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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

3

\* 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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2

### 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-bitki- 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

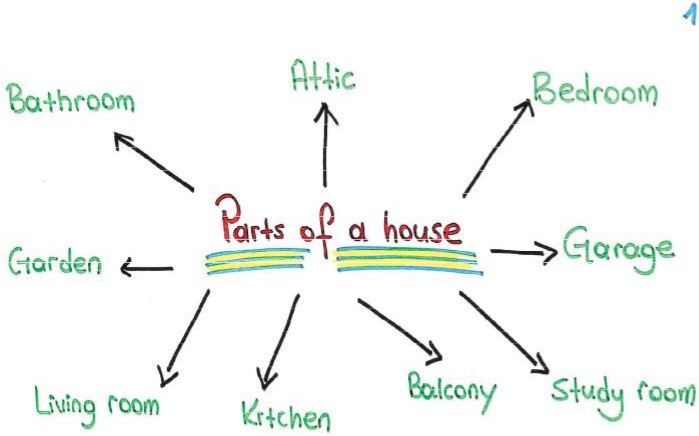
Affirmative = I, you, we, they have got ...  
He, she, it has got ...

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

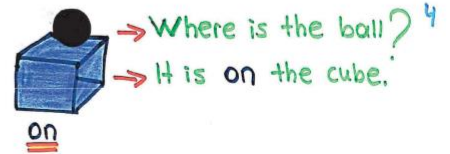
Question = Have I, you, we, they got ... ?  
Has he, she, it got ... ?

? 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

2

#### Kitchen

- sink → dishwasher
- fridge → cooker
- cupboard

#### Living room

- sofa → armchair
- carpet → cushions
- coffee table

#### Bedroom

- drawer → bedside table
- mirror → bed
- wardrobe

#### Bathroom

- shower → bath
- closet → mirror
- washbasin

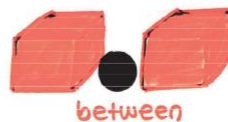
### Prepositions 2

### Where is the ball?

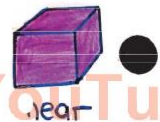
5



→ It is behind the cube.



→ It is between the cubes.



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## Possessive Pronouns

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

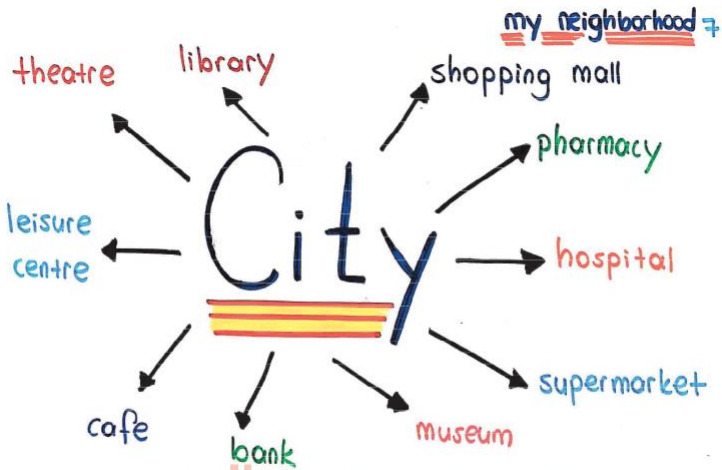
's  
→ Fatma's cat  
My uncle's car  
William's room

! 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

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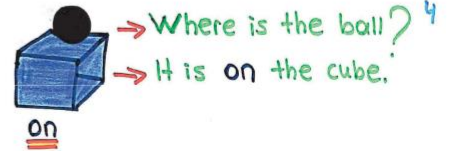
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Question = Have I, you, we, they got ... ?  
Has he, she, it got ... ?

? What have you got in your room?

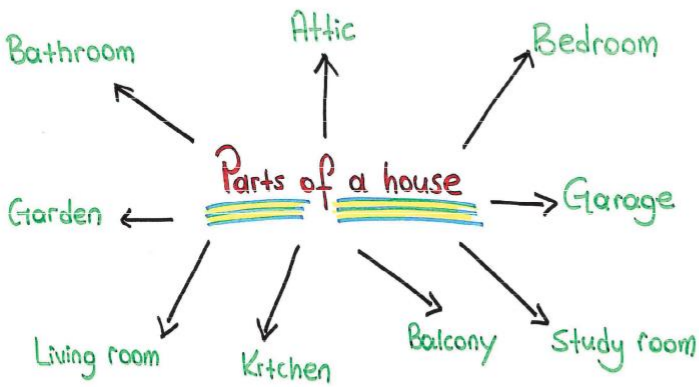
→ I have not a bed but I haven't got a drawer.

