



6. SINIF İNGİLİZCE KİTABI

Konu Anlatımlı

Yeliz DURUKAN



HFTM
Yayın Dağıtım San. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.



Kitabın Adı:

6. Sınıf İngilizce Kitabı

Yazar:

Yeliz DURUKAN

1. Baskı Haziran 2020 / ISBN: 978-605-06747-6-7

Yayın ve Dağıtım:

HTM Yayın Dağıtım San ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.

Tel: 312. 223 30 92

Arıkanlar Bulvar Ticaret Merkezi

1495. Cadde No:3/8 İvedik/ANKARA

Yayıncı Sertifika No: 47539

Baskı:

Tekses Matbaacılık Ltd. Şti.

Kazım Karabekir Cad. Kültür İşhanı No:7/60 Altındağ/ANKARA

Matbaa Sertifika No: 44186

Yayın Hakları:

© HTM Yayın Dağıtım San ve Tic. Ltd. Şti.

Bu eserin bütün hakları saklıdır. Yayınevinden yazılı izin alınmadan kısmen veya tamamen alıntı yapılamaz, kopya edilemez, çoğaltılamaz ve yayımlanamaz.

Değerli öğretmen arkadaşlarım ve sevgili öğrenciler;

Benzerlerinden çok farklı olan bu kitap , müfredat doğrultusunda tüm konuları açıklamalarıyla ve alıştırmalarıyla içermektedir. İngilizce öğrenirken ihtiyacınız olan tüm bilgilere ulaşabileceksiniz. İngilizce öğrenmek çok daha kolay , anlaşılabilir ve eğlenceli olacaktır. Yanınızdan ayırmayacağınızı düşündüğüm bu harika kitap sizlere İngilizceyi sevdirecektir.

Hepinize eğitim hayatınızda başarılar diliyorum.

Yeliz DURUKAN

İÇİNDEKİLER

1. LIFE
2. YUMMY BREAKFAST
3. DOWNTOWN
4. WEATHER AND EMOTIONS
5. AT THE FAIR
6. OCCUPATIONS
7. HOLIDAYS
8. BOOKWORMS
9. SAVING THE PLANET
10. DEMOCRACY

UNIT 1

LIFE

Vocabulary

Take a nap → Şekerleme yapmak, uyuklamak

Rest → Dinlenmek

Run errands → Getir götür işleri yapmak

Visit → Ziyaret etmek

Take care → Bakımını yapmak

Folk dance → Yöresel dans, folklor

Wake up → Uyanmak

Weekend → Hafta sonu

Cartoon → Çizgi film

Break time → Teneffüs vakti

Chess → Satranç

Until → -e kadar

Diary → Günlük

Parents → Ebebeyn, anne-baba

Lesson → Ders

Get dressed → Giyinmek

Cooking → Yemek yapma

Date → Tarih

Regularly → Düzenli olarak



UNIT 1

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (Geniş Zaman)

We use simple present tense when we talk about our daily routines, hobbies etc.

(Geniş zamanı günlük yapılan rutin işlerden, hobilerimizden vs. konuşurken kullanıyoruz.)

(+) POSITIVE FORM

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|------------------------|---------|----------|
| I You We They | study | English. |
| He She It | studies | English. |

* 3. tekil şahısta (He - She - It) olumlu cümlede fiile **-s** takısı getiriyoruz. Fiillerin büyük bir çoğunluğu **-s** takısı alırken sonu **-s**, **-ss**, **-sh**, **-ch**, **-x**, **-o** ile biten fiiller **-es** alır.

brush → brushes fix → fixes
go → goes kiss → kisses

Sonu **-y** sesi ile biten fiillerde **-y**'den önceki harf ünsüz ise **-y** düşer ve yerine **-ies** gelir.

study → studies fly → flies

cry → cries

Eğer **-y**'den önceki harf ünlü ise o zaman sadece **-s** takısı alır.

play → plays stay → stays

- Daisy's classes start at nine o'clock in the mornings.

(Daisy'nin dersleri sabah saat dokuzda başlar.)

- Tom runs errands for his father in the afternoons.

(Tom öğleden sonraları babası için getir götür işlerini yapar.)

(-) NEGATIVE FORM

| Subject | | Verb | Object |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|---------|
| I You We They | do not don't | play | tennis. |
| He She It | <u>does</u> not <u>doesn't</u> | play | tennis. |

* 3. tekil şahısta (He - She - It) olumsuz cümle kurarken doesn't kullanıyoruz. Doesn't don't olumsuzluk ekinin -s almış hâlidir. Bu yüzden olumlu cümlede olduğu gibi fiile -s takısı getirmiyoruz.

(+) He plays football.

(-) He doesn't play football.

- Tommy doesn't get up early on Sundays because he doesn't go to school at weekends.

(Tommy pazar günleri erken kalkmaz çünkü haftasonları okula gitmez.)

(?) QUESTION FORM

| | Subject | Verb | Object |
|-------------|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Do | I you we they | get up | early? |
| <u>Does</u> | he she it | get up | early? |

* 3. tekil şahısta (He - She - It) soru cümlesi kurarken does kullanıyoruz. Does do'nun -s almış hâlidir. Bu yüzden olumlu cümlede olduğu gibi fiile -s takısı getirmiyoruz.

(+) She watches cartoons.

(?) Does she watch cartoons?

! Geniş zamanda fiile -s takısı getirmek sadece olumlu cümlede oluyor. Olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde -s takısı getirmiyoruz.

• Do you finish all the homework in the afternoons?

(Öğleden sonraları bütün ödevini bitirir misin?)

• Does he visit his grandmother at weekends?

(Haftasonları büyükannesini ziyaret eder mi?)

• Does David help his dad after school?

(David okuldan sonra babasına yardım eder mi?)

Short Answer (Kısa cevap)

- Do you have breakfast every morning?
(Her sabah kahvaltı yapar mısın?)

↳ (+) Yes, I do. (Evet, yaparım.)

↳ (-) No, I don't. (Hayır, yapmam.)

- Does Amy go to chess club after school?
(Amy okuldan sonra satranç klübüne gider mi?)

↳ (+) Yes, she does. (Evet, gider.)

↳ (-) No, she doesn't. (Hayır, gitmez.)

Wh- QUESTIONS

Wh- sorularını kurarken bu sözcükleri soru kalıbının en başında kullanıyoruz.

- What do you do after school?
(Okuldan sonra ne yaparsın?)

↳ I play football after school.
(Okuldan sonra futbol oynarım.)

- When does he go to karate course?
(Karate kursuna ne zaman gider?)

↳ He goes to karate course on Fridays and Saturdays.
(Karate kursuna Cumaları ve Cumartesi gider.)

Verilen cümleleri olumlu, olumsuz, soru şekline çeviriniz.

1) She takes care of her dog after school.

(-) -----

(?) -----

2) David doesn't attend folk dance courses.

(?) -----

(+) -----

3) Does Bill finish his homework in the evenings?

(+) -----

(-) -----

4) I run errands for my parents at weekends.

(?) -----

(-) -----

5) They don't arrive home at 3 o'clock in the afternoons.

(+) -----

(?) -----

6) Do you write your diary before you go to bed?

(-) -----

(+) -----

Kutudaki aktiviteleri görsellerle eşleştiriniz!

- Take care of the dog
- Take a nap
- Help mother
- Visit grannies
- Run errands
- Take step dance courses

1



2



3



4



5



6



Aşağıdaki fiillerin -s takısı almış halini yazınız!

1) Enjoy = -----

2) Finish = -----

3) Rest = -----

4) Study = -----

5) Do = -----

6) Swim = -----

7) Carry = -----

8) Help = -----

9) Play = -----

10) Catch = -----

11) Visit = -----

12) Run = -----

13) Tidy = -----

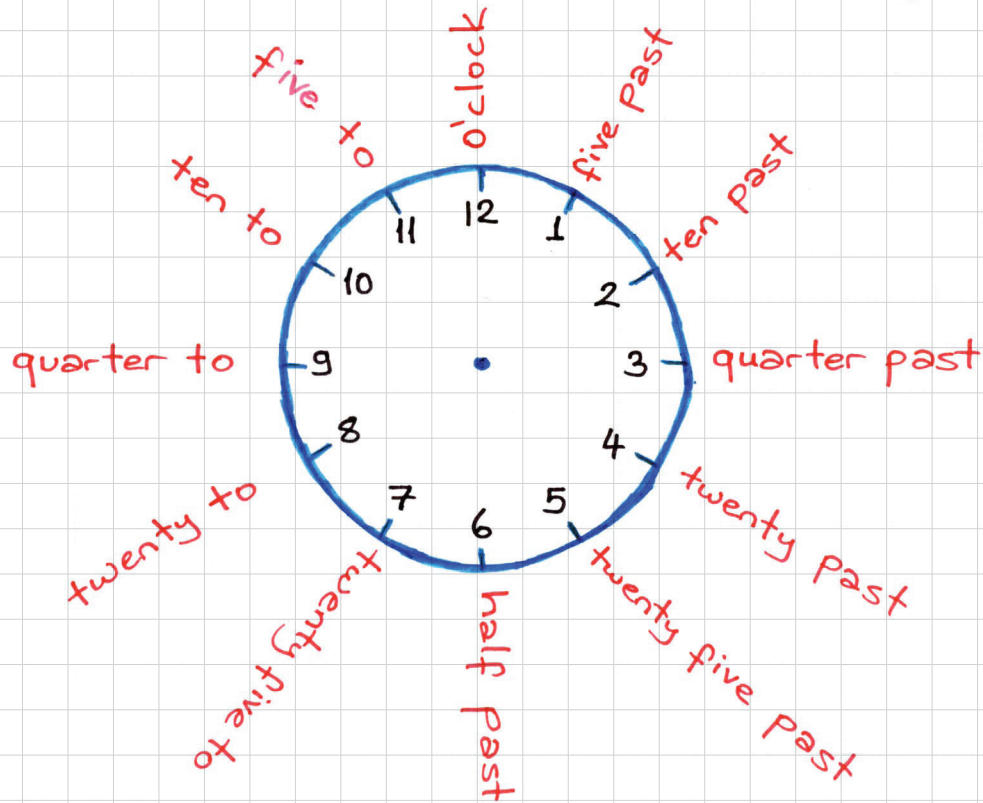
14) Get = -----

TIME

Saati sorarken ;

- What time is it ?
- What is the time ?

sorularını kullanıyoruz.



What time is it?

05:10 → It is ten past five.

07:25 → It is twenty five past seven.

08:30 → It is half past eight.

03:15 → It is quarter past three.

08:40 → It is twenty to nine.

11:00 → It is eleven o'clock.

09:45 → It is quarter to ten.

04:55 → It is five to five.

! Türkçede saati söylerken önce saati sonra dakikalık kısmı söyleriz ama İngilizcede ağızımızdan önce dakikalık kısım sonra saat kısmı çıkar.

10:20 → Onu yirmi geçiyor.
Twenty past ten.

* Saat gece 12'den öğlen 12'ye kadar olan zaman dilimindeyse; a.m.

Öğlen 12'den gece 12'ye kadar olan zaman dilimindeyse; p.m. kullanırız.

03:15 → a.m.

18:50 → p.m.

07:30 → a.m.

13:10 → p.m.

10:45 → a.m.

21:45 → p.m.

What time is it?

1) 11:50 =

2) 22:30 =

3) 15:25 =

4) 04:10 =

5) 09:35 =

6) 18:45 =

7) 01:15 =

8) 23:40 =

9) 13:05 =

Bir aktivitenin saat kaçta yapıldığını söylerken saati cümleye **at** ile bağlarız.

• I wake up **at** half past seven.

(Saat yedi buçukta uyanırım.)

• Susan's lessons start **at** ten past eight.

(Susan'ın dersleri saat sekizi on geçte başlar.)

• What time does she write her diary?

↳ She writes her diary **at** half past ten p.m.

• What time do you have your breakfast?

↳ I have my breakfast **at** eight o'clock a.m.

• Do you attend chess club **at** six o'clock p.m.?

↳ Yes, I attend chess club **at** six o'clock p.m.

Aşağıdaki saatleri eşleştiriniz!

___ 1) It is quarter past two p.m.

a) 07:20

___ 2) It is half past nine a.m.

b) 06:00

___ 3) It is twenty past seven a.m.

c) 15:55

___ 4) It is ten to eleven p.m.

d) 09:45

___ 5) It is twenty five to one p.m.

e) 14:15

___ 6) It is six o'clock a.m.

f) 15:05

___ 7) It is five to four p.m.

g) 22:50

___ 8) It is quarter to ten a.m.

h) 12:35

___ 9) It is five past three p.m.

i) 09:30

Aşağıdaki zamanları görsellere göre dolduralım!



07:15



07:40



08:00



08:05



08:25



08:30



12:00



16:30



18:30

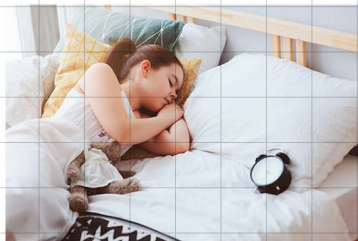


19:15



21:00

Diana is eleven years old. She is a student at Ohio secondary school. She gets up at ----- in the morning. She combs her hair and has her breakfast at ----- . She leaves home at ----- and her school bus comes at ----- . She arrives to school at ----- and her lessons start at ----- . She has her lunch at the school cafeteria at ----- . She comes back home at ----- and does her homework at ----- . She has dinner with her family at ----- in the evening and watches TV at ----- and goes to bed at ----- . This is Diana's daily routine.



21:45

Telling the Date (Tarihi söyleme)

- What is the date? (Tarih nedir?)
- What is the date today? (Bugün tarih nedir?)

İngilizcede tarihi söylerken sıralama sayılarını (Ordinal numbers) kullanıyoruz.

1st → First

2nd → Second

3rd → Third

4th → Fourth

5th → Fifth

6th → Sixth

7th → Seventh

8th → Eighth

9th → Ninth

10th → Tenth

11th → Eleventh

12th → Twelfth

13th → Thirteenth

14th → Fourteenth

15th → Fifteenth

16th → Sixteenth

17th → Seventeenth

18th → Eighteenth

19th → Nineteenth

20th → Twentieth

21st → Twenty first

22nd → Twenty second

23rd → Twenty third

24th → Twenty fourth

25th → Twenty fifth

26th → Twenty sixth

27th → Twenty seventh

28th → Twenty eighth

29th → Twenty ninth

30th → Thirtieth

31st → Thirty first

- It is the first of May.
(Mayıs'ın biri)
- It is the twenty second of November today.
(Bugün Kasım'ın yirmi ikisi.)

Yılları söylerken;

2000 yılına kadar olan yılları ikileyerek söylüyoruz.

1976 ⇒ Nineteen seventy six

1881 ⇒ Eighteen eighty one

2000 - 2010 arası yıllarda direk rakamı söylüyoruz.

2004 ⇒ Two thousand four

2007 ⇒ Two thousand seven

2010 dan sonrası yıllarda tekrar ikileyerek söylüyoruz.

2012 ⇒ Twenty twelve

2018 ⇒ Twenty eighteen

Tam yılları şu şekilde söylüyoruz;

1500 ⇒ Fifteen hundred

1800 ⇒ Eighteen hundred

29/10/1923 → It is the twenty ninth of October, nineteen twenty three.

31/03/1976 → It is the thirty first of March, nineteen seventy six.

15/01/2007 → It is the fifteenth of January, two thousand seven.

Notlarım

Notlarım

UNIT 2

YUMMY BREAKFAST

Vocabulary

Yummy → Lezzetli

Breakfast → Kahvaltı

Favourite → Favori

Bagel → Simit

Jam → Reçel

Muffin → Ufak kek

Cereal → Mısır gevreği

Honey → Bal

Traditional → Geleneksel

Nutritious → Besleyici

Junk food → Abur cubur, besin değeri düşük gıda

Healthy → Sağlıklı

Cucumber → Salatalık

Mushroom → Mantar

Include → İçermek

Enjoy it → Afiyet olsun.

Sausage → Sosis

Beans → Fasulye

Soup → Çorba

Habit → Alışkanlık



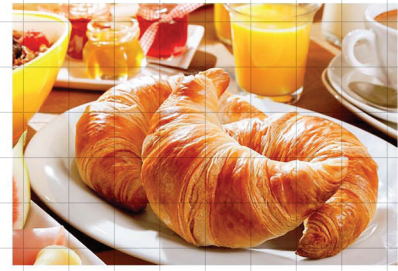
Kelimeleri alıřalım!



Bagel



Muffin



Croissant



Cereal



Olives



Butter



Junk food



Pan cake



Jam



Sausage



Beans



Cucumber

- What do you have for breakfast?
(Kahvaltıda ne yersin?)

↳ I have a toast and an egg.
(Bir tost ve bir yumurta yerim.)

- What is your favourite food for breakfast?
(Kahvaltıda en sevdiğin yiyecek nedir?)

↳ My favourite food is omelette.
(En sevdiğim yiyecek omlettir.)

- What time do you have your breakfast?
(Saat kaçta kahvaltını yaparsın?)

↳ I have my breakfast at half past seven.
(Saat yedi buçukta kahvaltımı yaparım.)

