

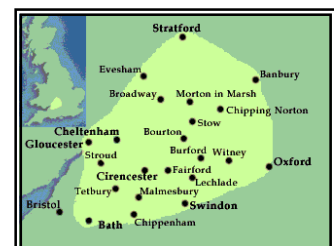
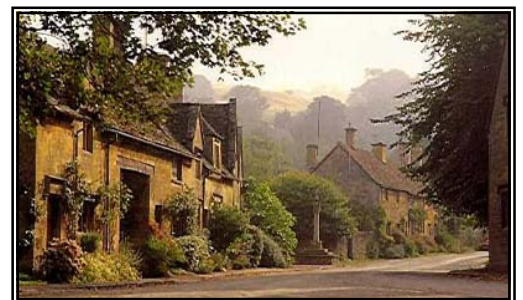
ΠΑΡΑΚΑΤΩ ΒΛΕΠΕΤΕ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΩΝ ΠΟΥ ΠΑΡΕΧΟΝΤΑΙ ONLINE ΣΕ **ΚΑΘΕ** ΜΑΘΗΤΗ ΑΓΓΛΙΚΩΝ ΣΤΙΣ ΤΑΞΕΙΣ Β ΕΩΣ PROFICIENCY ΜΕΤΑ ΑΠΟ **ΚΑΘΕ** ΜΑΘΗΜΑ – ΟΙ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΑΥΤΕΣ ΑΝΑΛΟΓΟΥΝ ΣΤΟ ΣΥΓΚΕΚΡΙΜΕΝΟ ΜΑΘΗΜΑ, ΠΑΡΑΓΟΝΤΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΜΑΤΑ ΣΤΟΝ Η/Υ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗ ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΦΑΙΝΟΝΤΑΙ ΤΑΥΤΟΧΡΟΝΑ ΣΕ ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ΘΘΟΝΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΤΑΞΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΞΕΛΙΞΗ ΤΟΥ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΟΣ. ΟΛΕΣ ΟΙ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΠΑΡΑΜΕΝΟΥΝ ΔΙΑΘΕΣΙΜΕΣ ONLINE ΓΙΑ ΟΛΗ ΤΗ ΣΧΟΛΙΚΗ ΧΡΟΝΙΑ.

14th [Month] 2022

- suspicion = υποψία
e.g. He is under suspicion of murder
suspicious = ύποπτος (επίθετο)
e.g. His story seems suspicious
a súspect = ο ύποπτος (ουσ.)
e.g. Police are interrogating the suspect
to suspréct = υποπτεύομαι, υποψιάζομαι
e.g. Police suspect him of murder
súspect = ελαττωματικός (επίθετο)
This piece of metal is suspect - it may break if you use it.
NOTE: the stress marks in this explanation (e.g. ú) are just to show where the word is emphasised, the stress marks are not written in normal English
- congratulate somebody **on** something = συγχαίρω
- busyness is pronounced [μπίζινεϛ] = the state of being busy
business is pronounced [μπίζινιϛ] = a company, an enterprise



*The Cotswolds:
a beautiful region of
western England*



- *Although* he was famous, I didn't recognise him = παρ'όλο που ήταν διάσημος, δεν τον αναγνώρισα
Despite the fact that he was famous, I didn't recognise him

In spite of the fact that he was famous, I didn't recognise him



Despite his/him being famous, I didn't recognise him

In spite of his/him being famous, I didn't recognise him

Despite his fame, I didn't recognise him

In spite of his fame, I didn't recognise him

despite that, OR in spite of that, = nevertheless, = nonetheless, = notwithstanding that, = however, = *παρ'όλα αυτά* (notice the use of commas with these words)

