

YENİLENDİK

10. SINIF

# İngilizce

Kazanım Sorularından Yeni Nesil Sorulara Geçiş

► Anlaşılır  
► Öğretici  
► Pratik

ÖĞRETMENİN  
DERS NOTLARI



## 10. SINIF İNGİLİZCE

EDİTÖR

Turgut MEŞE

YAZAR

Komisyon

Bütün hakları Editör Yayınevine aittir.

Yayıncının izni olmaksızın kitabın tümünün veya bir kısmının elektronik, mekânîk yollarla ya da fotokopi yoluyla basımı, çoğaltılması ve dağıtımı yapılamaz.

ISBN

978-605-280-378-3

SERTİFİKA NO

40613

KAPAK TASARIMI

Editör Yayınevi Dizgi Ekibi

SAYFA TASARIMI

Editör Yayınevi Tasarım Ekibi

BASKI VE CİLT

  
matbaa uv lak ve sofelele  
0312 395 56 54

ANKARA

  
editör  
yayınevi

İLETİŞİM

İvedik Organize Sanayi Matbaacılar Sitesi

1518 Sok. Mat-Sit İş Merkezi No:2/20

Yenimahalle / ANKARA

Tel: 0 312 384 20 33 - 0 505 925 57 81

Fax: 0312 342 23 58

[www.editoryayinevi.com](http://www.editoryayinevi.com)

Kitap hakkında görüş ve önerileriniz için

WhatsApp hattımız: 0 542 262 03 37

## CONTENTS

SCHOOL LIFE

5

PLANS

25

LEGENDARY FIGURES

45

TRADITIONS

65

TRAVEL

78

HELPFUL TIPS

104

FOOD AND FESTIVALS

117

DIGITAL ERA

130

MODERN HEROES AND HEROINES

144

SHOPPING

152

ANSWER KEY OF ACTIVITIES

166

ANSWER KEY

175

## FUNCTIONS

- Exchanging personal information in both formal and informal language
- Taking part in a conversation in everyday life situations

## [ TAKING PART IN A CONVERSATION IN EVERYDAY LIFE SITUATIONS ]

## (GÜNLÜK YAŞAM KOŞULLARINDA BİR KONUŞMAYA KATILMAK)

\* Gündelik hayatı kapsayan konularda "The Simple Present Tense (Geniş Zaman)" yapısını kullanırız. Şimdi bu zaman yapısını hatırlayalım.

## THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE (GENİŞ ZAMAN)

\* "The Simple Present Tense (Geniş Zaman)" sürekli tekrarlanan olağan eylemleri ve alışkanlıkları, değişmeyen durumları ve duyguları, planlanan eylemleri, bilimsel ve herkes tarafından bilinen gerçekleri ifade etmek için kullanılır.

## Affirmative Sentences (Olumlu Cümleler)

I / You / We / They	Verb <sub>1</sub>	Object	Time expression.
He / She / It	Verb <sub>1</sub> + (-s, -es, -ies)		

## Examples:

- » He studies at a high school in England.      » The Earth revolves around the sun.

## Negative Sentences (Olumsuz Cümleler)

I / You / We / They	do not (don't)	Verb <sub>1</sub>	Object	Time expression.
He / She / It	does not (doesn't)			

## Examples:

- » She doesn't come to school by bus.      » They don't have a study plan.

## Interrogative Sentences (Soru Cümleleri)

Do	I / you / we / they	Verb <sub>1</sub>	Object	Time expression?
Does	he / she / it			

## Example:

A: Do you revise regularly?

B: Yes, I revise regularly. / Yes, I do.

No, I don't revise regularly. / No, I don't.

## ● SUBJECT – OBJECT QUESTIONS (ÖZNE – NESNE SORULARI)

\* Bir kimsenin ne iş yaptığını öğrenmek için “What is . . . . . job / occupation?” veya “What do / does . . . . . do?” soru kalıpları kullanılır. Her iki soru kalıbı da “Ne iş yapıyorsun(uz)?” veya “Mesleğin(iz) nedir?” anlamına gelir.

### ► Examples:

A: What is your job?

B: I'm an architect.

A: What does your father do?

B: He is a lawyer.

## JOBS / OCCUPATIONS (MESLEKLER)

**accountant** : muhasebeci

**actor**: erkek oyuncu

**actress**: kadın oyuncu

**archaeologist**: arkeolog

**architect** : mimar

**astronomer**: gök bilimci

**author / writer** : yazar

**baker** : fırıncı

**banker** : bankacı

**driver** : şoför

**butcher** : kasap

**computer programmer**: bilgisayar programcısı

**cook / chef**: aşçı

**dancer**: dansçı

**dentist** : dişçi

**designer**: tasarımcı

**diver** : dalgıç

**doctor**: doktor

**engineer** : mühendis

**farmer** : çiftçi

**fashion designer** : moda tasarımcısı

**fireman** : it-faiyeci

**fisherman** : balıkçı

**florist** : çiçekçi

**footballer**: futbolcu

**gardener** : bahçıvan

**greengrocer** : manav

**hairstylist** : kuaför

**housewife** : ev hanımı

**journalist** : gazeteci

**judge** : yargıç, hakim

**lab technician** : laboratuvar teknisyeni

**lawyer** : avukat

**manager**: yönetici

**mechanic** : tamirci

**nurse** : hemşire

**painter** : ressam

**pharmacist** : eczacı

**photographer** : fotoğrafçı

**pilot** : pilot

**policeman / policewoman** : erkek polis memuru / kadın polis memuru

**politician** : politikacı

**postman** : postacı

**prime minister**: başbakan

**retired** : emekli

**scientist** : bilim insanı

**shop assistant**: mağaza satış görevlisi

**singer** : şarkıcı

**soldier** : asker

**tailor** : terzi

**veterinary** : veteriner

**waiter** : erkek garson

**waitress**: kadın garson

**worker** : işçi

**zookeeper**: hayvan bakıcısı

- \* İnsanların hangi ülkeden / memleketten olduğunu öğrenmek için "Where are / is ..... from?" soru kalıbını, hangi milliyetten olduğunu öğrenmek için ise "What nationality are / is ..... ?" soru kalıbını kullanırız.

