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### Countries

- France
- Greece
- Turkey
- China
- Britain
- Germany
- Spain
- Italy
- America
- Japan

### Nationalities

- French
- Greek
- Turkish
- Chinese
- British
- German
- Spanish
- Italian
- American
- Japanese

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\* Where are you from?  
→ I am from Italy.

\* What nationality are you?  
→ I am British.

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### Words of the Unit

- \* Country = ülke
- \* nationality = milliyet
- \* gorgeous = muhteşem
- \* part time = yarı zamanlı
- \* talented = yetenekli
- \* colleague = meslektaş
- \* chill out = sakinleşmek
- \* capital = başkent
- \* stunning = etkici
- \* ugly = çirkin

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### Some Occupations

- architect = mimar
- instructor = eğitmen
- engineer = mühendis
- journalist = gazeteci
- scientist = bilim insanı
- soldier = asker
- chemist = eczacı
- carpenter = marangoz
- waitress = garson
- lawyer = avukat

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### Words of the Unit 2

- \* polite = nazik
- \* disgusting = iğrenç
- \* impolite = kaba
- \* international = uluslararası
- \* empty = boş
- \* language = dil, lisan
- \* crowded = kalabalık
- \* map = harita
- \* delicious = lezzetli
- \* occupation = meslek

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### Meeting new people and introducing oneself

- Welcome
- What is his name?
- How is it going?
- Where is he from?
- How are you?
- What nationality is he?
- What's up?
- What's his job?
- Long time no see!
- How old is he?
- Have a nice day!

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## Possessives + noun

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I → my (benim)  
you → your (senin/sizin)  
we → our (bizim)  
they → their (onların)  
he → his (erkek-onun)  
she → her (kadın-onun)  
it → its (hayvan-biçki-cansız varlık)

→ What is her job?  
she is an engineer.

→ I have got a wallet  
in my bag.

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## Directions

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\* Take the second turning on the left:  
ikinci dönüşten sola dön.

\* Cross the road.   
Karşıdan karşıya geç.

\* Turn right.   
Sağa dön.

\* Turn left   
Sola dön

\* Go straight.   
Düz git.

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## Have got / Has got

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→ What have you got in your bag?

I, you, we, they <sup>(+)</sup> have got / <sup>(-)</sup> haven't got

He, she, it <sup>(+)</sup> has got / <sup>(-)</sup> hasn't got

Have I, you, we, they got ... ? Yes, I have  
No, I haven't

Has he, she, it got ... ? Yes, she has  
No, she hasn't

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## Example

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A: Excuse me! Can you speak English?

B: Yes, I can. How can I help you

A: I am out of the city. How can I get to the Bank?

B: It's near here. Go along the street and take the second turning on the left. The bank is on your right.

A: Oh, thank you very much.

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## Some Examples

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\* She has got a mobile phone in her bag.

\* They haven't got passport in their bag.

\* Have you got a wet napkin in your bag?

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### Have got / Has got

Affirmative = I, you, we, they have got ...  
He, she, it has got ...

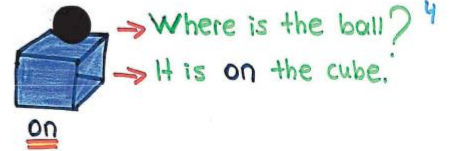
Negative = I, you, we, they haven't got ...  
He, she, it hasn't got ...

Question = Have I, you, we, they got ... ?  
Has he, she, it got ... ?

? What have you got in your room?

→ I have not a bed but I haven't got a drawer.

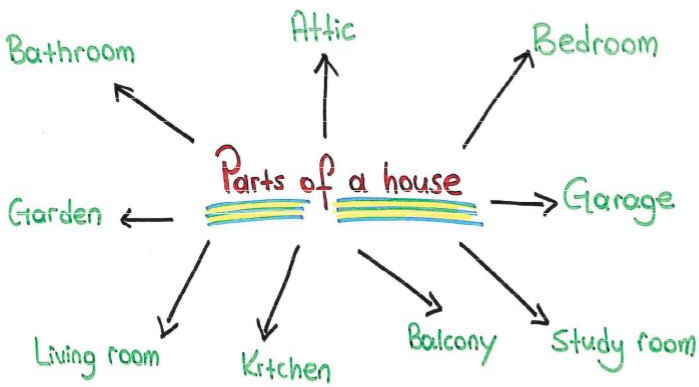
### Prepositions



→ Where is the ball?  
→ It is in the cube.



