

N. C. GRIVAS

WHO DUNNIT?

GRAMMAR BOOK



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SAMPLE PAGES

REMEMBER

1 a/an, the
2 this, that, these, those 3 there is, there are



These are balloons.



That is an aeroplane.



There is a bag on the desk.
There are three notebooks in the bag.

Crystal, πότε βάζουμε a, an και the;

a / an (ένας, μία, ένα)

Βάζουμε **a** πριν από λέξεις που αρχίζουν με **ήχο συμφώνου**.

a dog, a chair, a blue pen

Βάζουμε **an** πριν από λέξεις που αρχίζουν με **ήχο φωνήεντος**.

an ant, an ice cream, an orange hat

the (ο, η, το, οι, τα)

Βάζουμε το **the** πριν από ένα ουσιαστικό όταν μιλάμε για κάτι συγκεκριμένο ή όταν το έχουμε αναφέρει ήδη.

The red jacket is very pretty.

This is a rubber, and those are pencils. The rubber is green and the pencils are yellow.

Προσέξτε ότι **δε** βάζουμε **the** πριν από ονόματα ανθρώπων, πόλεων, χωρών, ημερών ή μηνών.

John is my friend.

Athens is in Greece.

Sunday is my favourite day.

My birthday is in March.

Επίσης, **δε** βάζουμε **the** πριν από τις λέξεις **mum** και **dad**.

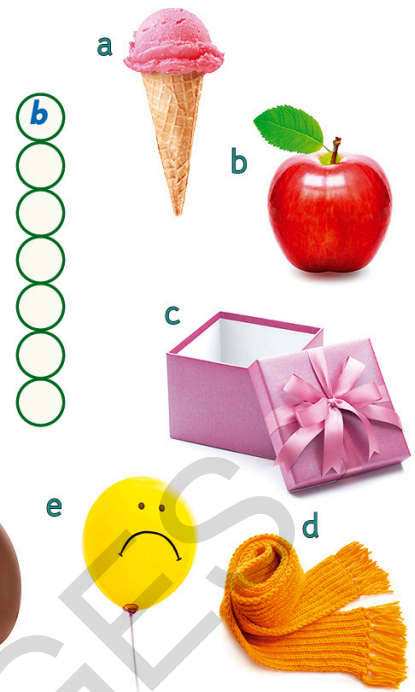
Mum is in the living room. Where is Dad?

1 Write a or an.

- 1^a..... banana
- 2 animal
- 3 ball
- 4 rabbit
- 5 ear
- 6 fish
- 7 idea
- 8 umbrella
- 9 game
- 10 computer

2 Write a or an. Then match.

- 1^a..... red apple
- 2 angry boy
- 3 empty box
- 4 strawberry ice cream
- 5 orange scarf
- 6 unhappy face
- 7 chocolate egg



3 Write the or - .

- 1 Bella is our pet dog.
- 2 'Are you from England?'
'Yes, I'm from London.'
- 3 It is cold in February.
- 4 board in our classroom is white.
- 5 There is a spider in my room.
..... spider is very big!
- 6 I like Fridays.
- 7 Dad isn't here now.
- 8 green bag is Tina's.

Πότε χρησιμοποιούμε τα **this**, **that**, **these** και **those**;

Χρησιμοποιούμε το **this** (αυτός, -ή, -ό) για να δείξουμε κάποιον ή κάτι που βρίσκεται κοντά μας. Στον πληθυντικό χρησιμοποιούμε το **these** (αυτοί, -ές, -ά).

This is a parrot.



These are toys.

Χρησιμοποιούμε το **that** (εκείνος, -η, -ο) για να δείξουμε κάποιον ή κάτι που βρίσκεται μακριά μας. Στον πληθυντικό χρησιμοποιούμε το **those** (εκείνοι, -ες, -α).



Look at **that** tall tree.



Those boys are my brothers.



4

Write **this**, **that**, **these** or **those**.

1 What is **this** ? It's a watch.



2 boots are nice.



3 Look at puppy!
It's very cute.



4 is a big house.



5 What are ?
They're teddy bears.



6 Is a drone?



7 are my sunglasses.



8 Look at funny
clowns!



Θα μας πείς για
τα **there is** και
there are;

Χρησιμοποιούμε **there is** (υπάρχει) με ουσιαστικά ενικού αριθμού και **there are** (υπάρχουν) με ουσιαστικά πληθυντικού αριθμού.

