

**MOTTO SERIES**

# SKILL BASED

# ENGLISH

FOR NEW GENERATION

GRADE  
**6**

**2IN1**

**Rich Lecturing and Exercises**  
&  
**Lots of Quality Questions**

Akıllı Tahta Uyumlu

**MOTTO SERIES**

**DAIA**

DATA YAYINLARI

**SKILL  
BASED**

**ENGLISH**

**FOR NEW GENERATION**

**6**



## GRADE 6 SKILL BASED ENGLISH

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Turgut MEŞE

### YAZAR

Komisyon

Bütün hakları Data Yayınlarına aittir. Yayıncının izni olmaksızın kitabın tümünün veya bir kısmının elektronik, mekanik yollarla ya da fotokopi yoluyla basımı, çoğaltılması ve dağıtımı yapılamaz.

### ISBN / TARİH

978-625-7951-39-5 / 19 06 20

### Sertifika No:

16199

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## ÖN SÖZ

Kıymetli Öğretmenler ve Sevgili Öğrenciler,

Biz Data Yayınları olarak kitaplarımızda yaptığımız köklü değişikliklerle yeni sistemin öğrencilere kazandırmak istediği algılama, yorumlama ve sonuca bağlama aşamalarını benimsetmeye çalıştık. Bunu nasıl mı yaptık? Öncelikle yeni sisteme ayak uydurmak adına analiz temelli görsellerle zenginleştirilmiş kurguya dayalı beceri temelli yeni nesil sorular ürettik. Soruları, kurgu potansiyeli yüksek bir yazar kadrosu ve alanında yetkin bir dizgi ekibiyle hazırladık. Soruları hazırlarken, öğrencilerin algılarını soru üzerinde yoğunlaştırmak ve genel kültürlerini arttırmak amacıyla soruları en yakın tarihten itibaren güncel olaylardan seçmeye karar verdik.

Eğitim tek yönlü kazanımları değil, öğrenmeyi amaçlar. Biz Data Yayınları olarak bu bilişsel hazırlanmış beceri temelli yeni nesil sorularla öğrenciye çok yönlü bir eğitim kampına alıyoruz. Bir yandan öğrencinin soru çözme becerisini en üst noktaya taşıırken bir yandan da öğrenciye güncel yakalama fırsatını veriyoruz. Ayrıca yeni nesil sorularla öğrencilerin zamanı bilinçli kullanmalarını ve eğlenerek soru çözmelerini sağlıyoruz. Güncel olaylardan yola çıkarak hazırladığımız, uzman yazar kadromuzun deneyimli kalemliyle buluşan beceri temelli yeni nesil soru kalıplarımız öğrencinin algılama, anlamlandırma ve sonuca bağlama sürecinde oldukça etkili bir rol üstleniyor.

Beceri temelli yeni nesil soruları kitaplarımıza nasıl yerleştirdik? Bir deneye bakalım. Çoğunlukla tam ve yarım sayfa sorular olmakla birlikte çeyrek sayfa sorularımız da mevcuttur. Testlerimizi, beceri temelli yeni nesil sorular ve kazanım tarzındaki sorularla harmanlayarak oluşturduk. Testlere eklediğimiz bu beceri temelli yeni nesil sorular ile öğrencinin hem peş peşe gelen kazanım soru klışesinden uzaklaşıp eğlenerek soru çözmesini sağlamayı hem de yeni sistemde var olan algılama ve yorumlama kapasitesini geliştirmeyi amaçladık.

Data Yayınları olarak bugüne kadar hep yanınızda olduk, bugünden sonra da geleceğiniz için hep yanınızda olacağız.

Sevgiyle, saygıyla ve bizimle kalın.

**DATA YAYINLARI**

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DATA YAYINLARI

# LIFE

## UNIT 1

### FUNCTIONS

1. Describing what people do regularly
2. Telling the time and dates

#### WORD LIST

- after:** sonra  
**arrive:** varmak, ulaşmak  
**attend:** katılmak  
**before:** önce  
**brush teeth:** diş fırçalamak  
**chat:** sohbet etmek  
**close:** yakın  
**come back:** geri gelmek  
**date:** tarih  
**diary:** günlük  
**dinner:** akşam yemeği  
**do homework:** ev ödevi yapmak  
**enormous:** muazzam, büyük  
**finish:** bitirmek  
**folk dance:** halk dansı  
**get dressed:** giyinmek  
**get up:** yataktan kalkmak  
**go to bed:** yatmak, uyumaya gitmek  
**have a rest/rest:** dinlenmek  
**have a snack:** atıştırmak  
**have breakfast:** kahvaltı yapmak  
**individual:** bireysel  
**jogging:** ağır ve tempolu koşu  
**meal:** yemek  
**meet:** buluşmak  
**overnight:** sabahlamak  
**play:** oynamak  
**post:** gece  
**routine:** rutin, sıradan  
**run errands:** ayak işleri yapmak  
**set the table:** masayı kurmak  
**sleep:** uyumak  
**spend time:** vakit geçirmek  
**start:** başlamak  
**take a nap:** kestirmek  
**take care of:** ilgilenmek  
**take the dog for a walk:** köpeği yürüyüşe çıkarmak  
**till:** -e kadar, dek  
**to:** kala  
**traditional:** geleneksel  
**until:** -el/ -a kadar  
**visit:** ziyaret etmek  
**wake up:** uyanmak  
**wash:** yıkamak  
**watch:** izlemek, seyretmek  
**yard:** bahçe

