► INGILIZCE ÖĞRENİYORUM (B1 SEVİYESİ)



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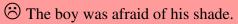


POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

The possessive pronouns are: "mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs." "Its" is not generally used as a possessive pronoun.

This is my car. This is *mine*.

EXERCISES	
A- Use possessive pronouns and rewrite sente	ences.
2) My mother's meals are delicious	
B- Complete the following sentences using "p pronouns".	ossessive adjectives" or "possessive
1) room is tidy but is	s a mess. (He / I)
2) Is this book or	? (You / I)
3) That is not my umbrella.	is black. (I)
4)book is colourful butis not colou	urful. (We / They)
5) I love car but she doesn't like	(I / She)
C- Choose the correct answer.	
 It is your / yours problem, not my / mine. My sister moved to Ankara but I don't know My children are going to the cinema with the My / mine school is in Sakarya. Where is you Are those your / yours clothes? Please iron the 	irs / their friends. r / yours?
We can ask questions with "whose" or "which	h" to find out the possessive pronoun.
D- Answer the following questions using poss	sessive pronouns.
1) Whose t-shirt is this? (Ali Can) 2) Whose house is the blue one? (Nihal) 3) Which one is your football? (The black 4) Which one is their new car? (Sports) (We)	one)



The boy was afraid of his shadow.



We use "shadow" for the shade of a person or animal.

1





NEED / NEEDN'T / NEEDN'T HAVE

"Need" is used to talk about things which we must do.

We use infinitive with "to" after "need".

I'm ill. I *need* to go to the doctor's.

She works hard. She *needs* to have a holiday.

We use "do" to make negative sentences, questions and short answers.

You don't *need* to bring your dictionary.

Do they need to come to work on Sunday?

Does your friend *need* to buy a new car?

Yes, he does / No, he doesn't.

"Need" can be used for the things which we must get.

I need a new pair of shoes.

She doesn't need an umbrella.

Do you *need* any help with the housework?

"Needn't" is used to express speaker's advice or authority, and we don't need to do.

You *needn't* come to school early.

You needn't stay here. You can stay in my house.

"Needn't have" is used to express that the action we did was not necessary.

We needn't have cleaned all the tables.

(We cleaned all the tables but it wasn't necessary)

EXERCISES

A- Look at the example and make sentences using "need" or "needn't".

Tomorrow, we are going to have a picnic. I and my friend decided what to bring.

	I	My friend
Forks	✓	X
Spoons	✓	X
Glasses	X	✓
Plates	X	✓
Coke	✓	X
Hammock	✓	X
Ball	✓	X

Example:

I need to bring forks but my friend doesn't need to bring forks.

- The old man was resting under the shadow of the tree.
- The old man was resting under the shade of a tree.



We use "shade of a place" if it means protection from sun





1)
2)
3)
4)
5)
B- Answer the following questions as in the example
Example:
Do you need to bring your dictionary to school everyday?
No, I don't need to bring my dictionary to school everyday.
1) Where do you need to park the cars in your town?
2) What do you need to do after school?
3) Does your girlfriend need to telephone you everyday?
4) Who needs to earn money in your family?
5) When don't you need to go to school?
C- Rewrite the sentences as in the example. Example:
I went to the cinema last week. I had seen the film before.
I <i>needn't</i> have gone to the cinema.
1) They painted the house last week. They had painted it two months ago.
2) Jennifer bought two new CD's. They weren't necessary.
3) My father bought me some new ties. I have a lot of ties.
4) My wife bought some fruit. There was a lot of fruit at home.
5) Emre drove the car very fast. He wasn't in a hurry.
6) Terry got up early on Monday morning. It was his day off.
7) Mr. Crag left some tip for the waiters. The bill included the service.
We had a lot of fishes for dinner.



"Fish" is uncountable in general.

© We had a lot of fish for dinner.







MUST / HAVE TO / HAS TO

<u>Affirmative</u>	<u>Negative</u>	Question
I have to	I don't have to	Do I have to?
You have to	You don't have to	Do you have to?
He has to	He doesn't have to	Does he have to?
She has to	She doesn't have to	Does she have to?
It has to	It doesn't have to	Does it have to?
We have to	We don't have to	Do we have to?
You have to	You don't have to	Do you have to?
They have to	They don't have to	Do they have to?

We use "have to / has to" for the fact of rules. It is not personal.

Examples:

You have to stop here. The sign says "stop".

The students *have to* wear school uniform.

I have to get up at 7 o'clock. The bus leaves at 7.30.

My daughter has to go to school on Saturday.

We use "had to" or "didn't have to" in the past.

Examples:

They had to walk to school ten years ago.

I had to go to hospital last week.

We use "must" when we give our personal feelings or ideas.

Examples:

I *must* phone my friend tomorrow.

It's very late. We must go now.

We use "mustn't" to express prohibition.

Example:

You mustn't park here

EXERCISES

A- Complete the following sentences using "must / mustn't / have to / has to / had to / doesn't have to / don't have to".

1) Students	wear school u	niforms at the weekend.
2) If you want to be success	ssful, you	study hard.
3) Ibe late for	r the appointmen	t. I promised my friend.
4) Tomorrow is Saturday,	so we	get up early.
5) We have a lot of time.	You	hurry.
6) Yesterday, my brother _		visit my friends.

- Tou should obey to the rules
- ② You should obey the rules
- \

"Obey" doesn't take prepositions.





7) You can't turn left here. You	turn right.
8) We have got a washing machine. My wife	wash the dishes by hand.
9) You smoke in the	hospital.
10) You park here. It says "no	parking".
B- Answer the following questions using "had t	to / didn't have to".
1) Why did your mother go to the post office?	post some letters.
2) Why did you go to the supermarket yesterday?	
3) Why did your parents go to Istanbul at the week	do some shopping. kend? attend a seminar.
4) Why didn't your friend come to school yesterda	ay?
5) Why didn't the man take a taxi?	6
	nurry up.
C- Rewrite the following sentences using "must doesn't have to" as in the example. Example: It isn't necessary for you to wait here. You don't have to wait here. Smoking is forbidden in the public buildin You mustn't smoke in the public buildings	gs.
 It is necessary to mow the grass in the garden. You We have got a lot of fruit. You needn't buy any 	
3) Tomorrow there is an important meeting. Come	e early.
4) Feeding the animals in the zoo is forbidden.	
5) It is not necessary to buy bread.	·
D- Make questions about the life at school. Use	have/has to
1) wear a uniform 2) change classrooms 3) sit in the same place 4) arrive before 7:30	? ? ? ?
 	





THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

<u>Affirmative</u>	<u>Negative</u>	Question	Short Form
I have rested	I haven't rested	Have I rested?	I've
You have rested	You haven't rested	Have you rested?	You've
He has rested	He hasn't rested	Has he rested?	He's
She has rested	She hasn't rested	Has she rested?	She's
It has rested	It hasn't rested	Has it rested?	It's
We have rested	We haven't rested	Have we rested?	We've
They have rested	They haven't rested	Have they rested?	They've

We use The Present Perfect Tense.

A) For the events when the time is not given and not definite.

Examples:

I have visited him at the hospital. Have you seen the copy machine?

B) When there is a connection with now.

Examples:

Where is your mother? She's *gone* to the shop I have lost the keys of my car.

C) To give information or tell something happened recently.

Examples:

I have seen two men coming out of your room. Ouch! I've hurt my knee.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

since	for	just	already	yet	lately	recently	so far
never	ever	ever si	nce	up to now	for ages	this mor	nth
	this year	today	this e	evening, mor	rning bef	Fore	

Just: used in affirmative sentences. (it means "a short time ago")

Already: used in affirmative sentences. (it means "an action happened before expected time")

Yet: used in negative and question sentences. (it means "until now")

Since: (From a certain time in the past)

For: (over a period of time)

Examples:

I've just eaten a hamburger.

Please, finish your homework. I've already finished it.

They *haven't sent* the letters *yet*.

I have been in Sapanca since 1996.

They have played in the garden for two hours.

- Have they finished to clean the room?
- Have they finished cleaning the room?



We use "finish doing something".





A- Complete the sentences with "have" or "has".
1) I finished the project on electricity.
2) Marta and her friends bought lots of things.
3) your mother set the table?
4) The cat climbed the tree.
5) Mr. Gül completed his work.
B- Change the following sentences into the Present Perfect Tense.
1) I didn't see my friends at school.
2) The footballers didn't go to match.
3) They don't live in an apartment flat.
4) The musicians practiced for two hours.
5) They are painting the gate of the school.
C- Put the words into correct order and make sentences in present perfect tense.
1) They / a restaurant / open / Çark Street / on.
2) A prisoner / from / escape / prison / the.
3) Final exam / The students / pass / their.
D- Complete the following sentences with "since" or "for".
1) I have waited for you two hours.
2) They have worked in that factory five weeks.
3) She has had her car last December.
4) Our neighbours have been here 1996.
5) Mr. Ak has taught in a private school fifteen years.

- The boy is walking as his father.
- The boy is walking like his father.
- "Like" is an adjective and takes a noun after it in the object position.





EVER – NEVER

Examples: Jack: Have you <i>ever</i> seen a famous person Mary: Yes, I have. Jack: Who did you see? Mary: I saw Beyaz Jack: When did you see him? Mary: Last year, at a concert	n?	
Have you ever been to Muş? Have you ever climbed a mountain? Have your parents ever been to abroad?	No, never. Yes, many times. No, they have never been to abroad.	
EXERCISES		
A- Give true answers to the questions.		
1) Have you ever been to a fashion show?	·	
2) Has your friend ever given you a present?	·	
3) Have you ever found a wallet in the street?	·	
4) Have you ever travelled by plane?		
5) Have you ever ridden a horse?	·	
B- Complete the following sentences using "just 1) I have visited my father but I haven't visited my		
2) Have they eaten their meal		
3) My father has bought a bike. I don't no		
4) Have the children tidied their rooms	_?Yes, They have tidied then	a.
5) Sir, this is our school. Yes, I have	learnt.	
6) Are the students in the class? No, they have	gone home.	
C- Complete the sentences. Use the present perf	fect in the correct form.	
1) A: Is it snowing at the moment? B: No,		
I can't find my keys,A: Where's your workbook? B: I don't know	(you / see / them?] /(it / disappear).).
4) You look thinner.	(you / lose) weight)	١.
5)A: Is Rüştü enjoying his new job? B: I don't kn ightharpoonup I am in Istanbul for two years. ightharpoonup I have been in Istanbul for two years. It means "I am still in Istanbul".	now. (17 not / near) from him	•





BEEN/GONE

Examples:

A: Where is your father?

B: He's *gone* to work. (he is at work now)

I have been to Istanbul twice this month. (I went and came back)

EXERCISES

A-	Comp	lete t	he f	follow	ing s	entences	using	"been"	or '	"gone"	•
-----------	------	--------	------	--------	-------	----------	-------	--------	------	--------	---

1) My father is on holiday. He's	to Antalya.
2) The director has	out. He will be at school at five.
3) I want to see Alanya Castle. I have ne	ever there before.
4) This is my first time. I haven't	to a football stadium before.
5) How long have you in t	this city?
6) Sorry. My mother isn't at home. She'	sshopping.
7) The bride and the groom have	to honeymoon. They're returning tomorrow.
8) My father has never	to Paris.
9) The children have to	school. They will be back at 5:00.
10) The President has to	the U.S.A. He is in Germany now.
B- Correct the mistakes in the followin 1) Have you already finished your break	·
	rast:
2) She has ever been to a zoo before?	
3) They have waited at the station for tw	o o'clock.
4) My parents has been to Australia twic	ee.
5) I haven't seen my sister already.	
6) My grandparents are married for fifty-f	ive years.
7) How long is she married to that footba	ller?
8) I know Jennifer for a very long time	

- She left the room without to say "good-bye".
- © She left the room without saying "good-bye".
- -%-

After the preposition "without", we normally use a gerund.





Example: How long have you learned English? I've learned English for three years. 1) How long have your parents been married? 2) How long have you known your best friend? 3) How long have you used this book? 4) How long has your father had his car? 5) How long has your father worked in the same place? D- Look at Alican's weekend checklist. Write about what he's done and what he hasn't done. You can use "already" or "yet". Tidy the room He has already tidied his room He hasn't done his homework yet. Do the homework X Play football X Take the dog for a walk Clean the car Watch the match on TV X Visit grandparents E- Write the present, past or past participle forms of these verbs. Check your answers from the list of irregular verbs. go driven bought took came leave cut F- Put in has/have been or has/have gone. David: I saw you in Erze's Restaurant yesterday Jack: No, it wasn't me. there. David: Mark and Spencer are on holiday, aren't they? Where _____ they _____? Jack: To Turkey, again. David: How many times ______ they _____there? This is their second visit. Jack: My son caught two big fish yesterday.

C- Answer the following questions as in the example.





When we talk about the "fish" individually, we can use it as countable.

• My son caught two big fishes yesterday.

PRESENT PERFECT OR SIMPLE PAST TENSE

EXERCISES

A- Complete the follo	, wing selectives.		
1)	you ever _	(be) to abroad?	
2) I		(visit) my old friends yesterday.	
3) Janet		(meet) her at a party last week.	
		(practice) for three hours this morning.	
		(watch) Shakira on TV last night.	
		a child, she (go) to Bolu.	
7) you		(visit) your grandparents recently?	
8) The Browns		(live) in the same house since 1996.	
9) John		_ (not see) his uncle since he was born.	
10) The mechanic		(already mend) the broken car.	
11) They were watching	ng TV when I $_$	(arrive) there.	
12) When	you	(post) the letters?	
		meet) a really fantastic boy at the party.	
14) th	ney	(tidy) their room before breakfast?	
15) I didn't see you ye	sterday. Where _	you (be)?	
	ges / study / whe	en / at school / you / ? / to / this week / ? /	? ?
3) 10u / schu / an e-m	an / your menu /	to / tills week / : /	?
6) When / your father	/ house / leave / t	this morning / the / ? /	
			?
7) Your father / BMW	/ drive / a / ? / e	ver /	_
8) We / photographs /	take / a lot of / la	ast week / on holiday /	?
9) They / live / for / ar	apartment flat /	a//in / long time /	
10) Where / your frien	d / visit / lately /	?/	
My room is or	ı upstairs.		
My room is up	•		
70			
"Upsta	irs, downstairs"	don't take prepositions before them.	





THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative

I have been working You have been working He has been working She has been working It has been working We have been working They have been working

Negative

I haven't been working You haven't been working He hasn't been working She hasn't been working It hasn't been working We haven't been working They haven't been working

Question

Have I been working? Have you been working? Has he been working? Has she been working? Has it been working? Have we been working? Have they been working?

We use The Present Perfect Continuous Tense for the action that

A) Has just finished.

Example:

She has just been talking to her friends.

B) Finishes at the time of speaking.

Example:

We have just been discussing the same subject.

C) Is still in progress.

Example:

My wife has been washing the dishes.

D) Finished in the past but causes a situation in the present.

Example:

I'm tired. We have been playing football since 4 o'clock.

EXERCISES

A- Complete the following sentences in the Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) Let's have a rest. We	(work) for five hours.
2) The child lost his toy. He	(cry) for ten minutes.
3) He's bored. He	(study) since the morning.
4) The manager is worried. He	(wait) for the inspectors since last week.
5) Where have you been? I	(work) in the office since 10 o'clock.
6) The car broke down. Mr. Çakmak	(repair) it for 2 hours.
7) Two prisoners escaped from the prison. The Polic	e (look for) for ten days.
8) The new couple bought a new house. They	(decorate) it for a week.
 ☑ I dream to buy a new car. ☑ I dream of buying a new car. - Û We use "of" after "dream". 	





9) My son is very happy. He	(play) with his new computer all week.
10) Anna is late for the appointment. Mark	(wait) for her for 3 hours.
11) The Smiths are on holiday. They	(stay) at the same hotel for ten days.
12) I think, there is someone in the garden. The dog _	(bark) for 5 minutes.
B- Rewrite the following sentences in Present Perfe	ect Continuous Tense.
 2) Paul is studying. He started in the morning. 3) Nur lives in Sapanca since she was born. 4) They started the basketball match twenty minutes and the started the basketball match twenty minutes and the started in the morning. 	for twenty minutes. m started at 10: 30. since 10: 30.
1) Alp: You can speak English very well!.	
Cenk: Yes (/ I / study / it / six years /)	·
2) Arda: You look very tired.	
İlayda: Yes (/ I / play / in the park / morning /)	,
3) Lokman: Do you live in the same house?	
Murat: Yes (/ we / live / the same house / ten years	/)
4) Tom: Where is your father? I haven't seen him for	two weeks.
Jane: Yes (/ he/ work / another city / two weeks/) _	·
5) Peter: You are good at tennis!	
Anna: Yes (/ I / play / tennis / five years /)	·
D- Ask questions for the underlined words.	
1) They have been painting the house since the morn a b c	? ?
 	home.





2) She has been typing		9
3) Laura has been talkir	ng to Peter at the cafe since 8 o'clock.	
a		? ?
E- Answer the following	ng questions.	
1) How long have you b	peen learning English?	
2) How long has your E	English teacher been teaching you?	·
3) How long has your fa	ather been working in the same place?	·
4) How long have you b	peen living in the same house?	·
5) What have you been	reading since the morning?	·
6) How long have you b	peen using a computer?	·
7) Who has been learning	ng how to play the keyboards in your cl	lass?
8) Where have you been	n looking at for five minutes?	·
9) How long has the Pri	ime Minister been governing Turkey?	·
F- Use "Present Perfec	ct Continuous Tense or "Present Per	fect Simple Tense"
1) Look! Somebody		(break) the window of your car.
2) I	(prepare) the examination but	yet.
3) The secretary	(write) letters. She	ten up to now.
4) How long		(read) that book? Is it exciting?
5) How many books	Orhan Pamuk .	? (write)
6) You	_ (fish) since the morning. How many	fish? (catch)
7) The students	(save) en	nough money to go on holiday?
8) How many times		(you / play) football this week?
The woman got	dressed and went to the party.	
The woman dro	essed up and went to the party.	
-\(\superstack{\sumsymbol{V}}\)- When we	e put on a dress for a ceremony or a par	rty, we use "dress up".





"THE" DEFINITE ARTICLE

We use "the" when some	thing is unique.	
Examples: <i>The</i> earth	The Black Sea	The River Amazon
We use "the" before the p Examples:	places if it refers	to a certain place, or a place mentioned before.
The students are in My friend went to t		(in their school) (state hospital)
We use "the" before ordi Examples: The first month of t		-
This is the most dif	ficult problem I'v	e ever solved.
We use "the" before sing Examples:	ular nouns to re	fer to a particular class of animals or things.
The elephant is the	largest animal.	The whale is in danger.
We use "the" before adje names of families. Examples:	ectives and it refe	ers to a class of person, before nationalities, and
The rich must help	the poor.	The young must respect the old.
islands, plural names of o Examples:	countries, deserts	is, oceans, mountain ranges, rivers, group of s, and musical instruments rat, <i>The</i> Canary Islands, <i>The</i> U.S.A., <i>The</i> Sahara.
We use "the" before "cin Examples: People go to the cir		
EXERCISE		
2) We used to swim in 3) apple is 4) I like listening to music 5) Why don't you buy 6) We have su	ng at sea b fruit on radio mo ummer house in _	y sky in the clear weather. ut now we swim in swimming pool apples you bought yesterday were delicious. o, and I like watching news on TV. est exciting computer game? Black Sea region. wded city in U.S.A.
The coach was ang	gry at the football	ers.
The coach was ang	gry with the footb	allers.
We use "an	gry with people"	but "angry at the things".

15



QUESTION TAGS

Question tags are short additions to sentences.	They a	are used	for	asking fo	r ag	reement
or confirmation.						

A positive sentence A negative sentence Examples:		_		
You are a student, are	en't you?		She doesn't ha	ave a baby, does she?
When we use a negative que Example:		, we expect d yesterday,	_	Yes it was.
When we use a positive que Example:			confirmation	
When we use imperative, we Example:			stion tag. a, won't you?	
When we use no one, anyon everyone, someone, someboo Examples: Nobody is in the class	ody we use	e "they" as t	the subject of	
When we use "let's", we use Example: Let's go to the cir		_	on tag .	
* If the sentence has a nega question tag must be positive		such as "ne	ever, rarely, so	eldom, nobody", the
EXERCISE				
A- Complete the questions	with suita	ble question	n tags as in the	e examples.
 They are teachers, They finished their homew A cheetah can run fast 				Yes, they are. No, they didn't
4) Mr. Yılmaz has been to Go 5) You don't smoke	?			
6) They will paint their house7) The students must study he8) Please, clean your classroom	ard	?		
9) Let's take the children to t	he park		?	
	ey travel w	ith bus.		





We always use "by car, bus, plane, taxi, etc.".

© Most people in Turkey travel by bus.

USED TO

We use	"used	to" fo	or something	happened	regularly	in the	past	and n	o longer	happens
now.										

Examples:

I used to work in Amasya but I work in Sapanca now.

My father used to smoke cigarette but he doesn't smoke now.

Our office *used to* be a house two years ago.

We use "didn't use to" for something didn't happen in the past.

Examples:

We didn't *use to* live in a flat. She didn't *use to* travel by car.

I didn't use to eat vegetable when I was a child. I didn't use to have a car.

We use "used to" to ask about the habits or routines of someone in the past.

Examples:

Did you *use to* travel by bus last year?

Did you use to like reading when you were child?

We use "be used to" for activities which take place now or we are accustomed to doing.

Examples:

I am *used to* going to bed late. = I go to bed late and it is not strange for me.

They are *used to* going jogging = They always go jogging.

A- Complete the following sentences using "used to".

- 1) I ______(drive) an Opel but I drive a Renault now.
 2) They ______(live) in a flat but they live in a house now.
- 3) He (smoke) a lot but he doesn't smoke anymore.
- B- Look at the table and make sentences as in the example.

TEN YEARS AGO NOW

He was a student. He is a teacher. He played football. He plays tennis. He didn't have a car. He has a car.

He had a few friends.

He has a lot of friends.

He played the guitar.

He plays the keyboard.

Example:

He *used to* be a student but he is a teacher now.

17

- 4) ______ Some students go to school by foot.
 - © Some students go to school on foot.
 - We always use "on foot".





COULD / BE ABLE TO

"Could" is used as the past form of can.

Examples:

When I was in Istanbul, I *could* go to the theatre every month.

My son *couldn't* stay at home alone when he was 7.

Could you speak English when you were ten?

We use "could" especially with the verbs related to senses. "see, hear, smell, feel, remember, understand".

Examples:

My father *could* see very well ten years ago.

I couldn't hear you. Please, speak louder.

We use "be able to" in different tenses.

Examples:

I may be able to finish it tomorrow.

They will be able to go to the match. They bought tickets.

"was able to" means "manage to".

Examples:

I was able to solve the problem. = I managed to solve this problem.

Our team *was able to* win the match. = They managed to win the match.

EXERCISE

A- Complete the following sentences with "could", "couldn't" or "be able to".

1) I looked everywhere, but I $_$	find my wallet.
2) I wasn't very thirsty. I	finish the juice.
3) There was a lot of work but	she finish it.
4) He	speak two languages when he was ten.
5) My grandfather	walk very fast when he was young.
6) The man buy	anything he wanted. He was very rich.
7) The prisoners	escape from the prison last month.
8) The students will	finish their exam in time.
9) Mike Tyson	beat anybody.
10) Everybody in the building	escape from the fire.

- The boy came to school by bicycle.
- The boy came to school on a bicycle.
- - \bigcap We use "on a donkey, on horse back, on a motorbike".





REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Subject	Object	Possessive	Reflexive	
I	me	my	myself	
You	you	your	yourself	
Не	him	his	himself	
She	her	her	herself	
It	it	its	itself	
We	us	our	ourselves	
You	You	Your	Yourselves	
They	them	their	themselves	

Examples:

My son finished his homework himself.

The students will decide the colour of the uniform themselves.

The baby turned the lamp off itself

EXERCISES

A- Complete the following sentences using reflexive pronouns.

1) Mrs. Brown can't clean the house	, because it is too big.
2) The cat was looking at	in the mirror.
3) I promised not	to go there.
4) The guests can help	at the party.
5) Some people don't think about others. They only	think about
6) We went to fun fair yesterday. We enjoyed	·
7) My brother repairs his car	·
8) If I think something in my mind, I talk to	·
9) My daughter is sixteen but she wants to go on ho	oliday
10) Their dog was lost but it could find the way	·
11) My daughter can get dressed	·
12) The soldiers can't movewithout	out their commander's permission.
13) I am sure, he will solve this problem	·
14) My electric heater closeswhen the	heat is over 30 °C
15) Look at the lonely man. He is talking to	·

- The team was composed from thirty players.
- The team was composed of thirty players.
- When "compose" means; consist, we use "compose of".





B- Look at the example and make sentences using reflexive pronouns.

	Hüseyin	Can	Ceren
Pick up toys	✓	X	✓
Put on clothes	X	X	✓
Go to toilet	X	✓	X
Have lunch	✓	✓	✓
Turn on TV	X	✓	✓

Examples:

Hüseyin and Ceren can pick up the toys themselves.

Can can't pick up the toys himself

1) Hüseyin and Can	
Ceren	
2) Hüseyin and Ceren	
Can	
3) They	
4) Can and Ceren	
5) Hüseyin	
C-Complete the sentences. Use: each other or ourselves/yourselves/them us/you/them.	selves or
1) There's some cake in the kitchen. If you and Derya are hungry, you can he	elp
2) I can help my friend and my friend can help me. So I and my friend can he	elp
3) Ümit and Mustafa live near	
4) Who are those girls? Do you know?	
5) We didn't go to Gönül's wedding party. She didn't invite	·
6) When we go on holiday, we always enjoy	
7) Leonardo and Maria were at school together but they never saw	as now.
8) Mehmet and I are very good friends. We've known	for ten years.
9) Did you see Fatih and Ünal at the party? Yes, but I didn't speak to	·
10 Many people talk to when they're alone.	

- The director congratulated the students for their great success.
- The director congratulated the students on their great success.



If we "congratulate" someone for something, we use "on".





IF CLAUSES

Conditional Type 0

We use Type 0 for habitual or automatic results, general truths and laws of nature, and cause and effect.

Examples: If you heat ice, it melts. (General truth)

Present Simple Present Simple

If you work a lot, you get tired. (cause and effect)

If the clouds get darker, it rains. (automatic result)

If I go swimming, I take my sun oil. (habitual action)

In Type 0 if means when or whenever.

Whenever I go to Bursa, I eat iskender. (If I go to Bursa, I eat iskender)

When they come to school, we serve them Nescafe.

(If they come to school we serve them Nescafe)

We can use imperatives with if clause Type 0

If you are thirsty, drink some water.

If you have a headache, take a painkiller.

If she is cold, don't open the window.

If you see Kemal, tell him to phone me.

EXERCISES

A- Complete the following sentences in conditional Type 0 using the verbs in brackets.

1) If you (heat)	water at 100°C, it	(boil).
2) If she (spend) a	lot of money everyday, she	(run) out of money.
3) If the governor(come) to our school, we	(meet) him at the gate.
4) When the autumn	_ (come), the trees	(fall) down their leaves.
5) If he (ea	at) too much, he(§	get) fat.
6) (not drink) the te	ea, if you(not	like) it.
7) When you(cross) the street at red light the j	police (punish) you

- The tables were covered by dust.
- The tables were covered with dust.

We use "cover with mud, snow, cloth, etc.".





B- Complete the following sentences in conditional Type 0
1) If you take regular exercise,
3), see a dentist.
4), it evaporates.
5) Whenever she studies hard, 6), telephone her everyday.
First Conditional We use the First Conditional to express real or very probable situations in the present or
future.
Examples:
If he earns a lot of money, he will buy me a new car.
Present Simple Future
If she doesn't hurry, she will be late for school. If they invite me to their wedding, I will give them a bunch of flowers.
if they hivite me to their wedding, I will give them a bunch of howers.
We can use modals in the First Conditional.
Examples: If you want to be successful, you must study hard.
If the students listen to their teacher carefully, they can understand the lesson easily.
If she finishes her meal, she may leave the table.
If you drive at night, you should be very careful.
EXERCISES
A- Complete the following sentences in First Conditional using the verbs in brackets.
1) If it (be) hot tomorrow, we (go) on a picnic.
2) If she(pass) the university exam, her life(change).
3) The passengers can have a rest if they (be) too tired.
4) If the director (telephone) me, I (tell) him the problem.
5) If my father (come) here, I (take) him to the optician.
6) You learn English if you (attend) a course.
7) If Angela (not have) any money, she (not go) on holiday.
8) If he forgets to buy a present for his wife's bithday
My friend's daughter was cured from anaemia.
My friend's daughter was cured of anaemia.



We use "cure of an illness".





B- Match the following sentences.

- a) I will buy a new car.
- b) If she comes home late
- c) If he invites me to the party.
- d) We will make a snowman.
- e) I will be very happy.
- f) If he comes to the power.
- g) Nurbanu won't watch TV.
- h) If it runs faster.
- i) If you go to bed early.
- j) If we have time.

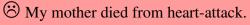
	1		1	
a	b	C	d	6
a	<i>U</i>	U	u	C

C- Complete the following sentences in First Conditional.

- 1) If I finish this book.
- 2) If she has a lot of homework.
- 3) Her father will get angry with her.
- 4) The dog will catch the cat.
- 5) If I earn a lot of money.
- 6) I will go with my girlfriend.
- 7) You will feel better.
- 8) He will decrease the inflation.
- 9) We can visit the historical places.
- 10) If it snows a lot.

a b c d e f g h i	j
-------------------	---

1) If I miss the school bus,	·
2) If a child touches the stove,	·
3) If I am	not busy.
4) Fenerbahçe will win the cup	•
5), the trainer will moti	vate them.
6) If they ask our opinion about economy,	•
7) We will change the copier next year	·
8), I will switch off my mob	ile phone.
9) If he doesn't obey the rules,	
10) If she tells the same story again	
He will not buy a new car <u>if</u> his father <u>doesn't</u> help him. He will not buy a new car <u>unless</u> his father helps him.	* unless = if not
D- Complete the following sentences in First Conditional using "unle	ess" or "if".
1) You'll miss the train you get up early.	
2) you see my son, can you tell him to come home at onc	e?
3) it rains, we will go swimming in the lake.	
4) you pay the fine, you will go to prison.	
5) you leave the key on the door, they won't clean your r	oom.



My mother died of heart-attack.



We use "die of an illness, hunger".





6) You may have an accident you don't drive carefully.
7) she helps me, I can finish the project.
8) you don't come in time, we'll leave without you.
9) We will visit the Eiffel Tower we go to Paris.
10) you leave now, I'll call the police.
E- Answer the following questions.
1) What will you buy if you go to your friend's birthday party?
2) What will happen if we cut down the forest?
3) How long will you stay if you go on holiday?
4) How much will she pay if she buys that shirt?
5) Who will meet them if the guests arrive at the airport?
6) If you go to Ankara, who will you visit?
7) If they go abroad, which country will they go?
8) If you take this exam, when will you learn the result?
9) When will you come back if you go to the seminar?
10) What time will you meet your friends if you decide to go to the cinema?

Second Conditional

We use Second Conditional to give advice and to talk about imaginary situation which are contrary to the facts in present.

If you came earlier, you could get a ticket.

If they telephoned home, they might come late.

If I were you, I wouldn't paint the house red.

We could finish the work if he were here.

If I were older, I could drive a car.

- (a) Most of the students failed from English last term.
- © Most of the students failed in English last term.



We always use "fail in" for subjects.







EXERCISES

A- Complete the following sentences in Second Conditional using the verbs in brackets.

1) The students	(1	not be) very happy i	f they (get) low mark.
			(send) him an invitation card.
3) They	(buy) a n	ew car if they	(have) enough money.
4) What	your father	(do) if his car	(break down) on the road?
			(get) into the house.
6) If the hotel _	(be)	good, they	(stay) longer.
			(be) better.
8) If she	(have) n	nore time, she	(write) more exercises.
9) My children _	(w	atch) TV if there	(be) a good film on TV.
10) Our team	(play) t	he final if they	(win) this match.
B- Complete th	e following sen	tences in Second C	Conditional.
1) I would buy t	hat dress		-
2) Sne would ca	II the police		·
3) We could und	lerstand the tead	cher better	·
4) If Tim weren	't so selfish,		
5) They wouldn	t get wet		
6) Life would be	e more exciting		·
If I wanted to	learn Italian, _		
8) The Browns v	would invite all	their friends	
9) The air would	ln't be so pollut	ted	
10) If I had a go	od camera,		
C- Complete th	ese sentences ı	ısing a zero, first o	r second conditional.
1) If you to go b	ed late,		
2) If you freeze	water,		
3) If you feel ill.	·		
4) When the less	son ends,		
5) When student	ts do well in the	eir test,	
6) If you go to N	lew York,		
7) If I met the P	resident,		
8) I'd be much l	nappier if		
9) Lessons woul	d be more inter	esting if _	
10) I'll have a p		υ	

- The conference hall was full with students.
- The conference hall was full of students.
- \

We use "full of people, water, animals, etc.".





C- Match the following sentences

- a) If I had a car
- b) I would take a photo of him
- c) If I knew his number
- d) If they had a map
- e) If the director had time
- f) I would study harder
- g) If I dyed my hair pink
- h) If the sun didn't exist
- i) I would help her
- j) We wouldn't stay here

- 1) I would call him.
- 2) Everyone would laugh at me.
- 3) If I were them.
- 4) There wouldn't be life on the earth.
- 5) If I had a camera.
- 6) If she told me about her problem.
- 7) They could find the way easily.
- 8) He would attend the meeting.
- 9) If we didn't have sincere friends.
- 10 I wouldn't have to wait for a bus.

	1		1		C		1	•	•
a	b	c	d	e	Ĭ	g	n	1	1

D- Answer the following questions

- 1) Which country would you choose if you decided to live abroad?
- 2) What would you do if you were a rich man/woman?
- 3) What three things would you take with you if you went to live on a deserted island?
- 4) What changes would you do in your room if you had a lot of money?
- 5) If your father changed his job, which job would he choose?
- 6) If you bought a house, where would you buy it?
- 7) Which famous person would you like to be if you had the chance?
- 8) What would you do if you saw your house on fire?
- 9) If you were the President, what would you change?
- 10) Who would you like to act with if you were an actor or an actress?
- 11) Which team would you play for if you were a footballer?
- 12) If you wrote a book what would you write about?
 - The promised lending his bike tomorrow.
 - ightharpoonup He promised to lend his bike tomorrow.
 - -70/-

We use "promise to do something".





Third Conditional

We use type 3 to express criticism or regrets. It is also used to express imaginary situations which were not true in the past.

The students didn't study hard and they failed.

	narder, they wouldn't have failed.	
Example:	wouldn't have past participle ave breakfast and she fainted.	
If she had had break	fast, she wouldn't have fainted	
EXERCISES:		
A- Complete the fo	llowing sentences in Third Conditional	
2) If they hadn't bee 3) If she hadn't drun 4) Mr. Kaya wouldn 5) If they had seen th 6) She might have d 7) If the government 8) If the window had 9) If his bike hadn't 10) There wouldn't	afari in Africa,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1) If they	(ask) me, I	(lend) my car.
2) She	(not talk) to you if she	(find) out of the truth.
3) If Revivo	(not be) ill, he	(play) against Antalyaspor.
4) If the authorities	(not warn) them, they	(trap) in the burning house.
5) If Jade	(learn) how to use computer, she	(find) a job easily.
6) They	_ (not cancel) the match if it (not	ot rain) heavily before the game.
7) If he	(not steal) money from the bank, the poli	ice (not arrest) him.
8) If the driver	(slow) down at the corner, he	(not crash) the tree.
9) If the cyclists	(have) mountain bikes, they	_ (climb) the mountain easily.
10) If Ümit Karan _	(pass) the ball to Serkan, he	(score) the goal.
© The children	n were speaking as quiet as they could. n were speaking as quietly as they could. et" is an adjective but "quietly" is an adv	erb.





C- Match the following sentences

- a) If he hadn't worked so hard
- b) If I had seen him at school
- c) We could have caught a lot of fish
- d) It would have been enough for us
- e) I wouldn't have got wet
- f) If you had read the day's newspaper
- g) If James hadn't been so busy
- h) If my mother had been alive
- i) They would have gone there
- j) If he hadn't been very rich
- a... b... c... d... e... f... g... h... i... j...

- 1) If we had gone fishing at the weekend.
- 2) If they had had time.
- 3) If I had bought two loaves of bread.
- 4) You could have seen the news.
- 5) I would have given his book.
- 6) She would have helped me a lot.
- 7) If I had taken my umbrella.
- 8) He couldn't have bought that house.
- 9) He could have given the conference.
- 10) He couldn't have stayed at good hotels

D- Rewrite the followi	ig sentences in	Third	Conditional
-------------------------------	-----------------	--------------	--------------------

I)	1	couldn	t get	tnere	ın	time	becau	ıse	tnere	was	a.	lot	ΟI	traiiic	on	tne	road.	

