

John Chrimes



MARBLES



Grammar Book



5

With extra
Online
Practice!

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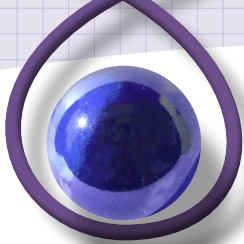
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1 Present tenses



Present Simple

Affirmative	Negative
I/We/You/They go to school every day. He/She/It goes to school every day.	I/We/You/They don't (do not) go to school. He/She/It doesn't (does not) go to school every day.
Questions	Short answers
Do I/we/you/they go to school? Does he/she/it go to school?	Yes, I/we/you/they do ./No, I/we/you/they don't . Yes, he/she/it does ./No, he/she/it doesn't .

- Χρησιμοποιούμε τον Present Simple για γενικές αλήθειες, μόνιμες καταστάσεις και συνήθειες ή επαναλαμβανόμενες πράξεις.

I **live** in London.

She **doesn't have** maths class on Monday.

Do they **start** school at 8?

Yes, they **do**./No, they **don't**.

Spelling rules

- Προσέχουμε την ορθογραφία στο τρίτο ενικό πρόσωπο.
 - es** wash – washes, catch – catches, go – goes, fix – fixes
 - ies** cry – cries
 - s** cook – cooks, say – says

Adverbs of frequency & time expressions

- Επιρρήματα συχνότητας: **always**, **usually**, **often**, **sometimes**, **never**
- Χρονικές εκφράσεις: **every** morning/day/week/month/year
in the morning/afternoon/evening, **on** Sunday/Sundays, **at** ten o'clock

1 Read and circle.



Alex

Hi, my name ¹ **are** / **(is)** Alex and I'm 11. I ² **lives** / **live** with my older brother and parents. I ³ **love** / **loving** watching TV! I sometimes ⁴ **watch** / **watches** TV shows with my family. I ⁵ **am liking** / **like** cartoons, but my brother ⁶ **doesn't enjoy** / **don't enjoy** them at all! I like playing football with friends after school. We ⁷ **doesn't play** / **don't play** at weekends because I usually ⁸ **visit** / **visits** my grandparents. They always ⁹ **give** / **gives** me lots of sweets! When I grow up I ¹⁰ **want** / **wanting** to be a doctor or a footballer.

2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct Present Simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- Chloe has (have) a shower every morning.
- They are (be) always kind to animals.
- I don't like (not / like) bananas.
- Does he live (he / live) here?
- They don't live (not / live) in this street.
- We study (study) maths every day at school.
- Ben doesn't listen (not / listen) in class.
- You watch (watch) a lot of TV every day.

Present Continuous

Affirmative	Negative
I'm (am) playing a game. He/She/It's (is) playing . We/You/They're (are) playing .	I'm (am) not playing a game. He/She/It isn't (is not) playing . We/You/They aren't (are not) playing .
Questions	Short answers
Am I playing a game? Is he/she/it playing a game? Are we/you/they playing a game?	Yes, I am . / No, I'm not . Yes, he/she/it is . / No, he/she/it isn't . Yes, we/you/they are . / No, we/you/they aren't .

- Χρησιμοποιούμε τον Present Continuous για πράξεις που γίνονται τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.
He's **playing** football right now. They **aren't eating** lunch at the moment.

Spelling rules

check – **checking**, sing – **singing**, take – **taking**

- Στα ρήματα που τελειώνουν σε σύμφωνο - φωνήεν - σύμφωνο και το φωνήεν αυτό τονίζεται, διπλασιάζουμε το τελευταίο σύμφωνο και προσθέτουμε **-ing**.

swim → **swimming** put → **putting**

Remember!

- Μερικά ρήματα, όπως τα **like, love, know, understand, need** και **want** δεν χρησιμοποιούνται στον Present Continuous. Αυτά ονομάζονται Stative verbs και τα βάζουμε στον Present Simple ακόμα και όταν μιλάμε για κάτι που συμβαίνει τώρα.

Hurry! The bus is coming, and I **don't want** to miss it!

3 Write the **-ing** form of the verbs.

1 cook cooking

3 play _____

5 go _____

7 try _____

2 learn _____

4 win _____

6 run _____

8 make _____

4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

a Hey, James! What ¹ are you doing (you / do)?

Hi, Dan. I ² _____ (watch) a film with my family, but I ³ _____ (not / enjoy) it. It's boring.

b Hi, Tom. ⁴ _____ (you / do) your homework?

No, I ⁵ _____ (read) a book about squirrels. It's really interesting.

c Hey, Molly! ⁶ _____ (Henry / have) lunch with you?

Yes, he ⁷ _____ (eat) pasta with me at my house.

d Ronny, ⁸ _____ (you / play) video games with your friends?

No, we ⁹ _____ (not / use) my computer right now. We ¹⁰ _____ (listen) to music.