There is a lamp on the desk.

There isn't a lamp on the desk.

Is there a lamp on the desk?

Yes, **there is**. / No, **there isn't**.

There are two bathrooms in the house.

There aren't two bathrooms in the house.

Are there two bathrooms in the house?

Yes, **there are**. / No, **there aren't**.

5 Look and write.



There is

There isn't

There are

There aren't

- 1 **There are** trees in the garden.
- 2 a swing.
- 3 a treehouse.
- 4 flowers.
- 5 children in the garden now.
- 6 a garage.
- 7 cars in the garage.

6 Listening


Listen and write


✓ or X.

- 1 There are four bedrooms. _____
- 2 There are two bathrooms. _____
- 3 There is a dining room. _____
- 4 There is a table in the kitchen. _____
- 5 There is a garage. _____
- 6 There isn't a garden. _____

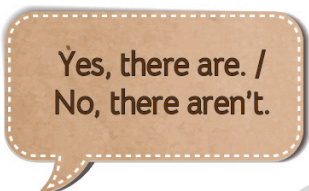
7 Speaking

With your partner, ask and answer questions about your classroom, as in the example.

- 
- ten desks?
 - a whiteboard?
 - big windows?
 - curtains?
 - a computer?
 - a map?
 - posters on the walls?



Are there ten desks?



Yes, there are. /
No, there aren't.



8 Writing

Write sentences about your bedroom.

Use **there is**, **there are**, **there isn't** or **there aren't**.



There are / There aren't two beds.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 
- » two beds
 - » a desk
 - » posters on the walls
 - » a bookcase
 - » toys
 - » a TV
 - » a computer

1

1 Subject pronouns 2 be



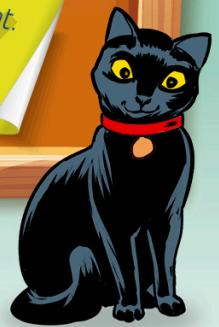
They are friends.



She is a sweet girl.



- It is an elephant.
- Is it small?
- No, it isn't.



Crystal, τι είναι τα subject pronouns:

Τα **subject pronouns** είναι προσωπικές αντωνυμίες ονομαστικής πτώσης. Μπαίνουν στη θέση ενός ονόματος ή ενός ουσιαστικού ως υποκείμενα.

Ενικός

I = εγώ

you = εσύ

he = αυτός

she = αυτή

it = αυτό

Πληθυντικός

→ **we** = εμείς

→ **you** = εσείς

→ **they** = αυτοί, -ές, -ά

I → το γράφουμε πάντα με κεφαλαίο

you → είναι το ίδιο στον ενικό και στον πληθυντικό

he → για άντρα ή αγόρι

she → για γυναίκα ή κορίτσι

it → για ζώο ή πράγμα

they → για πρόσωπα, ζώα ή πράγματα

Μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε **he** ή **she** για ένα ζώο όταν γνωρίζουμε αν είναι αρσενικό ή θηλυκό, για παράδειγμα όταν πρόκειται για το κατοικίδιο μας.

Zelda is our cat. **She** is two years old.

1 Look and write: he, she, it, they.



1 **they**



2



3



4



5



6

2 Write: he, she, it, we, you, they.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|-------|
| 1 Anna | <i>she</i> | 4 the zebra | |
| 2 you and Harry | | 5 my dad | |
| 3 the students | | 6 Laura and I | |

Crystal, θα μας πεις για το ρήμα be;

Το ρήμα **be** (είμαι) έχει τρεις τύπους: **am, is** και **are**.

I am / I'm	= εγώ είμαι
you are / you're	= εσύ είσαι
he is / he's	= αυτός είναι
she is / she's	= αυτή είναι
it is / it's	= αυτό είναι
we are / we're	= εμείς είμαστε
you are / you're	= εσείς είστε
they are / they're	= αυτοί, -ές, -ά είναι

Χρησιμοποιούμε τα **I'm, you're, he's** κλπ για συντομία, κυρίως όταν μιλάμε.

3 Choose.

- I **are / am** ten years old.
- My pencil case **is / are** in my bag.
- My parents **is / are** at work now.
- Our car **is / are** black.
- Mark and I **am / are** cousins.
- Alice and Lucy **is / are** sisters.