**Examples:**

A : Where are you from?

B : I'm from New Jersey, the USA.

A : What nationality is he?

B : He is Italian.



Country			Nationality		
Turkey	France	Russia	Turkish	French	Russian
Spain	Italy	The U.S.A	Spanish	Italian	American
England	India	Greece	English	Indian	Greek
Germany	Egypt	China	German	Egyptian	Chinese
Japan	Norway	Belgium	Japanese	Norwegian	Belgian

- \* Bir kimsenin neleri sevdiğini ya da nelerden hoşlandığını öğrenmek için "What is ..... favorite ..... ?" , "Do / Does ..... like ..... ?" , "What do / does ..... like doing?" , "What do / does ..... like doing in ..... free time?" , "Which / What ..... do / does ..... like most?" soru kalıplarını kullanırız.

## EXERCISE - 7

» Read the text below and decide if the sentences are "True (T)" or "False (F)".

Hello! My name is Ahmet. I'm from Ankara, Turkey. I'm a student at Atatürk High School. In Turkey, students have to go to school on weekdays. Lessons start at 8.30 a.m. There are usually six or eight lessons in a day. School subjects are similar to other countries. There are maths, science, art, music, PE, geography, history, etc. We usually have ten minutes break between each lesson. Our lunch break is usually between 12.00 and 1.00 p.m. Our lessons finish at around 3.00 p.m. After school, students can join some school clubs such as folk dances, football, basketball, etc. We usually have our mid-term holiday in February and it's about two weeks. Summer holiday is our favourite because it lasts about three months.

1. In Turkey, students go to school six days a week. T / F
2. Turkish students usually take 6 or 8 lessons in a day. T / F
3. There is no time to rest between classes in Turkish schools. T / F
4. Students in Turkey usually leave the school at around three o'clock in the afternoon. T / F
5. In Turkey, the length of summer break is more than the length of mid-term break. T / F

## Let's Remember

## \* GREETING PEOPLE (İNSANLARLA SELAMLAŞMA)

\* Gün içerisinde birbirimizle selamlaşırken değişik ifadeler kullanırız. Bunlardan bazıları şöyledir:

- » How are you? (Nasılsın?)
- » How are you doing? (Nasılsın / Nasıl gidiyor?)
- » How is it going with you? (Nasıl gidiyor?)
- » What is going on? (Ne var ne yok?)
- » How are things? (Ne haber?)
- » What's up? (Ne haber?)
- » How do you do? (Nasılsın / Ne var ne yok?)
- » Are you OK? (İyi misin?)
- » I'm fine, thanks. And you? (İyiyim, teşekkürler. Ya sen?)
- » Great! You? (Harikayım! Ya sen?)
- » Not too bad. / Not bad. (Fena değil.)
- » I'm alright. (İyiyim.)
- » I'm okay. (İyiyim.)
- » Everything is fine. (Her şey yolunda.)
- » So — so. (Eh işte. / Ne iyi ne kötü.)
- » Good, thanks. How about you? (İyiyim, teşekkürler. Ya sen?)
- » It's great to see you. (Seni görmek harika.)
- » Good to see you. / Nice seeing you. (Seni görmek güzel.)

9. **William:** Hello everybody. This is our new club member, James. Introduce yourself to us, please.

**James:** Hello! My name is James Watson. I'm from Washington, DC.

**William:** .....

**James:** No. I'm the only child of my parents.

- A) What do you think about our club?
- B) How do you come to school?
- C) Where do your parents live?
- D) Do you have any sisters or brothers?
- E) What does your father do?

10. **Ryan:** Good morning, Aaron.

.....

**Aaron:** I'm pretty good, thanks. And you?

**Ryan:** Great. .... I have two tickets for the Rihanna concert. We can go together this Saturday if you want.

**Aaron:** ..... I prefer relaxing music such as classical and folk. Anyway, thanks for your invitation.

**Ryan:** Oh, alright. ....

**Aaron:** I love going camping and playing table tennis.

Find the option that does not complete any of the blanks in the dialogue above.

- A) I don't like pop music at all.
- B) What are your favourite pastimes?
- C) How are you doing?
- D) Do you like pop music?
- E) What kind of music do you like?

11. **Arthur:** I think discipline is necessary at schools. What do you think about it?

**Rebecca:** I agree with you. ....

Fill in the blank with the appropriate option.

- A) Discipline is the most important factor for success at school.
- B) Pupils should do everything they want at schools freely to be successful.
- C) Discipline can make pupils' life harder than before.
- D) Pupils don't need discipline to achieve success at school.
- E) Discipline doesn't have to be a lifestyle for pupils.

12.



**Steve:** What are the members of debate club doing at the moment?

**Mandy:** .....

Complete the dialogue according to the picture above.

- A) They are learning how to use various computer softwares.
- B) They are riding their bikes for the biking race.
- C) They are looking into the sky through a telescope.
- D) They are playing the violin in the club room.
- E) They are getting ready for the competition.



## EXERCISE - 9

A. Read the text below and choose the suitable title for it.

- The Life of Successful People
- The Road to Success
- Steps of Happiness



Is it really difficult to be successful? What should you do to achieve success? The strategies below will help you.