- 2) We didn't set the alarm clock so we overslept.
- 3) Gülşah didn't buy that bag because she didn't have enough money.
- 4) I couldn't answer all the questions because I didn't have enough time.
- 5) You didn't read the questions carefully so you made a lot of mistakes.
- 6) We couldn't watch the match on TV because the power went off.
- 7) They didn't arrive the meeting in time because their car wasn't fast.
- 8) She couldn't find the mistakes because she didn't read carefully.

E- Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. Use between two and five words.

- 1) Go to Trabzon and you'll see the Sumela Monastry. (visit)
 - _, you will see the Sumela Monastry.
- 2) Terry doesn't have money so he can't buy a new mobile phone. (had)
- , I'd buy a new mobile phone.
- 3) I don't have time to go to the Tarkan concert. (had)
 - , I'd go to the concert.
- 4) Doing a lot of exercise makes you keep fit . (do)
 - If exercise, you keep fit.
 - You resemble to my son.
 - You resemble my son.

We don't use preposition after "resemble".





WISH / IF ONLY

We use "wish / if only + "Simple Past Tense" to talk about things we want to be different in the present or future.

Examples:

I wish I came to tomorrow's meeting, but unfortunately I have an appointment with my doctor.

I wish I weren't in the class now. The lesson is so boring.

The girl wishes she met someone who makes her happy all her life.

All the people *wish* there *were* a lasting peace instead of wars in the world.

We use "wish / if only + Past Perfect Tense" to talk about things we regret doing or want to be different in the past.

Examples:

He suffered from lung cancer. He wishes he hadn't smoked.

Mark didn't get the job. He *wishes* he *hadn't been* so nervous and excited while answering the interviewer's questions.

I wish I hadn't behaved him so badly.

If only I had got your letter earlier. (But I didn't get earlier)

Note: We use "if only" if the feeling is stronger. "If only" is more emphatic than "I wish".

Example:

If only she hadn't failed in her test for driving without due care and attention.

We use "wish / if only + would + Verb₁" when we want something to change or somebody else to do something.

Examples:

I wish people wouldn't speak with their mouth full.

I wish my friend wouldn't keep complaining about everything. I can't stand it.

I wish she would consider my feelings before saying anything.

I wish you would be quiet. I have a terrible headache.

A- Choose the correct tense in these sentences.

- 1) I wish I have / had studied harder when I was at university.
- 2) I wish someone would / had help me more with the homework!
- 3) If only I would not have / had not forgotten to bring my camera with me!
- 4) If only you didn't / wasn't sleep all the time!
- 5) If you had studied literature, you would have / will have become a teacher.
- 6) We wouldn't have / had got wet if we had taken an umbrella with us.
- 7) Jennifer would have looked better at the party if she *had worn / wore* her pink dress.
- 8) If only you didn't tell / hadn't told so many lies to your boy friend!
 - The barn was full of sheeps.
 - The barn was full of sheep.



The plural form of the sheep is the same.





TOO / ENOUGH

Usage: "Too" has a negative meaning.

A) We use "too" before an adjective or an adverb.

Examples:

Mr. Şen is *too* old to climb the stairs.

(He is so old that he can't climb the stairs.)

The water was too cold to drink or the water was too cold to drink it.

(The water was so cold that we couldn't drink it)

The students study *too* slowly to finish the project.

(They study so slowly that they can't finish the project)

B- We can also use "too" for somebody or something.

Example:

The milk is *too* hot for the baby. (The baby can't drink it)

C- We use "enough" after an adjective or an adverb.

Example:

He was rich *enough* to buy whatever he wants.

EXERCISES

A- Combine the following sentences using "too".

- 1) The children couldn't play in the garden. It was too cold.
- 2) My son couldn't solve the problem. It was too difficult.
- 3) I didn't buy the new car. It was too expensive.
- 4) The police couldn't catch the thief. They were too slow.
- 5) We didn't walk our friends' house. It was too far.
- 6) The guide spoke too quickly. We didn't understand him.
- 7) The school bags were very heavy. The students couldn't carry them.
- 8) The Minister can't talk to the delegates today. He is very busy.
- 9) I can't eat the soup. It is very salty.
 - (ii) It is too hot in Antalya in Summers.
 - it is very hot in Antalya in Summers.
 - -V:

We add "very" to make the adjectives or adverbs stronger.





B- Rewrite the following sentences using "too".

- 1) The suit is so expensive that we can't buy it.
- 2) The film was so boring that we didn't watch it.
- 3) I was so tired that I couldn't finish the work.
- 4) My son is still a baby. He is so young that he can't go to school.
- 5) The old man couldn't find the way. It was very dark
- 6) The tourist won't go swimming today. It is very cold.
- 7) The man was very old. He couldn't get the job.
- 8) Mehmet got up late. He couldn't catch the bus.
- 9) Mr. Serdaroğlu is very fat. He can't run very fast.
- 10) The box is very heavy. The workers can't lift it.

C- Rewrite the following sentences using "too" or "enough".

- 1) Mr. Sabancı is very rich. He can buy everything.
- 2) I am very tired. I can't play another match.
- 3) The driver drives very slowly. He can't arrive there in time.
- 4) The boy can reach the shelf. It's low.
- 5) They got up early. They could catch the train to Boston.
- 6) Alihan has got enough money. He can eat out.
- 7) The tree is very high. The boy can't climb up.
- 8) The film was very long. I didn't finish it.
- 9) Fenerbahçe is a rich club. They can buy any footballer they want.
 - (3) It is very hot to run on the shore.
 - it is too hot to run on the shore.
 - -%-

"Too" gives the sentence a negative meaning.





D- Rewrite the following sentences using "too" or "enough" and the words in brackets.

1) My son hasn't got	(trou	isers). We must 1	buy some	more pairs	
2) You can't finish the homes	vork because you	don't study	•	(hard)).
3) Etes Pilsen won the match	because they had		(€	experience).	
4) The couple can't go on hol	iday on their owr	n because they ar	e	(old).	
5) I didn't want to sit on the c	hair because it w	as		(dirty).	
5) I didn't want to sit on the c6) İbrahim Tatlıses couldn't r	each the stage be	cause it was		(crowded).	
7) The police stopped the car	because the drive	er was driving _		(fast).	
8) They didn't go to the party9) We couldn't concentrate or	because they did	ln't have		(time).	
9) We couldn't concentrate or	n the subject beca	use the place wa	as	(noisy)	
10) We didn't visit all the rela	atives because we	e didn't have		(time).	
E- Complete the following s 1) My father didn't go to the		J			
2) All the students wanted to					
3) I don't buy anything in tha	go out occause _ t sunermarket he	ralise			•
4) Women don't go out alone	at night in Istank	oul because			·
5) I don't like the weather in	my town because	our occurse			•
6) My son doesn't drive car b	ecause				·
7) It's the last five minutes, as	nd our team will	lose the match be	ecause		
8) He is only 3 years old and	he can't read bec	ause			
9) I can't go to England on fo	oot because				
10) You mustn't stay in a sau	na for a long time	e because,			
F- Complete the sentences.					
information good food	sweet hard ro	om money	quick	people	clues
1) Have they got		to pay for	r everythi	ng they bou	ught?
2) Daniel's Spanish is not		1 3	for an	interpreter	's job.
3) Süreyya couldn't win the ra	ace because she v	vasn't			
4) Mustafa didn't pass his exa					
5) The party on Sunday was v					
6) They had 20 people for lun	ch yesterday nig	ht but they didn't	have		
7) Is your tea					
8) I can't give you an answer	because I haven't	got			•
9) The police couldn't catch t	he burglar becaus	se they didn't ha	ve		•
10) George didn't invite all h	is friends to the p	arty because he	didn't hav	ve	

- The girl at the other table is smiling to you.
- The girl at the other table is smiling at you.



We use "smile at somebody".





EITHER / OR

We use "either" and "or" for a choice of two possibilities. We use "either" and "or" in affirmative sentences.

Examples:

Tom is either eight or nine years old.

They will come back either in June or in July.

EXERCISES

A- Rewrite the following sentences us	ısing "either"	and "or".
---------------------------------------	----------------	-----------

1) Gökhan can help you. Semih can help you, too.	
2) You may go to the cinema on Sunday. You may go to the cinema on Saturday.	
3) You can buy the house or you can rent it.	
4) The students can write the composition with a pencil or a pen.	
5) Who cleaned the house? Your mother or your sister?	
6) I think Sarah is English. She can be American, too.	
7) Is the window or the door open?	
B- Answer the following questions using "either" and "or".	
1) Which language can your friend speak? English or German?	
2) Where do you go on a holiday? Muğla or Antalya?	
3) Does your brother like eating chocolate or cake?	
4) Who will meet you at the airport? Your uncle or your father?	
5) Will the football match start at 7 or 8 o'clock?	
6) When can you help me? On Sunday or Saturday?	
7) Is your father 69 or 70 years old?	

- 🙃 Either students are listening to music.
- © Either students is listening to music.
- \V:

"Either" is always singular.





NEITHER / NOR

We use "neither" and "nor" to show that each of the nouns or verbs is negative.

Examples:

Neither my father nor my uncle can cook.

I can *neither* play *nor* dance.

We generally use the singular verb because the names are the subjects of separate verbs. But in spoken English, we can use plural verb.

Examples:

Neither my brother *nor* my sister lives in Trabzon. (written form)

Neither my brother *nor* my sister live in Trabzon. (spoken form)

My son drinks *neither* tea *nor* Nescafe in the evening.

Neither your friends *nor* your parents will help you in the exam.

My son will *neither* go to the cinema *nor* watch TV on Sunday.

EXERCISES

A- Rewrite the following sentences as in the example.

Example:

There aren't good restaurants in this town. There aren't good hotels, either.

There are *neither* good restaurants *nor* good hotels in this town.

- 1) Swimming isn't easy. Climbing isn't easy, either.
- 2) We won't go on holiday this summer. We won't go to our hometown, either.
- 3) We didn't clean the garage. We didn't paint the garage, either.
- 4) Teachers don't work in hospital. Engineers don't work in hospital, either.
- 5) She can't speak Arabic. She can't speak Japanese, either.
- 6) A deaf-mute can't hear. He can't speak, either.
- 7) Our team didn't play well. Your team didn't play well, either.
- 8) The bank wasn't open. The post office wasn't open, either.
- 9) My uncle didn't come to my party. My aunt didn't come to my party, either.

- When I entered the room, he stopped to sing.
- When I entered the room, he stopped singing.



We use gerund after "stop".







10) Mercedes isn	't cheap. BMW isn't cl	neap, either.
11) Dogs don't ea	at grass. Cats don't eat	grass, either.
B- Complete the	following sentences.	
1) Neither my fat	her nor my mother	
2) Neither	norv	went to the cinema yesterday.
3) I neither	nor	last weekend.
	azinenew	spaper

C- Complete the sentences with both ... and or neither... nor.

	History	Chemistry	Maths	Literature
Nesrin	good	not bad	excellent	bad
Demet	excellent	bad	good	good
Buket	good	good	good	not bad
Cemil	good	not bad	excellent	bad
Okan	excellent	bad	not bad	not bad

1) Both Demet and Okan are excellent at History.
2) Neither Nesrin nor Cemil is good at Literature.
3)
4)
5)
6)
7)
8)
9)

- They succeeded to pass the class.
- They succeeded in passing the class.
- We use "succeed in doing something".





BOTH / NEITHER / EITHER / OF

EXERCISES

	ther" and "of".	"neither".	g "both".	g sentences using	he following	Combine th	A-
--	-----------------	------------	-----------	-------------------	--------------	------------	-----------

- 1) I invited Tom to the party. I invited James, too.
- 2) The windows are not clean. The doors are not clean, either.
- 3) They sent me an e-mail. They sent me a letter, too.
- 4) I can't remember where he lives, Kocaeli or Sakarya.
- 5) Banu will go to basketball match or watch TV on Sunday.
- 6) My father doesn't live in Ankara. My uncle doesn't live there, either.
- 7) I want to stay at home or go to the seaside.
- 8) They have got brothers. They have got sisters, too.
- 9) I can play football. I can play volleyball, too.
- 10) His mother is a lawyer. His father is a lawyer, too.

B- Look at the table and make sentences as in the example.

	Student	Age	Married	Sport	Music	Car	Bicycle	Computer
Semra	Yes	24	X	Basketball	Pop	Yes	No	Yes
Burak	Yes	24	X	Football	Pop	Yes	Yes	Yes

Example:

Both of them are 24 years old.

- 1) ______.
- 2) ______.
- 3) ______. 4)
- 7)
 - He was ashamed of telling the joke.
 - The was ashamed to tell the joke.
 - 70/-

We use "ashamed to do something".





BOTH / AND

Both / and means two of them. It is used in affirmative sentence.

Examples:

I can play football. I can play basketball, too.

I can play both football and basketball.

Ömer can use computer well. Ogeday can use computer well, too.

Both Ömer and Ogeday can use computer well.

EXERCISES

A- F	Rewrite	the senten	ces using	"both /	' and".
-------------	---------	------------	-----------	---------	---------

- 1) I studied English literature at school. I studied American literature, too.
- 2) Ankara is very crowded. Istanbul is very crowded, too.
- 3) Jane's sister likes cooking. Her mother likes cooking, too.
- 4) January was very cold. February was very cold.
- 5) I summarized the book. I typed the book.
- 6) We are learning English and Turkish.
- 7) Prep A is a good class. Prep B is a good class, too.

B- Answer the following questions using "both / and" as in the example.

Example:

Do you like science-fiction films or adventure films?

I like *both* science-fiction *and* adventure films.

- 1) Did you visit your uncle or aunt yesterday?
- 2) Which one do you want to learn? English or German?
- 3) Does your father like tea or coffee?
- 4) Who was late for the class in the morning? Selin or Ceyda?
- 5) Did they go to the cinema or shopping at the weekend?
 - He was ashamed to me.
 - ightharpoonup He was ashamed of me.
 - -V-

We use "ashamed of someone."





SO / NEITHER / NOR

We use neither/	nor after a	negative s	tatement	neither and	nor mean	'"also	not''. ˈ	They	come
at the beginning	of a clause	and they ar	re followe	ed by invert	ed word or	der.			

Examples:

He can't speak Spanish, neither can I. (I can't either) We didn't paint our house, nor did they. (They didn't either)

We use "so" to express the same idea. It means "too also".

Examples:

Asena can dance beautifully, so can Zümre. (Zümre can, too)

I have got a lot of books, so has my sister. (My sister has, too)

We use "so" after a positive statement.

EXERCISES

A- Complete the sentences with "so" or "neither – nor".

1) I finished my project yesterday,	did my friend.
2) Turkey is a Mediterranean country,	is Italy.
3) Mr. Aydın hasn't been to England,	have I.
4) The students must go to school on Monday,	must the teachers.
5) My sister can't speak any foreign languages,	can my brother.
6) I don't go skiing very often, do	oes my friend.
7) Prep A was taking an examination,	was prep B
8) I really enjoyed the hotel we stayed last year,	, did my family.
9) Nilgün cooks really well, d	oes her sister.
10) All the students will learn English,	will you.

B- Give short answers with "so" or "neither – nor" as in the example.

Example: Mehmet has got stomach ache. (I)	so have I
1) I watched that film. (Ömer)	
2) Gülşah didn't go to farewell party. (Esra)	
3) Mustafa works very hard. (Nihan)	
4) Their school is very crowded. (ours)	
5) I can't play badminton. (she)	
6) My computer isn't new. (Selahattin's)	
7) Furkan was in Istanbul yesterday. (his parents)	
8) Arda is interested in computer games. (İlayda)	
9) Sandra has finished her term work. (Jade)	
10) Istanbul won't be rainy tomorrow (İzmir)	

- (a) Ashamed look on the man's face made his friends feel sorry.
- The look of shame on the man's face made his friends feel sorry.

We always use "look of shame on the face".





C- Write sentences from the table as in the examples.

	Fırat	Sena	Esin	Nesrin
Likes	Chocolate	Hamburger	Hamburger	Chocolate
Doesn't like	Hot dogs	Sweets	Hot dogs	Sweets
Lives in	Ankara	Istanbul	Ankara	Istanbul
Plays	Basketball	Basketball	Table tennis	Table tennis
Speaks	English	German	German	English
Reads	Novels	Magazine	Novels	Magazine
Was born in	1983	1984	1983	1984
Graduated in	2000	2001	2000	2001

Examples:

Fırat likes chocolate, so does Nesrin.

Sena doesn't speak English, nor does Esin

1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			
7)			
8)			
11)			
12)			
14)			

D- Match the columns.

- a) Michael won't go to the concert.
- b) I would like a cup of tea.
- c) Haluk can't stay there any longer.
- d) Terry and Tara were pleased.
- e) Banu always eats döner.
- f) Your son passed his exam.
- g) Emir didn't study yesterday.
- h) I'm not leaving tomorrow.
- i) My brother couldn't swim until he was six.
- j) TheDoğans haven't been to Italy before.

- 1) I won't either
- 2) nor could she.
- 3) so does Kübra.
- 4) so was I.
- 5) they did, too.
- 6) nor did I.
- 7) neither have we
- 8) you can't, either
- 9) neither is he.
- 10) she would, too

a.... b.... c.... d.... e.... f.... g.... h.... i.... j....

- The boy jumped out of his bed and put on his clothes.
- The boy jumped out of bed and put on his clothes.



We don't generally use "his, my, her, their" before bed.





SO / BECAUSE / BECAUSE OF

"Because" is used to give reason for something.

Examples:

I missed the bus *because* I got up late.

We opened all the windows *because* the classroom was very hot.

"Because of" is used with a noun to give reason.

Example:

They couldn't get there in time because of the traffic.

"So" is used to show the result of something.

Examples:

I got up late, so I missed the bus.

EXERCISES

A- Complete the following sentences with "so", "because" or "because	A -	Complete the	following sentences v	with "so".	"because"	or "beca	use of	"
--	------------	--------------	-----------------------	------------	-----------	----------	--------	---

1) My father couldn't sleep last night	he had a headache.
2) There was a dog in the garden	they couldn't get into the house.
3) There was a shortage of water	we couldn't have a shower.
4) My daughter doesn't eat banana	she doesn't like it.
5) They had to take a taxi th	neir car broken down.
6) Children didn't go out rain	n.
7) I couldn't find my way	it was very dark.
8) We couldn't go to the wedding ceremony	it was very late.
B- Combine the following sentences using "so	", "because" or "because of"
1) I don't drink coke. I don't like it.	
2) The children like playing in the park. They go	to the park everyday.
3) Pelin didn't come to school. She had the flue.	
4) We couldn't watch the match. The television	was out of order.
5) Their house was sold. They moved to another	house.

- ③ I am not believing you.
- © I do not believe you.
-]\}\

"Believe" is not used in progressive tenses.





INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

ANYTHING

We use "anything" in interrogative and negative sentences. It is always singular.

Examples:

I haven't got *anything* in my hand.

Have they got anything on the table?

They didn't buy anything from the shop.

We can use "anything" in affirmative sentences when it refers to "everything".

Examples:

You can find *anything* in that shop.

NOTHING

Nothing = Not anything. It makes the sentences negative. It is always singular.

Examples:

Nothing happened yesterday.

What did you buy? *Nothing*.

SOMETHING

We use "something" in affirmative sentences. It means one thing. It is always singular.

Examples:

There is *something* strange on the table.

Your friend sent you something.

EVERYTHING

Everything is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences. It is always singular.

Examples:

Everything was very expensive. I didn't buy anything.

My teacher knows *everything*. He answers all the questions.

ANYBODY - ANYONE

Anybody = anyone.

"Anybody" and "anyone" are normally used in interrogative and negative sentences. They are always singular.

Examples:

Is there *anybody* at home?

There wasn't *anybody* at home.

But we can use "anybody" and "anyone" in affirmative sentences. When they refer to "everyone".

Examples:

Anyone in the office can type the letter.

You can ask your question to anybody in the teachers' room.

- Everything in the classroom were very clean.
- © Everything in the classroom was very clean.



"Everything" is always singular.



EXERCISES

1) The door is closed. There isn't at home. 2) Is there in your town to teach you English? 3) Who can use computer? in this room can use. NOBODY-NO ONE They have negative meaning. They are always singular. Not anyone = No one. Not anybody = No body. Nobody = No one
2) Is there in your town to teach you English? 3) Who can use computer? in this room can use. NOBODY-NO ONE They have negative meaning. They are always singular. Not anyone = No one. Not anybody = No body. Nobody = No one
3) Who can use computer? in this room can use. NOBODY-NO ONE They have negative meaning. They are always singular. Not anyone = No one. Not anybody = No body. Nobody = No one Examples: I know nobody in this town. Nobody helped me carry the bags. B- Complete the following sentences with "nobody", "anybody". 1) saw the accident. It was very dark. 2) My wife has at home to talk to at day time. 3) didn't meet the man at the airport. SOMEBODY-SOMEONE Somebody = Someone They are used in affirmative sentences and they are always singular. Examples: Somebody is watching us. There is somebody in the car. EVERYBODY It is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences. It's always singular. Examples: Is everybody here? Everybody makes his bed. I didn't see everybody there. ANYWHERE
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Examples: Is everybody here? Everybody makes his bed. I didn't see everybody there. ANYWHERE
It is used in negative and interrogative sentences. Examples: I didn't see him <i>anywhere</i> . Did you go <i>anywhere</i> at the weekend?
But we can use "anywhere" in affirmative sentences when it refers to "everywhere".
Example:
I looked for him anywhere in the village.
Everybody in the classroom were very happy.
© Everybody in the classroom was very happy.





"Everybody, everyone" are always singular.

SOMEWHERE

It means an uncertain place. It is used in affirmative sentences.

Examples:

I met him somewhere in Taksim.

They went somewhere on the Aegean Coast.

NOWHERE

It means "not anywhere". It has a negative meaning.

Examples:

There is *nowhere* to go dancing in this city.

They found *nowhere* to park the car.

EVERYWHERE

It is used in affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences. It's always singular.

Examples:

Everywhere was closed, because it was Sunday.

You're very untidy. Your clothes are everywhere in the room.

C- Complete the following sentences using "somebody / nobody / nowhere / anything everybody / everything / nothing / anywhere / anybody".

1) The room is very crowded	is there.
2) I don't know my way around this to	wn. I know to go.
3) is knocking	at the door. It may be your husband.
4) We gave a party at the weekend but	from the office came.
5) was very expens	ive so we bought
6) You can use	in my office. You're welcome.
7) Do you know in	Ankara? Yes, I have a lot of friends.
8) I can't find my keys	They are lost.
9) I can't hear	Please turn the music down.
10) There is	in the fridge. It's empty.
11) It's a secret; don't tell	please.
12) I can't find my glasses. Does	know where they are?
13) We aren't going	this summer.
14) The shop is closed. I can't see	in it.
15) "Where is the book?" "It's	in this room.

- The boy didn't know the woman sitting besides him.
- The boy didn't know the woman sitting beside him.



"Beside" means; "next to".

RELATIVE CLAUSES

WHO / THAT

Defining Relative Clauses:

A clause is a part of sentence. A relative clause tells us which person or thing the speaker means. "Who" is used for people.

Examples:

The boy is my friend. He can play football well.

The boy who / that can play football well is my friend.

The man works in a factory. He lives next door.

The man who lives next door works in a factory.

The girl is a model. She is buying a newspaper. The girl who is buying a newspaper is a model

EXERCISES

A- Combine the following sentences using "who".

- 1) The boy has got a new BMW. He is a student at our school.
- 2) The robber was caught. He robbed the bank yesterday.
- 3) The man was taken to the hospital. He had an accident.
- 4) The students will go to Ankara. They won the city cup.
- 5) The girl is my cousin. She was having lunch at the restaurant.
- 6) The child was crying bitterly. He lost his toy.
- 7) The girl is my secretary. She is posting the letters.
- 8) The man is the new director. He is wearing a black suit.
- 9) The footballer plays for our team. He broke his leg.
- 10) The man was a boxer. He hit my friend yesterday.
 - Besides to love driving, a driver has to be patient.
 - © Besides loving driving, a driver has to be patient.
 - \

We use gerund after "besides" It is a preposition and it means "in addition to"





B- Look at the table below and make sentences as in the example. a) A photographer 1) reports news for newspaper.

b) A reporter c) A doctor d) A disc jockey e) A teacher f) A burglar g) An architect h) A dentist i) A customer j) An engineer

- 2) flies aeroplane.
- 3) designs buildings.
- 4) steals things from houses.
- 5) takes photographs.
- 6) looks after our teeth.
- 7) teaches subjects at school.
- 8) builds houses.
- 9) plays records on radio or TV.
- 10) buys something from the shop.
- 11) looks after patients.

Exampl	le:

k) A pilot

A photographer is someone who takes photographs.

 	 -

C- Combine the following sentences using "who", "that" as in the example.

Examples:

A man was killed in the accident. He was an engineer.

The man who was killed in the accident was an engineer.

- 1) A postman brought the letters. He was my friend's father.
- 2) A policeman stopped the bus. He was very polite.
- 3) A man bought my car. He works in a factory.
- 4) A nurse is looking after my father. She is very patient.
- 5) A student passed the exam. She is very clever.

- © Please don't blame me about this problem.
- © Please don't blame me for this problem.

We use "blame someone for something".





6) A driver is driving the bus. He is very careful.
7) A girl can speak two languages. She is a student in my school.
8) A pilot is flying the plane. He wished us a safe flight.
9) An engineer will build our house. He graduated from METU.
10) A singer has just started her programme. She wrote many songs.
D- Combine the following sentences using "who" or "that" as in the example. Examples:
I helped an old lady. She was carrying heavy bags.
I helped an old day who was carrying heavy bags.
1) My son has a friend. He is good at using computer.
2) My brother met a man at the airport. He lost his wallet.
3) Barbara is teaching English to a man. He is a manager in a company.
4) Cenk is visiting people at hospital. They have no relatives.
5) The manager is talking to the footballers. They are going to play an important game.
6) The officer is giving information to the soldiers. They will go to Afghanistan.
7) A man phoned me yesterday. He wanted me to help him.
8) I met a doctor yesterday. He works at the state hospital.
9) I visited the two policemen. They were injured last week.

E- Combine the following sentences using "which" or "that" as in the example. "Which" is used for animals or things?

Examples:

The car is my friend's car. It is new.

The car which is new is my friend's car.

- 1) The plane is late. It's coming from Barcelona.
- 2) The school is being repaired. It's fifty years old.
 - Please don't blame me about inviting her to the party.
 - © Please don't blame me for inviting her to the party.
 - :V:

We use "blame somebody for doing something."





3) The book is being re-printed. It sold 20,000.
4) The film is about the life in Van. It was made in Van.
5) The bag was full of money. It was under the table.
6) The play was watched by 70.000 people. It was played by Yılmaz Erdoğan.
7) The dog is Doberman. It bit me yesterday.
8) The restaurant is very cheap. It was opened last month.
9) The factory was built ten years ago. It was destroyed in fire.
10) The hotel is very expensive. It is a five star hotel.
F- Combine the following sentences using "which" or "that" as in the example. Example: I bought a <i>jacket</i> yesterday. <i>It's</i> made of leather. I bought a jacket yesterday <i>which</i> is made of leather.
1) I read a novel. It was written by John Steinbeck.
2) They opened their suitcase. It was full of shirts.
3) The doctors examined the new machine. It was bought last week.
4) The architect finished the project. It was his first work.
5) I bought a new house. It's by the lake.
6) The mechanic fixed the machine. It is very expensive.
7) She bought a new bag. It suits her dress.
8) The minister is inspecting the hospital. It was opened last year.
9) The government decided to take new jets. They can carry a lot of bombs.
10) The mayor decided to plant a lot of trees. They will beautify the city

- I don't feel like to do anything.I don't feel like doing anything.

We use "feel like doing something".





G- Make sentences from the table using "which", "that".

A computer A television set A camera A refrigerator A dishwasher. A mobile phone A watch A thermometer A pen	Equipment	it stores the information we sleep in it we write with it. it shows us the temperature We sit on it we take photographs with it It shows us the time it washes the dishes we communicate with it
An armchair	A piece of	we watch film on it
A bed	furniture	we keep our food in it

Example:

A computer is an equipment *which* stores the information.

1) A television set	
2) A camera	
3) A refrigerator	
4) A dishwasher	
5) A mobile phone	
6) A watch	
7) A thermometer	
8) A pen	
9) An armchair	
10) A bed	.

Non-Defining Relative Clauses

Non defining relative clauses give extra information about the subjects. We use commas before and after it.

Examples:

Atatürk won a lot of battles. He founded the Turkish Republic.

Atatürk, who founded the Turkish Republic, won a lot of battles.

Mr. Usta can speak German very well. He is my father in law.

Mr. Usta, who is my father in law, can speak German well

- (a) My mother can't stand to listen to music loudly.
- © My mother can't stand listening to music loudly.



We use "can't stand doing something".





EXERCISES

A- Rewrite the following sentences, using "who", as in the examples below.

- 1) Bülent Ecevit has been a parliament for more than 30 years. He was the prime minister.
- 2) My friend Bünyamin can play computer games well. He has a master degree.
- 3) Barış Manço was a great singer. He died in 1999.
- 4) Hakan Şükür plays for Galatasaray. He is a good footballer.
- 5) Tom Hanks is a great actor. He starred in "Forrest Gump"

B- Combine the following sentences as in the example.

Example:

Ankara is a crowded city. It is the capital of Turkey.

Ankara, which is the capital of Turkey, is a crowded city.

- 1) Our house looks very nice now. It was painted last month.
- 2) A koala eats only bamboo. It is an animal.
- 3) My car needs painting. It is a Renault 9.
- 4) Mount Ararat is in Ağrı. It's the highest mountain in Turkey.
- 5) The Kızılırmak is about 1200 km. long. It's the longest river in Turkey.
- 6) The Atatürk Stadium is in İzmir. It's the biggest stadium in Turkey.
- 7) My glasses were broken yesterday. They were very expensive.

We don't need "who / which / that" when it's the object.

Examples:

I found a coin on the road. It was very expensive.

The coin which I found on the road was very expensive.

But we can say:

The coin I found on the road was very expensive.

I met a man on the train. He was a famous poet.

The man I met on the train was a famous poet.

- © Couple of weeks was enough for us to finish the work.
- ② A couple of weeks was enough for us to finish the work.



"A couple of" means; "two or a few.







C- Rewrite the following sentences as in the examples above. Don't use relative pronouns.

1) Who were the girls? You were talking to them yesterday.
2) Where is my tie? My students bought it last year.
3) Did you like the cake? My wife made it.
4) That's the computer table. I have been looking for it.
5) This is the picture of the town. I love living in that town.
6) You mustn't open the door to strangers. You are not familiar with them.
7) The school is in the centre of the town. I work in that school.
8) The teachers are very friendly. I work with them.
9) The book was very exciting. I read it last week.
10) The tie suits you. You were wearing it yesterday.
11) Is this the television? We bought it last year.
12) Have you found the keys? You lost them yesterday.
13) Have you met the girl? You would go to the cinema with her.
14) Did you like the boy? Your daughter is going to marry him.

WHOSE

Whose is used for people, things and animals in possessive case.

Examples:

<u>Janet</u> is my friend. <u>Her</u> father is a member of parliament. Janet, *whose* father is a member of parliament, is my friend.

That's the man. His son is a famous footballer.

That's the man whose son is a famous footballer.

Toung girls are crazy for pop music.

15) Who is the man? You lent your car to him.

- ② Young girls are crazy about pop music.
- 70

We use "crazy about something".





EXERCISE

A- Rewrite the following sentences using "whose" as in the examples above.

- 1) My friend went to Kırıkkale. His father died of heart attack.
- 2) The man is my boss. You are washing his car.
- 3) The dog is mine. Its chain is broken.
- 4) The man is our teacher. His car was stolen last month.
- 5) The man thanked me. I found his wallet yesterday.
- 6) The woman was a film star. My father crashed her car.
- 7) The car is a Porsche. Its doors are open.
- 8) Tim doesn't know the people. He saved their daughter.
- 9) The fireman was trying to save the man. His leg was under the concrete.

RELATIVE ADVERBS

WHERE

EXERCISES

B- Look at the table below and make sentences as in the example.

a) A disco	We can see different kinds of animals.
b) A zoo	We can eat food.
c) A school	We can buy drugs.
d) A restaurant	We can stay.
e) A supermarket	We can post letters.
f) A chemist's	We can learn subjects.
g) A hotel	We can put or draw money.
h) A sports centre	We can dance.
i) A post office	We can take exercise.
j) A bank	We can buy things.

Example:

A disco is a place where we can dance.

- 1) A zoo
- 2) A school
 - Toung people are crazy about Shakira.
 - O Young people are crazy for Shakira.
 - \

We use "crazy for someone".





3) A restaurant 4) A supermarket 5) A chemist's 6) A hotel 7) A sports centre 8) A post office 9) A bank WHEN C- Look at the table	below and make sentences as in the example.
C Look at the table	below and make sentences as in the example.
1923	Galatasaray won the Super Cup.
1453	Atatürk opened the Turkish Grand National Assembly.
1919	Fatih Sultan Mehmet conquered Istanbul.
2000	Atatürk founded the Turkish Republic.
1920	We celebrate the Teachers' day.
24 November	We celebrate the Youth and Sports Festival.
19 May	Gutenberg invented the printing press.
1912	Akio Morita invented the walkman.
1436	Titanic hit an iceberg and sank.
1979	Atatürk landed in Samsun.
1) 1923 is the date 2) 1453 is the date 3) 1919 is the date 4) 1920 is the date 5) 24 November is the 6) 19 May is the date 7) 1912 is the date 8) 1436 is the date 9) 1979 is the date	with correct Relative Pronouns "who", "which" or "whose".
1) A painter is someon	nepaints pictures.
	car your friend bought?
3) The girl	mother is a teacher is good at mathematics.
4) The man	bought me a meal works in a big company.
5) That's the man	sold me this shirt.
_	ent give you a harm? ent give you any harm?



"Harm" is an uncountable noun.

THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Affirmative

I will have finished You will have finished He will have finished She will have finished It will have finished We will have finished They will have finished

Negative

I will not/won't have finished You will not / won't have finished He will not / won't have finished She will not / won't have finished It will not / won't have finished We will not / won't have finished They will not / won't have finished Will they have finished?

Question

Will I have finished? Will you have finished? Will he have finished? Will she have finished? Will it have finished? Will we have finished?

We use The Future Perfect Tense for.

A) An action that will be completed before a certain time in the future.

Example:

I will have finished the work by six 0'clock.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

by the time by – before until / then

Example:

By the time they start working, we will have finished working.

After the time expression, we use Simple Present Tense

Examples:

My wife will have cleaned the house by the time the guests arrive.

The doctor won't have examined the patients until 12 o'clock.

The bus won't have arrived before 10 o'clock.

EXERCISES

A- Complete the following sentences in future perfect tense.

1) By April, we	(finish) the second book.
2) He (comp	olete) his military service by May 2006.
3) Before the meeting, they	(arrange) the room.
4) By the time you get up, everybody _	(go) to school.
5) The blackmailer	(escape) until the police arrive.

- The boxer hit the other one on his head.
- The boxer hit the other one on the head.

We don't use possessive adjectives in this situation.





6) By the time they finish the exam, I	_ (prepare) the answer key.
7) I (arrive) at the bus stop	before the bus arrives there.
8) By the time you go home, the painters	(paint) all the house.
9) At this time next year, my son	(start) school.
10) By the end of this year, we	(live) here for 7 years.
11) By the end of this month, they	(get) married.
B- Answer the following questions.	
1) When will you have finished your school?	_
2) When will your father have retired?	
3) What time will you have finished this lesson?	·
4) When will you have finished this book?	
5) How long will you have studied English when you finish	this school?
C-Complete the following sentences in the future perfect	simple.
1) They (build) their new house by	August.
2) My brother (save) enough mone	ey to buy a house by 2006.
3) I (write)my second story by the en	d of this year.
4) All the students(learn) Spanish by the e	nd of the academic year.
5) Our neighbours(been) in Ank	ara for 3 years by June.
D- Complete the following sentences with your own ideas	5.
1) By next December my father	·
2) By the end of this month	
3) By 2007 my parents	·
4) Before I leave home for school	·
5) By this time next year	
② I have got headache. I can't study lesson.	
I have got a headache. I can't study lesson.	
"Headache, toothache" are countable nouns.	





CLAUSES OF CONTRAST

but / in spite of / despite / however / nevertheless / although / yet / while / whereas

We use "contrast clauses" to combine sentences and to express a contrast

Examples:

I was tired but I went to bed late.

Though / Although I was tired, I went to bed late.

In spite of / Despite the hot weather, they played football.

My friend worked hard. *However*, he couldn't pass the exam.

My friend worked hard *yet* he still couldn't pass the exam.