→ Where is the ball?  
→ It is in front of the cube.



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### Parts of a house 2

#### Kitchen

- sink → dishwasher
- fridge → cooker
- cupboard

#### Bedroom

- drawer → bedside table
- mirror → bed
- wardrobe

#### Living room

- sofa → armchair
- carpet → cushions
- coffee table

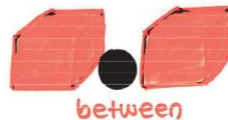
#### Bathroom

- shower → bath
- closet → mirror
- washbasin

### Prepositions 2



→ It is behind the cube.



→ It is between the cubes.

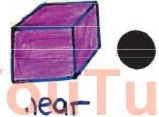
### Where is the ball?



under



next to



near

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## Possessive Pronouns

I	—	my
you	—	your
we	—	our
they	—	their
he	—	his
she	—	her
it	—	its

's  
→ Fatma's cat  
My uncle's car  
William's room

! teachers' room  
• my cats' toy

→ Your duty is tidying up the room.

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## Comparatives

→ iki kişiyi veya nesneyi kıyaslamak için kullanılır. Sıfatlar

3'e ayrılır:

### 1) Short Adjectives

long longer  
short + er shorter than  
cold colder

### 3) Irregular Adjectives

good better  
bad worse  
far farther

### 2) Long Adjectives

intelligent  
more understandable than  
comfortable

→ Tokyo is more modern than Vienna.

→ My hometown is better than yours.

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### Have got / Has got

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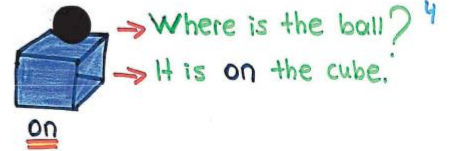
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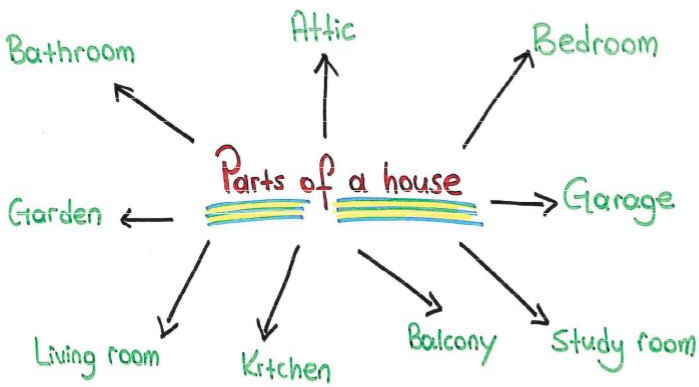
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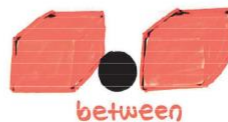
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### Prepositions 2

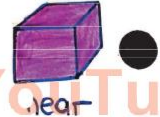
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→ It is between the cubes.



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## Possessive Pronouns

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it	—	its

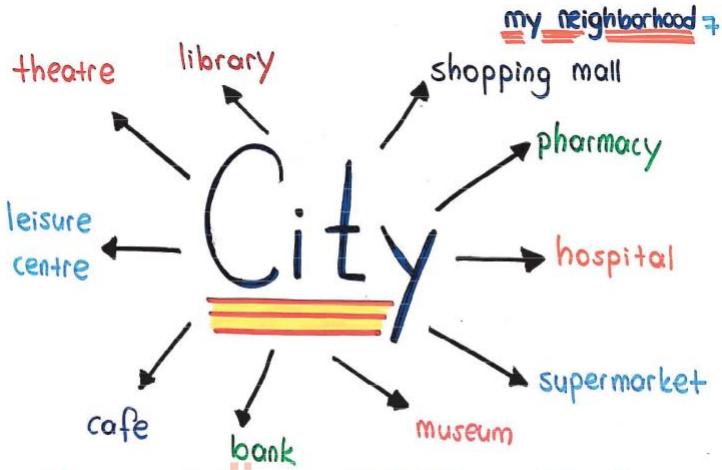
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FREE TIME ACTIVITIES

3

- ✗ Writing poems
- ✗ Taking photos
- ✗ Playing chess
- ✗ Cycling
- ✗ Dancing
- ✗ Scuba diving
- ✗ snowboarding
- ✗ dancing
- ✗ knitting
- ✗ fencing
- ✗ collecting things
- ✗ rollerblading
- ✗ playing the guitar  
violin  
etc.