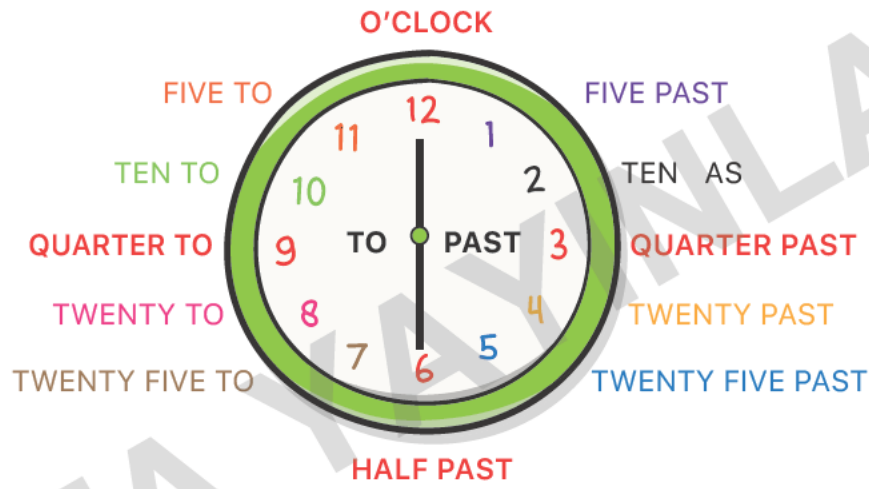




## GRAMMAR & EXPRESSIONS

### TELLING THE TIME

- İngilizcede saatin kaç olduğunu sormak için "**What time is it?**" veya "**What is the time?**" soru kalıpları kullanılır.
- Bu sorulara cevap verirken cümleye "**It is (It's) .....**" ile başlanır.
- Tam saatleri söylemek için "**o'clock**", buçuklu saatleri söylemek için ise "**half past**" ifadesi kullanılır.
- "**Çeyrek geçiyor**" demek için "**quarter past**", "**çeyrek var**" demek için "**quarter to**" ifadesi kullanılır.
- Türkçedeki "**..... geçiyor.**" ifadesinin İngilizcedeki karşılığı "**past**" ile ifade edilirken, "**..... var.**" ifadesinin İngilizcedeki karşılığı "**to**" ile ifade edilir.
- "**To**" kullanılarak ifade edilen saatlerde bir sonraki saat söylenir.



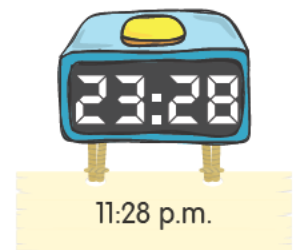
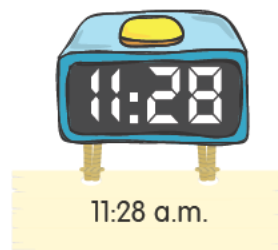
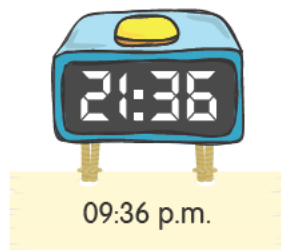
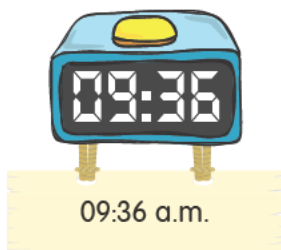
#### Examples:



#### NOTE

Gece 12:00 ile gündüz 11:59 arasındaki zaman dilimi için "**a.m. (ante meridiem)**", gündüz 12:00 ile gece 11:59 arasındaki zaman dilimi için ise "**p.m. (past meridiem)**" ifadeleri kullanılır.

#### Examples:





## TELLING THE DATES

- İngilizcede tarihi sormak için "What is the date?", "What date is it?" ve "What is the date today?" soru kalıpları kullanılır.
- Bu sorulara cevap verirken cümleye "It is (It's) ..... ." ile başlanır.
- Tarihi söylerken "ordinal numbers (sıra sayıları)" kullanılır. Tarihlerin yazılışı ve okunuşu birbirinden farklıdır.

### Examples:

09.04.2019 → It's 9 April, 2019. → It's the ninth of April, two thousand and nineteen

January 24th → the twenty - fourth of January

3rd December → the third of December

18 June 2005 → the eighteenth of June, two thousand and five

August 2, 2014 → August the second, two thousand and fourteenth

## ORDINAL NUMBERS

1st → first	17th → seventeenth
2nd → second	18th → eighteenth
3rd → third	19th → nineteenth
4th → fourth	20th → twentieth
5th → fifth	21st → twenty - first
6th → sixth	22nd → twenty second
7th → seventh	23rd → twenty - third
8th → eighth	24th → twenty - fourth
9th → ninth	25th → twenty - fifth
10th → tenth	26th → twenty - sixth
11th → eleventh	27th → twenty - seventh
12th → twelfth	28th → twenty - eighth
13th → thirteenth	29th → twenty - ninth
14th → fourteenth	30th → thirtieth
15th → fifteenth	31st → thirty - first
16th → sixteenth	

## DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday (Pazartesi)

Tuesday (Salı)

Wednesday (Çarşamba)

Thursday (Perşembe)

Friday (Cuma)

Saturday (Cumartesi)

Sunday (Pazar)

## MONTHS OF THE YEAR

### WINTER

December  
(Aralık)  
January  
(Ocak)  
February  
(Şubat)

### AUTUMN / FALL

September  
(Eylül)  
October  
(Ekim)  
November  
(Kasım)

### SPRING

March  
(Mart)  
April  
(Nisan)  
May  
(Mayıs)

### SUMMER

June  
(Haziran)  
July  
(Temmuz)  
August  
(Ağustos)



## PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

### IN

- December (month)
- summer (season)
- 2020 (year)
- the + morning / afternoon / evening

### ON

- Saturday (day)
- the 5th of May (date)
- weekdays / weekends

### AT

- seven o'clock (time)
- noon
- night
- the weekend

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- Türkçedeki karşılığı "**Geniş Zaman**" olan "**Simple Present Tense**" günlük aktivitelerden ve alışkanlıklardan bahsedilirken kullanılan yapıdır.
- Bu yapı ile kurulan olumlu cümlelerde öznenin 3. tekil şahıs (*He / She / It / Mike / Sue / The* at) olması durumunda fiile "**-s, -es, -i s**" takarından uygun olanı eklenir.
- Sonu "**-s, ch, sh, -x, -o**" harfleri ile biten fiillerin sonuna "**-e**" takısı eklenir.

### Examples:

- ✎ watch - watch**es**
- ✎ miss - miss**es**
- ✎ brush - brush**es**
- ✎ fix - fix**es**
- ✎ go - go**es**

- Sonu "**-y**" harfi ile biten fiillerde "**-y**" harfinden önce sessiz bir harf varsa "**-y**" düşer ve yerine "**-ies**" eki getirilir.

### Examples:

- ✎ study - stud**ies**
- ✎ carry - carr**ies**
- ✎ tidy - tid**ies**

- S nu "**-y**" harfi ile biten ve "**-y**"den önce bir sesli harf bulunan fiillerde, fiilin sonuna sadece "**-s**" takısı getirilir.

### Examples:

- ✎ play - play**s**
- ✎ enjoy - enjoy**s**
- ✎ stay - stay**s**

- Bahsettiğimiz bu kuralların dışında kalan bütün fiillerin sonuna "**-s**" takısı eklenir.

### Examples:

- ✎ get up - get**s** up
- ✎ visit - visit**s**
- ✎ take - tak**e**s

### NOTE

"**have**" fiili düzensiz bir fiildir ve öznenin 3. tekil şahıs olduğu olumlu cümlelerde "**has**" biçimini alır.