5 Read the email. Choose the right words to complete the text.

To: Katy

From: Charlie

Hi Katy!

How are you? ¹ Are you enjoying your holiday in Spain? I'm in Greece with my family. We ² _____ it here! Right now, I ³ _____ by the pool, and I ⁴ _____ my little brother in the water having fun! My sister ⁵ _____, though!

At the moment, she ⁶ _____ to her friends on the phone as always! It's so nice here. I ⁷ _____ a big cold drink right now, and I ⁸ _____ very happy! It's very sunny, though, so I ⁹ _____ to put on some sunscreen soon. Anyway, Greece is so beautiful! We ¹⁰ _____ to leave!

Bye for now!

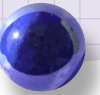
Charlie

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 You are enjoying | Do you enjoy | Are you enjoying |
| 2 're loving | love | 's loving |
| 3 sit | 'm sitting | are sitting |
| 4 'm watching | 're watching | 's watching |
| 5 isn't swimming | aren't swimming | 'm not swimming |
| 6 talks | 're talking | 's talking |
| 7 isn't drinking | drink | 'm drinking |
| 8 're feeling | 'm feeling | 's feeling |
| 9 'm needing | need | are needing |
| 10 isn't wanting | aren't wanting | don't want |

Present Simple and Present Continuous

- Προσέχουμε τη διαφορά μεταξύ του Present Simple και του Present Continuous. Χρησιμοποιούμε τον Present Simple για μόνιμες καταστάσεις και συνήθειες, ενώ τον Present Continuous για πράξεις που γίνονται τη στιγμή που μιλάμε.

I **go** to school every day. I **'m reading** a book at the moment.



6 Read and circle.

- 1 I sometimes **am cooking** / **cook** dinner for my family.
- 2 Lena **is reading** / **reads** a book about animals right now.
- 3 We usually **are making** / **make** our own clothes.
- 4 They **aren't doing** / **don't do** their maths homework now.
- 5 Tina **is eating** / **eats** lunch with her friend at the moment.
- 6 **Do you play** / **Are you playing** the guitar in your free time?
- 7 George **enjoys** / **is enjoying** going for long walks every day.

7 Match the questions and answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Do you live here? | ☐ a Yes, she is. |
| 2 Are they reading at the moment? | ☒ b Yes, I do. |
| 3 Is she doing her homework right now? | ☐ c Yes, I am. |
| 4 Does she do her homework after dinner? | ☐ d No, they don't. |
| 5 Do they play sports after school? | ☐ e Yes, she does. |
| 6 Are you texting a friend? | ☐ f No, they're not. |

8 Complete the dialogue. Use the correct Present Simple or Present Continuous forms of the verbs in the box.

do feel make live love text know want

Charlie: Hi, Tilly. What ¹ are you doing ?

Tilly: I ² live a friend. He ³ loves in France. We text all the time.

Charlie: Cool. ⁴ want to have lunch with me later?

Tilly: Good idea! I ⁵ feel very hungry right now. Do ⁶ know a nice place to eat?

Charlie: I ⁷ love the café in the park. They ⁸ make really good sandwiches.

Tilly: Sounds great!

9 Put the words in order to make sentences.

1 wearing / you / are / what / ?

What are you wearing?

3 like / I / tennis / playing / don't / .

5 is / Dan / reading / at the moment / a book / .

2 do / where / live / you / ?

4 doesn't / Penny / every day / play / tennis / .

6 aren't / to the teacher / Kai and Gina / listening / .

2 Dates



- Χρησιμοποιούμε ημερομηνίες, μήνες και εποχές για να πούμε πότε συνέβησαν κάποια γεγονότα. Ο πιο συνηθισμένος τρόπος για να γράψουμε τις ημερομηνίες στα αγγλικά είναι: ημερομηνία (date), μήνας (month), έτος (year).
- Για τις ημερομηνίες χρησιμοποιούμε τα τακτικά αριθμητικά (ordinal numbers): 1st, 2nd, 10th, 15th etc.
- Βάζουμε **on** πριν τις ημερομηνίες και τις ημέρες της εβδομάδας και **in** πριν τους μήνες και τις εποχές.

I was in Italy **on 10th October 2018**.

My birthday's **on 22nd August**.

School starts **in autumn**.

We go on holiday **in July**.

Remember!

- Προσθέτουμε το **the** και το **of** όταν λέμε τις ημερομηνίες: What date is it? It's **the** eleventh **of** May. (11th May)
- Διαβάζουμε τις χρονολογίες ως εξής:

Πριν το 2000 **1692**: sixteen ninety-two

1700: seventeen hundred

1805: eighteen hundred and five **OR** eighteen oh five

1906: nineteen oh six

Μετά το 2000 **2000**: two thousand

2006: two thousand and six

2015: two thousand and fifteen **OR** twenty fifteen

1 Complete each phrase with *in* or *on*.

1 in February

2 autumn

3 Monday

4 October

5 7th September

6 winter

7 the twenty-second

8 31st August

9 Sunday

2 Correct the sentences.

1 What the date is today?

What is the date today?

