

YENİLENDİK

9. SINIF

# İngilizce

Kazanım Sorularından Yeni Nesil Sorulara Geçiş

Pratik Anlaşılır Öğretici

ÖĞRETMENİN  
DERS NOTLARI



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## [ MEETING NEW PEOPLE AND INTRODUCING ONESELF AND FAMILY ]

## FUNCTIONS

- Meeting new people and introducing oneself and family members
- Talking about possessions
- Asking for and giving directions

## [ MEETING NEW PEOPLE AND INTRODUCING ONESELF AND FAMILY ]

- \* Yeni tanıştığımız veya önceden tanıdığımız insanlarla selamlaşırken kullanabileceğimiz ifadelerden bazıları şunlardır:

Hello.	→	Formal (resmi ortamlarda)	→	Merhaba / Selam.
Hi.	→	Informal (samimi ortamlarda)	→	Merhaba / Selam.

**Good morning.** : Günaydın.

**Good afternoon.** : Tünaydın.

**Good evening.** : İyi akşamlar.

**Good night.** : İyi geceler.

**Goodbye / Bye.** : Hoşça kal(ın).

**See you / Catch you + later.** : Sonra görüşürüz.

**Take (good) care:** Kendine iyi bak.

**How are you?** : Nasılsınız?

**Have a nice / good day.** : İyi günler.

**What's up?:** Naber?

**Long time no see.** : Görüşmeyeli uzun zaman oldu.

**Great to see you again.** : Seni yeniden görmek çok güzel.

**How do you do?** : Nasılsın(ız)? / Ne var ne yok?

**How is it going?** : Nasıl gidiyor?

**How are you doing** : Nasılsın(ız)? / Nasıl gidiyor?

- \* Yeni tanıştığımız birinin adını öğrenmek istediğimizde "What is your name? (Adın(ız) ne?)" soru kalıbını kullanınız. Bu soruya cevap verirken "My name is ... . (Benim adım ... .)", "I am / I'm ... . (Ben ... .)" kalıplarını kullanınız.

- \* Bir kimseyle tanışmış olmaktan duyduğumuz memnuniyeti dile getirmek için;

Nice to meet you.

Pleased to meet you.

Glad to meet you.



Tanıştığımıza memnun oldum.

Happy to meet you.



Tanıştığımıza sevindim.

ifadelerini kullanınız.

## NEGATIVE SENTENCES (OLUMSUZ CÜMLELER)

\* I am not → I'm not

\* You are not → You aren't

\* We are not → We aren't

\* They are not → They aren't

\* He is not → He isn't

\* She is not → She isn't

\* It is not → It isn't

### Examples:

**I'm not a teacher.** : Ben bir öğretmen değilim.

**You aren't intelligent.** : Sen zeki değilsin. / Siz zeki değilsiniz.

**We aren't twins.** : Biz ikiz değiliz.

**They aren't students.** : Onlar öğrenci değiller.

**He isn't a doctor.** : O bir doktor değil.

**She isn't nine years old.** : O dokuz yaşında değil.

**It isn't a cat.** : O bir kedi değil.

### NOTE

- Olumsuz yapıda eklenen "not" cümleye "değil" anlamı katar.

## INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (SORU CÜMLELERİ)

\* Am I . . . ?

\* Are you . . . ?

\* Are we . . . ?

\* Are they . . . ?

\* Is he . . . ?

\* Is she . . . ?

\* Is it . . . ?

### Examples:

**Am I a teacher?** : Ben bir öğretmen miyim?

**Are you intelligent?** : Sen zeki misin? / Siz zeki misiniz?

**Are we twins?** : Biz ikiz miyiz?

**Are they students?** : Onlar öğrenci mi?

**Is he a doctor?** : O bir doktor mu?

**Is she nine years old?** : O dokuz yaşında mı?

**Is it a cat?** : O bir kedi mi?

### NOTE

- Soru yapısında başa gelen "to be" cümleye "—mı, —mi" anlamı katar.

## ANSWER WITH YES / NO (EVET / HAYIR İLE CEVAP VERMEK)

### Example:

A: Are you a teacher? (Sen bir öğretmen misin?)

Long answers (Uzun cevaplar):

B: Yes, I am a teacher. (Evet, ben bir öğretmenim.)

B: No, I am not a teacher. (Hayır, ben bir öğretmen değilim.)

Short answers (Kısa cevaplar):

B: Yes, I am. (Evet, öyleyim.)

B: No, I'm not. (Hayır, değilim.)

- \* We have got a house with big garden. (Bizim bahçeli büyük bir evimiz var.)
- \* She has got a mobile phone. (Onun bir cep telefonu var.)
- \* He has got a city map in his backpack. (Onun sırt çantasında bir şehir haritası var.)

### NEGATIVE SENTENCES (OLUMSUZ CÜMLELER)

I  
You  
We  
They } haven't got

He  
She  
It } hasn't got

#### Examples:

- \* This book isn't very interesting. It hasn't got any pictures in it. (Bu kitap hiç ilgi çekici değil. İçinde hiç resim yok.)
- \* I must write an essay about studying abroad, but I haven't got many ideas for it. (Yurt dışında okuma ile ilgili bir makale yazmam gerekiyor ama bu konu ile ilgili fazla bir fikrim yok.)

### INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (SORU CÜMLELERİ)

I  
you  
we  
they } Have + ... + got + ... ?

he  
she  
it } Has + ... + got + ... ?

### ANSWER WITH YES / NO (EVET / HAYIR İLE CEVAP VERMEK)

I  
you  
we  
they } Yes, + ... + have.

he  
she  
it } Yes, + ... + has.

I  
you  
we  
they } No, + ... + haven't.

he  
she  
it } No, + ... + hasn't.

## EXERCISE - 3

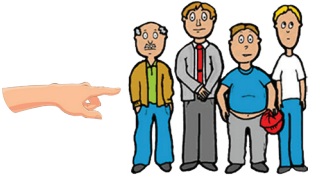
» Let's complete the gaps with "This / That / These / Those".



1. .... student is very hardworking.



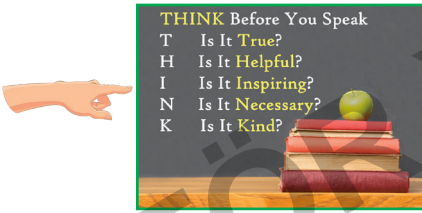
2. .... book belongs to Tim.



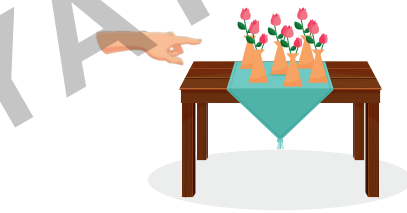
3. .... men work at my father's shop.



4. .... dogs bark all night.



5. .... poster is really interesting.



6. .... flowers are very beautiful.