### Examples:

- ✎ I have breakfast every morning before I go to school.
- ✎ She has a rest for a while after school.



# SKILL BASED EXERCISE



2 Read the text and match the times with the activities.



Hello! My name is Brenda. I'm eleven years old. I am a student in the sixth grade. I get up at seven o'clock on weekdays. I have breakfast and get dressed for school at half past seven. I go to school at quarter to eight. My lessons start at quarter past eight. After school, I take a nap at four o'clock. Then, I have a snack at half past four and I do my homework at five o'clock. I finish all my homework at half past six. At seven o'clock, I have dinner with my family. After dinner, I watch TV for an hour. At eight o'clock, I run errands at home and then write my diary. I go to bed at ten o'clock.

# SKILL BASED QUESTION

Answer the questions (1-2) according to the information about students' daily routines.

Margaret	
School time	08:00 a.m. - 02:30 p.m.
Routines before dinner	help mum in the kitchen, take a nap, do homework
Bed time	10:00 p.m.

Richard	
School time	07:30 a.m. - 03:30 p.m.
Routines before dinner	attend drama club, meet friends, watch TV
Bed time	10:30 p.m.

Amanda	
School time	08:30 a.m. - 03:00 p.m.
Routines before dinner	take care of the dog, play tennis, listen to music
Bed time	09:30 p.m.



- a. get up .....
- b. get dressed for school .....
- c. go to school .....
- d. take a nap .....
- e. have a snack .....
- f. finish all homework .....
- g. run errands .....
- h. go to bed .....

1. According to the information above, we say that .....

- A) Amanda goes to bed late at night
- B) Margaret runs errands for her family
- C) all of them do something outside after school
- D) Richard starts school before Amanda

2. Which of the following option cannot be correct according to the information?

- A) Margaret has a rest and finishes her homework before dinner.
- B) Richard spends time with his friends after school.
- C) Amanda does sports and takes the dog for a walk.
- D) Richard's and Amanda's schools finish at the same time.

22.

Today is Saturday. There is no school. I usually wake up late and have a big family breakfast on Saturdays. After breakfast, I help my parents with the housework. At half past three, I go out and meet with my friends. We sometimes have a chat at a cafe or go to the movie theatre. I always have dinner with my family at six o'clock. I watch my favourite TV programme and read a book before I go to bed at half past ten.



The paragraph tells about Gabriel's .....

- A) daily routines
- B) Saturday routine
- C) favourite activities
- D) after school activities

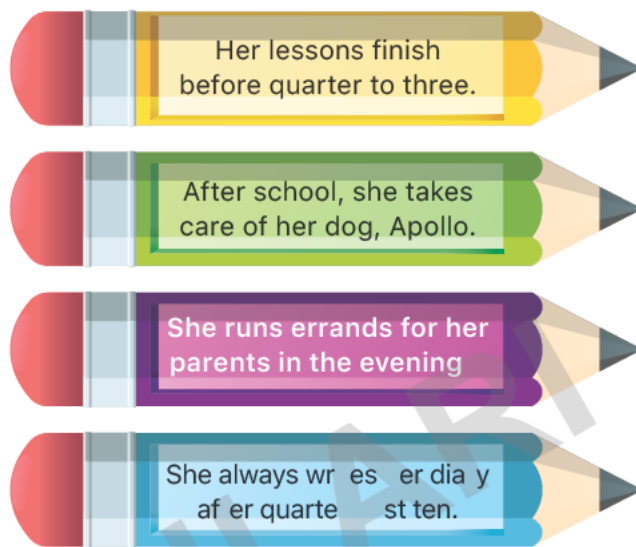
23.

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
08:30 - 09:10 a.m.	Social Studies	English	History
09:20 - 10:00 a.m.	History	English	Geography
10:10 - 10:50 a.m.	Maths	Art	Music
11:00 - a.m. 12:00 p.m.	Maths	Drama club	Maths
<b>12:00 - 12:50 p.m. BREAK TIME</b>			
12:50 - 01.30 p.m.	Music	Science	Physical Education
01:40 - 02:20 p.m.	Geography	Science	Physical Education

The timetable above belongs to Sandra. Which option is not correct according to her timetable?

- A) She has six lessons a day and her lessons start at half past eight every morning.
- B) She has double English on Tuesday and double physical education on Wednesday.
- C) In her school, break time finishes at ten to one in the afternoon.
- D) She has double science on Tuesday and her science class starts before break time.

24. Read the clues about Olivia's daily routines.



Which of the following belong to her?

- A)
  - leave school 02:45 p.m.
  - take care of the dog 04:00 p.m.
  - run errands 06:30 p.m.
  - write the diary 10:00 p.m.
- B)
  - leave school 02:45 p.m.
  - take care of the dog 03:30 p.m.
  - run errands 07:00 p.m.
  - write the diary 10:30 p.m.
- C)
  - leave school 02:15 p.m.
  - take care of the dog 03:00 p.m.
  - run errands 05:30 p.m.
  - write the diary 09:45 p.m.
- D)
  - leave school 02:30 p.m.
  - take care of the dog 04:15 p.m.
  - run errands 06:00 p.m.
  - write the diary 10:15 p.m.

- Olumsuz cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılan **"any"** sayılabilen isimlerin önüne getirildiğinde anlamı değişmez.

### Examples:

- ✎ some butter (biraz tereyağ)  
uncountable  
noun
- ✎ some cucumbers (birkaç salatalık)  
countable  
noun
- ✎ any milk (hiç süt)  
uncountable  
noun
- ✎ any potatoes (hiç patates)  
countable  
noun

### NOTE

"**There is**" tekil ve sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılırken, "**There are**" çoğul ve sayılabilen isimlerle kullanılır. Her ikisi de "**vardır**" anlamındadır.

### Examples:

- ✎ There are some sausage sandwiches on the plate.
- ✎ There isn't any fruit juice in the glass.
- Sayılabilen nesnenin adedini sormak için "**How many** ..... ? (Kaç tane.....?)", sayılamayan nesnelerin miktarını sormak için "**How much**.....? (Ne kadar.....?)" soru kalıplarını kullanırız.

### Examples:

- ✎ How many muffins do you want for breakfast?
- ✎ How much sugar does your mother need to make a cake?

## ACCEPTING AND REFUSING

- Birisinden bir istek veya ricada bulunurken "**Can I have** .....?" soru kalıbını kullanabiliriz.
- Karşımızdaki kişiye bir şey isteyip istemediğini sorarken "**Do you want** .....?", "**Want some** .....?" ve "**Would you like + noun / to + Verb<sub>1</sub>?**" soru kalıplarını kullanabiliriz.

