dance.	neglect	recognize, watch	
19	isolation (n)	the condition of being alone, especially when this makes you feel unhappy, <i>απομόνωση</i>	Jesus lived in isolation for 40 days before he started teaching.			
	judge (v)	to form an opinion about something, <i>κρίνω</i>	Don't judge a book by its cover.			
	loyalty (n)	the condition of being faithful, <i>πίστη</i>	The soldiers showed great loyalty to their country during the war.	allegiance, faithfulness		
20	proper (adj)	correct or right for a certain purpose, <i>κατάλληλος</i>	Shorts and a T-shirt are not the proper clothing for a job interview.	appropriate, right, suitable		
21	pure (adj)	not mixed with anything else; made of only one substance, <i>αγνός</i>	She's wearing a blouse made of pure silk.	simple		purity
	regulation (n)	a rule or law that controls or directs people's actions, <i>κανονισμός</i>	When you build a house, you have to follow your city's rules and regulations.	law, rule		
	rub (v)	to push back and forward across something using pressure, <i>τριβω</i>	I rubbed the spot on the shirt with soap and water.			



	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
	<b>submarine (n)</b>	a sea vessel that can travel under water, <i>υποβρύχιο</i>	Have you heard the song 'Yellow submarine' by the Beatles?			
22	<b>tense (adj)</b>	feeling nervous and not able to relax, <i>τεταμένος</i>	Elena is tense when she gets home from work.	= nervous	calm, relaxed	
23	<b>verify (v)</b>	to make sure of the truth or correctness, <i>επαληθεύω</i>	We verified his story by talking to his father.	= confirm, prove		verifiable

## Lesson 3

24	<b>industry (n)</b>	a number of companies that make a particular product, <i>βιομηχανία</i>	The automobile industry employs thousands of people.			
	<b>instinct (n)</b>	natural behaviour that is not learned, <i>ένστικτο</i>	Instinct makes birds fly south in winter.			
25	<b>scheme (n)</b>	a plan or plot, <i>σχέδιο</i>	The outlaw had a scheme to escape from jail and take revenge on the sheriff.	device, intrigue, = plot		



Read the following passage and choose the best answers.

## Painting Faces Made of Food



Have you ever painted a picture of someone? First you draw the person's head, and then their eyes, nose, and mouth, right? Well, the Italian painter Giuseppe Arcimboldo did this in the 1600s, too. But he painted many portraits with a special twist! Look at this painting. From far away, the man just looks like a gardener. However, once you are closer, you can see many vegetables. The gardener's cheeks are onions! What else can

you see?

How about this painting? From far away, it looks like a normal man. But if you look closely, what do you see? His head is made of grapes, melons, tomatoes, pineapples, and more! The small objects in this painting all work together. They create a larger picture of his face!

Giuseppe Arcimboldo used his imagination to create unusual paintings. His paintings are like puzzles of fruit and vegetables. This helped him to become one of the most famous painters of his time.

1. What is this passage mainly about?
  - A. ☐ Giuseppe Arcimboldo's life and paintings
  - B. ☐ Giuseppe Arcimboldo's unique painting style
  - C. ☐ Giuseppe Arcimboldo's love of fruit and vegetables
2. What did Arcimboldo use to paint portraits of people?
  - A. ☐ fruit and vegetables
  - B. ☐ puzzles
  - C. ☐ a gardener
3. In the painting, the gardener's cheeks are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. ☐ tomatoes
  - B. ☐ melons
  - C. ☐ onions
4. Smaller objects in Arcimboldo's paintings work together to make a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. ☐ larger picture
  - B. ☐ fame
  - C. ☐ imagination
5. Arcimboldo used his \_\_\_\_\_ when he painted.
  - A. ☐ picture
  - B. ☐ fame
  - C. ☐ imagination

## READING



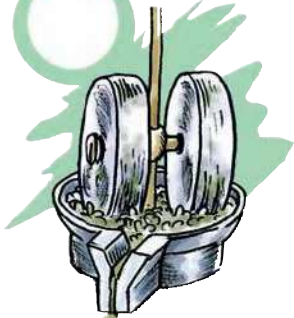
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listen  
while  
reading

hD ΑΦΟΥ ΔΙΑΒΑΣΕΤΕ ΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΛΑΔΙ, ΒΑΛΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΕΙΚΟΝΕΣ  
 ΣΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΣΕΙΡΑ, ΑΝΑΛΟΓΑ ΜΕ ΤΗ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΑ ΠΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΕΤΑΙ



EDPUZZLE LISTENING ΓΙΑ ΤΗ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ ΕΛΑΙΟΛΑΔΟΥ







**Exk 4**

Βρείτε στο παρακατω κειμενο 4 πραγματα που παραγονται απ τα ζαχαροκαλαμα:sugar cane



Βρείτε τι  
σημαίνουν οι  
μαρκκαρισμένες  
λεξεις του  
κειμενου  
( ρωτηστε  
αν θελετε  
το  
deepL AI)



**ΑΠΑΝΤΗΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΙΣ:**

L4 8 TJEOO&NJ “&N’ ME J&Oq JNOR&q ; ‘RJ&MzO’  
N4 8 T V FOJ&RQ EJq ∴ zE..POEJz..j “&N’ MNV 2& V  
O4 8 TWT “T&; OV FOEO Eeq QJz; vJ R&OJz’ q LO&..P

εναλλακτικό reading:

και τα 2 κείμενα σε ένα ενιαίο video  
watch it here

# GRAMMAR

### ΠΩΣ ΑΛΛΑΖΟΥΜΕ ΤΗΝ ACTIVE ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ ΣΕ PASSIVE:

**ΒΗΜΑ 1ο:** Βρισκουμε το Υποκείμενο (Υ) - Ρημα (Ρ) - Αντικείμενο (Α) στην active προταση που μας δινεται

## ΒΗΜΑ 2ο: Βάζουμε το A πρώτο στη νέα πρόταση Passive

**ΒΗΜΑ 3ο: Βάζουμε δεύτερο το Ρ σε ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΗ ΜΟΡΦΗ (be+μετοχη)**

**ΒΗΜΑ 4ο:** Με το by βάζουμε το Υποκείμενο τρίτο (αν είναι αντωνυμία-Ι, you, he κλπ- δε το γράφουμε καθολου)

**-οτιδήποτε άλλο υπάρχει στην αρχική πρόταση μετά τα Y-P-A τα αφήνουμε ΣΤΗ ΘΕΣΗ ΤΟΥΣ-**

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple	<p><u>Y</u> <u>P</u> <u>A</u> οτιδήποτε άλλο →</p> <p><u>They</u> <u>film</u> <u>shows</u> <u>here</u>.</p> <p>They don't film shows here.</p> <p>Do they film shows here?</p> <p>Yes, they do. / No, they don't.</p>	<p><u>A</u> <u>ΠΑΘ.Ρ</u> <u>ΔΕ</u> <u>ΒΑΛΑΜΕ</u> με by <u>ΤΟ Υ</u> /δε χρειαζοταν</p> <p><u>Shows</u> <u>are</u> <u>filmed</u> <u>here</u>.</p> <p>Shows aren't filmed here.</p> <p>Are shows filmed here?</p> <p>Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.</p>
Past simple	<p>They <u>filmed</u> <u>shows</u> <u>here</u>.</p> <p>They didn't film shows here.</p> <p>Did they film shows here?</p> <p>Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.</p>	<p>Shows <u>were</u> <u>filmed</u> <u>here</u>.</p> <p>Shows weren't filmed here.</p> <p>Were shows filmed here?</p> <p>Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.</p>

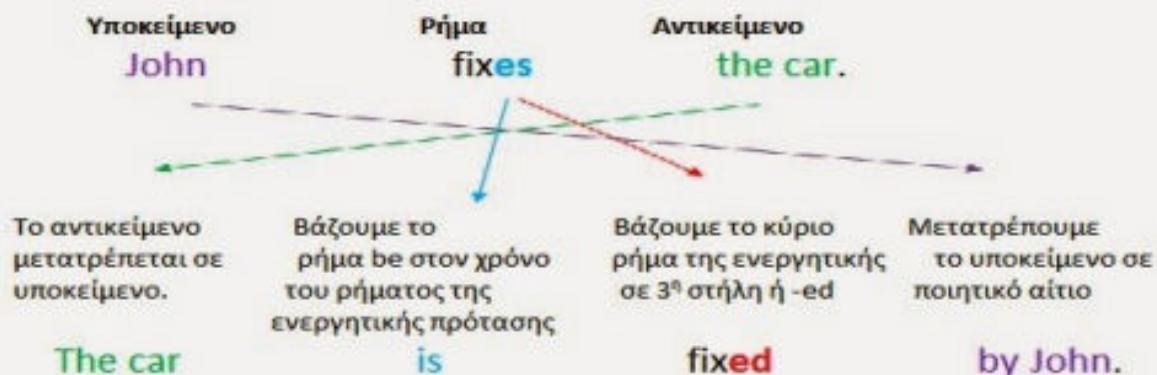
# PASSIVE VOICE – ALL TENSES

## ACTIVE

## PASSIVE

They <b>take</b> the photos	<b>PRESENT SIMPLE</b>	The photos <b>are</b> <b>taken</b>
They <b>are taking</b> the photos	<b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b>	The photos <b>are being</b> <b>taken</b>
They <b>have taken</b> the photos	<b>PRESENT PERFECT</b>	The photos <b>have been</b> <b>taken</b>
They <b>took</b> the photos	<b>PAST SIMPLE</b>	The photos <b>were</b> <b>taken</b>
They <b>were taking</b> the photos	<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b>	The photos <b>were being</b> <b>taken</b>
They <b>had taken</b> the photos	<b>PAST PERFECT</b>	The photos <b>had been</b> <b>taken</b>
They <b>will take</b> the photos	<b>FUTURE</b>	The photos <b>will be</b> <b>taken</b>
They <b>are going to take</b> the photos	<b>BE GOING TO</b>	The photos <b>are going to be</b> <b>taken</b>
They <b>will have taken</b> the photos	<b>FUTURE PERFECT</b>	The photos <b>will have been</b> <b>taken</b>
<b>to take</b>	<b>INFINITIVE</b>	<b>to be</b> <b>taken</b>
<b>to have taken</b>	<b>PERFECT INFINITIVE</b>	<b>to have been</b> <b>taken</b>
<b>taking</b>	<b>GERUND</b>	<b>being</b> <b>taken</b>

## ACTIVE ΕΝΕΡΓΗΤΙΚΗ ΦΩΝΗ



## PASSIVE ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΗ ΦΩΝΗ

Το ρημα στη Passive έχει την εξής μορφή: **be + μετοχη** δηλ το **be κλινουμε** σε ο,τι χρονο/τυπο θελουμε + το ρημα της πραξης μετατρεπεται σε μετοχη δηλ -ed ή Γ στήλη ανωμαλων



## ΒΑΛΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗΣ ΣΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΣΕΙΡΑ

