PERSONAL PRONOUNS: Προσωπικές αντωνυμίες



I
εγώ



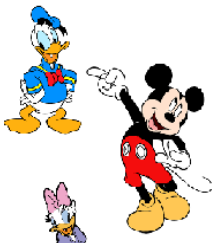
we
εμείς



you
εσύ

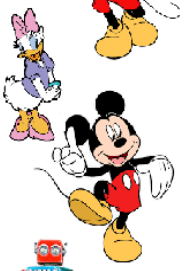


you
εσείς

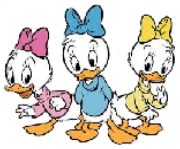


he
αυτός





she
αυτή







it
αυτό

they
αυτοί, αυτές, αυτά

(το) BE: το ρήμα ΕΙΜΑΙ



I am Mickey
Εγώ είμαι ο Μίκυ



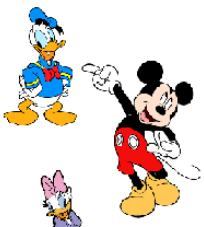
We are Mickey and Minnie
Εμείς είμαστε οι Μίκυ και Μίνι



You are Goofy
Εσύ είσαι ο Γκούφυ



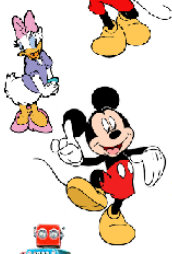
You are Goofy and Pluto
Εσείς είστε οι Γκούφυ και Πλούτο



He is Donald
Αυτός είναι ο Ντόναλντ



They are Huey, Louie and Dewey
Αυτοί είναι οι Χιούι, Λιούι και Ντιούι

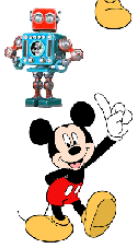


She is Daisy
Αυτή είναι η Νταίζυ





They are April, May and June
Αυτές είναι οι Έιπριλ, Μέι και Τζουν



It is a robot
Αυτό είναι ένα ρομπότ



They are robots
Αυτά είναι ρομπότ

AFFIRMATIVE ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ √		INTERROGATIVE ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ ?	NEGATIVE ΑΡΝΗΣΗ X	
Long form	**Short form**		**Long form**	**Short form**
I am	**I'm**	**Am I?**	**I am not**	**I 'm not**
You are	**You're**	**Are you?**	**You are not**	**You aren't**
He is	**He's**	**Is he?**	**He is not**	**He isn't**
She is	**She's**	**Is she?**	**She is not**	**She isn't**
It is	**It's**	**Is it?**	**It is not**	**It isn't**
We are	**We're**	**Are we?**	**We are not**	**We aren't**
You are	**You're**	**Are you?**	**You are not**	**You aren't**
They are	**They're**	**Are they?**	**They are not**	**They aren't**

Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I am / you are / he is / she is / it is / we are / you are / they are

No, I'm not / you aren't / he isn't / she isn't / it isn't / we aren't / you aren't / they aren't

CAN 

To CAN:

- σημαίνει «μπορώ» και το χρησιμοποιούμε για να πούμε ότι έχουμε την ικανότητα, τη δυνατότητα ή την άδεια να κάνουμε κάτι.
  e.g. (=π.χ.) *Kelly can swim* (έχει την ικανότητα να κολυμπάει, ξέρει κολύμπι)

  We can go there by train or by bus (έχουμε τη δυνατότητα να πάμε εκεί με τρένο ή με λεωφορείο)

  Mum says yes – I can go to the party! (έχω την άδεια από τη μαμά μου να πάω στο πάρτυ

- το ακολουθεί απαρέμφατο (η πιο απλή μορφή του ρήματος)
  e.g. He can **speak** English. I can **be** a witch for Halloween.

  Can Dad **make** a cake? Can you **give** me a pen?

  Betty can't **dance**. Andrew and Jill can't **cook**.

AFFIRMATIVE ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ √	**INTERROGATIVE** ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ ?	**NEGATIVE** ΑΡΝΗΣΗ ✗	
		Long form	**Short form**
I can	**Can I. . .?**	**I cannot**	**I can't**
You can	**Can you. . .?**	**You cannot**	**You can't**
He can	**Can he. . .?**	**He cannot**	**He can't**
She can	**Can she. . .?**	**She cannot**	**She can't**
It can	**Can it. . .?**	**It cannot**	**It can't**
We can	**Can we. . .?**	**We cannot**	**We can't**
You can	**Can you. . .?**	**You cannot**	**You can't**
They can	**Can they. . .?**	**They cannot**	**They can't**

Σύντομες απαντήσεις:

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they can

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

e.g. – *Can Grandpa play the guitar? – Yes, he can. / No, he can't.*

- *Can Sandra swim? – Yes, she can. / No, she can't.*

- *Can Tommy and Gina buy a car? – Yes, they can. / No, they can't.*

HAVE GOT – Το ρήμα ΕΧΩ

Το HAVE GOT σημαίνει «έχω». Το χρησιμοποιούμε για να μιλήσουμε για πράγματα που έχουμε, την οικογένειά μας, τα κατοικίδια και την εμφάνισή μας.

I have got a bike. (Έχω ένα ποδήλατο.)

She has got a brother. (Έχει έναν αδερφό.)

Mickey has got big ears. (Ο Μίκυ έχει μεγάλα αυτιά.)

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ! I / you / we / they → HAVE GOT • he / she / it → HAS GOT

AFFIRMATIVE ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ √		**INTERROGATIVE** ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ ?	**NEGATIVE** ΑΡΝΗΣΗ X	
Long form	**Short form**		**Long form**	**Short form**
I have got	I've got	Have I got...?	I have not got	I haven't got
You have got	You've got	Have you got...?	You have not got	You haven't got
He has got	He's got	Has he got...?	He has not got	He hasn't got
She has got	She's got	Has she got...?	She has not got	She hasn't got
It has got	It's got	Has it got...?	It has not got	It hasn't got
We have got	We've got	Have we got...?	We have not got	We haven't got
You have got	You've got	Have you got...?	You have not got	You haven't got
They have got	They've got	Have they got...?	They have not got	They haven't got

Σύντομες απαντήσεις – SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I / you / we / they have. Yes, he / she / it has.

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

e.g.

Have you got a pet? – Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Has Mary got long hair? – Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

Have they got bikes? – Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

ΘΥΜΗΣΟΥ: Στις σύντομες απαντήσεις δεν βάζουμε got!

SIMPLE PRESENT – LIKE

Ο Απλός Ενεστώτας (Simple Present) χρησιμοποιείται για συνήθειες, προτιμήσεις και πράγματα που ισχύουν γενικά.

I like pizza. (Μου αρέσει η πίτσα.) She likes cats. (Της αρέσουν οι γάτες.)

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ! Στην κατάφαση, με he / she / it προσθέτουμε -s: likes. Στην ερώτηση και την άρνηση χρησιμοποιούμε does / doesn't και το ρήμα μένει like (χωρίς -s).

AFFIRMATIVE ΚΑΤΑΦΑΣΗ ✓	**INTERROGATIVE** ΕΡΩΤΗΣΗ ?	**NEGATIVE** ΑΡΝΗΣΗ ✗	
		Long form	**Short form**
I like	Do I like?	I do not like	I don't like
You like	Do you like?	You do not like	You don't like
He likes	Does he like?	He does not like	He doesn't like
She likes	Does she like?	She does not like	She doesn't like
It likes	Does it like?	It does not like	It doesn't like
We like	Do we like?	We do not like	We don't like
You like	Do you like?	You do not like	You don't like
They like	Do they like?	They do not like	They don't like