### ACCEPTING

İstek ya da rica sorularına olumlu yanıt verirken kullanabileceğimiz bazı ifadeler şunlardır:

- ★ Sure. (Tabi ki./Elbette.)
- ★ Yes, please. (Evet, lütfen.)
- ★ Yummy! I love ... . (Nefis! ...'yı severim.)
- ★ Yes, of course. (Evet, tabi ki.)
- ★ Sure. Here you are. (Tabii Buyru)
- ★ Yes, it's my favourite. (Evet ben m en sevdiğim.)

### REFUSING

İstek ya da rica sorularına olumsuz yanıt verirken kullanabileceğimiz bazı ifadeler şunlardır:

- ★ No, thanks. (Hayır, teşekkürler.)
- ★ No, thanks. I don't like ..... (Hayır, teşekkürler. .... 'yı sevmiyorum.)
- ★ No, sorry. It's all gone. (Hayır, üzgünüm. Hepsi bitti.)
- ★ No, thanks. I don't want any ..... (Hayır, teşekkürler. Hiç ..... istemiyorum.)

### Example:

**Daisy:** Can I have a croissant with coffee?

**Waiter:** No, sorry. It's all gone. Do you want an omelette?

**Daisy:** Oh, yummy! I love it.

**Waiter:** Would you like some tea with it?

**Daisy:** No, thanks. I don't want any tea.

**Waiter:** OK. Enjoy it.

# REVISION TEST

16.

Hi! I am Jeremy. I am a student at a middle school. I have a yummy breakfast in the mornings. I like cheese, olives, honey, egg and bagel for breakfast.



I also like muffin, but pancake is my favourite. I usually drink tea at breakfast. However, I like jam but I don't like butter.

Jeremy tells about .....

- A) his favourite breakfast
- B) his family's breakfast habit
- C) his breakfast time
- D) people's breakfast preferences in his country

17.



Which of the following options completes the conversation?

- A) Sure. I don't have anything better to do that day.
- B) I'd like to attend the party, but I'm busy.
- C) That would be great. I'm free for the Saturday afternoon.
- D) I never miss the parties. I'll definitely be there.

18.

ANNA



I love eating a hamburger with chips. And also I like drinking coke with them.

JACOB



I like having soup, rice and fish for breakfast. So, I think Japanese breakfast is the best.

SALLY



I have a healthy breakfast every morning. I like eating vegetables and fresh fruits for breakfast.

BOB



I like toast and fruit juice for breakfast. Spanish food is my favourite. I really like trying different kinds of Spanish toast.

Read the speeches and match the students with the restaurants. Find the odd one.

A)



B)



C)



D)



## Question Sentences (Soru Cümleleri)

Am	I	not	Verb <sub>ing</sub> + Object + Time expression
Are	you / we / they		
Is	he / she / it		

## Examples:

- ✎ Is the man on the corner selling balloons now?
- ✎ Are they playing with a ball in the garden at the moment?

## Short Answers (Kısa Cevaplar)

Yes,	I am. (I'm.)	No,	I am not. (I'm not.)
	you are. (you're.)		you are not. (you're not.)
	we are. (we're.)		we are not. (we're not.)
	they are. (they're.)		they are not. (they're not.)
	he is. (he's.)		he is not. (he's not.)
	she is. (she's.)		she is not. (she's not.)
	it is. (it's.)		it is not. (it's not.)

## Time Expressions

- Present Continuous Tense (*Şimdiki Zaman*) ile birlikte kullanılan ve "**şimdi u anda**" aamlarına gelen bazı zaman ifadeleri şunlardır
- ✎ now ✎ at present
- ✎ at the moment ✎ right now

## Present Continuous Tense Spelling Rules

- Present Continuous Tense (*Şimdiki Zaman*) ile kurulan cümlelerde fiile "**-ing**" takısı getirilirken bilinmesi gereken bazı kurallar vardır.
- Sonu "**-e**" harfi ile biten fiillere "**-ing**" eki getirildiğinde sondaki "**-e**" harfi düşer.

## Examples:

- ✎ write - writing ✎ take - taking ✎ have - having

## NOTE

Sonu "**-ee**" ile biten fiillere "**-ing**" eki getirildiğinde sondaki "**-e**" harfi düşmez.

## Examples:

- ✎ see - seeing ✎ agree - agreeing

- "**Sessiz + sesli + sessiz**" harf düzeni içinde biten tek heceli fiillere "**-ing**" eki getirildiğinde sondaki sessiz harf tekrarlanır.

## Examples:

- ✎ sit - sitting ✎ put - putting ✎ run - running

- "**Sessiz + sesli + sessiz**" harf düzeni içinde biten fiillerde sonda "**-w, -x, -y**" harfleri bulunuyorsa "**-ing**" eki getirildiğinde bu harfler tekrarlanmaz.

## Examples:

- ✎ snow - snowing ✎ enjoy - enjoying

- İki ve daha fazla heceli fiille den "**sessiz + sesli + sessiz**" harf düzeni içinde bitenlerin sonuna "**-ing**" eki getirildiğinde sondaki sessiz harf tekrarlanır.

## Examples:

- ✎ prefer - preferring ✎ forget - forgetting

- Sonu "**-y**" harfi ile biten fiillere "**-y**" harfinde herhangi bir değişim olmaksızın "**-ing**" eki eklenir.

## Examples:

- ✎ study - studying ✎ carry - carrying

## Wh - Questions

- Present Continuous Tense ile "**Wh-**" soruları oluşturulurken "**What** (Nereye) / **When** (Ne zaman) / **Where** (Nereye, nerede) / **Who** (Kim) / **What time** (Saat kaçta) / **Which** (Hangisi), **etc.**" soru kelimeleri "**to be** (am, is, are)" yardımcı fiilin başına getirilir.

## Examples:

- ✎ What are you doing in the kitchen right now?

- ✎ Who is flying a kite in the park now?

- ✎ Where are they going with their parents at the moment?

- Sonu "**-ie**" ile biten fiillere "**-ing**" eki getirildiğinde "**-ie**", "**-y**" harfine dönüşür.