**Decide on your priorities:** To be a successful person, you need a method for success. First of all, decide on your **priorities** and make right decisions. **Set goals** for exactly on what you want to achieve. **Focus** on what you want and what you have to do to get it. They will help you stay **motivated**.

**Get organized:** Create a week by week **timetable** to plan your classes. It will make it easy for you to see exactly what you have to do each week. Enter all your **due dates** for **assignments** and exams as soon as you get them.

**Take notes:** Taking notes will keep you engaged during classes. It will help you **narrow down** what you need to study. It's much easier to reread your notes than to reread your entire workbook.

**Ask questions:** You are at school to learn something. So, don't be afraid to ask questions to your teachers. Make sure that you truly understand the subject.

**Work backwards:** Always work backwards to avoid those last minute stresses. **Reviewing** will keep you engaged in your studies.

**Study hard:** When you study, study hard. Because it is nearly impossible to be successful without studying hard. Complete all the tasks in your weekly plan each week.

B. Read the text again and match the definitions with the highlighted words or phrases in the text.

1. .... : To give special attention to one particular thing.
2. .... : To say what you must try to achieve.
3. .... : A plan of events / activities with their times and dates.
4. .... : A piece of work that is given to someone.
5. .... : The date on which something is supposed to happen.
6. .... : To reduce the number of things included in a range.
7. .... : Very keen to do something or achieve something.
8. .... : To look again at something you have studied, such as notes, projects, etc.
9. .... : The thing that you think is most important and that needs attention before anything else.

10.



Hello there! My name is Steve, and I'm sixteen. I'm from Britain. I'm crazy about basketball and I play for the basketball team of my school. I train with my teammates four times a week, and we generally win all our matches. My coach says I have a lot of natural talent as a basketball player. What about my future plans? I'm going to be a professional basketball player. I'm sure I'll play in the NBA and get lots of cups. That's my dream and I'll train hard to make my dream come true. Thus, my family and my country will be proud of me.

In the text above, .....

- A) he expresses his opinions about basketball
- B) he talks about his future plans on education
- C) he mainly tells us about his daily routine for basketball
- D) he talks about his plans on basketball for the future
- E) he says the ways of being successful in basketball

11. Imagine your best friend wants to go out with you on Saturday because he / she would like to celebrate his / her high marks in the mid-term exams. He / She calls you for that, but you have to help your parents with the housework.

What do you say to refuse the invitation?

- A) I'd love to, but I can't.
- B) Yeah, that would be awesome.
- C) That sounds like a good idea.
- D) Sure, I'll be glad with you.
- E) That's great. See you then.

12. Evelyn: The weather is sunny and nice during the weekend. How about having a picnic on Saturday?

Wanda: .....

Evelyn: Oh, really? What about Sunday? Is it fine with you?

Wanda: Yeah, I'm free that day.

Complete the dialogue with the suitable option.

- A) I'd love to. I like doing activities outdoors.
- B) Sorry, but I can't. I have to finish my school project.
- C) I'm very busy, but I can't miss this chance.
- D) That would be great to enjoy the weather.
- E) Why not? I don't have any other plans on that day.

13. Nancy is going to have a party at Night Cafe tonight. She has already prepared a guest list, but there are some other things to do. She is going to buy lots of beverages and snacks. Then, she is going to decorate the cafe. There is going to be music and party games. She thinks the party will be a lot of fun.

Which of the following questions doesn't have an answer in the text above?

- A) Where is Nancy going to have a party tonight?
- B) Has Nancy made the guest list?
- C) What time is the party going to start?
- D) What is Nancy going to offer her guests at the party?
- E) What does Nancy think about her party?

EXERCISE - 1

» Make sentences using the words /phrases according to the simple past tense as in the example.

1. she / morning / lose / her / yesterday / wallet / .

- (+) She lost her wallet yesterday morning.
- (-) She didn't lose her wallet yesterday morning.
- (?) Did she lose her wallet yesterday morning?
- (+) Yes, she did.                      (-) No, she didn't.

2. Mr. Taylor / get / month / a salary rise / last / .

- (+) .....
- (-) .....
- (?) .....
- (+) ..... (-) .....

3. they / collect / years / ago / old / stamps / two / .

- (+) .....
- (-) .....
- (?) .....
- (+) ..... (-) .....