3 Today is 2 July.

2 It's the ten of May.

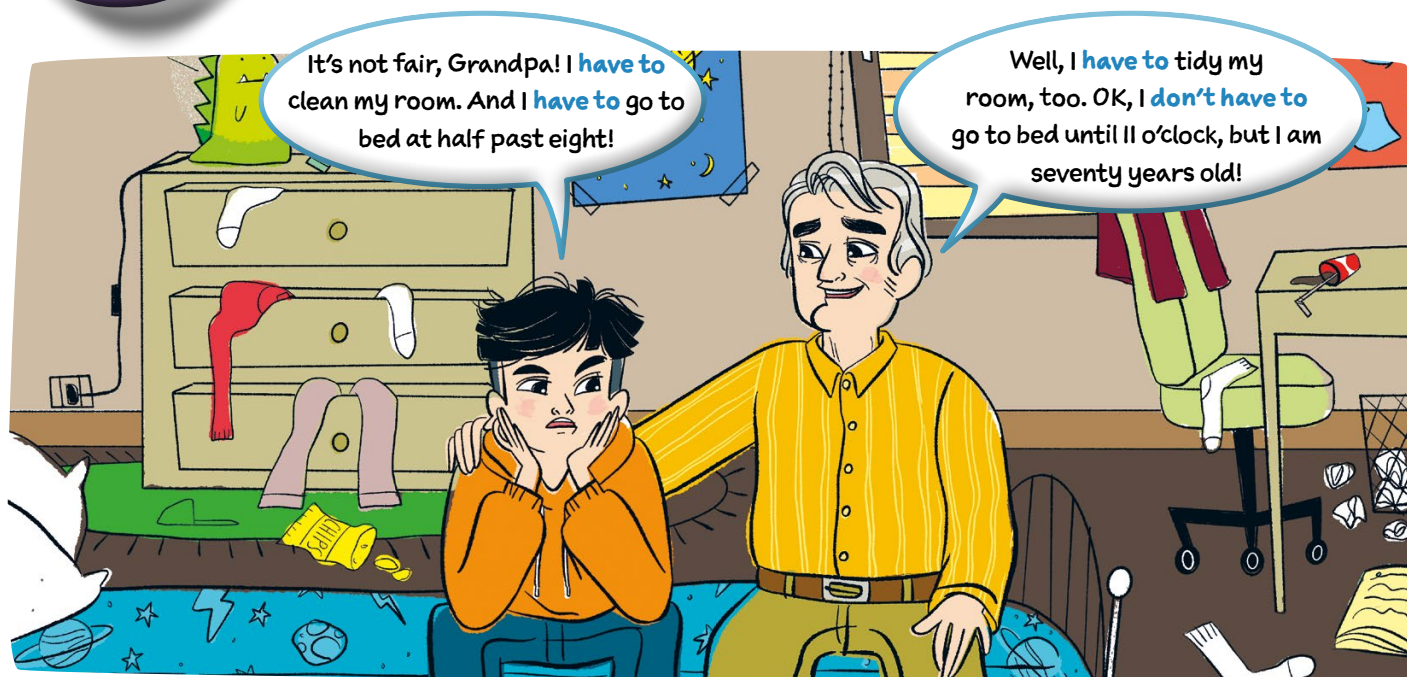
4 When the party is?

5 My birthday is on December.

6 He saw the doctor in 8th June.

1

1 Have to/Has to



Affirmative	Negative
I/We/You/They have to come. He/She/It has to come.	I/We/You/They don't (do not) have to come. He/She/It doesn't (does not) have to come.
Questions	Short answers
Do I/we/you/they have to come?	Yes, I/we/you/they do ./No, I/we/you/they don't .
Does he/she/it have to come?	Yes, he/she/it does ./No, he/she/it doesn't .

- Χρησιμοποιούμε το **have/has to** + ρήμα στη βασική του μορφή για να μιλήσουμε για πράγματα που είναι αναγκαίο να κάνουμε, για υποχρεώσεις και για κανόνες.
I **have to** do the washing-up on Saturdays. My friend **has to** get up at 6 o'clock.
- Χρησιμοποιούμε το **don't/doesn't have to** για να πούμε ότι δεν είναι υποχρεωτικό ή αναγκαίο να γίνει κάτι.
We **don't have to** make breakfast. Mum does it.
Dad **doesn't have to** drive to work. He can take the bus.
- Για να σχηματίσουμε ερωτηματικές προτάσεις χρησιμοποιούμε **do/does** + υποκείμενο + το ρήμα στη βασική του μορφή.
Do we **have to** watch this boring movie?
Does your older brother **have to** work at weekends?