3 80000V ..jVO...V “ &amp; N' MON



ΑΥΤΕΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ 2 ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΥ p89, ΤΙ ΤΟ ΔΙΑΦΟΡΕΤΙΚΟ ΕΧΟΥΝ  
ΜΕΤΑΞΥ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΠΟ ΑΠΟΨΗ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΗΣ δηλ σειρας των λεξεων (βρειτε Υ/Ρ/Α για  
τη καθε μια για να το καταλαβετε)



j2 pOjKCN! Fj/ j/ VBmN Oj/ F 404XFBK FH UOMD

jj2 p/ F 404XFBK FH UOMjOjKXKMFKN! Fj/ j/ VBmN O

i 0! 4'NONCNW'0J j/ VBNK

I h 8 TJEY EOM.q q ..z 80L V OJMT ..PEO! J;; VO; OZEDMO, V - J; \_ I / - TO 80L BE+H  
mh ! ' EJ MAMOJ& zN EOM.80MEJz; KO& ..PEOK..&N; V EJV v  
V B E O! J;; VO7..MO / v // v E KT...N.Q E OJMV.zh  
V - TC E t / u ..PEOJMEOE..MO; OZEDMOLCM.q Q E O E t / u V E O  
! J;; VO7..MOh

## PASSIVE VOICE = ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΗ ΦΩΝΗ

ειναι η 2η πιο διαδεδομενη συνταξη (σειρα των λεξεων)  
κ η προταση αντι να ξεκινα με το ποιος κανει κατι,  
ξεκινα με το ποιος παθαινει κατι, μετα μπαινει το ρημα  
στο τυπο be+παθητικη μετοχη κ 3ο μπαινει το απο ποιον  
γινεται κατι, δεν ειναι ομως κ απαραιτητο να μπαινει παντα



οταν λεμε το ρημα μπαινει 2ο στο τυπο

**be+παθητικη μετοχη**

εννοουμε οτι το **be κλινεται στο χρονο** που

θελουμε, ενω το **ρημα που δειχνει τι**

**συμβαίνει** μπαينه με **καταληξη -ed** (ομαλα ρηματα) ή **Γ στηλη** (ανομαλα)



on line passive voice exercises

εξασκηση της θεωριας της  
passive voice εδω

!P

S



ΥΠΟΒΟΛΙΣΜΟΣ ΜΗΝΟΝ

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ & ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ ΟΙ  
ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΙΔΙΩΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΙ

ΔΙΑΛΕΞΤΕ 5 ΑΠ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ & ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΜΙΑ  
ΔΙΚΗ ΣΑΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ ΓΙΑ ΤΟ ΚΑΘΕΝΑ

daP j P P \_  
eaULAQ L ME QQA  
f aL 9VQQj R  
gaQ9 j R  
haN\_QLP LYP  
i aL Q\_ΘΟΥ  
I aM9V+ΔΥQ  
naLMQj j +LML  
naΔΥQM9Qj R  
dcaL99-Qj RUM

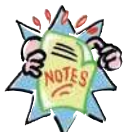
JhM M q LO&  
LhLOJz;  
Mh" ..E.E..  
NhjVO  
ChE...E  
PθO O  
RhE... RTE  
ThEOJ  
VhM\_ O  
YhL' EEO&



ΠΟΙΟΥΣ ΙΔΙΩΜΑΤΙΣΜΟΥΣ ΔΕΙΧΝΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΕΙΚΟΝΕΣ?

1 the  of one's eye (a person that is adored by someone)	2 bring home the  (to earn a salary)	3  someone up (to be extra nice to someone)
4 have  on one's face (to look stupid or embarrassed)	5 be (like) two  in a pod (to be very similar)	6 go  (to go crazy or be angry)
7 belt the  (to drink wine/liquor heavily and become intoxicated)	8 spill the  (to reveal something secret)	9 all  and skittles (all fun, easy and pleasant)
1 a hard  to crack (a difficult problem to deal with)	1 wake up and smell the  (to pay attention to what's going on)	1 take the  (to be most annoying/surprising ... thing that someone has done)
1 get another bite at the  (to get a 2 <sup>nd</sup> chance at something)	1 have bigger to fry  (have more important things to do)	1 be in a  (to be in a difficult situation)





## Writing a Review

**Review = κριτική** για οτιδήποτε διαβάζουμε παντού. Είναι η αποψη μας για ένα προϊόν ή κατάσταση, αλλά και για έργα τέχνης (βιβλία, ταινίες, σειρές κλπ)  
Οταν γράφετε ένα review μη ξεχνάτε να βάζετε **ΤΙΤΛΟ** (είναι ένα είδος άρθρου)

**Στο review για ένα εστιατόριο θα πρέπει να συμπεριλάβετε:**

- 1) μια εισαγωγική πρόταση που να μιλά γενικά για το ποιο εστιατοριο επισκεφτηκατε
- 2) που είναι το εστιατοριο,τι είδος φαγητο έχει, ποτε & με ποιους πηγατε
- 3) γραψτε για την ατμοσφαιρα & το στυλ του εστιατοριου(εσωτερικα/εξωτερικα)
- 4) περιγραψτε το φαγητο που δοκιμασατε & πως σας φανηκε
- 5) πως ήταν η εξυπηρετηση
- 6) πως ήταν οι τιμες
- 7) κλειστε με το αν το προτείνετε ή όχι και σε αλλους να το επισκεφτουν

### Restaurant Review Vocabulary and Expressions

Atmosphere	Food	Clientele	Service	Price
open kitchen	phenomenal	go in suit or jeans	nice	pricey
decor	dishes	romantic	up to the	high-end
wonderful	fresh	business meetings	standard	expensive
ambiance	spicy	couples	complimentary	inexpensive
gorgeous	spectacular	after the opera	well presented	cheap
crowded	perfectly done	go with people willing to	intrusive	affordable
dark	high quality	share	attentive	
dimly lit	a lot of flavor		pretentious	
bright	flavorful /		enjoyed the	
sweeping	flavorless		waiter	
staircase	beautiful			
grand (big, luxurious)	presentation			
romantic	juicy / dry			
	disgusting			
	fantastic			
	terrific			
	awful			
	balance			
	soft			
	sweet			

**ΘΕΣΚ Β ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ ΕΝΟΣ REVIEW ΕΣΤΙΑΤΟΡΙΟΥ ΕΔΩ ΚΑΤΩ ΕΠΕΙΤΑ, ΔΙΑΛΕΞΤΕ ΕΝΑ ΕΣΤΙΑΤΟΡΙΟ & ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΜΙΑ ΔΙΚΗ ΣΑΣ ΚΡΙΤΙΚΗ=REVIEW ( δειτε τις οδηγίες απο πανω)**

μία παραγραφο μονο

60-120 λέξεις

c f n o f y +



4 V z O & J E ) Q O j Y Δ P Q ± B j Θ \_ q J L O J L V E . z Ε Ο  
 “ & W D ; W O L ‘ E Ε Ο & O J q J & Q j . . ; Ε V C K . . P Ε Ο  
 - T J q Q , K V E - . . K O & 2 & W R O J z N Ε Ο - . . K O & . . P S . z N . z  
 V Ε Ο L J M R & . z N h B K J ; ; ‘ & & O N K T O z K O K O O  
 R V O z J E L j O V Ε Ο K V N . K K V E J R & W E E V C K O E O z  
 E T . . R T K O L . . . . O N Ε Ο ; “ O M j N O U j . . P n M . : & O , P . &  
 n p h - T O J j ; . . J M D ‘ E M O N E M J & N ; . . V E V W O U j P . &  
 E & J Q j O & h 8 O T J N E . “ J ; . . q O O E & j q . . z O P . &  
 ; O & W O L ‘ E V E K J ; K . . & E V E ; . . B K . . j N & O M . q q O z N V E  
 E O & q ‘ M T h

# !P

# - Oh g O

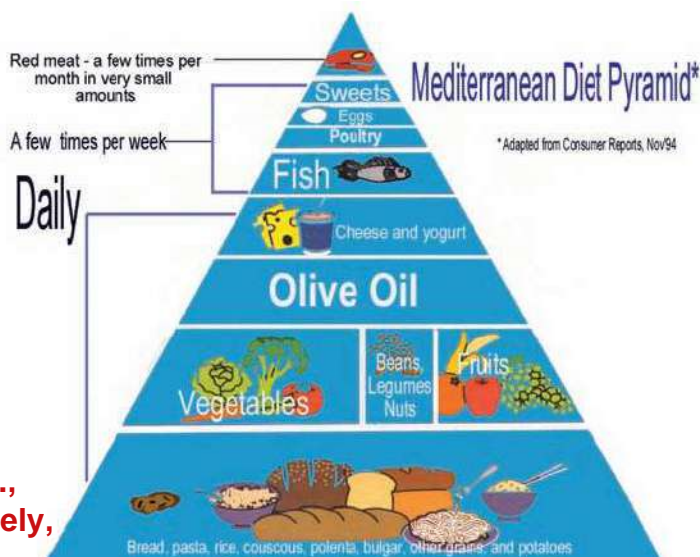
## How often do you....

Ακολουθήστε τη διατροφική πυραμίδα  
απο κατω προς τα πανω,  
& φτιαξτε προτασεις με το ποσο  
συχνα τρωτε τη καθε κατηγορια  
φαγωσιμων

**πχ I eat cereal, grains & bread daily**

USE:

**daily, weekly, monthly, once/ twice a ....,  
regularly, occasionally, now and then, rarely,  
hardly ever, never**



p %MN L\_OC \_Cz LOM NUF nj OMkO QqQzB% Qj xMk%

**Task 2B**

## LISTENING

Θα ακουσουμε μια συνεντευξη σχετικα με τις διατροφικες  
διαταραχες (*anorexia & bulimia*)



**Task 2C**

Αφου το ακουσουμε,  
συμπληρωνουμε τα  
ποσοστα (percentages)  
διπλα στο καθε φαγωσιμο

wj j P M_QMM _M		wj j P M99j _Q_M	
; ' RJ&		KJED&	
MJFOZO		ECRCBJLjQ,	
JjM.T..j		R& VE	
MT..M.jJED		..jEO...y	



## ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΤΘ

ΒΑΛΤΕ ΤΗ ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΗ ΜΕΤΟΧΗ ΑΠ ΤΑ ΔΕΞΙΑ ΣΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΚΕΝΟ ΓΙΑ ΝΑ ΣΧΗΜΑΤΙΣΤΟΥΝ ΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ-ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΕΙ Η ΚΑΘΕ ΦΡΑΣΗ

Jd hM.ΡΟΟΛΟJz;

Ld hKJΕ&

Md h..jΛΟ\_Ο&Q;

Nd h&Λ

Od hP...N

S j ΘΥΡ

9 j ΟΟΙΜΟΡ

S j ΘΥΡ

j ΛΜΟΡ

R \_NPPQY

Ι Ι Ι 4Ε3WxvY JG

## ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΤΘ

ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

W - TOMJ\_O; q Qj; LJNj h&V z...E

h

JdQJ&LjO

LdQNLjO

Md; ' V&LjO

NdjV\_ΩLjO

W U q ..ΕΟ&V J R&JΕ

JzN B&Zy.. Jjj ΕΟΡ...N; TOq J\_O; h

JdM...\_O&

LdKJV&

Md \_V&T&

NdM...\_

W - TOP...N "O.. jOQJENO" QzN; J j..E..z ΕΟ&

h

JdJR&M jE &O

Ld&Q "O&JΕ &O

MdN&E

NdM jE &O

W , ' RJ&MzOY ' ; QNJ; Jijz

P.&Mj& V 2& Vh

Jd "O&j

Ld...V

Md P Q

NdR&V

W B ; ..q OM..: z&O ; ..: zRN..R; J&OM.z; W&ON J

h

JdNQWIM

LdN&Q; O

Md; K&O&

Nd; ...: &O

W B z...EJ R...N WQJ E..TJ&OJ

L&P.&Oj' zM'

