

# Angora Dil

Sıfırdan Başlayanlar için  
YDS

Kelime ve okuma  
Ders notları  
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## KISA BİR GİRİŞ

Bu bölümde amacım kullanacağımız terminolojiye sizleri alıştırmak ve en temel bilmemiz gereken ve ders içlerinde bizleri rahatlatarak bilgileri size sunmaktır.

İngilizce’de cümle yapısı Türkçe’den daha farklıdır. Cümlelerimizin kullanımına dair örnekleri inceleyelim.

Ali eve gitti (Özne + Nesne + Eylem)

Ali went home (Özne + Eylem + Nesne)

Her iki cümlemin diziliminin farklı olduğunu görmüşsünüzdür. İşte bu dizilim farkı belki de İngilizceyi anlamada bizim için sorun oluşturan unsurların başında gelmektedir. Ancak yeterli maruz kalma ile beraber cümlelerin dizilimi önemi yitirecektir.

Ana konulara geçmeden önce bazı anlatımlarımız içerisinde geçecek terminoloji ve ifadeleri en kolay şekilde sizlere aktarmaya çalışayım.

- **İsim:** Cümlemin özne ya da nesnesini oluşturur. (a car)

- **Sıfat:** Bir ismin önüne gelerek ona dair bilgiyi bize sunar. (an expensive car)

- **Zarf:** Genellikle fiilleri nitelemekte kullanılır. Fakat cümlemin başka unsurlarını nitelediği durumlarda vardır. Zarflar genellikle sıfatın sonuna ‘-ly’ harflerinin gelmesiyle oluşur. (an extremely expensive car)

- **Edat:** Tek başına anlamı olmayan, ancak kendisinden önce ya da sonra gelen kelimeyle ilişki kurup anlam kazanan sözcüklerdir. (at home, in the car, between these two people)

- **Ana fiil:** Cümlemizin ana fiili çok önemlidir ve kesinlikle her cümlede öncelikle ana fiil bulunmalıdır. Ana fiili bulduktan sonra cümle öğelerine kolaylıkla ayrılabilir.

- **Fiilimsi / Mastar:** Ana fiilin dışında gelen ifadelerdir. Çoğu cümlede karşımıza çıkacak ifadelerdir. Burada mastarları da fiilimsi olarak niteleyip işimizi kolaylaştırabiliriz.

I want to make a decision (Cümlede want: ana fiil, to make: mastar (infinitive) olmuştur)

I prefer walking in the rain (Cümlede prefer: ana fiil, walking: fiilimsi (gerund) olmuştur)

- **Fiil çekimlemesi:** Temel formdaki fiilimiz farklı şekillerde çekimlenerek, fiillerin zamanını, yapılış şeklini ve eylemi yapan kişiyi belirtirler. Örnek olarak ‘çalışmak anlamına gelen ‘study’ fiilini bazı tensellere çekimleyelim.

Present simple tense (geniş zaman): study / studies

Present continuous tense (şimdiki zaman): am / is / are studying

Past simple tense (geçmiş zaman): studied

Past continuous (geçmişte devam eden zaman): was / were studying

Future simple tense (gelecek zaman): will study

\*\*\* Farklı tense çekimlemeleri de bulunmaktadır ve derslerimizde yeri geldikçe bilgi sunulacaktır.

## İNGİLİZCE CÜMLENİN ÖĞELERİ

**1. Subject (Özne):** Öznemiz tek bir isim şeklinde karşımıza çıkabileceği gibi isim öbekleri ya da daha farklı şekillerde de karşımıza çıkabilir. En temel şekliyle;

- **Ayşe** is a student. (tek bir isim)

- **A clever boy** came to see me. (isim öbeği)

- **He goes** to school every day. (özne zamiri)

\*\*\* Daha farklı özne örneklerimizde vardır ancak onlar derste geçtikçe hatırlatılacaktır.

**2. Verb (Eylem):** Her cümlede ilk olarak bulunması gereken ana fiilimiz, farklı çekimlenmiş hallerle karşımıza çıkacaktır. İngilizce de fiilin 3 hali vardır. Örnek: hope – hoped – hoped / decide – decide – decided gibi. Şimdi bu halleri inceleyelim.

