

1- Nationalities and Countries

Countries

Turkey
Greece
England
The USA
France

- where are you from?
I'm from Italy.

Nationalities

Turkish
Greek
English
American
French

- what is your nationality?
I am Italian.

2- Jobs

teacher
architect
student
musician
officer
journalist
waitress
engineer
actor
scientist
chemist



- What is your job?
I'm a baker.

- What is your father's occupation?
He is a driver.

- What does your mother do?
She is a tailor.

3- A- AN

→ Sesli harflerden önce (a-e-i-o-u) an gelir.

an apple, an elephant, an iron, an orange, an umbrella

→ Sessiz harflerden önce (b-c-d-k-l-m-p-r-s ...) a gelir.

a book, a dog, a carrot, a postman, a map, a snake

4- Have got / Has got (Sahiplik bildirir)

I have got (I've got)
You have not got (haven't got) a mobile phone.
we
They

He has got (is got)
She has not got (hasn't got) blue eyes.
It
Ali
Ayşe
Boncuk

Have you got a passport? → Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Has Ayşe got a student ID card? → Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.

5- Family Members

sister	brother
grandmother	grandfather
mother	father
aunt	uncle
daughter	son
wife	husband
niece	nephew

e.g. My father's daughter is my sister.
 My mother's father is my grandfather.
 My uncle's wife is my aunt.
 My aunt's son is my cousin.
 My sister's daughter is my niece.

6- Possessive Adjectives - Sahiplik sıfatları

- isimlerden önce gelir. (my - benim, your - senin, his - onun, her - ki. onun, its - hay. onun, our - bizim, your - sizin, their - onların)

e.g. I have got a brother. His name is Joe.
 What's her nationality? - She is Spanish.
 When is your birthday? - It's in November.

I love my new room.

7- Directions - Yönler

- Where is the post office?
- Excuse me, how can I go to the theatre?
- Is there a bank near here?
- How can I find the museum?

Turn left: sola dön
 Turn right: sağa dön
 Go along the street - cadde boyunca git.

Cross the road: yolu karşıdan karşıya geç.

Take the second turning on the right. → sağdan ikinci araya gir.

Take the second turning on the left. → soldan ikinci araya gir.

8- To Be (am - is - are)

→ I am a teacher. → I am not ill.

(He is a fast runner. (He isn't a fast runner.
 (She is a fast runner. (She isn't a fast runner.
 (It is a fast runner. (It isn't a fast runner.

(we are great friends. (we aren't great friends.
 (You are great friends. (You aren't great friends.
 (They are great friends. (They aren't great friends.

Am I right? → Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.

Is Ali a pilot? → Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.

Are you twins? → Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.

possessive ('s)

Bilal's pencil
 The cat's tail
 Children's ball
 Dogs' ears
 Cars' colour
 Uncle's daughter
 People's emotion

UNIT-2

1) Prepositions of Place : Yer edatları

- in : etrafı kapalı yerler için. (in the garden, in London, in a car, in my pocket ---)
on : yüze temas var. (on the wall, on the door, on the menu, on the floor ---)
at : belli, kesin bir nokta. (at the door, at home, at work, at school, at the bus stop ---)
next to : bitişiginde → Our house is next to the park.
in front of : önünde → The cat is sleeping in front of the sofa.
behind : arkasında → There is a cinema behind the cafe.
between : 2 şey arasında → Ayşe sits between Aslı and Büşra.
under : altında → There is a ball under the table.
opposite : karşısında → The bank is opposite the greengrocer's.
among : çok şey arasında → The bird is sleeping among the rabbits.
over : temas yok - üzerinde → There is a lamp over my desk.
in the middle of : ortasında → Ankara is in the middle of Turkey.

2) THERE IS / THERE ARE

Ⓐ There is / There isn't - hem sayılabilen hem de sayılamayan tekil isimlerle kullanılır.

Countable Nouns (Sayılabilen isimler)

book - orange - pencil - car - restaurant - chair - tree - phone

E.g: There is a dog in the garden. There isn't a dog in the garden.
Is there a dog in the garden?

Uncountable Nouns (Sayılamayan isimler)

water - rice - money - juice - sugar - salt - news - cheese - soup - tea
coffee - information - homework - fish - furniture - bread - music - traffic

E.g: There is sugar in the kitchen. There isn't sugar in the kitchen.
Is there sugar in the kitchen?

Ⓑ There are / There aren't - çoğul ve sayılabilen isimlerle kullanılır.