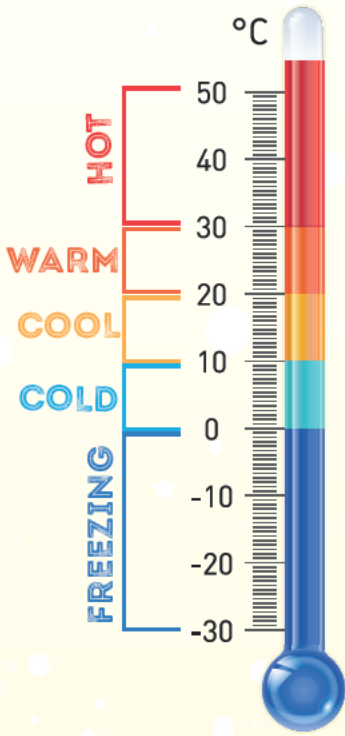
## Examples:

- ✎ lie - lying ✎ tie - tying ✎ die - dying







# SKILL BASED EXERCISE

1 Look at the thermometer, weather table and the symbols on it. Complete the dialogues.



<p><b>A</b></p>  <p>MOSCOW ❄️ -17°C</p>	<p><b>Peter:</b> What is the weather like in Moscow?  <b>Anastasia:</b> .....(1)  <b>Peter:</b> What is the temperature there?  <b>Anastasia:</b> .....(2)</p>
<p><b>B</b></p>  <p>LONDON 🌧️ 6°C</p>	<p><b>Kyle:</b> What is the weather like in London?  <b>David:</b> .....(1)  <b>Kyle:</b> What is the temperature in your hometown?  <b>David:</b> ..... (2)</p>
<p><b>C</b></p>  <p>ANKARA 🌀 13°C</p>	<p><b>Sofia:</b> How is the weather in Ankara a t day?  <b>Mehmet:</b> .....(1)  <b>Sofia:</b> What's the temperature?  <b>Mehmet:</b> .....(2)</p>
<p><b>D</b></p>  <p>CAIRO ☀️ 35°C</p>	<p><b>Tina:</b> How is the weather in Cairo all day today?  <b>Yafeu:</b> .....(1)  <b>Tina:</b> What's the temperature?  <b>Yafeu:</b> .....(2)</p>

2 Look at the symbols and the emoticons on the map. Write the children's emotions in different weather conditions (😞: sad, 😓: depressed, 😊: happy, 😡: cold, 😴: sleepy, 😄: excited, 😬: moody)

 <p>Eskişehir</p> <p>1. Nilay feels .....</p>	 <p>Trabzon</p> <p>2. İrem feels .....</p>
 <p>Malatya</p> <p>4. Damla feels .....</p>	 <p>Antalya</p> <p>5. Tuğçe feels .....</p>





## SKILL BASED EXERCISE

### 2 Read the dialogue and write "True" or "False".

**Lucas:** Hey, Claire! It's time for the annual fair again. I'm very excited. So, today we are going to the fair in Clifwood City Park. I really loves fairs. I think they're exciting and funny places. Roller coaster is my favourite fun ride. I think it's amazing and fun.

**Claire:** I love fairs, too. But I disagree with you about the roller coaster. I think it's frightening. Also, my mom thinks it's too dangerous. I'm definitely not riding it, Lucas. I think the carousel is more fantastic than the roller coaster.

**Lucas:** Oh, no! I hate the carousel. I think it is boring. I like the ghost train. It's so fun. I think you are not riding the ghost train either. What do you think about it?

**Claire:** You're right. It is terrifying like the roller coaster. I'm scared of the strange creatures in the edak tunnel. But I'm definitely riding the Ferris wheel. I think it's really amazing.

**Lucas:** Ha, ha, ha! It is childish. I think it's not amazing, it is very dull. There is nothing more exciting and fun than the roller coaster for me.

**Claire:** Still I'm going to try out all the rides until my money runs out.

1. There is a fair in Clifwood City Park every year.
2. Lucas likes fun fairs, but Claire doesn't like them at all.
3. Claire doesn't agree with Lucas about the roller coaster and the ghost train.
4. They like both the carousel and the Ferris wheel.
5. Claire's mother thinks that roller coasters are very dangerous.
6. Lucas thinks the carousel is dull, but the roller coaster is amazing.
7. Claire decides to get on the ghost train at the fair.
8. Lucas enjoys the Ferris wheel and he's getting on it.
9. Lucas thinks the roller coaster is more boring than the other fun rides.

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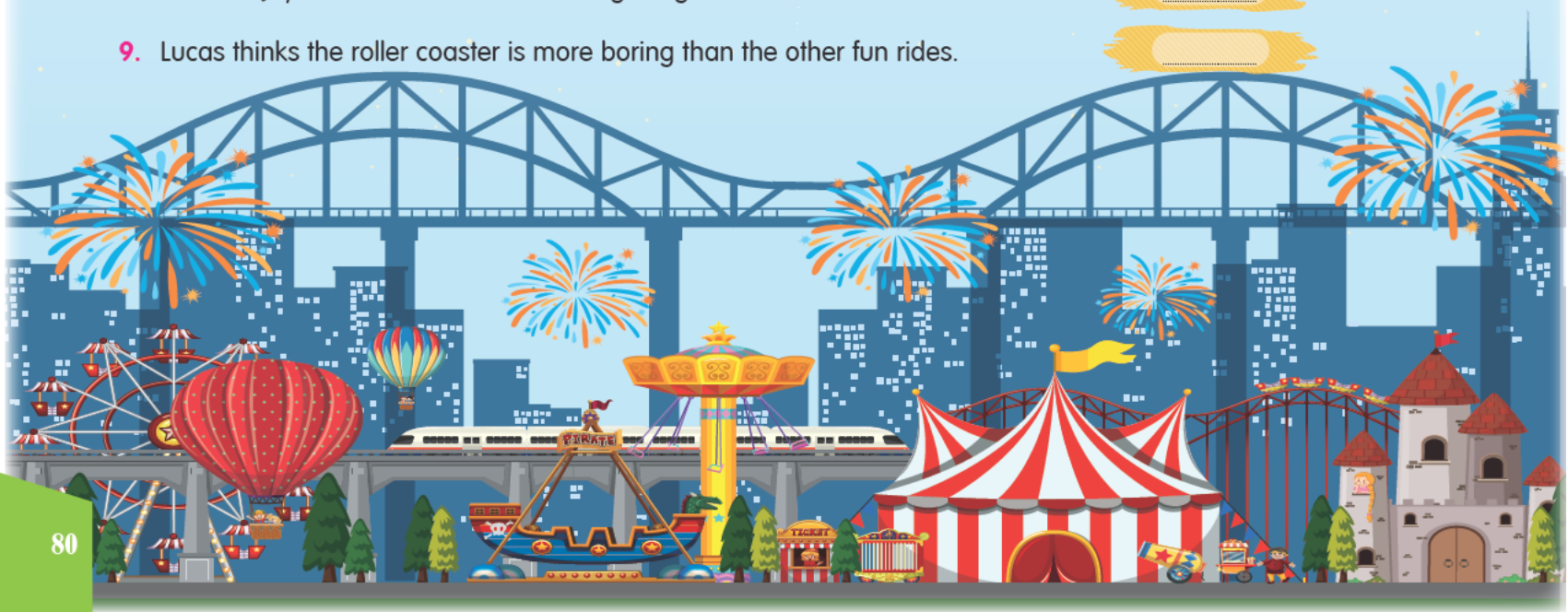
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## REVISION TEST

8.