Remember!

- Χρησιμοποιούμε το **don't/doesn't have to** όταν δεν είναι ανάγκη να κάνουμε κάτι, αλλά μπορούμε να το κάνουμε αν θέλουμε.

We **don't have to** eat lunch at school. We can go home for lunch.

1 Read and circle.

- Kenny **have to** / **has to** get up at 7 o'clock.
- I **have to** / **has to** make breakfast for my family.
- You **don't have to** / **doesn't have to** buy the tickets at the train station.
- They **doesn't have to** / **don't have to** do chores at home.
- We **have to** / **has to** use a map to get there.
- Mum **doesn't have to** / **don't have to** work on Saturdays.
- She **has to** / **have to** study for a history exam.

2 Complete the questions with *have to*. Then write true short answers for you.

1



Do you have to tidy

(you / tidy) your room?

Yes, I do.

2



(you / ride) your bike in
the afternoons?

3



(your dad / work) at
weekends?

4



(you / get up) before 9 o'clock?

5



(your mum / feed) the dog?

6



(your friend / sing) in a choir?

3 Put the words in order.

1 use / for the maths problem / have to / a calculator / I / .

I have to use a calculator for the maths problem.

2 work / to / dad / today / has / .

3 has to / mum / this afternoon / go to the doctor's / .

4 grandpa / this weekend / we / visit / have to / .

5 drive slowly / on this road / have / to / you / .

6 don't have / we / go / to the party / to / .

7 this evening / finish her project / to / have / doesn't / she / .

4 Complete the dialogue. Use the correct words from the box.

~~have to~~ do you have to don't to do don't have

Alfie: Hi, Laura. Where are you going?

Laura: Hi Alfie, I'm going to town.

I ¹ *have to* buy some things for Dad. Do you want to come?

Alfie: Yeah, I have ² look for a present for my grandma. But we ³ have to walk – we could get a bus.

Laura: Good idea. I ⁴ to be home until 6 o'clock. Do you want to go to the cinema after we finish shopping?

Alfie: I can't. I have ⁵ some chores at home.

Laura: ⁶ to do them today? You could do those chores tomorrow.

Alfie: No. We always do chores on Saturday in my house.



2 Had to/Didn't have to



Affirmative	Negative
I/You/He/She/It/We/They had to study.	I/You/He/She/It/We/They didn't (did not) have to study.
Questions	Short answers
Did I/you/he/she/it/we/they have to study?	Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/they did . No, I/you/he/she/it/we/they didn't .

- Χρησιμοποιούμε το **had to** + ρήμα στη βασική του μορφή για να μιλήσουμε για μια υποχρέωση ή κάτι που ήταν αναγκαίο να γίνει στο παρελθόν.
I **had to** cook dinner yesterday.
He **had to** go to the dentist's after school on Friday.
- Χρησιμοποιούμε το **didn't have to** + ρήμα στη βασική του μορφή για να μιλήσουμε για κάτι που δεν ήταν αναγκαίο να γίνει στο παρελθόν.
We **didn't have to** get up early this morning.
He felt sick. He **didn't have to** go to school.
- Για να σχηματίσουμε ερωτηματικές προτάσεις χρησιμοποιούμε **did** + υποκείμενο + το ρήμα στη βασική του μορφή.
Did they **have to** go shopping at the weekend?
Did you **have to** wake up early this morning?

Time words

- Με το **had to** χρησιμοποιούμε συχνά λέξεις και φράσεις όπως **yesterday, when I was young**, κλπ.
When I was young, we didn't have to do chores at home.
 He had to help in the garden **yesterday**.

1 Read and circle.

- 1 I **have** / **had** to go to the doctor's last week.
- 2 We **have** / **had** to walk to school today. Mum can't drive us.
- 3 The children **had** / **have** to finish their homework. Then they can watch TV.
- 4 Gina **doesn't have** / **didn't have** to make breakfast yesterday.
- 5 Mum and Dad **have** / **had** to take Grandma to hospital tomorrow.
- 6 We **had** / **has** to have clean shoes when I was at school.
- 7 The bus driver **had** / **has** to take the children home every day.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the negative form of *had to*.



- 1 Maria and Alex had to help their grandpa last Sunday.

Maria and Alex didn't have to help their grandpa last Sunday.

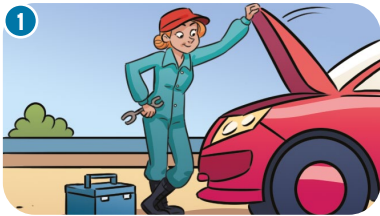
- 2 The children had to study for a test yesterday.

- 3 She had to buy a present for her dad.

- 4 They had to cut the grass.

- 5 We had to go home early yesterday.