4. Sandra / the / begin / playing / at / piano / elementary school / when / was / she / .

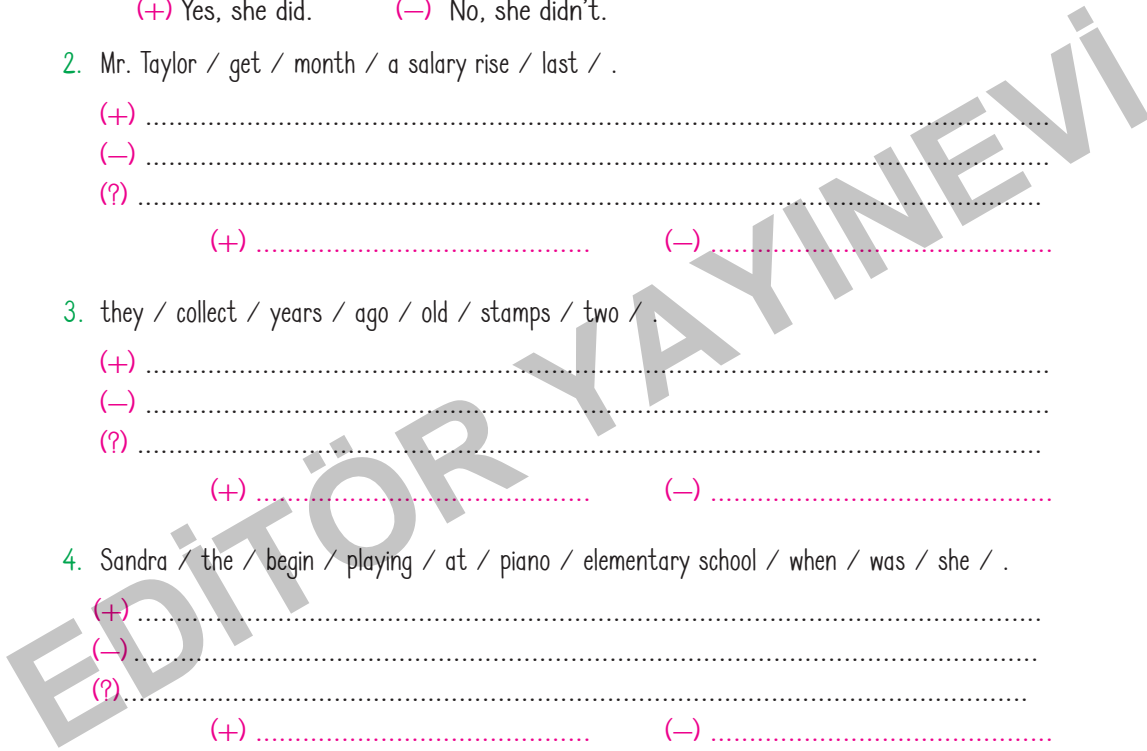
- (+) .....
- (-) .....
- (?) .....
- (+) ..... (-) .....

5. Michelle / have / a / terrible / yesterday / day / .

- (+) .....
- (-) .....
- (?) .....
- (+) ..... (-) .....

6. they / be / ago / at / two / days / home / .

- (+) .....
- (-) .....
- (?) .....
- (+) ..... (-) .....



C. Circle the correct answer according to the story.

What is the main idea of the story?

- a. Fun is the most important thing in people's life.
- b. You should take care of important things in your life.
- c. Sand, rocks and pebbles are crucial for us.

## EXERCISE - 8

A. Read the text and answer the questions below.

### THE GREATEST LEADER

Atatürk was the Turkish national leader, founder and first president of the Republic of Turkey.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was born in 1881 in Thessaloniki. When Atatürk was 12, he went to the military school and then to the military academy in Istanbul, graduating in 1905. In 1911, he fought against the Italians in Libya and then in Balkan Wars (1912–1913). He made his military reputation repelling the Allied invasion at the Dardanelles in 1915.

In May 1919, Atatürk began a nationalist revolution in Anatolia, organising resistance to the peace settlement imposed on Turkey by victorious Allies because Mustafa Kemal demanded complete independence for Turkey. After a series of battles with Greek and Armenian forces, Atatürk signed the Treaty of Lausanne on October 29, 1923. This established the Republic of Turkey so that Turkey became a secular republic with Atatürk as its president.

He launched a programme of revolutionary social and political reform to modernize Turkey. In 1935, when surnames were introduced in Turkey, he was given the surname "Atatürk", meaning "father of the Turks". He died on 10 November 1938. Atatürk stands as a towering figure of the 20th century. He is among the great leaders of history a few achieved so much in so short period.

1. Who was Atatürk?  
.....
2. When did Atatürk graduate from the military academy?  
.....
3. How did Atatürk establish his military reputation?  
.....
4. Why did Atatürk begin a nationalist revolution in Anatolia in 1919?  
.....
5. Who became the first president of Turkish Republic?  
.....



**A:** Why did students use to spend too much time doing homework in the past?

**B:** Because it was difficult for them to obtain information since they did not use to have personal computers and the Internet.



**A:** I used to drink coffee a lot two years ago, but now I prefer fruit juice instead.

**B:** I'm happy to hear that. Too much caffeine is harmful for your health.



**A:** In the past, the Ottoman Sultans used to build foundations for charity.

**B:** Yeah, I know that. But today people usually donate money to charities.



**A:** There used to be a lot of trees around here ten years ago, but now there are buildings instead of them.

**B:** I hope that people will care about nature soon.



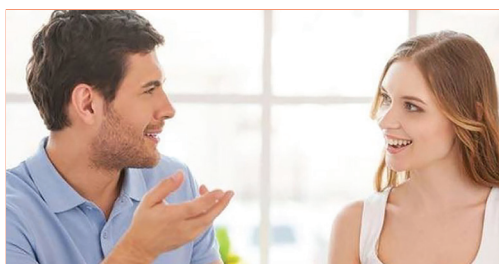
**A:** I used to watch TV and play computer games when I was at high school, but now I read books.

**B:** Very good. Books are much more useful for you.



**A:** I used to eat fast food very often years ago, but now I eat fresh fruit and vegetables.

**B:** How nice! Fast food isn't nutritious and also it causes obesity.



**A:** Egyptians used to mummify their deads, because they used to believe in immortality.

**B:** It is interesting.

## FUNCTIONS

- Talking about past and present events/experiences
- Booking
- Exchanging ideas and plans
- Asking for approvals and/or confirmations

## [ TALKING ABOUT PAST AND PRESENT EVENTS / EXPERIENCES ]

## (GEÇMİŞ VE GÜNÜMÜZ OLAYLARINDAN VE DENEYİMLERİNDEN BAHSETME)

## • THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

\* Türkçede tam olarak karşılığı bulunmayan "The Present Perfect Tense" yapısını "Yakın Geçmiş Zaman" olarak adlandırabiliriz. Bu yapıda bir olayın ne zaman ve nasıl olduğunun pek bir önemi yoktur. "The Present Perfect Tense" yapısında "have / has" yardımcı fiillerinden sonra gelen fiil "past participle (Verb<sub>3</sub>)" şeklindedir. Yani fiil düzenli ise "-d, -ed, -ied" eklerinden uygun olanı alır, düzensiz ise 3. hâlini alır. Olumlu, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinin hepsinde de fiil "past participle" hâlinindedir.