### OBJECT PRONOUNS (NESNE ZAMİRLERİ)

\* "Object pronouns (Nesne zamirleri)" cümlede nesne durumundaki ismin yerini alırlar. Bu zamirler cümlede yüklemden sonra gelirler.

#### Subjects

#### Object Pronouns

**I:** Ben

→ **Me:** Beni / Bana

**You:** Sen / Siz

→ **You:** Seni / Sana – Sizi / Size

**We:** Biz

→ **Us:** Bizi / Bize

**They:** Onlar

→ **Them:** Onları / Onlara

**He:** O (erkek için)

→ **Him:** Onu / Ona (erkek için)

**She:** O (kadın için)

→ **Her:** Onu / Ona (kadın için)

**It:** O (hayvan, bitki ve cansız varlık için)

→ **It:** Onu / Ona (hayvan, bitki ve cansız varlık için)

**Rachel:** Excuse me! Can you please tell me how I can get to the shopping mall? (Affedersiniz! Alışveriş merkezine nasıl gideceğimi söyleyebilir misiniz lütfen?)

**Danny:** Go straight on till you see the museum, then turn right into Queen's Road. Go along this street. It is on the left, opposite the shoe shop. (Müze'yi görünceye kadar bu yoldan dümdüz gidin, sonra Queen's Caddesi'nden sağa dönün. Bu cadde boyunca gidin. O, solda, ayakkabı mağazasının karşısında.)

**Rachel:** Sorry! I'm trying to get to the nearest cafe. Where is it? (Affedersiniz! En yakın kafeye gitmeye çalışıyorum. O nerede?)

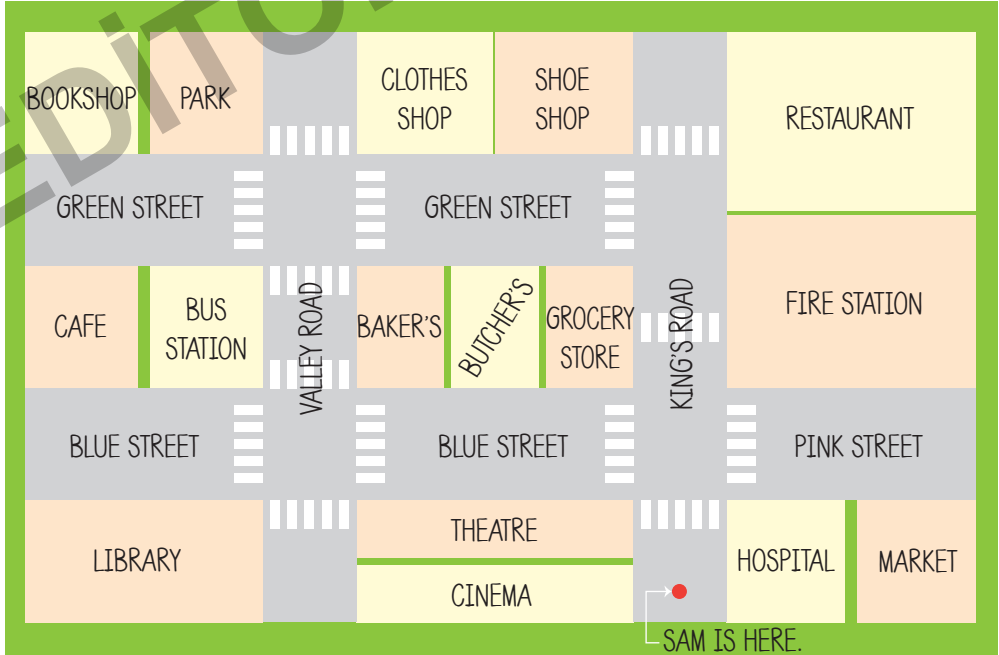
**Lizzie:** Go ahead. Take the second turning on your left. It is near the bookshop and opposite the library. (Düz gidin. İkinci aradan sola dönün. O, kitap dükkanının yakınında, kütüphanenin karşısında.)

**Rachel:** Excuse me! How can I go to the museum? (Affedersiniz! Müzeye nasıl gidebilirim?)

**Brian:** Go straight ahead. Pass the newsagent. It is on the corner of King Street and Queen's Road. (Dümdüz gidin. Gazete bayii'ni geçin. King Sokağı ve Queen's Caddesi'nin köşesinde.)

### EXERCISE - 5

» Let's look at the map and complete the gaps in the dialogues.





- \* You can watch the latest films at the cinema. (Sinemada en son filmleri izleyebilirsiniz.)
- \* We can watch a play or a musical at the theater. (Tiyatroda bir oyun ya da müzikal seyredebiliriz.)
- \* You can send letters to your family or friends at the post office. (Postanede ailenize ya da arkadaşlarınıza mektup gönderebilirsiniz.)

## [ MAKING COMPARISONS ]

### COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES (SIFATLARIN ÜSTÜNLÜK HÂLLERİ)

- \* İki nesne ya da kişiyi karşılaştırırken kullandığımız yapı "comparative"dir. Türkçede cümleye "daha" anlamını katar.

Sıfatlar iki şekilde "comparative adjectives (karşılaştırma sıfatları)" halini alırlar:

#### One Syllable Adjectives (Tek Heceli Sıfatlar)

- \* Sonu "-e" harfi ile biten tek heceli sıfatların sonuna sadece "-r" takısı getirilir.

#### Examples:

- » nice (hoş) - nicer (daha hoş)
- » close (yakın) - closer (daha yakın)
- » large (geniş) - larger (daha geniş)

- \* "Sessiz + sesli + sessiz" harf düzeni içinde biten tek heceli sıfatlarda sondaki sessiz harf tekrar yazılır ve sıfatın sonuna "-er" takısı getirilir.

#### Examples:

- » big (büyük) - bigger (daha büyük)
- » hot (sıcak) - hotter (daha sıcak)

- \* Sonu "-y" harfi ile biten tek heceli sıfatlarda "-y"den önce sessiz bir harf bulunuyorsa "-y" harfi düşürülür ve sıfatın sonuna "-ier" takısı getirilir.