JdN&E

LdR&V

MdM&Oj

Nd; zJM\_

Ι Ι Ι 4Q xvY JG



## ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΤΘ

ΦΤΙΑΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΑ ΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΛΕΞΕΩΝ ΠΡΟΣΘΕΤΩΝΤΑΣ ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΚΑΤΑΛΛΗΛΗ

8 V ΕΟ Ρ&Qj-9 ..PVPJR&M jE & "O.. jO; E.. " QNq ..Ε&R J&..: zN

R&q " jMDJzN " jMDJzN ΕΟΡ& ΕΛ\_8 J " QJ&ONJL...: Enpkk QJ&

JR..h1; ΕΟ " ...: jJ&Vz; R&K ΕΟ 9Q\_ΟQYΔ ..PjJzN ' ; QN P.&R&q V R

V&OJ; QN L' EK V R&O ΕΡW&O\_N Ε..ΕΟΜ..: z& ; WCh

W QYΔ

WYQO

WSQ

WQ

Ι Ι Ι 4T xvY JG

## ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΤΘ

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΩΣΤΕ ΝΑ ΣΧΗΜΑΤΙΣΤΟΥΝ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ & ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ

VdNJ&

JdR&J; ;

WdKYN

LdP Q

Wd&EJz..j

Md " &N ME

Vd&R&OgM..: & O

NdTOJjE

Edq Qz&j

Odq QJj

Ι Ι Ι 4Ε3WxvY JG









# UNIT 8

## Activity 1

ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΤΑ 10 ΦΑΓΩΣΙΜΑ ΠΟΥ ΦΑΙΝΟΝΤΑΙ ΣΤΟ ΠΙΝΑΚΑ ΤΟΥ ARCHIMBOLDO

s	u	v	e	g	e	t	a	b	l	e	s
g	a	r	t	i	c	h	p	k	e	h	k
d	r	u	i	g	a	r	p	i	c	e	f
c	u	h	b	t	h	o	l	i	v	e	s
b	u	w	h	e	a	t	e	p	l	n	y
p	o	t	a	t	o	e	s	d	d	e	b
c	d	h	u	b	b	g	r	a	p	e	u
f	s	d	g	m	y	h	c	s	a	r	t
r	e	c	n	l	b	e	a	n	s	t	t
u	l	n	e	t	r	e	k	j	e	v	e
i	e	a	c	r	i	c	e	i	e	s	r
t	a	t	u	r	d	a	y	n	o	w	s



A portrait by Giuseppe Arcimboldo

## Activity 3 - Reading



ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΗ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ ΠΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΕΙ ΚΑΛΥΤΕΡΑ Ο,ΤΙ ΛΕΕΙ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ

- a) Being fooled by food
- b) Being fooled by advertisements
- c) Being cheated by Brand-names

### αδoPBSRoP C dMSUFFUbf

The processed foods, the popular brand name foods, are the most expensive of all. These deliver the least nutrition for your money. If you buy anything in a pretty box, anything that's been processed, anything that's been advertised on television or something that comes with a coupon, you have been conned. You're being ripped off. Most foods that have coupons are so overpriced to begin with that the food manufacturer is still making money even after you redeem the coupon. If you really want poor nutrition and want to waste a lot of money on foods that aren't doing anything for you health-wise, then buy all the groceries that are advertised. Buy all the stuff that other people around the world who don't know anything about health tend to buy.



## Activity 4

**ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΗ ή ΕΝΕΡΓΗΤΙΚΗ; ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ & ΒΑΛΤΕ ΕΝΑ Π ή Ε ΜΠΡΟΣΤΑ ΓΙΑ ΝΑ ΔΕΙΞΕΤΕ ΣΕ ΤΗ ΦΩΝΗ ΕΙΝΑΙ Η ΚΑΘΕ ΜΙΑ**

- 1. The cat was eating the fish when we arrived
- 2. A cake was bought for her birthday.
- 3. The cooker is cleaned once a week.
- 4. The cook is preparing lunch for the guests.
- 5. The dog was given a bone.
- 6. Irene lifted the sandwich
- 7. The toast was burnt so we didn't eat it.
- 8. The apples were eaten by the kids.
- 9. Junk food is known to be unhealthy.
- 10. Poor quality meat is used in many sausages.



## Activity 5

**ΜΕΤΑΤΡΕΨΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΕΝΕΡΓΗΤΙΚΕΣ ΣΕ ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΕΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ, ΟΠΩΣ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ**

You peel orange = **The orange is peeled**  
You melt butter  
You pour juice  
You slice potatoes  
You stir sauce  
You spread honey  
You drain the water



# UNIT 8

## Activity 6 - Grammar



**ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΚΕΝΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΡΗΜΑ, ΝΑ ΤΟ ΒΑΛΕΤΕ ΣΕ ΜΟΡΦΗ ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΗΣ ΜΕΤΟΧΗΣ**

### Coffee

use grow boil urge open sell do make  
chew believe publish report frequent discover

Coffee 1\_\_\_\_\_ from the beans that grow in the fruits of the coffee plant. There are usually two beans in each fruit and the harvesting 2\_\_\_\_\_ by hand. The word 'coffee' derives from the Arabic 'qahwah', a word which 3\_\_\_\_\_ originally for wine, but which came to mean coffee. Coffee beans used 4\_\_\_\_\_ before it 5\_\_\_\_\_ that they 6\_\_\_\_\_ in water to make a drink. Coffee drinking began in Arab countries in the 14th century and did not become common in Europe until the 17th century. In 1600 coffee 7\_\_\_\_\_ by some Christians to be the devil's drink. In Italy, Pope Clement VIII 8\_\_\_\_\_ by his advisers to consider the favorite drink of the Ottoman Empire to be part of the infidel threat. However, he decided to "baptize" it instead, making it an acceptable Christian beverage. At first, coffee 9\_\_\_\_\_ by chemists, but it had little impact until the first coffee shop 10\_\_\_\_\_ in 1652 and instructions about how to roast and grind the coffee 11\_\_\_\_\_. In 1657, the King tried to close coffee shops because they 12\_\_\_\_\_ to be noisy. In 1668, Edward Lloyd's coffeehouse opened in London and 13\_\_\_\_\_ by merchants and maritime insurance agents. Eventually it became Lloyd's of London, the best-known insurance company in the world. Coffee today 14\_\_\_\_\_ and enjoyed worldwide, and is one of the few crops that small farmers in third-world countries can profitably export.



## Activity 7

**ΟΛΕΣ ΟΙ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΕ ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΗ, ΑΛΛΑ ΟΛΕΣ ΕΧΟΥΝ ΑΠΟ ΕΝΑ ΛΑΘΟΣ ΔΙΟΡΘΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ**

1. About 13 billion hamburgers are eating by Americans every year.
2. The first hamburger was been served in 1895.
3. Five thousand fast food restaurants were opening in the last ten months.
4. The first cheeseburger was being eaten in 1896.
5. Vegetable meat is using in many fast food products.
6. The new restaurant will open by the Mayor.



## Activity 8

ΝΑ ΓΙΝΟΥΝ ΟΙ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΕ ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΗ,  
ΝΑ ΞΕΚΙΝΑΝΕ ΜΕ ΤΗ ΜΑΡΚΑΡΙΣΜΕΝΗ ΛΕΞΗ

- i) People use **wheat** for many kinds of food.
- ii) They produce **olive oil** in Crete.
- iii) Rice fields cover **most of the country**.



## Activity 10

ΒΑΛΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΙΔΙΩΜΑΤΙΣΜΟ (βλ SB p 92) ΣΤΗ ΚΑΤΑΛΛΗΛΗ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ

- 1. All my mates like junk food, but it's not .....
- 2. She is the ..... of her father's .....
- 3. He's a real ..... and spends all day in front of the TV.
- 4. Daphne has a ..... and eats three bars of chocolate a day.
- 5. Some people are happy eating the same thing all the time but for me variety is the .....
- 6. We were planning a secret dinner party for mum, but my little brother ..... and the surprise was ruined.
- 7. Of course, it isn't hard to make a sandwich. It's a .....
- 8. She teaches some students privately but her..... is her job in the school.
- 9. The meat caught fire but dad remained ..... and sorted everything out.





# UNIT 8

## Activity 11 ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ & ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΤΟΥ ΦΑΓΗΤΟΥ ΠΟΥ ΛΕΙΠΕΙ ΟΠΩΣ ΤΟ ΔΕΙΧΝΟΥΝ & ΛΕΝΕ ΟΙ ΕΙΚΟΝΕΣ



Tiramisu



Rice pudding



Risotto

### Guess the food

- A. *When it is cooked, the rice is first cooked briefly in butter or olive oil until evenly coated and the rice starts to turn translucent, before broth is added, one ladle at a time. There are other similar dishes, but they should not be called "....." if the rice is not toasted.*
- B. *The biscuits are sprinkled with or briefly soaked in a mixture of coffee, rum, and sugar. They are layered with a mixture of cheese and a custard made from egg yolks, Marsala, and sugar. Cocoa powder is then sprinkled on top. The recipe has been adapted to make cakes, puddings, and other varieties of dessert. Other flavors are often used now in place of coffee, including strawberry, lemon, or chocolate.*
- C. *It is a dessert enjoyed by people of different cultures all over the world, originating in Asia. It is made by combining rice with a sweetener and other ingredients often including milk. The pudding is usually partially cooked on top of the stove in a pan, and then "finished" in an oven.*

## Activity 13

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΗ ΧΩΡΑ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΤΗΣ ΠΙΑΤΟ & ΕΠΕΙΤΑ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΟΙΧΙΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΠΙΑΤΟ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΥΛΙΚΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΟΠΟΙΑ ΑΠΟΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙ (ΜΠΟΡΕΙΤΕ ΝΑ ΡΩΤΗΣΕΤΕ ΤΟ PERPLEXITY)

Japan Poland China Ethiopia Russia India Ireland Turkey Jamaica Mexico

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Doro Wat    | a. light dishes to go with tea          |
| 2. Jerk fish   | b. pieces of raw fish on fried rice     |
| 3. Taco        | c. bread made with lemon rind           |
| 4. Borscht     | d. fried pork and chili powder          |
| 5. Kolache     | e. a beef-filled tortilla               |
| 6. Stew        | f. beef and vegetables baked in an oven |
| 7. Vindaloo    | g. soup made with beetroot              |
| 8. Shish kebab | h. steamed dumplings                    |
| 9. Sushi       | i. chicken stewed in red pepper         |
| 10. Dimsum     | j. grilled meat over coals of wood      |



# UNIT 8

## Activity 18

### QUIZ

True / false

1. Wheat was first grown only in Egypt.
2. The workers who built the Pyramids were paid in bread.
3. Bread is used daily by less than a third of the world's population daily.
4. Wheat can be found in every meal.
5. Fuel for cars can be made from sugar.
6. It is known that honey is the only food that cannot go bad.
7. Coffee was first drunk 300 years ago.
8. The name coffee is said to come from a Greek name meaning 'food of the Gods'.
9. Olive oil is used to make cosmetics
10. Greece has more varieties of olives than any country in the world.
11. Sugar can be made into a liquid to cure spots.
12. Sugar products can be used to cure hair problems.