- Do you have breakfast every morning?
(Her sabah kahvaltı yaparmısın?)

↳ Yes, I have breakfast every morning.
(Evet her sabah kahvaltı yaparım.)

- What is the traditional breakfast in your country?
(Ülkedeki geleneksel kahvaltı nedir?)

↳ We usually have cheese, olives, tomatoes and cucumbers for breakfast in my country.
(Biz benim ülkemde kahvaltıda genellikle peynir, zeytin, domates ve salatalık yeriz.)

Request (İstek)

- Can I have some pancakes?
(Biraz pankek alabilir miyim?)

(+) Yes, sure (Evet, elbette)

(-) No, it's all gone. (Hayır, hepsi bitti.)

Offer (Teklif)

- Do you want some milk?
(Biraz süt ister misin?)

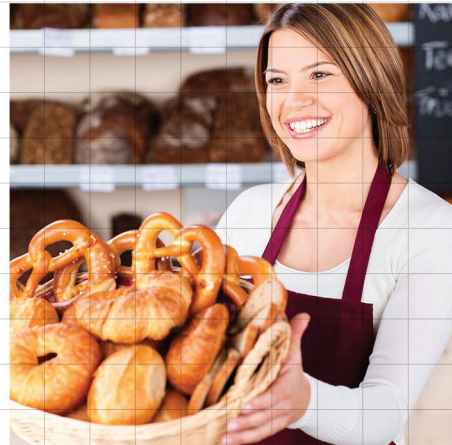
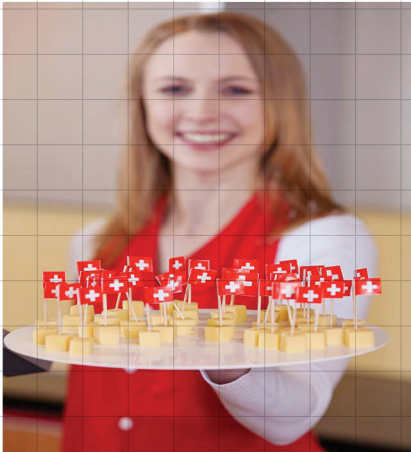
(+) Yes, please. (Evet, lütfen.)

(-) No, thanks. I don't like it.
(Hayır, teşekkürler. Sevmem.)

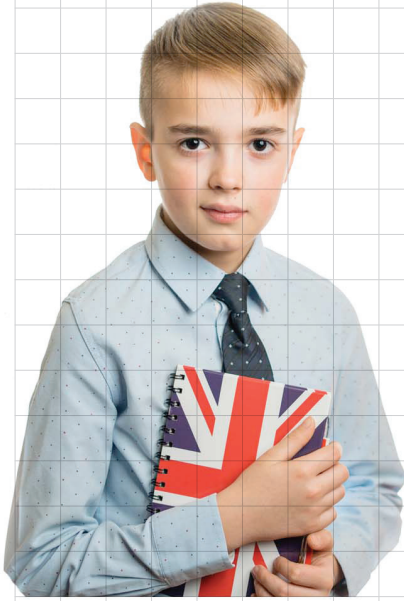
- Would you like to have some more croissants?
(Biraz daha kruvasan yemek ister misin?)

(+) Sure. (Kesinlikle.)

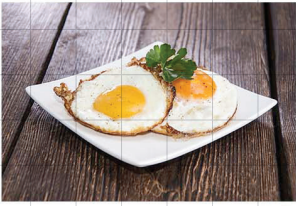
(-) Thanks but I'm full. (Teşekkürler ama tokum.)



Aşağıdaki parçayı okuyunuz ve bahsi geçen yiyecekleri işaretleyiniz.



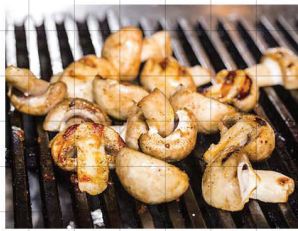
Hi! I am David from England. I like having a big breakfast in the mornings. English breakfast is very famous and we call it full English breakfast. I don't have enough time during the week but at weekends I always have traditional English breakfast. It includes many kinds of food in it. People have fried eggs, sausages, bacon, mushrooms, baked beans, grilled tomatoes and toast for breakfast. We usually drink tea at the breakfast. I know it is very high in calories but really delicious. Would you like to try it?



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

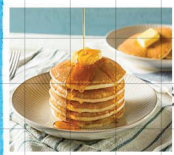
Likes and Dislikes



I like muffins.



I don't like cereal.
I dislike cereal.



| | | | | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Mike | | | | | | |
| Rose | | | | | | |
| John | | | | | | |
| Sally | | | | | | |
| Tina | | | | | | |

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

Aşağıdaki yiyecekleri doğru bölüme yazınız.

- Tomato
- Croissant
- Olives
- Cheese
- Sausage
- Egg
- Butter
- Salami
- Omelette
- Chips
- Cereal
- Coffee

Healthy

Unhealthy



Which breakfast do you like?

I like Japanese breakfast.

What do Japanese people have for breakfast?

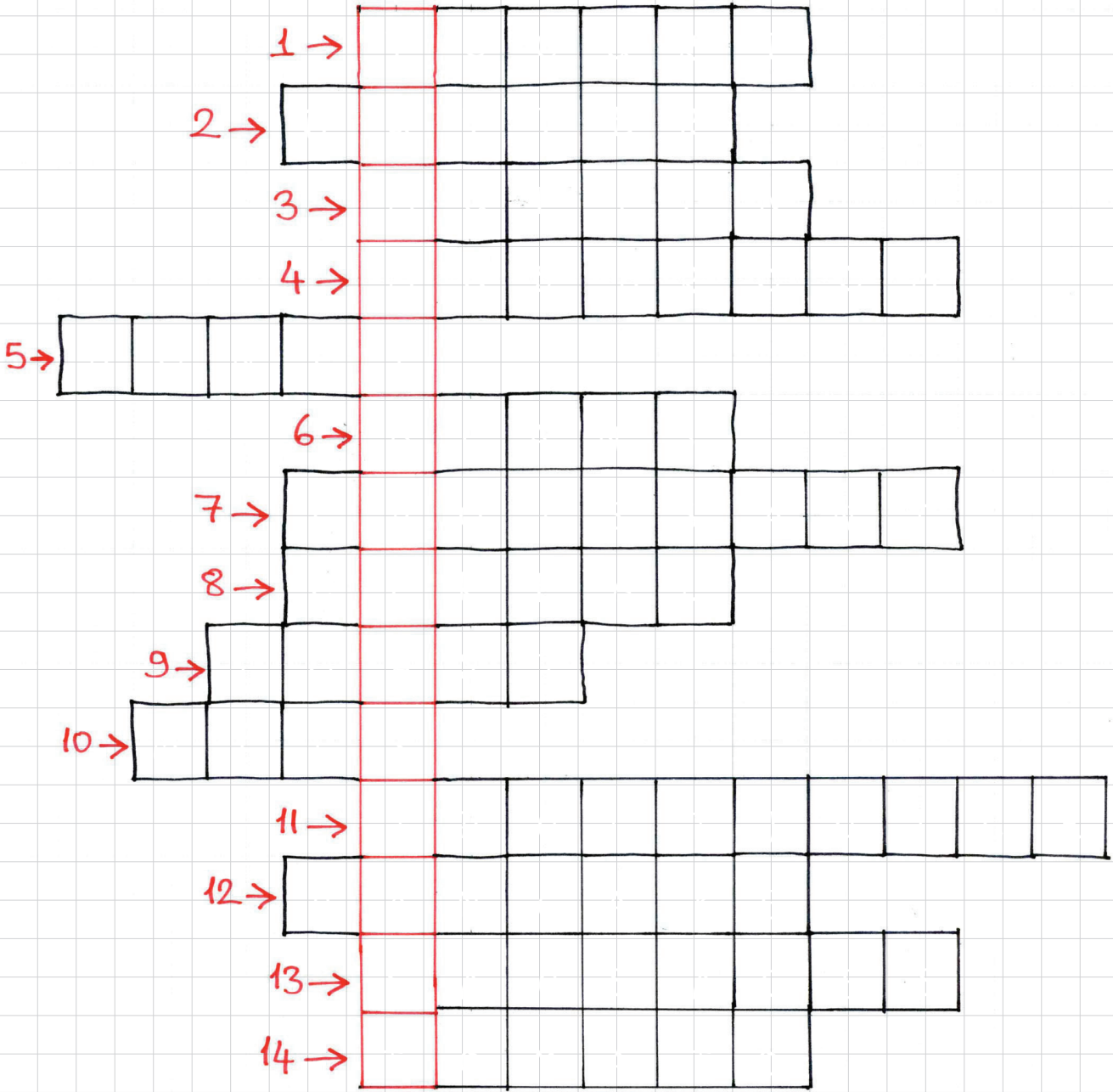
They have vegetable soup, rice and boiled fish.

Why do you prefer Japanese breakfast?

Because it includes healthy food.



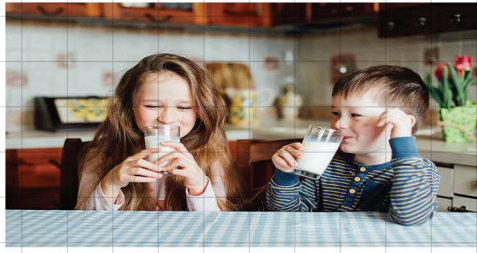
Bulmacayı çözü'n, gizli sözcüğü bulun!



SECRET WORD →



Aşağıdaki konuşmayı uygun şekilde doldurunuz.



1. OK! What do we have for breakfast?

2. I see but I feel full now. I don't want to have breakfast.

3. Why do you prepare the breakfast?

4. Ugh! I don't like milk. I want orange juice.

5. What do we have to drink?

Sue= Come on Roy! The breakfast is ready.

Roy= - - - - -

Sue= Because our parents have a meeting early in this morning. Be quick! Have your breakfast. We don't have much time.

Roy= - - - - -

Sue= We have some eggs, cheese and olives.

Roy= I don't want to eat them. I want pancakes and honey.

Sue= But we don't have any of them.

Roy= - - - - -

Sue= Milk of course!

Roy= - - - - -

Sue= I'm sorry but we don't have any orange juice so you must drink milk.

Roy = - - - - -

Sue = Come on Roy, you know you can't go to school without having your breakfast.

Roy = OK! Bring me the cheese.

Sue = Here you are!

COUNTABLES - UNCOUNTABLES

Tek tek, adet adet sayılabilen yiyeceklere

Countables, sıvılar ve akarlar gibi bir kaba girmeden sayılamayan yiyecek ve içeceklere **Uncountables** diyoruz.

Sayılabilen nesnelerin sonuna, birden fazla ise, -s takısı koyarız.

One apple → Two apples

Sayılamayan nesnelerin sonunda asla -s takısı kullanmayız.

Milk → Milks
✓ X

Sayılamayan nesnelere ancak bir kaba, bir ambalaja koyarak sayılabilir hâle getiririz. Bu şekilde o kapları sayacağımız için -s takısını onlara ekleriz.

A bottle of milk — Two bottles of milk

A glass of coffee — Two glasses of coffee

Miktar belirtmek için bazı sözcükler kullanılır
Bunlara "Quantifiers" (Miktar belirleyiciler) denir.

| | COUNTABLES | UNCOUNTABLES |
|----------|------------|--------------|
| Some | ✓ | ✓ |
| Any | ✓ | ✓ |
| A lot of | ✓ | ✓ |
| A little | | ✓ |
| A few | ✓ | |

Some ⇒ Olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır.
Biraz, bir kaç tane anlamına gelir.

I want **some** cookies.

She would like to have **some** lemonade.

! Sadece birşey teklif edeceğimiz zaman
"Would like" sorusu ile kullanılabilir.

Would you like **some** cake?

Any ⇒ Sorularda ve olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılır.
Hiç anlamına gelir.

Is there **any** milk in the glass?

No, there isn't **any** milk in the glass.

A lot of ⇒ Olumlu, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde
kullanılır.
Bir sürü, bir çok anlamına gelir.

Do you have **a lot of** books?

There aren't **a lot of** students in the garden.

There is **a lot of** orange juice in the fridge.

A few ⇒ Olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır.
Bir kaç tane anlamına gelir.

I would like to eat **a few** strawberries.

A little ⇒ Olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır.
Biraz anlamına gelir.

I need **a little** olive oil for the salad.

- There are **a few** muffins in the bowl.
(Kasede bir kaç top kek var.)
- There is **a little** lemonade in the jug.
(Sürahide biraz limonata var.)
- There are **a lot of** sausages in the pan.
(Tavada bir sürü sosis var.)
- There aren't any cucumbers in the fridge.
(Buzdolabında hiç salatalık yok.)
- There isn't any water in the glass.
(Bardakta hiç su yok.)
- There is **some** olive oil in the frying pan.
(Kızartma tavasında biraz zeytinyağı var.)
- There are **some** pancakes on the table.
(Masanın üstünde bir kaç tane pankek var.)

Aşağıdaki boşlukları any - some - a few - a little - a lot of ile doldurunuz.

1) A: Are there ----- carrots in the fridge?

B: No, there aren't ----- . Please go to the greengrocer and buy ----- .

2) I don't need ----- yogurt because there is ----- in the bowl.

3) There are only ----- cookies in the jar but there are ----- children in the house. We need to make new cookies.

4) The baby drinks only ----- milk. I think she must be hungry now.

Doğru seçeneği yuvarlak içine alınız.

1) There is some / any water in the bottle.

2) I don't need some / any eggs.

3) Can I have some / any milk for my coffee?

4) Are there some / any cupcakes on the table?

5) I haven't got some / any money.

6) Have you got some / any oranges in your school bag?

7) Would you like some / any cereal for breakfast?

8) There are some / any tomatoes and cucumbers on the plate.

9) I wouldn't like to drink some / any water. I am not thirsty.

10) There are some / any books on the book shelf.

Notlarım

Notlarım

UNIT 3

DOWNTOWN

Vocabulary

Downtown → Şehir merkezi

Crowded → Kalabalık

Village → Köy

Hometown → Mahalle

Skyscraper → Gökdelen

Kiosk → Büfe

Traffic jam → Trafik sıkışıklığı

Building → Bina

Street → Cadde, sokak

Relaxing → Rahatlatıcı, huzur veren

Quiet → Sessiz, sakin

Noisy → Gürültülü

Peaceful → Huzurlu, sakin

Nutritious → Besleyici

Enjoyable → Eğlenceli

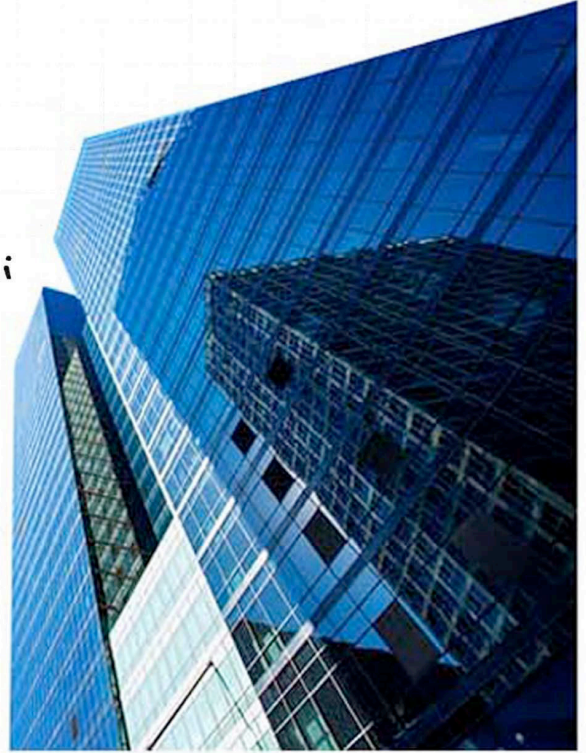
Boring → Sıkıcı

Vegetable → Sebze

Street animal → Sokak hayvanı

High → Yüksek

Low → Alçak



Aşağıdaki sözcükleri geliştirim.



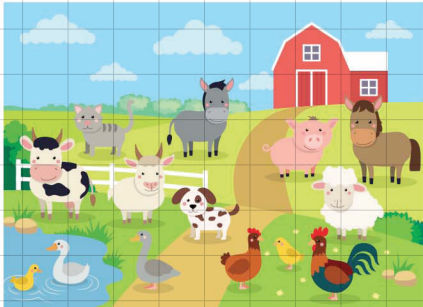
Skyscraper



Kiosk



Traffic jam



Farm



Downtown



Village



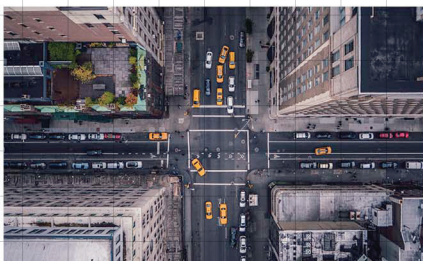
Building



Crowded



Peaceful



Street



Enjoyable



Boring

• Where do you live?

(Nerede yaşıyorsun?)

↳ I live in a big city. (Büyük bir şehirde yaşıyorum.)