3 Underline the mistakes. Write the correct questions.



She did have to fix the car?

Did she have to fix the car?



Does she have to work last night?

.....



Did they had to rescue the cat last Saturday?

.....



Did he has to take the dog for a walk?

.....



When you had to take the bus?

.....



What time you had to give the concert last Sunday?

.....

4 Read the table. Then write the questions Ellie asks about what her grandpa had to do when he was a boy. Then write the short answers.

activities	Ellie's grandpa
make your bed	✓
do a lot of homework	✗
clean your teeth	✓
go shopping on Saturdays	✗
eat lots of vegetables	✓
wear a school uniform	✗

1 Did you have to make your bed?

Yes, I did.

2

.....

3

.....

4

.....

5

.....

6

.....

3 Telling the time



It's **one o'clock**.



It's **twenty past five**.



It's **twenty to nine**.



It's **five past two**.



It's **twenty-five past six**.



It's **quarter to ten**.



It's **ten past three**.



It's **half past seven**.



It's **ten to eleven**.



It's **quarter past four**.



It's **twenty-five to eight**.



It's **five to twelve**.

- Για να πούμε τι ώρα είναι στα Αγγλικά, συνήθως λέμε πρώτα τα λεπτά που έχουν περάσει από κάποια ώρα που έδειξε το ρολόι ακριβώς βάζοντας το **past**, ή τα λεπτά που χρειάζονται για να δείξει το ρολόι κάποια ώρα ακριβώς βάζοντας το **to**.

It's **five past** eight. (8:05)

It's **twenty to** six. (5:40)

- Όταν η ώρα είναι 'και τέταρτο' ή 'παρά τέταρτο' λέμε **quarter past** ή **quarter to**. Όταν είναι 'και μισή' λέμε **half past**.

It's **quarter past** three. (3:15)

It's **quarter to** three. (2:45)

It's **half past** three. (3:30)

- Μαθαίνουμε τι ώρα είναι ρωτώντας **What time is it?** ή **What's the time?** και απαντάμε με **It's** + την ώρα.

What time is it?

It's **nine o'clock**.

What's the time?

It's **half past six**.

- Όταν θέλουμε να πούμε τι ώρα γίνεται ή πρόκειται να γίνει κάτι χρησιμοποιούμε το **at**.

What time does he leave school?

He leaves school **at** half past three.

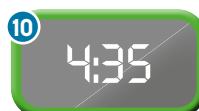
What time is the movie?

The movie is **at** quarter to seven.

1 Look and complete.



It's twenty-five past two.



2 Put the words in order. Then answer for you.

1 what / do / time / get up / you / ?

What time do you get up?

I get up at half past seven.

3 time / the / what's / now / ?

2 lunch / what / is / time / ?

4 watch TV / time / do / you / what / ?

5 do you eat / what / dinner / time / ?

6 time / do you / what / go to bed / ?

3 Complete the messages. Use the times in brackets.



Tim

I like to stay in bed 😴 until
 1 10 o'clock (10:00) at the
 weekend! What about you?



Sam

I have to get up at 2
 (7:30) to do chores 😞.



Lena

I go running at 3 (7:45) 🏃
 so I get up at ten past seven and have
 breakfast 🍞 at 4 (7:25).



Tim

That's too early for me! Do you
 watch TV on Saturdays?



Lena

Yes, my favourite programme comes
 on at 5 (11:15) 📺!



Tilly

I start watching TV at about
 6 (8:00) in the evening.
 I don't have time before then 😞!



Sam

My dad puts on the TV at 7
 (2:40) to watch football ⚽! Boring!

REVIEW 1

1 Complete the email. Use the correct forms of *have to/had to* with the words in brackets.

To: Tom

From: Anthony

Hi Tom!

Life isn't fair! Last weekend, I ¹ had to stay

(stay) home and help around the house,

so I couldn't see my friends from school.

I ² _____ (wash) the car and then

I ³ _____ (clean) the bathroom and

make all the beds in the house. I ⁴ _____

(not make) lunch or dinner ... so that was one

positive. But guess what! This weekend,

I ⁵ _____ (help) mum at home again,

so I can't go bowling with you. We ⁶ _____ (clean) the windows and tidy the garden

because we're having a party for Grandma. It's a pity because Mum ⁷ _____ (not have)

the party this weekend. It's not grandma's birthday for another three weeks! Anyway, I'm sure

Mum and Dad ⁸ _____ (not work) around the house when they were children.

See you soon!