Bu yapının cümle kurulumunu inceleyelim.

## Affirmative Sentences (Olumlu Cümleler)

I / You / We / They	have (ve)	Verb <sub>3</sub> (Past participle)	Object.
He / She / It	has (s)		

## Negative Sentences (Olumsuz Cümleler)

I / You / We / They	have not (haven't)	Verb <sub>3</sub> (Past participle)	Object.
He / She / It	has not (hasn't)		

## Interrogative Sentences (Soru Cümleleri)

Have	I / you / we / they	Verb <sub>3</sub> (Past participle)	Object?
Has	he / she / it		

## Short Answers (Kısa Cevaplar)

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



### YET (HENÜZ / HÂLÂ)

- \* Bir eylemin şu ana kadar henüz yapılmamış olduğunu fakat yapılmasına dair beklentinin bulunduğunu ifade etmek için kullanılır.
- \* Olumsuz cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılır. Cümlelerin sonunda yer alır.

#### Examples:

- » We haven't visited the most famous tourist attractions of Italy yet.
- » Has Peter taken a vacation with his family yet?

### JUST (AZ ÖNCE / DAHA ŞİMDİ / TAM ŞİMDİ)

- \* Bir eylemin çok kısa bir süre önce tamamlandığını ifade etmek için kullanılır.
- \* Genellikle olumlu cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.
- \* Cümlede yardımcı fiil ile esas fiil arasında yer alır.

#### Examples:

- » They have just made a travel plan for three days.
- » Has the ticket agent just booked Mr. Connor's flight?

### STILL (HÂLÂ / DAHA / HENÜZ)

- \* Henüz tamamlanmamış, devam etmekte olan bir eylemi ifade etmek için kullanılır.
- \* Olumlu olumsuz cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.
- \* Olumlu cümlelerde yardımcı fiil esas fiil arasında, olumsuz cümlelerde özne ile yardımcı fiil arasında ve soru cümlelerinde özne ile esas fiil arasında yer alır.

#### Examples:

- » Christopher has still been to New York for his business trip.
- » My family have flied to Hawaii, but they still haven't arrived there.

### EVER (HİÇ) / NEVER (DAHA ÖNCE HİÇ)

- \* "The Present Perfect Tense" ile kullanıldığında; "ever" soru cümlelerinde, "never" ise yapı olarak olumlu ama anlam olarak olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılır.

#### Examples:

A: Have you ever been to Sydney?

B: Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

- » George has never had a cultural vacation before.

## A FLIGHT RESERVATION

**Ticket agent:** Southwind Airlines, good morning. May I help you?

**Mrs. White:** Yes, I'd like to book a flight, please.

**Ticket agent:** OK, madam. What city would you like to fly to?

**Mrs. White:** I need to fly to Hong Kong from New York.

**Ticket agent:** What date would you like to book the flight for?

**Mrs. White:** I need a flight on December 8th.

**Ticket agent:** Would you like a morning flight or an afternoon flight?

**Mrs. White:** A morning flight, please.

**Ticket agent:** Would you like a window seat or an aisle seat?

**Mrs. White:** A window seat, please.

**Ticket agent:** Would you like to go economy, business or first class?

**Mrs. White:** Well, I'd like to go economy class, please.

**Ticket agent:** All right. That would be \$876. Could I have your name, please?

**Mrs. White:** My name is Gina White, that's G-I-N-A W-H-I-T-E.

**Ticket agent:** OK. How would you like to pay, Mrs. White?

**Mrs. White:** Can I pay at the check-in desk when I pick up my ticket?

**Ticket agent:** Yes, but you will have to confirm this reservation at least two hours before departure time. I've just booked your flight. The flight leaves at 08.00 a.m. and your arrival in Hong Kong will be at 11.55 p.m., local time. The flight number is LNW 927. Have a nice flight.

**Mrs. White:** Thank you very much.

**Ticket agent:** My pleasure. Have a nice day.





## EXERCISE - 7

» Match the expressions with their definitions.

1. reservation
2. round-trip
3. vacancy
4. reception
5. boarding card
6. departures board
7. check-in desk
8. gate
9. destination
10. discount

- a. The place where you leave an airport building to get on a plane.
- b. A reduction in the usual price of something.
- c. An arrangement which you make so that a place in a hotel, restaurant, plane, etc. is kept for you at a particular time in the future.
- d. A printed piece of paper that says your flight number and seat number.
- e. The place in the airport where you show your ticket and leave your baggage.
- f. A room in a hotel that is not being used and is available for someone to stay in.
- g. The desk or office where visitors arriving in a hotel go first.
- h. The place that someone is going to.
- i. A ticket that allows you to travel to a place and back again.
- j. A big electronic screen at an airport or station that shows the times at which planes or trains leave.

1. ....	2. ....	3. ....	4. ....	5. ....	6. ....	7. ....	8. ....	9. ....	10. ....
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	----------

## EXERCISE - 8

» Complete the conversation.

Mark: (1) ..... you ever travelled to London?

Sue: Yes, I have (2) ..... (travel) to London once.

Mark: Really! Have you ever (3) ..... (see) the Tower Bridge?

Sue: (4) ....., I haven't. I (5) ..... seen only Buckingham Palace, because I have (6) ..... (be) there for a short time.

1. ....	2. ....	3. ....	4. ....	5. ....	6. ....
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

## EXERCISE - 12

» Read the text in the web page below. What can we do on each holiday? Write the activities.