Hello, everybody! I'm Mary. I love fairs. May Fair is a big event in our town. We have a big fair in the city park between 11<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> May every year. On the fair ground, there are many fun rides such as Ferris wheels, bumper cars, roller coasters, wave swingers, etc. People in funny costumes sell balloons, toffee apples, popcorn and drinks. Famous bands give concerts and we dance with live music. Fun rides are cheap. We can get 10 tokens for 20 Euros and each ride is only 1 token.

We can understand from the text that .....

- A) the fair in her town is at the weekend  
B) people can't eat anything at the fair  
C) Mary talks about the price of the rides  
D) there are not many attractions at the fair

### SKILL BASED QUESTION

9.

**THE LEGENDARY CARNIVAL FUNFAIR 2020**

★ WE PUT THE FUN IN THE CARNIVAL ★

Weekday All Rides only 1 Token  
Weekends All Rides 2 Tokens

**FUNFAIR RIDES**

TONS OF GAMES, ACTIVITIES, PRIZES FOR ALL AGES

OPEN TIMES 11 A.M. - 10 P.M.

QUEEN ELIZABETH OLYMPIC PARK (NEXT TO WESTFIELD SHOPPING CENTRE)

Thursday July 2nd - Sunday July 12th  
Closed 9th, 10th & 11th

1 TOKEN = 1.20P  
10 TOKENS = £10

FACE PAINTING  
LIVE MUSIC / DANCE  
FOOD / DRINKS  
PHOTO BOOTH

Which of the following option is not correct according to the poster above?

- A) You can find information about the date and place of the carnival on the poster.  
B) People must buy more tokens on the weekend to get on the same fun rides.  
C) The carnival is open between 11 a.m. and 10 p.m. for a week in an olympic park.  
D) At the carnival, only children can join the games and activities and win prizes.

# REVISION TEST

1.



Which of the following is related to the poem above?



2. **Jordan:** Where were you last Friday at half past four?

**Avery:** ..... I did research about my science project there.

Choose the best option to fill in the blank.

- A) I was at the museum.
- B) I was at the shopping mall.
- C) I was at the library.
- D) I was at the school canteen.

3. **Charles:** Hey, Peter! Let's play a game with you. Ask me some questions about my job and then try to find what I do according to my answers.

**Peter:** That sounds really fun. OK. Let's start. I'm asking my first question. Hmm... Can you draw building plans or make houses?

**Charles:** No, I can't.

**Peter:** Well, do you work in an office?

**Charles:** Yes, I do. I have my office and I work with a group of people.

**Peter:** Oh, I see. And do you get these people directions in the office?

**Charles:** Yes of course.

**Guess Charles' occupation according to the conversation above.**

- A) He is a salesman.
- B) He is a manager.
- C) He is an architect.
- D) He is an engineer.

4.

Name	Date of Birth	Place of Birth
Rosie	13 <sup>th</sup> May, 1984	Londra
Danny	2 <sup>nd</sup> January, 1999	Birmingham
Lauren	27 <sup>th</sup> June, 2001	Liverpool
Wilson	30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2011	Cambridge

According to the chart above, which one is not correct?

- A) Danny was born in Birmingham on the second of January, nineteen ninety nine.
- B) Lauren was born in Liverpool on the twenty seventh of June, two thousand and one.
- C) Wilson was born in Cambridge on the twentieth of September, two thousand and eleven.
- D) Rosie was born in Londra on the thirteenth of May, nineteen eighty four.



## SIMPLE PAST TENSE

- Türkçedeki "Di'li Geçmiş Zaman"ın karşılığı olan "Simple Past Tense" geçmişte belirli bir zamanda olup biten eylemlerden ve olaylardan bahsedilirken kullanılır. Bu yapının kullanım şekilleri şöyledir:

### Affirmative Sentences (Olumlu Cümleler)

I / You / We / They / He / She / It + Verb<sub>2</sub> + Object + Time Expression.

### Negative Sentences (Olumsuz Cümleler)

I / You / We / They / He / She / It + didn't (did not) + Verb<sub>1</sub> + Object + Time Expression.

### Question Sentences (Soru Cümleleri)

Did I / you / we / they / he / she / it + Verb<sub>1</sub> + Object + Time Expression?

### Short Answers (Kısa Cevaplar)

Yes, I / you / we / they / he / she / it did. No, I / you / we / they / he / she / it didn't.

- Yukarıdaki tablolarda görüldüğü üzere "Simple Past Tense" ile kurulan olumlu cümlelerde fiillerin ikinci halleri (Verb<sub>2</sub>) kullanılır. Fiiller ise "Regular Verbs (Düzenli Fiiller)" ve "Irregular Verbs (Düzensiz Fiiller)" olmak üzere ikiye ayrılır.
- "Düzenli fiille in (Regular verbs) sonlarına "-d, -ed, -ied" eklerinden uygun olanı getirilerek fiillerin ikinci halleri elde edilir.

### Spelling Rules For Regular Past Verbs

- Sonu "-e" harfi ile biten düzenli fiillerin sonuna "-d" eki getirilir.

#### Examples:

like - liked      agree - agreed      escape - escaped      arrive - arrived

- "Sessiz + sesli + sessiz" harf düzeni içinde biten düzenli fiillerin sonunda yer alan sessiz harf tekrarlanır ve "-ed" eki getirilir.

#### Examples:

plan - planned      travel - travelled      stop - stopped      prefer - preferred

- Düzenli fiil "-y" harfi ile bitiyorsa ve "-y" den önce sessiz harf varsa "-y" harfi düşer ve fiilin sonuna "-ied" eki getirilir.

#### Examples:

carry - carried      study - studied      try - tried      fly - flied

## REVISION TEST

14. You see what some of my friends did on their holiday last year in the photos below.



Which of the following can we say according to the information and the visuals above?