↳ I live in Ankara. (Ankara'da yaşıyorum.)

• Do you live in a city or a village?

(Şehirde mi yoksa köyde mi yaşıyorsun?)

↳ I live in a village. (Köyde yaşıyorum.)

• Do you like your hometown?

(Mahallenizi seviyor musunuz?)

↳ Yes, I like my hometown because it is very enjoying.

(Evet mahallemizi seviyorum çünkü çok eğlenceli.)

• Which city would you like to live in? Why?

(Hangi şehirde yaşamak istiyorsunuz? Neden?)

↳ I would like to live in Antalya because it is a hot city by the seaside.

(Antalya'da yaşamak istiyorum çünkü deniz kenarında sıcak bir şehir.)

• Which one is your favourite city in Turkey?

(Türkiye'de en sevdiğiniz şehir hangisidir?)

↳ My favourite city is İzmir in Turkey.

(Türkiye'de en sevdiğim şehir İzmir'dir.)

COMPARATIVES

We use comparative sentences to compare two things. We need adjectives to make comparative sentences.

(İki şeyi kıyaslamak için kıyaslama cümleleri kullanırız. Kıyaslama cümlelerini yapmak için sıfatlara ihtiyaç duyarız.)

We divide adjectives into three groups.
(Sıfatları üç gruba ayırırız.)

1) COMPARATIVES WITH SHORT ADJECTIVES (Kısa sıfatlar ile kıyaslamalar)

Tek heceli sıfatlarda sıfata -er takısı eklenerek kıyaslama yapıyoruz.

İngilizce'de sözcüklerin hece durumunu söylenişine göre, telaffuzuna göre belirleriz.

Adjective + er than

Ankara is larger than Sinop.
(Ankara Sinop'tan daha geniştir.)

A village is smaller than a city.
(Köy şehirden daha küçüktür.)

! -er takısı eklerken;

- Kullanılan sıfatın sonu -e sesi ile bitiyorsa -er yerine sadece -r eki eklenir.

large → larger

My room is larger than my brother's room.
(Benim odam erkek kardeşimin odasından daha geniştir.)

- Kullanılan sıfatın sonu sessiz + sesli + sessiz şeklinde bitiyorsa son harf çift yazılır ve sonra -er eki eklenir.

Big → Bigger Fat → Fatter

Slim → Slimmer

Ayşe is slimmer than Oya.
(Ayşe Oya'dan daha incedir.)

- * Son harfi w, x, y ile biten sıfatlarda bu kural aranmaz.

Slow → slower

- Kullanılan sıfatın sonu -y sesi ile bitiyorsa ve -y'den önceki harf sessizse -y harfi düşer ve -er yerine -ier eki eklenir.

busy → busier noisy → noisier

happy → happier

The city life is noisier than the village life.
(Şehir hayatı köy hayatından daha gürültülüdür.)

2) COMPARATIVES WITH LONG ADJECTIVES (Uzun sıfatlar ile kıyaslamalar)

Birden fazla heceye sahip sıfatlarda sıfatın önüne more ekleyerek kıyaslama yapıyoruz.

more adjective than

Istanbul is more crowded than Ankara.
(İstanbul Ankara'dan daha kalabalıktır.)

The city life is more interesting than the country life.

(Şehir hayatı köy hayatından daha ilginçtir.)

Cindrella is more beautiful than Rapunzel.

(Sindrella Rapunzel'den daha güzeldir.)

3) COMPARATIVES WITH IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

Kıyaslama yaparken ilk iki kurala uymayan düzensiz üç tane sıfat vardır. Bunların yazılışları tamamen değişerek kıyaslama cümlesini oluştururlar.

(İyi) Good → Better (Daha iyi)

(Kötü) Bad → Worse (Daha kötü)

(Uzak) Far → Further/Farther (Daha uzak)

The country life is better than the city life.

(Köy hayatı şehir hayatından daha iyidir.)

Crowded cities are worse than the villages.

(Kalabalık şehirler köylerden daha kötüdür.)

Ağrı is further than İstanbul to Ankara.

(Ağrı Ankara'ya İstanbul'dan daha uzaktır.)

Aşağıdaki sıfatların "comparative" halini yazınız.

1) Small = - - - - -

10) Cold = - - - - -

2) Noisy = - - - - -

11) Bad = - - - - -

3) Expensive = - - - - -

12) Low = - - - - -

4) Cheap = - - - - -

13) Nutritious = - - - - -

5) Busy = - - - - -

14) Healthy = - - - - -

6) Boring = - - - - -

15) Fast = - - - - -

7) Enjoying = - - - - -

16) Slow = - - - - -

8) Interesting = - - - - -

17) Young = - - - - -

9) High = - - - - -

18) Happy = - - - - -

Kıyaslama cümleleri kurunuz

1) Antalya / hot / Samsun

- - - - -

2) Village / peaceful / city

- - - - -

3) A skyscraper / high / an apartment

- - - - -

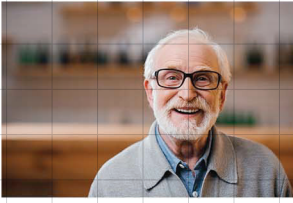
4) Asia / large / Europe

- - - - -

5) Natural park / relaxing / amusement park

- - - - -

Kıyaslama cümleleri yapınız.



MARK



TOM

old / young

Mark -----

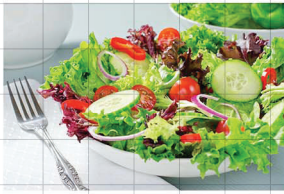
Tom -----



fast / slow

A motorbike -----

A bicycle -----



nutritious / unhealthy

Green salad -----

Pizza -----



\$ 100.000

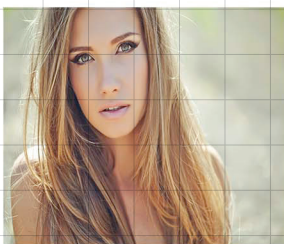


\$ 30.000

expensive / cheap

The red car -----

The blue car -----

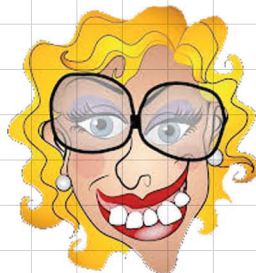


AMY

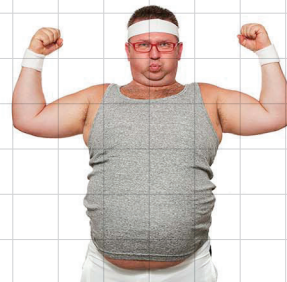
beautiful / ugly

Amy -----

Linda -----



LINDA

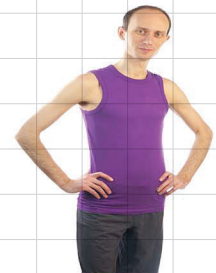


BOB

fat / thin

Bob -----

Jack -----



JACK

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(Şimdiki Zaman)

We use present continuous tense to talk about the actions happen at the time of speaking.

(Konuşma anında geçen olaylar hakkında konuşurken şimdiki zamanı kullanıyoruz.)

TIME EXPRESSIONS OF CONTINUOUS TENSE

Now → Şimdi

Right now → Hemen şimdi

At the moment → Şu anda

(+) POSITIVE FORM

I → am

You → are

He → is

She → is

It → is

We → are

You → are

They → are

Verb + ing object

- I am reading a book now.
(Şimdi kitap okuyorum.)
- Betty is feeding the street animals right now.
(Betty şu an sokak hayvanlarını besliyor.)
- Johanna is helping her mother at the moment.
(Johanna şu anda annesine yardım ediyor.)

(-) NEGATIVE FORM

I → am not

You → are not

He → is not

She → is not

It → is not

We → are not

You → are not

They → are not

Verb + **ing** object.

is not → isn't are not → aren't

- I am not sleeping at the moment.
(Şu anda uyumuyorum.)
- We aren't watching a film now.
(Şimdi film izlemiyoruz.)
- Serdar isn't washing his father's car right now.
(Serdar şu an babasının arabasını yıkamıyor.)
- The farmer isn't feeding the chickens at the moment.
(Çiftçi şu anda tavukları beslemiyor.)
- The children aren't playing at the kindergarden now.
(Çocuklar şimdi parkta oynamıyorlar.)

! is not → isn't şeklinde yazılabilir.
are not → aren't şeklinde yazılabilir.
ama am not → amn't şeklinde yazılamaz.

(?) QUESTION FORM

Am ← I

Are ← you

Is ← he

Is ← she

Is ← it

Are ← we

Are ← you

Are ← they

Verb + ing object ?

- Are you doing your homework now?
(Şimdi ödevini yapıyor musun?)
- Is Brian reading a newspaper at the moment?
(Brian şu anda gazete mi okuyor?)
- Are the children climbing the mountain right now?
(Çocuklar şu an dağa mı tırmanıyorlar?)

Wh- QUESTIONS

What

Where

When

Why

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

+ am + subject + verb + ing ?

+ is + subject + verb + ing ?

+ are + subject + verb + ing ?

- What are you doing now?
(Şimdi ne yapıyorsun?)
- Where is she going right now?
(O şu an nereye gidiyor?)
- Why are you studying English at the moment?
(Şu anda neden İngilizce çalışıyorsun?)

Görsellere uygun cevaplar veriniz.

1)



A = What is Emma doing now?

B = -----

2)



A = What is George doing right now?

B = -----

3)



A = What is Michael doing at the moment?

B = -----

4)



A = What is Pamela doing now?

B = -----

5)



A = What is Brandon doing right now?

B = -----

Parçayı okuyunuz ve soruları cevaplayınız.



Hello! I am Arda. I am having great time at the park right now. I am playing with my sword. Can and Ada are sliding. Mert is swinging on the swing. Ege is jumping on the trampoline and Meriç is riding a horse. Duru and Ufuk are picking up flowers for their mother. Mert and Demir are running around the park. The weather is nice and sunny and all children are very happy. They are enjoying very much.

1) Who is playing with his sword?

2) Who are picking up flowers for their mother?

3) What are Mert and Demir doing?

4) What is Meriç doing?

5) What is the weather like?

6) Are the children happy?

7) Why are they very happy?

8) Where are the children right now?

Sözcükleri doğru sıraya koyunuz.

1) is / watering / now / my mother / the flowers

2) the garden / Tom / playing / is / in / football

3) a nap / Nancy / at the moment / taking / is

4) his room / David / in / resting / is

5) are / a cake / the girls / right now / making

6) Brian / chess / now / are / and / playing / Mike

7) drawing / room / in / is / now / Tiffany / a picture / her

Notlarım

Notlarım

UNIT 4

WEATHER AND EMOTIONS

Vocabulary

Weather → Hava

Emotion → Duygu, his

Temperature → Sıcaklık, ısı

Freezing → Dondurucu

Dry → Kuru, kurak

Lightning → Şimşek

Stormy → Fırtınalı

Hailing → Dolu yağması

Sleepy → Uykulu

Scared → Korkmuş

Outside → Dışarı

Anxious → Endişeli, kaygılı

Upset → Üzüntülü, mutsuz

Foggy → Sisli

Pen friend → Mektup arkadaşı

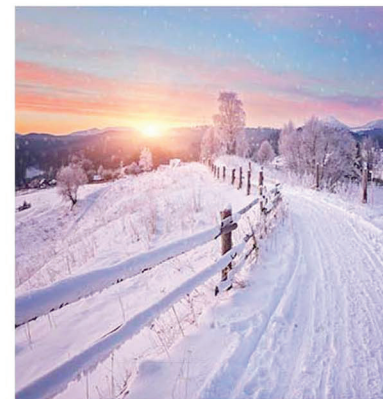
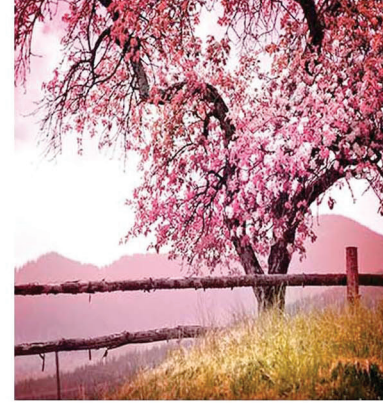
Fabulous → Olağanüstü, harika

Cloudy → Bulutlu

Above → Üstünde

Moody → Kararsız

Forecast → Tahmin, tahmin etmek



WEATHER CONDITIONS



Sunny



Snowy



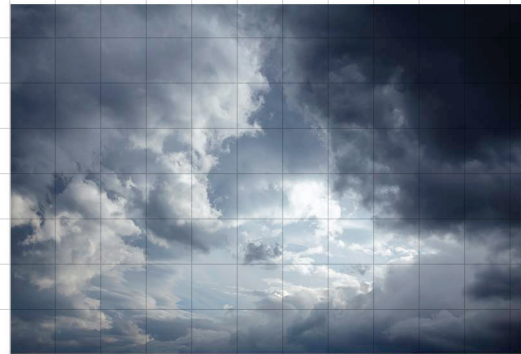
Windy



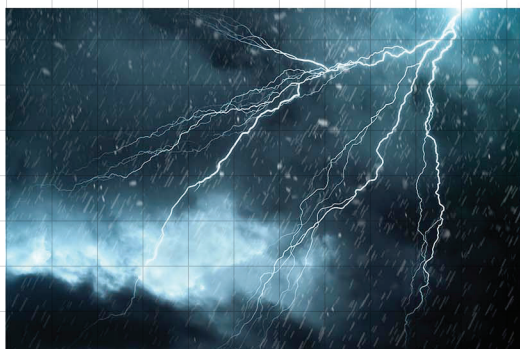
Rainy



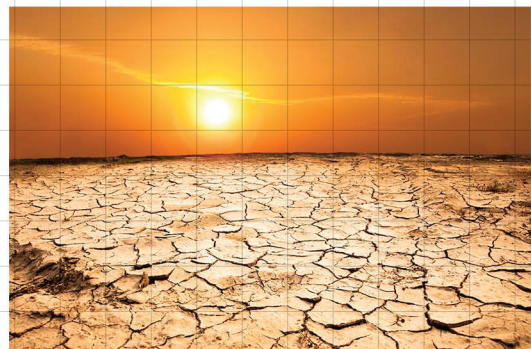
Hailing



Cloudy



Lightning



Dry

* Hava durumunu sorarken Őu soruları sorarız.

What is the weather like?

(Hava nasıl?)

How is the weather?

Cevap verirken;

The weather is sunny.

(Hava güneŐli.)

It is sunny.

Őeklinde cevaplıyoruz.

- What is the weather like in your city?
(Őehrinde hava nasıl?)

↳ It is usually rainy in my city.

(Őehrinde genellikle hava yaŐmurludur.)

- What is the temperature?

(Sıcaklık nedir / kaç derecedir?)

↳ It is 20°C (degrees celcius).

(Yirmi derecedir.)

- What is the weather like today?

(Bugün hava nasıl?)

↳ It is cold and snowy.

(SoĐuk ve karlı.)

- How is the weather in Ağrı in winter?

(KıŐın Ağrı'da hava nasıl?)

↳ It is freezing cold in Ağrı in winter.

(KıŐın Ağrı'da hava dondurucu soĐuktur.)

- What is the weather like in Adana in summer?
(Yazın Adana'da hava nasıl?)

↳ It is very hot in Adana in summer.
(Yazın Adana'da hava çok sıcaktır.)

- Does the weather effect your emotions?
(Havanın durumu duygularınızı etkilermi?)

↳ Yes, it really effects my emotions.
(Evet, gerçekten etkiler.)

- How do you feel on rainy days?
(Yağmurlu günlerde nasıl hissedersin?)

↳ I feel sleepy on rainy days.
(Yağmurlu günlerde uykulu hissederim.)

- How does your mother feel on sunny days?
(Annen güneşli günlerde nasıl hisseder?)

↳ She feels energetic on sunny days.
(Güneşli günlerde enerjik hisseder.)

- Who feels moody on cloudy days?
(Bulutlu günlerde kim karamsar hisseder?)

↳ My brother feels moody on cloudy days.
(Bulutlu günlerde erkek kardeşim karamsar hisseder.)



Aşağıdaki soruları tabloya göre cevaplayınız.

| WEATHER FORECAST | |
|---|---------------|
|  | Ardahan -5 °C |
|  | Samsun 13 °C |
|  | Ankara 15 °C |
|  | Mersin 30 °C |

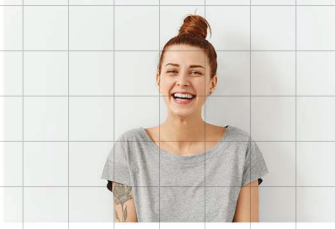
1) What is the weather like in Ardahan today?

2) What is the weather like in Samsun today?

3) What is the weather like in Ankara today?

4) What is the weather like in Mersin today?

EMOTIONS



Happy



Energetic



Sleepy



Tired



Upset



Anxious



Scared



Moody

Soruları kendinize göre cevaplayınız.

1) How do you feel on dark and rainy days?

2) How do you feel on nice and sunny days?

3) Who feels anxious on stormy days in your family?

4) Do you feel scared when there are lightnings at the sky?

Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayın.