Plural Countable Nouns (Sayılabilen Çoğul isimler)

books - oranges - pencils - cars - restaurants - chairs - trees - phones

E.g: There are trees in the garden. There aren't trees in the garden.

Are there trees in the garden?

There are cars in the street. There aren't cars in the street.

Are there cars in the street?

5- Demonstratives → İsaret zamirleri ve sıfatları

This → Bu

That → Şu

It → O

These → Bunlar

Those → Sunlar

They → Onlar

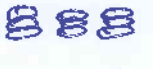
Not: Yakınımda olan varlıkları göstermek için (This ve These) kullanırız.

Uzakta olan varlıkları göstermek için (That ve Those) kullanırız.

E.g: That is my friend's pencil. → 

This is David's car. → 

These are my marbles. → 

Those hamburgers are for you. → 

6- Singular and Plural Nouns → Tekil ve Çoğul İsimler

a) —ı/ü/üy → toy — toys, key — keys, tray — trays, guy — guys

b) —ı/ü/üy → baby — babies, strawberry — strawberries, lorry — lorries

c) —x, o, ch, sh, ss → (-es) ekleriz.

class — classes

box — boxes, tomato — tomatoes, pitch — pitches, brush — brushes

d) —f/fe ile biten kelimelerde (f/fe) düşer yerine (-ves) takısı gelir.

calf — calves, half — halves, wife — wives, knife — knives

e) Irregular plurals — düzensiz çoğullar

man — men, woman — women, person — people, child — children,

mouse — mice, tooth — teeth, foot — feet, fish — fish, ox — oxen,

7- Comparative Adjectives → Karşılaştırmalı Sıfatları

a) Tek Hece'li sıfatlar sonuna (-er) eki alır. (tall — taller, fast — faster)

Erzurum is colder than Izmir. I'm shorter than you.

b) Çok Hece'li sıfatlar başına (more —) getirilerek yapılır.

(expensive — more expensive, crowded — more crowded)

Lihanna is more famous than Tarkan.

c) Düzensiz sıfatlar. (good — better, bad — worse, little — less, many — more)

My English is better than my sister's English. Today is worse than yesterday.

8- Superlative Adjectives → Üstünlük Sıfatları

a) Tek Hece'li sıfatlar sonuna (-est) eki alır. (tall — the tallest, fast — the fastest)

Erzurum is the coldest city in Turkey. I'm the shortest student in the class.

b) Çok Hece'li sıfatların başına (the most) getirilir. (important — the most important)

Istanbul is the most crowded city in Turkey.

c) Düzensiz sıfatlar. (good — better — the best, bad — worse — the worst ...)

My school is the farthest school in Ankara.

Fast-food restaurants are the worst restaurants in the world.

Olumlu Cümle → There is a book on the table.
There are books on the table.

Olumsuz Cümle → There isn't a book on the table.
There aren't books on the table.

Soru Cümlesi → Is there a book on the table?
Are there books on the table?

Kısa Cevaplar → Yes, there is. / Yes, there are.
No, there isn't. / No, there aren't.

Uncountable Nouns (sayılamayan isimlerle)

- How much water is there in the bottle?
There is some water in the bottle.
There isn't any water in the bottle.

Countable Nouns (sayılabilen isimlerle)

- How many apples are there in the fridge?
There are some apples in the fridge.
There aren't any apples in the fridge.

3- Possessive Pronouns → İyelik (Sahiplik) Zamirleri

mine - benim ki
yours - senin ki
his - (erkekler) onun ki
hers - (bayanlar) onun ki
its - (hay.) onun ki
ours - bizim ki
yours - sizin ki
theirs - onların ki

Not: Cümlelerin en sonuna gelir, hemen noktalamaya işaretlerinden önce. İsimlerin yerine kullanıldığı için kendisinden sonra isim gelmez.

E.g: Whose jacket is this?
- It is mine.

4- Object Pronouns → Nesne Zamirleri

me - beni, bana
you - seni, sana
him - onu, ona
her - onu, ona
it - onu, ona
us - bizi, bize
you - sizi, size
them - onları, onlara

Not: Cümlede fiilden ve edatlardan sonra gelir. Neyi - Kimi sorularına cevap olduğu için Nesne zamiri görevi görür.

E.g: Susan is a very polite girl. Everybody likes her.

I'm very hungry. This pizza is for me.
Our new house is great. Come and visit us.
I love you.
Can you give me a glass of water?