- A) Charlie and Mandy did different water sports on holiday.
- B) Steve learned climbing and tried mountain climbing on holiday.
- C) Katie didn't see any famous places during her holiday.
- D) All of them did both outdoor and indoor activities on holiday.

### SKILL BASED QUESTION

15.

**Craig:** Welcome, Emily! I'm happy to see you. When did you come back from holiday?  
**Emily:** I came back two days ago.  
**Craig:** Where did you go?  
**Emily:** I went to Istanbul, Turkey.  
**Craig:** Really? What did you do there?  
**Emily:** I had a boat tour on the Bosphorus and I went to the Grand Bazaar. Also, I visited Topkapı Palace and Blue Mosque. All of them were fascinating. I enjoyed my holiday very much. What about you? Did you go on holiday?  
**Craig:** Yes, I did. I went to a camping holiday. I stayed in a tent. I climbed the mountain and I walked along the river. And also, I went fishing. I liked it very much. I took lots of photos.

Which of the following option is not correct according to the dialogue between Craig and Emily?

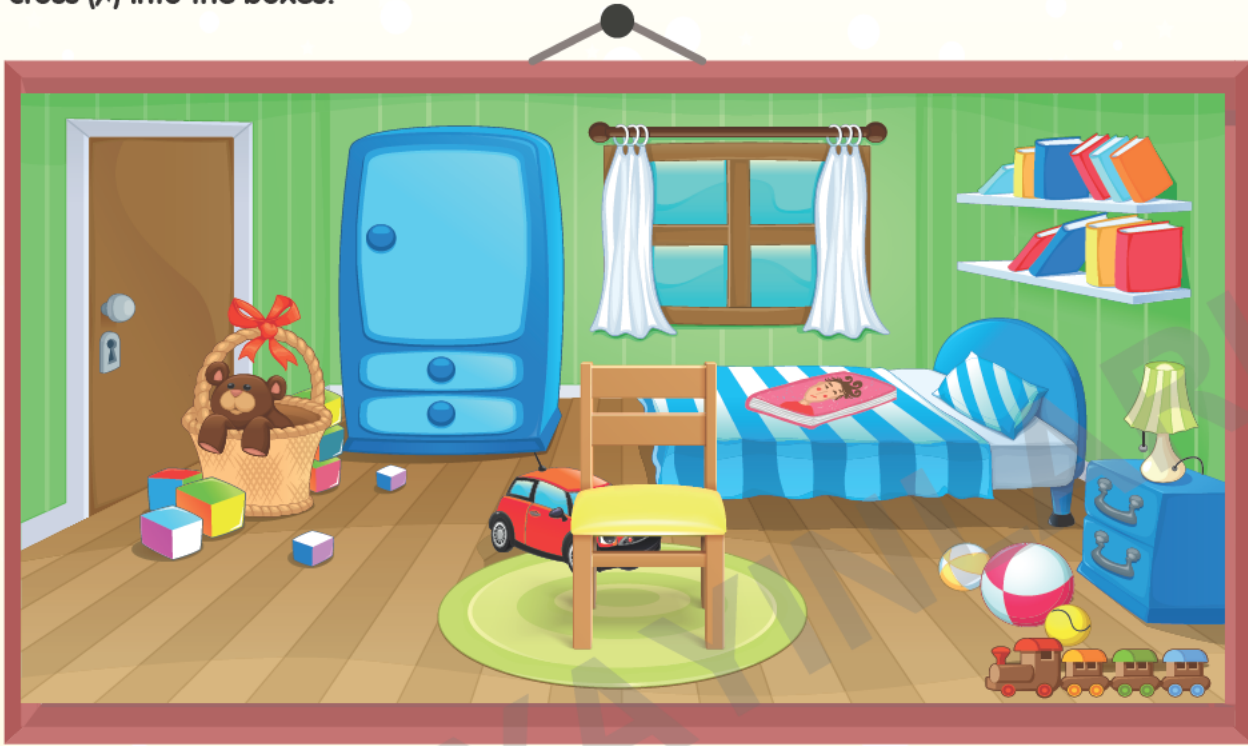
- A) Emily talks about where she went for her holiday and when she returned.
- B) Emily visited some places in Istanbul and had a good time on holiday.
- C) Craig preferred a holiday in the nature and did the activities he likes.
- D) They went on a holiday together and spent their holiday in Istanbul, Turkey.



## SKILL BASED EXERCISE



1 This is Mike's bedroom. Look at the locations of the things in his bedroom. Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) into the boxes.



1. The magazine is on the bed and the bed is in front of the window.



2. The teddy bear is between the wardrobe and the bed.



3. The lamp is under the bookshelves and next to the bed.



4. The toy car is on the carpet and behind the chair.



5. The balls are in front of the nightstand and near the toy train.



6. The toy train is between the carpet and the nightstand.



7. The teddy bear is in the basket and the basket is between the blocks.



8. The chair is on the carpet and behind the toy car.



9. The wardrobe is near the window and in front of the basket.



10. The bed is between the window and the nightstand and also it's under the bookshelves.

5. Tina, Ryan, Julia and Andy went to different libraries to do research about their history homework last Friday afternoon. In the class, their English teacher learnt about their library trips and asked them to describe the places of the books in these libraries.

**Tina:** The history books were next to the literature books on the novels .

**Ryan:** I found the history books on the middle shelf next to the magazines.

**Julia:** The history books were between the geography and the science books.

**Andy:** You can find the history books on the poetry books next to the magazines.

**Read the information above. Which chart doesn't show one of the places of books in the libraries they went?**

A)

Novels	Geography Books	et y Book
Science Books	History Books	Mag zines
Dictionaries	Lit ature Boo	Music Books

B)

Dic ona es	Short Stories	Literature Books
Po t y Books	Novels	Magazines
Science Books	History Books	Geography Books

C)

Poetry Books	History Books	Literature Books
Dictionaries	Novels	Magazines
Geography Books	Science Books	Music Books

D)

History Books	Magazines	Poetry Books
Novels	Literature Books	Geography Books
Short Stories	Dictionaries	Music Books

## SKILL BASED QUESTION

6. The graph below shows the results of a study on how many books people read in a year according to their age ranges.



It is clear from the graph above that .....

- A) people between 9-20 ages read more books than in their 21+ years
- B) females read less books in all age groups than males
- C) males between 33-44 ages read less books than females at the same age group
- D) people read much more books before the age of 21-32

14. George conducted a survey about what people should do or what people shouldn't do to save the earth. There are 105 sixth grade students in his school. He asked all of them and took their suggestions. Here are the results of his survey study:

The things people should do	Number of the students
Using water carefully	19
Walking or cycling to work and school	21
Recycling paper, glass, plastic and metal	38

The things people shouldn't do	Number of the students
Cutting the trees down	6
Throwing the rubbish away	14
Plugging electrical devices all day	7

Which of the following option can we say according to the results?