Dear Thomas;

This is my first letter to you from Alaska. I am happy to be your pen friend. Alaska belongs to the USA

but it is near to the North Pole. The climate is very different here. In winter time it is freezing and always snowy. It is -45°C in winter months but in summer months it can be 34°C . We don't feel very cold in summer but in winter we feel the crazy cold. I like to live here. I feel nice and energetic when there is snow everywhere. I sometimes go fishing on the ice with my father. It is really enjoying. What about London? Do you like to live there? I know it is usually rainy in London. How do you feel on rainy days? I'm waiting your letter.

Love
Ella

1) Where does Ella live?

2) Which country does Alaska belong to?

3) What is the temperature in Alaska in winter?

4) Does Ella like to live in Alaska?

5) How does Ella feel on snowy days?

6) What does she do with his father?

7) What is the temperature in summer?

TRUE or FALSE

— 1) Ella is Thomas's penfriend.

— 2) This is Ella's fifth letter to Thomas.

— 3) It can be thirty four degrees celcius in Summer.

— 4) They don't feel very cold in Summer months.

— 5) Ella likes going fishing on the ice.

— 6) She thinks it is never rainy in London.

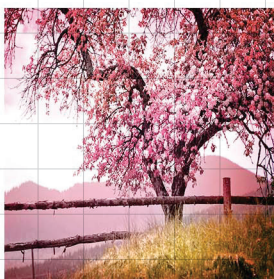
— 7) Thomas doesn't like living in London.

— 8) Alaska is very near to the South Pole.

— 9) Ella feels moody and sleepy on snowy days.

— 10) Thomas wants to visit Alaska very much.

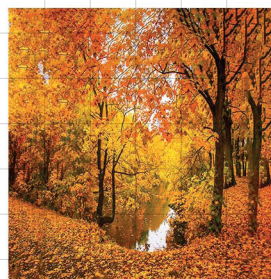
SEASONS



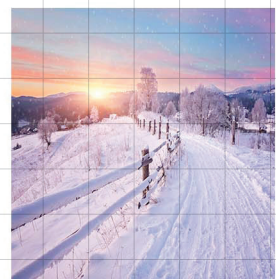
Spring



Summer



Autumn
Fall



Winter

Puzzle Zamani

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| T | I | R | E | D | M | S | U | N | N | Y | U |
| B | L | I | G | H | T | N | I | N | G | R | X |
| C | W | X | P | S | C | A | R | Y | Z | B | S |
| L | B | S | Q | S | N | O | W | Y | J | M | W |
| O | K | F | R | E | E | Z | I | N | G | P | H |
| U | F | M | O | O | D | Y | S | L | A | O | A |
| D | S | T | O | R | M | Y | U | F | N | Q | I |
| Y | C | B | U | P | S | E | T | O | X | W | L |
| Q | M | S | L | E | E | P | Y | G | I | A | I |
| Y | R | A | I | N | Y | M | S | G | O | R | N |
| L | B | D | R | Y | X | Z | T | Y | U | M | G |
| S | K | B | W | I | N | D | Y | X | S | N | B |

Weather Conditions

Emotions

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1) _____ | 7) _____ | 1) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 8) _____ | 2) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 9) _____ | 3) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 10) _____ | 4) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 11) _____ | 5) _____ |
| 6) _____ | 12) _____ | 6) _____ |

Değişen hava koşullarına göre giydiğimiz kıyafetler ve kullandığımız eşyalar değişir.



Umbrella



Raincoat



Boots



Coat



Scarf



Gloves



Cap



Hat



Swimming suit



Flipflops



Sunglasses



Sun cream

- The weather is snowy. Wear your coat and boots.
(Hava karlı. Kabanını ve botlarını giy.)
- Let's make a snowman. Wear your scarf and gloves.
(Hadi kardan adam yapalım. Atkını ve eldivenini giy.)
- It is rainy today. Wear your raincoat and take your umbrella.
(Bugün hava yağmurlu. Yağmurluğunu giy ve şemsiyeni al.)
- The weather is sunny. Wear your flipflops and put on your sunglasses.
(Hava güneşli. Terliklerini giy ve güneş gözlüklerini tak.)

Aşağıdaki boşlukları kutudaki uygun sözcüklerle doldurunuz.

- coat
- umbrella
- raincoat
- flipflops
- sunglasses
- gloves
- shorts
- boots

- 1) Wear your ----- and ----- on sunny days.
- 2) Put on your ----- and take your ----- because it is rainy outside.
- 3) If you want to play snowball, you should wear your ----- or your hands can be cold.
- 4) The sun damages my eyes. I need to wear my -----.
- 5) The weather is warm and nice today. You don't need to wear your ----- and -----.

Soruları cevaplayınız.

- 1) What do you wear on freezing days?

- 2) What do you need when you go to the seaside in summer?

- 3) London is usually rainy. What shouldn't you forget to take with you?

- 4) What should we wear on a cold and windy day?

Notlarım

Notlarım

UNIT 5

AT THE FAIR

ary

Lunapark

ent park → Lunapark

3 → Heyecan verici

ic → Fantastik, şahane

Sıkıcı, sönük

ing → Korkutucu

g → Heyecan verici

→ Gılgin

g → Şaşırtıcı, harika

→ Berbat, korkunç

us → Tehlikeli

→ Gürültülü

rain → Korku treni

ide → Tren gezintisi

el → Atlı kârinca

heel → Dönmedolap

oaster → Hız treni

cars → Çarpışan otolar

→ Sirk

al → Karnaval



Rides at the fair.



Fair/Amusement Park



Bumper cars



Ferris Wheel



Ghost train



Carrousel



Train ride



Roller coaster



chairplane



Funny mirrors



Gondola

• Do you like fairs?

(Lunaparkları sever misin?)

↳ Yes, I like fairs very much.

(Evet lunaparkları çok severim.)

• Which is your favourite ride at the fair?

(Lunaparktaki en sevdiğin oyuncak hangisidir?)

↳ My favourite ride at the fair is bumper cars.

(Lunaparktaki en sevdiğim oyuncak çarpışan otobardır.)

• Which one is more exciting? Ferris wheel or roller coaster?

(Hangisi daha heyecan verici? Dönmedolap mı yoksa hız treni mi?)

↳ Roller coaster is more exciting than ferris wheel.

(Hız treni dönmedolaptan daha heyecan vericidir.)

• Is there a fair in your town?

(Senin şehrinde lunapark var mı?)

↳ Yes, there is a fair in my town.

(Evet, şehrimde lunapark var.)

• What do you think about the carrousel?

(Atlı karınca hakkında ne düşünüyorsun?)

↳ I think the carrousel is very horrible.

(Bence, atlıkarınca berbatdır.)

↳ I like carrousel very much. It is enjoying.

(Atlıkarıncayı çok severim. Eğlencelidir.)

Aşağıdaki sözcüklerden kıyaslama cümleleri yapınız.

1) Ghost train / frightening / ferris wheel

2) Funny mirrors / funny / carrousel

3) Roller coaster / dangerous / chairplane

4) Carrousel / boring / a train ride

5) Bumper cars / enjoyable / gondola

6) Fun fairs / noisy / parks

* Birisiyle aynı fikirde olduğumuzu belirtirken "agree"; birisiyle aynı fikirde olmadığımızı belirtirken "disagree" fiilini kullanıyoruz.

A = I think bumper cars are very enjoyable.

B = I agree. They are amazing.
(Katılıyorum. Harikalar.)





A = I think carrouseles are very fantastic.

B = I disagree. They are boring.
(Katılmıyorum. Sıkıcılar.)

LIKES AND DISLIKES

- Beğendiğimiz, hoşlandığımız şeylerden bahsederken "like" fiilini kullanıyoruz.
 - I like bumper cars. (Çarpışan otoları severim.)
 - Alice likes carrousel. (Alice atlı karıncayı sever.)
- Çok sevdiğimiz şeylerden bahsederken "love" fiilini kullanıyoruz.
 - We love fun fairs. (Lunaparkları çok severiz.)
 - Mike loves roller coaster. (Mike hız trenini çok sever.)
- Zevk aldığımız şeylerden bahsederken "enjoy" fiilini kullanıyoruz.
 - They enjoy ferris wheel. (Onlar dönme dolaptan zevk alıyorlar.)
 - Anna enjoys train ride. (Anna tren gezintisinden zevk alır.)
- Hoşlanmadığımız, sevmediğimiz şeylerden bahsederken "dislike" fiilini kullanıyoruz.
 - I dislike ghost train. (Korku treninden hoşlanmam.)
 - My mother dislikes bumper cars. (Annem çarpışan otolardan hoşlanmaz.)
- Hiç hoşlanmadığımız, nefret ettiğimiz şeylerden bahsederken "hate" fiilini kullanıyoruz.
 - You hate circus. (Sen sirkten nefret edersin.)
 - Donald hates gondola. (Donald gondoldan nefret eder.)

Tabloya göre doğru cümleler kurunuz.

| |  |  |  |  |
|--------|---|---|--|---|
| Vilma | X X | ♥ | ♥ ♥ | X |
| Clare | X | XX | ♥ | ♥ ♥ |
| Robert | ♥ | ♥ ♥ | XX | X |
| Jason | ♥ ♥ | X | X | ♥ |

♥ = like ♥♥ = love X = dislike XX = hate

Vilma likes bumper cars and loves carrousel but she dislikes ferris wheel and hates roller coaster.

Clare

Robert

Jason

Örnekteki gibi cümleler kurunuz.

- Jason / ghost train / terrifying

Jason thinks ghost train is terrifying.

1) Robert / roller coaster / amazing

2) Susan / carrousel / horrible

3) Brad / train ride / dull

4) Jack / gondola / crazy

5) Linn / ferris wheel / boring

6) My father / fun fairs / noisy

Görsellerdeki kelimeleri yazınız



Doğru seçeneği yuvarlak içine alınız.

- 1) I think / don't think fairs are enjoyable. I like to go there.
- 2) I think gondola is very dangerous / amazing. You can fall down.
- 3) A= Ghost trains are very thrilling.
B= I agree / don't agree. They are dull.
- 4) Carrousels are fantastic / boring rides at the fair. I don't like to get on them.
- 5) The tokens are very cheap / expensive at the fair. We can get on all the rides.
- 6) A= Fairs are more enjoyable than the playgrounds.
B= I agree / don't agree. Fairs are fantastic places.

Aşağıdaki sözcükleri düzenleyiniz.

1) pbeurm rasc

2) sogth ritan

3) sorlaucer

4) serfir lehew

5) narit eird

6) lorrel secatro

Aşağıdaki parçayı okuyunuz ve soruları cevaplayınız.



Hi! I am Linda. There is a fair at the downtown. I am going there now with my family. I love the fair because it is an enjoyable place. My favourite ride at the fair is bumper cars. My brother and I have great fun at the bumper cars. I also like the roller coaster. It is very fast and thrilling. My brother Tom can't get on the roller coaster because it is not suitable for the years under twelve. I am thirteen years old and I can get on it. Tom and I sometimes go in the funny mirrors. We laugh very much there. My little sister Sally likes carrouseles. She likes riding a horse there but I think it is boring. It is for small kids. Our father buys us a lot of tokens and we can get on most of the rides. We buy cotton candies and popcorn. After having great fun at the fair we return to our home. I feel very tired but happy at the end of the day.

1) What is Linda's favourite ride at the fair?

2) Why does Linda love the fair?

3) What does she think about the roller coasters?

4) How old is Linda?

5) Can Tom get on the roller coaster?

6) Where do they laugh very much?

7) What does Sally like?

8) What does Linda think about carrousel?

9) What do they buy at the fair?

10) How does Linda feel at the end of the day?

TRUE OR FALSE

— 1) Tom is thirteen years old.

— 2) Their father buys them a lot of tokens for the rides at the fair.

— 3) The children buy cotton candies and hot dogs at the fair.

— 4) Carrousel are not suitable for the years under twelve.

— 5) Sally likes riding a horse on the carrousel.

— 6) Linda and Tom laugh a lot at the funny mirrors.

Aşağıdaki afişe göre soruları cevaplayınız.

FUN FAIR WORLD



Great Fun!

Come and Enjoy!

Date = 15 - 18 July

Place = Pink Street

Time = 14:00 - 22:30

Each ride is one token, One token = \$1

1) Where is the fun fair?

2) How many days does the fair take place?

3) What time does the fair open?

4) What time does the fair close?

5) How much is one token?

Notlarım

Notlarım

UNIT 6

OCCUPATIONS

Vocabulary

Occupation → Meslek, iş

Dentist → Diş doktoru

Architect → Mimar

Salesman → Satış elemanı

Hairdresser → Kuaför

Engineer → Mühendis

Lawyer → Avukat

Tailor → Terzi

Examine → Muayene etmek

Patient → Hasta

Suit → Takım elbise

Order → Sipariş

Design → Tasarlamak

Repair → Tamir etmek

Waitress → Bayan garson

Nurse → Hemşire

Pull out → Çekmek

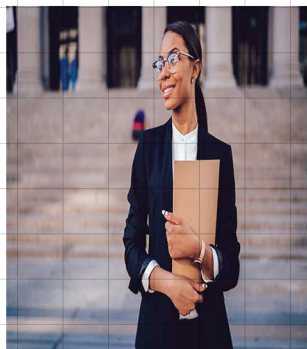
Manager → Müdür

Mechanic → Tamirci

Defend → Savunmak



OCCUPATIONS



Lawyer



Architect



Dentist



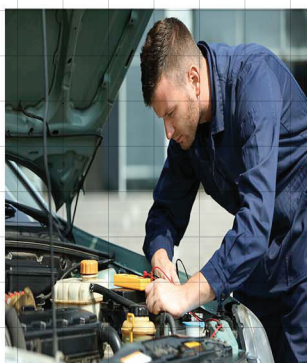
Tailor



Waitress



Nurse



Mechanic



Hairdresser



Engineer



Salesman



Farmer



Driver

- What is your job/occupation?
(Senin mesleğin nedir?)

↳ I am a dentist.
(Ben bir diş doktoruyum.)

- What does your father do?
(Senin baban ne iş yapar?)

↳ He is a lawyer.
(O bir avukattır.)

- What is your dream job?
(Senin hayalindeki meslek nedir?)

↳ I want to be an architect.
(Mimar olmak istiyorum.)

CAN (The ability)

"Can" cümleye -e/-ə bilmek anlamı katar.
Beceri ifade eder.

(+) POSITIVE FORM

Subject + can + verb + object

- I can repair my bicycle.
(Bisikletimi tamir edebilirim.)
- Tommy can play basketball well.
(Tommy iyi basketbol oynayabilir.)
- A doctor can examine patients.
(Bir doktor hastaları muayene edebilir.)
- A teacher can teach students.
(Bir öğretmen öğrencileri eğitebilir.)

(-) NEGATIVE FORM

Subject + can not + verb + object.
can't

- I can't drive a car.
(Ben araba süremem.)
- Sue can't make a cake.
(Sue kek yapamaz.)
- A pilot can't pull out teeth.
(Bir pilot diş çekemez.)

(?) QUESTION FORM

Can + subject + verb + object ?

- Can you design hair?
(Saç tasarlayabilir misin?)
- Can Robert fix the tap in the kitchen?
(Robert mutfaktaki musluğu tamir edebilir mi?)
- Can a waiter serve customers?
(Bir garson müşterilere servis yapabilir mi?)

SHORT ANSWER

Can you dance? (Dans edebilir misin?)

↳ (+) Yes, I can. ↳ (-) No, I can't.

Can Bob ride a motorbike? (Bob motosiklet sürebilir mi?)

↳ (+) Yes, he can. ↳ (-) No, he can't.

Wh- QUESTIONS

What
Where + can + subject + verb ?
When

- ⋮
- What can a tailor do?
(Bir terzi ne yapabilir?)
↳ He can sew new suits.
(Yeni takım elbiseler dikiyor.)
 - Where can you go for holiday?
(Tatil için nereye gidebilirsin?)
↳ I can go to Bodrum for holiday.
(Tatil için Bodrum'a gidebilirim.)
 - Which occupation can design buildings?
(Hangi meslek binalar tasarlayabilir?)
↳ An architect can design buildings.
(Bir mimar binalar tasarlayabilir.)

Aşağıdaki boşlukları doldurunuz.

- 1) A can repair cars, lorries, motorbikes.
- 2) A can cut and sew fabric.
- 3) A can serve customers at a restaurant.
- 4) A can drive lorries, trucks, cars etc.
- 5) A can grow vegetables and fruits.
- 6) A can cut, dye or trim hair.
- 7) A can pull out and fill in teeth.
- 8) A can vaccinate patients.
- 9) A can sell clothes to customers.

Aşağıdaki soruları cevaplayınız.

1) What can a teacher do?

2) Who can defend people at courts?

3) Can a pilot fly a plane?

4) Can an architect design hair?

5) What can a manager do?

6) Who can look after ill people?

7) Who can draw the plans of buildings?