His car is new, while / whereas ours is old.

EXERCISE

A- Rewrite the following sentences with clauses of contrast.

- 1) Our house has got four rooms. Their house has got five rooms. (while)
- 2) I did my best. I couldn't finish it. (yet)
- 3) There were 300 people in the hall. It was very small. (although)
- 4) I looked everywhere. I couldn't find my wallet. (but)
- 5) Everywhere was dusty. They sat down. (despite)
- 6) Your hair is long. My hair is short. (whereas)
- 7) We had a compass. We lost the way. (even though)
- 8) The tourist group went to the museum. It was closed. (but)
- 9) Chris and Lisa went to bed very late. They had to get up early (although)
- 10) Our flat is on the third floor. Their flat is on the fourth floor. (whereas)
- 11) The municipality had a small budget. They realized many important projects. (though)
- 12) I have been working for years. I have got nothing. (yet)
 - Be quick, here the bus comes.
 - Be quick, here comes the bus.
 - -%-

We use "here comes the bus, train, car, etc.".





THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative

I will be working You will be working He will be working She will be working It will be working We will be working They will be working

Negative

I will not / won't be working You will not /won't be working He will not / won't be working She will not / won't be working It will not / won't be working We will not /won't be working They will not /won't be working

Question

Will I be working? Will you be working? Will he be working? Will she be working? Will it be working? Will we be working? Will they be working?

We use Future Continuous Tense for.

A) An event that will be in progress at a certain time in the future.

Example:

This time tomorrow, I will be visiting my friend.

B) An event that will certainly happen in the future as a result of an arrangement.

Example:

We will be giving a party on Sunday.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

next week / year / month / Sunday etc. / tomorrow / in two days / three weeks... tonight / in a week / an hour / a month / a year

EXERCISES

A- Complete the following sentences in Future Continuous Tense.

1) Don't disturb them in the evening because they	(sleep) then.
2) When you arrive at the station, I	(wait) for you there.
3) Jane decided to visit her parents. She	(drive) to London this time tomorrow.
4) I can't come to the party. I	(help) my mother on Sunday.
5) At this time next week the students	(have) a camp in the forest.
6) Engin will start English course. He	(learn) English next week.
7) The mechanic will fix my car. He	(fix) at 9 o'clock.
8) This time next week, I	(give) a seminar in Çorum.
9) Don't call her at 7 o'clock. She	(have) dinner then.

- The When my son arrived at home, my wife wasn't at home.
- © When my son arrived home, my wife wasn't at home.
- 70

We don't use prepositions before "home" with the verbs of movement.





10) We bought the tickets. We (watch)	the Sultans of the dance on Sunday.
11) In a month, Nasuh Mahruki ((climb) the summit of Mount Ararat.
12) Mr. Kaya decided to buy a new car. Next week, he	(drive) his new car.
13) I'm leaving now but be sure that I	(think) of you all day.
14) Nur (play) computer ga	ames when her brother watches TV.
15) Cem failed his lessons. He (str	udy) while his friends are on holiday.
B- Answer the following questions.	
1) What will you be doing this time tomorrow?	
2) Where will you be waiting for your friend when he cal	ls you?
3) On Valentine's Day, who will you be thinking of?	
4) What will you be doing at eight o'clock this evening?	
5) When will you be studying for the exam?	
6) Which school will you be studying next year?	
7) Where will you be staying three years later?	
8) Who will be waiting for you at the bus stop?	
9) Which programme will you be watching tomorrow at 8	3:00 pm?
10) Where will your father be working next year?	
11) Which subject will you be learning next lesson?	
12) Which class will you be attending next year?	
13) Who will be governing Turkey ten years later?	
14) Where will you be having a holiday this summer?	
15) Who will be helping your parents twenty years later?	

- My wife does the house-works in the morning.
- ② My wife does the house-work in the morning.



"House-work" is an uncountable noun.

PASSIVE VOICE

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

In an active sentence, we say what the subject of the sentence does.

Example:

I clean my car every weekend.

In a passive sentence, we say what happens to the subject of the sentence.

Example:

My car is cleaned every weekend.

When we use the passive, who or what does the action is often unknown or unimportant.

Example:

The streets are cleaned every day.

If we want to emphasize who or what causes the action, we use "by".

Example:

The tax is collected by the government.

We can't make the sentences with intransitive verbs passive.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE PASSIVE

ACTIVE: They often invite him to the parties. PASSIVE: He is often invited to the parties. ACTIVE: The cleaners always clean the tables. PASSIVE: The tables are always cleaned.

PASSIVE: I am usually called.

ACTIVE: My friends usually call me.

EXERCISE

A- Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

- 1) I take my children to the park at the weekends.
- 2) My friend reads two books every week.
- 3) Children clean their teeth twice a day.
- 4) All the students in Turkey learn a foreign language.
- 5) Everybody in the office speaks English.
 - in California, people were warned about the storm.
 - in California, people were warned of the storm.

We use "warn of" danger- storm – flood etc..







6) Ali Can doesn't do his homework properly.
7) In Turkey, shops don't sell cigarettes to children.
8) Do your friends always telephone you?
9) Do the postmen deliver letters everyday in your town?
10) In most offices people use computers.
11) Housewives clean the houses everyday.
12) They play football all over the world.
B- Rewrite the sentences in passive forms.
1) They make cars in Bursa. 2) They grow tea in Rize. 3) They grow cotton in Adana. 4) They make Çiğ Köfte in Urfa. 5) They grow nuts in Ordu. 6) They grow coffee in Brazil. 7) They make ice-cream in Kahramanmaraş. 8) They grow tobacco in Samsun. 9) They grow peach in Bursa. 10) They grow apples in Amasya. 11) They drill oil in Batman. C-Put the words in correct order and make passive sentences. 1) Glass / make / from sand / 2) The houses / build / from concrete / 3) Books / sell / in every shop /? / 4) Your car / fix / every year /? / 5) Letters / translate / into English / by / the translator / 6) Butter / make / from milk /
D- Answer the following questions using passive sentences.
1) Who are you taught English at school by?
2) When are the peaches picked in Bursa?
The school is divided into two sections. The school is divided in two sections. We use "divide in two" but, "divide into parts".





- 3) What time are the shops closed in your town?
- 4) Who is the table set by in your house?
- 5) Who are the flowers in the park watered by?
- 6) Who are the thieves and criminals caught by?
- 7) Who are the members of Parliament chosen by?
- 8) How many term works are given to you at school?
- 9) Who are the most accidents caused by?
- 10) Which car is used most in your town?
- 11) What is pen used for?
- 12) What is the blackboard used for?
- 13) Where are the Toyota cars made?
- 14) How often are the cows milked?
- 15) Who is your room tidied by everyday?

SIMPLE PAST TENSE PASSIVE

In simple past tense, we use "was / were and past participle."

ACTIVE: The police caught the thieves.

PASSIVE: The thieves were caught by the police.

ACTIVE: The Minister of Education opened the new school.

PASSIVE: The new school was opened by The Minister of Education.

ACTIVE: Carol ate an egg and some fruit for breakfast. PASSIVE: An egg and some fruit were eaten for breakfast

- This table is made from wood.
- This table is made of wood.
- \V

We use "made of" if the material doesn't change.





EXERCISES

A- Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1) They built this factory 10 years ago.
2) Someone broke into the house and stole some money.
3) Orhan Pamuk wrote "Benim Adım Kırmızı" and "Kar".
4) Yılmaz Erdoğan wrote and directed "Vizontele".
5) Akio Morita invented the "walkman" in 1979.
6) George W. Bush invited the Turkish Prime Minister to America.
7) Fatih Sultan Mehmet conquered Istanbul in 1453.
8) Nobody saw the accident on the motorway.
9) The secretary didn't post the letters last week.
10) The mechanic checked the brakes and fixed them.

B- Put the words in correct order and make Past Simple passive sentences.

1) The telephone / invent / Alexander Graham Bell /	
2) Kuzu kuzu / write / Tarkan /	·
3) The flights / cancel / because of the bad weather /	
4) She / accuse of / stealing the bracelet /	·
5) Two cars / steal / from the garage / yesterday /	
6) Two thieves / kill / by the police / last month /	·
7) A lot of new houses / build / in earthquake area /	
8) My trousers / iron / by my wife /	
9) We / not invite / to the party / at the weekend /	
10) Anybody / injure / in the crash /? /	•

- Our students have computer lessons at four o'clock everyday.
- © Our students have computer classes at four o'clock everyday.
- **X**

We use "classes" instead of "lessons" when we talk about the time table.





1) When was your school opened? 2) When were you born? 3) Where were you born? 4) What time were you woken up this morning? 5) When was your house built? 6) Who was your English book written by? 7) When was your last photo taken? 8) When was the Turkish Grand National Assembly opened? 9) When were you last given a present? D- Put the words in correct order and make Past Simple passive sentences. 1) I / give / some flowers / on teachers' day / 2) All the students / give / some presents / by the manager / 3) Horses / use / for transportation / in my village / 4) Grammarline / print / in May / last year / 5) Millions of Tarkan cassettes / sell / last year / 6) Jurassic Park / direct / Steven Spielberg / 7) A lot of wild animals / kill / by poachers / in the past / 8) Litter / not collect / last week / because of the strike / 9) Exam results / send / to the students /? /

C- Answer the following questions using passive sentences.

- (a) Money is not important for me.
- © Money is not important to me.

10) The guests / meet / at the airport /? /

\

We use "important to" when we care / don't care about something.





E- Complete the sentences in passive with the correct verb from the box.

make paint	-	_		plant
check take	broadca	st steal	shoot	
1) The Bosphorus Bridge			in 1973.	
2) The cakes			by the chief.	
3) The new house			_ by my father.	
4) The parcel		to	a wrong person	
5) The rooms of the hotel			at the weekend	l.
6) The students		to go	to the cinema.	,
7) These photographs		in Pari	s by my friend.	
8) Many sports programmes _			on Television.	
9) The trees in the garden			_ 50 years ago.	·
10) 70 billion TL		from the	bank last month	1.
11) The dog		with a g	gun by someone).
12) The mistakes	a	fter the exam	by the students	S.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	TENSE PASS	SIVE		
In present continuous tense,			articiple "	
in present continuous tense,	we use Delli	g anu past p	articipie.	
ACTIVE: They are cleaning to ACTIVE: The mechanic is rep ACTIVE: My sister in law is l	pairing the car	. PASSIVE: 7		repaired.
EXERCISES				
A- Rewrite the sentences in	passive voice.			
1) Grandmother is telling the	children a stor	V.		

- 2) The police car is following the thieves.
- 3) They are building a new bridge on the motorway.
- 4) The teacher is checking the exam papers.
 - instead of to go to the cinema, we went to the theatre.
 - © Instead of going to the cinema, we went to the theatre.

The verb after "Instead of" takes "-ing" after it.





5) Our neighbo	ours are not giving a party this week.	
6) Sezen Aksu	isn't giving a concert today.	
7) Someone is	knocking at the door.	
8) Are they par	inting the garden walls now?	
9) They are tak	king children to the cinema.	?
10) The doctor	is checking the patients now.	
B- Complete t	the following sentences in passive in Present	nt Continuous Tense.
1) You can't en	nter the room because it	(paint)
2) I can't come	e there because my car	(repair)
3) You can't fi	nd that book because it	(publish) now.
4) You can't si	t in the garden because the grass	(mow)
5) Wait a minu	te please. Your clothes	(iron)
6) You can't w	ear your white shirt. It	(wash)
7) Don't park	your car here. They	(tow away) by the police.
8) Tomorrow,	we have a party. The food	(cook) now.
9) Please be qu	nick. The shop	(close)
10) Don't ente	r the room. The thieves	(question) by the police.
11) We can't d	ecide now. The problem	(still / discuss)
12) Don't wor	ry about your child. She	(look after) by a babysitter
PAST CONT	INUOUS TENSE PASSIVE	
In past contin	uous tense, we use "being and past partici	iple."
	They were picking flowers in the garden The flowers in the garden were being picked	i.
	The man was recording the sound. The sound was being recorded.	



© They have no intention of leaving the house.



The verb after "intention of" takes "-ing".





EXERCISES

A- Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

- 1) Galatasaray was playing an important game last night.
- 2) My mother was cooking my favourite meal in the morning.
- 3) The inspectors were searching all the accounts in the bank.
- 4) Mr. Master was programming the new computer system.
- 5) Her mother was feeding the baby when I saw them.
- 6) The firemen were putting out a fire at midnight.
- 7) Ogün was washing his hair while Can was preparing the breakfast.
- 8) The students were studying for the exam.
- 9) The ministers were discussing the new educational system.
- 10) They were preparing lunch when the guests arrived.
- 11) Canan was reading a poem and Gül was playing the guitar in the ceremony.
- 12) After the storm, people were mending the roofs of the houses.
- 13) When it began to rain, they were feeding the animals.

B- Put the words in correct order and make Past Continuous passive sentences.

- 1) My clothes / wash / by / my mother /
- 2) The rooms / air / after the meeting /
- 3) The reports / write / when I / left the room /
- 4) The new clothes / try on / in the shop / by / customers /
- 5) The tickets / sell / in front of the stadium /
 - (ii) I don't have any interest with tennis.
 - © I don't have any interest in tennis.
 - -V-

"Interest" takes "in" after it.





- 6) The votes / collect / when the power went off /
- 7) The pictures / paint / when / I / last saw them /
- 8) The man / give / artificial respiration / when the doctor arrived /
- 9) The dogs / train / before they escaped from the school /
- 10) The road / wash / after the accident /

C- Answer the following questions.

- 1) Which programme was being watched when you left the room?
- 2) Where was the furniture being carried? (the house)
- 3) Who were the tables being decorated by? (waiters)
- 4) Who was being protested at the meeting?
- 5) Who was the car being driven by when the accident happened? (a drunk man)

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE PASSIVE

In present perfect tense, we use "been and past participle."

ACTIVE: Someone has stolen my friend's car. PASSIVE: My friend's car has been stolen.

ACTIVE: I haven't finished the work yet.

PASSIVE: The work hasn't been finished yet.

EXERCISES

A- Change the following sentences into passive.

- 1) They have just broken the glass of the door.
- 2) They haven't cut down the trees yet.
- 3) Somebody has just drunk my orange juice.
 - The list of irregular verbs is in the end of the book.
 - The list of irregular verbs is at the end of the book.
 - -%-

It means; "the farthest part or point".





5) They have already sold all the houses in Ayvalık. 6) Where have they kept all the money? 7) Have you ever broken a plate at home? 8) They have put the documents in the envelopes.
7) Have you ever broken a plate at home?
<u></u>
8) They have put the documents in the envelopes.
9) Who has eaten all the chocolate in the cupboard?
10) They haven't finished the match yet.

B- Read the information and make Present Perfect passive sentences.

Mrs. Usta is very busy. She made a list of activities. Write what has been done and what hasn't been done as in the example.

1) Take the children to school.	\checkmark	The Children have been taken to the school.
2) Iron the clothes.	\checkmark	
3) Wash the dishes	X	
4) Clean the house.	\checkmark	
5) Wash the clothes.	X	
6) Buy some fruit.	\checkmark	
7) Pay electric bill.	X	
8) Telephone to mum.	\checkmark	
9) Visit the children's teacher.	X	
10) Cook the meal.	\checkmark	
11) Take the children from school.	\checkmark	

PAST PERFECT TENSE PASSIVE

In past perfect tense we use "been and past participle."

ACTIVE: Somebody had broken into the house when we arrived. PASSIVE: The house had been broken into when we arrived.

ACTIVE: When I got up, my wife had prepared the breakfast. PASSIVE: When I got up, The breakfast had been prepared.

- The student was late to school yesterday.
- The student was late for school yesterday.
- -V-

We always use "be late for / arrive late for"





EXERCISES

A- Change the following sentences into the Past Perfect passive.

- 1) Before we left the school, they had finished the letters.
- 2) After I had cleaned the car, we went to İzmir.
- 3) When I saw them, they had played computer games.
- 4) Before they closed the office, we had bought the tickets.
- 5) Before the party, the waiters had set the tables.
- 6) After we had visited her grandmother, we went to the cinema.
- 7) They had changed their clothes before the performance.
- 8) After the director had finished the film, he gave a party.
- 9) He had sent invitation to everybody before the ceremony.
- 10) The police had caught the burglars before they escaped abroad.

B- Put the words into correct order and make Past Perfect Passive sentences as in the example.

Example:

1) This house / never / use / before /

This house had never been used before.

- 1) the boy / take / to hospital / when we arrived /
- 2) after / the engines / check / the plane took off /
- 3) they / allow / to go / before the cars were controlled /
- 4) all the houses / mend / before winter /
- 5) all the tires / check / the bus / before / leave
 - The nurse wanted to improve her knowledge in first aid.
 - The nurse wanted to improve her knowledge of first aid.



We always use "knowledge of".





SIMPLE FUTURE PASSIVE

In simple future passive we use "be and past participle."

ACTIVE: I will buy the tickets tomorrow.

PASSIVE The tickets will be bought tomorrow.

ACTIVE: They won't water the flowers. PASSIVE: The flowers won't be watered.

EXERCISE

A- Change the following sentences into Future Simple passive.

1) We will visit the castle at the weekend.

2) They will paint the rooms at school.

3) Tarkan will make a clip next month.

4) The students won't answer all the questions in the paper.

5) Mr. Green will give the students a lot of homework.

6) Where will they park the new car?

7) When will your mother wash the dishes?

8) I will tidy my room.

9) My friend will visit the doctor at the hospital.

10) The students will give the minister some flowers.

BE GOING TO PASSIVE

In be going to passive we use "be and past participle."

ACTIVE: I am going to finish this book next week.

PASSIVE The book is going to be finished the following week.

How long does it take to learn riding bicycle?

① How long does it take to learn to ride bicycle?

We use "to" if we talk about learn how to do something.





EXERCISE

A- Read the information and make Be Going to passive sentences.

Here is the program of a manager in a big company. Write what will be done as in the example.

	MORNING	AFTERNOON
Monday	Prepare the reports	Visit the director
Tuesday	Meet the costumers	Finish the reports
Wednesday	Organize the meeting	Buy plane tickets

Thursday Change the decoration Telephone to the manager
Friday Visit friends Control the decorators
Saturday Repair the roof Watch the TV programme
Sunday Wash the car Take the children to the park

Examples:

On Monday morning, the reports are going to be prepared. On Monday afternoon, the director is going to be visited.

1) On Tuesday	 	
On Tuesday	 	
2) On Wednesday		
On Wednesday	 	
3) On Thursday		
On Thursday	 	
4) On Friday		
On Friday	 	
5) On Saturday		
On Saturday		
6) On Sunday		
On Sunday		

MODALS / INFINITIVES

They will clean the rooms.

The rooms will be cleaned.

They must clean the rooms.

The rooms must be cleaned.

They can clean the rooms.

The rooms have to be cleaned.

They can clean the rooms.

The rooms can be cleaned.

They may clean the rooms

The rooms may be cleaned.

They should clean the room.

The rooms should be cleaned.

- How does your father look like?
- © What does your father look like?
- 70.

We use "what" before look like.







A- Change the following sentences into passive.

1) Most people can speak a foreign language in Turkey.

- 2) You may enter the room whenever you want.
- 3) The farmers will pick the apples next month.
- 4) I have to finish this book until next week.
- 5) The parents should educate their children.
- 6) You have to keep the mobile phone off at the concert.
- 7) They can repair any kinds of radios.
- 8) Where can you buy fresh fruit?
- 9) Who has to clean the streets? _____?
- 10) Where do they have to keep their dog?
- 11) Who must prepare the exam papers?

 12) What must you do before you go to bed?
- ? ?
- 14) Where should you keep the vegetables?
- 15) What can we do for the homeless people?
- 16) Who has to pick the rubbish in your town?

 17) A Cheetah can catch the gazelles easily.
- 18) The students have to hand in the projects until Monday.
- 19) Who must listen to the teachers carefully?
- 20) What must the children do before the lunch.
 - © I am going to phone to my friend.
 - © I am going to phone my friend.
 - -V-

We don't use prepositions after "phone".





CAUSATIVES

1- GET / HAVE SOMETHING DONE

We use this rule when someone else does the job for us.

I mended my computer. (I did it myself)

I had my computer mended. (Someone did it for me)

Their garden is very dirty.

They will have their garden cleaned at the weekend.

EXERCISES

A- Rewrite the following sentences in causative form.

1) Every month, the mechanic repairs <u>my uncle</u> 's lorry.
My uncle
2) The painter paints <u>our</u> house once a year.
We
3) Someone cleans <u>our</u> apartment every day.
We
4) The translator translated <u>her</u> letter into Turkish.
She
5) He mended their copy machine last month.
They
6) The mechanic fixed our refrigerator last week.
We
B- Rewrite the following sentences in causative form. 1) The director asked the teachers to prepare the examination.
2) My wife asked me to buy a new oven.
3) Mrs. Karagöz asked the hairdresser to cut her hair.
4) I asked someone to mend the fence.
5) The teachers asked the students to write projects about pollution.
6) Mr Brown asked the technician to install a new heating system.

- 😊 Deniz Feneri tries to help the poors.
- © Deniz Feneri tries to help the poor.
- \

"Poor" is an adjective and can't be plural.





We can use "get" instead of "have" in informal conversations.

Example:

The gate of the school is broken.

I have a problem with my eyes

I feel dizzy.

We must get the gate repaired soon.

I will get my eyes tested.

I will get my blood pressure taken.

C- Rewrite the following sentences using "get".

- 1) You have a toothache. What should you do?
- 2) My friend has injured his leg. What should he do?
- 3) My wife is at the hairdresser's. What's she doing?
- 4) Bill's car is broken. He will go to the mechanic. What will he do?
- 5) Mr. Benson called his secretary. He has got a lot of letters to type. What will he do?

D- Rewrite the following sentences in causative form using "get" or "have".

- 1) I was bored with the music. I asked the DJ. to change it. And he changed.
- 2) Your room needs to be cleaned.
- 3) Your car is very dirty. Please clean it.
- 4) Your teeth are dirty. Ask the dentist to polish them.
- 5) The tap in the kitchen is dripping. Ask the plumber to fix it.
- 6) I wanted to read newspaper. I asked my son to buy a newspaper.
- 7) Your shoes are very dirty. They need polishing.
- 8) We bought a new house. I asked the decorator to do it.
- 9) The Officer ordered the soldiers to pick up the rubbish in the area.
- 10) The child wanted his father to buy a bike and his father bought the bike.
 - The children picked up fruits in our garden.
 - The children picked fruits in our garden.
 - -70/-

"To pick" means; "to pull away with fingers".





2- HAVE / GET SOMEONE (TO) DO SOMETHING

We use it when we ask or persuade someone to do something for someone else.

Examples:

This bag is too heavy. I can't carry it myself. (porter)

I'll have a porter carry it.

I have a problem with my eyes. (oculist)

I'll have an oculist test them.

EXERCISES

A- Rewrite the following sentences as in the examples above.

- 1) The brakes of my car are not safe enough. (mechanic)
- 2) My trousers are puckered. They need ironing. (my wife)
- 3) The books in the library are untidy. (the students)
- 4) The boss had a lot of letters to be typed. (secretary)
- 5) My shirts are torn. I'll take them to the tailor. (tailor)

B- Put the following sentences into correct.

- 1) I / have / the painter / will / room / our / paint /
- 2) Mrs. Garden / the dentist / had / her teeth / pull /
- 3) The police / stop / the drivers / had / the bridge / at /
- 4) His father / Fatih / is having / his lesson / study /
- 5) Were / they / the workers/ having / clean / the garden /

We use "get" in informal sentences and we use "to" before the verb.

Example:

I got my friends to carry my bags.

Mr. Carter got the waiter to bring him a glass of old wine.

- The angry man picked a stone to throw.
- The angry man picked up a stone to throw.
- -%-

"Pick up" means; "lift up".





THE PAST PERFECT TENSE

<u>Affirmative</u>	<u>Negative</u>	Question
I had finished	I hadn't finished	Had I finished?
You had finished	You hadn't finished	Had you finished?
He had finished	He hadn't finished	Had he finished?
She had finished	She hadn't finished	Had she finished?
It had finished	It hadn't finished	Had it finished?
We had finished	We hadn't finished	Had we finished?
They had finished	They hadn't finished	Had they finished?

We use The Past Perfect Tense.

A) When an event in the past happened before another event in the past.

Example:

When I went home, the guests had left.

B) When an event happened before a stated time in the past.

Example:

I had finished typing by four o'clock.

C) When an event started and finished in the past and its result was visible in the past.

Example:

I had gone to bed late so I couldn't wake up.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

	after	before	just	already	when	until	by	
--	-------	--------	------	---------	------	-------	----	--

We use past perfect tense after "after".

Example:

After they had cleaned the garden, they rested.

We use simple past tense after "before".

Example:

Before they rested, they had cleaned the garden.

I had just completed the test when the bell rang.

They had already packed their suitcase when the taxi arrived.

She *had never been* on the stage before.

By the time Mr. Kaya arrived at school, the school had started.

- © Can you borrow me your camera?
- © Can you lend me your camera?



"Lend" means "to give for a short time.







EXERCISES

A- Rewrite the following sentences using "after".

- 1) My son prepared his school bag. He went to bed.
- 2) The students played basketball. They had a shower.
- 3) I taught in three different cities. Then I came to Sakarya.
- 4) They checked the brakes and oil. Then they went to Samsun.
- 5) The fishermen learned the weather-forecast. They went fishing.

B- Write sentences using the words in the brackets according to the situations.

- 1) You went to the theatre last night, but you were late. (the play / start)
- 2) You bought two cans of coke. They were empty. (somebody / drink)
- 3) I was very happy yesterday. I didn't see him for a long time. (I / see / long time)
- 4) Last November, I flew to London. It was my first flight. (I / never / fly / before)
- 5) I invited my friend to the party. He couldn't come. (he / promise / someone / before)

C- Rewrite the following sentences using "before".

- 1) We got home yesterday. Someone broke into our house.
- 2) I cleaned and tidied my room. The guests arrived.
- 3) They controlled everywhere at the airport. The plane landed.
- 4) We bought some meat. We went for a picnic.
- 5) She waited for two hours. The bus arrived at the bus station.
- 6) The secretary typed the letters. She posted them.
 - Characteristic Description Countries Look at the rose. It is a red.
 - © Look at the rose. It is red.
 - -70/-

We don't use "an, a" before adjectives.





D- Complete the following sentences in past perfect tense.

1) Omer was very angry be	cause	the match.
2) He couldn't catch the bu	s because	late.
3) Everywhere was very di	rty because	before.
4) The students could pass	the exam easily because	very hard.
5) The teacher was very an	noyed because	their homework.
E- Complete the following	g sentences in "Past Simple" or "Past Perf	ect".
1) Before I	(go) out, my mobile phone	(ring).
2) I	(just drink) two cups of tea when they of	fered me some more.
3) After they	(finish) practicing, they	(have) a rest.
4) When the teacher	(check) all the notebooks, he	(start) lesson.
5) As soon as they	(build) their house, they	(move) there.
F- Join the sentences usin	g the words in brackets.	
1) He saved enough money	Then, he bought a new car. (when)	
2) My wife hung out the wa	ashing. Then, it began to pour. (after)	·
3) Feyza tidied the house.	Then, the guests arrived home. (by the time)	·
4) The guests left. Then, sh	e started cleaning. (when)	
5) The students put on their	r uniforms. Then, they went to school. (befor	<u>e)</u>
6) The programme started.	Then, the lights went out. (already / when)	·
G- Put the verbs in brack	ets into the correct past tense.	
(arrive) at sch	(miss) the bus and had to wal alool, the bell (alred). The students (students) into the classroom, and they	eady/ring) and lessons ly) quietly when Burak
(ii) I applied to the job		

- © I applied for the job.

We use "apply for" jobs, licence, certificate, etc.





THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative I had been working You had been working He had been working She had been working It had been working We had been working

They had been working

I hadn't been working You hadn't been working He hadn't been working She hadn't been working It hadn't been working We hadn't been working

They hadn't been working

Negative

Question Had I been working? Had you been working? Had he been working?

Had you been working? Had he been working? Had she been working? Had it been working? Had we been working? Had they been working?

We use The Past Perfect Tense

 $\boldsymbol{A})$ To emphasize on the duration of an action that started and finished before a certain time in the past.

Example:

I had been studying for five hours by eleven o'clock.

B) To emphasize on the duration of an action before another past action. We use past perfect continuous tense for earlier action.

Example:

They had been practising for two hours before they acted on the stage.

EXERCISE

A- Complete the following sentences in the Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

1) When it started to rain, we	(play) football.
2) At the time they arrived, we	(wait) for two hours.
3) My friend gave up smoking. He	(smoke) for 20 years.
4) At last the train arrived. The passengers	(wait) for one hour.
5) He was exhausted because he	(drive) all night.
6) When the teacher got into the classroom, the	students (listen) to music.
7) When I saw them at Akmerkez, they	(window shop)
8) When my friend died, he	(work) as a doctor for ten years.
9) When we entered the meeting room, they	(arrange) the seats.
10) When the police stopped him, he	(drive) at high speed.
11) They	(set) the tables before the costumers arrived.
12) I couldn't catch my friend because he	(run) very fast.
We will have a four-weeks holiday thisWe will have a four-week holiday this y	
"Four-week" is an adjective here	2.





REPORTED SPEECH

COMMANDS, REQUESTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Commands:

We can use the verbs "tell" and "order" when we report commands.

Examples:

"Clean the board" the teacher said.

The teacher *told* me to clean the board.

"Don't look out of the window" Jim said.

Jim *told* us not to look out of the window.

"Do your homework yourself" the teacher said.

The teacher *told* me to do my homework myself.

"Fire the guns!" the commander said to his soldiers.

The commander *ordered* his soldiers to fire the guns

Requests:

If we use "please" in direct speech, we use "ask" and "beg".

Examples:

"Please, study your lessons properly" the teacher said.

The teacher *asked* the students to study their lessons properly.

"Please, please forgive me", he said to her.

He begged her to forgive him

"Please don't speak in the corridor" the nurse said.

The nurse *asked* the visitors not to speak in the corridor.

We use "ask" when we request something.

Examples:

"Could you get me a cup of tea, please?" the man to the waiter.

The man asked the waiter to get him a cup of tea.

"Could you give me your phone number, please?" the boy to the girl.

The boy *asked* the girl to give him her telephone number.

Suggestions

We can use "suggest" to report suggestions.

Ali: Let's go to the cinema (Ali suggested)

Ali said: "How about going to the cinema?"

Ali said: "Shall we go to the cinema?"

Ali suggested going to the cinema.

- She said me that she was ill.
- She told me that she was ill.



If we know the address of the sentence, we use "tell".







There are other introductory verbs which we can use in reported speech. These are; "promise", "refuse", "offer", "advise", "warn".

Examples:

"I won't tell you a lie any more." Jason said to Alison.

Jason promised not to tell a lie any more.

The meteorologist: "Don't leave your houses"

The meteorologist warned the people not to leave their houses.

In reported speech we must change the pronouns, possessive adjectives and reflexive pronouns.

Obje	ct pro	nouns	Posse	ssive a	djectives	Reflexive pronouns
me	\rightarrow	him/her	my	\rightarrow	his/her	myself → himself/herself
you	\rightarrow	me/us	your	\rightarrow	my/our	yourself → myself/himself/herself
us	\rightarrow	them	our	\rightarrow	their	yourselves → ourselves/themselves

EXERCISES

A- Write the requests or commands using "told" or "asked".

- 1) (Mother / daughter) "Can you help me with the housework?"
- 2) (Teacher / students) "Bring your dictionaries!"
- 3) (Student / teacher) "Can you repeat the sentence?"
- 4) (Director / applicant) "Could you fill in the application form?"
- 5) (Policeman / people) "Don't cross when the light is red, please."
- 6) (Doctor / patient) "Take a deep breath, please."
- 7) (Driver / passengers) "Keep your mobile phone off in the bus."
- 8) (Cashier / customer) "Could you pay the bill in cash?"
- 9) (Mother / children) "Turn the light off"
- 10) (The guide / tourists) "Please, don't take photos in the museum."
 - © Each pair of shorts were dirty.
 - © Each pair of shorts was dirty.



It is singular.







B- Read the information and make sentences as in the examples.

Mr. and Mrs. Gül wanted to visit their friends at the hospital. They left their children at home and wanted them to obey the following rules. Please, report what they told or asked their children to do or not to do.

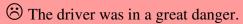
Examples:

1) Don't make noise.

Don't answer the door to strangers.

They told the children not to answer the door to strangers.

2) Do your homework until 5 pm.	·
3) Watch TV after your homework.	
4) Play with your toys.	·
5) Put the toys away in the basket.	·
6) Phone us in case of problem.	·
7) Have a bath before bed.	
8) Drink your milk.	
9) Go to bed at 10 o'clock.	
C- Rewrite the following indirect s	entences to direct sentences as in the example.
Example:	
Lisa asked his son to take the	dog for a walk.
"Please, take the dog for a wa	
,	,
1) Mrs. Gümüş told the babysitter no	ot to let the children eat any chocolate.
2) Mrs. Turan asked Mr. Turan to ge	t the photocopies of the documents.
3) The teacher told the students to gi	ve five more examples.
4) Turkish teachers asked the student	ts to write the term papers in ink.
5) The police warned the climbers no	ot to climb mount Erciyes in February.
6) The commander ordered the soldie	ers to turn right.
7) The doctor advised the man to tak	e exercise regularly.
8) Beşiktaş suggested Gençlerbirliği	playing the match in Diyarbakır.
9) The police warned the demonstrat	ors to leave the area.



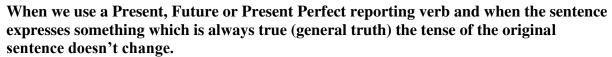
The driver was in great danger.



"Great" is an adjective. We always use "in danger".







Examples:

"I am very busy", the man says.

The man says that he is very busy.

"We can't find the thief", the police report.

The police report that they can't find the thief.

Cem says, "I go jogging every evening."

Cem says that he goes jogging every day.

The reporter says, "Two buses crashed and 10 people were injured."

The reporter says two buses crashed and 10 people were injured

"A year is three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours", the teacher said.

The teacher said a year is three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours.

D- Rewrite following sentences in reported speech.

1)	Burak	says,	"I	can't	fin	ish	it.	,;
----	-------	-------	----	-------	-----	-----	-----	----

- 2) Şule: "I have told the police. I haven't seen anything."
- 3) The waiter says, "We don't use olive oil in our meals."
- 4) The doctor is saying, "You must give up smoking immediately."
- 5) The reporter says, "Everybody is leaving Afghanistan."
- 6) The teacher says, "The students must study lesson."
- 7) The girls are shouting, "We are waiting for you."
- 8) I will tell the doctor, "I've got a bad cough."
- 9) The commentator says, "Oktay shoots and scores a goal."
- 10) The Prime Minister says, "Our country will be the leader of the world."

The children are out of dangers here.

The children are out of danger here.



"Danger" is an uncountable noun.

82







Simple Present Simple Past

I watch TV everyday. He said he watched TV everyday.

Simple Past Perfect

I watched TV in the morning. He said he had watched TV in the morning.

Present Continuous Past Continuous

I am watching TV now. He said he was watching TV then.

Present Perfect Continuous Past Perfect Continuous

I have been watching since 4:00. He said he had been watching TV since 4:00.

Present Perfect Past Perfect

I have watched TV for 2 hours. He said he had watched TV for two hours.

Future Will Conditional

I will watch TV in the evening. He said he would watch TV in the evening.

Be Going to Was / Were Going to

I am going to watch TV He said he was going to watch TV.

Future Continuous Conditional Continuous

I will be watching TV at 8 o'clock. He said he would be watching TV at 8 o'clock.

Future Perfect Conditional Perfect

I will have watched TV by 9 o'clock. He said he would have watched TV by 9 o'clock.

Adverbs or Adverbial phrases changes in reported speech

Now	Then
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	The day before, the previous day
Tomorrow	The following day
The day before yesterday	Two days ago
The day after tomorrow	Two days later
Next week / month / year / Sunday	The following week/ month / year / Sunday
Last week / month / year / Sunday	The previous week/ month / year / Sunday

Other changes in reported speech

This	That	Can	Could
These	Those	May	Might
Here	There	Must	Had to /must
	'	Have to	Has to Had to

- (a) I am fed up from you.
- ② I am fed up with you.



We always use "fed up with".





Some modal verbs do not change in Reported Speech: "would, should, ought to, had better, might, could"

But for the sentences with "ought to", "should" and "had better", we can use advise.

Examples:

"You had better stay in doors", the meteorologist said.

The meteorologist advised the people to stay in doors.

"You shouldn't carry a lot of money with you", the police said.

The police advised the people not to carry a lot of money with them.

E- Report the following sentences using "said" or "told".