- wait **for** somebody/something = περιμένω κάποιον/κάτι
e.g. I was waiting for the bus
e.g. Who are you waiting for?
wait **on** somebody = σερβίρω κάποιον ως υπηρέτης ή ως σερβιτόρος
e.g. The waiter was very tired because he had been waiting on the restaurant's customers all evening
e.g. He earned some extra money in the summer by waiting on tables in a local restaurant
BUT: in American English *to wait on somebody or something* can also mean the same as *to wait for somebody or something*
- secretary is pronounced [σέκρετchρι]
- bilingual is pronounced [μπαϊλίγγουελ]
- with the aim of (+ noun/gerund) = with a view to (+ noun/gerund) = με σκοπό το (να)...
- alive ≠ dead (but *alive* cannot be used in front of a noun)
e.g. Is the man alive or dead?
living ≠ dead (but *living* usually stands in front of a noun)
e.g. It is strange to think that grass is actually a living organism
lively = ζωντανός = ζωηρός
live [λάιβ] = carrying electricity (e.g. a live wire, this metal is live, don't touch it) OR happening now (e.g. a live performance, this programme is showing the football match live around the world)
live [λιβ] = ζω, κατοικώ
- **music** is an uncountable noun
- parent is pronounced [πέρεν(-τ)]
- **altogether and all together - what's the difference?**
altogether means completely, entirely
e.g. You are altogether wrong in what you say
e.g. \$15 for the book, \$6 for the pens and \$3.50 for the paper - that makes \$24.50 altogether
all together means as one, without any individual being left out
e.g. They sang the song all together (i.e. in unison)
e.g. They left all together
- discovery is pronounced [ντισκάβερι]
- deceit is pronounced [ντισύητ]
deceitful = which (or more usually, who) aims to deceive
e.g. Little Johnny is a deceitful child, always lying to me.
deceptive = which deceives by its very nature
e.g. Be careful when driving around this next corner, it is deceptive and it is easy to drift over into the oncoming traffic if you are not careful.
- semantic = connected with meaning
semantics is the study of meaning
-  **perhaps** and **maybe** stand at the beginning or the end of a sentence, **not** in the middle or inside a verb group
e.g. Perhaps/Maybe they have stopped to look at the map OR They have stopped to look at the map, maybe/perhaps (notice the comma if you put **maybe** or **perhaps** at the end)
This is the same as saying:
They **may have stopped** to look at the map
maybe (one word) is stressed on the first syllable, whereas *may be* is stressed on the word *be*
-  The word **society** when it refers to our community is an uncountable noun and therefore is only preceded by "the" if it is qualified
e.g. The society in which we live...

e.g. The society of the 1800s in France was...

e.g. Society is an essential part of almost every human being's consciousness

If you say "the society" without qualification, it is a countable noun and means "ο σύλλογος"

e.g. We meet at the society once a month to decide on the association's upcoming agenda (προσεχή δρώμενα του συλλόγου)

- hyena = ύαινα [χαϊύνα]
- Hawaii is pronounced [χαουάι]

- **i** **as if / as though = σαν να**

If we use a **present simple or continuous** after as if or as though, it means that we **believe** the truth of what we are saying about the **present time**:



e.g. *That man is wearing a beret and has some onions with him – he looks as if he is*

French

If we use a **past simple or continuous** after as if or as though, it means that we **don't believe** the truth of what we are saying about the **present time**:



e.g. *That man looks as if he were French but he isn't. This is my Uncle Jacques from*

Belgium.

If we use **present perfect** after as if or as though, it means that we **believe** the truth of what we are saying about the **past**:



e.g. *That man looks as if he **has had** a fright.*

If we use **past perfect** after as if or as though, it means that we **don't believe** the truth of what we are saying about the **past**:



e.g. *That man looks as if he **had seen** a ghost – but of course ghosts don't exist, do they?*

- **i** **as or like?**

These two words are used to make a comparison or to indicate similarity. However, they do not mean the same thing. "As" is used to show that we are describing a real situation, that somebody/something really is what we are saying it is, whereas "like" is used to show that we are simply making a comparison and that the person or thing we are describing is not really what we are comparing it to:


As a Frenchman, Jean-Marie speaks perfect French

Dietrich speaks French like a Frenchman, even though he has never been to France

There is another thing to remember. It is not acceptable grammatically to use "like" in front of a preposition, although many native speakers do this. Therefore it is best not to do it in exams!

e.g. **As in** 1972, the crops in 1973 were far poorer in quality than in the previous years

- as long as = εφόσον/όσον καιρό
- as well as = καθώς και
- as far as = απ'ό,τι (e.g. as far as I know = απ'ό,τι ξέρω) (as far as I am concerned = όσον αφορά σε μένα)
- as soon as = αμέσως μόλις
- as much as = όσο και να... (as much as I like chocolate, I couldn't eat a 2kg bar of it!)
- queue is pronounced [κιου] = ουρά ανθρώπων/αυτοκινήτων / στήνομαι στην ουρά
- e.g. There was a long queue of customers waiting to get into the shop
- e.g. I queued for about fifty minutes to get a stamp – it was a nightmare!!