**READING: Read the text and select the correct answers.**

Most people want to be healthy and look and feel good. They have some idea about what's good or bad for them. But they are confused by all the information out there about how to have a healthy lifestyle.

There are three equally important requirements for a healthy life: nutrition, exercise and rest. Humans have complicated bodily systems. You need to eat healthy food to give your bodily systems energy. You need exercise to keep them strong. You need sleep to give them rest. You won't be healthy if you usually make unhealthy decisions about these things. Today I'm going to talk about one part of living a healthy life: nutrition.

Choices about nutrition, exercise and sleep must be consistent and sustainable. Sometimes people say they are going on a diet to be healthy. But, what happens later when they go back off that diet? Even worse, some people think a diet means not eating. But, not eating is one of the worst things they can do. Our bodies must have a balance of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats; these are called macronutrients. We also need vitamins and minerals, or micronutrients, in order to stay healthy.

To have good health, find out how much food your body needs. Next, learn about what is in the foods you usually like to eat. Finally, replace the bad foods with healthier options.

I hope this information is helpful.

**Choose the best answer.**

1. This article is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. food      b. vitamins      c. sleep      d. exercise
2. Proteins, fats, and \_\_\_\_\_ are macronutrients.  
a. minerals      b. carbohydrates      c. vitamins      d. foods
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ equally important requirements for a healthy life.  
a. two      b. three      c. four      d. five
4. People have to make \_\_\_\_\_ and sustainable choices about their health.  
a. confused      b. helpful      c. worse      d. consistent

**Passive voice. Multiple choice. Choose the correct option.**

- 1) People eat fresh fish regularly.  
a-Fresh fish eat regularly  
b-Fresh fish be eaten regularly  
c-Fresh fish is eaten regularly
- 2) They sell cold drinks there.  
a-Cold drinks are sold there.  
b-Cold drinks were sold there.  
C-Cold drinks is sold there
- 3) You parked cars on that road.  
a-Cars is parked on that road.  
b-Cars are parked on that road.  
c-Cars were parked on that road.
- 4) The police arrested an old man yesterday.  
a-An old man is arrested yesterday.  
b-An old man was arrested yesterday.  
c-An old man are arrested yesterday.
- 5) They clean your room every day.  
a-Your room is cleaned every day.  
b-Your room are cleaning every day.  
c-Your room was cleaned every day.



# Revision

## Activity 1

**ΒΑΛΤΕ ΤΟ ΡΗΜΑ ΣΤΟ ΚΑΤΑΛΛΗΛΟ ΚΕΝΟ, ΠΡΟΣΕΞΤΕ ΝΑ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΤΟ ΧΡΟΝΟ ή ΡΗΜΑΤΙΚΟ ΤΥΠΟ ( πχ απαρεμφατο, gerund κλπ) ΠΟΥ ΤΑΙΡΙΑΖΕΙ**

*express*

*represent*

*feel*

*tell*

*redecorate*

- a) Interior home designers feel that red ..... energy and life.
- b) Normally, you can ..... a great deal about someone from the colours they wear.
- c) George ..... a positive attitude towards his design classes.
- d) My friend Debbie has decided to ..... her room as she doesn't like her pink walls anymore.
- e) The colours we choose in our lives help us to ..... in tune with our environment and our emotions.

**marks / 5**

## Activity 4

### ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ

a) ridiculous    b) blonde    c) ornate    d) aristocratic    e) sudden

1. My aunt had a ..... desire to dye her hair black.
2. In Ancient Egypt the ladies wore ..... make-up on their faces.
3. Some kids wear the most ..... colour T-shirts.
4. Ifigenia has decided to get some ..... highlights in her hair.
5. In the Byzantine Empire, the ..... ladies wore purple dresses and chlamys.

marks / 5

# Revision

## Activity 5

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΠΡΟΘΕΣΗ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ, ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΕΙ ΜΑΖΙ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΡΗΜΑ ΠΟΥ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΜΑΡΚΑΡΙΣΜΕΝΟ ΟΛΗ Η ΕΚΦΡΑΣΗ

of by onto into down

1. To make olive oil, the olives are **ground** ..... a paste.
2. You need to **apply** pressure ..... the top to open the bottle.
3. Many household products are **made up** ..... chemicals.
4. The water **ran** ..... the side of the bath when the girl filled it too much.
5. It's a ground apple but people **call** it ..... different names.

marks / 5

## Activity 6

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΛΕΞΗ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ

piece variety product source risk

1. Some people say his art is the ..... of a deranged mind.
2. There is a high ..... of heart disease when you eat junk food.
3. The old man was chewing a ..... of sugar cane.
4. The olive oil company has received a ..... of complaints about their oil.
5. The origin of sugar has remained a ..... of fascination for centuries.

marks / 5

## Activity 7

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΔΥΟ ΜΕΡΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΩΝ κ ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. relieve | a) paste    |
| 2. produce | b) pressure |
| 3. grind   | c) paste    |
| 4. spread  | d) rumors   |
| 5. apply   | e) olives   |
- 1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....

marks / 5

## Activity 8

4 ΣΤΑ 5 ΕΙΝΑΙ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΠΟΥ ΘΕΛΟΥΝ ΠΑΘΗΤΙΚΗ

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ Ο,ΤΙ ΛΕΙΠΕΙ ΤΗ 2Η ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ ΩΣΤΕ ΝΑ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΣΥΝΩΝΥΜΗ ΜΕ ΤΗΝ ΑΠΟ ΠΑΝΩ ΤΗΣ. ΟΠΩΣΔΗΠΟΤΕ ΧΡΗΣΙΜΟΠΟΙΗΣΤΕ ΤΗ ΛΕΞΗ ΠΟΥ ΣΑΣ ΔΙΝΕΤΑΙ ΔΙΠΛΑ ΧΩΡΙΣ ΝΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΛΛΑΞΕΤΕ

- The farmer grew the olives in the mountain near his house.  
The ..... by the farmer in the mountain near his house. **GROWN**
- Today, people know the ground apple as the potato.  
The ground apple ..... the potato today. **IS**
- Sugar is used to make fuel as well as sweets.  
Apart ..... sugar is used to make fuel. **SWEETS**
- Greece produces lots of olive oil.  
Olive oil ..... Greece. **PRODUCED**

5. Chefs prepare excellent meals at this restaurant  
Excellent ..... chefs at this restaurant **PREPARED**

marks / 5

Total marks / 40



	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
Lesson 1						
1	absorb (v)	to take in liquid through the surface, <i>απορροφώ</i>	These towels don't absorb water well.			
2	alternative (n)	one of two or more choices, <i>εναλλακτικός</i>	Our two alternatives are walking or taking a taxi.			alternatively
3	appeal (v)	to seem interesting or attractive to someone, <i>ελκύω</i>	Chocolate appeals to many people.			
	bean (n)	the seed of certain plants that is eaten as a vegetable, <i>κόκκος/φασόλι</i>	Bean soup is my favourite dish.			
	cane (n)	a stick made of metal or wood that helps someone walk, <i>ραβδί</i>	She had to walk with a cane after she broke her hip.			
	chew (v)	to crush food into smaller pieces with the teeth so that it can be swallowed, <i>μασάω</i>	Chew food before you swallow it.			
4	component (n)	a part of something, <i>εξάρτημα/συστατικό</i>	One of the components of the engine is missing.	element, = part		
	confection (n)	a sweetened candy or fruit, <i>γλύκισμα</i>	Frozen cocoa with sugar can be eaten as a confection.	candy		
5	contemporary (adj)	belonging to the present time; current; modern, <i>σύγχρονος</i>	Many older people do not like contemporary music.	= modern		old-fashioned, out of date
	cosmetic (n)	what you put on your face or body to improve its appearance, <i>καλλυντικό</i>	There are a lot of cosmetics that are claimed to make wrinkles disappear.			cosmetically
6	cough (v)	to push out air and other substances from the lungs, making a noise in the throat, <i>βήχω</i>	People cough because of illness or when they breathe in something such as smoke or dust.			
7	crop (n)	plants grown on a farm, <i>σοδειά</i>	Corn is an important crop for this country.	harvest		
8	debate (v)	to discuss the different sides of a subject or issue, <i>συζητώ, αντιπαρατίθεμαι</i>	We debated whether it was fair to make students take swimming lessons.	= argue, contend		
9	delicacy (n)	something delightful or rare, especially food, <i>λιχουδιά</i>	Truffles are a great delicacy and one of the most expensive foods in the world.			
	deranged (adj)	mentally ill; insane, <i>σχιζοφρενής</i>	On hearing the news, he behaved like a deranged person.	insane, lunatic	rational	
10	distill (v)	to make a liquid stronger by heating it until it changes to a gas and then cooling it so that it changes back into a liquid, <i>διυλίζω</i>	When you distill water, minerals are removed.			

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
11	<b>external (adj)</b>	of the outside or outer part, <b>εξωτερικός</b>	This gel is for external use only: it must not be swallowed.	exterior, outer	inner, internal	externally
	<b>fascination (n)</b>	the condition of having one's attention aroused and held, as by charm, beauty, or extreme interest, <b>γοητεία</b>	The cat watched the dangling string with fascination.			
	<b>finely (adv)</b>	in a delicate, refined, or excellent way, <b>εξαιρετικά/με λεπτομέρεια</b>	This is a piece of finely crafted porcelain.			
	<b>folk (adj)</b>	having to do with traditional art forms, <b>λαϊκός</b>	They enjoyed an evening of folk music.			
12	<b>fuel (n)</b>	anything such as wood or gasoline that is burned as a source of energy, <b>καύσιμο</b>	A car cannot operate without fuel.			
13	<b>grind (v)</b>	to crush into very small pieces or a powder, <b>αλέθω</b>	He ground the coffee very finely.	crush		
	<b>hiccup (n)</b>	a sudden uncontrolled taking in of breath that is also stopped very quickly, <b>λόξιγκας</b>	The baby made a loud hiccup and we all laughed.			
	<b>juicy (adj)</b>	having a great amount of juice, <b>χυμώδης</b>	Watermelon is a juicy fruit.		dry	juicily, juiciness
	<b>millstone (n)</b>	either of a pair of circular stones that grind something, especially grain, in a mill, <b>μυλόπετρα</b>	The miller would open a sack of grain and pour it into the millstones.			
14	<b>obtain (v)</b>	to get; gain, <b>αποκτώ</b>	He obtained his college degree in just three years.			
	<b>paddy (n)</b>	a field planted with rice growing in water, <b>οριζώνας</b>	Huge rice paddies can be found in China.			
	<b>plantation (n)</b>	a large farm, especially in a hot part of the world, on which a particular type of crop is grown, <b>φυτεία</b>	There are large tobacco plantations in central-western Greece where tobacco is produced.			
15	<b>raise (v)</b>	to move to a higher position, <b>υψώνω</b>	I raised my hand.	lift, = pick up	lower	
	<b>release (v)</b>	to let someone or something go free; to stop keeping prisoner, <b>ελευθερώνω</b>	They released the prisoners at the end of the war.			
	<b>remain (v)</b>	to continue in the same way, <b>παραμένω</b>	He asked her a question, but she remained quiet.	last, persist		
16	<b>remedy (n)</b>	something used to take away pain or cure an illness, <b>γιατρικό</b>	My grandmother had a good remedy for earache.	= cure		
	<b>stem (n)</b>	the main part of a plant that supports the branches, leaves, and other parts, <b>βλαστός</b>	She likes to eat the broccoli flowers but not the stems.	stalk		

Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
<b>whimsical (adj)</b>	unusual and strange in a way that might be funny or annoying, <i>εκκεντρικός</i>	As she became older and more isolated, she developed many whimsical traits.	fanciful, quaint		whimsically

## Lesson 2

<b>17</b>	<b>average (adj)</b>	usual or typical; ordinary, <i>μέσος όρος / τυπικός</i>	The average person in this country does not exercise enough.	normal	
	<b>beefeater (n)</b>	a guard at the Tower of London, or a yeoman in the English royal guard, <i>φρουρός στον Πύργο του Λονδίνου</i>	The Beefeaters wear colourful uniforms, similar to those worn in the Elizabethan period.		
<b>18</b>	<b>creativity (n)</b>	the capability of producing original or imaginative work, <i>δημιουργικότητα</i>	This artist is famous for his creativity; he has painted beautiful landscapes on the sides of many buildings.	imagination, ingenuity, originality	
	<b>cucumber (n)</b>	a long vegetable with hard green skin and white flesh, <i>αγγούρι</i>	Greek salad is made up of tomato, cucumber, onion and olives, sprinkled with olive oil.		
<b>19</b>	<b>curiosity (n)</b>	the desire to learn or know, <i>περιέργεια</i>	He read his grandmother's journal with great curiosity.		
<b>20</b>	<b>ingredient (n)</b>	one of the parts of a mixture, <i>συστατικό</i>	Flour, sugar, eggs, and cocoa are some ingredients of chocolate cake.		
	<b>regional (adj)</b>	of a particular geographic area, <i>τοπικός</i>	The children learn the country's official dialect in school but use their regional dialect at home.		regionally
	<b>review (n)</b>	an article in a newspaper or magazine that gives an opinion about a new book, film, or restaurant, <i>κριτική</i>	That film got a good review in the newspaper.		
	<b>smart (adj)</b>	fashionable, elegant, <i>κομψός</i>	John was smartly dressed for the interview.	fashionable elegant	smartly, smartness
	<b>spice (n)</b>	a vegetable substance with a particular smell or taste, <i>καρύκευμα</i>	Spices are used to flavour food.		
	<b>tube (n)</b>	the London Underground, <i>το μετρό του Λονδίνου</i>	We took the tube to get around London.		

## Lesson 3

	<b>anorexia (n)</b>	a psychological disorder marked by the inability to eat; anorexia nervosa, <i>ανορεξία</i>	She is on a constant diet and I'm afraid she is now actually suffering from anorexia.		anorexic
	<b>bulimia (n)</b>	abnormal hunger and continuous eating, <i>βουλιμία</i>	She is suffering from bulimia; she never let's anyone see her when she's eating.		bulimic
<b>21</b>	<b>case (n)</b>	an instance or example of something, <i>περίπτωση</i>	There are four cases of the flu in our department.	= instance	

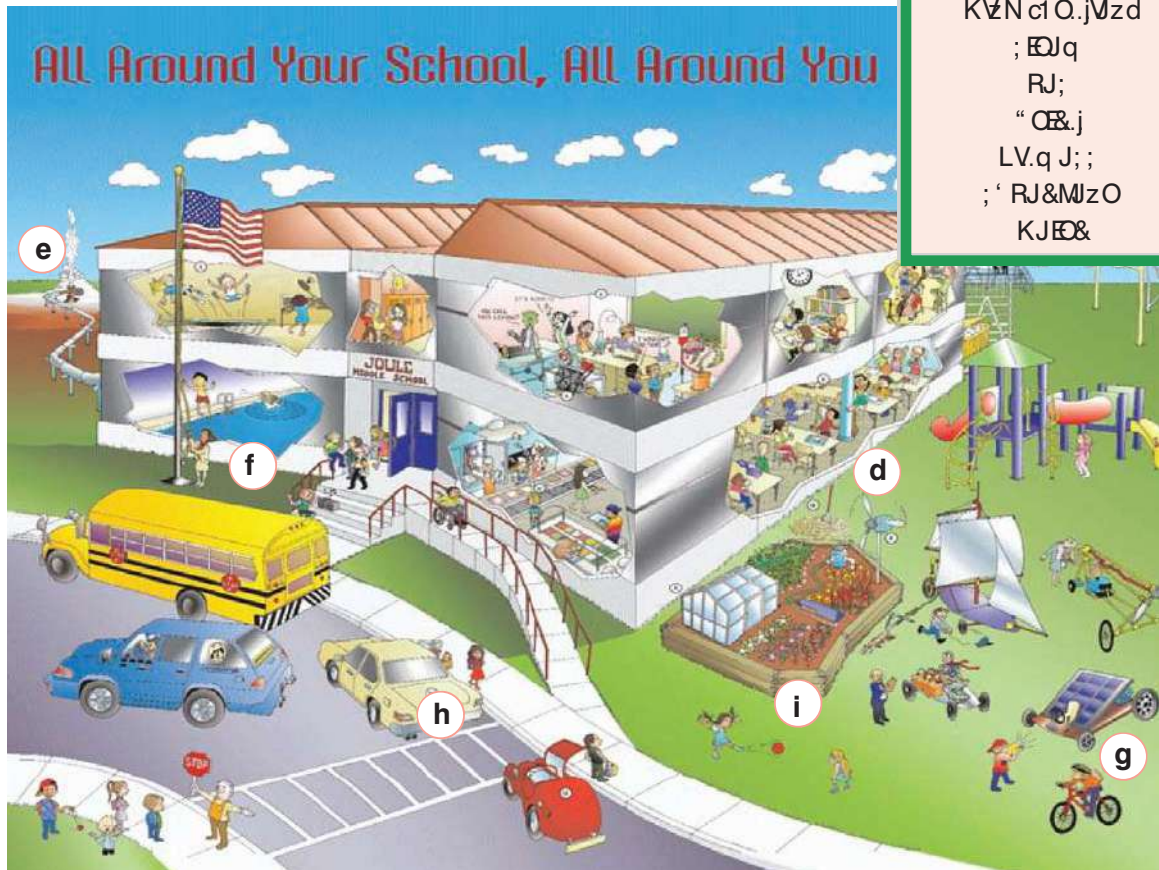
LEBEN  
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## AIMS

- To provide opportunities for students to use English in the classroom and outside the classroom.
- To provide opportunities for students to use English in the classroom and outside the classroom.

ΑΝΤΙΣΤΟΙΧΙΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΗΓΕΣ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ ΣΤΑ ΔΕΞΙΑ, ΜΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΑΡΙΘΜΟ  
ΣΤΗΝ ΕΙΚΟΝΑ

Aj 0\_QMj RQ\_Q\_Sh  
; ' z c ..jJ&  
KVNclO.jVzd  
; EΩq  
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" O&.j  
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; ' RJ&MzO  
KJEO&



LEBEN  
T

## ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

La0zNO&.' zN KJEO&R.q J RO ; O&V ' ; ONE..q J\_Oc OQ' NOCN xqMh

Na- TORO&V; " V; J KTOQ E." &N' MOc OQ' NFpQ' xCj OqO\_ NOJCF xFx d

OaovzJC N/ xqMN/ COd" JzQ; ..z EO; M.&L..J&N.M.jjOMEOzOR JzNM.zEO&VVE..QOM&ME h

Pa- TOKVNq ..EQ, EOKVNq Vj KTWI " &N' MOc\_C NUQ' NOJCF xFx dE.... O&EJ KJEO& " ' q " h

Oax &RJzWlq JEO&j V EORJ&NOz " &N' MO, cpOj Q NpOC N zJCdOzOR J; KQj J; q OEJzORJ; h

αφου επιλεξετε, ακουστε τις  
προτασεις για να ελεγξετε  
τις απαντησεις σας





# "RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES"

## EDPUZZLE

## LISTENING



REVIEW



### Task 2

ΔΙΑΒΑΣΤΕ ΤΑ 3 ΚΕΙΜΕΝΑ, ΚΑΘΕ ΦΟΡΑ ΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΝ 3 ΕΙΚΟΝΕΣ ΔΙΠΛΑ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΙΣ ΟΠΟΙΕΣ ΔΙΑΛΕΞΤΕ ΤΗ 1 ΠΟΥ ΔΕΙΧΝΕΙ ΟΤΙ ΛΕΕΙ ΤΟ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟ

listen while reading

#### ra sows noisom

f 07G' k ó; z: O W hz; - Y; j Uag 7&O ή UK: ó: ': z; L LzL U \_O9-6ή KUEK W dKO Ezqlw7G' G' ΠEG'; dθA \_OEz' HO dKO HΠOoH zTO qG77 dOL 'TG: dKO EzΠH6: ': HzóH dKzá OeOTG; O HKG' ZL - G G; ! WéE'ZH! OEz' HO dKO, dKO zWή G' ZL ! O ETOz; OTa

u KO, gzHOOL KOΠKGH dW HEG' ZL KzqqO; 6HKO HεW dKzádKO - GεOT; O; áHKG' ZL ! z; z7 EzΠH u KO; gLG; íáKzéO HEKGG7GΠdW - H áGLG zTG'; L dKO KG' HO6g - G' GTz ΠWOG; dKO! W O ή UK: ó HWHOTz; L 'ΠO; LHA

mí ΠOXEΠWéO EG: OH' TG: z qGH OTIHé dW; G' dWLO \_O9- dKzá! 'T; H EGzAr KWH: zOCH dKO zWéOTG L W66! ' ázáOz HádH; GáW G' ΠKG' HOAg pKz; - KzUqOGq7O z7HG KzéO OTXEΠWéO6 ! ' áWEG: OH' TG: KóL TGzGH OTAr KO KóL TGzGH OTEG: OH' TG: dKO ή zóT' z7W - GεOTdKO! U r KTO e GT OH Lz: 6ή KUEK KzH! OQ; ! ' WézETG-H dKO wz; - áO o WOTa



t / C- B7 G	u kwk C) Bk v A	A/ C7t v / w07/ s) v,	0r ABk v r t Bk Bk G
t UWL			
KQ-LYP			
K/PV			
: 0000			



alternative fuel, biogas, geothermal, hydroelectric, hydroelectricity, renewable, solar, solar panels, wind farm, wind turbines

1. Biodiesel is a type of \_\_\_\_\_ made from plants.

✓ Click here to reveal the answer.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ energy comes from heat that is stored deep in the Earth.

✓ Click here to reveal the answer.

3. Most of the country's \_\_\_\_\_ energy is from wind power.

✓ Click here to reveal the answer.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ power is a way of harnessing energy from the sun.