4 Write.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 Katy <i>is</i> pretty. | 2 The cat white. | 4 Tina and I from England. |
| <i>She is</i> pretty. | white. | from England. |
| <i>She's</i> pretty. | white. | from England. |
| | 3 You and Ben friends. | 5 The boy clever. |
| | friends. | clever. |
| | friends. | clever. |

Πώς φτιάχνουμε την άρνηση?

Στην άρνηση βάζουμε το **not** μετά τα **am, is, are**.

I am not / I'm not	= δεν είμαι
you are not / you aren't	= δεν είσαι
he is not / he isn't	= δεν είναι
she is not / she isn't	= δεν είναι
it is not / it isn't	= δεν είναι
we are not / we aren't	= δεν είμαστε
you are not / you aren't	= δεν είστε
they are not / they aren't	= δεν είναι

Για συντομία μπορούμε επίσης να πούμε: **you're not, he's not, she's not, it's not** κλπ.

5 Write: 'm not, isn't, aren't.

- Mum *isn't* at home.
- I hungry.
- My books in my bag.
- Your bike new.
- John and I tired.
- My brother very tall.
- Snakes cute.



Και πώς κάνουμε ερώτηση;

Στην ερώτηση βάζουμε τα **am, is** και **are** στην αρχή.

- Am** I ? = Είμαι ;
- Are** you ? = Είσαι ;
- Is** he ? = Είναι ;
- Is** she ? = Είναι ;
- Is** it ? = Είναι ;
- Are** we ? = Είμαστε ;
- Are** you ? = Είστε ;
- Are** they ? = Είναι ;

Δείτε τώρα πώς απαντάμε σύντομα:

- Yes, I **am**. / No, I'm **not**.
- Yes, you **are**. / No, you **aren't**.
- Yes, he **is**. / No, he **isn't**.
- Yes, she **is**. / No, she **isn't**.
- Yes, it **is**. / No, it **isn't**.
- Yes, we **are**. / No, we **aren't**.
- Yes, you **are**. / No, you **aren't**.
- Yes, they **are**. / No, they **aren't**.

6 Look and write.

1 you



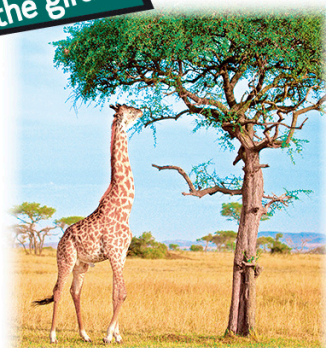
Are you tired, children?
Yes, we are

2 Tony



..... at school?
.....

3 the giraffe



..... tall?
.....

4 the bags



..... heavy?
.....

5 the twins



.....
nine years old?
.....

6 Kim



..... a doctor?
.....

7 Listening

Listen and tick (✓) the correct sentences.

- 1 George is ten years old.
- 2 He is from Athens.
- 3 His house is next to his school.
- 4 His dad is a teacher.
- 5 Max and Toby are kittens.
- 6 They aren't very clever.










8 Choose.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1 | you from Athens? | a Is | b Are |
| 2 | We sad. | a isn't | b aren't |
| 3 | Tom and Alex brothers. | a is | b are |
| 4 | your eyes blue? | a Is | b Are |
| 5 | The puppy small. | a isn't | b aren't |
| 6 | My friends and I at school now. | a am not | b aren't |
| 7 | Patty in her room? | a Is | b Are |

9 Speaking

Look and, with your partner, ask and answer questions, as in the example.

-  the car / new?
-  the rabbit / white?
-  the boys / tall?
-  the book / funny?
-  the boots / black?
-  the woman / a doctor?
-  snails / fast?



HaHaHa



10 Writing

Write sentences that are true for you.

- » I / twelve years old
- » I / from Greece
- » my eyes / green
- » my house / next to my school
- » my best friend / in my class
- » my bedroom / very big

I am / I'm not twelve years old.

.....

.....

.....

.....

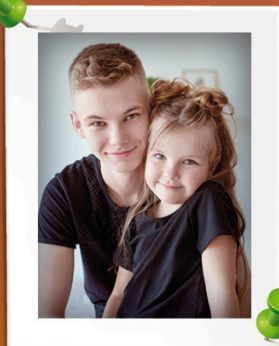
.....

.....