- 1) "My father lives at the village", Lokman said.
- 2) "We don't often go to the cinema.", Can said to Canan.
- 3) "The teachers always help the students", The director said.
- 4) "We need the parents' support for success." Teachers to director.
- 5) "Students sometimes forget doing their homework.", Fatma said.
- 6) "The schools are closed at weekends." The employee said.
- 7) "Some students go to bed late." The man said to parents.
- 8) "They come to school late." The teacher said.
- 9) "They have dinner at school cafeteria but the food isn't delicious." One of the parents said.

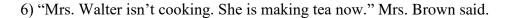
F- Report the following sentences.

- 1) "I am cleaning the house.", Nilgün to her husband.
- 2) "The children are playing in the garden.", Elizabeth said.
- 3) "The school bus is leaving in ten minutes.", Driver said.
- 4) "These students aren't listening to me.", The teacher said.
- 5) "Larry is working in his office now.", His wife said.
 - ② I am knowing that man.
 - © I know that man.
 - 70

"Know" isn't used in progressive tenses.







- 7) "Our team is playing against Real Madrid today." The manager said.
- 8) "We aren't going to school. We are going to library." Two students said.
- 9) "We are surfing in the internet now." Mary and David said.
- 10) "My father is driving to İzmit at the moment." Mesut said.
- 11) "My children didn't watch TV last night." Their father said.
- 12) "We went to the picnic yesterday." My friends said.
- 13) "I had a holiday last year." Murat said to Mert.
- 14) "The police caught the burglar two days ago." The police officer said.
- 15) "Our friends didn't invite us to their wedding." Burak and Burcu said.
- 16) "I have just finished the project." The engineer said to me.
- 17) "We haven't seen him since last week." The boy's friend said.
- 18) "They have already cleaned the street." The mayor said to the governor.
- 19) "The doctors and nurses have been very kind." The patient said.
- 20) "We have never been to Germany before." Mr. and Mrs. Karagöz said.
- 21) "Tomorrow, we will invite our friends to the party." Jane and George said.
- 22) "They will meet you at the airport next Sunday." The tour operator to tourists.
- 23) "I won't be here at the weekend. I'll take my children to the picnic." Gülfem said.
- 24) "My son won't attend the same school." Teresa said to Bena.
- 25) "The football league will finish five weeks later." The speaker said.
- 26) "They have been practising since 2 o'clock." The organizer said.
- 27) "Sezen Aksu has been singing for 2 hours." Her manager said.
 - The Lake Van is the biggest lake in Turkey.
 - ② Lake Van is the biggest lake in Turkey.
 - -V-

We don't use "the" before the name of lakes.





- 28) "They will have finished their house by next month.", The neighbours said.
- 29) "I will be watching Galatasaray match at 7 o'clock.", Ömer said.
- 30) "We must obey the traffic rules.", The policeman said to the drivers.
- 31) "You don't have to come to school on Saturday.", The teachers said to students.
- 32) "Everybody can learn a foreign language.", The English teacher said.
- 33) "Millions of tourists will come to Turkey next summer.", The minister of Tourism said.
- 34) "We may visit you at the weekend.", My friend said to me.
- 35) "Drivers mustn't drink alcoholic drinks.", The police officer said.

REPORTED QUESTIONS WITH AUXILIARY VERBS

Examples:

"Are you a teacher?" The student asked Metin.

The student asked Metin if he was a teacher.

"Did your all friends come to your party?" Her mother to Selin.

Her mother asked Selin if all her friend had come to her party.

"Can you speak Japanese?" İsmail asked Turgay.

Ismail asked Turgay if he *could* speak Japanese.

G- Now report the following sentences.

- 1) "Are you coming to party tonight?", Sibel to her friends.
- 2) "Did you go shopping in the morning?", Yusuf to his wife.
- 3) "Can we use electrical devices in our room?", I asked the receptionist.
- 4) "Were you in Istanbul last year?", My friend asked me.
- 5) "Will you take exercise this week?", The boy asked his friend.
- 6) "Do we have to post all the letters today?", The secretary asked her boss.
- 7) "Are we going to visit Blue Mosque tomorrow?", The tourists asked the guide.
- 8) "Have you seen your friends since you moved here?", Mehmet asked me.
 - Wish me a good luck.
 - Wish me good luck.
 - -V;

"Luck is an uncountable noun".





- 9) "Does your father give you pocket money everyday?", Dorukhan asked his friend.
- 10) "Are they waiting for you at the station?", I asked my friend.
- 11) "Was your father in the army last year?", The little girl asked her friend.
- 12) "Does your teacher always give you homework?", Selen asked her friend.
- 13) "Did you help your sister with her homework?", His mother asked Ercan.
- 14) "Can you translate this letter into English?", The boss asked his secretary.
- 15) "Won't you play computer games tomorrow?", Tuna asked Hasan.

REPORTED QUESTIONS WITH ADVERBS OF QUESTION

Examples:

"How many tourists will come on the trip to Söke?" The guide asked the tour operator.

The guide asked the tour operator *how many* tourists would come on the trip to Söke.

"When did you last see him?" She asked me

She asked me when I had last seen him.

"Where is Hüseyin going today?" Her mother asked Nur.

Her mother asked Nur where Hüseyin was going that day.

EXERCISES

H- Report the following questions.

- 1) "When is the next bus to İzmir?", The passenger said.
- 2) "Where will you stay in Sinop?", İsmail asked his friend.
- 3) "How long did you play basketball yesterday?", The teacher asked Özgür.
- 4) "Why are you crying?", A man asked the little boy.
- 5) "What time did you leave home?", Bahar asked Ömer.
- 6) "How much coffee do you drink a day?", My friend asked me.
- 7) "How often do you go to the cinema?", A boy asked her girlfriend.
- 8) "Where were you yesterday?", The police asked the suspect.
 - The work was the weak with the restaurant.
 - We are going to have lunch at the restaurant.
 - -****\-\}

We don't use "a, an" before breakfast, lunch, dinner.





9) "What time did you leave the office?", The manager asked.
10) "How long have you stayed in England?", The manager asked the applicant.
11) "When are you going to buy a new car?", Tom asked Jim.
12) "Why have they given up buying that house?", The real estate agent asked.
13) "How much should I take this medicine?", The patient asked the doctor.
14) "What were you doing yesterday at five o'clock?", Mike asked his wife.
15) "Where can I have a good holiday in Antalya?", Ali asked his friend.
I) This is an interview with Ozan. Read the information and change the following indirect sentences into direct sentences. Write Ozan's original sentences.
1) He said his name was Ozan
2) He said his father was a veterinarian.
He said he had two sisters.
4) He said he liked reading books.
5) He said his favourite subject was science.
6) He said they had been to Şile the previous year.
He said he had never been there before.
8) He said they would go to Kuşadası the following year.
9) He said he really loved learning English.
He said he would get the High Schools entrance exam the following year.
He said he wanted to study at High School.
He said they had lived in Sakarya since 1995.
He is best student in class.
He is the best student in class. We use "the" before superlative adjectives





SAPANCA OR "THE NATURAL BEAUTY"

Sapanca is situated on the east of Marmara region between Sakarya and Kocaeli. It is on the motorway. It's one of the beautiful towns of Turkey-a town where you can swim, go skiing, go trekking and have a picnic. It's really a peaceful town. It's not so crowded. Now it has a population of nearly 30,000.

The population comes from all over the country, including some foreigners from different countries who work in different factories in Sakarya and İzmit.

Sapanca has got a lake called with the same name. It has got lots of spectacular views. It's a town full of trees and colourful flowers. You can have a rest under the trees and among the flowers and drink 5 o'clock tea. It's only one and a half hour drive from Istanbul. You can go to Sapanca by train, too. Sapanca is famous for its lake, fruit gardens, forest and picnic areas. People from İstanbul, Sakarya, Kocaeli and other cities come to Sapanca at the weekends, to have fresh air and rest. There are a lot of fish farms and restaurants in Sapanca. People go there to eat fish and the nature embraces them.

City forest, where green and blue meet, is the largest picnic area in the town. At the weekends, people from different cities go there to relax and swim in one of the cleanest lakes in Turkey. Soğucak plateau, which is fifteen kilometres away from the town, is ideal for trekking. It takes fifteen minutes to reach the plateau by car.

The weather in Sapanca is pleasant all year. It is usually sunniest in June, July and August. There isn't much snow in winter but it rains a lot in winter.

If you want to relax and have a good weekend, it's time to go to Sapanca.

EXERCISES

A- Decide True	(T) or]	False ((\mathbf{F})	١.
----------------	-------------------	---------	----------------	----

1) Sapanca has a population of 50,000.	$T \square$	F 🗆
2) It is very far from Istanbul.	$T \square$	F □
3) The lake is very clean.	Т□	F □
4) It's between Kocaeli and Sakarya.	Т□	F 🗆
B- Answer the following questions.		
 What is the population of Sapanca? How far is it from Istanbul? Where can people have a picnic? Can you swim in Sapanca? How long does it take to go to Soğucak Plateau? What can you do in Soğucak Plateau? Where can you have a rest and drink tea? Where can you eat fish? 		
The girl is popular among her friends.The girl is popular with her friends.		





We always use "popular with" Turkish people, girls, boys, etc.

FIREMEN RESCUED A FAMILY

Firemen pulled two men, a woman and three children out of rushing water in Mersin. The family got into trouble first. Their car drove off the road into the water. A truck driver almost died when he tried to save them.

The trouble started when Mr. Kaya lost control of his car on the road. The car fell down ten metres from the road into the water. All the people in the car were wearing their seatbelts, so nobody was hurt. However, they couldn't leave the car.

Truck driver's friend dialled 112. The rescue started immediately. The truck driver arrived before the firemen. He found a rope and he jumped into the water. He fastened the car with the rope and waited for the firemen.

Then, the firemen arrived. They put on special clothes they brought with them. Firstly, they pulled the people out through the windscreen. They saved the family and took them to the hospital.

EXERCISES

A-I	Decide	True (T	or False	e (F).

1) There were three people in the car.	$T \square$	F 🗆	
2) Firemen pulled the family from fire.	$T \square$	F □	
3) A truck driver tried to save them.	$T \square$	F □	
4) Firemen put on special clothes.	Т□	F □	
B- Answer the following questions.			
1) How did the trouble start?			
2) Where did it happen?			
3) What were the people in the car wearing?			
4) Could they leave the car?			
5) Who called 112 immediately?			
6) What did the firemen do first?			
7) Could they save the family?			
8) Where did they take the family?			

- Two men were found guilty for killing the young woman.
- Two men were found guilty of killing the young woman.
- We use "guilty for murder, robbery, etc.". "guilty of doing something".





ATATÜRK (THE FOUNDER OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC)

Atatürk, the founder and the first President of the Turkish Republic, was born in Salonika in 1881. He was given the name Mustafa. His father's name was Ali Riza Effendi and his mother's name was Zübeyde Hanım.

Mustafa went to the army academy when he was 12 and was commissioned as an officer in the army at 21. While he was still a young officer, he formed a secret committee to fight against government corruption.

During World War I, Turkey joined the Germans. At the end of the war, the Empire was stopped of its territories, and the Allies were making plans to come up Turkey itself into independent states and they occupied territories. But Atatürk; now a general in the Turkish Army, had the support of the Turkish People: He drove back the allied forces. He founded the Republic of Turkey and served as its first President from 1923 until his death. Later he was called Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The Turkish Grand National Assembly gave him the surname Atatürk, which means "Father Turk" or "Father of Turks", in 1933.

At once he began reforming Turkey. Amazing reforms in the Turkish political, social, economical and religious life took place under his forceful leadership. He gave Turkish women their freedom and abolished some customs. He outlawed polygamy. He eliminated corruption, improved public education and introduced the Roman alphabet for the Turkish language.

Six principles guiding Mustafa Kemal lead his people into the modern political world: Nationalism, Secularism, Populism, Etatism, Republicanism and Revolutionism.

In a speech he made to university students, Ataturk once said:

"The tasks of the Turkish nation, of the Republic and of Turkish nationalism have not yet been completed. It is you who are to complete them. Repeat my words to those who come after you. This is not just my personal wish: it is also the desire of the Turkish nation. Never tire of repeating what I have said to you to the generations to come. The watchword shall be: advancement. Noble Turk, there shall never be a limit to your advancement."

He died at 9:05 am, November 10, 1938.

EXERCISE

1	\ _ <i>\</i>	newer	the	fall	owing	questions
-	4 - /-	AIISWEI			OWILL	THE SHOULS

1) Where and when was Atatürk born?	
2) When was he commissioned as an officer?	
3) What were the Allies planning?	
4) When did he found the Republic of Turkey?	
5) Who gave him the surname "Atatürk"?	
6) What does Atatürk mean?	
7) What are the Atatürk's principles?	
8) When did he die?	

- © I had great difficulty to find the address.
- © I had great difficulty in finding the address.
- We use "have difficulty in doing something".





PEN FRIEND

Main Road, 23/3 Kuşadası 18th April

Dear Liz,

My name is Gönül Çelen and I am 17. I'm from Kuşadası in Aydın. Kuşadası is one of the most popular centres. It's on the Aegean coast. In summer it's full of tourists.

I live with my parents in a house by the sea. My mother's name is Ayşe, and she is a dentist. My father's name is Mehmet, and he is a doctor. They are very busy. My brother's name is Ali. He is twenty years old, and he is a university student. I am a student at a private college. My favourite subject is English. I am going to take the university exam in June. I want to be a journalist.

I like living by the sea and I spend most of my time on the beach. I love swimming and chatting to friends. I like pop music very much and my favourite pop singer is Teoman.

What's life like in your town? Tell me about you and your family.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Best wishes.

Gönül.

EXERCISES

A-I	Decide	True ((\mathbf{T})	or l	False (F)	١.
1 M I	Julian	II UC	_	, от 1	Luibe	,	٠.

1) Kuşadası is a touristic place.	Т 🗆	F □	
2) Gönül can speak English.	$T \square$	F 🗆	
3) She is a university student.	$T \square$	F □	
4) She doesn't like music.	Т□	F □	
B- Answer the following questions.			
1) What's Gönül's job?			
2) Does she like living in Kuşadası?			
3) Does she often see her parents?			
4) Where does she spend most of her time?			
5) Who is her favourite singer?			_
6) Who does she live with?			_
7) How old is her brother?			
8) Does she want to learn about Liz?			_

- (a) It is difficult to fill the university entrance exam form.
- it is difficult to fill in the university entrance exam form.
- **X**

We use "fill in a form" in British English.





THE WRECKAGE

On a sunny day, a house fell in. The man was having construction workers add a new room to his house. The workers were not there when it happened. They were taking a break.

People asked the owner of the house: "What were you doing when the house fell in?"

He answered; "I and my children were talking in the garden and my wife was preparing the lunch when we heard a loud noise."

The owner's wife and children were crying while their father was talking to the people. The woman said: "I was preparing the lunch when I heard some noise and rushed out of the house. As soon as I left the house, it collapsed. I didn't know what to do. My husband tried to calm me down while I was crying."

It was our first house so it was very important for us. Thank God nobody was injured.

Neighbours came together to find a way to help the family. They decided to rebuild the house and to put them up as guests in their home until they built the new house. The family was very happy and the man said: "A friend in need is a friend indeed."

EXERCISES

A- I	Decide	True ((\mathbf{T})	or l	False	(F)).

1) Two people were injured.	$T\;\Box$	F 🗆
2) They were building a new room.	$T\;\Box$	F 🗆
3) Children were in the garden.	$T\;\Box$	F 🗆
4) The neighbours weren't friendly.	Т□	F 🗆
B- Answer the following questions.		
1) What was the weather like?		·
2) What was the woman doing when it collapsed?		·
3) Who tried to calm down the woman?		
4) What did the people ask the man?		
5) What were the workers doing when it collapsed?		
6) Why was the house so important for them?		-
7) What did the man say in the end?		
8) What did the woman do when she heard some no	oise?_	

- in our bedroom, there was an alive lizard.
- in our bedroom, there was a live lizard.
 - When we talk about animals, things; we use "live". A live football match, etc..





THE ACCIDENTS

Drive carefully and slowly when you are driving in the streets, particularly in crowded shopping streets. When you see a bus or a car stopped, watch out for people coming from behind parked or stopped cars or from the places you might not be able to see them.

Seventy-five percent of pedestrians died or seriously injured are children or old people. They may not guess the speed very well, and may step into the road when the drivers do not expect them. Don't forget that; blind or disabled people need more time to cross the road.

Drive slowly near schools, and parks, and look out for children getting on or off school buses and coming out of the park.

When coming to a zebra crossing, be ready to slow down or stop to let people cross. Give signal to other drivers that you mean to slow down. Never overtake just before a zebra crossing.

EXERCISES

A-D	ecide	True (T) or]	False	e (F).

1) Seventy percent of pedestrians were killed.	$T \square$	F □	
2) Disabled people need more time to cross.	$T \square$	F 🗆	
3) You needn't drive slowly near a park.	$T \square$	F□	
4) You mustn't overtake before a zebra crossing.	$T \square$	F 🗆	
B- Answer the following questions.			
1) Where must you drive carefully particularly?			
2) What must you do when you see a car stopped?			
3) What must you look out for near schools or park	κs?		
4) Can the children or old people guess the speed v	well? _		
5) What must you do before a zebra crossing?			
6) What do you mean when you give signal?			
7) What mustn't you do before a zebra crossing?			
8) What percent of pedestrians are killed or injured	1?		

- They met the girl at the airport at her arrival in Istanbul.
- They met the girl at the airport on her arrival in Istanbul.
- \\\\\

We use "on" before someone's arrival.





HAYDARPAŞA STATION

Haydarpaşa Station, in Istanbul, is the biggest and the busiest railway station of Turkey. Thousands of passengers use it everyday. It is very busy between 7 and 9 in the morning and between 5 and 7 in the afternoon. Most people go to work by train. Some of the trains go to different cities in Anatolia. The Anatolian Express, the Blue Express, the Lake Van Express are the most modern trains. They are much more comfortable than the other trains.

At Haydarpaşa Station there are a lot of problems everyday. Some people lose their luggage, some children get lost, and some people have their wallets stolen. There are some pickpockets at the station. That's why, a lot of policemen and security guards patrol in the station. The police always warn the people to be careful. There are a lot of telephone boxes at the station and they are always busy. All the time, people try to get tickets, want to learn about fares and the time of trains to different places. In every fifteen minutes a train departs from the station and another arrives. It is always noisy because of the noise of trains, people, salesmen and the whistle of conductors.

EXERCISES

A- Decide True (T) or False (F).

1) It's very peaceful at Haydarpaşa Station.	$T\;\Box$	F 🗆
2) Blue express is very comfortable.	$T\;\Box$	F 🗆
3) A lot of security guards patrol there.	$T\;\Box$	F 🗆
4) There are some thieves at the station.	$T\;\Box$	F □
B- Answer the following questions.		
1) Why do the police warn the people?		
2) When is the station very busy?		
3) How often does a train depart from the station?		
4) How often does a train arrive at the station?		
5) Are there any problems at the station?		
6) What do the people try to learn?		
7) What happens to some children?		
8) What do the policemen and security guards do?		

- (a) My son always loses his belt.
- (iii) My son always looses his belt.
- -\frac{1}{2}- "Loose" means; "to leave free" or "unfastened".





FRIENDS

People often have to travel to the another cities to study or to work. Metin is going to get on the bus and travel to Istanbul for his new job. He is saying "goodbye" to his friends Baki and Cemil.

The three friends have known one another since their childhood. They have been friends for many years. They have lived in the same house for five years. They have studied and gone to school together. They have just finished the school and started to look for a job. Metin has found a new job in Istanbul. Baki has found a job in Ankara and Cemil has stayed in the same city, because he hasn't found a job yet.

They have been an important part of one another's lives, so it's difficult to say, "good-bye". For many years, they have shared everything; their good and bad times, hopes and feelings.

Three of them are very sorry and they are crying. They are promising one another to come together in every opportunity. They will miss each other very much and never forget the days they have spent together.

EXERCISES

A- Decide True	T)) or]	Fal	se	(\mathbf{F})).
----------------	----	--------	-----	----	----------------	----

1) They have known each other for a short time.	T □ F □	
2) They have done everything all together.	T 🗆 F 🗆	
3) Baki has found a job in Istanbul.	T D F D	
4) They are very happy now.	$T \square F \square$	
B- Answer the following questions.		
1) Where have they lived for five years?		
2) Where has Baki found a job?		
3) Has Cemil found a job in Ankara?		
4) Why has Cemil stayed in the same city?		
5) Where are they now?		
6) Is Metin going to travel by train?		
7) Have they shared only good times?		
8) Why do people often have to travel to another a	cities?	

- The boy walks like his father does.
- The boy walks as his father does.
 - "As" is used as conjunction and followed by a noun or pronoun.





TRANSPORTATION

For many years in my village, horses used to be the only form of transportation. Before the age of modern trucks, cars, buses and trains, horses used to carry all the goods for trading. A horse often used to carry as much as 200 kilos and it could travel 50 kilometres a day. This form of transportation used to be so important that people took care of the horses like a member of the family.

Now, modern trucks, buses and trains travel all over the country. A truck can carry as much weight as 100 horses. In addition, people use special cars for their load. Refrigerator cars carry food and tanker cars carry oil.

Air travel has changed a lot, too. The first planes were big planes with one engine. The engines of the planes sometimes used to stop in the middle of the trip and a lot of people died. But now modern airplanes make air travel possible for everybody. Nowhere in the world is more than 20 hours away by jet. People never used to eat, sleep, read magazines or watch films on air planes.

In the future planes may travel to moon or to the other planets for a weekend holiday. Technology is improving incredibly.

EXERCISES

A- Decide True (T) or False (F).

1) Horses used to be very important	$T \square$	F □	
2) A horse used to carry more than a man.	$T \square$	F□	
3) People didn't take care of horses.	$T \square$	F□	
4) A lorry can carry tonnes of weight.	$T \square$	F □	
B- Answer the following questions.			
1) What used to be the only form of transportation	?		
2) How fast did the horse use to move?			<u></u> ·
3) How much weight did the horses use to carry?			<u></u> ·
4) How much weight can a modern truck carry?			<u></u> ·
5) How did the people behave the horse?			·
6) How were the first planes?			·
7) Can we watch films on air planes now?			·
8) Has transportation changed a lot?			·

- Students believe their teacher.
- © Students believe in their teacher.
- If you want to show faith, we always use "in" after believe.





ANIMALS

A university professor has recently made several experiments with different animals to find out which was the most intelligent. He found out that the monkey was more intelligent than the other animals.

In one experiment, the professor put a monkey in a room where there were several small boxes. Some boxes were inside other boxes. One small box had some food inside of it. The professor wanted to watch the monkey and to find out how long it would take the monkey to find the food. The professor left the room. He waited a few minutes outside the door. Then he kneeled down and put his eye to the keyhole. What did he see? To his surprise, he found himself looking directly into the eye of the monkey. The monkey was on the other side of the door, looking at the professor through the keyhole .

Nowadays, dogs are used for different aims. The police use the dogs to find out drugs. The dogs are also used to find out the lost people, or the people under the wreckage. Dolphins help the sailors to find their way. Animals help people a lot.

EXERCISES

A- Decide True (T) or Fals	se (F).

1) The monkeys are as intelligent as other animals.	$T\;\square$	F □
2) There weren't any food in the boxes.	$T\;\Box$	F □
3) Professor waited for a few minutes.	$T\;\Box$	F □
4) Dolphins help people.	Т□	F □
B- Answer the following questions.		
1) Why did the professor do some experiments?		·
2) Where did the professor put the monkey?		·
3) How long did the professor wait?		:
4) Do the animals help people?		:
5) Why are the dogs used nowadays?		
6) How do the dolphins help sailors?		
7) What other aims are the dogs used for?		
8) What was the monkey doing on the other side of	the do	or?

(a) Are you	pleased from	our service?
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② Are you pleased with our service?



We always use "pleased with".





EROSION

Erosion has a great impact on the geology of a planet. It wears rock and soil away and changes the landscape. Agents of erosion include water, ice, wind, and chemical action.

Erosion breaks up rocks and moves sand and stones. It wears down mountains and fills valleys with finely ground sediment and sand. Over long periods of time the products of erosion can become rock again

Rain drops are formed when water vapour in the air condenses around tiny dust particles or ice crystals. Clouds form as the drops of water grow. As rain falls, it returns evaporated water to the surface of the planet, scattering it over the land masses so that plants can grow nearly everywhere on earth.

Rainfall on earth varies between almost none to over 200 inches a year. Humans live in places with 20 inches or more of rainfall a year, though they can survive with less if they use irrigation or very special dry land farming practices that capture water and deliver it to the roots of their crop

When rain falls on the ground some of it soaks into the soil. It moistens the soil particles and makes them easier to move. A heavy rain will stir up the surface of the soil and make mud of the small particles. The water that is not absorbed runs off the soil, carrying a little of the soil with it.

Water flows downhill, and is always seeking a lower path. A small stream has more force than individual rain drops or melting snow. It begins to stir up larger particles and carry them away.

Rain seeps into the cracks, and when winter comes the water freezes. Freezing water expands, and it pushes the walls of the cracks apart, making the cracks wider.

Tides show erosion in action. The constant movement of the waves shows us how sand grains are tumbled, and the returning water traces miniature drainage channels in the sand. Waves also erode cliffs along the beaches. They undercut the cliffs, and eventually the cliffs fall. Wind picks up dust and sand. Sand storms can act like sand blasters if the wind is moving fast enough. Sometimes when people are driving in the desert they drive through a sand storm which erodes all the paint off their cars!

There are chemicals in the air. Some of these chemicals can corrode rocks, and fairly quickly, too. The names on marble gravestones can be dissolved away in only a couple of centuries. Carvings on buildings are being digested by chemicals that cause air pollution.

Another way that chemical action can break down rock is through crystallization. If salt water, for instance, gets into cracks in rocks, the salt crystallizes when the water evaporates. The tiny crystals push against the sides of the cracks and slowly widen them.

- I can play guitar.
- © I can play the guitar.
- -70/-

We always use "the" before musical instruments.





1- Match the following words with their definitions.

1- Geology	a- scenery as seen in a broad view
2- Landscape3- Sediment	b- continue to live or exist
4- Vapour	c- steep rock-face especially on a coast d- wear away, destroy gradually
5- Evaporate	e- made by or employing chemistry or chemicals
6- Survive	f- narrow opening; break or split
7- Chemical	g- turn from solid or liquid into vapour
8- Crack	h- science of the earth's crust, origin of its rocks
9- Tide	1- grounds; dregs; matter deposited on the land by water or wind
10- Tumble	j- periodic rise and fall of the sea due to the attraction of the moon and
10 Tumore	sun
11-Cliff	k- moisture or other substances diffused or suspended in air
12- Erode	l- (to cause) to fall suddenly, clumsily or headlong
a b2- Answer the follow	c d e f g h i j k l
2- This wer the follow	This questions.
1- How does erosion	affect the geology of the planet?
2- How does erosion	affect the rocks in advance?
3- What does the cor	atinuing movement of the waves show us?
4- What other effects	do the waves cause?
	s on marble gravestones dissolved away?
6- How does the salt	crystallize?
	he sand and stones that erosion carries?
8- How much rainfal	l is needed for humans to live?
9- What happens wh	en it rains?
10- What does the from	eezing water do to rocks and the walls of cracks?
	etitutions in you country that fight against the erosion? What does it do? Information about its activities?
•••••	
•••••	





MANDELA, NELSON (Rolihlahla) 1918-

South African politician and lawyer, president since 1994. He became president of the African National Congress (ANC) 1991. Imprisoned in 1964, as organizer of the then banned ANC, he became a symbol of unity for the worldwide anti-apartheid movement. In Feb 1990 he was released, the ban on the ANC having been lifted, and entered into negotiations with the government about a multiracial future for South Africa. In May 1994 he was sworn in as South Africa's first post-apartheid president after the ANC won 62.65% of the vote in universal-suffrage elections. He shared the Nobel Prize for Peace 1993 with South African president F W de Klerk.

Mandela was born near Umbata, South of Lesotho, the son of a local chief. In a trial of several ANC leaders, he was acquitted of treason in1961, but was once more arrested in1964 and given a life sentence on charges of sabotage and plotting to overthrow the government. In Feb 1990 he was released from prison on the orders of state president F W de Klerk and in July 1991 was elected, unopposed, to the presidency of the ANC. In Dec 1991 the ANC began constitutional negotiations with the government and in Feb 1993 Mandela and President de Klerk agreed to the formation of a government of national unity after free, non-racial elections (later scheduled for April 1994).

Mandela married the South African civil-rights activist Winnie Mandela 1955 (the couple separated 1992).

"Our deepest fear is not that we are inadequate. Our deepest fear is that we are powerful beyond measure. It is our light, not our darkness, that most frightens us. We ask ourselves, who am I to be brilliant, gorgeous, talented, and fabulous? Actually, who are you not to be? You are a child of God. Your playing small doesn't serve the world. There is nothing enlightened about shrinking so that other people won't feel insecure around you. We are born to make manifest the Glory of God that is within us. It's not just in some of us, it's in everyone, and as we let our light shine, we unconsciously give other people permission to do the same. As we are liberated from our own fear, our presence automatically liberates others.

Nelson Mandela" "President, South Africa"

Answer the following questions.

1- How long did he stay in prison?
2- Which negotiations did he enter?
3- How was Mandela released from prison?
4- What did Mandela struggle for?
5- According to Mandela what does most frighten us?
6- According to Mandela why are we born?
7- According to Mandela how will our presence liberate others?
8- What does post-apartheid president mean?





ELEPHANTS

The elephant is the largest animal to walk on Earth. An elephant can carry a load of 550 kilograms. They eat 140 kilograms of food a day. An elephant baby can weight 90 kilograms at birth. Elephants can live up to 70 years.

Elephants can be trained to carry logs with their trunks, and have been used in the forestry industry in Asia for many years. Elephants also use their trunks for drinking water, bathing, and eating and communicating.

Recently it was discovered that elephants can communicate over a distance of several miles using infrasonic sounds inaudible to humans. Elephants use their ears as a cooling system. Blood flows through veins in the ears and as the elephant flaps his ears, the blood cools and flows through his body to cool off other parts.

Elephant feet are large and round. They distribute the large animal's weight effectively. In the past, elephants were killed and their feet were made into umbrella stands and small tables for tourists. Now elephants are protected by special laws.

There are two kinds of elephants: the African elephant and the Indian elephant. African elephants can be identified by the larger ears. The African elephant grows up to 10 feet tall and weighs as much as 5 tonnes.

The Indian elephant grows up to 3 metres tall, and weighs up to 3.5 tonnes. It's easier to identify because of its smaller ears. Most circus elephants are Indian elephants. Another name for the Indian elephant is the Asian elephant.

Unfortunately, there is a growing conflict between elephants and humans as more of the elephants' habitat is developed. Elephants can destroy the crops of an entire village in a single night, and this also causes conflict. At the moment, there are about 600,000 elephants remaining in Africa.

The greatest threat to elephants is the ivory trade. Most commercial ivory comes from elephant's tusks. From 1979 to 1989 was a bad time for African elephants. About 70,000 wild elephants were killed for ivory each year. In 1989 an international treaty limited the trade in ivory, decreasing the number of elephants killed, but elephants are still being killed for ivory. Please don't *ever* buy anything made from ivory! Don't even buy anything that *looks* like ivory!

Answer the following questions.

1- How much does a baby elephant weigh at birth?
2- What do the elephants also use their trunks for?
3- What do the hunters make umbrella holders out of?
4- What part of an elephant's body is used to cool the elephant?
5- What animal is the most dangerous to an elephant?

- The teacher insisted to give an exam.
- The teacher insisted on giving an exam.
- We always use "insist on doing something".





PHONE KEEPS RINGING

My friend Fatih had a serious telephone problem. But unlike most people he did something about it.

The brand-new-Lake-Van hotel opened nearby and had acquired almost the same telephone number as Fatih.

From the moment the hotel opened, Fatih was besieged by calls not for him. Since he had the same phone number for years, he felt that he had a case to persuade the hotel management change its number.

Naturally, the management refused claiming that it could not change its stationery.

The phone company was not helpful, either. A number was a number and just because a customer was getting someone else's calls 24 hours a day didn't make it responsible. After his please fell on deaf ears, Fatih decided to take matters into his own hands.

At 7 o'clock in the early morning the phone rang. Someone from Safranbolu was calling the hotel and asked for a room for the following weekend. Faith said "No problem. How many nights?"

A few hours later Samsun checked in. A teacher wanted a suite with two bedrooms for a week for their honeymoon. Emboldened Fatih said the Presidential Suite on the 6th floor was available for 100\$ a night. The teacher said that he would take it and asked if the hotel wanted a deposit. "No, that won't be necessary", Fatih said. "We trust you."

The next day was a busy one for Fatih. In the morning, he booked a car manufacturer's convention for Memorial Day weekend, a college prom and a reunion of graduates of an Anatolian High school.

He turned on his answering machine during lunch time so that he could watch his favourite soup opera, but his biggest challenge came in the afternoon when a father called to book the ballroom for his son's birthday party the next week.

Fatih assured the man that it would be no problem and asked if he would be providing the flowers or did he want the hotel to take care of it. The father said that he would prefer the hotel to handle the floral arrangements. Then the question of valet parking came up. Once again Fatih was helpful. "There is no charge for valet parking but we always recommend that the client tips the drivers"

Within a few weeks, the Lake-Van Hotel was a disaster area. People kept showing up for birthdays, weddings and reunion parties and were all told there were no such events.

Faith had his final revenge when he read in the local paper that the hotel might go bankrupt. His phone rang and an executive from the Lake-Van hotel said, "We are prepared to offer you 100.000\$ for the hotel."

Faith replied "I'll take it, but only if you change the phone number."

- (3) My friend can play the football very well.
- My friend can play football very well.



We don't use "the" before sports.





EXERCISES

A - D	ecide	true ((\mathbf{T})	or	False (F).

1- Most people did something about it.		T		F	
2- The hotel management was interested in the problem.		T		F	
3- The phone company solved the problem		T		F	
4- Fatih answered all the telephones and checked in.		T	П	F	П
5- Everything went wrong after Fatih's check in.		T		F	_
3- Everytiling went wrong	atter ratin s eneck in.	1		1	
B- Answer the following of	questions.				
1- Why were the people angry with the hotel management?					
2- How much was the presidential suit a night? Was it cheap or expensive?					
3- Why did so many people want to check in?					
4- Why did Fatih do so? W	as he right or wrong?	••••			
5- Have you ever received	wrong calls? What did you do				
•	wrong cans. What are you do		•••••		
C- Match the following w	ords with their definitions.				
1- Brand new	a- great or sudden misfortur	ne; ca	atastrophe		
2- Besiege	b- completely new				
3- Embolden	c- putting into order				
4- Manufacturer	d-encourage				
5- Convention	e-retaliation for an offence or injury				
6- Challenge	f-person or firm responsible for manufacturing goods				
Arrangement g-harass with requests					
8- Revenge	h- legally declared insolvent				
9- Bankrupt	i- call to respond				
10- Disaster	j-conference of people with a common interest				
a b c	d e f g h	•••	i j		

- (a) My parents are living in Samsun.
- © My parents live in Samsun.



We use "live" in simple present tense.





Dear Richard

We are happy to be here in Istanbul for our honeymoon. We are having a fantastic time. We are staying in the Old City at the Sultan Hotel. At the moment, we are eating fish and bread under the Galata Bridge in Eminönü and enjoying the spectacular view of the Maiden Tower, Topkapı Palace, and the Galata Tower.

The weather is very hot and perfect for sightseeing and a Bosphorus tour. The most famous sightseeing in Istanbul are the Blue Mosque, the Ayasofya, the Cistern and the Topkapı Palace. After visiting these wonderful sights you can go up to the Çamlıca hill to have 5 o'clock tea and enjoy the sunset.

Turkish people are really friendly, hospitable and kind to tourists. Most of them are good looking with big black eyes and moustache.

The food is delicious. We like eating kebabs, seafood and drinking rakı. The deserts are also delicious; baklava, sütlaç and Turkish delight. We love them.

Tomorrow, we are going to Antalya to swim and sunbathe. I am really looking forward to it. Antalya is the hottest and best place for the tourists.

We think that you should come here one day. We are sure that you would love to be here. We will show you all the pictures we took and you will decide yourself.

See you soon

Angela and George

Write a letter to your friend about a city you have visited in your summer holiday





Dear Sir or Madam

I'm writing to ask for more information about the Poem competition which I saw advertised in "Varlık". I would be very interested in participating but require further details.

First of all, could you let us know whether there is an age limit for participants? We would also be grateful if you could tell us when the deadline for application is, as well as the exact dates of competition so that I can send it to you.

Finally, could you please inform me whether there is restriction for topic?

I look forward to receiving your answer.

Yours faithfully.

Now you are going to write a formal letter for more information about summer course for teenagers (accommodation, sport activities, food, Money)

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LIFE-LONG FRIENDS

We share life, our sorrow, and happiness with them. A good friend has a lot of qualities. The most three important of these are being loyal, helpful and trustful

In my opinion they must be loyal. A good friend never lets you down. She always stands by you, and she never disappoints you.