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Words of the Unit

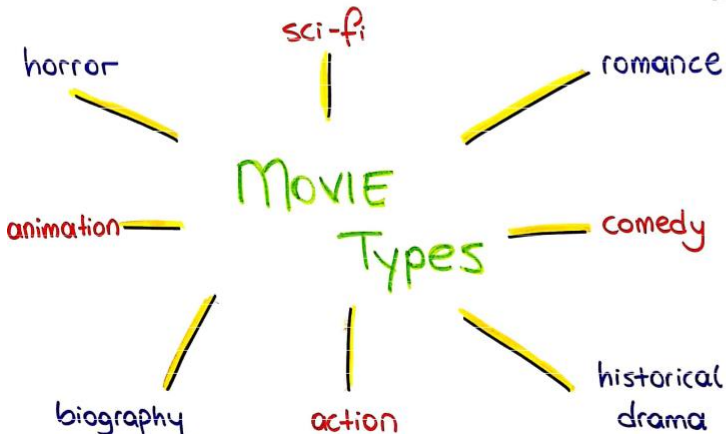
- ✗ amazing : inanılmaz
- ✗ annoying : can sıkıcı
- ✗ breathtaking : nefes kesen
- ✗ fast-paced : hızlı tempolu
- ✗ scene : sahne
- ✗ unpleasant : hoş olmayan
- ✗ unrealistic : gerçekçi olmayan
- ✗ sci-fi : bilimkurgu
- ✗ creative : yaratıcı
- ✗ fascinating : büyüleyici
- ✗ unusual : olağandışı
- ✗ exhausting : yorucu
- ✗ take up : başlamak
- ✗ misfortune : talihsizlik
- ✗ ambition : hirs
- ✗ fair : adil

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What type of movies do you like watching? 4

- + [ I am crazy about / love / like / enjoy . . . . .
- They are amazing / thrilling / breathtaking / amusing
- = [ I don't mind ordinary / average
- [ I don't like / can't stand / hate . . . . .
- They are annoying / boring / unrealistic / unpleasant

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Like, Love, Hate, Enjoy + ING Form

5

- She loves collecting leaves.
- They hate reading book.
- I don't love watching historical movies.
- He doesn't love writing poems.

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## TELLING THE TIME AND DATE

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08.00 → It's eight (o'clock)

08.10 → It's ten past eight

08.15 → It's a quarter past eight

08.30 → It's half past eight

08.45 → It's a quarter to nine

08.50 → It's ten to nine

→ It's November the sixth  
(November 6<sup>th</sup>)

→ It's July the seventh  
(July 7<sup>th</sup>)

What time is it?

What is the date today?

a.m: between midnight (12.00)/noon (12.00)

p.m: between noon (12.00)/midnight (12.00)

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## To-do list:

Monday

peace time... Yoga class  
(at 6:15 p.m.)

Tuesday

Hurry! Photography class  
at 4:45 p.m.

Wednesday

Don't forget the Math  
test at 10.00 a.m.

Thursday

FREE as a bird. I love  
Thursdays.

Friday

♥ Lisa's birthday ♥ at 3.30 p.m

Saturday

Having a BBQ with my grandpa  
at 2.00 p.m.

Sunday

FREEDOM!

→ What time does her photography  
class start?

It starts at quarter to five

→ When is her Maths test?

It is on December 3rd.

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to recommend → to give advice

an addict → a fan

a bomb → an unpopular movie

a feel-good movie → an entertaining movie

to give something two thumbs up → to like something very  
much

to kick the bucket → to die

on the edge of one's seat → very excited to learn  
what happens next

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10

A: Hi, Sue. There is a new movie on at the cinema. 8

How about seeing it on Tuesday afternoon?