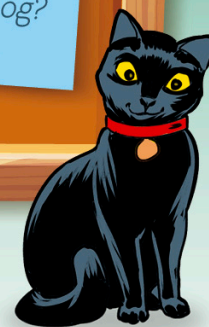
My dad **has got**
a beard and
a moustache.



Chris **hasn't got**
a brother.
He's **got** a little sister.



- **Have they got** a dog?
- Yes, they **have**.



Crystal, θα μας πεις
για το ρήμα **have got**;

Το ρήμα **have got** σημαίνει 'έχω'.

I **have got** / I've got = εγώ έχω

you **have got** / you've got = εσύ έχεις

he **has got** / he's got = αυτός έχει

she **has got** / she's got = αυτή έχει

it **has got** / it's got = αυτό έχει

we **have got** / we've got = εμείς έχουμε

you **have got** / you've got = εσείς έχετε

they **have got** / they've got = αυτοί, -ές, -ά
έχουν

Χρησιμοποιούμε τα **I've got, you've got** κλπ για συντομία.

1 Write **have got** or **has got**.

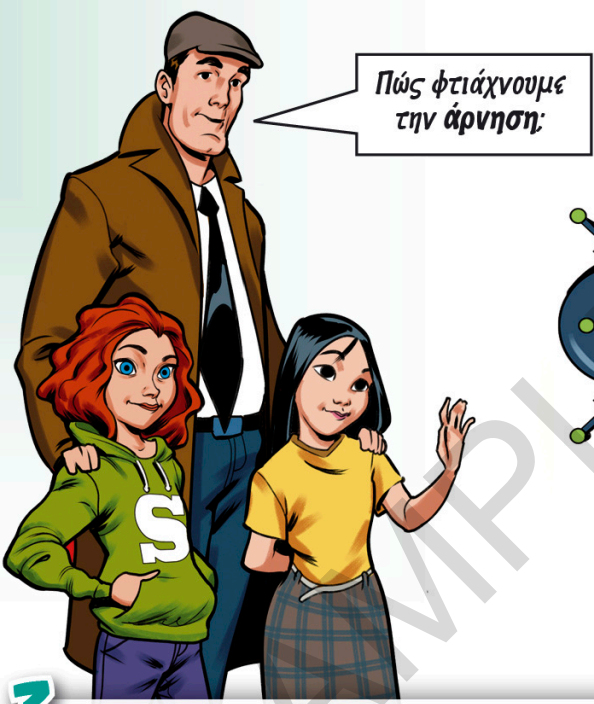
- 1 You **have got** a nice house.
- 2 Helen a blue hat.
- 3 My brother new glasses.
- 4 I a laptop.
- 5 Nick and Patrick short hair.
- 6 The hippo a big mouth.
- 7 We a puppy.

2 Look and write.



Stella				✓		
Robert	✓					
Pam and Wendy					✓	
Eddy			✓			
Lynn and her brother		✓				
Ben						✓

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---|---------------------|
| 1 Eddy has got | a rabbit. | 4 | an iguana. |
| 2 | a parrot. | 5 | a cat. |
| 3 | a puppy. | 6 | two hamsters. |



Για να φτιάξουμε την άρνηση, βάζουμε το **not** μετά από το **have** ή **has**.

I **have not got** / I **haven't got** = δεν έχω
 you **have not got** / you **haven't got** = δεν έχεις
 he **has not got** / he **hasn't got** = δεν έχει
 she **has not got** / she **hasn't got** = δεν έχει
 it **has not got** / it **hasn't got** = δεν έχει
 we **have not got** / we **haven't got** = δεν έχουμε
 you **have not got** / you **haven't got** = δεν έχετε
 they **have not got** / they **haven't got** = δεν έχουν

3 Look and write:
have got, has got, haven't got, hasn't got.



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Adam and Lily haven't got red hair.
They have got brown hair. | 4 Lily and Adam blue eyes.
They brown eyes. |
| 2 Jack brown eyes. He blue eyes. | 5 Lily curly hair. She straight hair. |
| 3 Debbie blond hair. She red hair. | 6 Jack and Adam long hair. They short hair. |



Και πώς κάνουμε ερωτήσεις;

Στην ερώτηση βάζουμε το **have** ή **has** στην αρχή.