In addition a good friend is helpful. She always supports you when you have problem. She listens to you and advices you.

Furthermore, a good friend is trustful. She never gossips behind you. You are sure of her, so you can share whatever you want.

As a conclusion, a good friend is loyal and helpful. You feel confident when you are with her. Life is meaningless without a good friend.

Now you are going to write the qualities of a good teacher (Professional, trustful have a good communication)





27, Barbaros Street Zümrüt Apt Beşiktaş

The Personnel Officer Secure Guards Ltd İstiklal Street No: 56 İSTANBUL

Dear Sir,

I am applying for the post of Security Guard advertised in "The Daily News" yesterday and I am enclosing a copy of my CV as requested.

As you can see, I have worked for six years as the Mayor's personal bodyguard and before that I was in the army. My commanding officer and the Mayor can both supply you with references and their addresses can be found on my CV.

My experience in the army included working in Northern Cyprus and the Eğirdir Commando School. I have also accompanied the Mayor on his overseas trips. I notice that the advertised vacancy involves working overseas and I am very keen on travelling, which is why I have chosen to apply for this post.

I hope you will give my application serious consideration and I look forward to hearing from you.

Write a letter of application to a company for the advertisement you have seen on

Yours faithfully,

Richard Strong

a newspaper.	



Dear Sir

We are writing to you with regard to your advertisement published in 'Travellers' Guide'. We would be grateful if you could give us some extra information about the rafting trip on the Çoruh river.

At first, we would like to know what type of accommodation your club offers and whether there is waterproof clothing and sleeping bags. What is more, we would like to know more facts about the time of the trip and how long it takes.

Secondly, we would appreciate it if you could send us your booklet with additional information regarding your firm. Moreover, we would be interested in the number of people in the group and we would also like to know whether there is a guide.

Finally, we would be grateful if you could give us all information as soon as possible because we are interested in this kind of sport. Furthermore, we would appreciate it if you could explain us what kind of facilities your firm offers.

Thank you in advance for your time and assistance. We look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. and Mrs Güçlü

Write a letter for more information from	a company for the advertisement you
have seen on a newspaper.	





Borrowing something Borrowing something Caner: Kemal, can I borrow your car at the weekend? Kemal: Why do you want to borrow the **Caner**: I'm going to the beach with my girlfriend Kemal: Last time you borrowed it you had an accident and the tyres were badly torn. **Caner**: I promise I'll drive carefully this time. **Kemal**: And the petrol tank was almost empty Caner: I'll fill it up before I get home **Kemal**: Well, OK then, provided you're home by 8. I'm going out Sunday evening and I need the car. Caner: Great. Thanks Kemal, I'll be home by 7:30. At the clothes shop At the clothes shop **Salesman:** May I help you? Customer: Yes, I'm looking for a nice dress for a wedding next week Salesman: Which colour would you prefer? **Customer:** Blue. **Salesman:** And what size are you? **Customer:** I'm not sure. Can you measure me? Salesman: You're 38" waist. How about this? **Customer:** What material is it? Salesman: Cotton. **Customer:** Have you got anything in **Salesman:** Yes, this dress is wool. **Customer:** Can I try it on?



Salesman: Of course. The changing

Customer: It's a lovely dress. How much

Salesman: It's pure wool, so it's quite

expensive. I am afraid it's €100.

room's over there.

Customer: I'll buy it.

is it?



At the electrical shop At the electrical shop Salesman: Good morning, can I help you? **Customer:** I hope so. I'm looking for a camera. Salesman: The Canon is on special offer this week. **Customer:** How much is it? Salesman: Only £200 Customer: It's a little expensive. Do you have a cheaper one? **Salesman:** Yes. This one is only £150. **Customer:** What make is it? **Salesman:** It's a Kodak. Customer: I'll buy it. Do you accept credit cards? Salesman: Yes we do. Plans & Excuses Plans & Excuses Mary: Let's go to a movie together **Bill:** I'd love to. When shall we go? **Mary:** How about next Friday evening? Bill: Let me see.... Oh, I am sorry. I'm having dinner with a friend **Mary:** How about the following Tuesday? **Bill:** That'd be great. What shall we see? Mary: Star Wars? Bill: No, that's boring. How about Austin Powers? Mary: Sounds good to me. When shall we meet? **Bill:** Seven? In the Kent Tavern? **Mary:** Great, see you there. **Bill:** Would you like to come to a movie with me? Mary: When do you want to go? **Bill:** How about next Friday evening? Mary: I'm sorry, I can't. I'm having dinner with a friend. **Bill:** How about the following Tuesday? **Mary:** I go to evening class on Tuesdays. **Bill:** Oh, maybe some other time? Mary: Yeah, I'll give you a call.





Receptionist: Good evening. How can I help you? **Tourist:** Good evening. I'd like to book a room. Have you got any rooms? **Receptionist:** Yes, single, double or twin? **Tourist:** Single, please. **Receptionist:** Would you like a room with a shower or a bath? **Tourist:** With a bath please. **Receptionist:** That'll be £50 a night, including breakfast. When will you check in? **Tourist:** We will check in now and stay a couple of days. Receptionist: Room 502. **Tourist:** What time is breakfast? **Receptionist:** Breakfast is from 7 to 9. **Tourist:** And what time is dinner? **Receptionist:** Dinner's from 6:30 to 8:30. You'd better hurry. The restaurant closes in 15 minutes. Tourist: Thanks. Booking a flight Booking a flight Passenger: I'd like to book a flight to Baku please. **Secretary:** Which airline would you like to use? **Passenger:** Which is the cheapest? **Secretary:** When do you want to travel? **Passenger:** Tomorrow. **Secretary:** Would you like a return ticket? Passenger: Yes, I'm coming back next week. **Secretary:** Let me see.. Onur air £150, but THY is the most expensive flight at £220, Passenger: How long does the Onur flight take? **Secretary:** Total time is 3.5 hours, THY takes 2.5 hours. **Passenger:** I may as well go with THY **Secretary:** How many seats would you like? Passenger: Two please and could we have vegetarian meals? **Secretary:** Sure, there's no extra charge.

Hotel



Hotel



At the check-in desk At the check-in desk Officer: Good morning, may I have your ticket please? **Passenger:** Certainly. Can I take this as hand luggage? Officer: Yes, that'll be fine. **Passenger:** And can I have a window seat in the smoking section? **Officer:** I'm afraid this is a non-smoking flight sir. But you can have a window seat. Here's your boarding pass. Have a nice flight. **Passenger:** Thank you. At passport control At passport control **Policeman:** May I see your passport please? Passenger: Here you are. **Policeman:** What is the purpose of your **Passenger:** I'm here for a conference **Policeman:** How long will you be staying? **Passenger:** Three days. Policeman: Thank you very much. Enjoy your stay At customs At customs Officer: Do you have anything to declare, **Passenger:** Just some cigarettes and some whisky. **Officer:** How much whisky do you have? Passenger: Three bottles. **Officer:** That's fine, and how many cigarettes? Passenger: I have 200 packets. **Officer:** I'm afraid you're only allowed 100 cigarettes. You'll have to pay duty on the **Passenger:** Oh! How much is it? **Officer:** It is £10.00 plus V.A.T. a total of £11.80.



Passenger: Here you are.



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After holiday After holiday **Ali:** Where were you last week? **Murat:** I was in Budapest. **Ali:** Who were you with? Murat: I was with my girlfriend, Hülya. **Ali:** What was the name of the hotel? **Murat:** The Continental. **Ali:** Was it comfortable? **Murat:** Yes, it was. **Ali:** What was your room number? **Murat:** It was 520. **Ali:** Did you visit anywhere? Murat: Yes. We visited Esztergom and the Basilica. **Ali:** Was the Esztergom fortress impressive? Murat: Yes, it was. It reminded the old days there. At the bank At the bank **Clerk:** Good morning, can I help you? Customer: Yes, I'd like to open a deposit account. Clerk: Certainly Sir. Would you like a time deposit or a demand deposit account? **Customer:** What's the difference? Clerk: You can open a demand deposit account with just 5million. The account comes with a cash card so you can withdraw your money at any time. The time deposit account currently pays 8% interest. For the time deposit d account you need a minimum of 50 million, and you have to give 14 days notice to withdraw **Customer:** I'll go for the demand deposit





Clerk: How much would you like to

Customer: I'm sorry. I don't have it on me.

Clerk: And we'll need two proofs of ID

I'll come back in the afternoon.

deposit?

Customer: 10 million

Applying for a mortgage Applying for a mortgage Manager: Good morning, I'm the manager, how can I help you? **Customer:** We'd like to apply for a mortgage. Manager: Have you found a property vou're interested in? **Customer:** Yes we have. Manager: How much would you like to borrow? **Customer:** Well, the property is 50 billion. Manager: So you need a 50 billion loan. Do you have an account with this bank? **Customer:** Yes, we both have accounts here. I've had my account for over ten years. **Manager:** How much do you both earn? **Customer:** I earn 3 billion and my wife earns 2.5 billion Manager: That's fine. Now would you like to complete this form? Crime / Burglary Crime / Burglary Officer: Central Police Station. Can I help **Woman:** I hope so. My house has been burgled. **Officer:** Where do you live? Woman: On Cumhuriyet Street. **Officer:** When did you realise the burglary? **Woman:** When I got home from work at 5 o'clock. **Officer:** Was anything stolen? Woman: Yes. All my jewellery's gone, and some money too. **Officer:** How did they get in? **Woman:** They forced the back door. **Officer:** Has anybody seen them? Woman: Yes I have. Officer: Can you identify them? Woman: One of them was medium. He had short brown hair, and he was in his 30's. I couldn't see the other one clearly. **Officer:** An officer will be round in about





10 minutes. Please don't touch anything.

At the estate agent At the estate agent **Agent:** Hi, what can I do for you? Customer: I'm interested in the flat in Kadıköy. What can you tell me about it? **Agent:** It's on the third floor of a beautiful, four-storey house. It has two bedrooms and a large living room overlooking the sea. The kitchen and bathroom have recently been re-decorated. **Customer:** Is it centrally heated? Yes, it's centrally heated Agent: throughout, and double-glazed too. **Customer:** Does it have a parking space? No, but there's plenty Agent: unrestricted parking in Kadıköy and nearby. **Customer:** How much is it? **Agent:** It is 90 billion TL, but I believe the owner would be willing to accept an offer. **Customer:** How long is the lease? **Agent:** There's no lease. includes a share of the freehold. Planning holiday Planning holiday **Barbara:** Where shall we go for our holiday this year, Ted? **Ted:** How about Majorca? It's cheap, and good weather is guaranteed. **Barbara:** I'd rather do something more exciting this year. Have you seen this ad for adventure holidays in Scotland? **Ted:** I prefer lying on a beach to hang-..... gliding and canoeing. Barbara: But we do that every year. I'd prefer to do something different this time. **Ted:** I'd rather not go anywhere so crowded. Barbara: Well, you have a point. Majorca was very crowded last time. I'd prefer





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somewhere a little quieter too, but I don't

Ted: How about Torquay? The weather's usually good and there are some lovely

Barbara: Sounds OK to me. Would you

prefer to stay in a hotel or rent a cottage?

fancy anything too active.

walks around the coast.

Rules Rules **Director:** Welcome to Karas&Karas Co. Do you have any questions? **Employee:** Yes, what time do I have to start work? **Director:** You have to start work at 8.30. **Employee:** What do I have to do? **Director:** You have to type letters, make tea and answer the telephone. **Employee:** Do I have to wear a uniform? **Director:** No, but you must wear a tie. **Employee:** Do I have to work overtime? **Director:** Yes, you have to work overtime every other Saturday. Telephone Telephone **Operator:** Good afternoon, Foster's. May I help you? **Caller:** Extension 237 please **Operator:** I'm sorry, the line is busy. Will you hold? Caller: Yes, I'll hold. **Operator:** I'm putting you through. Henry Well: Marketing. Henry Well speaking. Caller: Could I speak to Maria Craine please? **Henry Well**: I'm sorry. She's in a meeting at the moment. **Caller:** Do you know when she'll be back? **Henry Well**: She should be back around four. Can I take a message? Caller: Yes, please ask her to call Daniel Jones on 6563478, **Henry Well** : 6563478, right? **Caller:** That's right. Henry Well: OK, I'll see he gets your message.





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Selling Selling Salesman: Good morning, I'm doing a survey on family life. Could you spare a few moments to answer some questions? **Housewife:** Well, I'm rather busy.... **Salesman:** It'll only take a minute or two. Are you married? Housewife: Yes, I am. **Salesman:** And do you have any children? Housewife: Yes, two. Salesman: Have you ever thought about what would happen to your family if you die, or you're taken ill? Housewife: No, I haven't. Salesman: Let me tell you about our family protection plan. **Housewife:** I really must be...... **Salesman:** For only £50 a month this policy covers all medical fees and provides your family with an income equal to your salary in the event of your death. **Housewife:** I already have insurance, thank you. Salesman: Ah but when did you last increase your premiums? The cost of living is rising all the time and no other policy is as generous as ours. **Housewife:** I really can't afford any more insurance. Salesman: But can you afford not to? Just think about your wife and children if anything happens to you. **Housewife:** As I said..... **Salesman:** As a special offer, for this week only, we can offer you free cover for three months. Just sign here and your policy will start today. You can cancel any time in the next three months and it won't cost you a penny. **Housewife:** I can cancel any time? Salesman: Yes. Just return the cancellation form. There's nothing to lose. Housewife: Oh, very well then





Eating out Eating out Waiter: Good evening. **Customer:** A table for two please. Waiter: Certainly, just here, sir. **Customer:** Could we sit by the window? Waiter: I'm sorry. The window tables are all reserved Waiter: Are you ready to order, sir? **Customer:** Yes. I'll have tomato soup for starters and my wife would like prawn cocktail. Waiter: One tomato soup and one prawn cocktail. What would you like for main course? **Customer:** I'll have the plaice and my wife would like the shepherd's pie. **Waiter:** I'm afraid the plaice is off. Customer: Oh dear. What do you recommend? **Waiter:** The steak pie is very good. **Customer:** OK I'll have that. Waiter: Would you like anything to drink? **Customer:** Yes, a bottle of wine please. Complaining Complaining **Technician:** Hi, can I help you? Customer: Hope so. I bought this television here about three months ago, but the sound and picture quality is awful. The picture is always flickering and there's a dark line down the left-hand side of the screen. And there's an annoying hissing sound in the background. Technician: Do you have an outside aerial? Customer: Yes, I do. **Technician:** Have you tried adjusting it? **Customer:** Several times. Technician: Hmmmmm. I'll get our engineers to have a look at it. Customer: A friend of mine bought the same model here and had exactly the same



problems. I want a refund.

give refunds, sir.

Technician: I'm afraid it isn't our policy to

Customer: I want to see the manager.



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A bad holiday

Secretary: Good morning, can I help you? **Customer:** I'd like to make a complaint about my holiday in Portugal last week **Secretary:** I'm sorry to hear that. What exactly was the problem?

Customer: First of all the coach taking us to the hotel broke down and we had to wait for over two hours in the sweltering heat before a replacement arrived. Then when we got to the hotel we found our room hadn't been cleaned.

Secretary: Oh dear, did you complain to the hotel staff?

Customer: Of course, but we were told all the chambermaids were off duty. Anyway, that's not all. The people in the room above sounded like they were having all-night parties, every night. I demanded another room but the receptionist told me the hotel was full.

Secretary: Oh, I see.

Customer: And to cap it all the food in the hotel restaurant was awful. It was so bad we had to eat out all the time despite having paid for meals in the price of our holiday.

Secretary: I do apologise. I'd like to offer you a 20% discount on the price of one of our autumn breaks as a gesture of goodwill.

Customer: A 20% discount, you must be joking. I want to see the manager.

Bank

Clerk: Good morning, can I help you? **Customer:** Yes, I'd like to open a deposit account.

Clerk: Certainly Sir. Would you like a

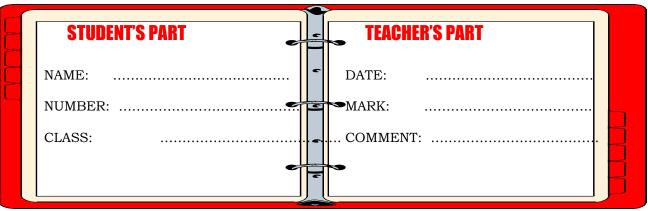
Silver or a Gold account?

Customer: What's the difference? Clerk: The Silver card's interest rate is %8. The Gold card's interest rate is 6.5%. Customer: I'll go for the Silver account. Clerk: And we'll need two proofs of ID, driving licence, credit card statement etc. Customer: I'm sorry. I don't have any of those on me. I'll come back tomorrow.

A bad holiday







	PROGRES	S TEST 1	
1- Write the subject we, they". (5 points	et pronouns "he, she,	5- Complete the	table. (5 points)
,, c, c=o, c (c p c==o,	•)	Cardinal	Ordinal
a) My father	·	a) One	
b) Ali and Cem		b) Two	
c) My mother and I	·	c)	_ the tenth
d) Şule	·	d) Eighteen	
e) My teacher	·	e)	_ the fiftieth
2- Use "a" or "an. ((6 points)	6- Write the plur	cals. (5 points)
a) university	b) orange	a) man	
c) pen	d) pencil	b) woman	
e) umbrella	e) egg	c) country	
		d) baby	
3- Complete the tal	ble. (6 points)	e) watch	
Country	Nationality	7- Write question	ns for answers.
a) Turkey		(8 points)	
b) Greece			
c)	German	a)	
d)	English	My name is Y1	
e) The U.S.A.		b)	?
f) Italy		I'm 35 years ol	d.
		c)	
	t", "these" or "those".	I'm from Hakk	
(4 points.)		d) I'm an actor.	?
a) i	s an apple.	i ili ali aciol.	
	is a school over there.		
,	are cats in that garden.		
,	are flowers in my hand.		
/	<i>y</i>		





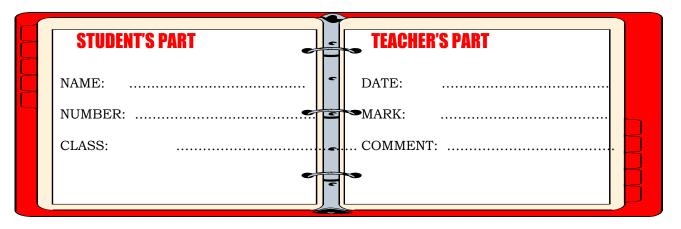
order and make questions. (10 points.) questions. (8 points) a) You / how / are / old / ? / My name is John. I am from England. I am forty-five years old. I am quite tall. b) Where / your / is / friend / from /?/ a) What is his name? c) Is / it / o'clock / nine / ? / b) How old is he? d) They / where / from / are /?/ c) Where is he from? e) It / is / today / Sunday / ? / d) Is he tall? 9- Write the following times. (12 points) 13- Complete the table about yourself and write a paragraph (8 points) a) 11:00 b) 10:30 ______. c) 08:45 _____. Name: ______. d) 09:15 ______. From: ______. e) 15:20 ______. Age: ______. f) 18:40 Height: . 10- Make the following sentences singular. (5 points) a) They are actors. b) They are children. 14- Complete the following dialogue. (8 points) c) My teeth are white. Sally: Hello. I'm Sally. _____name? d) There are two knives on the table. Ben : _____ Ben. Sally : ______, Ben? e) They are our teachers. : _____ England. _____ you? Ben Sally: _____ Canada. Ben : ______ to meet you. 11- Answer the following questions. Sally: (10 points) a) What is the second month of the year? b) What is the first day of the week? c) Where is your town? d) What are the winter months? e) What day is it today?

12- Read the text and answer the

8- Put the following verbs into correct







PROGRESS TEST 2

1- Marisa and Aylin are talking about the seminar. Complete the dialogue using "some" or "any". (10 points)
Marisa: Are there bookshops in the city?
Aylin: Yes there are in the city.
But there aren't in the town. Marisa: How awful! What about the
hotels? Are there good hotels?
Aylin: Yes, there are good hotels in the city and in the town.
Marisa: And. What about the teachers?
Aylin: I'm sure there are a lot of good teachers there.
2- Complete the sentences with "are, is aren't, isn't". (5 points)
a) There four rooms in the house.
b) There any students in the room.
c) There a computer in the office.
d) There a university in my city.

	e a unive	uter in the office. rsity in my city. ges in this book.
	ins or possessive	aph with subject adjectives.
and	ne is Jane. I have name's Terry has got long on name is Julie	is quite tall lark hair
ha	as got long blonde	e hair.

4-	Com	plete	with	the	correc	t prep	osition
"iı	ı, on,	at". (4 po	ints)			

a)	five o'clock.
o)	Sunday.
c)	the morning.
4)	Inne

5- Answer the following questions. (10 points)

(-	o points)
a)	How many pens have you got on your desk?
b)	Has your teacher got a black bag?
c)	Has your friend got a dictionary with him/her?
d)	Has your mother got blonde hair?
e)	Who has got a computer in his/her room?

6- Circle the odd word out. (5 points)

- a) Sunday January Monday Friday.
 b) Winter Summer Autumn October.
 c) First Third Ten Second.
- $d)\ Ten-Thirty-Twentieth-Twenty.$
- e) North South Southeast West.



7- Ask questions for the following answers. (10 points)

a)		_?
	They are playing in the school yard.	
b)		_':
	My parents are visiting their friends.	
c)		_?
	She is <i>completing the exercises</i> .	
d)		_':
	Because the blackboard is dirty.	
e)		_?
	We are waiting for <i>the bus</i> .	

8- Find the mistakes and rewrite the sentences. (5 points)

- a) There are a lot of book in my bag.b) Are there some people in the bank?c) Who is play the piano?
- d) There are some childrens in the park.e) I am going to Ankara on June.

9- Read the questions in List A and match them with the answers in List B. (10 points)

LIST A

- a) Can you sing well?
- b) What's your friend writing?
- c) Are there any televisions in the room?
- d) Where can people buy books?
- e) What is the next month?

LIST B

- 1) a poem.
- 2) Yes, there is one.
- 3) At the bookshop.
- 4) May.
- 5) No, I can't

a	b	c	d	e

10- Complete the following sentences with suitable verbs in the box in the correct tense. (10 points)

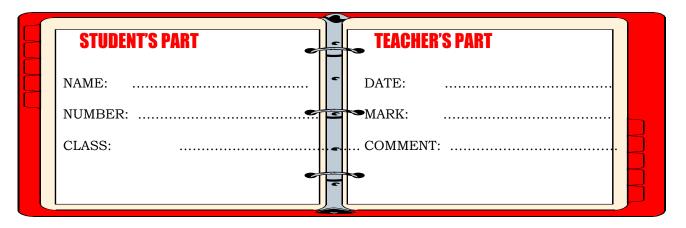
COLLEC	t tense. (.	ro points	<i>,</i>	
have	speak	watch	wash	look
b) We	 can		lunch at	school.
	you neighbou			
car a	at the mor	nent.		
	ıan			at you.
11- Ur (5 poir	nderline t nts)	he correc	ct word.	
b) She c) I and d) The	sister like don't / de d my son y study / s s she wat	oesn't drii swim/sw studies sci	nk coke. vims well ience at s	school.
12- Pu (10 po	t the wor	ds into tl	ie correc	ct order
a) My	/ has / sor	n / brown	/ got / ey	es /.
b) I / n	ot / have	long / go	ot / hair /.	· ·
c) You	/ have / o	curly / got	/ hair / ?	
d) The	y / got / h	ave / sons	s / two /.	·
e) You	/ a / have	e / sister /	got / ? /	·
13- Ar (10 po	nswer the ints)	following	g questic	ons.
a) Who	ere can yo	ou buy cas	settes?	
b) Who	o can mak	ce good ca	ake?	•

c) What can you learn at school?

d) How can you travel to Ankara?

e) When can you swim?





PROGRESS TEST 3

1- C	omplete	the foll	owing	sentenc	es ir
pres	ent conti	nuous (or pre	sent sim	ple.
(10 p)	ooints)				

(drive) to school
_ (carry) her mother's
(buy) all the food
(teach) American
ike) eating ice-cream.

2- Complete the following sentences with "what, where, what time, who, when, how often, how long, which". (8 points)

a) _	is your father's job?
b)	are they listening to?
c) _	are you leaving for England?
d)	does your mother get up?
e) .	do you take reports?
f) _	do you go to the theatre?
g) .	can you stay underwater?
h)	is your pen? The red one?

3- Write the past forms of the following verbs. (6 points)

a) cry	
b) cut	
c) have	
d) climb	
e) take	
f) get	

4- Make simple past tense questions and match them with the answers. (15 points)

LIST A a) What time/ you / yesterday / get up / ? /
b) Who / the police / last night / catch /?/
c) Invent / who / the / telephone / ? /
d) Where / she / yesterday / buy / book / ? /
e) Where / you / born / were / ? /

LIST B

125

- 1) In Germany.
- 2) The thieves.
- 3) Sir Alexander Graham Bell.
- 4) At 7 o'clock.
- 5) From a bookshop.

a	a b c		d	e

5- Circle the odd word out. (6 points)

- a) Go Come Help Buy.
- b) Study Watch Take Clean.
- c) Am Is Are Was.
- d) Yesterday Last week Everyday Last year.
- e) Book Pen Pencil Desk.
- f) Teacher Worker Mother Driver.

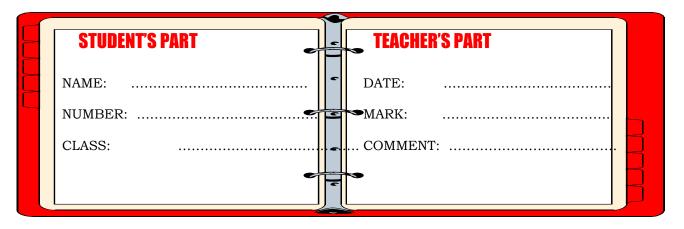




o- Ask the questions. (10 points)	(10 points)	
a)? I was at home.	a) What are you doing at the weekend?	
b)?	a) What are you doing at the weekend:	
With my friends.	b) Do you often do examples in English?	
c)?		
c)? No, Burcu wasn't with us.	c) Have you got any foreign pen-friends?	
d)?		
They were at the concert.	d) When do the trees fall their leaves?	
e)? She was with her sister.	e) Who was the school director last year?	
7) Find out the mistakes and rewrite the	f) Who advised you to choose this school?	
sentences. (10 points)		
a) We catched fish at the weekend.	g) How was the weather like last weekend?	
a) we catched fish at the weekend.	h) When do you usually get up?	
b) They didn't telephoned me yesterday.	ii) when do you assumy get up.	
:	i) Does your teacher ask easy questions?	
c) She have got a beautiful house.	·	
	j) Do you go to school by bus?	
d) The childs didn't go to the party.		
e) The school started on September.	10- Complete the following sentences	
c) The sensor started on september.	with the past simple of the verbs.	
	(10 points)	
8- Put the following words into right		
category. (15 points)	run wash cook dance have X 2	
	stay visit paint escape	
Verb Adverb Nouns		
	a) I my hair this morning.	
	b) They at home yesterday.	
	c) She an accident last month.	
	d) We a great time at the party.	
	e) Ali ten miles at the weekend.	
	f) The cook very delicious meals.	
often mice carry write always	g) The students to pop music.	
go never country help hotel	h) Ayşegül to pop music.	
usually rarely teacher cake want	i) My father his friend at the	
assumy rarely teacher care want	hospital.	
	j) Two men from this prison.	
	1/ 1 WO IIICII 110III UIIS PIISUII.	







PROGRESS TEST 4

- 1- Complete the conversation with the sentences (a-e) below . (10 points)
- A: Good morning. Can I help you?

 B: ______.

 A: Yes of course. Medium or large?

 B: _____.

 A: What colour do you want?

 B: _____.

 A: No, I'm sorry. We have blue one.

 B: _____.

 A: Yes here you are.
- a) Dark blue, please.
- b) Blue is ok!
- c) Yes. Can I have a pair of tracksuit, please?
- d) Thank you very much.
- e) Medium, please.
- 2- Complete the following sentences with "my, your, his, her, its, our, their". (10 points)
- a) My boss is in _____office.
- b) The birds are in ____ cage.
- c) I and my friend are in _____ new house.
- d) It is raining. She hasn't got _____ umbrella.
- e) Did you paint _____ room?

3- Match the sentences with the suitable choice. (10 points)

LIST A

- a) You can watch film.
- b) You can write with.
- c) You can look for new words.
- d) You can have lunch.
- e) You can buy music CD's.

LIST B

- 1) a pen.
- 2) at the restaurant.
- 3) in a dictionary.
- 4) at the cinema.
- 5) at the music shop.

a	b	c	d	e

4- Find the odd word out. (10 points)

- a) Car Bus Truck Plane
- b) Butter Bread Cheese Potato
- c) This That Those Their
- d) Blue Red Pink Think
- e) Spring Winter Autumn August

5- Complete the sentences with "have and has got". (10 points)

- a) Jane _____ a beautiful room.
- b) I _____ a new car.
- c) They _____ a lot of new friends.
- d) My grandparents _____ two houses.
- e) Mike _____ an earache.



(10 points) a) It's wet. sit down. b) It's very noisy. _____ be quiet. c) You are late. _____ leave home at once. d) It's very cold. ____ open the window. e) _____ turn the music up. It's very slow. f) ____ cross. The light is red. g) ____ cheat in the exam. h) _____ go to school in time. i) _____ feed the animals in the zoo. j) Please, ____ help me. 7- Complete the following sentences in simple past tense. (10 points) a) Where _____ (you / go) yesterday? b) I _____ (go) to a trip around Turkey. c) What _____ (you / do)? d) How many cities _____ (you / visit) e) I _____ (call) my relatives. 8- Complete the paragraph with the past tense of "be" positive or negative (10 points) It _____ a sunny day. We _____ in a green garden and there _____ a lot of people there. There _____ a lot of children, too, but there _____ any cars. We _____ there because people said it _____ a good place for children to play. Suddenly, there _____

a loud bang and my son _____ there. I ____ very worried but in the end I found my son

next to the crashed car.

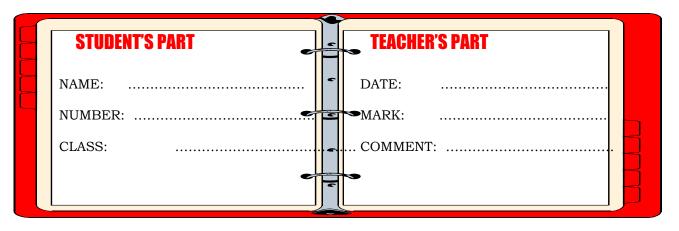
6- Put "don't" where necessary.

9- Complete the sentences with "how many, a few, any, how much, some". (10 points)

a)	windows are there in your
room?	windows are there in your
b)	tea do you drink a day?
c) I don't drink	tea do you drink a day? tea.
d) I drink	water.
e) They have on	ıly books.
	eese does she eat?
	birds are there in the cage?
h) There isn't _	rice on the plate.
i) I buy	magazines every week.
j) There were or	nly balloons.
answer them. (questions and then 10 points) to / she / at / weekend /
b) Help / she / y	ou / going to / ? /?
c) You / going t	o / TV / watch / ? /?
d) Going to / he	lp / who / you / ? /?
e) When / going	to / have / you / lunch / ? / ?







PROGRESS TEST 5

1- Complete the followi	ng sentences
using "gerund" or "infi	nitive" in simple
present or simple past.	(20 points)

a) My son
(like / play) football, but he
(not like / play) volleyball.
b) The taxis
(stop / run) at midnight.
c) Please,
(stop / laugh).
d) The workers
(want / go on) strike last year.
e) I (like / listen),
to music but I
(hate / watch) TV.
f) My father
(not / mind / watch) football matches.
g) Hakan
(good at / play) football.
h) In Summer, we often(go / swim)
(go / swiiii)

2- Rewrite the following sentences using object pronouns. (10 points)

a) I lent my dictionary to my friend.
b) She helps <i>her mother</i> at the weekend.
c) The actors liked <i>the film</i> .
d) The secretary posted <i>the letters</i> to <i>the company</i> .
e) They invited my parents to the party.
f) Children tell their problems to their parents.

3- Complete the following sentences with "in, on, at, between, opposite, next to". (10 points)

a) I met my friend _	the concert.
b) Ordu is	Samsun and Giresun.
c) Their house is	Yalova.
d) Whose picture is _	the wall?
e) Rumeli Castle is _	the
Anatolian Castle.	
f) Who is the girl	the horse?
g) We like going on	picnic Spring.
h) They are waiting	the bus stop.
i) Afyon is	to Isparta.
j) Who is y	ou and your sister in
the picture?	

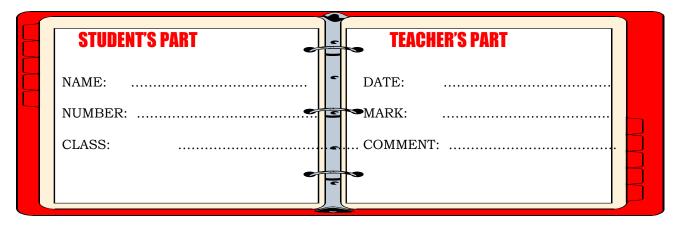


4- Put the following verbs into categories. (10 points)

	operate cut	simple pre	te the following letter with the sent, simple past, present sor future tense. (15 points)	1e
Regular Ir	regular	Dea	r Ömer,	
		I	(write) to you from (be) here for a	L
		England. I	(be) here for a	
			th Ünal and İsmail. We	
			(have) a great time here. W	/e
			(go) sightseeing everyday.	
7 A	•		terday, we (go)	
5- Answer the following quest	ions.	snopping, t	out Ünal couldn't come with u	S
(10 points)		because ne	(not / feel) well	٠.
a) Whan did Atatürk found the	Furkich		(buy) some interesting	
a) When did Atatürk found the ? Republic?	I UI KISII	-	you. The shops in the town	
Republic !			(be) great.	
b) When did Atatürk open the T	 `urkish	Ton	norrow, we	
Grand National Assembly?			na classes and I hope Ünal	_
J			(be) fine and	
c) When was your father born?		(join) the co		-
d) What were Atatürk's parents	names?	Any	way, at the moment, we	
, ,		-	balcony and (enjo	
e) What are your parents' names	s?		/e (leave) for	•
	-	Turkey nex		
		See	you soon.	
6- Write a paragraph about w	hat you	You	ir friend.	
are going to do at the weekend	l.			
(10 points)		8- This is a	short biography of my frier	ıd
		Metin. Wr	ite a paragraph about Metin	ı.
		(15 points)		
		Born:	1965	
		Born:	Yozgat	
		Studied:	19 May University.	
		Went:	The U.S.A. for master	
			Degree in 1988.	
		Now:	Teaches at university.	
	·			.• .•
				.•
				.•







PROGRESS TEST 6

1- Match the sentences in List A with the sentences in List B. (10 points)

LIST A

- a) What was the name of the girl
- b) Can you remember
- c) There were two cars
- d) Can you tell me the way
- e) Was there an accident

LIST B

- 1) the name of the shop?
- 2) in front of the house.
- 3) on the road?
- 4) to the state building?
- 5) you were walking with?

a	b	С	d	e

2- Find the mistakes and rewrite the sentences. (10 points)

- a) We were watched TV at five o'clock.
- b) Why did you went to the supermarket?
- c) Were Joseph cleaning the windows?
- d) When was the last time you visit a museum?
- e) Where did you going this morning?

3- (Complete the following sentences in
the	past continuous or simple past tense.
(10	points)

a) As I	(go) home,
I	(meet) her.
b) While we	(work), they
(go) to bed.
c) When it	(start) raining
the boy	(enter) a shop.
d) Just as they	(cross) the
street, they	(notice) the bus.
e) As they	(watch) TV, the
power	(go) off.

4- Complete the following story with correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the simple past or past continuous tense. (10 points)

Yesterday, two young people <u>walked</u>
(walk) into a bank in Istanbul. They
(wear) jeans and leather
coats and they (carry) bags.
While the bank officers (work)
the men (point) guns to
them. One of the men(hit)
the security guard on the head. The man at
the desk (open) the cash
drawer and (give) the robbers
70 billion TL. The robbers
(leave) quickly. While they (run)
towards the car, the security guard
regained consciousness. He
(shoot) them. They were both killed.





5- Answer the following questions 9- Put the words in the right order. according to the passage in "question 4". Make questions and answer them. (10 points) (points 20) a) What were the robbers wearing? a) Can / excuse / you / me / help / ? / b) What did one of them do? c) Who opened the cash drawer and gave b) What / envelope / mean / in / English / them the money? does / ? / d) What happened while they were running towards their car? c) What / date / today / the / is /?/ e) What happened to them in the end? 6- Give true answers to the following d) Get up / this / what / you / time / did / questions. (10 points) morning / ? / ? a) What is your favourite football team? b) What colour do you like most? e) Who / with / sitting / you / are / ? / c) Who is your favourite pop-singer? d) What is your favourite food? e) What is your favourite drink? 7- Complete the following sentences with "may, can, can't". (10 points) a) _____ I go out? b) _____ you clean the board, please? c) I _____ speak German, but I want to. d) Where _____ you catch a plane? e) Perhaps, they _____ send you a letter.