✓ Click here to reveal the answer.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ power stations are built near lakes and rivers in the mountains.

✓ Click here to reveal the answer.

6. The city has a new fleet of buses that run on \_\_\_\_\_ from food waste.

✓ Click here to reveal the answer.

7. This offshore \_\_\_\_\_ supplies 450,000 homes with electricity.

✓ Click here to reveal the answer.

8. Some \_\_\_\_\_ are located on land and others are located at sea.

!P

S



## LISTENING

Task 1

ΠΟΙΑ ΕΙΚΟΝΑ ΤΑΙΡΙΑΖΕΙ ΜΕ ΤΗΝ  
ΟΜΙΛΙΑ ΠΟΥ ΘΑ ΑΚΟΥΣΟΥΜΕ;  
ΑΚΟΥΣΤΕ & ΔΙΑΛΕΞΤΕ  
ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ



1)



2)



3)



ΠΟΙΟ ΑΠΟ ΤΑ 3  
ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΟ  
ΘΕΜΑ ΤΗΣ ΟΜΙΛΙΑΣ;  
ΑΚΟΥΣΤΕ & ΔΙΑΛΕΞΤΕ

Ε2 F' O B F Q ( N  
K O X B H K O U N N B a ? C 2 N ( j B 0 / ! N Q  
4 B O O H 0 / ? H 2 / F O X B F Z j K O B f



Task 2

ΑΦΟΥ ΑΚΟΥΣΕΤΕ ΞΑΝΑ ΤΗΝ ΟΜΙΛΙΑ,  
ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΠΟΥ ΛΕΙΠΟΥΝ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ

L4	TO; JW EJEV E O O D Jz JE O JROT..q O	DY..KJE ..POZ O R OE O & NJ h
N4	TO; JW E JERJ; z...; q Qj L' EV	EO & O "j...; VCh
O4	TO; JW EJE...z O & M JON Jj' q VV q Mz P.& E OOT... & h	Oz... RT Oz O R E..& z J M.q " " EO &
P4	TO; JW E JERJ; V J P.;; V P Q EJE	R.q NOJN; OJ M OJE & h





# REPORTED SPEECH - ΠΛΑΓΙΟΣ ΛΟΓΟΣ:

Όταν θέλουμε να μεταφέρουμε τα λόγια κάποιου που ήδη έχουν ειπωθεί, τότε όσα λέμε πρέπει να προσαρμόζονται γραμματικά στο ότι τα λόγια αυτά ειπώθηκαν στο παρελθόν

Αρα μιλάμε για Πλαγίο Λόγο όταν μεταφέρουμε τα λόγια κάποιου

Μια πρόταση σε Πλαγίο ΠΑΝΤΑ ξεκινά με το



υποκείμενο κ

ένα ρήμα ομιλίας πχ He said, She told me, They asked κτλ

Αντίστοιχα: He said, She told me, They asked κτλ



Μετά συνεχίζουμε μεταφέροντας τα λόγια που είπε

...το; JWBJEU ου / /v P' zUpOwQpCCgO O  
xp z]C %QqJ H ου v \_QqCOQz \_p  
QqF xFx lz pO pz]O z jM

**ΑΛΛΑ πρέπει να κάνουμε αλλαγές σε:**

BEV V EO PAST Eoz; Ch

χρονο ρημάτων  
αντωνυμίες  
επιρρήματα χρονικά κ τοπικά

- TOEJMTQ&; JWBJEKO x] N z jMTJEO z.....y]QFV nk  
QJ& E& Ch

Το κόλπο είναι να παμε το ρήμα **ΕΝΑ ΧΡΟΝΟ ΠΙΣΩ**,

οι αντωνυμίες να ταιριαζουν με το ποιος μιλάει-συνήθως Γ πρόσωπο ενικού ή πληθυντικού-  
κ τα χρονικά/τοπικά επιρρήματα αποκτούν αποσταση, δηλ αλλάζουν για να δείχνουν  
τη χρονική διαφορά του τώρα που μεταφέρουμε τα λόγια απ το ποτε κ που έγιναν



## ΠΩΣ ΜΕΤΑΤΡΕΠΟΥΜΕ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΑΠΟ ΕΥΘΥ (DIRECT) ΣΕ

### ΠΛΑΓΙΟ (REPORTED ) ΛΟΓΟ

#### Γενικοί Κανόνες

1. Κάθε πρόταση αρχίζει με **Υποκείμενο + Reporting Verb** (συνήθως: **said, told sb = said to sb**).
2. Αν έχουμε **say ή tell sb**, **δεν αλλάζει** η πρόταση σε πλάγιο λόγο.
3. Οι **χρόνοι των ρημάτων “πάνε” ένα βήμα πίσω στον χρόνο**.
4. Οι **αντωνυμίες, τα επιρρήματα και οι χρονικές εκφράσεις μπορεί να αλλάξουν** για να δείξουν **απόσταση χρονική** από το πότε ειπώθηκαν αρχικά σε Ευθύ Λόγο.

#### 1. Statements (Καταφατικές προτάσεις)

➔ **Direct Speech:** "I like pizza," she said.

➔ **Reported Speech:** She said (that) she liked pizza.

#### Κανόνες:

- Μετατροπή του ρήματος ένα βήμα πίσω στον χρόνο.
- Το "that" είναι προαιρετικό.

#### 2. Questions (Ερωτήσεις)

##### a) Yes/No Questions

➔ **Direct Speech:** "Do you like pizza?" she asked me.

➔ **Reported Speech:** She asked me if/whether I liked pizza.

#### Κανόνες:

- Χρησιμοποιούμε "if" ή "whether" για να εισάγουμε την ερώτηση.
- Το ρήμα μπαίνει σε καταφατική σειρά (όχι ερωτηματική).

##### b) Questions με ερωτηματική λέξη

➔ **Direct Speech:** "Where do you live?" she asked me.

➔ **Reported Speech:** She asked me where I lived.

#### Κανόνες:

- Κρατάμε την ερωτηματική λέξη.
- Το ρήμα μπαίνει σε καταφατική σειρά.

### 3. Imperatives (Προστακτικές προτάσεις)

#### a) Θετικές προστακτικές

➔ **Direct Speech:** "Close the door," she told me.

➔ **Reported Speech:** She told me to close the door.

#### b) Αρνητικές προστακτικές

➔ **Direct Speech:** "Don't touch that," she said.

➔ **Reported Speech:** She told me not to touch that.

#### Κανόνας:

- Χρησιμοποιούμε "to" πριν από το ρήμα.
- Αν είναι άρνηση, βάζουμε "not" πριν το "to".

### 4. Reporting Verbs με ειδική σύνταξη – Μερικά από τα πιο Συνηθισμένα:

Reporting Verb	Σύνταξη	Παράδειγμα
apologize	apologize (for) + -ing	"I'm sorry for being late," he said. → He apologized for being late.
deny	deny + -ing	"I didn't take your book," she said. → She denied taking my book.
refuse	refuse + to-inf	"I won't help you," he said. → He refused to help me.
accuse sb of	accuse sb of + -ing	"You stole my phone," she said. → She accused me of stealing her phone.
suggest	suggest + -ing	"Let's go out," he said. → He suggested going out.
order	order sb + to-inf	"Sit down," the teacher said. → The teacher ordered us to sit down.
beg	beg sb + to-inf	"Please help me," he said. → He begged me to help him.
agree	agree + to-inf	"Yes, I'll do it," he said. → He agreed to do it.
remember	remember + -ing (παρελθοντική εμπειρία)	"I remember locking the door," she said. → She remembered locking the door.
remember	remember + to-inf (κάτι που πρέπει να γίνει)	"Remember to call me," he said. → He reminded me to call him.

now → then, at that time

today → that day

tonight → that night

last year → the previous year/the year before

here → there

this → that/it

these → those

I → me, he/she → him/her

my → his/her, mine → his/hers

yesterday → the day before/the previous day

tomorrow → the following day/the next day/the day after

next week → the following week/the next week/the week after

a year ago → a year before/the previous year/year earlier/the year before

### Άσκηση 1: Μετατροπή από Ευθύ Λόγο σε Πλάγιο Λόγο

Μετατρέψτε τις παρακάτω προτάσεις από Ευθύ Λόγο σε Πλάγιο Λόγο.

1. *"I love chocolate," she said.*

.....

2. *"You must finish your homework tonight," the teacher told us.*

.....

3. *"Did you watch the movie last night?" he asked me.*

.....

4. *"Where are you going now?" she asked him.*

.....

5. *"Don't touch my phone!" she told her brother.*

.....

6. *"Let's go for a walk tomorrow," he said.*

.....

7. *"I didn't break the window last week," the boy said.*

.....

8. *"I won't tell you my secret," she said.*

.....

9. *"Yes, I will help you with your project next week," he said.*

.....

10. *"Please don't leave me alone," she begged him.*

.....



## ΑΔΥΖΥ Α

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΟ ΕΙΔΟΣ ΕΝΕΡΓΕΙΑΣ ΠΟΥ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΕΙ Η ΚΑΘΕ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ  
ΔΕΙΤΕ ΣΤΗ ΛΙΣΤΑ ΔΕΞΙΑ

Δι Η ΟΥΟΡ Μ. q Q R. q ; ΕΩ q h  
 Δι ΟΥΟΡ R. q ΕΟ; ' z Υ ΜΩJz JzN ΟΥΟΡ  
 Δι x &Jz ΜΚJ; ΕΩJzN q Jz JzΥ Jj; " & N' ΜD RJ; h  
 Δι UJz T..q Q, Δ ? &ΟΜDz..K ' ; O ΗRJ; P.&ΤΩJΕR JzN M....ΔRh  
 Δι U..; ΕΜJ& JzNj..&Q ' ; OJ ΗP Q ; ...&ΜD..ΡΟZ ΟR h

III 4E3WxvYJG

## ΑΔΥΖΥ Β

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ 2 ΜΕΡΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΩΝ, ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ & ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ  
ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ Μ' ΑΥΤΕΣ

; ΕΔ\_ " ....&  
 ΤΩJΕ ; q ..\_O  
 L&RTE ; q Qj  
 ΕΥM ΗJq O  
 O ΕOq Q &Δ

III 4E3WxvYJG

Jd 8 OM.: jNzE" jJ ΕZzΥ LOW' ; O..PEO Η  
 Ld - TORJ; R. q ΕΟRME.& RJEO..PJ ΚΤWΤ q JNO' ; ΡQ; W\_h  
 M UJz " O.: jOKT...jEON ΕΟ; TJzE E.Kz; J& h  
 Nd - TO R. q ΕΟΜΤ q zO ; Lj..M\_ON...: ΕΕΟ& ; ..PEO; ' zh  
 Od - TO...ΥL' &ONKVT J hKTWΤ jE' " ΕΟΚT..jOJ&Q

III 4E3WxvYJG

## ΑΔΙΨΙΖΥ D

ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΛΕΞΗ ΤΗ ΚΑΘΕ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ

public transport exhaust fumes fossil fuels combustion engine *gFg gases*

Δ x zO..PEOq JY.&M'; Q ..PRj..LJj KJ&q VR V ETOVMQ; O V R&q ; " & ;