#### Examples:

- » easy (kolay) - easier (daha kolay)
- » heavy (ağır) - heavier (daha ağır)

#### Two and More Syllable Adjectives (İki veya Daha Fazla Heceli Sıfatlar)

- \* İki veya daha fazla heceli sıfatların "comparative" formu başlarına "more" getirilerek elde edilir.
- » beautiful (güzel) - more beautiful (daha güzel)
- » successful (başarılı) - more successful (daha başarılı)
- » expensive (pahalı) - more expensive (daha pahalı)
- » difficult (zor) - more difficult (daha zor)

## FUNCTIONS

- Talking about likes / dislikes, hobbies and free time activities
- Expressing opinions
- Making preferences
- Asking about and telling the time and the date
- Inviting and refusing / accepting an invitation

## [ TALKING ABOUT LIKES AND DISLIKES ]

Likes 😊	Dislikes 😞
like	don't / doesn't like
love	dislike
enjoy	hate

- \* Sevdiğimiz ya da yapmaktan keyif aldığımız şeyleri ifade ederken "like / love / enjoy" fiillerini kullanınız. Bu fiiller cümleye "sevmek, hoşlanmak" anlamı katmaktadır. Bu fiillerin cümle içerisindeki kullanım biçimleri şöyledir:

I You We They	+	like love enjoy	+	noun	He She It	+	likes loves enjoys	+	noun
------------------------	---	-----------------------	---	------	-----------------	---	--------------------------	---	------

## Examples:

- \* I like comedy films. (Komedi filmlerini severim.)
- \* We love romantic movies. (Romantik filmleri severiz.)
- \* He enjoys action movies. (O, aksiyon filmlerinden hoşlanır.)
- \* My sisters enjoy adventure movies. (Kız kardeşlerim macera filmlerinden hoşlanır.)
- \* Nancy likes hiking. (Nancy doğa yürüyüşünü sever.)
- \* They love computer games. (Onlar bilgisayar oyunlarını severler.)
- \* "like / love / enjoy" fiillerinden sonra başka bir fiilin gelmesi durumunda bu fiile "-ing" takısı eklenir.

I You We They	+	like love enjoy	+	Verb <sub>1</sub> + ing	He She It	+	likes loves enjoys	+	Verb <sub>1</sub> + ing
------------------------	---	-----------------------	---	-------------------------	-----------------	---	--------------------------	---	-------------------------

**can't stand:** tahammül edememek, katlanamamak

**Examples:**

- \* I can't stand knitting. (Örgüye tahammül edemiyorum.)
- \* They can't stand watching emotional movies. (Onlar duygusal filmler izlemeye katlanamıyorlar.)

**NOTE**



\* "be into, be keen on, be fond of, be crazy about, be interested in, can't stand" yapılarından sonra bir isim veya bir fiil gelebilir. Gelen fiile "-ing" takısı eklenir.

**EXERCISE - 1**

A. Let's make meaningful sentences using the correct form of the given verbs.

1. love / go / Ted / jogging / .
2. play / dislike / football / Reynold / .
3. comics / Lucy / like / read / .
4. hate / horror movies / Peter / watch / .
5. in / enjoy / Chris / nature / spend time / .
6. don't like / they / stamps / collect / .

B. Let's mark "True" or "False" according to the table.

	Jennifer	Jack	Alice	Tony	Mary
	😊	😞	😊	😊	😞
	😞	😞	😊	😊	😊
	😊	😊	😞	😞	😊
	😞	😊	😊	😊	😞
	😊	😞	😞	😞	😊

(😊 → ✓, 😞 → ✗)


EXERCISE - 7

» Let's read the blog below and complete the table.

Tim's Blog Search ..... ?

Home   Hobbies   Posts   Photos

### SKYFALL



I think "Skyfall" is one of the best films of 2012. It's an action film directed by Sam Mendes and starring Daniel Craig and Javier Bardem. The topic of this film is briefly as follows:

James Bond and Miss Money Penny are in pursuit of a man who stole a computer drive with the names and locations of MI6's undercover secret agents around the globe. Bond is about to catch the thief, but Money Penny accidentally shoots Bond, allowing the thief to escape. Bond, presumed dead, retires to a remote island location. However, when a cyber-terrorist hacks into MI6's computers and blows up MI6's offices, Bond comes back to England to visit his boss and mother figure, Mr. Bond is not ready to be cleared for active duty, physically or mentally, but M waives the paperwork and clears him to hunt down who attacked them on their home turf. Bond is given instructions to hunt down the man who stole the hard drive from them, find out who he works for, and kill him. Bond encounters Silva, who is living on a deserted island off the coast, the man who holds the hard drive with the names of the undercover agents. He reveals that he is a former MI6 agent, betrayed by M, who now engages in cyberterrorism.

There are a lot of exciting scenes as Bond pursues him around the world. The film takes place in different cities such as Istanbul, Shangai, Macau, London and Scotland. The soundtrack is wonderful. The song "Skyfall" is performed by Adele.

If you are fond of action films, I definitely recommend this film. It will keep you on the edge of your seat.

What is the name of the movie? (Movie Title)	.....
What kind of a movie is it? (Movie Type)	It's a / an .....
Who is in it? / Who are the stars? (Cast)	..... and ..... have the lead roles.
What is it about? (Plot)	It's about .....
Where does it take place? (Setting)	It takes place in .....
What does Tim think of the movie? (Opinion)	He thinks it is .....

6. Hello there! My name is Julia. I want to talk about my free time activities. I usually go trekking and camping. Sometimes, I take photos of outdoor plants. ....
- A) I'm interested in doing activities indoors.  
 B) I can't stand walking for long hours.  
 C) I never spend time in nature to do sports.  
 D) I'm crazy about being in nature.  
 E) I don't prefer individual and outdoor sports.

7. **Adrian:** There is a good comedy film on TV tonight. What about watching it?

**Clara:** ..... I hate comedies. I prefer sci-fi movies.

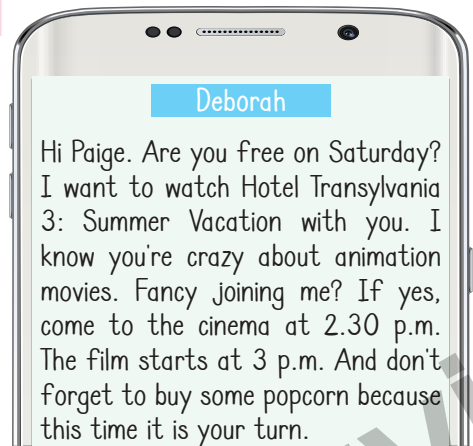
- A) That sounds great.  
 B) Why not? Sounds fun.  
 C) That's not a good idea.  
 D) That would be nice.  
 E) Thanks. I'd love to join you.

8. **Carol:** What kind of movies do you enjoy?

**Jack:** Well, ..... For example, "Star Wars" is my favourite. It's really exciting and the special effects are wonderful.

- A) I would rather go to the movies than watch TV at home  
 B) I can't stand watching cooking programmes  
 C) I think horror movies are not boring  
 D) watching documentaries is a waste of time  
 E) science fiction movies are my thing

9.



According to the text message above, ...

- A) Paige refuses Deborah's invitation with an excuse  
 B) Deborah wants to watch an animation, but Paige doesn't  
 C) animation movies are their favourite movie genre  
 D) Deborah invites Paige for a movie and it begins on Saturday afternoon  
 E) Paige always buys popcorn when they go to the movies

10. The Marvel cinematic and cosmic universe's fans are waiting for the "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" movie. The world premiere of the movie is on March 25, 2022 in the USA.