8- Circle the odd word out. (10 points)

a) Sailing – Cleaning – Boxing - Running.

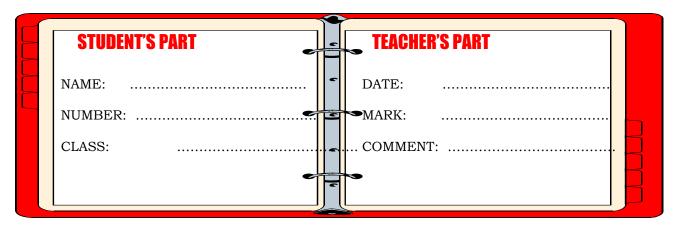
d) English – Science – Geography – Story.

b) Big – Small – Happy – Often.c) Town – Village – City – School.

e) River – Mount – Lake – Sea.







PROGRESS TEST 7

1- Choose the correct alternative. (10 Points)

- 1) The film was *disappointing / disappointed*.
- 2) The match was quite excited / exciting.
- 3) I wasn't excited / exciting at the match.
- 4) Children were *boring / bored* in the park
- 5) The questions were not *surprising* / *surprised*.

2- Put the following adjectives into correct order. (10 points)

- a) a-an / nice / wooden / square / table /.
- b) a-an / green / new / wool / pullover /.
- c) a-an / big / plastic / black / bag /.
- d) a-an / interesting / long / holiday /.
- e) a-an / ring / golden / unusual /.

3- Complete the sentences with following adverbs. (10 points)

well	fast	hard	dangerously	happily
b) Th	e child	dren wa	use I worked	
d) My	y frien	d drive	nglish s car	
e) Th	ev 11ve	in the	small house	

4- Complete the sentences with correct superlative. (10 points)

a) l	Dolphins
((friendly) animals
b)]	Fatih Terim
((good) coach in Turkey.
c)]	Istanbul University
((old) university.
d)]	Rize
((wet) city in Turkey.
e) l	Morning
((busy) time of the day.

5- Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives. (10 points)

a) A motorcycle	
(expensive) than a scooter.	
b) Blue Mosque	
(old) than Dolmabahçe Palace.	
c) A horse can run	
(fast) than a donkey.	
d) Super-girl	

(slow) than Superman.
e) Ali's marks ______
(good) than my marks.



6- Answer the following questions (10 points)			
a) Which subject do you like best?			
b) Who has got more pens than you?			
c) Who gets up the earliest in your family?			
d) Which city is the most crowded? Istanbul, Hakkari or Adana?			
e) Who is the tallest student in your class?			
7- Use "so" or "such" in the blanks. (10 points)			
a) I was tired that I couldn't run.			
b) It was an exciting game!			
c) She was old that she couldn't walk.			
d) They walked fast that the boy couldn't catch them.			
e) It was a dirty pool that nobody wanted to swim.			
8- Make sentences using "as –as" or "not as – as" (10 points)			
a) BMW / Opel / fast /			
b) Mount Erciyes / Mount Ağrı / high /.			
c) Gold / silver / expensive /.			
d) Boxing / karate / dangerous /.			

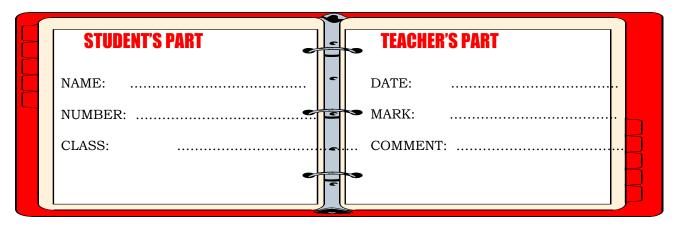
e) Cigarette / alcohol / harmful /.

9- Make sentences	"the	more-the	more".
(10 points)			

a) Less / work / less /	earn /.
b) Much / take exerci	ise / healthy / be /
c) Late / go to bed / l	ate / get up /.
d) Much / practice / r	much / be perfect /.
e) Fast / drive / much	/ be in danger /.
10- Write the oppose adjectives. (10 points	_
	_
adjectives. (10 point	_
adjectives. (10 point a) Quick	_
a) Quick b) Happy	_
a) Quick b) Happy c) Beautiful	_
a) Quick b) Happy c) Beautiful d) Lucky	_
a) Quick b) Happy c) Beautiful d) Lucky e) Dangerous	_
adjectives. (10 point a) Quick b) Happy c) Beautiful d) Lucky e) Dangerous f) Small	_
adjectives. (10 point a) Quick b) Happy c) Beautiful d) Lucky e) Dangerous f) Small g) Hardworking	_







PROGRESS TEST 8		
1- Complete the following sentences with "since" or "for". (10 points)	3- Complete the sentences with "must, mustn't, have to / has to / don't have to" (10 points)	
a) I have stayed in that city		
a long time.	a) He brush his teeth everyday.	
b) They have been mending the car the accident.	b) You feed the animals. Look	
	at the sign!	
c) She has been cleaning the house	c) The park is free. I pay money	
the morning.	d) She give her milk everyday.	
d) The footballers have practised two hours.	e) You talk loudly in the library	
e) I haven't been to doctor	4- Put "a/an" or "the" where necessary.	
1997.	(10 points)	
2- Use the suitable possessive pronoun	a) They went to Alps to ski.	
and rewrite the sentences. (10 points)	b) River Nile is longest river. c) In future, people will leave on	
a) The man is cleaning his car.	d) There is man in garden.	
b) The blue ones are <i>my books</i> .	e) We have cinema in the town. f) My son eats egg every morning.	
c) Which one is <i>your school</i> ?	g) The fourth month of year is April.	
d) Where can they park <i>their car</i> ?	5- Complete the sentences with "been / gone" (10 points)	
e) You have got <i>her book</i> in your bag.	gone (10 points)	
·	a) Have you ever to China?	
	b) My cousin isn't at home. She has	
	shopping.	
	c) They have to Cyprus. They will come back soon.	
	d) I've never to an opera.	
	e) Hello! Where have you?	



6- Complete the sentences with question tags. (10 points)

a) We have been here since the morning,
b) They can't solve the problem,
c) You like playing tennis,
d) The drivers must be careful,
e) The film finished very late,
f) Your mother is waiting for you,
g) He was catching fish,
h) They didn't invite you to their party,
i) My girlfriend has got a sports car,
7- Complete the following sentences using "just, already, yet". (10 points)
a) No, thank you. I have drunk tea.
b) We haven't finished the book .
c) Has your father returned from work
d) We have bought some bread.
It is very fresh.
e) Ali: Are you coming to the shops, Can? Can: No, I've been there.
8- Complete the sentences with "need, needn't, needn't have". (10 points)
a) I bought some fruit. Youbuy more.
b) It's raining. You to take your
umbrella.
c) They help me. I finished my
work.
d) We bought cake, but
I bought.
e) You hurry. We have a lot of

9- Answer the following questions.(8 points)

- a) How long have your parents been married?
- b) What is the most exciting match you've ever watched?
- c) Who is the nicest person you've ever met?
- d) How long have you known your classmate?

10- Match the jobs in List A with the words in List B. (12 points)

LIST A

- a) Teacher
- b) Driver
- c) Nurse
- d) Engineer
- e) Secretary
- f) Worker

LIST B

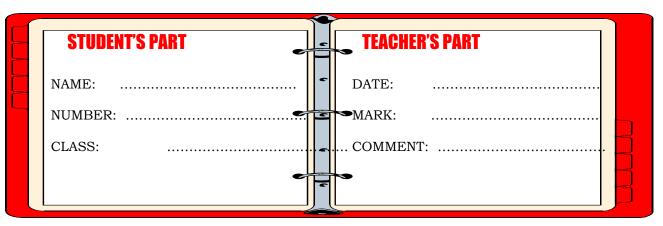
- 1) Bus
- 2) Buildings
- 3) School
- 4) Office
- 5) Hospital
- 6) Factory

a	b	c	d	e	f



time





PROGRESS TEST 9		
1- Rewrite the following sentences using "neither – nor". (10 points)	3- Complete the following sentences. (10 points)	
a) The driver didn't drive carefully. He didn't drive slowly, either.	a) I didn't get up early, because	
	b) She was out of money, so	
b) The film wasn't exciting. It wasn't funny, either	c) The water was very dirty, so	
	d) The match didn't start, because	
c) Students won't go on holiday. Teacher won't go on holiday, either.	e) We were late because of	
d) The car wasn't cheap. It wasn't new, either.	4- Complete the following sentences with indefinite pronouns. (10 points)	
	a) Was there famous there?	
e) I can't dance. I can't sing, either.	b) I haven't bought yesterday. c) You can buy you want. d) I left my friend here. e) was very expensive here.	
2- Rewrite the sentences with "both / and". (10 points)	5- Complete the sentences with "too" or "enough". (10 points)	
a) I visited my uncle. I visited my aunt, too	a) The film is boring. I don't want to watch it.	
b) She was tall. She was beautiful, too.	b) They have got money to buy that dress.	
c) I bought a pen. I bought a pencil, too.	c) The questions are difficult to answer.	
d) The pilot checked the buttons. He	d) The dog is fast to catch the cat	
checked the engines, too.	e) The water is cold to swim.	





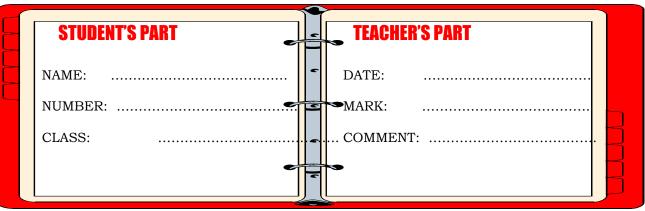
reflexive pronouns. (10 points) using "who, which, whose, where, when". (10 points) a) I think I can't finish this work a) The girl is a top model. She is standing b) Most young people go on holiday on the stage. c) She is too young. She can't go there b) A lighter is a device. It is used for d) Suddenly, the door was closed lighting cigarettes. e) We will solve these problems c) The old lady is our neighbour. Her husband died last year. 7- Complete the sentences with suitable type of "if clauses". (10 points) d) A cafe is a place. We can drink tea. a) If you want to learn a language, you _____ (study) hard. e) 2000 was the year. 21st century started b) Tell him to call me, if you ____ (see) her. then. c) If they finish the work, they __ (start) another one. d) If I had more time, I (complete) the exercises. 10- Complete the sentences in future e) If their car hadn't broken down, they perfect tense. (10 points) _____ (arrive) in time. a) By tomorrow, _____ 8-Use "either", "or" and rewrite the sentences. (10 points) b) By June, _____ a) They can stay in our house or in a hotel. c) Before the match, _____ d) Until the morning, _____ b) She reads magazines or newspapers. e) By the end of this month, _____ c) I can ride a bike or a horse. d) I like drinking coke or tea. e) The film will start at 10 or 11.

9- Combine the following sentences

6- Complete the sentences with suitable







PROGRESS TEST 10		
1- Report the following sentences. (30 points)	i) Father to son: "Your uncle is going to meet you at the airport."	
a) Teacher: "Don't make noise."	j) The film director is saying: "Please, be a	
b) Cenk says: "I can play tennis well."	little more active."	
c) Mr Yılmaz said. "They are waiting in the park."	2- Rewrite the following sentences in causative. (20 points)	
d) The minister said: "Schools will be opened next month."	a) My friend painted our office yesterday. We	
	b) I asked the man to mend the iron. I	
e) Ömer to me: "Did you finish the questions?"	c) My computer is out of order. I'll take it to the mechanic. (mechanic)	
f) Bora to Burcu: "Are you coming to the cinema tomorrow?"	d) Her purse was lost. She will ask the police to find it. (the police) She	
g) The interviewer to the girl: "How long have you stayed abroad?"	e) The windows are dirty. I will ask the cleaners to clean them. (the cleaners)	
h) "Could you give me a hand?" The old woman to the boy.	I	





3- Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice. (20 points)

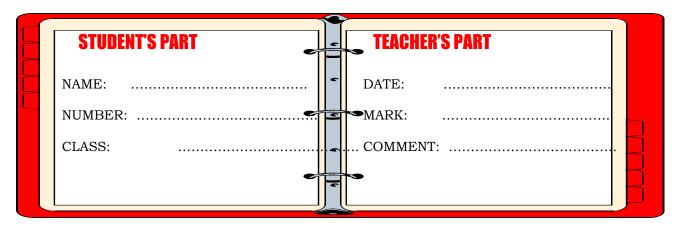
a) They paint the house every year.
b) America sent the warships to the gulf.
c) We are tidying the room.
d) Were you watering the flowers?
e) Have the police caught anybody?
f) They hadn't visited the Atatürk Museum before.
g) The government will take new measurements.
h) Are the students going to give a party?
i) Can your father mend this bike?
j) Who must control the tickets?
4- Complete the following sentences in past perfect or simple past tense. (20 points)
a) Before they left the room,
b) The footballers had a bath after
c) I had just cleaned my table when
d) By the time the bell rang,
e) After she had waited two days,

5- Put the verbs in brackets into the correct order. (10 points)

a)	If I (be) you,
	I wouldn't go there.
b)	If they had been more careful, they
	(not have) an accident
c)	If my son (save) some money
	he will buy a scooter.
d)	Before they arrived, we (tidy)
	all the rooms.
e)	After it had got dark, the children
-	(go) out.
f)	While you (sleep), I
	prepared the breakfast.
g)	We (not practise) the
	song since last week.
h)	the footballers
	(play) match everyday?
i)	I had my hair (dye) last week.
j) .	they (leave) for
	their country tomorrow?







1- Write t	he correct for	ms of the
adjectives	and adverbs.	(10 points)

- a) She is..... (beautiful) girl I've ever met.
- b) This is not as.....(expensive) the other one.
- c) Bananas are....(not cheap) oranges.
- d) I think Turkish food
-(good) Italian.
- e) Mardin is..... (far) distance I've ever travelled.

2- Complete the following table. (10 points)

adjective	comparative	Superlative
		the best
	more handsome	
little		
	easier	
		the most expensive

3- Complete the following sentences. (10 points)

a) Yesterday was one of the day of my life.b) This classroom is..... the other classroom.

c) This is...... TV programme I've ever watched. d) The film was..... than I expected. e) Istanbul is (crowded) city in Turkey. 4- Rewrite the following sentences. (20 points) a) I haven't read as much as you. You've read..... b) Our team isn't as good as your team. Your team c) Nobody in the family is taller than Murat. Murat.....

d) No student in this class is noisier

e) Bora is the youngest in the family. Everyone in the family.........

than Ercan.



5- Underline the correct word. 7- Rewrite the following sentences. (10 points) (20 points) a) This mosque is the oldest / eldest in a) The water isn't hot enough. (cold) Turkey. b) Actually, he is more bad / worse than he was yesterday. c) The exam wasn't as hard as / as hard I expected. d) Jane plays tennis gooder / better than Monica. e) This game is *least interesting / less* interesting than tennis. 6- Answer the following questions. (10 points)

a) Who is the funniest student in your

b) Whose pronunciation is better than

.....

d) Where do you like living most? In a

.....

......

c) Which is more suitable for your

e) Which season do you like most?

family? A house or a flat?

village or in a city?

summer or winter?

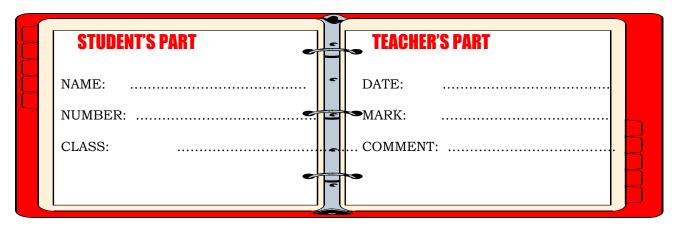
class?

yours?

b) You are too late to enter the concert hall. (early)
c) I don't find golf interesting. (keen on)
d) I can't buy that car. It is very expensive. (rich)
e) I can't go to bed now. It's too early. (late)
8- Find three things or people in your class. (10 points) a)are the most boring b) Graduated from the same primary
8- Find three things or people in your class. (10 points) a)
8- Find three things or people in your class. (10 points) a)
8- Find three things or people in your class. (10 points) a)







1- Complete the sentences with the
correct forms of the verbs in brackets
(be going to or future will) (10 points)

- a) We (have)a baby next week.
 b) I'm tired. So I (go)to
- bed early.
 c) Bye for now. Perhaps I (see)
-you tomorrow morning.
- d) Next weekend I (stay)with my friends.
- e) I'm sure you (like)your new school.

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (simple past or past continuous.) (20 points)

- the news, they(hear)the bad news.
- e) As the people(sunbathe)
-on the beach. It (start)to rain.

3- Read the answers and write question for each answer. (20 points)

a)?
Yes, that's right. I lost my wallet yesterday.
b)?
No, they weren't. They were decorating their new house.
c)?
Not Italy. We went toCyprus on holiday.
d)...........?
Very hot? Yes, it was.
e)?
Because I was ill.

4- Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets (Present Simple or Present Continuous) (10 points)

- a) Where (you, go)? This is the wrong way.
- b) Please be quiet! We (watch)a romantic film.
- c) Jane (always, get up)at 7 in the morning.
- d) I (watch)a lot of TV every night.
- e) I'd like to buy that suit. How much (it, cost)?





5- Choose the best answer. (10 points)

1- When he spokt a- hadn't finished c- will finish	he book yet. b- had finished
2- Theythe shop window,their a- want/making c- want/make	decision. b- want/made
3- They missed th	ne beginning of thebefore they
a- starts/arrived c- had started/arri d- starting/arrived	
4- He couldn't fir his sister	nd his wallet because
a- had hidden c- is hiding	
playing football in a- used spend	

6- Choose the best answer. (10 points)

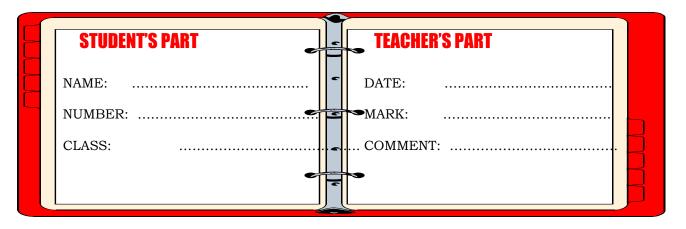
- a) I have had/had several exams since last week.
- b) The ministers have been discussing/discussed the problem for two weeks.
- c) He has already finished/been finished his homework.
- d) When she arrived home, the film had already started/ has started.
- e) It was still raining when we stopped / have stopped for dinner.

7-Ask questions for underlined words. (20 points)

a)	everybody <u>laughed</u> . What
	What
b)	You must drive <u>carefully</u> , <u>because</u> the road is icy.
	Why
c)	They are practising English with the tourists. What
	Who
d)	We stayed in a five star hotel for two weeks. Where
	How long
e)	She <u>reads two newspapers</u> <u>every</u> <u>morning</u> . What
	When







1- Match the following sentences. (10 points)

- 1- If a burglar broke into my house.
- 2- If I miss the school bus.
- 3- If she took more exercise.
- 4- If I were you.
- 5- If he trained harder.
- 6- If the music weren't too loud.
- a- she would feel better.
- b- he would win more races.
- c- I would scream.
- d- I will take a taxi.
- e- They wouldn't call the police.
- f- I wouldn't help him.

1	2	3	4	5	6
С					

2- Complete each sentence using "if or unless" (10 points)

- a) Come on. <u>Unless</u> you hurry, you will miss the train.
- b)you feel like going out, phone me tonight.
- c) I run everyday I don't feel healthy.
- d) We will have a garden partyit is too cold.
- e) Ayla will go outshe finishes the housework.

f) There will be a lot of pollution people use bikes instead of cars.

3- Underline the correct word in each sentence. (10 points)

- a) It they telephoned / <u>had telephoned</u> me, I will give / <u>would have given</u> the news
- b) If he *drove / had driven* more carefully, he *wouldn't have crashed / didn't crash*.
- c) If we run / ran, we can / will be catch the bus.
- d) If we *have / had* a helicopter, we *could / could be* go there earlier.
- e) If you *lend / would lend* me your motorbike, I *will let /let* you borrow my rollerblades.
- f) If she had worn / wore a raincoat, she wouldn't have got wet / wouldn't got wet.

4- Complete the following sentences. (10 points)

a) If I were famous
o) If all the icebergs melted
c) If they hadn't gone out
d) If she had brought some more money with her

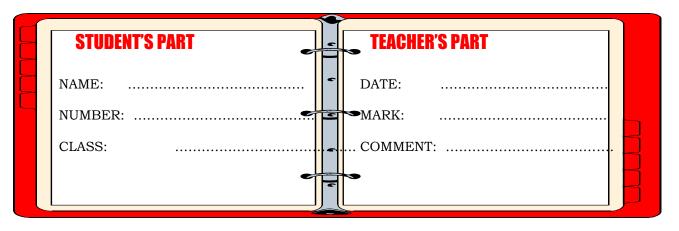




e) If you arrive early	e) what changes/make/be the Minister of Education		
	01 Daubanon		
5- Answer the following questions. (20 points)	7- Find the objects. (10 points)		
a) What changes would you do if you were the headmaster in your school?	a) If you read it a lot. You are intellectual.		
b) What would you do if you were invisible?	b) If you don't have it you can't travel abroad		
	c) If you don't do it, your teacher will get angry with you		
c) Which country would you choose to live if you had a chance?	d) If you don't have it, you can't drive car		
	e) If you eat it a lot, you will get fat.		
d) How would you feel if the school lasted 3 months and holidays 9 months.			
	8- Give advice to your friends. Use "if I were you" (10 points)		
e) What would you do if you knew your friend would die in a month.	a) I have got a lot of homework		
	b) I want to go to the party at night.		
6- Make questions and answer them. (20 points)	c) I don't have a girl friend. I can't talk to the girls.		
a) what/do/lose your money?-What would you do if you lost your money?-I would telephone my parents.b) who/invite/give a birthday party	d) I can't hear the teacher at the back seat		
c) where/visit/be in London.	e) My parents treat me like a child.		
d) how much/spend/want to buy new clothes.	f) I think I spend too much on CD's.		







1- Underline the correct word in	1
each sentence active or passive.	(10
points)	

- a) Yesterday three cars were stolen/are stolen in Taksim
- b) We have been decided/have decided to go on a picnic on Sunday.
- c) The bus broke down/was broken down yesterday.
- d) Titanic was seen/saw by many people in the world.
- e) Web sites designed/are designed by the computer programmers.
- f) Most of the exams organized/are organised by OSYM in Turkey?

2- Correct the following sentences as in the example. (10 points)

- a) Toyota cars are made in Bursa(Sakarya)
 No,. They're made in Sakarya.
 b) Coffee is picked in Nigeria.
 (Columbia)
 c) Helmets are used by drivers.
 (Cyclists)
- d) Oranges are produced in Malatya. (Antalya)

e) Shoes are made of wool. (Leather)
f) Most electronic equipments are manufactured in India. (Japan)
3- Change the following questions into passive and then answer them in passive as in the example (20 points)
a) When did the secretary type the letters?
When were the letters typed?
They were typed in the morning.
b) Where have you bought this jacket?
c) Who arrested the workers after the

.....

.....

.....

f) Why must they delay the flight to

e) When will the mechanic repair the

d) Where were they building a new

Olympic swimming pool?

demonstration?

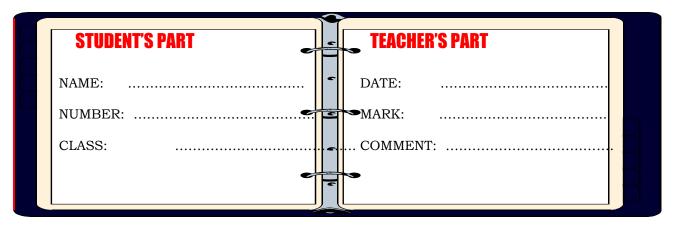
televisions?

Rome?

4- Put in a passive verb in the correct tense. (10 points)	
a) This model <u>has been produced</u>	e) I am going to be given a lift by my
(produce) since last May.	friend.
•	
b) The new book by the famous author (base) on facts.	•••••
	f) My father has been abacked by the
c) The problem of unemployment	f) My father has been checked by the doctor for two hours.
(discuss) at the summit next week.	
	•••••
d) Mostar bridge (rebuild)	7. Chasse the heat engine (10 mts)
after the war.	7- Choose the best answer (10 pts)
e) The postman(deliver)	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
the exam results at the moment.	a) All the drugs should be out
f) The vegetables should	of reach of children.
(keep) in the refrigerator.	a) kept b) made c) keep d) store
	b) The city was by a volcano.
5- Change the following into the	a) painted b) cleaned
passive. (10 points)	c) built d) destroyed
a) Are we going to paint it or not?	c) My carat the moment.
Is it going to be painted or not?	a) is being fixed b) was fixed
b) Who should we invite to the party?	c) was being fixed d) fixed
	d) Vegetables and fruits must
c) An obsessed fan shot John Lennon	before eating.
in front of his house.	a) wash b) be washed
	c)be washing d) washed
d) The government should. take some	e) The school can not
precautions about the accidents.	before 5 o'clock.
	a) leave b) be leave
e) Nobody can measure happiness.	c) be left d) be leaved
	f) The house was when I
f) They don't grow tobacco in Samsun	left in the morning.
any more.	a) being cleaned b) cleaning
	c) being clean d) being cleaning
6- Change the following sentences	, , , , , , ,
into the active. (10 points)	8- Answer the following questions.
a) The USA president was met by the	(20 points)
Prime Minister at the airport.	a) When was the Turkish Republic
The Prime Minister met the USA	founded?
president at the airport.	
b) This medicine can not be bought	b) When was your father born?
without a prescription.	o) when was your rather born.
without a prescription.	c) What currency is used in your
	country?
c) All the preparations for the wedding	•
	d) What kind of TV programmes are
are being made by the organisers.	d) What kind of TV programmes are watched most?
d) The bride's wedding dress was	e) Who was Ince Memed written by?
· ·	e) Who was Ince Memed written by?
designed by a famous designer.	







1- Underline the correct word. (10 pts)

- a) A young boy *who/which* was carrying a bunch of flower, knocked at the door.
- b) The school *which/whose* was in the city centre is being painted.
- c) The man *who/whose* house I am staying is an old friend.
- d) The students who/which were late were waiting at the door.
- e) The couple who/whose house I bought moved to another city.

2- Underline the relative pronoun that can be left out. (10 pts)

- a) The house that we are staying at is my uncle's
- b) The people who were leaving were singing happily.
- c) The garden which was very large, was full of flowers.
- d) The doctor who I go is on holiday now.
- e) The car which she bought last month, broke down.

3- Rewrite the sentences without a relative clause. (10 pts)

a) That's the motel	which they stayed one
night.	

EST 15
b) Ihlara valley was the most interesting place that I saw.
c) The museum which we visited was extremely beautiful.
d) The books which Mary read couldn't explain the problem.
e) The girl who I met at the party was very beautiful.
4- Combine the following sentences using the suitable relative clause.(20pts)
a) A man met me at the bus station. He carried my bags
b) A boy found a woman's passport. She gave him a reward.

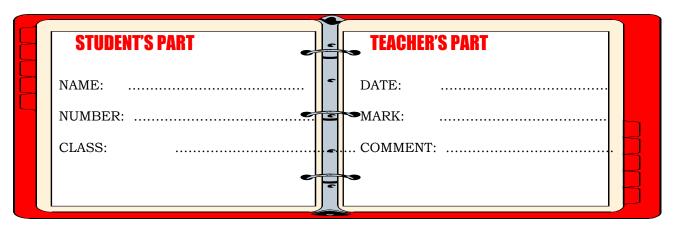




c) The man was very angry. His car was damaged.	d) Sometimes we go camping. The camping is always exciting and relaxing. The camping	
d) The girl is my friend. She lives next door.		
e) The policeman stopped me. He asked my driving licence.	e) I watch documentaries on TV. The documentaries inform me a lot. The documentaries	
	7- Complete the following sentences. (20 points)	
5- Circle the correct answer. (10 pts)	a) A restaurant is a place	
a) I'm writing to Zeynep,	b) My house is the place	
met in Aksaray last month. a- who b- whom c- whose d- which	c) İstanbul is the city	
b) The factoryI worked has	d) Ünal is the man	
closed down. a- that b- where c-whose d- who	e) Winter is the time	
c) My brother lost his watchhe bought last month. a b- whose c- who d- where	8- Write sentences with the given words (10 pts)	
d) The ministerson was arrested yesterday has resigned. a- where b- whose c- which d	a) Apartment / that / lived	
e) Our furniturewe've had	b) village / that / grew up	
for ten years still looks fine. a b- who c- whose d- when	c) country / that / love	
6- Complete the following sentences using adjective clauses. (10 pts) a) I met a lot of new teachers this summer. The teachers are young and telepted	d) Kayseri / where / live	
The teachers are young and talented. The teachers	e) Bodrum / where / spend holidays	
b) We go to the sport hall. The sport hall is in Sakarya. The sport hall		
c) The Maths book is difficult. We used the maths book last term. The Maths book		







1- Underline the mistakes in the

following sentences and rewrite	
them. (10 points)	
	d) Nur said that she had written a letter
a) Ali said me that he would leave	to her uncle the previous day.
early.	
	e) My uncle said they would see us the
b) "What's the matter" George told.	following day.
\m	•••••
c) Tom said he is coming to my	2 D. 24 de CH. 1
birthday party.	3- Rewrite the following sentences in
	direct speech. (10 points)
1, 0, 1, 4, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	a) Ismas askad Lisa if she was gaing
d) Serdar told his friends that he has	a) James asked Lisa if she was going
just bought a new bike.	with him or staying there.
	•••••
\TT 4 111 111 1 1	h) Dural calcad if I often used the
e) He told he would be back soon.	b) Burak asked if I often used the
•••••	internet.
•••••	
2. Downite the following contoures in	
2- Rewrite the following sentences in	c) The tourist asked me how many
direct speech. (10 points)	languages I could speak.
a) Englassid that he was asing	
a) Erol said that he was going	
shopping.	d) I asked my friend what time she had
•••••	•
h) The management he would let me	got up in the morning.
b) The manager said he would let me know the result.	
	a) The teacher asked me who I wented
•••••	e) The teacher asked me who I wanted to sit next to in class.
a) Pužra gaid that he had finished his	
c) Buğra said that he had finished his	
homework.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •





4- Complete the following sentences in reported speech. (20 points)

	a) "I will certainly bring your car back at seven" I said my friend. I promised
	b) "If I were you I wouldn't eat that much" Leyla said Mehmet. Leyla advised
	c) "How about going for a picnic" said Ahmet. Ahmet suggested
	d) Well done," you've passed the final exam" Tim said Mary. Tim congratulated
	e) No, "I won't come with you" said Gürkan. Gürkan refused
p	Change the following reported eech sentences into imperatives. points)
p	Change the following reported eech sentences into imperatives.
p	Change the following reported eech sentences into imperatives. points) a) His teacher warned him not to be
p 20	Change the following reported eech sentences into imperatives. points) a) His teacher warned him not to be late. b) I told him to respect other
p 20	Change the following reported eech sentences into imperatives. points) a) His teacher warned him not to be late. b) I told him to respect other people. c) Her mother advises her to come
p 20	Change the following reported eech sentences into imperatives. points) a) His teacher warned him not to be late. b) I told him to respect other people. c) Her mother advises her to come home on time. d) The doctor reminded the patient

6- Complete the following sentences. (**20 points**)

a) Our teacher told us

b) I asked my best friend
c) The librarian told the students
d) The Prime Minister asked the people
7- Write the following sentences in reported speech. (10 points)
a) "I have some good news to tell you" Ünal said İsmail.
b) "My father has just gotten a new job" Halim said.
c) "We want to leave because we are exhausted" I said.
d) "The school is going to start next week" the principal said.
e) "I can help you with your homework "My friend said to me"





VOCABULARY 1 WORD RELATIONS

EXERCISES

A- Match the following nouns and make compound nouns as in the example.

a) hair	1) clock	1) Hair dryer
b) alarm	2) brush	2)
c) air	3) dryer	3)
d) city	4) centre	4)
e) pencil	5) case	5)
f) sauce	6) gallery	6)
g) book	7) park	7)
h) tooth	8) stop	8)
i) picture	9) port	9)
j) ice	10) agent	10)
k) foot	11) ball	11)
l) art	12) frame	12)
m) bus	13) pan	13)
n) news	14) case	14)
o) car	15) berg	15)

B- Complete the following sentences using suitable compound nouns from Exercise A.

1) He sets the	before going bed
2) They met their friends at the	.
3) The post office is in the	You can find easily
4) The man parked his car at a	
5) Titanic hit an	and sank.
6) They always buy newspaper at the	·
7) There a lot of pens in her	·
8) Batuhan bought a	_ for his friend's birthday.
9) His favourite sport is	
10) The exhibition is at the	Did you visit it?
11) The plane landed at 4:00. I met them at t	he
12) I always use	after the bath.
13) There are a lot of books in the	·
14) The woman bought a	for her daughter.
15) The woman is cooking soup in a	·





VOCABULARY 2 WORD RELATIONS

EXERCISES

A- Match the following nouns and make compound nouns as in the example.

a) 4aa	1) hala
a) tea	1) hole
b) pop	2) ball
c) tooth	3) guard
d) post	4) pot
e) travel	5) studio
f) girl	6) paper
g) security	7) jockey
h) rain	8) agency
i) disc	9) star
j) news	10) coat
k) water	11) box
l) basket	12) office
m) film	13) friend
n) post	14) paste
o) key	15) fall

1)	Tea Pot.
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	
6)	
7)	
8)	
9)	
10)	
11)	
13)	
14)	
15)	

B- Complete the following sentences using suitable words from Exercise A.

1) I boiled some water in the	·
2) They bought a tube of	at the supermarket.
3) Shakira is a famous	·
4) Ömer has got a lot of foreign	One of them is Ania.
5) The boy was looking through the	·
6) Cem Ceminay is a talented	
7) There were a lot of	in front of the bank.
8) I received some holiday brochures from	n a
9) Niagara is the most famous	in the world.
10) The most advanced	are in the Hollywood.
11) Hidayet Türkoğlu is a superb	player. He plays in NBA.
12) There were a lot of letters in the	·
13) I read my horoscope in today's	·
14) The man was wearing a	But it was sunny.
15) I went to the	to pay the telephone bill.





VOCABULARY 3 WORD RELATIONS

EXERCISES

A- Match the following verbs and nouns as in the example.

a) have	1) a message	1) Receive an e-mail
b) make	2) an e-mail	2)
c) send	3) a cake	3)
d) receive	4) a picture	4)
e) ride	5) a plane	5)
f) write	6) a song	6)
g) give	7) a diary	7)
h) draw	8) a car	8)
i) catch	9) a game	9)
j) ask	10) a shower	10)
k) play	11) a question	11)
1) fly	12) a cold	12)
m) sing	13) a party	13)
n) keep	14) a letter	14)
o) rent	15) a bicycle	15)
l ´	l	,

B- Complete the following sentences using suitable words from Exercise A.

1) I receive a lot of	every day.
2) My wife	every week. It is very delicious.
3) My friend	through the mobile phone.
4) Hüseyin wants to	He has got a mountain bike.
5) My wife	to his brother every month. He is in the army now
6) Every year Sema	on her birthday.
7) Banu	in her notebook everyday.
8) People	every winter. They take drugs to recover.
9) Students always	They want to learn everything.
10) Children	in the garden in the afternoon. They like it.
11) A pilot	·
12) Kağan always	in the room. He is very cheerful.
13) My students	in English. They write it every evening.
14) Some people	at the airport. They like driving.
15) People	everyday in summer. Because it's very hot in summer.





VOCABULARY 4 WORD RELATIONS

EXERCISES

A- Match the following verbs and nouns as in the example.

a) receive	1) a mistake	1) Receive a message
b) send	2) a bus	2)
c) ride	3) an example	3)
d) make	4) a headache	4)
e) give	5) a hat	5)
f) catch	6) a hamburger	6)
g) fly	7) a boat	7)
h) have	8) a holiday	8)
i) wear	9) a cigarette	9)
j) climb	10) a story	10)
k) eat	11) a mountain	11)
l) tell	12) a helicopter	12)
m) sail	13) a horse	13)
n) plan	14) an E-Mail	14)
o) light	15) a message	15)
	l .	

B- Complete the following sentences using suitable words from Exercise A.