- A) Most of the students suggest people to unplug electronic devices when they're not in use.
- B) Saving the trees is more important than walking or cycling to work and school for students.
- C) Recycling the products such as paper and glass is the best way to protect the world for many students.
- D) Nearly half of the students think people should save water and put their garbage into waste bins.

15.

TO PROTECT THE EARTH

REDUCING WATER POLLUTION

We shouldn't .....

STOPPING GLOBAL WARMING

We should .....

MAKING THE WORLD A GREENER PLACE

We should .....

Which of the following options does not complete the table above?

- A) plant trees and save forests
- B) waste water and energy sources
- C) pour our waste into the seas and rivers
- D) use public transportation more and drive less

16.



Madison is an environmentalist student. She prepared a poster and drew the pictures above on it for Earth Day.

Her poster is about .....

- A) the results of global warming
- B) how to recycle paper
- C) the ways of reducing plastic
- D) what people can do to reuse glass



1. Hi! I'm Robert. I'm a sixth grade student. We hold a class president election by the beginning of the school year. Anyone in the class could become a candidate. We had four candidates for the election. They were Steve, Katie, Lucas and Wilma. Before the election, each candidate gave us a speech about their projects and class problems. Everyone in the class had the right to vote and they voted for their own candidate. After voting was over, our teacher counted the votes. Lucas got more votes than the other candidates and became our new class president. I think it was a fair election.

**Which option is correct according to the text above?**

- A) Robert was one of the candidates in the classroom presidency election.
- B) Lucas got most of the votes in the election for t class presidency.
- C) All the students think the election i t e cla was fair.
- D) The candidates explaine how to solve class problems on th el ction d y.


2. **The Stages of an Election Procedure**

1. Put the envelope into the ballot box.
2. Sign the list, take your voting paper and go to the cabinet.
3. Write the name of the candidate you support.
4. Respect the result.
5. Put it into the envelope.
6. Listen to the speeches of the candidates and choose your candidate.

**Find the correct order of the procedure above.**


- A) 6 - 2 - 3 - 5 - 1 - 4
- B) 6 - 3 - 2 - 5 - 1 - 4
- C) 6 - 2 - 5 - 1 - 3 - 4
- D) 6 - 3 - 5 - 1 - 2 - 4

3. Highland Middle School is in a small town. It doesn't have many opportunities. Unfortunately, the students are not pleasure with their school. Because there is no lunch at school and the classrooms aren't clean enough. Also, there aren't lots of books in the school library. Yesterday there was a school presidency election at school. There were four candidates. Before the election, the candidates made speeches about how they will solve the problems. One of the candidates had more ideas and won the election. Here are their speeches:




I think all th stude s de ve clean classrooms Be use leaning is very important fo he thy life. Select me fo a cleane school.

*Anthony*



I think students should eat nutritious food at lunch and a cleaner should clean the school every day. Also, we can organize a book donation campaign. Trust me and vote for me!

*Rachel*



Everybody must read and learn more. Having a good education is one of our main rights. I can easily solve the school library problem with the help of your vote. Choose me!

*Nathan*



Students should have healthy food for lunch at school. A cook can prepare delicious food for us. We can clean our classroom together every morning. Vote for me!

*Kaitlyn*

**Which of the following option is correct according to the information above?**

- A) Rachel and Kaitlyn have an idea for each problem of the school.
- B) The conditions of the school are quite good and the students have many opportunities.
- C) Anthony has more ideas about the problems at school than the other candidates.
- D) All the students at school have problems about the lunch and the pollution of the classrooms.


## SKILL BASED QUESTION

9.

There was a class presidency election in Mike's classroom last week. Three students were candidates for the election and Mike was one of them. All the candidates prepared speeches about their plans and class problems. They also made election campaign posters for the class presidency. They respected each other during the election and never broke the law. When voting was over, their teacher counted the votes and then announced the result in the class. The winner was Mike. All the students respected the election result because it was a fair election for everyone. Here are Mike's speech and campaign poster: "My dear friends! You know my character. I will be fair and respect your rights all the time. I will be there when you need. I will talk to our director to get new classroom materials. I will organize different activities in the class. Don't make a mistake and vote for me."

VOTE FOR MIKE

Brilliant, fair and helpful!



CLASS  
PRESIDENT  
2020

According to the text and the poster above, what can we say?

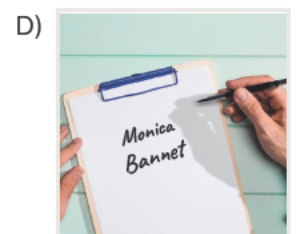
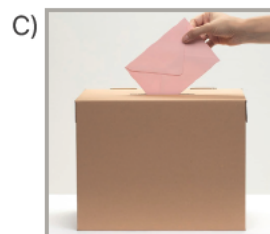
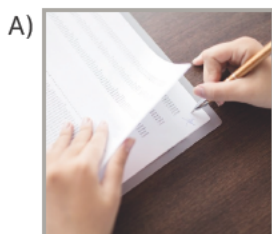
- A) Only Mike made a speech to class and talked about what he will do when he becomes the class president.
- B) All the candidates organized campaigns for the class presidency election but they didn't explain how to solve class problems.
- C) Mike gave a speech about his future actions and got most of the votes in the election for the class president.
- D) Everybody in the class was happy with the election result except the other candidates because Mike didn't obey the law.

10.

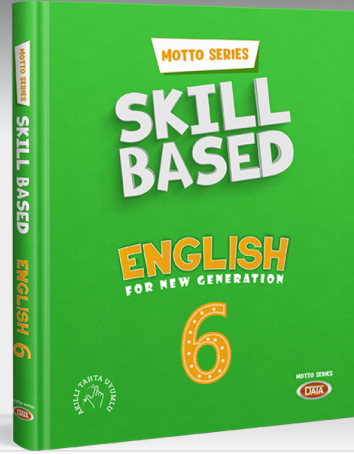
The Procedure of an Election

- ✓ Listen to the campaigns of the candidates.
- ✓ Decide the candidate you support.
- ✓ Sign the list, take your voting paper and go to the cabinet.
- ✓ Write your candidate's name and put it into the envelope.
- ✓ Put the envelope into the ballot box.

Which picture does not show one of the steps after you go to the cabinet?



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ISBN 978-625-7951-39-5