<https://www.wonderfulvacations.com/>

Destinations ✓	Dates & Costs ✓	Deals & Offers ✓	Gallery ✓
----------------	-----------------	------------------	-----------

**Discover the Vacation Type That's Perfect For You**

Vacations aren't one-size-fits-all. You will find a suitable vacation for your personal style in our package tours. Your dream vacation is just a click away. Are you ready? Let's go!

**Trekking Tours:** Join us on an adventure in the Himalayas. Trekking in the Himalayas can be a great experience for you. You don't have to be a climber or a mountaineer to experience the Himalayas. Turn your dream into reality and join us on an active Himalayan trek! We guarantee that you will have a great time enjoying the nature. Our holidays include camping.

**Cultural Journeys:** Fancy joining us on a fascinating journey to a country rich in history and culture? Visit legendary destinations, walk through the ancient streets, knock at the gates of castles and discover monasteries! In this Romania tour, you will always feel welcome! Don't forget to bring your camera!

**Activity Holidays:** If you are an adrenalin seeker, we have a huge variety of water, snow and desert holidays. You can do scuba diving in the Red Sea or white-water rafting in Canada. You can try skiing in the Alps. If you like sea and sun, you can try kitesurfing in Alaçatı, Izmir / Turkey.

**Safari Tours:** We organize tours to Africa to explore the amazing beauty of nature. If you like, you can watch lions and giraffes in Africa, see the famous turtles in the Galapagos Islands, and take an elephant safari in India. We work with professional local guides and we provide you a range of accommodation, from tree houses to tents.

## Trekking Tours

- .....
- .....

## Cultural Journeys

- .....
- .....

## Activity Holidays

- .....
- .....

## Safari Tours

- .....
- .....

\* Öğrendiğimiz konuları kısaca şöyle özetleyebiliriz:

**Obligation:** Zorunlulukları ifade ederken "must", "have to / has to" ve "need to" yapılarını kullanınız. "Must" kişinin kendisini yapmak zorunda hissettiği eylemleri ifade ederken kullanılır ancak "have to / has to" yapısı dışarıdan bir otorite sebebiyle (kanun, yasa, 3. kişiler, vb.) yapılması zorunlu olan yani dışarıdan gelen zorlamaları ifade ederken kullanılır. "Need to" yapısı ise kurallardan bahsederken pek kullanılmaz.

🔴 **Examples:**

- » People must know how to protect yourself during an earthquake.
- » In our university, residents don't have to smoke in or around the residence halls. It's forbidden.
- » I need to go on a diet to lose weight.

**Prohibition:** Bir eylemin yapılmasının yasak olduğunu, kurallara aykırı olduğunu ifade ederken "must" yapısının olumsuzu olan "mustn't" ı kullanınız. Bununla birlikte "can't", "not allowed to" ve "It's forbidden" ifadeleri de aynı şekilde bir eylemin yapılmasının kurallara aykırı olduğunu ifade eder.

🔴 **Examples:**

- » You mustn't cross the street when the traffic light is red.
- » You can't park your car here, sir.
- » You aren't allowed to take photos in the museum.
- » It's forbidden to burn a campfire here.

**Advice:** Tavsiyede bulunurken "should", "ought to" ve "had better" yapılarını kullanınız. Bu yapılar içerisinde "had better" cümleye daha kuvvetli bir tavsiye anlamı katar.

🔴 **Examples:**

- » You had better research possible jobs for you before graduating from university.
- » If you want to live in a clean and healthy world, you should protect your environment.
- » You ought to eat some honey before bedtime if you have a bad cough.

**No obligation:** Bir işin yapılmasına gerek yoksa o zaman "don't / doesn't have to" ya da "don't / doesn't need to" yapılarını kullanınız.

🔴 **Examples:**

- » Peter doesn't need to worry about his weight because he does sports every day.
- » You don't have to arrive there before 8 o'clock because it is closed until 8 a.m.

If clause + Main clause / Main clause + If clause  
 The Simple Present Tense    The Simple Present Tense

► **Examples:**

- » If you eat too much every day, you get fat.
- » If I have money more than I need, I put it into my bank account.
- \* "If Clause—Type 0" yapısı her zaman doğru olan bilimsel gerçekleri ifade ederken de kullanılır.

► **Examples:**

- » If you heat water, it boils.
- » If you heat metal, it expands.

● **IF CLAUSE – TYPE 1**

- \* "If Clause – Type 1" yapısı en çok kullanılan koşul cümlelerindedir. Gerçekleşmesi mümkün olan eylemleri, durumları ifade eder. Bu yapıda "if clause" ve "main clause" cümlelerinin yapısı farklı zaman yapılarında kurulabilir. Örnekleri inceleyelim.

If clause / Main clause  
 The Simple Present Tense    The Simple Future Tense (will)

► **Examples:**

- » I will go to the supermarket on my way if I have time.
- » If we waste too much water, we will have water shortages in the future.
- » If you don't study for your maths exam, you will fail it.

If clause / Main clause  
 The Simple Present Tense    Modals  
 (must / should / can / may / might / could / had better / ought to)

► **Examples:**

- » If you want to have a clean and healthy world, you shouldn't drop litter on the ground.
- » If you are good at solving problems, you could be an executive.
- » If you have a toothache, you should see a dentist.

## INTERNATIONAL FESTIVALS AROUND THE WORLD

- » Chinese New Year
- » Christmas (25<sup>th</sup> December)
- » Halloween
- » Easter
- » Independence Day (4<sup>th</sup> July)
- » Cinco de Mayo
- » Thanksgiving Day
- » Diwali

### EXERCISE - 3

- » Read the text and decide whether the sentences are "True (T)" or "False (F)".