Anthony



2 Read and complete.

1 twenty past ten 10:20

3 half past four _____

5 ten past five _____

7 quarter past seven _____

9 twenty to two _____

11 ten to nine _____

2 quarter to three _____

4 five o'clock _____

6 five to ten _____

8 twenty-five to one _____

10 five past eight _____

12 twenty-five past eleven _____

1 Comparatives and superlatives



Comparative adjectives

Short adjectives	Longer regular adjectives	Irregular adjectives
old → older	interesting → more interesting	good → better
nice → nicer	colourful → more colourful	bad → worse
thin → thinner		
tidy → tidier		

- Χρησιμοποιούμε τον συγκριτικό βαθμό των επιθέτων όταν συγκρίνουμε δύο ανθρώπους ή πράγματα.
A lorry is **bigger** than a car. Lisa's dress is **more beautiful** than Paula's.
- Σχηματίζουμε το συγκριτικό βαθμό προσθέτοντας την κατάληξη **-er** στα επίθετα που έχουν μία ή δύο συλλαβές, και το **more** πριν από επίθετα με τρεις ή παραπάνω συλλαβές.
Paul is **shorter** than Anna. This T-shirt is **more** colourful than that one.
- Συχνά χρησιμοποιούμε το **than** με το συγκριτικό βαθμό.
My brother is bigger **than** my sister.
- Το αντίθετο του **more** είναι το **less** (λιγότερο). Το χρησιμοποιούμε όπως και το **more**.
The black car is **less expensive than** the blue car.

Spelling rules

- Στα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε **-e** προσθέτουμε μόνο το **-r**.
wide → wider
- Στα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε σύμφωνο - φωνήεν - σύμφωνο και το φωνήεν αυτό τονίζεται, διπλασιάζουμε το τελευταίο σύμφωνο και προσθέτουμε **-er**.
big → bigger
- Στα επίθετα που τελειώνουν σε σύμφωνο + **-y** αφαιρούμε το **-y** και προσθέτουμε **-ier**.
heavy → heavier

Remember!

- Κάποια επίθετα, όπως το **good** και το **bad**, δεν ακολουθούν τους κανόνες και σχηματίζουν το συγκριτικό βαθμό με τον δικό τους τρόπο.
I think football is **better** than basketball. (good)
This pizza is **worse** than the one I ordered last week. (bad)

1 Read and complete.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1 small | _____ smaller _____ | 2 nice | _____ | 3 funny | _____ |
| 4 sad | _____ | 5 colourful | _____ | 6 exciting | _____ |
| 7 noisy | _____ | 8 good | _____ | 9 bad | _____ |

2 Read and write.

- Tom:** I think this game is ¹ _____ *better* _____ (good) than the game you're playing.
- Ivy:** No way! My game is ² _____ (fast) than yours.
- Tom:** That's true, but this game is ³ _____ (colourful) than your game.
- Ivy:** Maybe, but this one is ⁴ _____ (loud) and ⁵ _____ (exciting) than yours!
- Tom:** I don't agree. My game is ⁶ _____ (difficult) and ⁷ _____ (interesting).
- Ivy:** But everyone has my game on their phone! Yours is ⁸ _____ (slow) and the music is ⁹ _____ (bad) than mine!



3 Put the words in order.

1 a butterfly / bigger / is / a fly / than / .

A butterfly is bigger than a fly.

2 than / faster / a car is / a bike / .

3 than / smaller / eagles / bats are / .

4 is / than a plane / slower / a bus / .

5 that one / colourful / more / than / this t-shirt is / .

6 than the red bag / heavier / is / the pink bag / .

7 the book is / interesting / less / the film / than / .

4 Complete the email. Use the correct form of the words from the box.

funny bad long colourful good fast friendly noisy tidy

To: Fred

From: Sophie

Hi Fred!

My new best friends are twin sisters  but they're very different! Olivia is ¹ *funnier*  than Amber in class, but Amber is ²  to other children and has more friends. Olivia is ³  at maths  but is ⁴  at music than Amber. Amber sings really well. I like Amber's clothes! They're ⁵  than Olivia's clothes – Amber always wears pink and yellow! But I like Olivia's hair more. It's ⁶ than her sister's short hair. Both girls are really good at sport, but Amber is ⁷ when we run , and play games. I always hear Olivia in the playground because she's ⁸  than her sister – she likes shouting and laughing a lot! And one more thing – Amber's desk at school is ⁹ than her sister's desk. Olivia's desk is really messy! Anyway, you can meet them when you visit!

Bye!

Sophie

Superlative adjectives

Short adjectives	Longer regular adjectives	Irregular adjectives
old → oldest	interesting → most interesting	good → best
nice → nicest	colourful → most colourful	bad → worst
thin → thinnest		
tidy → tidiest		

- This car is **the fastest** car in the world.

This book is **the most interesting** book in the classroom.

- Dad's car is the **loudest** car in town. It was the **most** amazing film ever!

- This story is **the** most interesting one in the book.

- All the cars are expensive but the black one is **the least expensive**.