Making invitation

B: Well, I'd love to, but I can't. I have photography  
class. Refusing invitation

A: OK. Let me check my schedule. I'm free on Dec. 5<sup>th</sup>.

Why don't we meet on that day? Making invitation

B: Sorry, but I can't make it. It's my best friend's  
birthday. Shall we meet on Thursday? Making invitation

A: It sounds great. Let's meet at the cinema at  
5.30. Accepting invitation

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**UNİT 5 INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE**  
**PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (ŞİMDİKİ ZAMAN)**

Konuşma anında gerçekleşen olaylardan bahsederken ( Ali okula gidiyor, yemek pişiriyorum, herkes konuşuyor ...),

Geçici durumlardan bahsederken ( Bu gün işe erken gideceğim, bu hafta çatıyı tamir ediyoruz, çocuklar bu ay bizde kalıyor...),

Yakın zamanda yapılacak planlanmış işlerde ( Bu akşam sinemaya gidiyoruz, bugün öğleden sonra eve gidiyorum, yarın uçağa bineceğiz...)

“Present Continuous Tense” kullanırız.

**Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)**

**I am**  
**He** **Fiile**  
**She is** **‘ing’**  
**It** **takısı**  
**You** **getirilir**  
**We are**  
**They**

**Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)**

**I am not**  
**He** **Fiile**  
**She is not** **‘ing’**  
**It (isn’t)** **takısı**  
**You** **getirilir**  
**We are not**  
**They (aren’t)**

**Question (Soru Cümlesi)**

**Am I**  
**he** **Fiile**  
**Is she** **‘ing’**  
**it** **takısı**  
**you** **getirilir**  
**Are we**  
**they**

**UYARI:** Sevdiğimiz şeylerden bahsederken ve duygularımızı, hislerimizi söylerken, aşağıdaki fiillerle “Present Continuous Tense” kullanılmaz!

**\*like \*love \*hate \*dislike \*know \*believe**  
**\*understan**  
**\*want d \*remember \*mean**

~~I’m liking apple. !!OLMAZ!! I’m wanting to eat.~~

**UYARI:** Eğer “**think**” fikir belirtmek için kullanılırsa “Present Continuous Tense” ile kullanılmaz!

-I think he’s nice. (Bence o iyi birisi)

I’m thinking he’s nice. **!!OLMAZ!!**

\*Eğer “**think**” düşünme işini yapma anlamında kullanılırsa “Present Continuous Tense” ile kullanılabilir.

She’s thinking about the film. (O, film hakkında düşünüyor) **UYARI:**

\*Eğer “**have**” “sahip olmak” anlamında kullanılırsa “Present Continuous Tense” ile kullanılmaz!

I have a cat (Bir kedim var, bir kediye sahibim)

I having at **!!OLMAZ!!**

\*Eğer “**have**” bir iş belirtirken kullanılırsa, “Present Continuous Tense” ile kullanılabilir. –He’s having fun.

(O, eğleniyor.)

–I’m having breakfast. (Kahvaltı yapıyorum.)

**\* Present Continouos Tense**

**Time Expressions (Şimdiki Zaman ile kullanılan zaman**

**zarfları): now (şimdi), at the**

**moment (şu an), at present (**

**şu ara), these days ( bu günlerde), nowadays (bu**

**günlerde), right now (hemen**

**şimdi), still (hâlâ), today**

**(bugün), tonight (bu gece),**

**Examples (Ornekler) :**

- \* I **am working** now. (Ben çalışıyorum) \* She **is writing** a letter. (O, mektup yazıyor)  
 \* It **is drinking** milk. (O, süt içiyor) \* We **are having** dinner. ( Akşam yemeği yiyoruz)  
 \* He **is doing** his homework. (O, ödev yapıyor) \*They are eating apple. (Onlar elma yiyor)

\*- **Is** he **watching** TV at the moment? (O, şimdi televizyon mu izliyor?)

-Yes, he is (Evet, izliyor)

-No, he is not (Hayır izlemiyor) **Short form (kısa cevap)**

-Yes, he's watching TV at the moment -No, he isn't watching TV at the moment

(Evet, o, televizyon izliyor)

(Hayır, o, televizyon izlemiyor)

**(Uzun cevap)**

\*- **Are** you **working** today? (Bugün çalışıyor musun?)