#### Religious Festivals In Turkey

Two religious festivals are celebrated in Turkey every year. Ramadan Feast is one of these religious festivals. It marks the end of Ramadan which is the holy month of feasting. The feast symbolizes the breaking of the fasting period. It is the feast of visiting relatives and respecting to older people. People wear their best clothes in this festival. They call them as "bayramlık". They cook their special meals and desserts, and they serve them to their guests. "Baklava" is the symbol food of this festival. Children collect gifts and candies. The feast continues for three days.

The other feast is Sacrifice Feast. It includes sacrificing an animal in a special ritual, visiting relatives and helping the poor. The animal generally is a ram. The rams are important symbols for the festival. People don't only sacrifice rams but also they can sacrifice cows, goats, sheep and even camels. This festival goes on for four days. Early in the morning on the first day, men go to mosques and pray in these places. Then, they go to sacrifice their animals and give most of the meat to the poor. They are busy because of their sacrificing rituals, so nobody visits each other on the first day. But the other days of the feast, people put on their nice clothes, they visit their relatives, neighbours and friends, and they enjoy festive meals together. "Kavurma" is the most popular dish of this feast. Thanks to the feast, people show their loyalty, obedience and self-sacrifice to Allah.

1. Sacrifice Feast and Ramadan Feast are national festivals in Turkey.	T / F
2. Turkish people celebrate Sacrifice Feast to show their obedience to God.	T / F
3. Children buy gifts for their families on Sacrifice Feast.	T / F
4. Ramadan Feast is celebrated at the beginning of the month of Ramadan.	T / F
5. Camels are significant symbols for Sacrifice Feast.	T / F
6. Ramadan Feast lasts for three days, but Sacrifice Feast is a four - day festival.	T / F
7. Turkish people do the same things while celebrating their religious festivals.	T / F
8. It's a religious duty for Turkish people to sacrifice animals on Sacrifice Feast.	T / F

**PREFER(S) + VERB(-ING)****Examples:**

- » Tom prefers connecting social media via his smartphone because he thinks it is easier.
- » Maria prefers joining chat rooms in her free time.

**PREFER(S) + VERB(-ING) + TO + VERB(-ING)****Examples:**

- » I prefer having face-to-face conversations with my friends to keeping in touch with them on social media.
- » Jack prefers reading the news to watching videos on the Internet.

**NOTE**

- "The Simple Present Tense (Geniş Zaman)" kullanılarak oluşturulan tercih cümlelerinde olumsuz yapı "don't" ve "doesn't" yardımcı fiilleri kullanılarak yapılır.

**Examples:**

- » They don't prefer downloading games when they're online.
- » Harry doesn't prefer expressing his opinions on current topics through social media.

**WOULD RATHER ('D RATHER) + VERB<sub>1</sub>****Examples:**

- » She would rather listen to music on the Internet.
- » Danny'd rather share photographs and videos with his friends through social media.

**WOULD RATHER ('D RATHER) + VERB<sub>1</sub> + THAN + VERB<sub>1</sub>****Examples:**

- » My brother would rather play computer games than read e-books.
- » They'd rather do the shopping online than go to stores.

**NOTE**

- Tercih belirten olumsuz cümlelerde bütün öznelerde "would rather"dan sonra "not" olumsuzluk eki getirilir.

**Examples:**

- » I would rather not join discussion forums on the Internet.
- » She would rather not use social networking sites to make new friends.

## [ STATING CAUSES AND EFFECTS ] (NEDENLERİ VE ETKİLERİ İFADE ETME)

\* "Why" Türkçede "neden, niçin" anlamlarına gelir ve bir eylemin veya olayın nedenini sorar.

► **Example:**

A: Why do we use netiquette?

B: Because we should respect other users' views and pay attention to some rules when we send e-mails or post messages in blogs, forums or chat rooms.

\* "because" Türkçede "çünkü" anlamına gelen bir bağlaçtır ve sebep belirtmek için kullanılır.

► **Example:**

A: Why should we be careful while using social media?

B: Because some companies may sell users' personal information.

\* "so" Türkçede "bu yüzden / bu nedenle" anlamlarına gelen bir bağlaçtır. Sonuç bildirmek ve açıklama yapmak için kullanılır.

► **Example:**

» Social media platforms are an excellent way to keep in touch with friends, so many people prefer using these platforms.

\* "Therefore" Türkçede "bu nedenle, bu yüzden" anlamlarına gelir.

► **Example:**

» You waste most of your time for unimportant chit-chats on the Net and therefore you can ignore your responsibilities like your work.

### EXERCISE - 5

» Complete the sentences using "because" or "so".

- In today's world, we live in the digital era, ..... computers are in all parts of our lives.
- Telephones have changed a lot since 1876 ..... technology always develops.
- I have to write a text about the evolution of technology, ..... I will research on the Internet.
- My brother buys at least two technology magazines every month ..... he is interested in the latest developments in technology.
- In my last class, most of my students expressed a positive attitude to the use of social media ..... social media offers lots of benefits to users.
- My sister, Angelina never spends long hours using social media ..... I think she isn't addicted to it.

## FUNCTIONS

- Talking about imaginary situations
- Expressing wishes
- Guessing meaning from the context

### [ TALKING ABOUT IMAGINARY SITUATIONS ] (HAYALİ DURUMLARDAN BAHSETME)

- \* Gerçek ya da gerçekleşmesi muhtemel olan eylemleri ifade ederken "If clause—Type 0" veya "If clause—Type 1" yapısını kullanınız. (Detaylar için 6. Ünite konu anlatımı bölümüne bakınız.)
- \* "If clause—Type 2" yapısını ise hayallerden, gerçek olmayan durumlardan bahsederken kullanınız.