JzNJVM.zNM/zVR ' zV h

Wd? ..EVL 4 V Q V EZQ EN ETO P.&M& JzN E M; h

WdE 8OMZE Q& V q Jz ? 8OO\_ M&Q TJ; V " & EN R&Q E h

Vd! Q." jOV - WzJ TJEOLEW E VR " & LjQ; LOW' ; O..PEO R&q ETO M& h

Edx zONJ EOK..&N K Vj TJEOz... jOEJzN KO; TJjj zOON E..PE N ..E O&Qz O&R

; ... &M P.&... &EOTWQ h

III 4E3WxvY JG

## ΑΔΙΨΙΖΥ E

ΒΑΛΤΕ ΣΤΟ ΠΛΑΓΙΟ ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΟΠΩΣ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ

**My mother said ' You need to clean your room more often'**

yFN t2fB GAn CH BFM tN ..f-p MfM / E t t p t p MF n t f E B H NFB BFN FxM Ee

He said ' I want to buy some milk' →

She said ' My dog is very cute' →

They said ' Our teacher will help us' →

My father said ' I am working now, so I will come later at home' →

The teacher said ' We have finished unit 9 so we can take a test now' →

III 4WxvY JG

BvJk III 4E5 xvY JG

# What's the weather like?

## Activity 2

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ, ΓΡΑΨΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ & ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΑΥΤΕΣ

a

fossil  
methane  
power  
sugar  
exhaust  
greenhouse  
oil  
coal  
public

b)

spill  
fire  
cane  
transport  
gas  
fuel  
effect  
station  
fumes

1. By the year 2100, it is likely that we will have used all our .....
2. The ship sank causing a huge .....
3. Many homes in the UK still use ..... as a source of heating.
4. In Brazil, fuel made from ..... is used to drive cars.
5. It is believed that the ..... is responsible for an increase in world temperatures.
6. The ..... from vehicles like cars and buses pollute our cities daily.
7. One of the solutions to making cities cleaner is for people to stop using their cars and use ..... instead.
8. Animals such as cows and sheep produce huge amounts of .....
9. Athens is supplied by electricity by the ..... at Lavrio.



# UNIT 9

## Activity 3

ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΙΚΑ ΤΗΣ ΛΙΣΤΑΣ & ΒΑΛΤΕ ΤΑ ΣΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ  
& ΣΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΧΡΟΝΟ ή ΤΥΠΟ (πχ απαρεμφατο)

a water pump    water    wind    a wheel    electricity    a room

convert

spins

heat

generate

light

operate



1. It takes a strong person to \_\_\_\_\_
2. In the Middle Ages, people used candles and fires to \_\_\_\_\_
3. A gerbil \_\_\_\_\_ a wheel to produce electricity
4. People in Iceland do not need to \_\_\_\_\_ for showers as it is already boiling.
5. Windmills in the East of Crete \_\_\_\_\_ for the nearby towns.
6. Man has long known how to \_\_\_\_\_ into energy to drive wheels.





# What's the weather like?

## Activity 5A

### ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΗ ΣΗΜΑΣΙΑ ΤΟΥΣ

- 1. wave:
- 2. station:
- 3. fans:
- 4. run:
- 5. save:
- 6. wood:
- 7. spend:

- a) to use money or resources / to pass time
- b) to make someone safe / to use less of something
- c) a piece of a tree / a small forest
- d) a place where trains stop / a place where some kind of activity happens
- e) to move quickly on foot / to operate or function
- f) supporters of a sports team / a machine that blows cool air
- g) a line of sea water / the movement of the hand



## Activity 5B

### ΔΙΑΛΕΞΤΕ ΤΗ ΣΩΣΤΗ ΛΕΞΗ ΑΠ ΤΗΝ ΠΑΡΑΠΑΝΩ ΑΣΚΗΣΗ & ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ

1. Jane didn't ..... to her friend Sally when she saw her in the street.
2. Did you ..... much time preparing the energy project?
3. They plan to build a new power ..... on the outskirts of the city.
4. We shall need some ..... to light the fire.
5. It takes many employees to ..... an oil company.
6. The electrical store sold thousands of ..... during the heat wave.
7. We can ..... electricity by turning off the lights each time we leave a room.



## Activity 6

### ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΕΚΦΡΑΣΕΙΣ, ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) organic    | i) appliances  |
| b) global     | ii) waste      |
| c) thermal    | iii) radiation |
| d) solar      | iv) warming    |
| e) electrical | v) energy      |

### ΚΑΙ ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ Μ' ΑΥΤΕΣ

- a) Underground water sources are sources of ..... in Iceland
- b) More and more people are using ..... from their homes as a source of energy.
- c) The problem of ..... is made worse by Greenhouse gases.
- d) People should try to use their ..... less often to save energy.
- e) ..... passes through the thin atmosphere and can cause cancer.



# UNIT 9

## ΜΕΤΑΤΡΕΨΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΕ ΠΛΑΓΙΟ ΟΠΩΣ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ

### Activity 7 - Grammar



**ΠΧ** Helen: I want to tell you something about energy saving devices.

Simon: What does she say?

You: She says that **she wanted to tell me something about energy saving devices**

Helen: I saw windmills in Crete last month.

Simon: What does she say?

You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_

Helen: My parents don't use solar energy.

Simon: What does she say?

You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_

Helen: My uncle wants to live on an island.

Simon: What does she say?

You: She says that \_\_\_\_\_



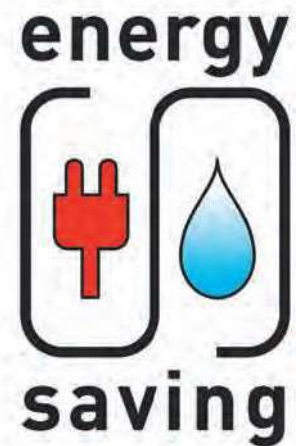
### Activity 8

## ΜΕΤΑΤΡΕΨΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΕ ΠΛΑΓΙΟ ΛΟΓΟ ΟΠΩΣ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ

He said, "This is a great party".

He said that that was a great party.

1. They said, "This is a good energy saving device."  
They said \_\_\_\_\_
2. She said, "I don't waste electricity "  
She said \_\_\_\_\_
3. He said, "I am doing an energy project tomorrow."  
He said \_\_\_\_\_
4. You said, "I will turn off the light in the bathroom."  
You said \_\_\_\_\_
5. She said, "I am not cold now."  
She said \_\_\_\_\_
6. They said, "We have never had a power cut here before."  
They said \_\_\_\_\_
7. They said, "We were in Larissa last week."  
They said \_\_\_\_\_



## Activity 11

**Compound verb - meanings** ΣΥΝΘΕΤΕΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ-ΤΙ ΣΗΜΑΙΝΟΥΝ; ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΩΣΤΟ

1. bubbles up      a) rises  
                         b) becomes  
                         c) start to leave
2. gets heated      a) becomes heat  
                         b) becomes cold  
                         c) heats up
3. go on            a) move  
                         b) use  
                         c) need
4. comes from      a) is made in  
                         b) starts  
                         c) travels
5. have on          a) pretend  
                         b) invite  
                         c) light



↑  
**ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΑΠΟ ΠΡΙΝ ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ**

- i) It's so dark at 4.30 in winter afternoons in the UK that people ..... the lights .....
- ii) The water ..... underground and then rises as steam.
- iii) Many people in China ..... to work ..... bicycles.
- iv) The electric power for Greek cities ..... huge electricity stations.
- v) When the water ..... we know that it is boiling.



# UNIT 9

## Activity 12

**ΕΝΩΣΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΔΡΑΣΕΙΣ Α-Ι  
ΜΕ ΤΙΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΕΣ ΤΟΥΣ 1-6  
(είναι τρόποι για μείωση κατανάλωσης ενέργειας)**

### ACTIONS

- A. Insulate your house
- B. Use low-emission forms of transport
- C. Switch to renewable electricity supplier
- D. Actively monitor your energy use
- E. Don't buy things you don't really need
- F. Install energy-saving light bulbs
- G. Turn off appliances when you have finished
- H. Use a modern and efficient boiler
- I. Turn down your heating
- J. Cut down on unnecessary flights

### DESCRIPTIONS



1. Energy saving light bulbs last up to 12 times longer than normal bulbs. There's a wide range of attractive designs now available and they emit 70% less carbon dioxide than normal bulbs. Change yours today!



2. It makes no sense to leave appliances on if you're not using them - you're simply wasting energy, losing money and contributing to climate change. Turn that TV off when you're not watching it!



3. Some energy suppliers can now provide you with electricity that is produced from 100% renewable sources, thus avoiding causing climate change. It's easy to switch and prices are very competitive.



4. If you keep an eye on the electricity you use it's much easier to reduce your climate change impact and save money on your bill. There are various easy-to-use products that let you see exactly what you're using.

5. Insulating your house is a very effective way to reduce your carbon emissions. On average 30% of your heat simply escapes through the walls and is wasted. It's simple and easy to install and makes a big difference.



6. Turning down your thermostat by just 1°C could cut your carbon dioxide emissions by over 5% as well as saving you around €30 per year. Do you really need the house to be that hot? What about wearing a jumper?





# What's the weather like?

7. Modern condensing boilers use considerably less gas than traditional ones, thus significantly reducing the impact on climate change. They're quick to install and save on space as well as money.



8. Each time we fly or drive by road we contribute directly to climate change by burning fossil fuels. If we switch more of our journeys to train or bus this reduces our impact and if we walk or cycle we have no impact!



9. Air travel is a huge contributor to climate change and its impact is growing more rapidly each year. Always ask yourself - do you really need to fly or is it possible to travel closer to home or go via train instead?



10. Most of us far more 'stuff' than we ever need. Every time you buy a product you're responsible for the emissions due to its manufacture, packaging and transport. So only buy stuff you really need or will actually use.

## Activity 13

### ΚΥΚΛΩΣΤΕ ΤΗ ΣΗΜΑΣΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΘΕ ΡΗΜΑΤΟΣ

#### Verbs

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| a) produce | i) grow<br>ii) make<br>iii) have   |
| b) ban     | i) not allow<br>ii) make important<br>iii) prevent   |
| c) create  | i) make<br>ii) develop<br>iii) damage  |
| d) pretend | i) push something to the edge<br>ii) feel something hot<br>iii) behave as if something is real |
| e) grumble | i) shout<br>ii) complain<br>iii) speak loudly  |



# UNIT 9

## ΚΑΙ ΣΥΜΠΛΗΡΩΣΤΕ ΜΕ ΤΑ ΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΑΠΟ ΠΡΙΝ, ΣΕ ΣΩΣΤΟ ΧΡΟΝΟ ή ΤΥΠΟ, ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΕΙΣ

1. Many people ..... about the greenhouse effect but do nothing about it
2. The government wants to ..... all cars in the city centre.
3. When the weather is fine, some children ..... to be ill to avoid going to school.
4. If we could control the tide at Halkida, we could ..... enough electricity for the whole of Evia.
5. World leaders should ..... an organisation to control the effects of pollution on the earth.