Spelling rules

- wide → widest

- big → **biggest**

- heavy → heaviest

5 Read and complete.

- 1** cool *the coolest*

- ## 2 happy

- ### 3 bright

- 4 amazing

- 5 colourful

- 6 loud

- 7** silly

- 8 bad

- 9 good

6 Look and read. Write superlative sentences using information in the table.

	 Car 1	 Car 2	 Car 3
big		✓	
small			✓
beautiful	✓		
noisy			✓
heavy		✓	
fast	✓		
expensive	✓		

- 1 *Car 2 is the biggest car.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7

7 Read and circle.

Sophie: My parents want to buy me a skateboard, a scooter or a bike for my birthday. Which one do you think is ¹ **better** / **the best**?

George: Well, I like bikes because they're ² **faster** / **the fastest** of the three things.

Sophie: That's true, but scooters are ³ **more exciting** / **the most exciting** than bikes. I don't like skateboards – they're so noisy!

George: OK but skateboards are ⁴ **the coolest** / **cooler** way to get to school. And they're ⁵ **cheaper** / **the cheapest** than all the others.

Sophie: No, bikes are! And they're ⁶ **easiest** / **the easiest** to use, too.

George: You're right. But I still think skateboards are ⁷ **best** / **the best**!



8 Complete the report. Use the correct comparative or superlative form of the words in brackets.

I think hip-hop is ¹ the best (good) music in the world. Here are some reasons why I think it's ² (good) than any other kind of music. First, hip-hop singers are ³ (famous) music stars in the world – everyone knows them! Second, hip-hop songs are ⁴ (interesting) than most other songs on the radio – they've got really good words. Next, hip-hop music is ⁵ (fast) music of all, so I have lots of energy when I dance to it. Also, hip-hop singers are ⁶ (funny) performers in music videos – they're always laughing and having fun. So, I think hip-hop is ⁷ (amazing) music in the world. People love it in every country and sing it in every language!



9 Look and complete the sentences. Use comparative adjectives including *less*.

interesting	dangerous
English ★★	snakes ★★★★★
art ★★★★★	rabbits ★★

1 Art is _____ English.

2 English is _____ art.

3 Rabbits are _____ snakes.

4 Snakes are _____ rabbits.

10 Look and complete the sentences. Use superlative adjectives including *least*.

exciting	expensive
scooters ★★★★★	trainers 100€
bikes ★★★	boots 90€
skateboards ★★	running shoes 65€

1 Scooters are _____.

2 Skateboards are _____.

3 Trainers are _____.

4 Running shoes are _____.

Comparative and superlative adverbs

adverb	comparative	superlative
Adverbs ending in -ly		
quietly	more quietly	the most quietly
loudly	more loudly	the most loudly
Shorter adverbs		
fast	faster	the fastest
late	later	the latest
Irregular adverbs		
well	better	the best
badly	worse	the worst

- Χρησιμοποιούμε τον συγκριτικό και υπερθετικό βαθμό των επιρρημάτων για να κάνουμε συγκρίσεις σε σχέση με το πως κάνει κάποιος κάτι.

Chloe sings **more quietly** than Mia. Tom works **the hardest** in his class.

- Στα μονοσύλλαβα επιρρήματα, συνήθως προσθέτουμε την κατάληξη **-er** στο συγκριτικό και την κατάληξη **-est** στον υπερθετικό βαθμό. Ισχύουν οι ίδιοι κανόνες ορθογραφίας με τα επίθετα, που είδαμε παραπάνω.

Tom runs **faster** than Zac. (fast) He arrived the **latest** to class. (late)

- Στα επιρρήματα με την κατάληξη **-ly**, χρησιμοποιούμε το **more** στο συγκριτικό και **the most** στον υπερθετικό βαθμό.

She works **more slowly** than him. He talks the **most loudly** in the class.

- Κάποια επιρρήματα, όπως το **well** και το **badly**, δεν σχηματίζουν τον συγκριτικό και υπερθετικό βαθμό σύμφωνα με τους κανόνες.

Sam plays football **better** than Jack. (well) Penny sings **the worst** in the school. (badly)

Remember!

- Τα επίθετα περιγράφουν κάποιο ουσιαστικό (πρόσωπο ή πράγμα), ενώ τα επιρρήματα περιγράφουν τον τρόπο που γίνεται μια πράξη.

That's a **beautiful** painting. She paints **beautifully**.

11 Complete the sentences. Write the correct comparative adverb form using the words in brackets.

- 1 Emma runs faster (run / fast) than James.
- 2 A blackbird _____ (fly / slowly) than an eagle.
- 3 Henry _____ (work / quietly) than Kelly.
- 4 Sam _____ (eat / noisily) than Mia.
- 5 Freddie _____ (swim / badly) than Bella.
- 6 I _____ (see / well) than you!