Aşağıdaki cümleleri eşleştiriniz.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| ___ 1) An accountant | a) can make the beds in the hotel rooms. |
| ___ 2) A cleaner | b) can sew new suits, dresses. |
| ___ 3) A manager | c) can direct the cars, buses etc. |
| ___ 4) A traffic police | d) can cook delicious meals. |
| ___ 5) A tailor | e) can calculate the accounts. |
| ___ 6) A chef | f) can manage the offices, schools, fabrics etc. |

DATE (Tarihi söyleme)

Tarihi söylerken sıralama sayılarını kullanıyoruz. Sıralama sayılarını daha önceden öğrenmiştik. İlk üç rakam dışında -th ekleyerek yapıyoruz.

1. → 1st → First

4. → 4th → Fourth

2. → 2nd → Second

5. → 5th → Fifth

3. → 3rd → Third

6. → 6th → Sixth

Tarihleri söylerken başına mutlaka "the", günler ile ay arasında da "of" koyuyoruz.

It is **the** sixth **of** May.

• When is your birthday?

↳ It is on the tenth of July.

* 2000'den önceki yılları söylerken ikiye bölüp söylüyoruz.

1983 → Nineteen eighty three

1671 → Sixteen seventy one

* 2000'den sonraki yılları söylerken direk sayıyı söylüyoruz.

2015 → Two thousand fifteen

2003 → Two thousand three

Aşağıdaki tarihleri yazınız.

• 27/12/1879 → - - - - -

• 18/06/1952 → - - - - -

• 01/03/1969 → - - - - -

• 22/09/2007 → - - - - -

PAST TENSE OF VERB TO BE

"Be" fiilinin past (geçmiş) hali öznesine göre **was** yada **were** dır.

Fiilsiz isim cümlelerinde cümle oluşturmak için yardımcı fiil olarak kullanılır.

TIME EXPRESSIONS OF PAST TENSE (Geçmiş zamanın zaman bildiren ifadeleri)

- Yesterday → dün
- last..... → geçen.....

Yesterday morning
afternoon
evening

last night
week
month
year
summer

-ago →önce

two days ago
five years ago

four months ago
six weeks ago

(+) POSITIVE FORM

Subject

I

He + was

She

It

+ noun
adjective

We

You + were

They

- I was ill yesterday. (Dün hastaydım.)
- They were late last night. (Dün gece geç kaldılar.)
- Mike was at the zoo two days ago.
(Mike iki gün önce hayvanat bahçesindeydi.)

(-) NEGATIVE FORM

Subject

I
He + was not
She + wasn't
It + noun
+ adjective

We
You + were not
They weren't

- I wasn't happy at the party yesterday.
(Dün partide mutlu değildim.)
- Jason wasn't at school last Friday.
(Jason geçen Cuma okulda değildi.)
- The children weren't at the park this morning.
(Çocuklar bu sabah parkta değillerdi.)

(?) QUESTION FORM

Subject

Was + I
he
She
it + noun
+ adjective ?

Were + we
you
they

- Was he at the hospital last night?
(Dün gece hastanede miydi?)
- Were the students successful in the exam?
(Öğrenciler sınavda başarılılar mıydı?)
- Were you late to class yesterday?
(Dün sınıfa geç mi kaldın?)

Short Answers

- Were you at school yesterday?
(Dün okulda mıydın?)

↳ (+) Yes, I was.

↳ (-) No, I wasn't.

- Were they in London last year?
(Geçen yıl Londra'da mıydılar?)

↳ (+) Yes, they were.

↳ (-) No, they weren't.

Wh- QUESTIONS

- Where were you last month?
(Geçen ay neredeydin?)

↳ I was in Spain last month.
(Geçen ay İspanya'daydım.)

- When was Tom in Rome?
(Tom ne zaman Roma'daydı?)

↳ Tom was in Rome in 2008.
(Tom 2008'de Roma'daydı.)

- Where were you born?
(Nerede doğdun?)

↳ I was born in İzmir.
(İzmir'de doğdum.)

- When were you born?
(Ne zaman doğdun?)

↳ I was born in 1998.
(1998'de doğdum.)

Aşağıdaki boşlukları was / were ile doldurunuz.

- 1) Justin ----- a footballer two years ago but now he can't play it.
- 2) ----- the students in the class two hours ago?
Yes, they -----.
- 3) My brother and I ----- at the fair yesterday. They ----- very happy.
- 4) A= ----- Harry in Paris five years ago?
B= No, he ----- . He ----- in Madrid.
- 5) I ----- a student at the university last year but now I am a lawyer.
- 6) Clare ----- at school yesterday because she ----- ill and she ----- at the hospital.

Was / Were kullanarak cümleler kurunuz.

- 1) I / tired / yesterday

- 2) The film / boring / cinema / last weekend

- 3) Tina / born / 2001

- 4) The twins / born / Hawaii.

- 5) The dogs / garden / this morning / (-)

- 6) Ankara / crowded city / 50 years ago / (-)

Aşağıdaki soruları tabloya göre cevaplayınız

| | Date of Birth | Place of Birth | Occupation |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Zeki Alasya | 1943 | İstanbul | Actor |
| Michael Jackson | 1958 | Indiana, USA | Singer |
| Florence Nightingale | 1820 | Italy | Nurse |
| Naim Süleyman- oğlu | 1967 | Bulgaria | Weight-lifter |

1) When was Zeki Alasya born?

2) Where was Naim Süleymanoğlu born?

3) What was Michael Jackson's occupation?

4) Where was Florence Nightingale born?

5) What was Naim Süleymanoğlu's occupation?

6) When was Michael Jackson born?

7) Where was Zeki Alasya born?

Boşluklara uygun meslekleri yazınız.

Jack is a He works at the court. He defends people. He is a very honest person.

Brian is a He has got a big farm. He grows vegetables and fruit in his farm. He also grows and feeds cows and sheep.

Mandy is a She works at the city hospital. She vaccinates the babies and helps the doctors.

Thomas is a He works at the fire station. When there is a fire somewhere, he goes immediately to stop the fire.

Cindy is a She works at a high school. She cleans the classes and the corridors. She also cleans the toilets.

Will is a at a department store. He helps people in the shop and tries to sell products to the customers.

Notlarım

Notlarım

UNIT 7

HOLIDAYS

lary

→ Orman

→ Göl

in → Dağ

→ Nehir

e → Deniz kenarı

→ Okyanus

ig → Tırmanış, dağcılık

→ Doğa yürüyüşü

eeing → Turistik yerleri gezip görme

→ Kayak, kayak yapma

→ Dalış, dalışçılık

, → Yelkencilik, deniz yolculuğu

g → Balık tutma

volley → Plaj voleybolu

► Denemek

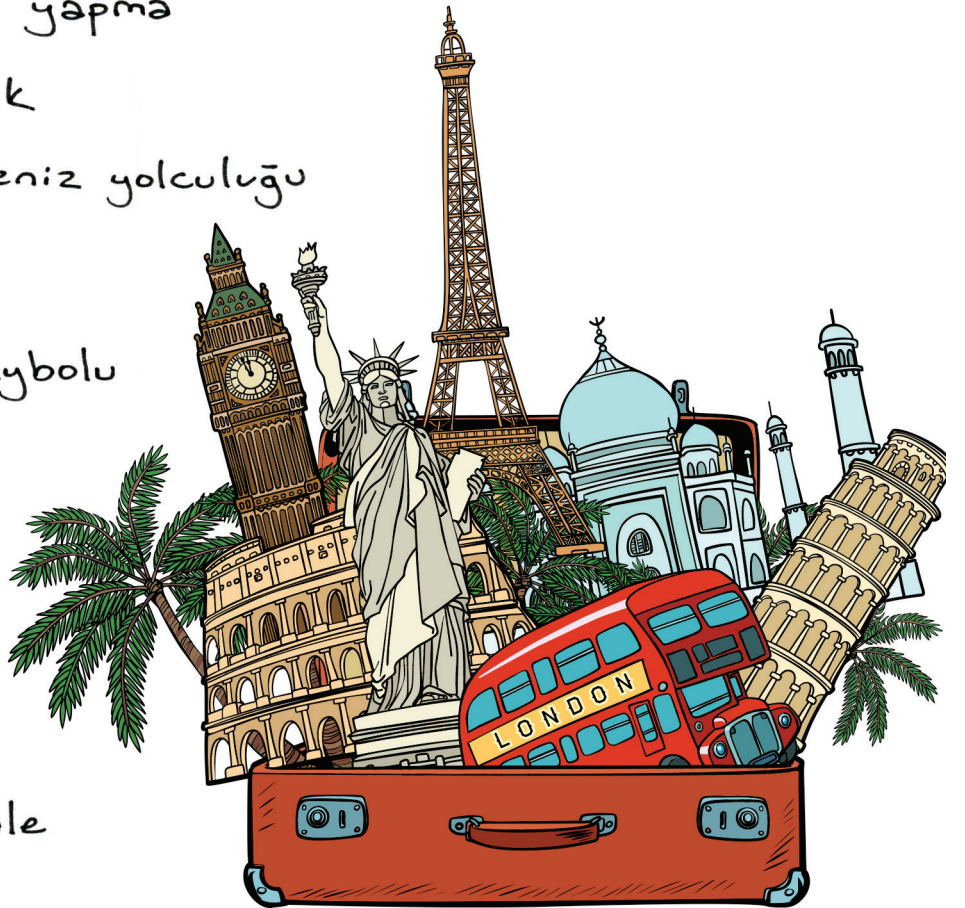
ball → Kar topu

ence → Deneyim

→ Çadır

castle → Kumdan kale

→ Kalmak



- Where were you last summer?
(Geçen yaz neredeydin?)

↳ I was in Alanya last summer.
(Geçen yaz Alanyadaydım.)

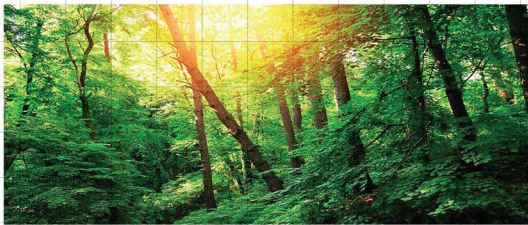
- Where was David on his last holiday?
(David geçen tatilde neredeydi?)

↳ He was in Cyprus on his last holiday.
(O geçen tatilinde Kıbrıstaydı.)

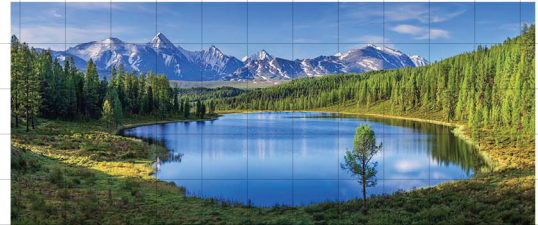
- What was your holiday like?
(Tatilin nasıldı?)

↳ It was fabulous. (Harikaydı.)

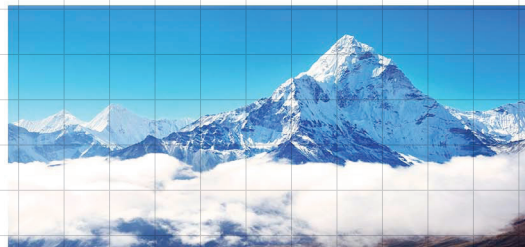
Aşağıdaki sözcükleri çalışalım.



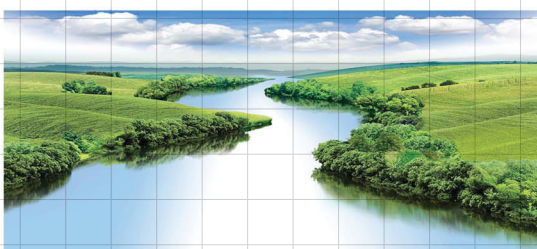
Forest



Lake



Mountain

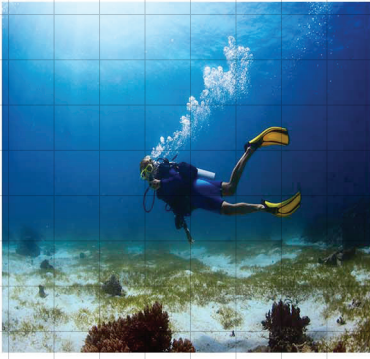


River



Seaside

ACTIVITIES



Scuba diving



Hiking



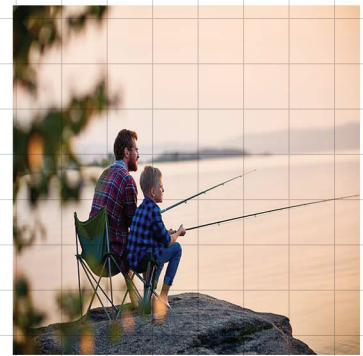
Rafting



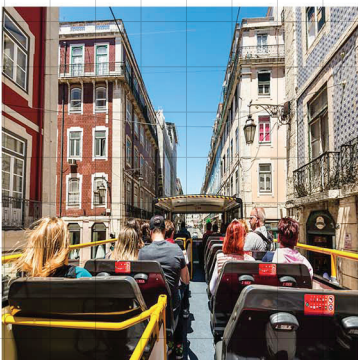
Skiing



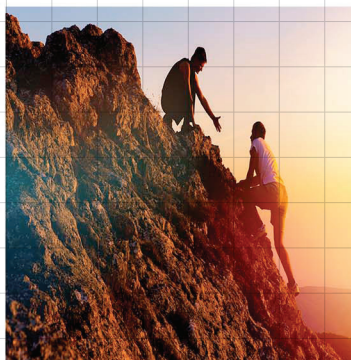
Sailing



Fishing



Sightseeing



Climbing



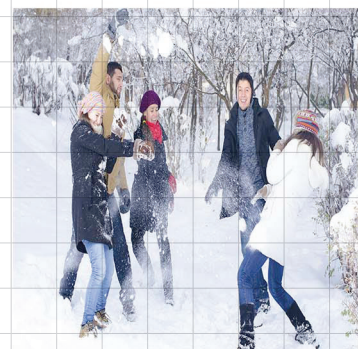
Beach volley



Paragliding



Camping



Playing snowball

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Geçmişte yaptığımız aktivitelerden, olaylardan bahsederken simple past tense kullanıyoruz. Daha önce fiil olmayan cümlelerde was - were kullanımını ve geçmiş zamanın zaman belirten sözcüklerini öğrenmiştik. Fiilli geçmiş zamanda fiillerin 2. halini öğrenmemiz gerekir.

Fiiller "regular" (düzenli) ve "irregular" (düzensiz) olmak üzere ikiye ayrılır.

Regular (düzenli) fiiller, fiile -ed takısı eklenerek past (geçmiş) formuna dönüşür.

open → opened

watch → watched

stay → stayed

play → played

- Sonu -e sesi ile biten fiillerde fiile sadece -d takısı ekliyoruz.

live → lived

dance → danced

like → liked

hate → hated

- Sonu -y sesi ile biten ve -y'den önceki harfi ünsüz olan fiillerde -y sesi düşer ve -ied eklenir.

try → tried

study → studied

tidy → tidied

fry → fried

Eğer -y sesinden önceki harf ünlü ise bu kural uygulanmaz.

play → played

stay → stayed

- "Irregular" düzensiz fiillerin geçmiş hale gelmesinde herhangi bir kural yoktur. Bazen bir harf, bazen tamamen yazılışı değişebilir.

Swim → swam

go → went

drink → drank

fly → flew

come → came

buy → bought

(+) POSITIVE FORM

Subject + verb₂ + object

I

You

He

She

It

We

You

They

played snowball yesterday

- Wendy and Juliet went to the forest last Sunday.
(Wendy ve Juliet geçen pazar ormana gitti.)
- Paul tried paragliding in Antalya last summer.
(Paul geçen yaz Antalya'da yamaç paraşütü denedi.)
- Tiffany and I played snowball at the mountain yesterday.
(Tiffany ve ben dün dağda kartopu oynadık.)

(-) NEGATIVE FORM

Past tense'de olumsuz cümle kurarken **not** ekini eklemek için "**did**" yardımcı fiilini kullanıyoruz.

Did do'nun geçmiş hali olduğu için fiili tekrar geçmiş hale çevirmiyoruz. Verb₁ halini kullanıyoruz.

Subject + did not + verb 1 + object
didn't

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They

didn't stay in a tent.

- We didn't visit Venice in Italy on our vacation.
(İtalya'da tatilde Venedik'i ziyaret etmedik.)
- They didn't study Maths last night.
(Dün gece matematik çalışmadılar.)
- Sharon didn't watch the movie two days ago.
(Sharon iki gün önce filmi izlemedi.)

(?) QUESTION FORM

Did + subject + verb 1 + object ?

Did I
You
he swim in the sea?
she
it
we
you
they

- Did Michael learn skiing last winter?
(Michael geçen kış kayak kaymayı öğrendi mi?)
- Did Bobby visit his grandmother last weekend?
(Bobby geçen haftasonu büyükannesini ziyaret etti mi?)
- Did the teacher check the exam papers yesterday?
(Öğretmen dün sınav kağıtlarını kontrol etti mi?)

Short Answers

- Did you pick fruits from the trees?
(Ağaçlardan meyve topladın mı?)

↳ (+) Yes, I did. ↳ (-) No, I didn't.

- Did your mother finish the housework?
(Annem evişini bitirdi mi?)

↳ (+) Yes, she did. ↳ (-) No, she didn't.

Wh- QUESTIONS

Where

When + did + subject + verb? ?