1) I everyd	lay from my friend.	
2) Kaan is at the internet cafe now. I	He is	_ to his girl friend.
3) Ceyda is in the farm. She is	no	W.
4) The students are	for the new structur	re.
5) The man is running to the bus sto	p. He	_ everyday at the same time.
6) Burcu is a careless student. She al	lways	·
7) I'll taken an aspirin. I	·	
8) The pilot can	·	
9) The man is sitting on the bank and	d	
10) The young boys are	to the island.	
11) The climbers are	in Switzerland.	
12) Our teacher is	now. It is red.	
13) The girls are	for summer.	
14) Your friend is	_ at the school cafeteria.	
15) Grandmother is	to the children.	





VOCABULARY 5 OPPOSITE VERBS

EXERCISES

A- Match the following verbs with their opposites as in the example.

a) lose	1) subtract
b) export	2) tighten
c) start	3) finish
d) close	4) miss
e) loosen	5) hate
f) refuse	6) set
g) punish	7) accept
h) rise	8) win
i) forget	9) reward
j) buy	10) open
k) cry	11) import
l) borrow	12) sell
m) love	13) laugh
n) catch	14) lend
o) add	15) remember

1)	start	_ X _	finish
2)		_ X _	
3)		_ X _	
4)		X	
5)		_ X _	
6)		_ X _	
7)		_ X _	
8)		X	
9)		X	
10)		X	
11)		X	
12)		X	
13)		X	
14)		_ X	
15)		_ X	

B- Complete the following sentences with one of the verbs from Exercise A.

1) Can I	your pen, please?.	
2) If you arrive early, you	can the bus.	
3) While the little girl was	bitterly, her brothe	er was
4) The boy	to do his homework and his	teacher got angry with him.
5) I don't feel relaxed. I w	rill my belt.	
6) The sun	in the east and	in the west.
7) The girl wants to	a new pair of shoes.	
8) If you	10 and 10, you get 20.	
9) If you can't	the match, don't	it.
10) The manager didn't _	my proposal. He	it.
11) His father	the boy for breaking the	window.
12) If you need, I can	you my	camera.
13) I	to close the doors of my car and se	omeone stole my bag
14) We	petrol from Saudi Arabia.	
15) My son got good mark	cs from the exams and I	him.





VOCABULARY 6 OPPOSITE ADJECTIVES

EXERCISES

A- Match the following adjectives with their opposites as in the example.

a) guilty b) beautiful c) clean d) expensive e) strong f) hot g) harmful	1) cold 2) useful 3) stingy 4) wide 5) natural 6) slow 7) sad
	/
h) narrow	8) quiet
i) happy j) fast	9) ill 10) present
k) absent	11) cheap
l) artificial m) noisy	12) weak 13) innocent
n) healthy o) generous	14) ugly 15) dirty
o) generous	13) dirty

1) <u>guilty</u>	X <u>innocent</u>
2)	_ X
3)	_ X
4)	X
5)	_ X
6)	X
7)	_ X
8)	_ X
9)	_ X
10)	_ X
11)	_ X
12)	X
13)	_ X
14)	X
15)	_ X

B- Complete the following sentences with one of the adjectives from Exercise A.

1) I couldn't buy that car be	cause it was too
2) The streets were	_ yesterday but they'renow. They cleaned all of them.
3) Smoking is not	for our health. It's
4) My friend wasn't	in the class. He was
5) This cafe is too	Let's go to a one.
6) Mr. Sabancı was a	man. He helped the poor.
7) The man wasn't	. The judge found him and released him.
8) The weather was very _	yesterday. We couldn't go out in day time.
9) His mother isn't	She is in hospital now.
10) The girl was very	The man asked her to marry him.
11) My friend is very	He can lift a car.
12) This car is too	I need a faster one.
13) The street was very	We couldn't park the car.
14) The lake in the middle	of the park is not It is artificial.
15) We have to be	to finish the work.





VOCABULARY 7 ADJECTIVE PHRASES

EXERCISES

A- Match the following adjectives and nouns as in the example.

a) fast	1) hair	1) colour TV
b) green	2) wine	2)
c) colour	3) journey	3)
d) straight	4) environment	4)
e) fashionable	5) watch	5)
f) old	6) classroom	6)
g) digital	7) TV	7)
h) classical	8) restaurant	8)
i) crowded	9) room	9)
j) expensive	10) clothes	10)
k) single	11) car	11)
l) slow	12) dance	12)
m) heavy	13) metal	13)
n) long	14) sport	14)
o) dangerous	15) music	15)

B- Complete the following sentences using suitable adjective phrases from Exercise A.

1) There is	in every house.
2) Young people like	, because they like speeding.
3) Teresa likes	, especially Mozart.
4) My daughter has long	·
5) Everybody in big cities wants a	·
6) The couple offers theirs guests	at the parties.
7) Some young people listen to	music. They shake their heads.
8) In my opinion climbing, is a very	·
9) I wanted to stay in	, but they didn't have one.
10) Old people like	·
11) I bought a	to my son for his birthday.
12) We liked the food but it was an _	
13) It's a	from Istanbul to Kars.
14) We don't have any	in our school.
15) My friend always wears	





VOCABULARY 8 WORD RELATIONS WITH "HAVE"

HAVE an agreer	nent	
	/ lunch / dinne	ner
a bath / a	shower	
a party		
fun		
a seat		
a quarrel		
	nice / bad time	ie
a row a chat		
a look		
a holiday		
a picnic		
a rest		
Example:		in "Continuous Tenses" when it means "poss I have a pet.
EXERCISE		
A- Complete the fol	lowing senten	ences using one of the expressions above.
1) If the weather is fi	ne, we will	
2) There were a lot o	f people in from	ont of the bank. They
3) We		_ at a restaurant once a week.
4) I always		after playing football.
5) Don't stand up. Pl	ease,	
6) The children		in the park. They enjoyed it a lot.
7) The two governments	ents	on the pipeline.
8) I'm very tired. I no	eed to	in a peaceful place.
9) The workers work	ed hard and the	they now.
10)	at	at your exam papers before the time is over.
11) Tomorrow is my	son's birthday	ay. He is going to
12) My friends visite	d me vesterday	av We about this and that





VOCABULARY 9 WORD RELATIONS WITH "MAKE" AND "DO"

MAKE	a discovery	DO	a favour
	a prediction		homework
	an effort		your best
	a cake / some food		a job
	a mess		harm
	a friend / friends		maths / history (to study at school)
	a decision / choice		well (to be successful)
	a noise		the housework
	a phone call		someone good (to improve someone's health)
	money		your teeth (brush your teeth)
	a profit		
	a bed (tidy a bed)		
	a speech		
	a visit / trip / journey		
	a mistake / an error		BUT: How do you do. = Pleased to meet you.
	a line / a circle / a group		What do you do? = What is your job?
	an offer / arrangement		
	rules / laws		

EXERCISE

A- Complete the following sentences using one of the expressions above.

1) My friend	last year. He bought an expensive car.
2) Don't	The baby is sleeping.
3) me	and don't tell it to anybody.
4) Children in the boarding so	chool their in the morning.
5) I a lot of	in the exam and I got low mark.
6) One of my students is	science at university.
7) He	at the post office and bought some stamps.
8) We had some guests yester	day and my wife a delicious
9) All the housewives	in the morning.
10) The prime minister	about Turkish economy.
11) Please,	and win the exam.
12) The tourists	to Black Sea region.
13) Turkish and Greek govern	nments on Aegean problem.
14) My daughter her	room Everything was on the floor.
15) They moved to Uşak last	month, but they a lot of





VOCABULARY 10 WORD RELATIONS WITH "SAY" AND "TELL"

SAY good morning / afternoon, etc.. TELL the truth something / nothing / about a lie one's prayers a secret a story so a few words the time something to yourself the difference somebody one's name somebody the way one from another one's fortune

EXERCISE

A- Complete the following sentences using one of the expressions above.

1) Can you		between a city ar	nd a town?
2) Can you	me	to the p	oost office?
3) The fortune teller was	the girl'	s i	n the park.
4) She	about it.		
5) My grandmother used to	us	e	very night.
6) He	_ and went to bed.		
7) Can you n	ne, p	lease? I am late f	or school.
8) Please, be honest and			
9) Don't tell anybody. I'll		you	·
10) Everybody	to the C	lod.	
11) The police forced the murde	erer to	his partner's	·
12) The man could	befo	ore he died.	
13) You are very handsome. I know. Everybody			
14) Everybody	_ to one another wh	nen they meet in t	the morning.
15) There was nobody in the roo	om. He was		himself.

.





INITIALS

AD- Anno Domini - used to mark time that comes after the commonly accepted beginning of the Christian era

The ancient city was founded in 125 AD.

AI- Artificial Intelligence - used for robots etc

Many people in Japan electronic industry have been researching AI for many years now.

AIDS- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome - a disease of the immune system

Recently the number of AIDS patients has been increasing rapidly in some European countries.

AM- Amplitude Modulation - a type of radio frequency

Young people don't listen to AM radio much because they like the songs that FM radios play.

ASAP- As Soon As Possible

Please finish the report about the budget and give it to me ASAP.

BA- Bachelor of Arts - from a university My friend has received a BA in education from his university.

B&B- Bed and Breakfast - a small inn or hotel that serves breakfast

After driving for 24 hours, we stopped at a small B&B to have a rest.

BSc- Bachelor of Science - from a university

My son will receive a BSc in medicine from his university.

BYOB- Bring Your Own Bottle - used for a party or dinner where each person must bring something to drink

John decided to have a dinner party at his house next Sunday and told that it was BYOB.

CEO- Chief Executive Officer

Sakıp Sabancı was the CEO of Sabancı Companies.

CIA- Central Intelligence Agency - US spy and security organization

The CIA was involved in the efforts to free the hostage soldiers in Afghanistan.

COD- Cash On Delivery - used when a delivery person receives cash when he delivers something

My friend decided to send away for some books and the company said that they would send them to her COD.

DIY- Do-It-Yourself

My wife went to a DIY store and bought the materials to build a bookcase but it was not easy for her to do it.

DJ- Disc Jockey

In my free time I always wanted to work as a disc jockey while I was at university.

DNA- Deoxyribonucleic Acid - main constituent of the chromosomes of all organisms

Many medicine companies spend a lot of money in the study of DNA.

ECG- Electrocardiogram - an electronic test of a person's heart

I was asked to take an ECG test by my doctor last week.





eg- Exempli Gratia - Latin for example

My friend has travelled many countries around the world- eg Australia, Netherland, England.

ESL- English as a Second Language

The ESL classes at my school have been organized by language department.

ETA- Estimated Time of Arrival

My ETA will be 10 am when I return home next week.

FBI- Federal Bureau of Investigation

The killer was found in a worldwide search by the FBI.

FM- Frequency Modulation - a type of radio signal

The radio station that we are fond of listening to is an FM station.

FYI- For Your Information

The manager wrote FYI on the information bulletin and sent it to the other staff.

GMT- Greenwich Mean Time - a place in England used as the standard for time around the world

The Olympic games will start at 11:00 AM tomorrow GMT.

GP- General Practitioner - a general doctor

I went to see a GP when I had blood pressure last week.

HIV- Human Immunodeficiency Virus

The rate of HIV infection among drug users is higher than we can imagine.

HQ- Headquarters

The HQ of the company is located in downtown in Istanbul.

IMF- International Monetary Fund - an international agency that works to stabilize currencies etc

The IMF imposed very strict currency guidelines to Turkey for many years and many people were opposed to.

IQ- Intelligence Quality - a measure of a person's intelligence

The IQ of my friend's son is very high.

LP- Long-Playing Record

My uncle has been collecting LPs of many singers and will give all of them to me.

LPG- Liquid Petroleum Gas

The truck carrying LPG was involved in an accident in Pendik last month and it was a real disaster.

MA- Master of Arts

My son has decided to study for his MA in education.

MIA- Missing In Action

According to most people in the United States there are still many MIA soldiers in Afghanistan and Iraq.

MC- Master of Ceremonies

My brother is always the MC for our relatives.

MD- Doctor of Medicine

My cousin received her MD when she was 22 years old and has been practicing medicine since then.





MP- Member of Parliament - used in the United Kingdom and Canada etc

There were several MPs at the meeting to protest the wars in the world.

MSc- Master of Science

The young man who has an MSc in computer science has been able to find a job easily.

NASA- National Aeronautics and Space Administration - the US space organization

According to a spokesperson for NASA the rocket won't be launched until next Sunday.

NATO- North Atlantic Treaty Organization

All members of NATO are gathering for an important meeting next month in İstanbul.

OAP- Old Age Pensioner

Some people in Turkey get OAP. They must be senior citizens.

PC- Personal Computer

Most of the teachers in my school have got PC and they make use of it a lot.

PE- Physical Education

When I was at school my favourite subject was PE but not in winter.

PhD- Doctor of Philosophy

If he can receive his PhD in economics he will get a job at the university.

PM- Post Meridiem - Latin for after noon

The school finishes at exactly 4:00 pm and we have a meeting everyday.

POW- Prisoner of War

The negotiations regarding POWs seem to continue for many years after the Iraq war.

PR- Public Relations

With good PR the politicians can easily gain the support of many people.

PS- Postscript - written at the end of a letter when you want to add some extra information

After finishing the main part of the letter the director wrote PS to include something very important.

PTA- Parent-Teacher Association

In our school we give special interest to PTA relations for the success of education.

RSVP- Respondez S'il Vous Plait - French for please reply

The invitation said RSVP so we quickly sent off a note to say that we would be able to attend conference.

SOS- Save Our Souls

international code signal of distress, call for help

Titanic had sent out many SOS signals but nobody was able to come to their rescue.

TA- Teaching Assistant

After finishing university I was able to get a job as a TA at a state school.

UFO- Unidentified Flying Object

The number of UFO sightings in Turkey has increased recently.





UV- Ultraviolet - a type of light ray

They used lots of sunscreen in order to protect the children from UV rays.

VCR- Video Cassette Recorder

The school bought a new VCR after the old one broke down.

VHF- Very High Frequency

The TV didn't work before the meeting because of a problem with the VHF connection.

VIP- Very Important Person

The football player was given the VIP treatment when he went his hometown.

VP- Vice-President

After serving faithfully as vice-president for 10 years Mr Black was appointed to the position of company president.

VTR- Video Tape Recorder

The VTR in the classroom wasn't working so we borrowed our friends'.





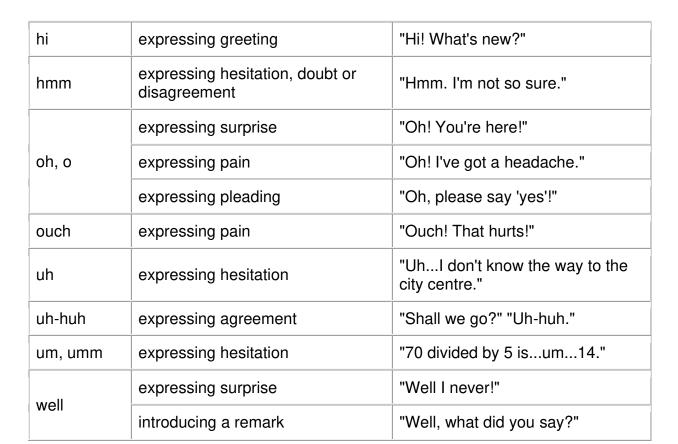
INTERJECTIONS

Interjection is a big name for a little word. Interjections are short exclamations like **Oh!**, **Um** or **Ah!** They have no real grammatical value but we use them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. Here are some interjections with examples:

interjection	meaning	example
	expressing pleasure	"Ah, that feels good."
ah	expressing realization	"Ah, now I understand."
an	expressing resignation	"Ah well, it can't be helped."
	expressing surprise	"Ah! I've done!"
alas	expressing grief or pity	"Alas, It's dead now."
dear	expressing pity	"Oh dear! Does it hurt?"
dear	expressing surprise	"Dear me! That's a surprise!"
	asking for repetition	"It's hot today." "Eh?" "I said it's hot today."
eh	expressing enquiry	"What do you think of that, eh?"
	expressing surprise	"Eh! Really?"
	inviting agreement	"Let's go, eh?"
er	expressing hesitation	"Lima is the capital oferPeru."
halla hulla	expressing greeting	"Hello John. How are you ?"
hello, hullo	expressing surprise	"Hello! My bicycle's gone!"
hov	calling attention	"Hey! look at that!"
hey	expressing surprise, joy etc	"Hey! What a good news!"











AFFIXES

1) NEGATIVE PREFIXES

A) "mis-".		
_	orefix "mis-" to the verbs of skill. It means "badly, wrong	gly, incorrectly"
Examp		
mis gov	vern, mis pronounce, mis understand, mis use.	
Compl	ete the following sentences:	
I didn'	t mean that. You me.	
His pro	t mean that. You me. onunciation is not good. He sometimes	the words.
B) "un-".		
	orefix "un-" to the adjectives. It means "not".	
Examp		
un hap _l	py, un usual, un kind, un breakable, un friendly, un natural.	
	ete the following sentences:	
The gir	rl was very sorry. She was	•
The do	oor is very strong. It is	_•
We hea	ard a different sound. It was	
We add the p	refix "un-" to the adjectives ending in (-ed)	
Examp	oles:	
Uncoo	sked, un boiled, un polished, un salted.	
Compl	ete the following sentences:	
	eal is Please add some salt.	
Don't	eat any food It is not healthy.	
We add the n	orefix "un-" to the verbs. It means "opposite action".	
Examp		
	ton, uncover, untie, unfasten, unlock.	
Compl	ete the following sentences:	
	we arrived, the door was locked, but my wife	it
	s his dog at night but it in the mornin	
		5∙
n was	hot so I my coat.	





C) "in-".
We add "in-" to the adjectives. It means "not".
Examples:
informal, inactive, inorganic, insufficient, independent, incomplete.
Complete the following sentences:
Turkey is an country.
We will have a meeting. It's not formal. It is
The food is not sufficient. It is
If the adjective starts with "l, m, p, r", the prefix "in-" changes as follow.
Examples:
legal – il legal modest – im modest patient – im patient regular – ir regular
2) POSITIVE PREFIXES
A) "re-"
We add the prefix "re-" to the verbs. It means "for a second time".
Examples:
reheat, retest, rewrite, reelect, redecorate, reorganize, replay.
Complete the sentences:
The handwriting is very bad. Please, it.
The President was He was president last year, too.
B) "pre-"
We add the prefix "pre-" to the nouns. It means "before".
Examples:
prewar, preschool, prehistory.
prewar, presencer, premstory.
Complete the sentences:
I advise the families to teach their children activities.
This book tells events.
We call the films which were made before the war " films".
C) "pre-"
We add "pre-" to the verbs. It means "before the usual time".
Examples:
pretest, precheck, prefabricate, preselect.
r, p, p, p
Complete the following sentences:
The houses in the area are generally houses.
The students were before the main exam.





D) "pro-"
We add the prefix "pro-" to the nouns. It means "for".
Examples:
Prowar, proreform, proenvironment, proarmament.
Complete the following sentences:
He wants to make war. He is
They protested the new factory. They are
E) "anti-"
We add the prefix "anti" to the nouns. It means "against".
Examples:
antiwar, antireform, antiterrorist.
Complete the following sentences:
He doesn't want new reforms. He is
He doesn't want any fights. He is
F) "under-"
We add "under-" prefix to the verbs. it means "too little".
Examples:
underdevelop, underuse, underfeed.
Complete the following sentences:
The housewives use the dish washer too little. They it.
They don't give the dog enough food. They it.
G) "over-"
We add "over-" prefix to the verbs. it means "too much".
Examples:
overload, overuse, overfeed, overpay, overwork.
Complete the following sentences:
Most drivers their trucks.
Most drivers their trucks. In Turkey, most people to earn enough money.
3) SUFFIXES
A) "-ic", "-tic"
We use the suffix "-ic" or "-tic" to get adjectives from scientific nouns.
Examples:
economy - economic, history – historic drama – dramatic, idiom – idiomatic



Compl	ete the following sentences:
	There is a big problem in most countries .
	The story of the poor boy was very
B) "-al	l"
,	e the suffix "-al" to get adjectives from nouns.
	Examples:
	music – musical, mathematic – mathematical, logic – logical, critic – critical.
	Complete the following sentences:
	Everybody should play a instrument.
	There are a lot of expressions in the newspaper.
C) "-e	
We us	e the suffix "en" to make verbs from adjectives. It means "make things happen". Examples:
	tight – tighten, dark – darken, hard – harden, white – whiten.
	Complete the following sentences:
	There were black clouds. The sky
	The concrete became hard. It
D) "-if	· ·
We us	e the suffix "-ify" to get verbs from nouns and adjectives.
	Example: class – classify, clear – clarify, simple – simplify, beautiful - beautify,
	Complete the following sentences:
	They painted the walls and cleaned the garden. They it.
	The text was very difficult and long, but the teacher it.
E) "-iz	
We us	e the suffix "-ize" to get verbs from nouns and adjectives. Examples:
	atom – atom ize , summary – summar ize , pasteur – pasteur ize , legal – legal ize .
	Complete the following sentences:
	The teacher wanted the students tothe books.
	The factories always the milk.



PHRASAL VERBS

1) **Bring up** (look after and educate someone)

His uncle *brought* him *up*.

2) Call off (cancel something)

They called off all the flights.

3) Fill in (complete something, take someone's place,)

I *filled in* the application form.

The goalkeeper was injured. The substitute filled in.

4) **Find out** (learn about / discover)

The police *found out* the thief.

5) **Give away** (make a gift of, make something known)

The man who won the lottery gave all the money away.

I warned my friend not to give my secret away.

6) **Give up** (stop / stop trying)

My friend gave up smoking.

After trying hard, my brother finally gave up

7) **Knock out** (make unconscious)

The boxer knocked out his rival.

8) **Make up** (invent, become friends again)

Some children *make up* stories.

The players quarrelled. But I am sure they will *make up*.

9) Pick up (collect)

My friend will pick me up at 9:00.

10) **Put off** (postpone, discourage from)

They *put* the match *off* until next week.

The rain *put* me *off* going out.

11) **Show around** (give a guided tour)

Can you show me around the city?

12) **Break down** (stop working)

Our car broke down on the way to Ankara.

13) **Get away** (escape)

The thieves got away in a taxi.

14) **Look out** (beware)

Look out! There is a piece of stone on the road.



15) **Take off** (leave the ground)

The plane *took off* in time.

16) **Turn up** (increase)

Turn the music *up*, please.

17) **Cut down** (reduce)

I decided to cut down on eating bread.

18) **Get along with** (have a good relation with)

I get along with my new director.

19) **Keep up with** (stay in the same place)

You are talking too much. I can't keep up with you.

20) Call on (visit)

Yesterday I called on my friend at his school.

21) **Come across** (find by chance)

I came across my old pictures in the drawer.

22) **Go over** (discuss the details)

The ministers are *going over* the strategy.

23) Look forward to (wait to pleasure and excitement)

I am *looking forward to* going on holiday.

24) Come into (inherit)

He came into a house.

25) **Deal with** (take action about)

Most cities *deal with* the pollution problem.

26) **Do without** (manage without)

The children will do without a holiday next year.

27) **Turn down** (decrease)

Turn the music *down*, please.

28) **Wear off** (fade away)

The perfume doesn't smell good. I hope, it will wear off in a short time.

29) **Hold up** (rob)

The robbers *held up* the bank.

30) **Fall out** (quarrel)

The couples have fallen out again.

JOKES

Find out about the cat

A chauffeur worked for a woman who took her cat with her on rides.

During one trip, the driver dropped her at a mall before gassing up. The cat remained in the car, laying down on the top of the limousine's back seat.

The service station's attendant often glanced at unusual passenger. Finally, he asked: "Sir, is that cat someone important?"

Writing to Grandma

A little boy wrote this letter to his grandmother: Dear Grandmother,

I'm sorry I forgot your birthday last week. It would serve me right if you forgot mine next Tuesday. With love, Mike

Writing letters to son

One student fell into a cycle of classes, studying, working and sleeping. Didn't realize how long he had neglected writing home until he received the following note:

"Dear Son, Your mother and I enjoyed your last letter. Of course, we were much younger then, and more impressionable.

Love, Dad

Screen Savers

Me: "I have put this Movie Magic screen-saver on for you."

Manager: "Wow, that's a nice picture."

Me: "Yeah, it's not bad, is it?"

Manager: "Can you set the screen-saver so the picture *doesn't* change?"

Me: "Huh?"

Manager: "You know, so the same picture stays there while we work?"

Me: "Oh! You want this as the wallpaper?"

Manager: (angrily) "No! I don't want you to start decorating the office!"

П

I sold my old computer to a friend's friend. He never called me again. Some months latter I saw him and ask him how it was going. He told me that he had thrown it away because it was broken. When I asked him what the problem was, he told me that when he stopped typing for a while, the image on the screen started to melt and slip to the bottom, leaving a black space. If he touched the mouse or the keyboard, everything returned to normal. He was convinced I sold him a defective machine and dumped the perfectly good computer. Apparently he hasn't ever heard of screen savers, and I forgot to tell him I had installed one named "Screen Melt FX."





IDIOMS

FOOD IDIOMS

1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	•••••
apple of one's eye	
- someone or something that one likes a lot	finger in the pie
	- participate in something that is
My children are the apples of my eye.	happening
	Children always try to keep their fingers in
	the pie.
bread and butter	
- basic needs of life (food,shelter,clothing)	
ousie needs of the Good, sheller, eloning)	
In some places people work just for butter	half-baked
and bread.	- not thought out or studied carefully
	not mought out of studied carefully
••••••	The writer has a half baked idea about
00 1 1	starting a new novel.
coffee break	•••••
- a break from work to rest and drink	•••••
coffee	•
	hot potato
The workers in that factory take	- a question or argument that is
a 20- minute coffee break everyday at	controversial and difficult to settle
10:30	
	The issue of getting tax from the cars for
	the second time was a real hot potato.
as cool as a cucumber	
- calm, not nervous or anxious	
cum, not nervous or unwous	in the soup
The principal is always as cool as a	- in serious trouble, in disorder
cucumber and he never worries about	we serve us the west, and was a we-
	Some students are in the soup now. They
anything.	told they were at school but their parents
•••••	saw them at the cinema.
	saw them at the chieffia.
duck soup	•••••
- a task that doesn't require much effort	3 4 4
	make one's mouth water
It was duck soup for the young man to	- look or smell very good, want to eat or
finish the work.	drink very much
	Whenever I go to that restaurant and see
	the menu, it makes my mouth water.
eat one's words	
- take back something one has said, admit	
something is not true	

The boy told the girl that he wouldn't call her again but later he ate his words and called the girl.





piece of cake	
- a task that is easily accomplished	
It was a piece of cake. She had finished	
everything before the guests arrived.	beat into one's head
	- teach by telling again and again, drill
	The teacher has been trying to beat English
sell like hotcakes	into the students' head.
- sell quickly or rapidly	
The new cassette of Tarkan has only been	
released for three days but it is selling like	beat one's head against a wall
hotcakes.	- struggle uselessly against something, not
	succeed after trying very hard
	The man was beating his head against the
spill the beans	wall trying to change his friend's
- tell a secret to someone who is not	behaviour.
supposed to know about it	
11	
Please don't spill the beans about his plans	
to start another job next month.	born with a silver spoon in one's mouth
	- born to wealth and comfort, born rich
	3 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9 - 9
	Bill Gates' son was born with a silver
	spoon in his mouth.
Head/Mouth Idioms	
Ticad/Mouth fulvills	
.14	
absent-minded	button one's lip
- forgetful	- stop talking, keep a secret, be quiet
N. C. d	1 0 1
My father is very absent-minded and he	When you attend a meeting, please button
always forgets his glasses at home.	your lip.
	• • •
-4 41 42E2- 4	
at or on the tip of one's tongue	by word of mouth
- at the point of being said, almost	- Orally, from person to person by the
remembered	spoken word
I con't nomember the chem's nome. It's on	-
I can't remember the shop's name. It's on	We learned that the governor would visit
the tip of my tongue.	our school next Monday by word of
	mouth.
had mouth	
bad-mouth	
- say bad things about someone	
Come abildren ware had manthing their	
Some children were bad-mouthing their	



friends.



cross one's mind	
- be a sudden or passing thought, come to	
one's mind	
It suddenly crossed his mind that he had	
left the door open.	make up one's mind
	- choose what to do, decide
	,
	I have still not made up my mind whether
go to one's head	to accept the offer or not.
- make someone too proud, make a person	
•	
think he or she is too important	
The new position has some to his head and	mut any haads together
The new position has gone to his head and	put our heads together
he thinks that he is a very important	- confer, discuss, talk
person.	
	We put our heads together with the family
	members to discuss the problem.
hair stands on end	
- the hair of one's head rises because of	
fright	put words into one's mouth
	- say without proof that another person has
When my wife saw the accident her hair	certain feelings or opinions
stood on end.	v 0 1
	His mother put words into his mouth when
	he told that he wanted to go on a week trip.
head-hunting	
- search for qualified individuals to fill	
certain positions	slip of the tongue
certain positions	- the mistake of saying something one had
The school principal has been head hunting	not wanted or planned to say, an error of
	•
for weeks to find new teachers.	speech
	The minister made a slip of the tongue
T. T.T	while he was talking to the journalists that
hold one's tongue	he would resign.
- be silent, not talk	
"Please hold your tongues", the teacher	
said to the students.	
keep one's mouth shut	
- be or stay silent	
I can't keep my mouth shut if someone	
does or says something wrong.	





Heart idioms	The mother who left her children in the street has a heart of stone.
at heart	
- in spite of, in reality	
Our teacher seems to be very angry at all time but at hearth he's a very gentle person	heart stand still - be very frightened or worried
	My heart stood still when I saw my little son on the roof.
break one's heart	
- make very sad or hopeless	heart-to-heart
It broke my son's heart to learn that he failed the exam after he had studied so	 speaking freely and seriously about something private
hard.	I had a heart-to-heart talk with my wife yesterday.
from the bottom of one's heart	
- with great feeling, sincerely	open one's heart
After the earthquake Turkey thanked all the countries from the bottom of her heart	 talk about one's feelings honestly, confide in someone
for their help.	When she met her old friend she opened her heart.
from the heart	
- sincerely, honestly	take heart
The Prime Minister gave a speech from the heart after the elections.	 be encouraged, feel braver and want to try
	The government took heart in the fact that the inflation was decreasing.
heart is in the right place	
- kind-hearted, sympathetic or well-	
meaning	with all one's heart
Teachers love all the students because they	- with great feeling, sincerely
know that their hearts are in the right place.	The boy tried with all his heart to persuade the girl to marry him.
heart of stone	



- a nature without pity



heavy heart	
- a feeling of being weighed down with	
sorrow, unhappiness	
	catch one's death of cold
We left our friend's house with a heavy	- become very ill (with a cold, flu etc)
heart when we learned that he had a	
serious illness.	His wife caught her death of cold after
	walking in the rain for a long time.
N. 11 1 1 1 1 1	check-up
Medical Idioms	- a periodic inspection of a patient by a
	doctor
at death's door	doctor
- very near death	Everybody should have annual check up.
	Everybody should have aimaar cheek up.
After the accident most of the passengers	
were at death's door.	
	fool on ton of the would
	feel on top of the world
	- feel very healthy
back on one's feet	
- physically healthy again	I have been feeling on top of the world
F , steaming to Same	since I started running everyday.
After having a serious operation his wife is	
back on her feet again.	
	go under the knife
	- be operated on in surgery
breathe one's last	
- to die	Most people are afraid of going under the
	knife.
The man breathed his last before his	
children arrived.	
emidien diffyed.	
	have a physical (examination)
	- get a medical check-up
bring around/round	
- restore to health or consciousness, cure	All the footballers had a physical before
- restore to neutin or consciousness, cure	the league started.
Doctors managed to bring the small shild	
Doctors managed to bring the small child around after the accident.	
	on the mend
	- healing, becoming better
catch a cold	
- get a cold	
My daughter caught a bad cold and missed	
five days of school.	