Which option shows the date in the text above correctly?

- A) the twenty – fifth of March, twenty twenty – two  
 B) the twelfth of March, twenty twenty – two  
 C) March the twenty – fourth, twenty twenty – four  
 D) the twenty – fifth of March, two thousand and twenty  
 E) March the twelfth, twenty twenty – three

### Examples:

» like - likes, choose - chooses, write - writes

- \* Sonu "sessiz harf + y" harf düzeni içinde biten fiillerde "-y" harfi düşürülür ve fiillerin sonuna "-ies" eki eklenir.

### Examples:

» study - studies, carry - carries, fly - flies

- \* "have" fiili düzensizdir ve öznenin 3. tekil şahıs olduğu olumlu cümlelerde "has" şeklini alır.

### Examples:

- » I have a big family breakfast at weekends.
- » She has a shower before she gets dressed for school.

## NEGATIVE SENTENCES (OLUMSUZ CÜMLELER)

- \* Cümleyi olumsuz yapmak istediğimizde devreye yardımcı fiillerimiz "do / does" ve "not" olumsuzluk eki girer. Olumsuz cümle yapısında özne ne olursa olsun fiil yalın hâliyle kullanılır.

I	+ do not (don't) + Verb <sub>1</sub> + Object + Time expression.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Brenda doesn't train for long hours every day. (Brenda her gün uzun saatler antrenman yapmaz.)</li> <li>* They don't play computer games after school. (Onlar okuldan sonra bilgisayar oyunu oynamazlar.)</li> <li>* He doesn't go fishing every Sunday. (O, her pazar balık tutmaya gitmez.)</li> <li>* I don't sleep before watching an episode of my favourite TV show. (En sevdiğim televizyon şovunun bir bölümünü izlemeden önce uyumam.)</li> </ul>
You		
We		
They		
He	+ does not (doesn't) + Verb <sub>1</sub> + Object + Time expression.	
She		
It		

## INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (SORU CÜMLELERİ)

- \* Soru cümlesi yapmak istediğimizde yardımcı fiillerimiz "Do" ve "Does" cümlelerin başına getiririz. Soru yapısında fiil hiçbir ek almadan yalın hâliyle kullanılır.

Do	+	I you we they	+ Verb <sub>1</sub> + Object + Time expression?
----	---	------------------------	--

Does	+	he she it	+ Verb <sub>1</sub> + Object + Time expression?
------	---	-----------------	--



have lunch  
(öğle yemeği yemek)



get / come back home  
(eve dönmek)



have / take a rest /  
rest (dinlenmek)



meet friends  
(arkadaşlarla buluşmak)



have dinner (akşam  
yemeği yemek)



do homework  
(ev ödevi yapmak)



watch TV / television  
(televizyon izlemek)



go to bed  
(yatmak)



work out / train  
(antrenman yapmak)



tidy room  
(odayı toplamak)



go to the gym  
(spor salonuna  
gitmek)



do revision  
(gözden geçirerek  
düzeltilme yapmak)



read a book  
(kitap okumak)



have a chat with  
parents (ebeveynlerle  
sohbet etmek)



feed the pet  
(evcil hayvanı  
beslemek)



surf the Net  
(internette gezinmek)





## [COMPARING CHARACTERISTICS AND APPEARANCES]

\* Kişilerin karakter ve dış görünüş özelliklerini karşılaştırırken ikinci ünite (My environment) detaylı olarak bahsettiğimiz ve cümleye “daha” anlamı katan “comparative” yapıyı kullanırız.

🔴 Examples:

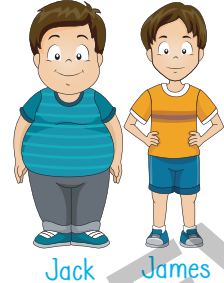


Kelly

Nancy

Kelly's hair is longer than Nancy's.

(Kelly'nin saçı Nancy'ninkinden daha uzundur.)

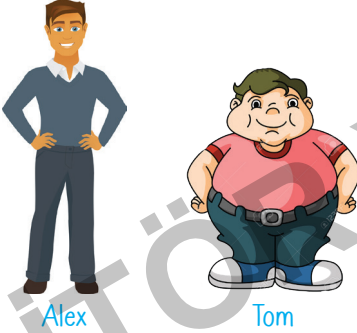


Jack

James

James is thinner than Jack.

(James, Jack'ten daha zayıftır.)



Alex

Tom

Alex is more good-looking than Tom.

(Alex, Tom'dan daha iyi görünümlüdür.)



Sue

Mandy

Mandy is more attractive than Sue.

(Mandy, Sue'dan daha alımlıdır.)

### EXERCISE - 2

» Let's put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.

- I'm tall, but my brother is a basketball player, so he is ..... (tall) me.
- Adele is ..... (fat) Taylor Swift, but she has an impressive voice.
- My favourite movie star is ..... (handsome) yours.
- Mr. Anderson is ..... (good - looking) Mr. Watson. He does exercise regularly and he is always fit.
- In my opinion, Ashley is ..... (attractive) girl in the school.
- I think Johnny Depp is ..... (good) Orlando Bloom in the film.
- Angelina Jolie is ..... (helpful) celebrity I've ever known.
- Who is ..... (young) person in the photo?
- Lionel Messi is ..... (short) Cristiano Ronaldo, but they are both very successful in football.
- Mariah Carey and Beyonce are both very rich singers, but Mariah Carey is ..... (rich) Beyonce.

11.

**Meltem:** I'm interested in sports and my favourite sportsperson is Büşra Ün. She is a Turkish Paralympic wheelchair tennis player. She is so successful that she has got a lot of cups and medals. She has got long straight dark brown hair and dark brown eyes. She is of medium weight.

**Kivanç:** I'm into archery and my inspirational person is Mete Gazoz. He has got a world record in archery. Also, he won the gold medal in men's individual archery final at the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games. He has got short dark hair and brown eyes. He is tall and slim. He wears glasses.

In their speeches, they aren't talking about their inspirational people's .....

- A) qualities                      B) successes  
C) appearances                D) characteristics  
E) sports branches

12. **Arthur:** Hello, Caleb. This is Arthur. What are you doing now?

**Caleb:** ..... I take care of my physical appearance and want to look fit all the time.

- A) I am watching my favourite sports programme on TV.  
B) I'm playing chess with my father at home.  
C) I'm doing research about some sportmen on the Net.  
D) I'm doing exercise with my trainer in the gym.  
E) I'm reading the most inspirational athletes life stories on the Net.

13. Deborah behaves in an unpleasant or rude way because she thinks she is more important than other people. She is definitely a / an ..... girl.

- A) arrogant                      B) modest  
C) easy - going                D) careless  
E) respectful

14.