#### IF CLAUSE—TYPE 2

- \* Varsayımlardan, hayallerden ve gerçekleşmesi asla mümkün olmayan olasılıklardan bahsederken "If clause—Type 2" yapısını kullanınız. Bu yapının kurulumu şu şekildedir:

If clause	/	Main clause
If + The Simple Past Tense		would + Verb <sub>1</sub> could + Verb <sub>1</sub>

#### Examples:

- » I don't have money. If I had money, I would buy a new car.
- » I live in Ankara. If I lived in Istanbul, I would visit all the tourist attractions of the city.
- » He is very busy with work. If he had some free time, he could go on a holiday with his family.
- » I am seventy - nine years old. If I were young, I could travel all around the world.

- \* "If clause (Koşul cümlesi)" ile "main clause (temel tümce)" yer değiştirebilir. Anlamda bir değişiklik olmaz.

#### Examples:

- » If I didn't have a car, I would walk to work.  
I would walk to work if I didn't have a car.
- » I could sleep better if I didn't share my room with another student.  
If I didn't share my room with another student, I could sleep better.
- » If she won the lottery, she would donate most of it to a charity.  
She would donate most of it to a charity if she won the lottery.



- 7. She lives in a big and crowded city, but she'd like to live in the countryside.  
.....
- 8. Janet wants to learn to play the guitar very well.  
.....
- 9. I have a lot of homework, so I can't go to the concert tonight.  
.....
- 10. You smoke cigarettes so much. It's really bad for your health.  
.....

EXERCISE - 4

» Read the text and complete the sentences.

I think Aziz Sancar is our national modern hero because he won the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 2015 for his study of DNA repair. He is the second Turkish owner of the Nobel Prize.



Aziz Sancar was born in Savur, Mardin in 1946. He grew up as one of the eight children of a lower middle class family. His parents had no education, but they knew that education was important for their children. Aziz Sancar studied medicine at Istanbul University between 1963 and 1969. Then he received his doctorate at the University of Texas and studied molecular biology in the USA until 1977. After that, he started his postdoctoral work at Yale University School of Medicine in 1977. Now, he is a professor at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine, Chapel Hill.

In 1983, through studies of bacteria, Aziz Sancar showed how certain protein molecules, certain repair enzymes repair DNA damaged by ultraviolet light. These discoveries have increased people's understanding of how the living cells work, the causes of cancer and aging processes. I wish I were a national hero like Aziz Sancar.

- 1. Aziz Sancar is a national hero because .....
- 2. Education was important for .....
- 3. In 1963, Aziz Sancar started Istanbul University to .....
- 4. Aziz Sancar got the 2015 Nobel Prize in chemistry for .....
- 5. Aziz Sancar completed his doctorate .....
- 6. Aziz Sancar works as a professor .....
- 7. People's understanding of how the living cells work has been .....
- 8. In 2005, Aziz Sancar became the second Turkish person to .....

\* Bazı sıfatlar hiçbir kurala uymazlar. Bunlar "irregular adjectives (düzensiz sıfatlar)" olarak adlandırılırlar.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
» good	» better	» the best	» little	» less	» the least
» bad	» worse	» the worst	» far	» farther / further	» the farthest / the furthest
» much/many	» more	» the most			

### Examples:

- » My car is better than your car.
- » Ahmet is the best student of our school.
- » I spend the least time on playing computer games among my friends.
- » My brother drinks the most water at home.
- » Maggie solves maths problems less carefully than other students in the class.

### EXERCISE - 1

» Look at the leaflet below. Compare the items of clothing.



£80

silk black dress  
with white spots



£40

short sleeve striped  
cotton dress



comfortable

★★★★★

training shoes



comfortable

★★★

black leather shoes

1. ....  
.....

2. ....  
.....



stylish

★★★★★

pink hat



stylish

★★★★

blue cap



good

★★★★★

blue jeans



good

★★★

brown trousers

3. ....  
.....

4. ....  
.....

EXERCISE - 4

- » Complete the conversation with the expressions given below.
- » How does it fit?
- » What can I do for you?
- » Do you accept credit cards?
- » What size do you wear?
- » How much does it cost?
- » How would you like to pay?
- » What color do you prefer?
- » Please pay at the checkout.
- » Can I try it on?
- » Can you help me, please?



**Customer:** Excuse me. (1) .....

**Shop assistant:** Certainly. (2) .....

**Customer:** I need a sweater.

**Shop assistant:** (3) .....

**Customer:** Green, please.

**Shop assistant:** (4) .....

**Customer:** Medium, please.

**Shop assistant:** Is this one OK?

**Customer:** Yes, it's pretty good. (5) .....

**Shop assistant:** Sure. The fitting rooms are over there, near the checkout.

(A few minutes later)

**Shop assistant:** (6) .....

**Customer:** Not bad at all. I think I will take it. (7) .....

**Shop assistant:** It's 80 liras. (8) .....

**Customer:** (9) .....

**Shop assistant:** Yes, of course. (10) .....

**Customer:** OK. Thank you. Have a nice day.

**Shop assistant:** You're welcome. Enjoy your sweater. Have a nice day, too.

## TÜM KİTAP İÇERİKLERİ BURADA!

Tüm dijital kitap içeriklerine ulaşmak için  
"Editör Data" uygulamasını indirin.  
(Telefonunuzun kamerasını açıp karekodu okutunuz)



İvedik Organize Sanayi 1518 Sok. Matbaacılar Sitesi  
Mat-Sit İş Merkezi No.:2/20 Yenimahalle / ANKARA  
Telefon: 0 312 384 20 33 Belgegeçer: 0312 342 23 58  
WhatsApp: 0 505 925 57 81  
www.editoryayinevi.com | bilgi@editoryayinevi.com

ISBN 978-605-280-378-3



9 786052 803783