The poor woman is on the mend after she broke her leg last month.	Money Idioms
	at all costsat any expense of time, effort or money
run a temperature -have a higher than normal body	I plan to go on holiday at all costs.
temperature	
My daughter ran a temperature and stayed in bed all day yesterday.	back on one's feet - return to good financial health
	My brother is back on his feet after the economic crisis.
run down	
- <i>get into poor condition</i> Because of the bad working conditions most workers ran down.	bring home the bacon - earn the family living
	I have been working hard for five years to bring home the bacon for my family.
run some tests -a doctor does some medical tests on a patient	bottom dollar - one 's last dollar
To find out the illness the doctors have run some tests on my mother.	I spent my bottom dollar on my father's drugs
splitting headache - a severe headache	bottom line - line in a financial statement that shows net income or loss
If I don't sleep well I always have a splitting headache the next day.	The bottom line in the company's financial statement was better than expected.
take someone's temperature	
- measure someone's body temperature	bottom line - final result, main point
When she took her child to the hospital the nurse took the child's temperature first.	The bottom line was that we had to move
	our house.





bet on the wrong horse		
- base one's plans on a wrong guess about		
the results of something		
	deadbeat	
He betted on the wrong horse supporting the other candidate for chairman.	 person who never pays the money he owes 	
	Some banks have been making an effort to solve the problem of deadbeat customers.	
break the bank	solve the problem of deduced editioners.	
- win all the money at a casino gambling		
table		
	face value	
My friend broke the bank and bought an	- the worth or price printed on a stamp,	
expensive car.	bond, note or paper money etc.	
	The face value of the coin was very low	
	but in reality it was worth a fortune.	
cash in on		
- make money from an opportunity	fast buck	
Most non store, each in on their nanularity		
Most pop stars cash in on their popularity and live a very wealthy life.	 money earned quickly and easily (and sometimes dishonestly) 	
and five a very weating file.	sometimes disnonesity)	
	Some people try to make a fast buck on the	
	property but in fact they lose a lot.	
cheapskate		
- a person who will not spend much money,		
a stingy person		
	feel like a million dollars/bucks	
The director is a cheapskate and won't even	- feel wonderful	
buy us a meal.		
	After the operation she felt like a million	
	dollars.	
chicken feed		
- a small amount of money		
- a small amount of money		
My daughter makes a lot of money saving	flat broke	
chicken feed.	- having no money, penniless	
	Mrs Black was flat broke and didn't even	
	have enough money to buy food.	
clean up		
- make a lot of money, make a big profit		
TD 1 1 4 4 1 1		
Two young men cleaned up at the horse		
races last week and bought what they		



wanted.



for a song	make a living
- at a low price, cheaply	- earn enough money to live
I sold my car for a song.	The family members work hard to make a good living.
go broke	
- lose all one's money, have no money	make ends meet - have enough money to pay one's bills
Mr Green started a computer company two	
years ago but it quickly went broke.	After the economic crisis most people have
	been trying to make ends meet.
hand to mouth	
- having only enough money for basic	money to burn
living Although they have been living from hand	 very much money, more money than is needed
to mouth they are very happy.	Some people can't make a living but some
	have money to burn.
highway robbery	
- charge a high price for something	pay an arm and a leg for somethingpay a high price for something
The amount of money that the travel	
agency charged was highway robbery.	The top model paid an arm and a leg for her jewellery.
hit the jackpot	
- make a lot of money suddenly	pay off - pay and discharge from a job
Mr Dobson hit the jackpot at the casino	pay and discharge from a job
and went on a world tour.	The company paid off their employees and
	shut down for three months.
lose one's shirt	
- lose all or most of one's money	pay-off - bribe
The man lost his shirt at the casino and	
had no money to go home.	The director received a pay-off and was
	forced to resign.
	-





red cent	bone of contention
- the smallest coin, a trivial sum of money	- the subject or reason for a fight
I wouldn't give a red cent for that coat.	The cost of the bridge was a bone of contention during the talks between the
	company and the government.
stone broke	
- having no money, penniless	break down
After the holiday most of the students were stone broke.	- fail, stop
	The negotiations between the two companies broke down last night.
(mot growth) torre contr	
(not worth) two cents	
- almost nothing, something not important or very small	break off - stop or end suddenly
The equipment he needs to repair the door	- stop or end suddenly
is not worth two cents.	The union broke off talks about the salary.
Negotiations Idioms	break throughbe successful after overcoming a difficulty
at stake - something to be lost or gained	After three week negotiations there was a breakthrough in the talks.
There was a lot at stake during the	
negotiations between the unions and	
the government	bring off
	- perform successfully
	The teachers could bring off the exam
beat around the bush - talk about things without giving a clear	questions and were ready to give the test.
answer	
The President spent the meeting beating around the bush.	bring to terms
around the bush.	- make someone agree or do something
	At first it seemed impossible for the two
	companies to agree on price but finally they brought to terms.





bring up - begin a discussion of or mention something	
<i>sementing</i>	draw up
The manager brought up the subject and everybody explained their ideas.	put in writing, write something in its correct form
	I drew up the contract with the landlord.
call off	
- stop, quit, cancel	
sor, qui, come	drive a hard bargain
The meeting was called off because of the bad weather conditions.	- make an agreement to one's advantage, bargain hard
	My wife duesy a head housein with the med
	My wife drew a hard bargain with the real estate agent for the house.
come to terms	
- reach an agreement	
After discussing the problem for a week	fifty-fifty
both sides came to terms for building a new system.	- equally, evenly
	When I go somewhere with my friends we
	share the expenses fifty-fifty.
come up	
- become a subject for discussions or	
decision	force one's hand
Evanuthing related to dissipling problems	- make someone do something or tell what
Everything related to discipline problems at school came up during the meeting.	one will do sooner than planned
at school came up during the meeting.	During the negotiations both sides forced
	their hands.
come up with	
- produce or find a thought, idea or answer	
-	get the message
The director asked the people to come up with new ideas about the project.	- understand clearly what is meant
	When I looked at one of my students who
	was trying to cheat he got the message and
	gave up.
draw the line	
- set a limit to what will be done	
The company drew the line for the	



employees to use the computers.



get to first base - make a good start, succeed	I always lay my cards on the table during the meetings.
We haven't been able to get to first base with the other side about the terms of the new contract.	
	off the recordnot to be published or told, secret
get to the bottom of/ heart of - find the most important facts or central meaning of something	The minister told the journalists off the record that he would resign after the holiday.
The Police tried to get to the bottom / heart of the problem with the burglary.	<pre>pull off - succeed in doing something difficult or impossible</pre>
hard-nosed - very strict, stubborn	The brakes of the bus failed but the driver pulled it off to stop it
The referee took a hard-nosed position	
<u> -</u>	
during the match and showed three red cards.	put one's cards on the table - let someone know one's position openly, deal honestly
horse trade - a business agreement or bargain arrived at after hard bargaining	After long discussions both sides put their cards on the table.
After several days of horse trading the company succeeded to sell the new computers to the other company.	read between the lines - understand the meaning of something by guessing at what is left unsaid
in the bag	If you want to understand that poet you should read between the lines.
- certain	•••••
He was sure of himself that the match was in the bag.	take sides - join one group against another in a debate or quarrel
lay one's cards on the table - let someone know one's position openly,	Parents mustn't take sides in the discussions of their children.
deal honestly	
•	





talk into - get someone to agree to something, persuade	birds-eye view- a general view from aboveMy house in the village has got a birds-eye view of the town.
The government tried hard to talk the other parties into the early elections.	
talk out of - persuade not to do something The man tried to talk his wife out of divorcing.	birds of a feather flock together - people who are similar become friends o join together It's no use complaining about your friends Remember birds of a feather flock together.
talk over - discuss something	chicken-livered - cowardly, easily scared
The teachers were talking over the success rate of the school in the exam.	The man called his wife chicken-livered that she screamed when she saw a spider.
Birds Idioms	count one's chickens before they're hatched
 bird in the hand is worth two in the bush one shouldn't risk losing something certain by trying to get something that is not certain 	- depend or rely on getting something before one has it Don't count your chickens before they're
People should keep the things well until they get the better one . Remember bird in	hatched - remember the match hasn't finished yet.
the hand is worth two in the bush.	duck soup - a task that does not require much effort
birds and bees - the facts about sex and birth	The match was duck soup for my team. They won 6-0.
Some parents teach their children about the birds and bees.	





early bird catches the worm	Body Idioms
- a person who gets up early in the	
morning has the best chance of success	bad blood
My father gets up at 5 o'clock and says the early bird catches the worm	 anger or a bad relationship due to past problems with someone
	Since the family had bad blood with
	another family they left the village.
eat like a bird	
- eat very little	
	behind one's back
The little girl is sick she has been eating	- when one is absent or without one's
like a bird.	knowledge, secretly
	into medige, seereny
	Stop talking about her. I don't like talking
	behind people's back.
kill the goose that lays the golden egg	
- spoil something that is good or something	
that one has by being greedy	
	blood is thicker than water
The government sold the telephone	- family members are closer to one another
company . I think that they have killed the	than to others
goose that lays the golden egg.	
	When the young man heard the accident
	news he first tried to find his wife because
1-211 4 1-21-2	blood is thicker than water.
kill two birds with one stone	
- succeed in doing two things by only one action	
My friend went to Ankara for a conference	and about day
and visited his family so he killed two	cold shoulder
birds with one stone.	- unfriendly treatment of a person
onds with one stone.	Old players gave the new player cold shoulder and he was very unhappy.
	shoulder and he was very unhappy.
ugly duckling	
- ugly or plain child (who grows up to be	cut one's throat
pretty)	- spoil one's chances, ruin a person
My parents say that I was an ugly duckling	This is your last chance. Stop cutting your
when I was a child.	throat.
	flesh and blood - a close relative (father,daughter,brother)
	It's my own flesh and blood who help me





when I need money.

	on one's backmaking insistent demands of one, being an annoyance or bother
hold one's breath	
- stop breathing for a moment when one is excited or nervous	The little girl is always on her daughter's back to do her homework.
When they announced the exam results I held my breath and waited.	
•	on one's shoulders
	- one's responsibility
jump down one's throat - suddenly become very angry at someone	After the earthquake his brother's family was on his shoulders.
When he hit my son I jumped down his	
throat.	save one's breath - keep silent because talking will not do any good
keep body and soul together	
- keep alive, survive	If they insist on not understanding the problem, save your breath.
When the ship sank the crew of the ship	
tried to keep body and soul together.	
	save one's neck - save from danger or trouble
(not) move a muscle	save from danger or trouble
- move very little (usually used in the negative)	In the accident everybody tried to save his own neck
While his wife was cleaning the house he didn't move a muscle.	
	skin and bones
	- a person or animal that is very thin,
neck and neck	someone very skinny
- equal or nearly equal in a race or	
contest, tied	The boy became skin and bones after his girlfriend had left him.
The two candidates ran neck and neck until	-
the end of the election.	
	turn one's back on - refuse to help someone in trouble or need
	Someone who turns his back on his friends is not a real friend.





Business Idioms	
at a loss	
- sell something and lose money	carry the day - win completely
To pay the hospital bill, the man sold his	
car at a loss.	The new chairman's new project carried
	the day and everybody congratulated him.
bottom out	
	carry through
- reach the lowest or worst point of something	- put into action
something	1
The value of the stock began to bottom out	The government carried through the new
and should soon begin to increase in value.	law to restructure the education system.
and should soon begin to increase in value.	
boys in the backroom	close out
- a group of men making decisions behind	- sell the whole of something, sell all the
the scenes	goods
the scenes	80000
The boys in the backroom told the man not	Because of the economic problems they
to open a new restaurant.	decided to close out the supermarket.
to open a new restaurant.	
budget squeeze/crunch	close the books
- a situation where there is not enough	- stop taking orders, end a bookkeeping
money in the budget	period
money in me ouager	•
After leaving the job the man has been	The companies in Turkey close the books
going through a budget squeeze.	at the end of January.
going through a dauget squeeze.	······································
by a long shot	company town
- by a big difference, by far	- a town dominated by one industry or
	company
The Mayor won the election by a long	
shot.	When the timber company closed down the
	company town faced severe economic
	problems.
	•
calculated risk	
- an action that may fail but has a good	
chance to succeed	
We took a calculated risk when we decided	



to accept the job offer in İstanbul.



Heads will roll when the team loses the match.
in charge of - in control of, responsible for
I am in charge of preparing all the English tests for school.
in the long run - in the final result
You can't earn money in a short time. You should think it in the long run.
(buy) on credit - buy something without paying cash
After having some problems with my bank I decided not to buy anything on credit.
run short
- not have enough in quantity
While they were driving to London they ran short of Petrol.
strike while the iron is hot
- take advantage of an opportunity
They will strike while the iron is hot and market all the swimsuits in Summer.





sweetheart deala deal made between friends so that bothmay make a big profit	birthday suit - complete nakedness
We made a sweetheart deal with friend and built a new house.	At the lakeside two little boys were running around in their birthday suit.
talsa ayan	catch with one's pants down
take over - take control or possession of something, take charge or responsibility	 surprise someone in an embarrassing situation or a guilty act
take charge or responsibility	The thief was caught with his pants down
His father decided to take over the	when he stole a computer from a house.
company after his son lost a lot of money.	
turn over	die with one's boots on - die while still active in one's work
- to buy and then sell something to	
customers	Mr Sabancı worked hard all his life and died with his boots on.
The yearly turn-over of the company was	
about 3 million \$.	
	dressed to the nines (teeth) - dressed elegantly
Clothes Idioms	All the people were dressed to the nines
	when they went to the best model
air one's dirty linen in public	ceremony.
- tell about one's private quarrels or	
problems where others can hear	•••••
T 10 10 11 11 11	dwagg ym
I can't stand my wife airing my dirty linen	dress up - put on one's best clothes
in public.	- put on one's best clottles
	His wife tries to dress up when they go out for dinner.
below the belt	
- in an unfair or cowardly way	
J J	
In most of the critics people try to hit	fill one's shoes
below the belt.	- take the place of another and do as well
	T. 1111 1100 1. C. 1
	It will be difficult for the person who will
	fill the shoes of the previous Mayor.





if the shoe fits wear it - that what is said in general can also be	
said of an individual person	too big for one's breeches/boots
Never criticize others for the things that you would do yourself. Remember, if the shoe fits wear it.	 think that you are more important than you really are
	Some people are too big for their breeches and they don't like people who make them
in one's shoes - in another's place or position	realize that they are not very important.
My son says that he would hate to be in my shoes that I work hard.	wolf in sheep's clothing - a person who pretends to be good but
	really is bad
lose one's shirt - lose all or most of one's money	Her mother warned daughter to be careful that there are wolves in sheep's clothing.
The young actor lost his shirt gambling and now he is in serious financial difficulty.	
	Colour Idioms
off the cuff - without preparation	black and white - thinking of everything or judging everything as either good or bad
I never like off-the-cuff speech. I don't feel relaxed.	One of the problems that young people have is that they can't see in black and
	white.
pull up one's socks - make a greater effort	black sheep (of the family)
It's time for the students that they pull up their socks and begin to study for the final exam.	 - a person who is a disgrace to a family or group The boy who was dismissed from the school was the black sheep in his family.
shoe is on the other foot - the opposite is true, places are changed	blue in the face - very angry or upset, excited and very emotional
When I made a mistake my friend laughed at me. Now the shoe is on the other foot.	Two women argued on the road and they were blue in face.





catch (someone) red-handed - catch someone in the middle of doing something wrong	show one's true colours - show what one is really like
The robbers were caught red handed at the bank trying to rob it.	I don't like people who tell lie and don't show their true colours.
grass is always greener on the other side - a place that is far away or different seems better than where we are now	white as a ghost - very pale because of fear, shock, illness etc.
The man realized that the grass is greener on the other side when he bought his new car that it wasn't perfect.	The child became white as a ghost when he saw the big dog in the garden.
look at (see) the world through rose-	white lie - a harmless lie (told to be polite or to do something not seriously wrong)
colored glasses - see only the good things about something, be too optimistic	I sometimes tell a white lie and say that I was very busy at work and I was late.
Some young people always look at the world through rose-colored glasses and can't see the difficulties.	
	Arm/Hand/Leg Idioms
pot calling the kettle black - the person who is criticizing someone else is as guilty as the person he accuses	all thumbs - clumsy, have difficulty fixing things or working with one's hands
One student criticized the other for not getting good mark but that was like the pot calling the kettle black. He got bad mark, too.	My friends say I am all thumbs and can never fix things without making them worse.
red-letter day - a day that is memorable because of some	at hand - easy to reach, nearby
important event	My father is very tidy and wants any tools near at hand.





It was a red-letter day for my son when he graduated from high school.

	get off on the wrong foot - make a bad start, begin with a mistake
bite the hand that feeds one - turn against or hurt a helper or	Unfortunately our relationship with my girlfriend got off on the wrong foot.
supporter, repay kindness with wrong	
My niece will be biting the hand that feeds her if she keeps abusing the help that her parents are giving her.	give one's right arm - give something of great value
burn one's fingers	I would give my right arm to help my wife with her illness.
- learn caution through an unpleasant experience	
A lot of people burned their fingers on the stock market and don't want to invest	give someone a hand - help someone with something
money there again.	My friends gave me a hand moving into new office.
cross one's fingers - cross two fingers of one hand to hope or wish for good luck	glad hand - a friendly handshake, a warm greeting
I crossed my fingers that my team would be able to win the match.	The new director glad handed the people in the Office all day.
dirty one's hands	hands-down
- hurt one's character or good name, do a bad or shameful thing	- easy, unopposed
The director dirtied his hands when he became involved in the questionable	The mayor won the election hands-down for the second time.
money deals.	live from hand to mouth - live on very little money
one foot in the grave - near death	A lot of people in Turkey have been living
	from hand to mouth since they have no job





feet on the ground - an understanding of what can be done,	We were welcomed with open arms when we went to my hometown for the first time
sensible ideas	
The new Prime minister has his feet on the ground and will probably be able to come	
up with a sensible solution to country's problems.	Eye/Ear/Nose Idioms
shake a leg - go fast, hurry	all ears -very eager to hear, very attentive The people on the other table were all ears while the couple was talking angrily.
"Please try and shake a leg. We are already late for the film."	all eyes - watching very closely, wide-eyed with surprise
stand on one's own two feet - be independent	I am all eyes when I go to the museum for the first time.
Most parents try to do something to make their children stand on their own two feet.	
	believe one's ears - believe what one hears, become sure of
tail between one's legs	(something)
- state of feeling beaten, ashamed, or very obedient, as after a scolding or a whipping	The man couldn't believe his ears when he heard that he had won the lottery.
The man left the office with his tail between his legs after he admitted telling a	
lie about the product.	believe one's eyesbelieve what one sees, become sure of seeing something
twist/wrap someone around one's little finger	She couldn't believe her eyes when she saw that his car's windscreen was broken.
- have complete control over Most wives have their husbands wrapped around their little fingers and they are able	
to do anything that they want.	catch one's eye - attract one's attention
with open arms - warmly, eagerly, show that one is glad to	When the woman went home her daughter tried to catch her eye.
- warmiy, eageriy, show inai one is giaa io see someone	





eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth - every crime or injury should be punished or paid back	lend/give an ear to - listen to
In some countries people are always	I always try to lend an ear to the people when they tell me their problems.
calling for an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.	
	turn a deaf ear to - pretend not to hear, not pay attention
hit between the eyes - make a strong impression on, surprise greatly	I turned a deaf ear to the complaints of my boss about the cost of the new product.
The news about the illness hit the family between the eyes and totally shocked them.	
	Numbers Idioms
keep an eye on - watch carefully, continue paying attention to	all in one- combinedI can use my mobile phone for talking and taking photos all in one.
We asked our neighbours to keep an eye on our house when we went away for the weekend	taking photos an in one.
	at sixes and sevens - in a state of confusion
keep one's nose clean - stay out of trouble	The workers were at sixes and sevens after they heard that the factory would stop.
Most parents and teachers advise young people to keep their nose clean in the	
street.	kill two birds with one stone - achieve two aims with one effort/action If you learn a foreign language and computer at school you will kill two birds
keep one's nose out of something - keep out of or away from	with one stone.
The prisoner promised the judge that he	
would keep his nose out of other people's business.	one and only - the only person or thing
	The factory is manufacturing the one and only jet plane in the world.





- individually, one at a time	 - you can't justify a wrong action by saying that someone else did the same thing to
Students left the classroom one by one.	you
	,
	If your friend does something bad to you,
	you should not try and hurt him as well
one good turn deserves another	because two wrongs don't make a right
- if someone helps you it is fair to help	
them in return	
One good turn deserves another so I tried	
to help the family who had helped me	Animals Idioms
when I was a student.	
	badger someone
	- get someone to do something by repeated
	questions or by bothering them
put two and two together	questions or by bothering men
- make a correct guess	I don't like people who badger me to do
<u> </u>	something.
The police put two and two together and	someomis.
caught the thief.	
	bark up the wrong tree
	- choose the wrong course of action
seventh heaven	choose me wrong course of action
- in a situation of great happiness	The Police are barking up the wrong tree.
V 0 11	They accuse the man of killing the woman
The young man has been in seventh heaven	but he was away at the time.
since his girlfriend accepted to marry him.	out he was away at the time.
	bet on the wrong horse
six feet under	- misread the future
- dead and buried	I hate betting on the wrong horse and I
My mother has been six feet under for over	double-check everything before I decide.
eight years now.	double check everything before I decide.
	cat get one's tongue
two heads are better than one	- can't speak because of shyness
- it is better to work with another person to	can i spean occause of snyness
solve problems etc	The cat has got his tongue. The boy did not
•	say anything at all.
Two heads are usually better than one	
when you are working on a Project.	
,	





cat nap	
- a short sleep taken during the day	
Doctors advice to have a cat nap during the afternoon so people would feel refreshed in the evening.	lead a dog's life - work hard and be treated unkindly
	The man is leading a dog's life since he started that job.
change horses in midstream	
- make new plans or choose a new leader in the middle of an important activity	let sleeping dogs lie - don't make trouble if you don't have to
Choose one way and don't change horses in midstream.	You should let sleeping dogs lie and not
	ask people any questions about the argument.
copycat - someone who copies another person's	
work etc.	look a gift horse in the mouth - complain if a gift is not perfect
Her friends say that she is a copycat in the class.	people shouldn't look a gift horse in the mouth and they should be happy that they
	get a present
curiosity killed the cat - being too nosy may lead a person into trouble	
We shouldn't worry about what others are doing. Remember curiosity killed the cat.	monkey business - unethical or bad activity, mischief
	If you want to live honestly you should stop that monkey business and try to do the
donkey's years - a very long time	job the correct way.
I decided to visit my sister because I hadn't seen her in donkey's years.	play cat and mouse with someone - tease or fool someone
eat like a horse	The man is playing a cat and mouse game with the company about his plans.
- eat a lot	
Some people eat like a horse.	





Write the Turkish equivalents of the following quotes and then write your ideas about them.

Those who bring sunshine to the lives of others cannot keep it from themselves James Barrie
When one door closes another one opens; but we so often look so long and so regretfully upon the closed door, that we do not see the ones which open for us Alexander Graham Bell
It is easier to forgive an enemy than to forgive a friend. William Blake
You can discover what your enemy fears most by observing the means he uses frighten you. Eric Hoffer
When a friend is in trouble, don't annoy him by asking if there is anything you can do. Think up something appropriate and do it. Edgar Watson Howe
True friendship is like sound health; the value of it is seldom known until it be lost. Charles Caleb Colton
The first half of our lives are ruined by our parents, and the second half by ou children. Clarence Darrow
I can't change the direction of the wind, but I can adjust my sails to always rea





10.	Dream as if you'll live forever. Live as if you'll die tomorrow. James Dean
11.	If you can dream it, you can do it. Walt Disney
2.	To love someone means to see him as God intended him. Feodor Dostoevsky
3.	No man is a failure who is enjoying life. William Feather
4.	Friendship is like money, easier made than kept. Samuel Butler
	Don't walk in front of me, I may not follow. Don't walk behind me, I may not lead. Just walk beside me and be my friend. Albert Camus
	One machine can do the work of fifty ordinary men. No machine can do the work of one extraordinary man. Elbert Hubbard
	Love is much like a wild rose, beautiful and calm, but willing to draw blood in i defence. <i>Mark Overby</i>
	The real measure of our wealth is how much we'd be worth if we lost all our money. J.H. Jowett
	Five things observe with care; To whom you speak, of whom you speak, And how, and when, and where. W.E. Norris
	π.Δ. 11011 W





20.	People who work sitting down get paid more than people who work standing up. Odgen Nash		
21.	The pain of not doing something, is greater than the pain of doing something. William Dennis Miner		
22.	The time to be happy is now; the place to be happy is here. Robert G. Ingersoll		
23.	Love is the greatest refreshment in life. Pablo Picasso		
24.	Great minds discuss ideas, Average minds discuss events, Small minds discuss people Hyman Rickover, Admiral, U.S. Navy		
25.	When love and skill work together expect a masterpiece. John Ruskin		
26.	There is no possession more valuable than a good and faithful friend. Socrates		
27.	It is better to have loved and lost Than never to have loved at all. Alfred Tennyson		
28.	As long as you're going to be thinking anyway, think big. Donald Trump		
	To believe yourself to be brave is to be brave; it is the only essential thing. Mark Twain		
30.	It is easier to do a job right than to explain why you didn't. Martin Van Buren		





31.	Nothing is too small to know, and nothing is too big to attempt. William Van Horne		
32.	People come into your life for a reason, a season, or a lifetime. When you figure out which it is you'll know exactly what to do. Michelle Ventor		
33.	No man is rich enough to buy back his past. Oscar Wilde		
	Give me the children until they are seven and anyone may have them afterwards. St. Francis Xavier		
35.	Education is not the filling of a pail, but the lighting of a fire. William Butler Yeats		
36.	There are too many people, and too few human beings. Robert Zand		
	Those who love deeply never grown old; they may die of old age, but they die young. — Arthur Wing Pinero		
	If you love something, let it go. If it comes back it's yours. If it doesn't, it never really was in the first place. – <i>Anonymous</i>		
	A successful marriage requires falling in love many times, always with the same person. ~Mignon McLaughlin		
	Motivation is like food for the brain. You cannot get enough in one sitting. It needs continual and regular top up's Peter Davies		





41.	"Love is the only force capable of turning an enemy into a friend." Martin Luther King,		
42.	"There was never a good war or a bad peace." Benjamin Franklin		
43.	"The best way to destroy an enemy is to make him a friend." Abraham Lincoln		
44.	I love you - those three words have my life in them. by Alexandrea to Nicholas III		
45.	"Only a life lived for others is worth living." Albert Einstein.		
46.	"Live, let live, and help live" Ralph Waldo Emerson		
47.	"Kindness gives birth to kindness." Sophocles.		
48.	"Give help rather than advice." Luc de Vauvenargues		
49.	"I wish you all the joy that you can wish." William Shakespeare		
50.	Happiness is not something you postpone for the future; it is something you design for the present Jim Rohn		





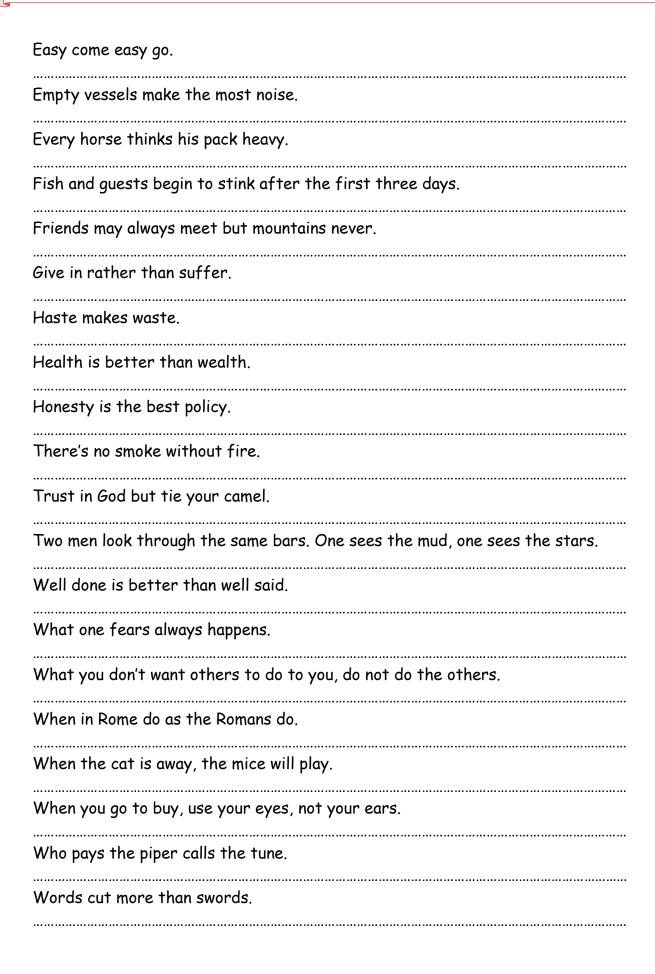


$\label{prop:continuous} \textbf{Write the Turkish equivalents of the following proverbs.}$

A bad workman always blames his tools.
A bird in the hands worth two in the bush.
A cock crows on his own dunghill.
A drowning man will catch a straw.
A false friend and a shadow appear only when the sun shines.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.
A living dog is better than a dead lion.
A quiet baby gets no suck.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
After a storm comes a calm.
All roads lead to Rome
All that glitters is not gold.
Clothes do not make the man.
Coming events cast their shadows before.
Cut your coat according to your cloth.
Diamond cuts diamond.
Do not change horse in midstream.
Don't judge a book by its cover.
Drink nothing without seeing it, sign nothing without reading it













Cost	cost	cost
Cut	cut	cut
Hit	hit	hit
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Let	let	let
Put	put	put
Shut	shut	shut
Lend	lent	lent
Send	sent	sent
Spend	spent	spent
Build	built	built
Burn	burnt	burnt
Learn	learnt	learnt
Smell	smelt	smelt
Lose	lost	lost
Shoot	shot	shot
Get	got	got
Light	lit	lit
Sit	sat	sat
Keep	kept	kept
Sleep	slept	slept
Feel	felt	felt
Leave	left	left
Meet	met	met
Dream	dreamt	dreamt
Mean	meant	meant
Bring	brought	brought
Buy	bought	bought
Fight	fought	fought
Think	thought	thought
Catch	caught	caught
Teach	taught	taught
Sell	sold	sold
Tell	told	told
Find	found	found
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Hold	held	held
Read*	read	read
Say	said	said
 j		

Pay Make Stand Understand Break Choose	paid made stood understood broke chose	paid made stood understood broken chosen
Speak	spoke	spoken
Steal	stole	stolen
Wake	woke	woken
Drive	drove	driven
Ride	rode	ridden
Rise	rose	risen
Write	wrote	written
Beat	beat	beaten
Bite	bit	bitten
Hide	hid	hidden
Eat	ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Forget	forgot	forgotten
Give	gave	given
See	saw	seen
Take	took	taken
Blow	blew	blown
Grow	grew	grown
Know	knew	known
Throw	threw	thrown
Fly	flew	flown
Draw	drew	drown
Show	showed	shown
Begin	began	begun
Drink	drank	drunk
Swim	swam	swum
Ring	rang	rung
Sing	sang	sung
Run	ran	run
Come	came	come
Become	became	become





^{*} Pronunciation is different.

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
Be	was/were	been
Beat	beat	beaten
Become	became	become
Begin	began	begun
Bite	bit	bitten
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken
Bring	brought	brought
Build	built	built
Buy	bought	bought
Catch	caught	caught
Choose	chose	chosen
Come	came	come
Cost	cost	cost
Cut	cut	cut
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Drink	drank	drunk
Drive	drove	driven
Eat	ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Fly	flew	flown
Forget	forgot	forgotten
Get	got	got
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hung
Have	had	had
Hear	heard	heard
Hide	hid	hidden
Hit	hit	hit
Hold	held	held
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept
Know	knew	known
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
Let	let	let
Lie	lay	lain
Light	lit	lit
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Mean	meant	meant
Meet	met	met
Pay	paid	paid
Put	put	put
Read*	read	read
Ride	rode	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Rise	rose	risen
Run	ran	run
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent
Shine	shone	shone
Shoot	shot	shot
Show	showed	shown
Shut	shut	shut
Sing	sang	sung
Sit	sat	sat
Sleep	slept	slept
Speak	spoke	spoken
Spend	spent	spent
Stand	stood	stood
Steal	stole	stolen
Swim	swam	swum
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Think	thought	thought
Throw	threw	thrown
Understand	understood	understood
Wake	woke	woken
Wear	wore	worn
Win	won	won
Write	wrote	written

The following verbs can be regular or irregular.

Infinitive Past Simple / Past Participle

Burn burned or burnt dreamed or dreamt Dream

* Pronunciation is different.

Infinitive	Past Simple / Past Participle
Learn	learned or learnt
Smell	smelled or smelt







EĞİTİMLERİMİZ

AHŞAP TEKNOLOJİSİ

AHŞAP BOYAMA KURSU AHŞAP YAKMA TEKNİĞİ KURSU AİLE EĞİTİMİ KURSU

BAHÇECİLİK

ARICILIK KURSU BAHÇECİLİK KURSU

BİLİŞİM TEKNOLOJİLERİ

AUTOCAD KURSU
BİLGİSAYAR KULLANIMI-İŞLETMENLİĞİ KURSU
BİLGİSAYARDA DOKÜMAN HAZIRLAMA
OFİS PROGRAMLARI KULLANIMI KURSU
MEB ONAYLI / KPSS İÇİN
MOBİL PROGRAMLAMA (ANDROİD-İOS) KURSU
WEB TASARIM KURSU

BÜRO YÖNETİMİ VE SEKRETERLİK

YÖNETİCİ ASİSTANLIĞI VE BÜRO YÖNET<mark>İMİ</mark> KURSU

CAN VE MAL GÜVENLİĞİ

AFET BİLİNCİ EĞİTİMİ KURSU

CİLT BAKIM HİZMETLERİ

CİLT BAKIMI/MAKYAJ KURSU

COCUK GELİŞİMİ

0-72 AY ÇOCÜK GELİŞİMİ KURSU
0-72 AY ÇOCÜKLARI İÇİN OYUN VE OYUNCAK KURSU
HAMİLELİK VE BEBEK BAKIMI KURSU
ÖZEL EĞİTİM GEREKTİREN BİREYLER İÇİN AİLE

DESTEK PROGRAMI KURSU

DENİZCİLİK SUDA CANLI KALMA VE SUDA CAN KURTARMA

EL SANATLARI

FİLOGRAFİ KURSU
GÜMÜŞ İŞLEMECİLİĞİ-KUYUMCULUK-KAZAZİYE
KURSU
KEÇE AKSESUARLARI YAPIMI
KÖSELE ÇANTA YAPMA KURSU
NAKIŞ (EL) KURSU
NAKIŞ (MAKİNE)KURSU
ŞİŞ VE TIĞ ÖRÜCÜLÜĞÜ KURSU

GİYİM ÜRETİM TEKNOLOJİLERİ

QUILLING KAĞIT RÖLYEF KURSU

GİYİM KURSU MODELİSTLİK-STİLİSTLİK KURSU HASTA VE YAŞLI HİZMETLERİ ÖZ BAKIMA DESTEK ELEMANI

GRAFİK ve FOTOĞRAF

BİLGİSAYAR DESTEKLİ REKLAM VE TASARIM KURSU FOTOĞRAFÇILIK KURSU FOTOGRAFÇILAR İÇİN PHOTOSHOP KURSU ÜÇ BOYUTLU GRAFİK ANİMASYON 3DSMAX KURSU GRAFİKTASARIM KURSU

HUKUK

ADLİ KALEM İŞLERİ

İTFAİYECİLİK VE YANGIN GÜVENLİĞİ

ORMAN VE KIRSAL ALAN YANGINLARINA MÜDAHALE KURSU YANGIN EĞİTİMİ KURSU

KONAKLAMA VE SEYAHAT HİZMETLERİ

HAVUZ SUYU OPERATÖRLÜĞÜ KURSU

KİŞİSEL GELİŞİM

ARDUINO KURSU

AVCI EĞİTİMİ KURSU

BAĞIMLILIKLA MÜCADELE EĞİTİMİ KURSU

BRAİLLE ALFABESİ ÖĞRETİMİ KURSU

CENAZE YIKAMA KURSU

GİRİŞİMCİLİK KURSU

GÖRGÜ KURALLARI KURSUDİKSİYON KURSU

DESTEKLEME VE YETİŞTİRME KURSU (LİSE

MEZUNLARINA YÖNELİK ÜNİVERSİTEYE HAZIRLİK

KURSU)

DGS (DİKEY GEÇİŞ SINAVI)KURSU

ETKİLİ VE HIZLI OKUMA KURSU

EVDE BASİT ONARIMLAR KURSU

KPSS LİSE KURSU

KPSS LİSE KURSU KPSS ÖN LİSANS KURSU HIZLI KLAVYE KULLANIM KURSU İLK YARDIM KURSU

İ<mark>Ş GÜVENLİĞİ VE İŞÇİ SAĞLI</mark>ĞI KUR<mark>SU</mark>

İŞARET DİLİ KURSU İLETİŞİM KURSU

KALORIFER ATEŞLEYİCİ (KATI-SIVI-GAZ) KURSU

KALORIFER ATEŞLEYICI (KATI-SIVI KAYNAKÇILIK KURSU KUAFÖRLÜK KURSU KUR'AN-I KERİM KURSU KURBAN KESİMİ KURSU LİDERLİK EĞİTİMİ KURSU MANTAR YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİ KURSU MODEL UÇAK YAPIMI KURSU

MOTORLU TAŞIT SÜRÜCÜLERİ SINAV SORUMLU OLTA DONANIMI VE BALIK AVCILIĞI KURSU

OSMANLICA KURSU SU KABAĞI SÜSLEMECİLİĞİ KURSU

S<mark>u Kursu(sadece m</mark>eb Personeli Başvura-Bilir)

OKÇULUK KURSU TULUM EĞİTİMİ KURSU

MUHASEBE VE FINANSMAN

MUHASEBE(BİLGİSAYAR DESTEKLİ) KURSU MUHASEBE (ÖN-TEMEL) KURSU

MÜZİK VE GÖSTERİ SANATLARI

BAĞLAMA KURSU
DRAMA KURSU
GİTAR KURSU
GİTAR KURSU
MODERN DANSLAR KURSU
MÜZİK KURSU (ÇOCUKLAR İÇİN)
PİYANO KURSU
TÜRK HALK MÜZİĞİ KOROSU
TÜRK HALK OYUNLARI KURSU
TÜRK HALK OYUNLARI YÖRE OYUNLARI
ÖĞRETİCİLİĞİ KURSU
TÜRK SANAT MÜZİĞİ KOROSU
TÜRK SANAT MÜZİĞİ TEMEL EĞİTİMİ KURSU
UYGULAMALI TİYATRO KURSU

OKUMA YAZMA

OKUMA YAZMA 1.KA<mark>DEME</mark> KURSU OKUMA YAZMA 2.KADEME KURSU

ÖĞRETMENLİK VE ÖĞRETİM

EĞİTİCİNİN EĞİTİMİ KURSU
MOTORLU TAŞITLAR DİREKSİYON USTA ÖĞRETİCİLİĞİ KURSU
MOTORLU TAŞITLAR TRAFİK VE ÇEVRE USTA
ÖĞRETİCİLİĞİ KURSU
ÖĞRETMENLER İÇİN TİYATRO KURSU
SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNE YÖNELİK ENSTRÜMAN
KURSU
USTA ÖĞRETİCİ ORYANTASYON EĞİTİMİ KURSU
ÜCRETLİ ÖĞRETMENLER İÇİN ÖZEL EĞİTİM
UYGULAMALARI KURSU

PAZARLAMA VE PERAKENDE

EMLAK DANIŞMANLIĞI KURSU SATIŞ ELEMANI KURSU

SANAT VE TASARIM

EBRU KURSU HÜSN-İ HAT KURSU İĞNE OYASI KURSU İPEK BÖCEĞİ KOZASINDAN ÇİÇEK YAPIMI RESİM KURSU SEDEF KAKMA KURSU TAKI TASARIM KURSU TEZHİP KURSU

SERAMİK VE CAM TEKNOLOJİSİ

CAM İŞLEMECİLİĞİ -YARI OTOMATİK CAM ŞEKİLLENDİRİCİLİĞİ TEKNOLOJİSİ KURSU ÇİNİCİ-TAHRİRCİ KURSU SERAMİK KURSU

SPOR

ATLETİZM KURSU
FUTBOL KURSU
MUAY THAI KURSU
MASA TENİSİ KURSU
STEP-AEROBİK KURSU
TEKVANDO KURSU
VOLEYBOL KURSU
YÜZME KURSU

ULAŞTIRMA HİZMETLERİ

OKUL SERVİS ARAÇ SÜRÜCÜLERİ EĞİTİMİ KURSU OKUL TAŞITLARI REHBER PERSONEL EĞİTİMİ

YABANCI DİLLER

ALMANCA A1 - A2
ARAPÇA A1 - A2
ÇİNCE A1 - A2
FRANSIZCA A1 - A2
İNGİLİZCE A1 - A2
İNGİLİZCE B-1
RUSÇA A1 - A2

YABANCILAR IÇİN A-1 SEVİYE TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİ KURSU

YABANCILAR IÇİN A-2 SEVİYE TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİ KURSU

YABANCILAR IÇİN B-1 SEVİYE TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİ KURSU

YİYECEK VE İÇECEK HİZMETLERİ

AŞÇILIK KURSU PASTACILIK KURSU

TUZLA HALK EĞİTİMİ MERKEZİ



Eğitim ve Kültürün Buluştuğu Yerde Buluşalım...





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tuzlahalkegitimimerkezi



TuzlaHEM



TuzlaHEM

ILETİŞİM

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