**V0:** Fiilin en temel hali, yani herhangi bir değişikliğe uğramamış yani çekimlenmemiş halidir. Bu hali en sık göreceğimiz yer modal sonrası kullanımlardır.

- They can **watch** tv.

- Ahmet will **eat** his sandwich.

\*\*\* Her iki örnekte de göreceğimiz gibi, gerek 'izlemek' anlamına gelen 'watch' fiili, gerekse 'yemek' anlamına gelen 'eat' fiili en yalın halleriyle karşımıza çıkmışlardır.

**V1:** Türkçe de geniş zaman olarak bilinen 'present simple tense' fiilin 1. çekimlenmiş halidir. Bu durumda özneye göre bazı farklılıklar karşımıza çıkar. Bunlar özneye göre ya fiilin yalın geldiği durumdur ya da fiilin sonuna -s, -es, -ies ifadelerinin eklenmiş halidir.

- We / You / They / I **study** English every day.

- He / She **studies** English every day.

- It **eats** its bone each morning.

**V2:** Türkçe de geçmiş zaman olarak bilinen 'past simple tense' fiilin 2. çekimlenmiş halidir. Bu durumda özneye göre farklılıklar olmamakla birlikte, fiiller 'düzenli' ve 'düzensiz' olarak ikiye ayrılmaktadır. 'düzenli' fiillerde fiilin sonuna '-d, -ed, -ied' ekleri getirilir. Düzensiz fiiller maruz kalarak zamanla oturacaktır.

- I (tüm özneler için fiilimiz aynı şekilde gelir) **decided** to go there. (görülebileceği gibi burada düzenli fiilimiz 'decide' sonuna '-d' harfini almış ve 'past simple' olarak çekimlenmiştir.

**V3:** Fiilin 3. hali İngilizce de 'perfect' ifadelerle (present perfect, past perfect, modal perfect) ya da cümlelerimizi pasif yaparken 'be V3' diziliminde karşımıza çıkacaktır. Bunu şu an için incelemeyeceğiz ve derslerimizde yeri geldikçe bahsedeceğiz.

**3. Object (Nesne):** Nesnemiz tek bir isim şeklinde karşımıza çıkabileceği gibi isim öbekleri ya da daha farklı şekillerde de karşımıza çıkabilir. En temel şekliyle;

Ahmet ate **the sandwich**. (tek bir isim)

Ayşe met with **a clever boy**. (isim öbeği)

Burak wants to see **him**. (nesne zamiri)

\*\*\* Daha farklı nesne örneklerimizde vardır ancak onlar derste geçtikçe hatırlatılacaktır.



**‘OLMAK’ ANLAMINA GELEN ‘BE’ FİİLİNİ TANIYALIM**

‘be’ fiili olmak anlamına gelir ancak cümle içerisinde çevirisi sık sık ‘-dır, -dir’ şeklinde yapılır. Çok sık ve farklı şekillerde kullanılmaktadır. Kolaylıkla kafa karışıklığına sebep olabilecek ‘be’ fiilini tanıyalım.

**V0:** be (en temel hali) şeklinde karşımıza çıkar ve ‘ol...’ şeklinde çevrilir.

- He can **be** a doctor.

**V1:** am / is / are (geniş zaman) şeklinde karşımıza çıkar ve ‘-dır, -dir’ şeklinde çevrilir.

- He **is** a student.

- I **am** an engineer.

- They **are** perfect.

**V2:** was / were (geçmiş zaman) şeklinde karşımıza çıkar ve ‘-dı, -di’ şeklinde çevrilir.

- He **was** a fast runner.

- We **were** great friends.

**V3:** been (**perfect**) şeklinde karşımıza çıkar ve yeri geldikçe bahsedilecek present perfect, past perfect ve modal perfectlerle kullanılır.

**Pasiflerde kullanımı:** ‘be’ fiili bir ifadeyi pasif yaparken kullanılır ve bu durumlar ‘be V3’ olarak ifade edilir. Burada ‘be’ zamana göre çekimlenirken, devamında da fiilimizin 3. hali gelir.

## EN TEMEL GÖRECEĞİMİZ TENSELERİ TANIYALIM

### 1. Present Simple (Geniş Zaman)

Önce örnek cümlelerimizi görelim.