- a tee is a small plastic pin (about six centimetres in length) which is pushed into the ground and a golf ball is placed on it for the golfer to hit
- a ewe [γιου] = προβατίνα (homophone of *you*)
- to don a piece of clothing = to put a piece of clothing on (≠ to doff a piece of clothing)
e.g. I donned my coat and gloves and went out into the night
e.g. He doffed his hat to a passing woman
- to look forward to + noun OR gerund
to admit to + noun OR gerund
to be used to + noun OR gerund
to get used to + noun OR gerund
- café is pronounced [κάφει]
-  it reminds me **of** something = μου θυμίζει κάτι
remind somebody of something or somebody else = θυμίζω
e.g. That actor reminds me of my Uncle Rick.
remind somebody about something/remind somebody to do something = υπενθυμίζω
e.g. He reminded me about my dentist's appointment/He reminded me to go to my dentist's appointment.
e.g. He reminded me to call Suzanne/about calling Suzanne.
remind somebody to somebody = give somebody somebody else's regards via somebody (!)
e.g. James, remind me to your parents next time you see them (*means*: James, give my greetings to your parents when you next see them)
- housework is an uncountable noun (εργασίες καθαριότητας στο σπίτι)
homework is an uncountable noun (εργασίες για το σχολείο)
Both words go with "do"
e.g. I am **doing** the housework and then I am going to **do** my homework
- we prefer [x] **to** [y]
e.g. I prefer tea **to** coffee (προτιμώ το τσάι παρά τον καφέ)
- nuclear = πυρηνικός [νιούκλια]
- a good egg = a good person, somebody who does good for others and is generally friendly

Irregular verbs:

cost - cost - cost = κοστίζω

cost - costed - costed = κοστολογώ, υπολογίζω την τελική τιμή ενός προϊόντος

e.g. He costed the new merchandise by adding a profit margin of 35% to everything

Extra Notes:



How to use the word "worth"

be (well) worth + noun or gerund = αξίζει

e.g. The castle is worth a visit. = The castle is worth visiting. (το κάστρο αξίζει μία επίσκεψη/αξίζει να το επισκεφθείτε)

be worthwhile + gerund = αξίζει το χρόνο και τον κόπο

e.g. It is worthwhile visiting the castle

be worthwhile + infinitive = θα έχει αίσιο αποτέλεσμα

e.g. Is it worthwhile to spend so much money on space exploration?

With *worthwhile*, it is often possible to use either a gerund or an infinitive with effectively the same meaning.



This is the key to the car. That is the gate to the garden. Access to the file is denied. The door to the cupboard won't close. This is the solution to the problem. (Όλα τα ουσιαστικά αυτά δηλώνουν κάποια πρόσβαση, κι έτσι συντάσσονται με το)



most of the/most

The word “most” can cause problems when it is used in front of nouns. It is important to remember that *most* stands in front of uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns. On its own it refers to general groups.

“Most **of the**” stands in front of any noun. If the noun is singular “most of the” means the majority of the object, but not all of it:

e.g. Most of the apple was edible (φαγώσιμο), but some of it was rotten (σάπιο). We spent most of the day in the swimming pool, and the rest of it reading in the shade.

If the noun is uncountable or plural, “most of the” refers to a particular group which has already been mentioned.

e.g. I bought some petrol yesterday. Most of the petrol was used when I drove to London and back. There are twenty people in this room. Most of the people are women.

We use “most” without “of” and without “of the” in front of plural and uncountable nouns, when we are talking generally.

*e.g. Most petrol is from the Gulf States (τα κράτη του Περσικού Κόλπου) - this means that most petrol **in the world** originally comes from this area*

e.g. Most people need about seven or eight hours’ sleep a night - this means that most people in the world need that amount of sleep

NOTE: It is always wrong to say “*the most of the”.

Homework:

Finish the 75 sentences of Vocabulary Enhancement 1, which is available at:

<http://www.bryanhollamby.co.uk/proficiency/zzzzzzzz/zzzzz/zzzzzz.pdf>

You can access the key to Lexical and Grammatical Work 2 at:

<http://www.bryanhollamby.co.uk/proficiency/xxxxxx/xxxxx/xxxxx.pdf>

You will need to enter a username and a password:

the username is **userxxxxx** and the password is **xxxxxxxxx**

Both must be entered exactly as you see them (no capital letters and no spaces).