Hello, everybody. I'm Michelle from Birmingham. I'm a high school student. I have four close friends at school. They are Lily, Emma, Kate and Becky. I know that I can count on them all the time because they never lie to me. Emma and Kate always smile and make me laugh, but Lily doesn't laugh and make jokes much. She goes everywhere and does everything on time. Becky likes spending money for her friends and she can make friends easily. She usually speaks with people for long hours, but to be honest, I don't really like this personal trait of her. As for me, I like hanging out with my friends and doing dangerous or difficult things. I always think about what other people want or need.

What can we say according to the text above?

- A) Lily is cheerful, but she isn't a punctual person.  
B) All of them are honest and supportive except Becky.  
C) Michelle is a brave, outgoing and thoughtful girl.  
D) Becky and Lily are talkative and generous, but they aren't reliable.  
E) Becky is shy and stingy, but Michelle is friendly and generous.

## FUNCTIONS

- Asking about and describing cities
- Identifying cultural differences
- Talking about travel and tourism
- Ordering food

## [ THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE VS. THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE ]

- \* "The Simple Present Tense (Geniş Zaman)" ile "The Present Continuous Tense (Şimdiki Zaman)" arasında belirgin farklar vardır. Öncelikle bu iki zaman kipinin cümle yapılarını kısaca tekrarlayalım.
- \* "The Simple Present Tense (Geniş Zaman)" yapısında olumlu cümlelerde "I / You / We / They" öznelerinden sonra gelen fiil yalın hâlde kullanılırken, "He / She / It" gibi öznenin 3. tekil şahıs olduğu durumlarda fiile "-s / -es / -ies" takılarından uygun olanı getirilir.

## ► Examples:

- » Many restaurants in Brazil only serve their national food "Feijoada" on Saturdays. (Brezilya'da pek çok restoran cumartesi günleri sadece milli yemekleri olan "Feijoada"yı servis ederler.)
- » Jamie learns things about the people and places she sees when she travels. (Jamie seyahat ederken gördüğü insanlar ve yerler hakkında bir şeyler öğrenir.)
- \* Olumsuz cümlelerde "I / You / We / They" öznelerinden sonra "don't" yardımcı fiili gelirken, "He/She/It" öznelerinden sonra "doesn't" yardımcı fiili gelir ve asıl fiil yalın hâlde kullanılır.

## ► Examples:

- » Jack doesn't drink coffee at nights. (Jack geceleri kahve içmez.)
- » Chinese people don't add salt to their food. (Çin insanlar yemeklerine tuz eklemeyiz.)
- \* Soru cümlelerinde ise "Do/Does" yardımcı fiilleri başa gelir ve fiil yalın hâlde kullanılır. "I / You / We / They" özneleri için "Do", "He / She / It" özneleri için "Does" yardımcı fiili kullanılır.

## ► Examples:

A: Do you go abroad very often? (Çok sık yurtdışına çıkar mısın?)

B: Yes, I do. (Evet, çıkarım.) / No, I don't. (Hayır, çıkmam.)

A: Does your father usually buy a ticket online? (Baban genellikle internette mi bilet satın alır?)

B: Yes, he does. (Evet, internette satın alır.) / No, he doesn't. (Hayır, internette satın almaz.)

1. Turkish people are fond of .....
2. .... is one of the most important food ingredients on the Turkish breakfast table.
3. Turkish people prefer drinking ..... at breakfast.
4. Turkish people usually have ..... for breakfast.
5. French people always drink ..... in the mornings.
6. On Sundays, French people often eat .....
7. French people eat slices of French bread served with ..... on regular days.
8. The most important meal of the day for Turkish people is .....
9. French children can drink ..... at breakfast.
10. In Turkey, people eat ..... as vegetables at breakfast.

### ASKING ABOUT AND DESCRIBING CITIES / TALKING ABOUT TRAVEL AND TOURISM

#### EXERCISE - 5

#### THREE FAMOUS CITIES IN THE WORLD

##### ISTANBUL



Istanbul, historically known as Constantinople and Byzantium, is one of the greatest cities in the world, at the crossroad of civilizations. It's also Turkey's most populous city. It has a long history and culture, with many museums and sites to explore. So, millions of tourists from around the world visit the city every year. Hagia Sophia, the Blue Mosque, the Topkapı Palace and the Grand Bazaar are popular tourist attractions. You can easily find accommodation there. There are many great hotels and hostels for every budget. Also, you can eat delicious Turkish food there. Located on both sides of the 15 July Martyrs Bridge, the narrow strait between the Black Sea and the Marmara Sea, Istanbul bridges Asia and Europe are both physically and culturally. Istanbul's population is estimated to be between 12 and 19 million people, making it also one of the largest cities in Europe and the world. The streets are crowded in Istanbul, but it's a great city to have lots of fun.

**Travel agent:** Alright. I'm checking. (after a few seconds) One—way or round trip? (Tamam. Kontrol ediyorum. (birkaç saniye sonra) Tek yön mü yoksa gidiş—dönüş mü?)

**Mrs. Swift:** One—way, please. (Tek yön, lütfen.)

**Travel agent:** Alright. Economy, business class or first class? (Tamam. Ekonomi mi, ticaret sınıfı mı yoksa birinci sınıf mı?)

**Mrs. Swift:** Economy, please. How much is the ticket? (Ekonomi, lütfen. Bilet ne kadar?)

**Travel agent:** Well... From London to New York, one—way, economy class... It's \$433. You are leaving on June 17th at 10 p.m. and arriving the next day at 5 a.m. (Londra'dan New York'a, tek yön, ekonomi sınıfı ... 433 dolar. 17 Haziran akşam saat 10'da ayrılacaksınız ve ertesi gün sabah 5'te varacaksınız.)

### THE PEOPLE ARE AT THE CHECK—IN DESK. (İNSANLAR HAVA TERMİNALİNDE BİLET VE BAGAJIN KONTROL EDİLDİĞİ TEZGAHTALAR.)

**Check — in officer:** Good morning, sir. May I have your passport and ticket, please? (Günaydın, efendim. Pasaportunuzu ve biletinizi alabilir miyim lütfen?)

**Passenger:** Yes, sure. Here you are. (Evet, tabii ki. Buyrun.)

**Check — in officer:** Thank you. Do you have any baggage? (Teşekkür ederim. Hiç bagajınız var mı?)

**Passenger:** Yes, I have just this small bag. (Evet, yalnızca bu küçük çantam var.)

**Check — in officer:** Would you like a window or an aisle seat? (Pencere mi yoksa koridora bakan koltuk mu istersiniz?)

**Passenger:** I'd like to sit on the aisle. (Koridora bakanda oturmak istiyorum.)

**Check — in officer:** Here is your boarding pass. Gate number 13. You need to be at the gate thirty minutes before departure. (Buyrun uçuş kartınız. 13 numaralı kapı. Kalkıştan otuz dakika önce kapıda olmanız gerekiyor.)