- Asiye **is** a teacher. She **teaches** English. She **works** with other teachers. They also **teach** English.
- Asiye bir öğretmendir. İngilizce **öğretir**. Diğer öğretmenlerle **çalışır**. Onlar da İngilizce **öğretir**.

Örneklerde de görüleceği gibi, geniş zaman dizilimi aşağıda ki şekilde olmuştur.

I / we / you / they	<b>teach / work / do</b>
he/she/it	<b>teaches / works / does</b>

Present Simple Tense kullanım yerleri;

- Sürekli tekrarlayan durumlar (I **ride** my bike every weekend)
- Genel geçer durumlar (Doctors **examine** patients)
- Bilimsel gerçekler (The earth **goes** round the sun)

'do / does' soru yapmak ve negative cümle kurmak için yardımcı fiil olarak kullanılır.

<b>do</b>	<b>I / we / you / they</b>	<b>work?</b>	<b>I / we / you / they</b>	<b>don't</b>	<b>work.</b>
<b>does</b>	<b>he / she / it</b>	<b>drive?</b>	<b>he / she / it</b>	<b>doesn't</b>	<b>drive.</b>

### 2. Present Continuous (Şimdiki Zaman)

Önce örnek cümlelerimizi görelim.

- Melih **is driving** his car and he **is talking** to his wife. They **are planning** to visit Belgium.
- Melih arabasını **kullanıyor** ve eşiyile **konusuyor**. Onlar Belçika'yı ziyaret etmeyi **planlıyor**.

Örneklerde de görüleceği gibi, şimdiki zaman dizilimi aşağıda ki şekilde olmuştur.

I	am	driving
he / she / it	is	working
we / you / they	are	playing

Present Continuous Tense kullanım yerleri;

- Şu andan bahsederken (He **is having** a shower)
- Değişen durumlardan bahsederken (The population of the world **is increasing**)

'am / is / are' soru yapmak ve negative cümle kurmak için kullanılır.

I	am not	driving	Am	I	driving?
he / she / it	is not	working	Is	he / she / it	working?
we / you / they	are not	playing	Are	we / you / they	playing?

### 3. Past Simple (Geçmiş Zaman)

Önce örnek cümlelerimizi görelim.

- Shakespeare **was** an English poet. He lived from 1564 to 1616. He started writing at an early age and he wrote many poems.

- Shakespeare bir İngiliz **şairdi**. O 1564 yılından 1616 yılına kadar **yaşadı**. Erken bir yaşta yazmaya **başladı** ve birçok şiir **yazdı**.

Örneklerde de görüleceği gibi, geçmiş zaman dizilimi aşağıda ki şekilde olmuştur.

I / you / we / they	enjoyed
he / she / it	decided

Past Simple Tense kullanım yerleri;

- Geçmişte tamamlanmış eylemlerden bahsederken (He **had** a shower yesterday night)

‘did’ soru yapmak ve negative cümle kurmak için yardımcı fiil olarak kullanılır.

Did	I / you / we / they / he / she / it	enjoy?	I / you / we / they / he / she / it	didn't	enjoy
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### 4. Past Continuous (Geçmişte devam eden)

Önce örnek cümlelerimizi görelim.

- Yesterday 11 o'clock, I **was studying** English. My brother **was sleeping** at that time.

- Dün 11’de, ben İngilizce **çalışıyordum**. Benim erkek kardeşim o zaman da **uyuyordu**.

we / you / they	were sleeping
he / she / it	was working

Past Continuous Tense kullanım yerleri;

- Geçmişte sözü edilen zaman diliminde eylemi anlatırken kullanılır (Kate **was watching** tv when we arrived)

\*\*\* İngilizce de burada bahsedilenler dışında bir çok tense kullanımı vardır. Bunlar karşılaştıkça derslerimizde anlatılacaktır.



### PARÇA 1 – Ali's School Day

#### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

'be' fiilinin present halleri

#### A. Vocabulary

student (n):

teacher (n):

nice (adj):

happy (adj):

school (n):

#### B. Multiple Choice

1. happy means ----. ("happy" ---- anlamına gelir)

A) hoş B) mutlu

2. student means ----.