- Have I got ... ?** = 'Έχω ... ;
- Have you got ... ?** = 'Έχεις ... ;
- Has he got ... ?** = 'Έχει ... ;
- Has she got ... ?** = 'Έχει ... ;
- Has it got ... ?** = 'Έχει ... ;
- Have we got ... ?** = 'Έχουμε ... ;
- Have you got ... ?** = 'Έχετε ... ;
- Have they got ... ?** = 'Έχουν ... ;

Δείτε τώρα τις σύντομες απαντήσεις:

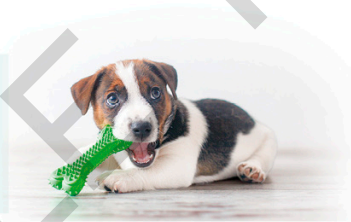
- Yes, I **have**. / No, I **haven't**.
- Yes, you **have**. / No, you **haven't**.
- Yes, he **has**. / No, he **hasn't**.
- Yes, she **has**. / No, she **hasn't**.
- Yes, it **has**. / No, it **hasn't**.
- Yes, we **have**. / No, we **haven't**.
- Yes, you **have**. / No, you **haven't**.
- Yes, they **have**. / No, they **haven't**.

Προσέξτε ότι στις σύντομες απαντήσεις **δε** βάζουμε το **got**.

4 Write questions. Then look and answer.

1 the puppy

Has the puppy got
a ball?
No, it hasn't



2 Nickie



.....
a skateboard?
.....



3 Brad

.....
a game console?
.....

4 the hotel



..... a swimming pool?
.....

5 elephants



..... small ears?
.....

6 Joe and Anna



.....
scooters?
.....

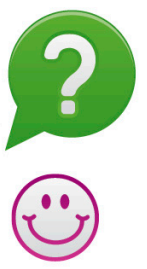
5 Listening

Listen and cross out the wrong pictures until you find the correct man.



 Matt <input type="checkbox"/>	 Harry <input type="checkbox"/>	 Alan <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 David <input type="checkbox"/>
 Steven <input type="checkbox"/>	 Bob <input type="checkbox"/>	 Jake <input type="checkbox"/>	 Rick <input type="checkbox"/>

It's !



6 Speaking

Look and, with your partner, ask and answer questions, as in the example.



- » he / a hat?
- » she / glasses?
- » he / a red bag?
- » she / a green book?
- » they / brown hair?
- » he / a blue pencil case?
- » they / black trainers?

Has he got a hat?

Yes, he has.

7 Answer the questions about you.

- 1 Have you got brown hair?
- 2 Have you got a bike?
- 3 Have you got a brother or a sister?
- 4 Has your teacher got blue eyes?
- 5 Has your best friend got a laptop?
- 6 Have you and your family got a pet?
- 7 Have your friends got computer games?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

8 Choose.

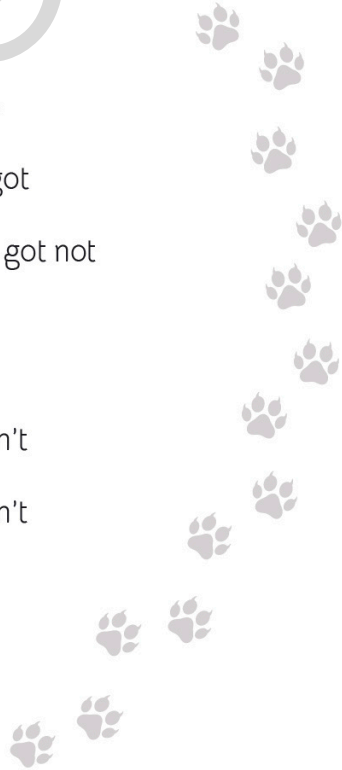
- | | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| 1 the children got smartphones? | a Has | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b Have |
| 2 Look! That dog very long ears. | a have got | b has got |
| 3 We a big house. | a have not got | b have got not |
| 4 Josh and Andy got a sister? | a Have | b Has |
| 5 'Have you got a red pen?'
'No, I' | a haven't got | b haven't |
| 6 My grandpa got a moustache. | a hasn't | b haven't |

9 Writing

Write sentences that are true for you.

Use **have got, has got, haven't got** or **hasn't got**.

- » I / a tablet **I have got / I haven't got a tablet.**
- » I / a bookcase in my room
- » our house / a garden
- » my grandpa / a beard
- » my teacher / blond hair
- » my best friend / green eyes
- » we / green desks in our classroom



SAMPLE PAGES

WHO DUNNIT?

1

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