### THE PEOPLE ARE AT A HOTEL. (İNSANLAR BİR OTELDE.)

**Mr. Jacob:** Good morning. I'd like to check in. (Günaydın. Kayıt yaptırmak istiyorum.)

**Receptionist:** Good morning, sir. Do you have a reservation? (Günaydın, efendim. Rezervasyonunuz var mı?)

**Mr. Jacob:** Yes, I do. I booked a room on the Net last Friday. (Evet, var. İnternet üzerinden geçen cuma bir oda ayırttım.)

**Receptionist:** Could I have your name and surname, please? (Adınızı ve soyadınızı alabilir miyim, lütfen?)

10. **Burak:** Last year, I visited two European countries: Germany and Italy. In German, people are hardworking, punctual and disciplined, but they are cold, too. They really like planning things and they try to keep everything clean and tidy. On the other hand, Italian people are cheerful, friendly, active and musical. They use their body, especially their arms while they are talking. They enjoy talking in a loud voice.

According to Burak's talk, .....

- A) Italians and Germans have different personal traits
- B) Germans can make friends easily but Italians can't
- C) both Italians and Germans are hospitable to foreign visitors
- D) Italians love obeying rules and doing things at the right time
- E) Germans look happy and like making jokes very much

11. **Hillary:** I'm really curious about the number of countries you have visited up to now.

**Pamela:** Let me think. I guess it is 47.

**Hillary:** 47! Wow, that's amazing! Have you ever been to Turkey, haven't you?

**Pamela:** Yeah, I went there two years ago and visited some magnificent places. Moreover, I think Turkish people are very friendly, generous, helpful and polite.

The dialogue above tells us that .....

- A) they have lots of information about Turkish culture
- B) Pamela visited 47 different cities in Turkey
- C) they both like seeing different places in the world
- D) Pamela is interested in learning different cultures
- E) Pamela has positive opinions about Turkish people

12.



**THE GREENLAND RESTAURANT MENU**

**Starters**

Tomato soup \$2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Potato soup \$2.50	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fish soup \$3.50	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Main Courses**

Grilled chicken \$8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Meatballs \$8.90	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lamb chops \$9.50	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Desserts**

Cheesecake \$2.30	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lemon cake \$2.50	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rice pudding \$2.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**Drinks**

Coffee \$1.15	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ice latte \$1.50	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mineral water \$1	<input type="checkbox"/>

The menu above shows what Daniel orders at the Greenland Restaurant.

Which option can be said according to Daniel's orders?

- A) He wants to eat a vegetable dish as the main course.
- B) He wants to start his meal with meat soup.
- C) He wants to have a cold drink with dessert.
- D) He orders a dessert with fruit and a hot drink.
- E) He'd like to have a white meat dish after the starter.

## FUNCTIONS

- Talking about past events
- Making inquiries
- Asking and answering questions in an interview

## [ TALKING ABOUT PAST EVENTS ]

## THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE (GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN)

- \* Geçmişte gerçekleşmiş eylemlerden ya da olaylardan bahsederken "The Simple Past Tense (Geçmiş Zaman)"i kullanırız.
- \* Bu yapıda bahsedilen eylem ya da olay geçmişte belli bir zamanda başlamış ve sona ermiştir.

## THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE WITH "TO BE (WAS / WERE)"

- \* The Simple Past Tense (Geçmiş Zaman)'e göre kurulan durum cümlelerinde "am / is / are (to be)" yardımcı fiillerinin geçmiş zaman formları olan "was / were" yardımcı fiilleri kullanılır. Durum cümlelerinde fiil bulunmaz.

- \* "was / were" yardımcı fiilleri cümleye "-idi, -ıdı, -dı, -di" anlamını katarlar.

Present Forms of "To Be"	Past Forms of "To Be"
am	was
is	were
are	

## AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES (OLUMLU CÜMLELER)

I / He / She / It + was + Object + Time expression.

You / We / They + were + Object + Time expression.

## Examples:

- » I was in Göbeklitepe as a tourist last summer. (Geçen yaz turist olarak Göbeklitepe'deydim.)
- » They were really happy to visit the Pyramids of Giza two months ago. (İki ay önce Giza Piramitleri'ni ziyaret ettikleri için gerçekten mutluydular.)
- » Statue of Liberty was a present from France given to America in 1886. (Özgürlük Heykeli 1886 yılında Fransa'nın Amerika'ya verdiği bir hediyeydi.)

**PAST YEARS (IN ...)**

in 1999 = 1999 yılında

in 2010 = 2010 yılında

**Examples:**

- » Rachel graduated from university in 2002.  
(Rachel 2002 yılında üniversiteden mezun oldu.)
- » Chris became an archaeologist in 1984.  
(Chris 1984'te arkeolog oldu.)

**WHEN – BEFORE**

\* “When” bilindiği gibi “Ne zaman” anlamına gelen bir soru kelimesidir. Ancak biz bu kelimeyi bağlaç olarak da kullanabiliriz. Bağlaç olarak kullanıldığında “-diğında”, “-diğinde” veya “-ken” olarak Türkçeye çevrilebilir.

**Examples:**

- » When I visited the Taj Mahal, its story affected me deeply. (Tac Mahal'i ziyaret ettiğimde, onun hikayesi beni derinden etkiledi.)
- » When I went to see the Great Wall of China last summer, I learnt that it's the largest structure in the world. (Geçen yaz Çin Seddi'ni görmek için gittiğimde, onun dünyadaki en büyük yapı olduğunu öğrendim.)

\* “Before” bağlacı Türkçede “-den / -dan önce” anlamına gelir.

**Examples:**

- » Before I visited the homeland of the great playwright Shakespeare, I read his books. (Büyük oyun yazarı Shakespeare'in memleketini ziyaret etmeden önce onun kitaplarını okudum.)
- » The tour guide picked me up from the hotel at 7 a.m. before we visited the Colosseum. (Biz Kolezyumu ziyaret etmeden önce tur rehberi beni (sabah) saat 7'de otelden aldı.)

**NOTE**

• İngilizcede bağlacın yer aldığı yan cümleyle ana cümlenin yerini değiştirirsek anlamda bir değişiklik olmaz.

**Examples:**

- » When I was in Izmir, I visited the historical sites in the city. / I visited the historical sites in the city when I was in Izmir. (İzmir'deyken şehirdeki tarihi yerleri ziyaret ettim.)
- » I visited a lot of museums and monuments before I left the city. / Before I left the city, I visited a lot of museums and monuments. (Şehirden ayrılmadan önce çok sayıda müzeyi ve anıtı ziyaret ettim.)



**EXERCISE - 3**

» Let's write questions for the underlined parts in the sentences.