### Prepositions



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### Parts of a house 2

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#### Bathroom

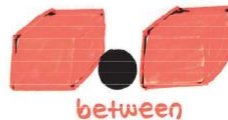
- shower → bath
- closet → mirror
- washbasin

### Prepositions 2

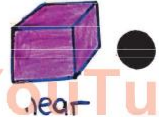
### Where is the ball?



→ It is behind the cube.



→ It is between the cubes.



→ It is near the cube.

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## Possessive Pronouns

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

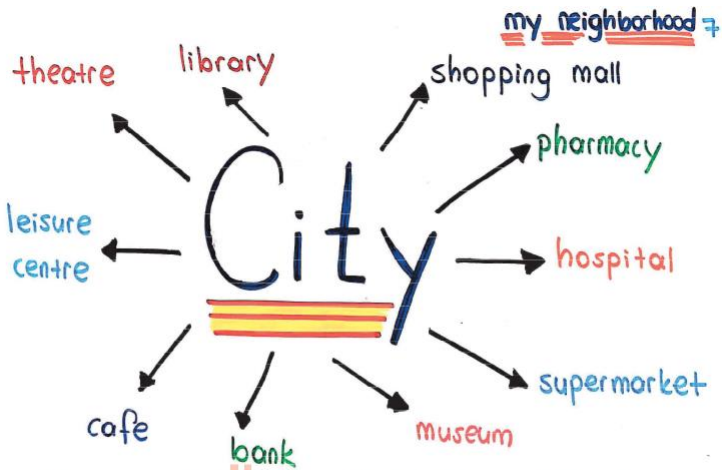
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FREE TIME ACTIVITIES

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

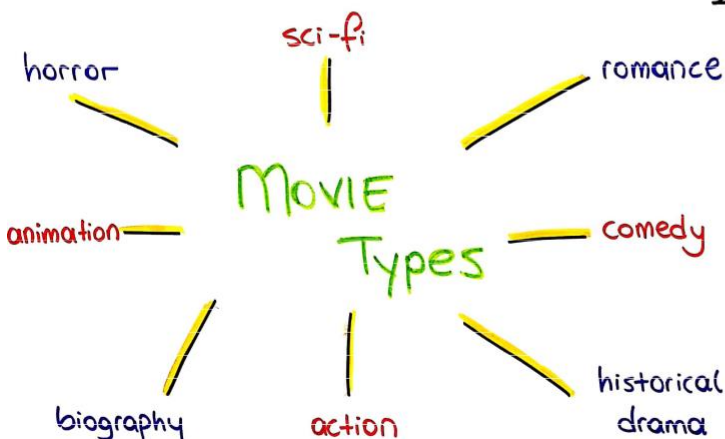
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1

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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2

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 is the date today?

What time is it?

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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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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Movie Title : Interstellar

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Movie Type : It's a sci-fi

Cast : Matthew McConaughey and Anne Hathaway have the lead roles.

Setting : It takes place in space around the 2070s.

Plot : It's about a team of explorers travel through  
a wormhole in space in an attempt to  
ensure humanity's survival.

Opinion : I think it is a fascinating movie.

I highly recommend it.

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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” kullanılır.

**Affirmative (Olumlu Cümle)**

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

**Negative (Olumsuz Cümle)**

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

**Question (Soru Cümlesi)**

**Am I**  
**he File**  
**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)**

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

**HAIR – SAÇ**

Straight	Wavy	Curly
Düz	Dalgalı	kıvrıkcık

Short	long	
Kısa	uzun	

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 )**

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

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**

Brown	Blue	Green	Hazel	Black
Kahveren	Mavi	Yeşil	Ela	Siyah

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 )**

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

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**

Young	Middle-aged	Old
Genç	Orta yaşlı	yaşlı

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.)