A) öğrenci B) öğretmen

3. teacher means ----.

A) öğrenci B) öğretmen

4. nice means ----.

A) mutlu B) hoş

5. school means ----.

A) okul B) öğrenci

#### C. Context

1. Ali is a student.
2. He is 10 years old.
3. His teacher is Mrs. Brown.
4. She is nice.
5. Ali is happy at school.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Ali is a student. He is 10 years old. His teacher is Mrs. Brown. She is nice. Ali is happy at school.

1. Who is 10 years old?
2. Who is Mrs. Brown?
3. Is Ali happy at school?

### PARÇA 2 – My House

#### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Adjective 'be' fiilinin present halleri

#### A. Vocabulary

house (n):

big (adj):

small (adj):

room (n):

blue (n):

#### B. Multiple Choice

1. house means ----.

A) ev B) oda

2. big means ----.

A) büyük B) küçük

3. small means ----.

A) küçük B) büyük

4. room means ----.

A) ev B) oda

5. blue means ----.

A) oda B) mavi

#### C. Context

1. My house is big.
2. It is blue.
3. There are three rooms.
4. My room is small.
5. I like my house.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

My house is big. It is blue. There are three rooms. My room is small. I like my house.

1. How many rooms are in the house?
2. What color is the house?
3. Is the house big or small?

### PARÇA 3 – In the Park

Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

'be' fiilinin present halleri

#### A. Vocabulary

park (n):

tree (n):

sunny (v):

green (adj):

bench (n):

#### B. Multiple Choice

1. park means ----.

A) okul

B) park

2. tree means ----.

A) ağaç

B) çiçek

3. sunny means ----.

A) yağmurlu

B) güneşli

4. green means ----.

A) yeşil

B) mavi

5. bench means ----.

A) bank

B) sandalye

#### C. Context

1. The park is sunny.
2. There are many trees.
3. The trees are green.
4. There is a bench in the park.
5. The bench is brown.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

The park is sunny. There are many trees. The trees are green. There is a bench in the park. The bench is brown.

1. What color are the trees?
2. Is the park sunny or rainy?
3. What is in the park?

### PARÇA 4 – My Morning Routine

Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Present Simple Tense

#### A. Vocabulary

wake up (v):

eat (v):

breakfast (n):

go (v):

school (n):

#### B. Multiple Choice

1. wake up means ----.

A) uyanmak

B) yemek

2. eat means ----.

A) gitmek

B) yemek

3. breakfast means ----.

A) kahvaltı

B) öğle yemeği

4. go means ----.

A) gitmek

B) gelmek

5. school means ----.

A) ev

B) okul

#### C. Context

1. I wake up at 7:00 AM.
2. I eat breakfast.
3. I go to school at 8:00 AM.
4. My school is big.
5. I like my school.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

I wake up at 7:00 AM. I eat breakfast. I go to school at 8:00 AM. My school is big. I like my school.

1. What time do I wake up?
2. What do I do after I wake up?
3. Do I like my school?



## PARÇA 5 – My Classroom

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

#### Present Simple Tense

#### A. Vocabulary

classroom (n):

desk (n):

chair (n):

teacher (n):

kind (adj):

students (n):

sit (v):

learn (v):

things (n):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. kind means ----.

- A) hoş B) kötü

##### 2. student means ----.

- A) öğretmen B) öğrenci

##### 3. sit means ----.

- A) ayağa kalkmak B) oturmak

##### 4. learn means ----.

- A) öğretmek B) öğrenmek

##### 5. things means ----.

- A) şeyler B) sınıflar

#### C. Context

- My classroom is big. *büyük*
- There are many desks and chairs. *1.sandalye 2.ba kan*
- My teacher is very kind.
- The students sit at their desks. *sıralarında \* masalarında*
- We learn new things every day. *acquire: edinmek*

#### D. Reading Comprehension

My classroom is big. There are many desks and chairs. My teacher is very kind. The students sit at their desks. We learn new things every day.

- Is my classroom big or small?
- Who is kind in the classroom?

#### 3. Where do the students sit?

## PARÇA 6 – Transportation

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

#### Present Simple Tense

#### A. Vocabulary

bus (n):

car (n):

train (n):

transportation (n):

fast (n):

travel (v):

slow (adj):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. bus means ----.