1. Hiram Bingham and his team rediscovered Machu Picchu in 1911.  
.....
2. They visited the Blue Mosque in Istanbul last year.  
.....
3. I left my homeland to live in a bigger country when I was young.  
.....
4. We travelled to Rome by the tour bus on our last semester holiday.  
.....
5. My family and I had lunch at a restaurant at Bodrum Marina two hours ago.  
.....
6. The tour guide picked me up from the hotel at 8 a.m yesterday.  
.....
7. I went to Izmir last summer to see the Temple of Artemis.  
.....

[ MAKING INQUIRIES ]

**EXERCISE - 4**

A. Let's read the text and answer the questions.

**EPHESUS**

Ephesus was an ancient Greek city on the west coast of Anatolia, now in Turkey. It was also one of the largest and richest cities of the Roman Empire. Traders from all around the Mediterranean came to this city's harbour because it was a port city. There were beautiful temples, libraries, theaters and baths in Ephesus. However, the city was famous for its temple to the goddess Artemis. One of the Seven Wonders of the World, The Temple of Artemis was remarkable not only for its great size but also for its magnificent works of art. Otherwise, the Library of Celsus is one of the most famous Roman buildings in the city. It was built in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. It has four statues that represent Thought, Knowledge, Wisdow and Goodness. Also, the theater was the third biggest library of the ancient world, after the libraries of Alexandria and Pergamon.



## ASKING FOR AND GIVING ADVICE (TAVSİYE İSTEMEK VE TAVSİYE VERMEK)

### SHOULD

- \* İngilizcede "should" yapısı tavsiyede bulunmak, öğüt vermek amacıyla kullanılır. Cümleye "...meli/—malı" anlamı katar. Tüm öznelere göre çekimi aynıdır. Fiil yalın hâlde kullanılır.
- \* "should" yapısının olumsuz formu olan "shouldn't" ise bir işin yapılmasının iyi ya da doğru olmadığını anlatmak için kullanılır.

\* Bu konu ile ilgili örnek diyaloglara göz atalım.

#### Dialogue – 1:

**Mary:** What's wrong with you? (Neyin var?)

**John:** I have had a bad headache for two hours. What should I do? (İki saattir kötü bir baş ağrım var. Ne yapmalıyım?)

**Mary:** You should take an aspirin and rest. (Aspirin almalısın ve dinlenmelisin.)

**John:** You're right. Thanks for your advice. (Haklısın. Tavsiyen için teşekkürler.)

#### Dialogue – 2:

**Tina:** Are you OK? (İyi misin?)

**Mike:** Oh, no! I've sprained my ankle. What do you think I should do? (Oh, hayır! Ayak bileğimi burktum. Ne yapmam gerektiğini düşünüyorsun?)

**Tina:** I think you should put an ice pack on it and then wrap it with a bandage. (Bence üzerine bir buz torbası koymalısın ve sonra bandajla sarmalısın.)

#### Dialogue – 3:

**Dylan:** What's the matter with you, Connor? (Neyin var, Connor?)

**Connor:** I have a fever and I feel cold. (Ateşim var ve üşüyorum.)

**Dylan:** Oh, you look bad. I'll take your temperature. Hmm, it's 39.5. You really have a fever. Have you taken anything for fever? (Oh, kötü görünüyorsun. Ateşini ölçeceğim. Hmm, (ateşin) 39.5. Gerçekten ateşin var. Ateş için herhangi bir şey aldın mı?)

**Connor:** No, not yet. (Hayır, henüz değil.)

**Dylan:** All right. Firstly, you should have a warm shower and then you should take an aspirin to lower your body temperature. (Tamam. Öncelikle ılık bir duş almalısın ve sonra vücut ısını düşürmek için bir aspirin almalısın.)

## [ TEST - 1 ]

1–9: For these questions, choose the best option to fill in the blanks.

1. **Doctor:** Please come in. What's the matter with you?

**Sabrina:** I have had a cough and a fever for two days. I can't stop coughing and it's so loud.

**Doctor:** All right. ....

**Sabrina:** My throat is so dry. I feel terrible.

- A) Did you take any medicine for cough?
- B) How can I help you, lady?
- C) What are the other symptoms?
- D) Have you consulted a doctor before?
- E) When did you start coughing?

2. I spend too much time in front of the computer, so my eyes hurt all the time. My father took me to an oculist yesterday. After a long examination, the doctor gave me some eye drops. ....

- A) I should stay up late every night.
- B) I shouldn't stay in bed for a long time.
- C) I should surf on the Net a lot.
- D) I should use them three times a day.
- E) I shouldn't give up playing computer games for long hours.

3. My father is a doctor. He ..... be at the hospital six days a week, but he ..... work on Sundays. It's a holiday.

- A) has to / mustn't
- B) must / doesn't have to
- C) doesn't have to / have to
- D) has to / doesn't have to
- E) has to / don't have to

4. **Janet:** I have had a terrible headache since morning.

**Tom:** .....

- A) You should take a painkiller and rest.
- B) You had better put an ice pack on it.
- C) You should put a plaster on it.
- D) You oughtn't to carry anything heavy.
- E) You should give me the first aid.

5. **Operator:** 911. State your emergency, please.

**Caller:** My grandchild has just fallen off his bike. He can't move his legs. His head is bleeding. I don't know what to do.

**Operator:** What is your address?

**Caller:** 54 Brackley Street.

**Operator:** OK. Try to remain calm. I'll send an ambulance. ....

**Caller:** OK. Please hurry up.

- A) Please take him to a safer place.
- B) Please check yourself and him for injuries.
- C) Please alert your family and friends immediately.
- D) Please get to safety on the side of the road.
- E) Please don't move him until the ambulance arrives.

### FUNCTIONS

- Asking for and giving suggestions
- Doing shopping
- Making requests
- Talking about future plans
- Making and answering phone calls

### PARTY TYPES AND CELEBRATIONS (PARTİ TÜRLERİ VE KUTLAMALAR)



Birthday party  
(Doğum günü partisi)



Slumber party  
(Pijama partisi)



New Year party  
(Yeni yıl partisi)



Graduation party  
(Mezuniyet partisi)



Fancy—dress party  
(Kıyafet balosu)



New job celebration  
(Yeni iş kutlaması)



Championship celebration  
(Şampiyonluk kutlaması)



Housewarming party  
(Hoş geldin partisi)



Farewell / Goodbye  
party  
(Veda/Hoşça kal  
partisi)



Iftar meal  
(İftar yemeği)



Parents' wedding  
anniversary  
(Anne — babanın  
evlilik yıl dönümü)



Baby shower  
(Doğum öncesi  
hediye partisi)

**Dialogue 2:**

**Shop assistant:** Welcome. How can I help you? (Hoşgeldiniz. Size nasıl yardımcı olabilirim?)

**Jane:** I'm looking for a dress for my graduation party? Can I see the options for the dresses? (Mezuniyet partim için bir elbise arıyorum. Elbiseler için seçenekleri görebilir miyim?)