What

⋮

- Where did you go last summer?
(Geçen yaz nereye gittin?)

↳ I went to Alaçatı. (Alaçatı'ya gittim.)

- When did they visit the Ephesus?
(Efes'i ne zaman ziyaret ettiler?)

↳ They visited the Ephesus last June.
(Efes'i geçen ziyaret ettiler.)

- What did Emma do last night?
(Emma dün gece ne yaptı?)

↳ She watched a documentary about Japan.
(Japonya hakkında bir belgesel izledi.)

Firillerin past (geçmiş) hallerini yazınız.

1) Climb = - - - - -

11) Like = - - - - -

2) Come = - - - - -

12) Sleep = - - - - -

3) Try = - - - - -

13) Eat = - - - - -

4) Learn = - - - - -

14) Ride = - - - - -

5) Visit = - - - - -

15) Make = - - - - -

6) Open = - - - - -

16) Join = - - - - -

7) Go = - - - - -

17) Work = - - - - -

8) Stay = - - - - -

18) Draw = - - - - -

9) Swim = - - - - -

19) Write = - - - - -

10) Enjoy = - - - - -

20) Travel = - - - - -

Aşağıdaki boşlukları past tense kurallarına göre doldurunuz.

1) The children - - - - - (swim) in the sea last weekend.

2) The Adams family - - - - - (go) to a cruise holiday on the Atlantic Ocean.

3) Mrs. Parker - - - - - (be) in Greece on her vacation.

4) The boys - - - - - (stay) in a tent at the camp. They - - - - - (make) a campfire and - - - - - (sit) around it all night.

5) Josh - - - - - (try) paragliding in Ölüdeniz. He - - - - - (feel) fabulous.

6) My mother and I - - - - - (join) a sightseeing tour in London.

Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız.



Hello! I am Sarp. I live in İstanbul. I like to live in this city. There are a lot of historical places here. We usually go on a sightseeing tour in the city at weekends. My family and I don't like summer holidays so we usually go on a winter holiday. Last December we went to Uludağ. There was a lot of snow on the mountain. I learned skiing there. It was very enjoyable. We walked on the snow in the afternoons and played snowball. One day we made a big snowman. We stayed in Uludağ for five days. These days passed very quickly. Our holiday was unforgettable.

1) Where does Sarp live?

2) What do they usually do at weekends?

3) What kind of holiday do they like?

4) Where did they go last December?

5) What did Sarp learn in Uludağ?

6) What did they do in the afternoons?

7) What did they do one day?

8) How long did they stay in Uludağ?

9) How was their holiday?

Aşağıdaki sözcüklerden cümleler kurunuz.

1) Tim / go / hiking / last Sunday.

2) We / walk / forest / yesterday

3) She / try / skiing / February

4) Roy / Mike / play / beach volley / afternoon

5) The tourists / visit / the historical site / last week

6) My grandmother / join / sightseeing tour / Amsterdam

7) They / live / Paris / 2009

8) We / enjoy / camp / last summer

Aşağıdaki cümleleri görselleriyle eşleştiriniz.



1



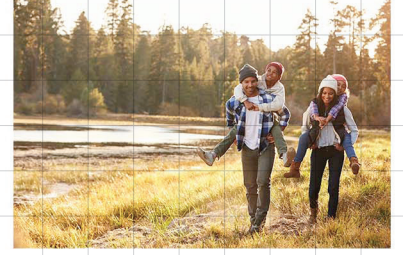
2

1- I tried scuba diving last summer



3

2- Ali learned skiing in Erciyes.



4

3- The children stayed in the tents at the youth camp.

4- Atakan climbed the mountain two weeks ago.



5

5- Eda picked berries from the trees on the picnic.



6

6- My parents and I visited grandparents on Sunday.

7- We walked in the forest last weekend.



7

8- The students played snowball at the break time.



8

9- My brother and I made a snowman last winter.

10- Tim and his cousin made a sandcastle at the beach.



9



10

Aşağıdaki cümlelerdeki yanlışları bulunuz, doğrusunu yazınız.

1) I go to a hiking holiday last month.

2) We didn't swam in the sea last weekend because the water is very cold.

3) My sister didn't do her homework everyday.

4) Brandon doesn't eat the cake yesterday.

5) All the children was in the forest last Sunday. They pick berries from the trees.

6) My family and I move to England in 2003.

7) Peter tried parasailing in Çeşme every summer.



Notlarım

Notlarım

UNIT 8

BOOKWORMS

bulary

worm → Kitapkurdu

l → Roman

paper → Gazete

ary → Kütüphane

azine → Dergi

ook → Elektronik kitap

y → Hikaye

shelf → Kitap rafı

ring book → Boyama kitabı

ionary → Sözlük

k → Büfe

arium → Akvaryum

ortant → Önemli

esting → İlginç

rmation → Bilgi

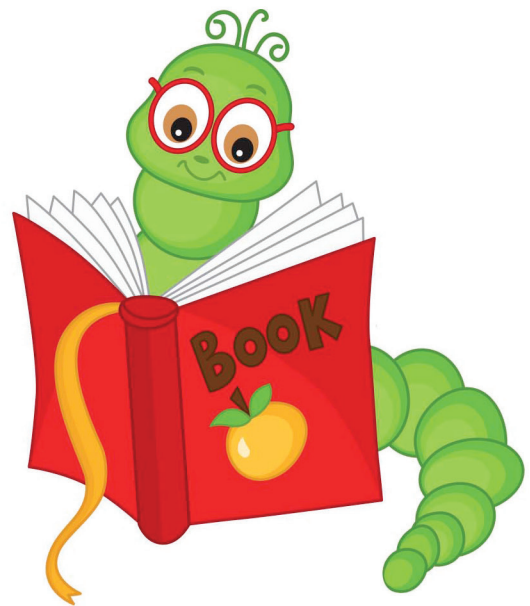
ssmate → Sınıf arkadaşı

id → Ödünç vermek

row → Ödünç almak

ghten → Aydınlatmak

icult → Zor



Aşağıdaki sözcükleri çalışalım



Bookworm



Library



Novel



Magazine



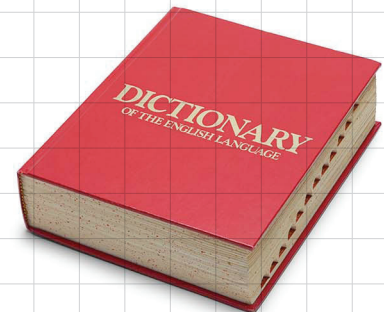
Newspaper



E-book



Coloring book



Dictionary



Kiosk



Bookshelf

- Do you like reading?
(Okumayı seviyor musun?)

↳ (+) Yes, I do.

↳ (-) No, I don't.

- Are you a bookworm?
(Sen bir kitap kurdumusun?)

↳ (+) Yes, I am.

↳ (-) No, I am not.

- How many books do you read in a month?
(Bir ayda kaç kitap okursun?)

↳ I read three books in a month.
(Bir ayda üç kitap okurum.)

- What kind of books do you like?
(Ne tür kitapları seversin?)

↳ I like reading detective stories.
(Dedektif hikayeleri okumayı severim.)

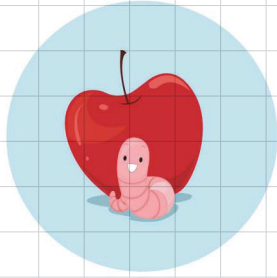
- What did you do in the library yesterday?
(Dün kütüphanede ne yaptın?)

↳ I borrowed some books from the library.
(Kütüphaneden birkaç tane kitap ödünç aldım.)

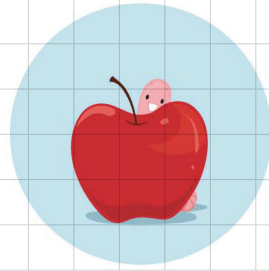
- How many books have you got?
(Kaç tane kitaba sahipsin?)

↳ I have got fifty books.
(Elli tane kitaba sahibim.)

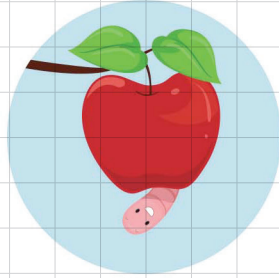
Prepositions of place



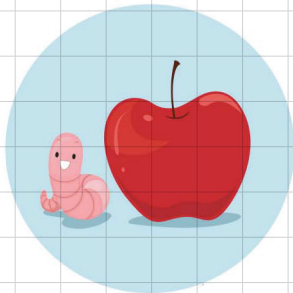
In front of



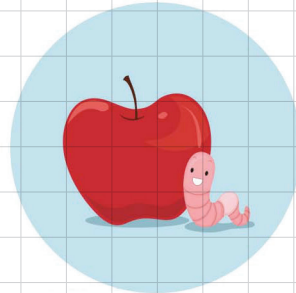
Behind



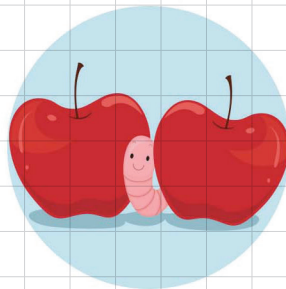
Under



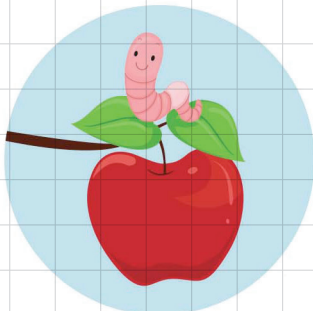
Near



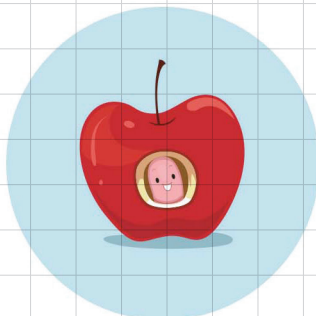
Next to



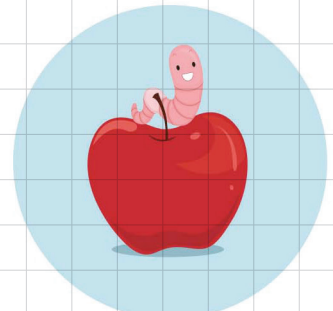
Between



Over



In



On

- Adam is **in front of** the kiosk.

(Adam büfenin önünde.)



in front of

- The library is **between** the museum and the school.

(Kütüphane müze ve okulun ortasında.)

- The car park is **behind** the shopping centre.

(Otopark alışveriş merkezinin arkasında.)

- The bicycle is **next to** the tree.

(Bisiklet ağacın bitişğinde.)



- Robert is **near** the ice cream kiosk. **behind**

(Robert dondurma büfesinin yanında.)

- The ducks are **in** the lake.

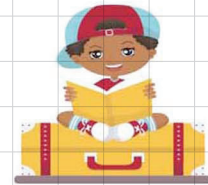
(Ördekler gölün içinde.)



next to

- The pigeons are **on** the tree.

(Güvercinler ağacın üstünde.)



on

- The books are **under** the bed.

(Kitaplar yatağın altında.)

- The painting is **over** the aquarium.

(Tablo akvaryumun üzerinde.)



under



between

Görsellere göre aşağıdaki boşlukları doldurunuz.



A= Where are the books?

B= They are ----- the bookshelf.



A= Where is Thomas?

B= He is ----- the bath tub.



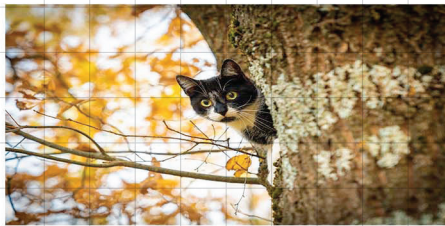
A= Where is the coffee table?

B= It is ----- the armchairs.



A= Where is Rose?

B= She is ----- the library.



A= Where is the cat?

B= It is ----- the tree.



A= Where is the car?

B= It is ----- the house.



A= Where are the people?

B= They are ----- the bus stop.

Aşağıdaki soruları görsele göre cevaplayınız.



1) Where is the ball?

2) Where is the computer?

3) Where are the books?

4) Where is the cat?

5) Where is the bookcase?

6) Where is the chair?

7) Where is the desk?

Aşağıdaki konuşmayı tamamlayınız.

- 1) How many books do you read in a month?
- 2) What kind of books do you usually read?
- 3) Yes, Greg. I love reading books.
- 4) Fifteen books? You are crazy Tina.
- 5) Reading is my life style. I feel very happy when I read something.

Greg= Hello Tina, you are reading a book again.

Tina= -----

Greg= When I see you, there is always a book in your hand.

Tina= -----

Greg= You are really a bookworm.

Tina= Well, I usually like reading historical books. Learning about the history of the countries makes me excited.

Greg= I don't agree. I think historical books are boring.

Tina= I think I read more than fifteen books in a month.

Greg= -----

Tina= Nothing makes me happy except reading.

Greg= I'm sure you will be a professor one day.

Tina= I hope so.

Aşağıdaki soruları doğru cevaplar ile eşleştiriniz.

- 1) How often do you go to the library?
 - 2) How many books do you read in a week?
 - 3) What was the name of the last book you read?
 - 4) When did you finish your last book?
 - 5) What kind of books do you usually read?
 - 6) Who is the author of your favourite book?
 - 7) What is the name of your favourite character in the book?
 - 8) What do you think about Harry Potter series?
- a) Two or three.
 - b) Two days ago.
 - c) Mark Twain
 - d) They are fantastic.
 - e) Twice a week
 - f) Oliver Twist
 - g) Moby Dick
 - h) Adventure books

Aşağıdaki sözcükleri düzenleyiniz.

1) gizamena

2) yitodanric

3) sepawepnrn

4) mokerowb

5) fokeboslh

6) volen

Aşağıdaki soruları tabloya göre cevaplayınız.

This is Philip's schedule.

| Yesterday | two days ago | last Tuesday | last Sunday | three days ago | yesterday morning |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Drink something at a cafe with his friends | Study at the library | Visit his grandmother | Go to the theatre | Go to the gym | Jogging |

1) What did Philip do yesterday?

2) What did Philip do two days ago?

3) What did Philip do last Tuesday?

4) Where did Philip go last Sunday?

5) Where did Philip go three days ago?

6) What did Philip do yesterday morning?



Parçayı okuyunuz ve soruları cevaplayınız



ALICE

Yesterday was a busy day for me. I got up early in the morning. After having my breakfast I went to the library immediately because I had a Science project. I read many books about my project and found some important information about the subject. After studying four hours at the library I photocopied the pages from the books. I typed them on the computer and printed out the pages. Finally my project was ready. I got very tired but it was a good work. I'm sure I will get a high grade from the teacher. Libraries are very useful and educating places. I like to study there.

1) What did Alice do after having her breakfast?

2) Why did she go there?

3) What did she find at the library?

4) How long did she study at the library?

5) What does Alice think about libraries?

TRUE or FALSE

- 1) Alice copied some pages from the books.
- 2) Alice thought her project was good enough.
- 3) Alice doesn't like libraries but she has to go there.
- 4) Alice was late to library in the morning.
- 5) Yesterday was a busy and tiring day for Alice.
- 6) Alice first typed the information on the computer and then printed out the pages.

Aşağıdaki görselleri sözcüklerle eşleştiriniz.