-Yes, I am (Evet, çalışıyorum)

- No, I am not (Hayır, çalışmıyorum)

**(kısa cevap)**

- Yes, I'm working today

- No, I'm not working today

**(uzun cevap)**

(Evet, bugün çalışıyorum)

(Hayır, bugün çalışmıyorum)

\* -**Are** they **sleeping** now? (Onlar uyuyorlar mı?)

-Yes, they are (Evet, uyuyorlar)

-No, they are not (Hayır, uyumuyorlar) **(kısa cevap)**

-Yes, they're sleeping now

-No, they aren't sleeping now

**(uzun cevap)**

(Evet, onlar uyuyorlar)

(Hayır, onlar uyumuyorlar)

\*-Is Ahmet listening to music?

- Yes, he is

- No, he is not

\*- Are Tom and Jack going to school?

- Yes, they are

- No, they are not

\* -Is your dog eating a bird?

- Yes, it is

- No, it is not

\*- Are children playing in the garden? - Yes, they

are - No, they are not

### Wh- QUESTIONS

Soru sorarken "what, when, why, where,how" gibi soru sözcüklerini de kullanırız. İşte bu durumda bu sözcükler soru cümlesinin başına gelir. Örneğin; What are you doing ? (Ne yapıyorsun?) Where is she going? (O nereye gidiyor?)

\*

How's it going?

How are you getting on?

How are you doing?

Yukarıdaki bu üç soru da "How are you?" yani "Nasılsın? Ne yapıyorsun?" anlamındadır.

Örneğin:

- Hello. How are you doing? (Merhaba.

Nasılsın?) -Very well, thanks. (İyiyim, teşekkür ederim)

\*- What is Carl doing these days? (Carl bugünlerde ne yapıyor?)

- He's playing tennis these days. (O, bugünlerde tenis oynuyor.)

\* - Where are they going tonight? (Onlar bu gece nereye gidiyor?)

- They are going to cinema tonight. (Onlar bu gece sinemaya gidiyor.)

\* - Who is swimming? (Kim yüzüyor ?) - Robert

is swimming. (Robert yüzüyor)

\*-When is your brother coming?

(Kardeşin ne zaman geliyor?)

-He's coming today. (O, bugün geliyor)

**What:** Ne?

**When:** Ne zaman?

**Why:** Niçin?

**Where:** Nerede, nereye?

**Who:** Kim?

**Which:** Hangisi?

**Whose:** Kimin?

**How:** Nasıl?

**How often:** Ne sıklıkla?

**How many:** Kaç tane?

**How much:** Ne kadar?

**APPEARANCE AND PERSONALITY**  
**PERSONALITY ( karakter – kişilik özellikleri)**

<b>Funny</b>	<b>Komik</b>	<b>Generous</b>	<b>Cömert</b>
<b>Lazy</b>	<b>Tembel</b>	<b>Clever</b>	<b>Zeki</b>
<b>Shy</b>	<b>Utangaç</b>	<b>Friendly</b>	<b>Canayakın</b>
<b>Hardworking</b>	<b>Çalışkan</b>	<b>Helpful</b>	<b>Yardıms sever</b>
<b>Rude</b>	<b>Kaba</b>	<b>Stingy</b>	<b>Cimri</b>
<b>Kind</b>	<b>Kibar</b>	<b>Intelligent</b>	<b>Zeki</b>
<b>Serious</b>	<b>Ciddi</b>	<b>Sensitive</b>	<b>hassas</b>
<b>Optimistic</b>	<b>Iyimser</b>	<b>Pessimistic</b>	<b>Kötümser</b>
<b>Busy</b>	<b>Yoğun</b>	<b>Honest</b>	<b>dürüst</b>

**HAIR – SAÇ**

<b>Straight</b>	<b>Wavy</b>	<b>Curly</b>
<b>Düz</b>	<b>Dalgalı</b>	<b>kıvrıkcık</b>

<b>Short</b>	<b>long</b>	
<b>Kısa</b>	<b>uzun</b>	

**Saçımızdan bahsederken “have got” ya da “has got” kullanırız.**

- I have got short black hair. ( benim kısa siyah saçlarım var.)
- Sally has got long curly blond hair. ( Sally'nin uzun kıvrıkcık sarı saçları var.)

