

- rapport = the degree to which you have a good relationship with somebody [ραπόοα]
- collaboration can have a negative meaning (e.g. collaboration with the enemy) whereas cooperation has a good meaning
- **idiom** the proof of the pudding is in the eating = you only know how good something is when you try it
- **i** **How do we use “a lot of”, “lots of” and “much” in front of nouns:**  
We can use “a lot of” (or “lots of”) in front of **any sort of noun** (countable or uncountable, singular or plural) in a positive sentence, a question or a negative sentence:  
e.g. He spent a lot of the day working / Did he spend a lot of the day working? / He didn't spend a lot of the day working (singular countable noun)  
e.g. I have a lot of friends / Do you have a lot of friends? / I don't have a lot of friends (plural countable noun)  
e.g. They ate a lot of spaghetti / Did they eat a lot of spaghetti? / They didn't eat a lot of spaghetti (uncountable noun)  
We use “much” in front of **uncountable nouns** in questions and negative sentences but **not** in positive sentences (positive sentences need “a lot of” or “lots of”, not “much”):  
e.g. Does she earn much money? / She doesn't earn much money (uncountable noun)
- the former = ο πρώτος/οι πρώτοι  
the latter = ο τελευταίος/οι τελευταίοι [λάττα]  
Jean and Heinz are good friends, although they don't speak each other's languages. **The former** speaks French, and **the latter** is a German-speaker  
**NOTE** - we do **not** add -s to make *former* and *latter* plural, they remain the same in the plural  
**ALSO NOTE** *former* can have the meaning of *ex-* (τέως)  
e.g. The former President is giving a speech on television tonight (OR The ex-President is giving a speech on television tonight)
- **i** The noun *work* is uncountable if it refers to the activity of doing work, but it can also be used countably with various meanings:  
e.g. I am looking for **work** = I am looking for **a job**  
Uses of *work* as a countable noun:  
**a work** = a piece of art or literature  
e.g. The artist has sold many works in the exhibition (i.e. paintings/sculptures etc)  
**public works** = δημόσια έργα  
e.g. Too much money has been frittered away on public works of dubious value.  
**the works** = 1) a factory, 2) everything associated with an activity or offer, or extras associated with a particular food, 3) drastic or violent treatment, 4) the moving interior parts of a machine  
e.g. (1) He has found a job at the bicycle works in Nottingham.  
e.g. (2) He bought a tent, camping stove, groundsheet and many more things for his camping trip. The works, in fact!  
e.g. (2) For lunch we had roast chicken and all the works. (i.e. roast potatoes, vegetables, gravy and stuffing)  
e.g. (3) When the thugs caught up with the man they were chasing they proceeded to give him the works. (i.e. to beat him up thoroughly)  
e.g. (4) He opened the back of the watch and scrutinised the works as they turned.  
e.g. (4) [idiomatic] John turning up unexpectedly has really thrown a spanner in the works. (i.e. caused a difficult situation)
- **i** **What is the difference between “in the beginning/end” and “at the beginning/end”?**  
These phrases are commonly used wrongly by Greek speakers. The following information should help you to use them correctly:  
in the beginning = αρχικά  
in the end = τελικά  
at the beginning/start **of** something  
at the end **of** something  
*Examples:*  
e.g. **In** the beginning, I didn't like the new history teacher, but now we get on very well.  
e.g. **In** the end the old man died in a train crash, not of cancer as the doctors had predicted.  
e.g. **At** the beginning **of** the day I like to have a nice cold shower to wake myself up.  
e.g. **At** the end **of** the lesson the teacher gave the students a lot of homework for the following week.  
So, basically, if you are talking about the beginning/start or end of a particular time unit or unit which has

duration (e.g. a film, a lesson, day, a week etc), you should use “**at** the beginning/start/end” and then “**of**”, if you mention the time unit, film etc. It is not necessary to say “at the beginning of the film/lesson etc” if it is clear you are already talking about a film/lesson etc, but you must still use “at” and not “in”:

e.g. I saw a good film last night. **At** the beginning a young couple are planning their wedding when suddenly the man decides...

e.g. “How did the lesson go?” “Fine. **At** the beginning we looked at some material about the Second World War, then...”