1) Novel

a

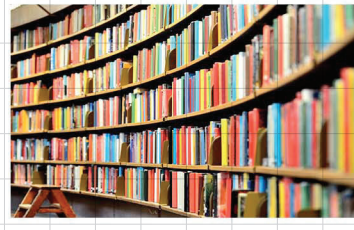


5) Dictionary

b

2) Magazine

c



6) Bookshelf

d

3) Author

e

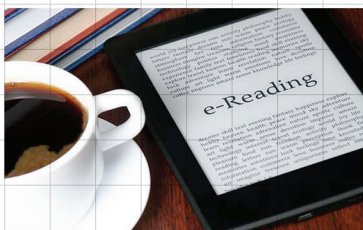


7) E-book

f

4) Library

g



8) Kiosk

h

Notlarım

Notlarım

UNIT 9

SAVING THE PLANET

ulary

> Korumak , kurtarmak

→ Gezegem

→ Zarar vermek

wn → Kesmek

> Prize takmak

→ Prizden çıkarmak

sh → Çöp

→ Çöp

je → Çöp

le → Geri dönüşüm

y → Pil

→ İsrâf , boşa harcamak

inment → Çevre

energy → Güneş enerjisi

energy → Rüzgar enerjisi

on → Kirlilik

at → Doğal ortam

it → Korumak

e → Azaltmak

source → Su kaynağı



Exhaust gases → Egzoz gazı

Traffic jam → Trafik sıkışıklığı

Farm land → Tarım alanı

Private car → Özel araç, hususi oto

Decrease → Azalmak

Global warming → Küresel ısınma

Destroy → Yok etmek, tahrip etmek

Warn → Uyararak

Public transportation → Toplu taşıma

Protect → Korumak

Electrical devices → Elektronik aletler

Damage → Zarar vermek

Filter → Filtre

Hunt → Avlamak

Lungs → Akciğerler

Factory → Fabrika

Educate → Eğitme

Increase → Artmak

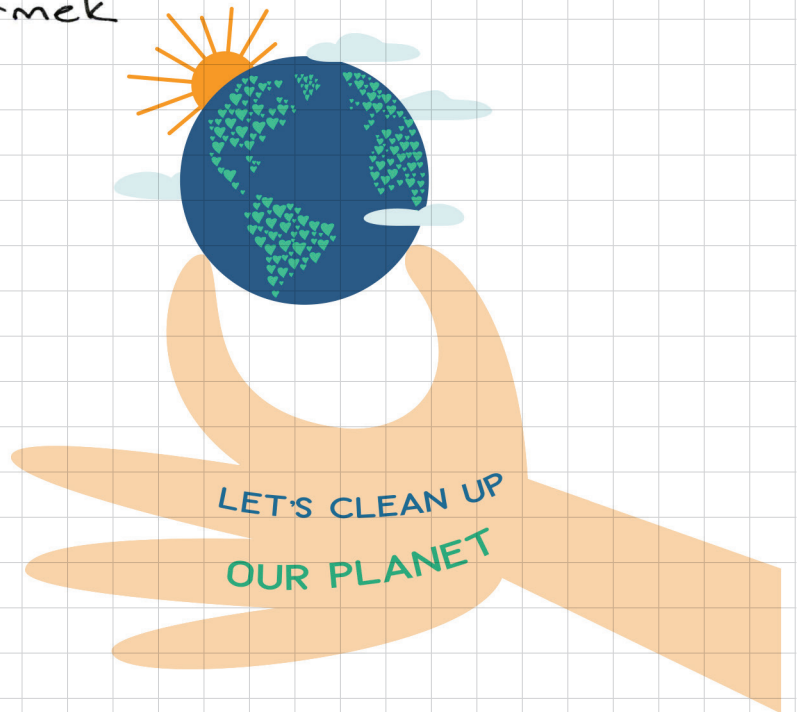
Healthy → Sağlıklı

Running water → Akan su

Plant → Bitki dikmek

Pour → Dökmek

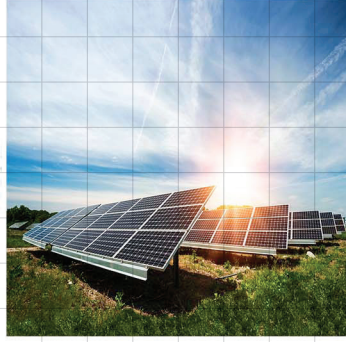
Pick → Toplamak



Aşağıdaki sözcükleri geliştirim.



Recycling bin



Solar energy



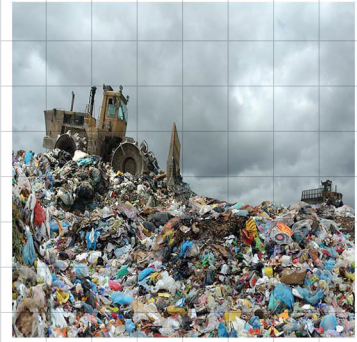
Wind energy



Air pollution



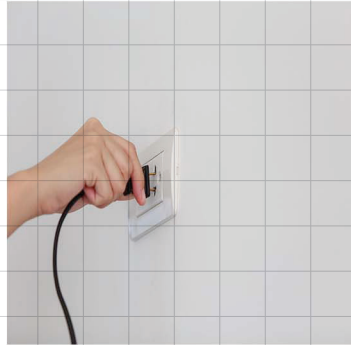
Water pollution



Environment
pollution



Noise pollution



Plug



Un plug



Cut down trees



Plant trees



Running water

SHOULD

Should yapısını tavsiye cümlelerinde kullanıyoruz. Bir şeyin yapılması veya yapılmaması gereken durumlarda should ile cümleler kuruyoruz.

(+) POSITIVE FORM

Subject + should + verb + object

I

You

He

She

It

We

You

They

should keep the world clean.

! I ile should kullanımı olumlu ve olumsuz cümlede sık görülmez çünkü genellikle insan kendi kendine tavsiye vermez. Kullanımı yanlış değildir fakat sık kullanılmaz.

- You should use recycling products.
(Geri dönüştürülebilir ürünler kullanmalısın.)
- We should save energy in the houses.
(Evlerde enerji tasarrufu yapmalıyız.)
- Tom should tidy his room.
(Tom odasını toplamalı.)
- People should stop global warming.
(İnsanlar küresel ısınmayı durdurmalı.)
- We should use public transportation more often.
(Toplu taşımayı daha sık kullanmalıyız.)

(-) NEGATIVE FORM

Yapılmamasını tavsiye ettiğimiz durumlarda negative (olumsuz) cümle yapısını kullanıyoruz.

Subject + **should not** + verb + object.
shouldn't

I

You

He

She

It

We

You

They

shouldn't throw rubbish on the ground.

- We shouldn't swim here. The water is very deep.
(Burada yüzmemeliyiz. Su çok derin.)
- You shouldn't hang up swings on the branches of the trees.
(Ağaçların dallarına salıncaklar asmamalısınız.)
- People shouldn't destroy natural habitats.
(İnsanlar doğal yaşam ortamlarını tahrip etmemeli.)

Wh- QUESTIONS

What

Where

When

⋮

+ **should** + subject + verb ?

What should we do to protect the nature?
(Doğayı korumak için ne yapmalıyız?)

↳ We should keep the environment clean.
(Çevremizi temiz tutmalıyız.)

- Where should he go to study history silently?
(Sessizce tarih çalışmak için nereye gitmeli?)

↳ He should go to the library.
(Kütüphaneye gitmeli.)

- What should people do to save energy?
(Enerji tasarruf etmek için insanlar ne yapmalı?)

↳ They should use less electricity.
(Daha az elektrik kullanmalı.)

Aşağıdaki cümleleri uygun sözcüklerle tamamlayınız.

- plant trees
- throw rubbish on the ground
- use public transportation
- recycle products
- hunt animals
- save energy
- waste energy
- destroy natural life

Write sentences about the environment

1) We should _ _ _ _ _

2) We shouldn't _ _ _ _ _

3) We should _ _ _ _ _

4) We shouldn't _ _ _ _ _

5) We should _ _ _ _ _

6) We shouldn't _ _ _ _ _

7) We should _ _ _ _ _

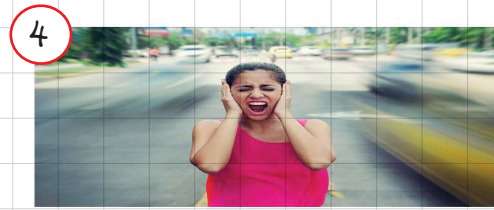
8) We shouldn't _ _ _ _ _

Aşağıdaki boşlukları should veya shouldn't ile doldurunuz.

- 1) The factories ----- use filters on their chimneys.
- 2) The factories ----- pour their litter into the sea.
- 3) People ----- protect the wild life.
- 4) We ----- reduce our water usage.
- 5) We ----- pollute the environment.
- 6) People ----- use public transportation very often.
- 7) We ----- stop overhunting.
- 8) You ----- leave the electronic devices on when you don't use them.
- 9) You ----- unplug the TV when you don't watch it.

Aşağıdaki görselleri anlamları ile eşleştiriniz.

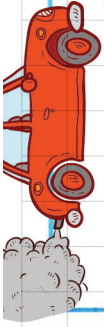
- Environment pollution
- Air pollution
- Noise pollution
- Water pollution



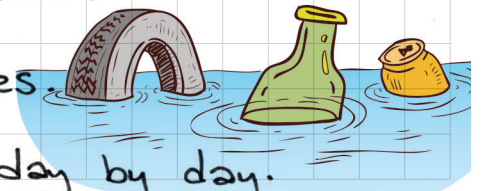
Aşağıdaki parçayı okuyunuz ve boşlukları parçaya göre doldurunuz.



Unfortunately our world is getting dirtier day by day. People don't give enough importance to the environment. They throw the rubbish on the ground. They cut down trees. They pollute the air. Uncontrolled hunting damages the wild life. The number of the animals decreases rapidly. Water sources shrink and forests are damaged. What should we do to protect our world? All people should be sensitive to the environment. Education is very important. We should educate people about saving energy. We should use eco-friendly products and we should recycle plastic, glass and paper. We shouldn't waste water. We shouldn't pollute the air, water and land. We should organise campaigns about the environment. Otherwise we don't have a world to live in.



- 1) Uncontrolled ----- damages the wild life.
- 2) All people should be sensitive to the -----.
- 3) We should ----- people about saving energy.
- 4) People don't give enough ----- to the environment.
- 5) We should ----- plastic, glass and paper.
- 6) The number of animals ----- rapidly.
- 7) What should we do to ----- our world?
- 8) We should use ----- products.
- 9) People shouldn't ----- trees.
- 10) Our world is getting ----- day by day.



Bulmaca zamanı!

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Y | E | N | V | I | R | O | N | M | E | N | T | Z |
| G | L | O | B | A | L | W | A | R | M | I | N | G |
| R | A | I | R | P | O | L | L | U | T | I | O | N |
| D | E | S | S | I | H | E | A | L | T | H | Y | F |
| D | M | C | O | U | H | A | B | I | T | A | T | A |
| G | E | I | Y | L | E | P | L | A | N | T | L | R |
| A | T | S | B | C | A | E | P | S | D | M | X | M |
| R | Y | Q | T | F | L | R | Z | L | W | A | S | L |
| B | X | D | K | R | X | I | E | R | A | M | Q | A |
| A | F | C | A | L | D | F | N | N | U | N | M | N |
| G | Z | H | U | N | T | Y | W | G | E | S | E | D |
| E | U | P | R | O | T | E | C | T | B | R | R | T |
| T | R | A | F | F | I | C | J | A | M | I | G | Q |
| R | U | B | B | I | S | H | B | I | N | X | N | Y |

- 1) Farmland
- 2) Healthy
- 3) Protect
- 4) Destroy
- 5) Solar energy
- 6) Air pollution
- 7) Plant
- 8) Recycling bin
- 9) Planet
- 10) Environment
- 11) Garbage
- 12) Global warming
- 13) Rubbish bin
- 14) Traffic jam
- 15) Habitat
- 16) Hunt

Aşağıdaki fiilleri uygun boşluklara yazalım.

- pour • prevent • reduce • walk • hunt
- use • organise • recycle • warn • lower
- unplug • keep • cut down • throw • save

- 1) ----- plastic, paper and glass.
- 2) Don't ----- trees.
- 3) ----- water usage.
- 4) Don't ----- rubbish on the ground.
- 5) ----- filters at the factories' chimneys.
- 6) Don't ----- animals.
- 7) ----- natural life.
- 8) ----- the electrical devices when you don't use them.
- 9) ----- the thermostat in the house.
- 10) Don't ----- litter to the sea.
- 11) Cycle or ----- short distances.
- 12) ----- the environment clean.
- 13) ----- campaigns about the environment.
- 14) ----- people about the pollution.
- 15) ----- air and water pollution.



Notlarım

Notlarım

UNIT 10

DEMOCRACY

ularny

racy → Demokrasi

ent → Başkan

→ Seçmek

→ Desteklemek

on → Seçim

→ Oy vermek

box → Oy sandığı

→ Halk

date → Aday

pe → Zarf

w → Adil hukuk

ign → Kampanya

→ Mühür, damga

place → Oy verme yeri

→ Katlamak

lic → Cumhuriyet

t → Saygı duymak

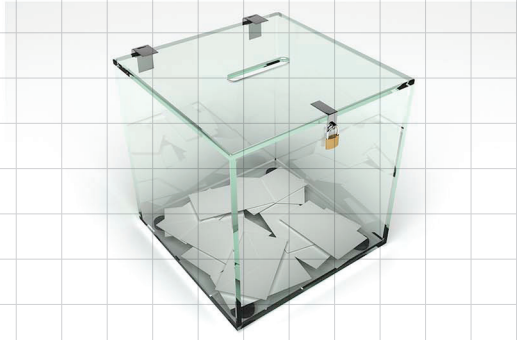
n → Konuşma

→ Kazanmak

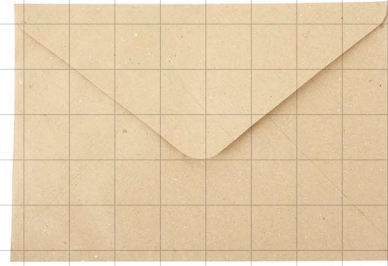
→ Dürüst



Aşağıdaki sözcükleri çalışalım.



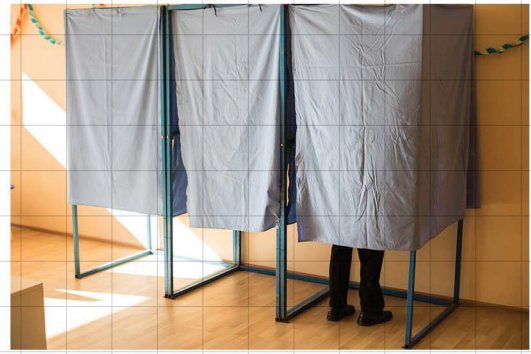
Ballot box



Envelope



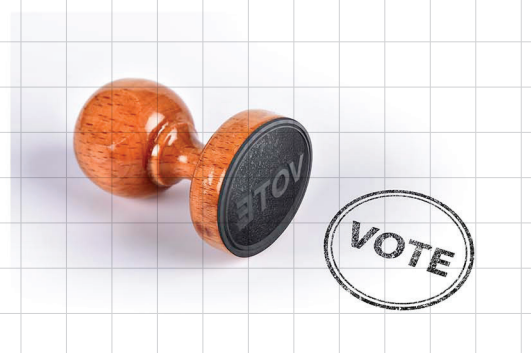
Ballot



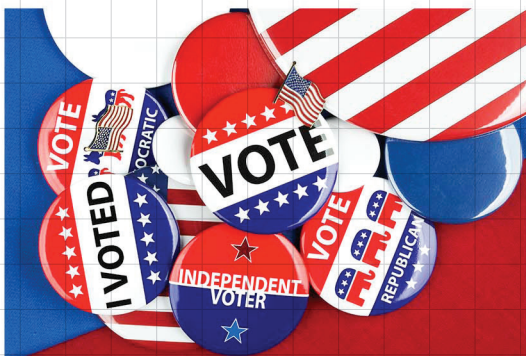
Polling place



Candidate



Stamp



Campaign



Make a speech

- How did you choose your class president?
(Sınıf başkanınızı nasıl seçtiniz?)

↳ We made an election. (Seçim yaptık.)

- Who did you support? (Kimi destekledin?)

↳ I supported David. (David'i destekledim.)

- Do you have elections at your school?
(Okulunda seçimler olur mu?)

↳ We always have elections at my school.
(Okulumuzda her zaman seçimler olur.)

- Who is your class president?
(Sınıf başkanınız kim?)

↳ Mert is my class president. (Sınıf başkanımız Merttir.)

- Who is your candidate? (Senin adayın kim?)

↳ Sude is my candidate. (Sude benim adayım.)

- Who did you vote for in the election?
(Seçimde kime oy verdin?)

↳ I voted Tommy in the election.
(Seçimde Tommy'e oy verdim.)

- Why did you choose Tommy?
(Neden Tommy'i seçtin?)

↳ I chose Tommy because he is very honest.
(Tommy'i seçtim çünkü çok dürüst.)

- How many students voted Tommy in the election?
(Seçimde kaç öğrenci Tommy'e oy verdi?)

↳ 11 students voted Tommy in the election.

Aşağıdaki ifadeler ile konuşmayı anlamlı bir şekilde tamamlayınız.

- Does he keep his promises?
- Thanks for your ideas. I will think about Jack.
- I don't know much about Jack. What is he like?
- I am preparing a poster for the class president election.
- Do you recommend him for me to vote?

Cindy = Hi, Paul! What are you doing?

Paul = -----

Cindy = Ohh, are you a candidate in the election?

Paul = No, I'm not. My best friend Jack is a candidate and I help him during his campaign.

Cindy = -----

Paul = He is a great person. He is very reliable and honest. He likes helping his friends. He is also very intelligent and hardworking.

Cindy = -----

Paul = Sure. He always tells the truth.

Cindy = -----

Paul = Of course! He can be the best president for our class.

Cindy = -----

Aşağıdaki cümleleri oy verme işlemini düşünerek sıraya koyunuz

- a) You stamp on the candidate that you choose.
- b) You sign the check list and take your ID card.
- c) You get the ballot, the envelope and the stamp from the official.
- d) You show and give your identification card to the official.
- e) You go near the ballot box and throw the envelope in it.
- f) You go into the polling place.
- g) You fold the ballot paper and put it into the envelope.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | | | | |

Eksik harfleri tamamlayınız!

- 1) Pre-ide-t
- 2) Cam-ai-n
- 3) -andi-ate
- 4) Po-li-g pla-e
- 5) Re-u-lic
- 6) Gi-e a s-ee-h
- 7) C-ildre- rig-ts
- 8) Demo-rac-
- 9) B-l-ot b-x
- 10) En-el-pe

Aşağıdaki parçayı okuyunuz ve soruları cevaplayınız.