Örneklerde gördüğümüz gibi saçımızı tanımlarken kullandığımız kelimeleri şöyle sıralayabiliriz; **“BOYU – ŞEKLİ – RENGİ”**

**PHYSICAL APPEARANCE ( FİZİKİ GÖRÜNÜŞ )**

<b>Beautiful</b>	<b>Güzel</b>	<b>Ugly</b>	<b>Çirkin</b>
<b>Tall</b>	<b>Uzun</b>	<b>Short</b>	<b>Kısa</b>
<b>Fat</b>	<b>Şişman</b>	<b>Thin</b>	<b>Zayıf</b>
<b>Slim</b>	<b>Ince</b>	<b>Overweight</b>	<b>Aşırı kilolu</b>
<b>Handsome</b>	<b>Yakışıklı</b>		

Ali is a kind boy. He likes helping old people.  
( Ali kibar bir çocuktur. Yaşlılara yardım etmeyi sever.)

She is too shy. She can't talk to her teacher easily.  
( O çok utangaçtır. Öğretmeniyle kolay konuşamaz.)

Selin likes sharing everything. She is a generous person.

My sister can play basketball very well. Because she is very tall.

Everybody admires Suzan. She is a very beautiful girl.

**BİRİSİNİN NASIL BİRİ OLDUĞUNU/KARAKTERİNİ SORARKEN;**

What is he / she like? Sorusunu kullanırız.

A: What is your sister like?

B: She is very helpful and honest.

A: What's Angelina like? ( Angelina nasıl birisidir?

B: She is stingy. ( O cimridir.)

**EYES - GÖZLER**

<b>Brown</b>	<b>Blue</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>Hazel</b>	<b>Black</b>
<b>Kahveren</b>	<b>Mavi</b>	<b>Yeşil</b>	<b>Ela</b>	<b>Siyah</b>

**Gözlerimizden bahsederken “have got” ya da “has got” kullanırız.**

- I have got brown eyes. ( Kahverengi gözlerim var.)
- My mother has got green eyes.( Anamın yeşil gözleri var.)

**HEIGHT – WEIGHT ( BOY – KİLO )**

<b>Short</b>	<b>Of medium height</b>	<b>Tall</b>	
<b>Kısa</b>	<b>Orta boylu</b>	<b>Uzun</b>	
<b>Thin/slim</b>	<b>Of medium weight</b>	<b>Fat</b>	<b>Overweight</b>
<b>Zayıf/ ince</b>	<b>Orta kilolu</b>	<b>Şişman</b>	<b>Aşırı kilolu</b>

**Boydan ve kilodan bahsederken “am, is, are” kullanırız.**

- I am of medium height and thin. ( orta boylu ve zayıfım.)
- My mother is short and slim. ( Annem kısa ve incedir.)

**AGE- YAŞ**

<b>Young</b>	<b>Middle-aged</b>	<b>Old</b>
<b>Genç</b>	<b>Orta yaşlı</b>	<b>yaşlı</b>

**Yaşımızdan ya da birisinin yaşından bahsederken “am, is, are” kullanırız.**

- My grandmother is very old. ( dedem çok yaşlıdır.)
- Selin's father is very young. ( Selin'in babası çok genç.)
- Our new English teacher is middle-aged. ( Yeni İngilizce öğretmenimiz orta yaşlı.)



**BİR KİŞİNİN FİZİKSEL GÖRÜNÜŞÜ HAKKINDA BİLGİ EDİNMEK İÇİN;**

**What does she / he look like? Sorusunu kullanırız.**

A: What does your new girlfriend look like?

( Yeni kız arkadaşın nasıl? )

B: She is tall and slim. She is very beautiful.

( Uzun ve ince. Çok güzel.)

**UNUTMAYIN; saç ve gözlerden bahsederken “have-has got” kullandığımızı, diğer özelliklerden bahsederken “am, is, are” kullandığımızı söylemiştik.**

**Şimdi ayrı ayrı iki cümleyi nasıl birleştirdiğimize bir bakalım;**

Jane is a tall girl. She has got blue eyes.

( Jane uzun bir kızdır. Onun mavi gözleri vardır.)