12 Complete the sentences with the correct superlative adverb.



1 I work the most quietly
of any pupil in my class.



2 I _____
of anyone in my family.



3 I _____
of any student in my school.



4 I _____
of any person in my street.



5 I _____ of any
player on my basketball team.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 work the most quietly | work quietly | work more quietly |
| 2 drive more carefully | drive careful | drive the most carefully |
| 3 sing loud | sing the most loudly | sing loudly |
| 4 run the fastest | run faster | run fast |
| 5 play better | play well | play the best |

2 Small and big numbers

- Στα Αγγλικά, λέμε και γράφουμε μικρούς και μεγάλους αριθμούς με διαφορετικούς τρόπους.
Nought point one two (0.12)
Four hundred and fifteen (415)
- Στους δεκαδικούς αριθμούς, χρησιμοποιούμε **τελεία** (.) και μετά την τελεία λέμε τους αριθμούς χωριστά.
Three **point** one four two (3.142)
Six **point** nine seven (6.97)
- Για τις χιλιάδες, χρησιμοποιούμε **κόμμα** (,).
Sixty-two thousand, three hundred and five (62,305)
Nine thousand, one hundred and ten (9,110)
- Χρησιμοποιούμε **and** ανάμεσα στις εκατοντάδες και τις δεκάδες.
Eight hundred **and** ten (810)
Three hundred **and** thirty-one (331)
- Βάζουμε **παύλα** (-) ανάμεσα στις δεκάδες και τις μονάδες.
Twenty-two (22)
Forty-six (46)

1 Circle the correct number.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | Nought point seven
0.7 / 7.0 / 0.77 | 2 | Eighty-six
68 / 86 / 8.6 |
| 3 | Seven hundred and fifty-two
7,052 / 572 / 752 | 4 | Three thousand, two hundred and thirty
3,320 / 30,230 / 3,230 |
| 5 | Twenty point six million
206 million / 20.6 million / 2.06 million | 6 | Seventeen point seven one
17.71 / 17.1 / 71.17 |

2 Write the numbers. Use *and*, *point* and *-*.

- | | | |
|---|--------------|------------------|
| 1 | 42 | <i>forty-two</i> |
| 2 | 6.91 | |
| 3 | 7,896 | |
| 4 | 51,221 | |
| 5 | 15.1 million | |
| 6 | 1,433 | |
| 7 | 22,765 | |

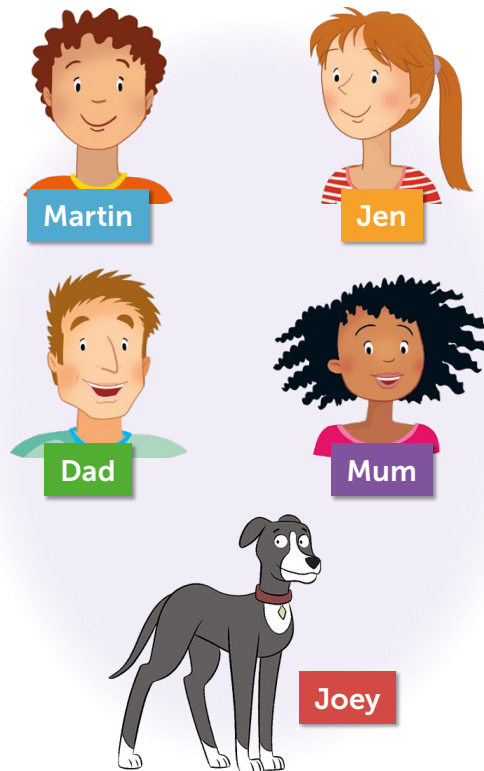
REVIEW 2

1 Complete the blog. Use the correct words from the box.

~~67 million~~ fast faster funnier than funny more quickly
quickly 67 sixty-seven the fastest the funniest

Meet my family 😄

There are ¹ 67 million people in my country and ² _____ thousand people in my city, but my family is ³ _____ family of all of them. We are always laughing and joking. My brother Martin and sister Jen are both ⁴ _____, but everyone says Jen is ⁵ _____ Martin because she acts silly all of the time. My family like sports. We are all in a running club. My dad is ⁶ _____, but mum is ⁷ _____ than dad. That makes him angry 😡. Our dog Joey runs ⁸ _____ in our family, though! I can run ⁹ _____ too, and Martin can run ¹⁰ _____ than my sister. She practices every day to run faster than him. She can do the 400 m in ¹¹ _____ seconds. One day she will win a gold medal 🏆!



2 Match the words and numbers.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1 11.089 | ☐ a sixty-seven |
| 2 2,435 | ☒ b eleven point nought eight nine |
| 3 11,908 | ☐ c two point four three five |
| 4 67 | ☐ d two thousand, four hundred and thirty-five |
| 5 76 | ☐ e seventy-six |
| 6 11,809 | ☐ f eleven thousand, eight hundred and nine |
| 7 2.435 | ☐ g eleven thousand, nine hundred and eight |