### Activity 14

#### ΒΡΕΙΤΕ ΠΟΙΑ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΚΗ ΣΥΣΚΕΥΗ ΑΠ ΤΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΕΙ Η ΚΑΘΕ ΠΡΟΤΑΣΗ

- a) After swimming, she had to use this.
- b) Some people say that the radiation from this affects food.
- c) This uses a lot of water and it would be more economical to use the sink.
- d) If this breaks, food goes bad.
- e) She couldn't speak to her friend as the phone was not working.
- f) We need one of these to make bread and cakes.
- g) This gives a refreshing feeling in the heat of the summer sun.
- h) With a large family to look after, this is useful for the dirty clothes.

fridge



blow-drier



microwave oven



fan



dishwasher



cooker



battery charger



washing machine



	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
Introduction						
1	drought (n)	a long period with little or no rain, ξηρασία	The crops were ruined by drought.			
2	eruption (n)	when a volcano explodes, έκρηξη	The eruption of the Krakatoa volcano was one of the most violent in global history.	burst, explosion		
3	melt (v)	to change from a solid to a liquid through heat, λιώνω	The wax melted as the candle burned.		freeze	
	volcanic (adj)	characterized by, or relating to a volcano, ηφαιστιακός	There has been some volcanic activity on the Santorini volcano recently.			
Lesson 1						
4	ban (v)	to forbid or have an official rule against; prohibit, απαγορεύω	The law bans drunk driving.	= forbid, prohibit	permit	
5	bubble (n)	a ball of air or other gas inside another substance, φυσαλίδα	Bubbles form in water when it boils.			
6	coal (n)	a hard black substance that is found in the earth, κάρβουνο	People who mine coal have a dangerous job.			
7	combustion (n)	the act or process of burning, καύση	Most automobiles have an engine which creates energy by the combustion of gasoline.			
8	convert (v)	to change into a different form or state, μετατρέπω	This sofa converts into a bed.			
	dam (n)	a wall built across a river or stream to stop the flow of water, φράγμα	The dam was built to help control floods.			
9	exhaust (n)	the smoke or gas given off by an engine, καυσαέριο	The exhaust from the old car filled the garage with smoke.			
	fossil (n)	the remains or trace of a living animal or plant from a long time ago, απολίθωμα	Fossils of fish in the rock showed that the area had once been under water.			
10	fossil fuel (n)	any carbon-containing fuel formed from the remains of prehistoric plants and animals, φυσικό καύσιμο	Coal, petroleum, and natural gas are examples of fossil fuel.			
11	fume (n)	gas or smoke that is not pleasant or healthy, καπνός	Breathing in paint fumes made him dizzy.			
	gerbil (n)	a very small rodent that looks like a mouse with a furry tail, γεβρίλος (είδος χάμστερ)	Gerbils live in burrows in the deserts of Africa and Asia.			

	Word	Definition	Example	Synonym	Antonym	Derived forms
	landmark (n)	a building or place that is easily recognized, especially one that is used as a reference, <i>ορόσημο</i>	The large red house on the corner is the landmark for our street.			
12	operate (v)	to work or run, <i>λειτουργώ</i>	This new lamp operates on batteries.	behave, function, run, work		
	pond (n)	a small body of still water, <i>λιμνούλα</i>	Ducks live in the pond near my house.			
13	solar (adj)	having to do with or coming from the sun, <i>ηλιακός</i>	This house gets electricity from solar energy.			
	thermal (adj)	using, resulting from, or producing heat, <i>θερμικός</i>	Thermal currents in the air lifted the hawk higher and higher.			thermally
	whisper (v)	to speak softly and quietly, <i>ψιθυρίζω</i>	Please whisper while the baby is sleeping.	shout, yell		

## Lesson 2

14	appliance (n)	a piece of equipment that people use to help them do work at home, <i>συσκευή</i>	All household appliances are now on sale.			
	chandelier (n)	a decorative light which hangs from the ceiling and has several parts like branches for holding bulbs, <i>πολυέλιος</i>	There's a beautiful chandelier hanging from the dome of the church.			
15	device (n)	an invention or machine used for a specific purpose, <i>μηχάνημα</i>	The computer is a device that has changed the way people work.	instrument, tool		
	disaster (n)	a sudden event that causes a lot of damage, <i>καταστροφή</i>	The earthquake was a disaster for the town.			
	solar panel (n)	a panel of connected photovoltaic cells, <i>πίνακας ηλιακών κυττάρων</i>	They get all the electricity they need from solar panels.			

## Self - Evaluation

	chimney (n)	a tall, hollow structure that carries smoke up through a building and to the outside, <i>καμινάδα</i>	The chimney on my house is made of brick.			
16	efficient (adj)	working or operating quickly and effectively in an organized way, <i>αποτελεσματικός</i>	We need someone really efficient who can organize the office.			efficiently
	flame (n)	the hot, bright gas that you see when something burns, <i>φλόγα</i>	Flames leaped from the roof of the burning house.			
17	ray (n)	a thin beam of light, <i>ακτίνα</i>	We enjoyed the warmth of the sun's rays.	light		



**List of irregular verbs**  
(Κατάλογος ανωμάτων ρημάτων)

**PART 1**

=Infinitive <u>Απαρέμφατο</u>		=Simple Past <u>Αόριστος</u>	=Past Participle <u>Παθητική μετοχή</u>
awake	ξυπνών	awoke	awoken
be	είμαι	was / were	been
bear	γεννών	bore	born
beat	νικώ, χτυπώ	beat	beaten
become	γίνομαι	became	become
begin	αρχίζω	began	begun
bend	σκύβω	bent	bent
bet	στοιχηματίζω	bet/betted	bet/betted
bite	δαγκώνω	bit	bitten
bleed	αιμορραγώ	bled	bled
blow	φυσώ	blew	blown
break	σπω	broke	broken
bring	φέρνω	brought	brought
broadcast	εκπέμπω	broadcast	broadcast
build	χτίζω	built	built
burn	καίω	burnt/burned	burnt/burned
buy	αγοράζω	bought	bought
catch	πιάνω	caught	caught
choose	διαλέγω	chose	chosen
come	έρχομαι	came	come
cost	κοστίζω	cost	cost
cut	κόβω	cut	cut
dig	σκάβω	dug	dug
do	κάνω	did	done
draw	ζωγραφίζω	drew	drawn
dream	ονειρεύομαι	dreamt dreamed	dreamt dreamed

**PART 2**

drive	οδηγώ	drove	driven
eat	τρώγω	ate	eaten
fall	πέφτω	fell	fallen
feel	αισθάνομαι	felt	felt
fight	παλεύω	fought	fought
find	βρίσκω	found	found
fly	πετώ	flew	flown
forget	ξεχνώ	forgot	forgotten
forgive	συγχωρώ	forgave	forgiven
freeze	παγώνω	froze	frozen
get	παίρνω	got	got
give	δίδω	gave	given

=Infinitive  
Απαρέμφατο

= Simple Past  
Αόριστος

= Past Participle  
Παθητική μετοχή

## PART 2

grow	αναπτύσσομαι	grew	grown
have	έχω	had	had
hang	κρεμώ	hung	hung
hear	ακούω	heard	heard
hide	κρύβω	hid	hidden
hit	κτυπώ	hit	hit
hold	κρατώ	held	held
hurt	πονώ	hurt	hurt

## PART 3

keep	φυλάσσω	kept	kept
know	ξέρω	knew	known
lead	οδηγώ	led	led
learn	μαθαίνω	learnt	learnt
		learned	learned
lend	δανείζω	lent	lent
let	επιτρέπω	let	let
lie	ξαπλώνω	lay	lain
light	ανάβω	lit	lit
		lighted	lighted
lose	χάνω	lost	lost
make	κάνω	made	made
mean	εννοώ	meant	meant
meet	συναντώ	met	met
pay	πληρώνω	paid	paid
put	τοποθετώ	put	put
read	διαβάζω	read	read
rent	νοικιάζω	rent	rent
ride	ιππεύω	rode	ridden
rise	ανατέλλω	rose	risen
ring	χτυπώ, τηλεφωνώ	rang	rung
run	τρέχω	ran	run

## PART 4

say	λέγω	said	said
see	βλέπω	saw	seen
seek	ψάχνω	sought	sought
sell	πουλώ	sold	sold
send	στέλνω	sent	sent
set	δύω	set	set
shake	τρέμω	shook	shaken
shine	λάμπω	shone	shone
shoot	πυροβολώ	shot	shot
show	δείχνω	showed	showed/shown
shut	κλείνω	shut	shut
sing	τραγουδώ	sang	sung
sink	βουλιάζω	sank	sunk
sit	κάθομαι	sat	sat

=Infinitive  
Απαρέμφατο

=Simple Past  
Αόριστος

=Past Participle  
Παθητική μετοχή

PART 4

sleep	κοιμάμαι	slept	slept
smell	μυρίζω	smelt	smelt
		smelled	smelled

PART 5

speak	μιλώ	spoke	spoken
spend	ξοδεύω	spent	spent
stand	στέκομαι	stood	stood
steal	κλέβω	stole	stolen
stick	κολλώ	stuck	stuck
swear	ορκίζομαι	swore	sworn
sweep	σκουπίζω	swept	swept
swim	κολυμπώ	swam	swum
take	παιρνώ	took	taken
teach	διδάσκω	taught	taught
tell	λέγω	told	told
think	σκέφτομαι	thought	thought
throw	πετώ	threw	thrown
understand	καταλαβαίνω	understood	understood
wake	ξυπνώ	woke	woken
		waked	waked
wear	φορώ	wore	worn
win	κερδίζω	won	won
write	γράφω	wrote	written

## **COUNTRIES**

## **NATIONALITIES**

## **CAPITALS**

### **A. EUROPE**

1.the United Kingdom	the UK	(for people) British/english	London
2.Greece		Greek	Athens
3.Albania		Albanian	Tirana
4.Romania		Romanian	Bucharest
5.Bulgaria		Bulgarian	Sofia
6.Serbia		Serbian	Belgrade
7.Italy		Italian	Rome
8.Austria		Austrian	Vienna
9.Switzerland		Swiss	Berne
10.France		French	Paris
11.Holland or the Netherlands		Dutch	Amsterdam
12.Germany		German	Berlin
13.Belgium		Belgian	Brussels
14.Denmark		Danish / Dane (for people)	Copenhagen
15.Sweden		Swedish	Stockholm
16.Norway		Norwegian	Oslo
17.Finland		Finnish	Helsinki
18.Russia		Russian	Moscow
19.Iceland		Icelandic	Reykjavik
20.Ireland		Irish	Dublin
21.Portugal		Portuguese	Lisbon
22.Spain		Spanish	Madrid
23.Cyprus		Cyprian	Nicosia

### **B. ASIA**

24.Turkey		Turkish	Ankara
25.India		Indian	New Delhi
26.China		Chinese	Beijing
27.Japan		Japanese	Tokyo

### **C. AFRICA**

28.Egypt		Egyptian	Cairo
29.Morocco		Moroccan	Rabat

### **D. AMERICA**

30.the USA		American	Washington
31.Canada		Canadian	Ottawa
32.Mexico		Mexican	Mexico City
33.Brazil		Brazilian	Brasilia
34.Argentina		Argentinean	Buenos Aires

### **E. OCEANIA**

35. Australia

Australian

Canberra

**Αν θελετε  
καντε ερευνα  
πανω στο  
χαρτη του  
Google Earth  
και βρειτε  
τις χωρες  
αυτες**