- **i** **How do we use nouns which describe changes?**

a { noun meaning change (e.g. increase, change, rise, fall etc} **in** [what changes] **of** [how much it changes] – these two elements can be in each other’s position:

e.g. There has been a rise **in temperature of 2°C**

e.g. We have seen an increase **of 3% in unemployment**

e.g. The product has seen a slump **in sales of 43%**

e.g. There will be an alteration **in prices of -2.2%**

- **in** the market = στο παζάρι

**on** the market = στην αγορά (δηλ. διατίθεται στην αγορά, πωλείται)

e.g. There were some lovely crunchy apples **in** the market

e.g. Have you heard? The neighbours have put their house **on** the market.

Note also: I’m **in** the market for a second-hand car = I want to buy a second-hand car

- **idiom** to catch somebody red-handed (doing something) = πιάνω κάποιον στα πράσα (να κάνει κάτι)

e.g. The child was caught red-handed stealing sweets by the shopkeeper

to catch somebody in the act (of doing something) = to catch somebody red-handed (doing something) = to catch somebody with their hand in the cookie jar = to catch somebody with their pants down

- he’s had one over the odds = he’s had too many (alcoholic) drinks

- to see fit to do something = to think it is suitable to do something

- **i** **How to use such (a/an), so, what and how...**

*These words are used to express degrees or excess, and are commonly used wrongly by Greek speakers. The following information describes exactly how to use them correctly.*

**1) such a/an** stands in front of a **singular** noun (with or without an adjective in front of the noun – an adjective is unnecessary if the rest of the sentence describes the noun sufficiently):

e.g. It was **such a hot day** that we went swimming.

e.g. It was **such a day** that I came home from work with a throbbing headache. (*i.e. it must have been a hectic day – the rest of the sentence suggests the sort of day it was, so an adjective is not necessary in front of the word “day”*)

**2) such** stands in front of an **uncountable** or **plural** noun (with or without an adjective, again depending upon whether the sentence describes the noun sufficiently):

e.g. It was **such tasty soup** that I had two helpings

e.g. They were **such people** that I couldn’t wait for them to leave. (*i.e. they must have been awful people – the sentence suggests the sort of people they were, so an adjective is not necessary in front of the word “people”*)

**3) so** stands in front of adjectives **which are not followed by a noun** and it also stands in front of adverbs:

e.g. It was **so hot** that we went swimming.

e.g. He drove **so quickly** that I was sure we would crash.

**so** also stands in front of the four **quantitative adjectives** (τα τέσσερα ποσοτικά επίθετα, i.e. much, many, little, few) and a noun:

e.g. It was **so much trouble** to visit them that we rarely did so.

e.g. He had **so few clothes** that he always appeared to be wearing the same ones.

However, **such** stands in front of the quantitative “a lot of”, which can stand in front of both plural and uncountable nouns:

e.g. It was **such a lot of trouble** to visit them that we rarely did so.

e.g. He had **such a lot of friends** that he was always out socialising.

**so** also can be used with **singular** nouns like in the following example (*so + adjective + a/an + singular noun*):

e.g. It was **so hot a day** that we went swimming.

This is the same as saying:

It was **such a hot day** that we went swimming.

This is only possible if the noun is singular and countable.

**4) In exclamatory sentences, which express surprise, how corresponds to so and what corresponds to such:**

e.g. **How hot** it is today! = It is **so hot** today!

e.g. **How fluently** you speak French! = You speak French **so fluently**!

e.g. **What a hot day** it is today! = It is **such a hot day** today!

e.g. **What sweet coffee** (this is)! = This is **such sweet coffee**!

e.g. **What lovely coffee cups** (these are)! = These are **such lovely coffee cups**!

**Homework/Links:**

<http://www.bryanhollamby.co.uk/students/shared-documents/using-gerunds.pdf> (Σημείωση: ο σύνδεσμος **δεν θα λειτουργεί** σ' αυτές τις σημειώσεις-υπόδειγμα)