**Shop assistant:** Sure, but I have two questions. What size are you? And what color do you want to try on? (Elbette, fakat iki sorum var. Bedeniniz ne? Ve hangi rengi denemek istersiniz?)

**Jane:** My size is medium. But I'm not sure about the color, yet. (Orta bedenim, fakat henüz renk konusunda emin değilim.)

**Shop assistant:** These dresses are medium. I think this pink dress will look you impressive. Can I suggest it? (Bu elbiseler orta beden. Bence bu pembe elbise sizi etkileyici gösterecek. Onu önerebilir miyim?)

**Jane:** Hmm... OK. Let me try. (Hmm... Peki. Deneyeyim.) (Jane wears the dress. (Jane elbiseyi giyer.))

**Shop assistant:** Wow! You look really impressive with this dress. It's just for you. That's your color. (Bu elbiseyle gerçekten etkileyici görünüyorsunuz. Tam size göre. Sizin renginiz.)

**Jane:** Thanks. I think so. I like it very much. How much does it cost? (Teşekkürler. Bence de öyle. Çok beğendim. Bunun fiyatı nedir?)

**Shop assistant:** You're very lucky. These dresses are on sale this week. It is only £ 99 .

(Çok şanslısınız. Bu elbiseler bu hafta indirimde. Sadece £ 99.)

**Jane:** Oh, that's great. I'll definitely buy it. (Oh, bu harika. Onu kesinlikle satın alacağım.)

**Shop assistant:** Alright. How will you pay? (Tamam. Ödemeyi nasıl yapacaksınız?)

**Jane:** I'll pay in cash. Here you are. (Nakit ödeyeceğim. Buyrun.)

**Shop assistant:** Here is your change. I'm sure that you'll be one of the most beautiful girls at the party. (Paranızın üstü. Eminim partideki en güzel kızlardan biri olacaksınız.)

**Jane:** Thank you a lot. Have a nice day. (Çok teşekkür ederim. İyi günler.)

**Shop assistant:** Have a nice day, too. (Size de iyi günler.)

\* "Any" ifadesi sayılamayan isimlerle kullanıldığında birlikte kullanıldığı isim tekil formdadır.

► **Examples:**

- » There isn't **any milk** in the bottle. (Şişede hiç süt yok.)
- » Do you need **any cheese**? (Peynire ihtiyacın var mı?)

► **A LOT OF (BİRÇOK / ÇOK)**

\* Hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan isimlerle kullanılan "a lot of" ifadesi "birçok, çok" anlamlarına gelir. Sayılabilen isimlerle birlikte kullanıldığında bu isimler daima çoğul formda olur. Sayılamayan isimlerle kullanıldığında ise söz konusu isimler tekil formdadır.

\* Olumlu, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılır.

► **Examples:**

- » We have **a lot of drinks** for the party. (Parti için çok içeceğimiz var.)
- » I love my pizza with **a lot of sausages**. (Pizzamı bol sosisli seviyorum.)
- » Is there **a lot of sugar** in your tea? (Çayında çok mu şeker var?)

B. Let's fill in the blanks using **a, an, some, any or a lot of**.

1. I'm going to give ..... housewarming party on Monday, August 30th.
2. There is no butter in the fridge. Let's go to the supermarket and get .....
3. Jeffrey loves his coffee with ..... sugar. He likes sweet things very much.
4. Can you bring me ..... lemonade?
5. Do you have ..... gluten - free bread in your bakery?
6. I have got ..... orange and two bananas in my picnic basket.
7. I must prepare ..... small sandwiches to offer the guests because the party will be very crowded.
8. There isn't ..... milk at home, but I want to have cereal with milk. Can you go and buy it for me, please?
9. We are going to join ..... organization about the protection of endangered animals next Friday.
10. I don't need to order ..... birthday cake for my brother's birthday party. I can make it at home.

## WILL

\* "will" yapısı;

- » Konuşma anında alınan kararları ifade ederken, (Bunlar genellikle aniden yapılmasına karar verilen işleri kapsar.)
- » Geleceğe dair kesinliği olmayan tahminlerde bulunurken,
- » Birine bir konu ile ilgili söz verirken veya teklifte bulunurken kullanılır.

\* "will" yapısının olumlu ve olumsuz cümleler ile soru cümlelerindeki kullanım biçimleri şöyledir:

### AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES (OLUMLU CÜMLELER)

I / You / We / They / He / She / It + will + Verb<sub>1</sub> + Object + Time expression.

#### Examples:

- » I will be in New York to join Kate's wedding ceremony next month. (Gelecek ay Kate'in evlilik törenine katılmak için New York'ta olacağım.)
- » We will buy some decorations for our New Year party tomorrow afternoon. (Yarın öğleden sonra yeni yıl partimiz için bazı süslemeler satın alacağız.)

### NEGATIVE SENTENCES (OLUMSUZ CÜMLELER)

I / You / We / They / He / She / It + will not (won't) + Verb<sub>1</sub> + Object + Time expression.

#### Examples:

- » They won't make Danny's birthday cake at home this evening. (Bu akşam Danny'nin doğum günü pastasını evde yapmayacaklar.)
- » She will not cook any cookies for her tea party tomorrow. (O yarın çay partisi için hiç kurabiye pişirmeyecek.)

### INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES (SORU CÜMLELERİ)

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

#### Examples:

- » Will she give a party to celebrate her graduation from university next week? (O, üniversite-den mezuniyetini kutlamak için gelecek hafta bir parti verecek mi?)
- » Will they prepare an invitation card for their fancy - dress party today? (Onlar bugün kostüm partileri için davetiye hazırlayacaklar mı?)

C. Let's answer the questions according to the invitation card below.



1. What are their reason to have a party? What kind of party is it?

.....

2. What is the address of the party place?

.....

3. How old is Dorothy going to be on April 22<sup>nd</sup>?

.....

4. What shouldn't the guests wear for the party?

.....

5. How many hours is the party going to last?

.....

6. Should the guests answer the invitation?

.....

7. What are the hosts of the party going to offer the guests?

.....

8. Which activities can the guests do to have fun at the party?

.....



### FUNCTIONS

- Making predictions about the future
- Asking for and giving opinions (agreement, disagreement, etc. ...)
- Interrupting someone in a conversation
- Gaining time in a conversation

### TYPES OF TV PROGRAMMES



Sports programme  
(Spor programı)



News  
(Haberler)



Weather forecast  
(Hava durumu)



Cartoon  
(Çizgi film)



Game / Quiz show  
(Bilgi yarışması)



TV series  
(Televizyon dizisi)



Reality show  
(Gerçek yaşam programı)



Soap opera  
(Pembe dizi)



Cookery programme  
(Yemek programı)



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(Sohbet programı)



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(Durum komedisi)

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