Hi! I am Alina from Pakistan. I am a 6th grade student. Every year we choose our school president. There are usually four or five candidates in the election. This year my classmate also joined the election. She is Ambreen. She is a nice girl. I supported

her and we worked together. There was a cooperation in the class. We all helped Ambreen. We organised a campaign and prepared posters. We stucked the posters on the walls of the corridors. We worked hard for a week and finally, yesterday all students voted in the election. The result was pleasing for us because Ambreen won the election. She got half of the votes. I hope she keeps the promises. I supported Ambreen because she is very friendly, helpful and hardworking. I am sure she will be a great president.

1) Where is Alina from?

2) What do they choose every year?

3) Was Alina a candidate in the election?

4) Who joined the election?

5) What was there in the class?

6) What did they do at the corridors?

7) How was the result for Alina and her friends?

8) Who won the election?

9) How many votes did Ambreen get in the election?

10) Why did Alina support Ambreen?

TRUE or FALSE

___ 1) There are usually two or three candidates in the election.

___ 2) Alina and her friends worked together for Ambreen and organised a campaign.

___ 3) They prepared flags and gave to the students.

___ 4) Ambreen is a punctual girl so Alina supported her in the election.

___ 5) Ambreen got half of the votes in the election.

___ 6) Alina wants Ambreen to keep her promises.

___ 7) Some of the students in the class didn't support Ambreen.

___ 8) Ambreen became the new class president this year.

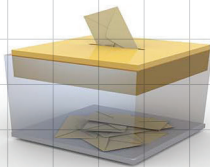
Aşağıdaki boşlukları kutudaki sözcüklerle doldurunuz.

- outgoing
- counted
- lies
- congratulated
- candidates
- result
- voted
- won
- hardworking
- president

It was Wednesday yesterday. There was an election in the class 6/A. There were three in the election. I for Baran. He is an honest person. He never tells to people. He is very He always studies his lessons. He is also very and friendly. Everybody in the class likes him. Our teacher the votes at the end of the election. Sude got eight votes. Tuna got five votes and Baran got eleven votes. The was pleasant for me because my candidate the election. My friends and I Baran. He is the new class now.

Boşlukları doldurunuz

1



B.....

2



P.....

3



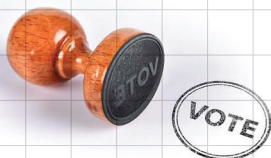
C.....

4



P.....

5



S.....

6



E.....

Aşağıdaki boşlukları should / shouldn't ile doldurunuz.

- 1) A candidate ----- respect other people's rights.
- 2) All citizens ----- vote in the elections. This is their duty for their country.
- 3) A candidate ----- be selfish and liar.
- 4) You ----- stamp on your candidate on the ballot paper.
- 5) You ----- write your name and surname on the ballot paper.
- 6) You ----- look at someone's ballot when they are voting.
- 7) There ----- be cooperation among the friends during an election campaign.
- 8) A candidate ----- give a speech about his/her plans during a campaign.
- 9) All candidates ----- be equal in an election.
- 10) There ----- be social classes among people.
- 11) Every citizen ----- make their own decisions and choose their representatives.
- 12) Everybody ----- be equal and there ----- be social classes in a democratic country.
- 13) A leader of a group ----- be respectful, reliable and honest.
- 14) You ----- stamp on two candidates on the ballot paper.

ANSWER KEY

Sayfa 10

- 1) (-) She doesn't take care of her dog after school. (?) Does she take care of her dog after school?
- 2) (?) Does David attend folk dance courses. (+) David attends folk dance courses.
- 3) (+) Bill finishes his homework in the evenings. (-) Bill doesn't finish his homework in the evenings.
- 4) (?) Do you run errands for your parents at weekend. (-) I don't run errands for my parents at weekends.
- 5) (+) They arrive home at 3 o'clock in the afternoons. (?) Do they arrive home at 3 o'clock in the afternoons?
- 6) (-) I don't write my diary before I go to bed. (+) I write my diary before I go to bed.

Sayfa 11

- 1) Visit grannies 2) Take step dance courses 3) take a nap 4) Help mother 5) Take care of the dog 6) Run errands
- 1) Enjoys 2) Finishes 3) Rests 4) Studies 5) Does 6) Swims 7) Carries 8) Helps 9) Plays 10) Catches
- 11) Visits 12) Runs 13) Tidies 14) Gets

Sayfa 13

- 1) It is ten to twelve a.m. 2) It is half past ten p.m. 3) It is twenty five past three p.m. 4) It is ten past four a.m.
- 5) It is twenty five to ten a.m. 6) It is quarter to seven p.m. 7) It is quarter past one a.m. 8) It is twenty to twelve p.m.
- 9) It is five past one p.m.

Sayfa 14

- 1-e 2-i 3-a 4-g 5-h 6-b 7-c 8-d 9-f

Sayfa 15

Quarter past seven, twenty to eight, eight o'clock, five past eight, twenty five past eight, half, past eight, twelve o'clock, half past four, half past six, quarter past seven, nine o'clock, quarter, to ten

Sayfa 25

- 1) Milk likes sausages and pancakes but he dislikes olives, jam, eggs and milk.
- 2) Rose likes jam, eggs and pancakes but she doesn't like olives, sausages and milk.
- 3) John likes olives, eggs, milk and pancakes but he dislikes jam and sausages.
- 4) Sally likes olives, jam and sausages but she dislikes eggs, milk and pancakes.
- 5) Tina likes jam, sausages and milk but she doesn't like olives, eggs and pancakes.

Sayfa 26

Healthy Unhealthy Tomato Croissant Cheese Sausage Olives Salami Egg Chips Cereal Coffee Omelette Butter

Sayfa 27

- 1-YOGURT 2-BUTTER 3-MUFFIN 4-MUSHROOM 5-HONEY 6-BEANS 7-CROISSANT 8-CEREAL
9-TOAST 10-MILK 11-FRUITJUICE 12-PANCAKE 13-SAUSAGES 14-TOMATO

Secret Word: YUMMY BREAKFAST

SAYFA 28

3-1-5-4-2

Sayfa 32

- 1) any -any-some 2) any-a lot of 3) a few-a lot of 4) a little
- 1) some 2) any 3) some 4) any 5) any 6) any 7) some 8) some 9) any 10) some

Sayfa 41

- 1) Smaller 2) Noisier 3) More expensive 4) Cheaper 5) Busier 6) More boring 7) More enjoying 8) More interesting
- 9) Higher 10) Colder 11) Worse 12) Lower 13) More nutritious 14) Healthier 15) Faster 16) Slower 17) Younger 18) Happier

- 1) Antalya is hotter than Samsun. 2) A village is more peaceful than a city. 3) A skyscraper is higher than an apartment.
- 4) Asia is larger than Europe. 5) Natural park is more relaxing than amusemant park.

Sayfa 42

-Mark is older than Tom. -Tom is younger than Mark. -A motorbike is faster than a bicycle -A bicycle is slower than a motorbike. -Green salad is more nutritious than a pizza. -Pizza is more unhealthy than greensalad. -The red car is more expensive than the blue car. -The blue car is cheaper than the red car. -Amy is more beautiful than Linda. -Linda is uglier than Amy.

-Bob is fatter than Jack. -Jack is thinner than Bob.

Sayfa 46

- 1) She is playing tennis. 2) He is playing football. 3) He is playing chess. 4) She is drawing a picture.
- 5) He is riding a horse.

Sayfa 47

1) Arda is playing with his sword. 2) Dura and Ufuk are picking up flowers for their mother. 3) Mert and Demir are running around the park. 4) Meriç is riding a horse. 5) The weather is nice and sunny.

Sayfa 48

6) Yes, they are happy. 7) Because they are enjoying very much. 8) The children are at the park right now.

1) My mother is watering the flowers now. 2) Tom is playing football in the garden. 3) Nancy is taking a nap at the moment.

4) David is resting in his room. 5) The girls are making a cake right now. 6) Brian and Mika are playing chess now.

7) Tiffany is drawing a picture in her room now.

Sayfa 55

1) It is cold and snowy. 2) It is cool and rainy. 3) It is cool and windy. 4) It is hot and sunny.

Sayfa 57

1) She lives in Alaska. 2) It belongs to the USA. 3) It is -45 C in Alaska in winter. 4) Yes, Ella likes to live in Alaska.

Sayfa 58

5) She feels nice and energetic on snowy days. 6) She goes fishing on the ice with his father. 7) It is 34 C in summer.

1) True 2) False 3) True 4) True 5) True 6) False 7) False 8) False 9) False 10) False

Sayfa 59

Weather conditions

1) Sunny 2) Lightning 3) Snowy 4) Freezing 5) Stormy 6) Rainy

7) Windy 8) Cloudy 9) Foggy 10) Warm 11) Hailing 12) Dry

Emotions

1) Tired 2) Scary 3) Moody 4) Upset 5) Sleepy 6) Anxious

Sayfa 61

1) shorts-flipflops 2) raincoat-umbrella 3) gloves 4) sunglasses 5) coat-boots

1) I wear my coat and gloves on freezing days. 2) I need my swimsuit and suntan cream. 3) I shouldn't forget to take my umbrella with me. 4) We should wear coat, gloves, hat and scarf.

Sayfa 67

1) Ghost train is more frightening than ferris Wheel. 2) Funny mirrors are funnier than carrousel.

3) Roller coaster is more dangerous than chairplane. 4) Carrousel is more boring than a train ride.

5) Bumper cars are more enjoyable than gondola. 6) Fun fairs are noisier than parks.

Sayfa 69

-Clare likes carrousel and loves ferris wheel but she dislikes roller coaster and hates bumpercars.

-Robert likes roller coaster and loves bumpercars but he dislikes ferris Wheel and hates carrousel.

-Jason likes ferris wheel and loves roller coaster but dislikes carrousel and bumper cars

Sayfa 70

-Robert thinks roller coaster is amazing -Susan thinks carrousel is horrible -Brad thinks train ride is dull -Jack thinks

gondola is crazy -Linn thinks ferris wheel is boring -My father thinks fun fairs is noisy -Chairplane-Roller coaster-Ferris wheel-Carrousel

Sayfa 71

1) think 2) dangerous 3) don't agree 4) boring 5) cheap 6) agree

1) bumper cars 2) ghost train 3) carrousel 4) ferris wheel 5) train ride 6) roller coaster

Sayfa 72

1) Her favourite ride at the fair is bumper cars 2) Because it is an enjoyable place

3) She thinks they are very fast and thrilling 4) She is thirteen years old

Sayfa 73

5) No, he can't get on the roller coaster 6) They laugh very much in the funny mirrors 7) Sally likes carrousel

8) She thinks they are boring 9) They buy cotton candies and popcorn

10) She feels very tired but happy at the end of the day

1) False 2) True 3) False 4) False 5) True 6) True

Sayfa 74

1) It is on the Pink Street 2) It takes place for four days 3) It opens at two o'clock p.m. 4) It closes at half past ten p.m.

5) It is one dollar.

Sayfa 81

1)mechanic 2)tailor 3)waiter 4)driver 5)farmer 6)hairdresser 7)dentist 8)nurse 9)salesman

Sayfa 82

1) A teacher can teach students. 2) A lawyer can defend people at courts. 3) Yes, a pilot can fly a plane.
4) No, an architect can't design hair. 5) A manager can manage the offices, schools, fabrics.
6) A doctor can look after ill people. 7) An architect can draw the plans of buildings.

1-e 2-a 3-f 4-c 5-b 6-d

Sayfa 83

-It is the twenty seventh of December, eighteen seventy nine. -It is the eighteenth of June, nineteen fifty two.
-It is the first of March, nineteen sixty nine. -It is the twenty second of September, two thousand seven

Sayfa 87

1)was 2)were-were 3)were-were 4)was-wasn't-was 5)was 6)wasn't-was-was

1) I was tired yesterday. 2) The film was boring at the cinema last weekend. 3) Tina was born in 2001.

4) The twins were born in Hawaii. 5) The dogs weren't in the garden this morning. 6) Ankara wasn't a crowded city 50 years ago.

Sayfa 88

1) He was born in 1943. 2) He was born in Bulgaria. 3) He was a singer. 4) She was born in Italy.

5) He was a weight-lifter. 6) He was born in 1958. 7) He was born in Istanbul.

Sayfa 89

Lawyer-farmer-nurse-fireman-cleaner-salesman

Sayfa 99

1) Climbed 2) Came 3) Tried 4) Learned 5) Visited 6) Opened 7) Went 8) Stayed 9) Swam 10) Enjoyed 11) Liked
12) Slept 13) Ate 14) Rode 15) Made 16) Joined 17) Worked 18) Drew 19) Wrote 20) Traveled

1) swam 2) went 3) was 4) stayed-made-sat 5) tried-felt 6) joined

Sayfa 100

1) He lives in İstanbul. 2) They usually go on a sightseeing tour in the city at weekends.

3) They like winter holidays. 4) They went to Uludağ last December.

5) He learned skiing in Uludağ. 6) They walked on the snow in the afternoons and played snowball.

7) One day they made a big snowman. 8) They stayed in Uludağ for five days.

9) Their holiday was unforgettable.

1) Tim went hiking last Sunday. 2) We walked in the forest yesterday.

3) She tried skiing last February. 4) Roy and Mike played beach volley in the afternoon.

5) The tourists visited the historical site last week. 6) My grandmother joined to a sightseeing tour in Amsterdam.

7) They lived in Paris in 2009. 8) We enjoyed at the camp last summer.

Sayfa 102

1) 5 2) 8 3) 2 4) 7 5) 10 6) 3 7) 4 8) 1 9) 9 10) 6

Sayfa 103

1) I went to a hiking holiday last month. 2) We didn't swim in the sea last weekend because the water was very cold.

3) My sister didn't do her homework yesterday. 4) Brandon didn't eat the cake yesterday.

5) All the children were in the forest last Sunday. They picked berries from the trees. 6) My family and I moved to

England in 2003. 7) Peter tried parasailing in Çeşme last summer.

Sayfa 111

On-in-between-in front of-behind-near-under

Sayfa 112

1) It is under the desk. 2) It is on the desk. 3) They are in the bookcase. 4) It is on the bed. 5) It is between the speakers. 6) It is in front of the desk. 7) It is near the window.

Sayfa 113

-Yes, Greg. I love reading books. -Reading is my life style. I feel very happy when I read something.

-What kind of books do you usually read? -How many books do you read in a month? -Fifteen books? You are crazy Tina.

Sayfa 114

1) e 2) a 3) g 4) b 5) h 6) c 7) f 8) d

1) magazine 2) dictionary 3) newspaper 4) bookworm 5) Bookshelf 6) novel

Sayfa 115

1) He drank something at a cafe with his friends. 2) He studied at the library two days ago. 3) He visited his grandmother last Tuesday. 4) He went to the theatre last Sunday 5) He went to the gym three days ago. 6) He went jogging yesterday morning.

Sayfa 116

1) She went to the library immediately. 2) Because she had a science Project. 3) She found some important information about the subject. 4) She studied for four hours. 5) She thinks libraries are very useful and educating places.

Sayfa 117

1) True 2) False 3) False 4) False 5) True 6) True

1) f 2) b 3) a 4) d 5) h 6) e 7) g 8) c

Sayfa 125

1) plant trees 2) throw rubbish on the ground 3) use public transportation 4) hunt animals 5) recycle products
6) waste energy 7) save energy 8) destroy natural life

Sayfa 126

1) should 2) shouldn't 3) should 4) should 5) shouldn't 6) should 7) should 8) shouldn't 9) should

1) air pollution 2) water pollution 3) environment pollution 4) noise pollution

Sayfa 127

1) hunting 2) environment 3) educate 4) importance 5) recycle

6) decreases 7) protect 8) eco-friendly 9) cut down 10) dirtier

Sayfa 129

1) recycle 2) cut down 3) reduce 4) throw 5) use 6) hunt 7) save

8) unplug 9) lower 10) pour 11) walk 12) keep 13) organise 14) warn 15) prevent

Sayfa 135

-I am preparing a poster for the class president election. -I don't know much about Jack. What is he like?

-Does he keep his promises? -Do you recommend him for me to vote? -Thanks for your ideas. I will think about Jack.

Sayfa 136

1-d 2-c 3-f 4-a 5-g 6-e 7-b

1) president 2) campaign 3) candidate 4) polling place 5) republic

6) give a speech 7) children rights 8) democracy 9) ballot box 10) envelope

Sayfa 137

1) He is from Pakistan.

2) They choose their school president every year.

3) No, he wasn't a candidate in the election.

4) Ambreen joined the election.

5) There was a cooperation in the class.

Sayfa 138

6) They stucked the posters on the walls at the corridors.

7) The result was pleasing for them.

8) Ambreen won the election.

9) She got half of the votes in the election.

10) Because she is very friendly, helpful and hardworking.

1) False 2) True 3) False 4) False 5) True 6) True 7) False 8) False

Sayfa 139

Candidates-voted-lies-hardworking-outgoing-counted-result-won-congradulated-president

1) ballot box 2) polling place 3) candidate 4) president

5) stamp 6) envelope

Sayfa 140

1) should 2) should 3) shouldn't 4) should 5) shouldn't 6) shouldn't 7) should 8) should

9) should 10) shouldn't 11) should 12) should-shouldn't 13) should 14) shouldn't