- A) otobüs B) uçak

##### 2. car means ----.

- A) tren B) araba

##### 3. transportation means ----.

- A) otobüs B) ulaşım

##### 4. fast means ----.

- A) hızlı B) yavaş

##### 5. slow means ----.

- A) yavaş B) hızlı = yet\* / however\* =ancak

#### C. Context

- Buses are slow, but cars are fast. *hızlı*
- Trains are fast, too. *Trenler de hızlıdır.*
- People use buses and cars for transportation. *for + isim: ...için*
- The train is the fastest way to travel.
- Cars and buses stop at traffic lights.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Buses are slow, but cars are fast. Trains are fast, too. *it is too hot/cold hava a ın sıcak/so uk too+sıfat: a ın*  
People use buses and cars for transportation. The train is the fastest way to travel. Cars and buses stop at traffic lights.

- Are buses slow or fast?
- What is the fastest way to travel?
- Where do cars and buses stop?

way to do sth  
superlative(sıfatın "en" hali)+ to verb  
way + to verb

to do sth

## PARÇA 7 – Health and Exercise

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Present Simple Tense

#### A. Vocabulary

exercise (n):

health (n):

strong (adj):

run (v):

walk (v):

regularly (adv):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. exercise means ----.

A) egzersiz yapmak B) uyumak

##### 2. health means ----.

A) hastalık B) sağlık

##### 3. strong means ----.

A) zayıf B) güçlü

##### 4. run means ----.

A) koşmak B) yürümek

##### 5. regularly means ----.

A) her zaman B) düzenli bir şekilde

#### C. Context

1. Exercise is important for health.

2. Running and walking are good exercises.

3. People exercise to stay strong.

4. Walking every day helps people stay healthy.  
(To walk)

5. Strong people exercise regularly.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Exercise is important for health. Running and walking are good exercises. People exercise to stay strong. Walking every day helps people stay healthy. Strong people exercise regularly.

1. Why is exercise important?

2. What are good exercises?

3. How can people stay healthy?

Özne olarak

"...yapmak- ...etmek" anlamını genellikle Ving katar.  
To verb de gelebilir

Swimming is healthy.

## PARÇA 8 – Football

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Present Simple Tense

#### A. Vocabulary

popular (adj):

team (n):

try (v):

score (v):

the most (adj):

love (v):

win (v):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. popular means ----.

A) popüler B) en çok

##### 2. team means ----.

A) oyun B) takım

##### 3. try means ----.

A) sevmek B) çabalamak

##### 4. score means ----.

A) gol atmak B) gol yemek

##### 5. win means ----.

A) kazanmak B) kaybetmek

#### C. Context

1. Football is a popular sport.

2. There are two teams in a football match.

3. Players try to score goals. Oyuncular gol atmaya çabalarlar. /u ra ırlar

4. The team with the most goals wins the game.

En çok gole sahip olan(atan)akım maçı kazanır.

5. People love watching football.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Football is a popular sport. There are two teams in a football match. Players try to score goals. The team with the most goals wins the game. People love watching football.

İnsanlar futbol izlemeyi sever.

1. How many teams are there in a football match?

2. What do players try to score?

3. Who wins the game?

İsim + with + isim varsa = ...ya sahip olan+ isim ekinde çevrilir



**PARÇA 9 – The Seasons** mevsimler

Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Present Simple Tense

**A. Vocabulary**

season (n):

warm (adj):

flower (n): çiçek

bloom (v): çiçek açmak

the most (adj):

leaves (n): leaf: yaprak > leaves yapraklar

fall (v): dümek leave(verb) ayrılmak

wear (v) giymek

**B. Multiple Choice**

1. warm means ----.

A) soğuk B) ılık

2. flower means ----.

A) böcek B) çiçek

3. bloom means ----.

A) açmak B) kapatmak

4. fall means ----.

A) düşmek B) gitmek

5. wear means ----.

A) çıkarmak B) giymek

**C. Context**

1. There are four seasons in a year.

2. Spring is warm, and the flowers bloom.

3. Summer is hot, and people go to the beach.

4. Autumn is cool, and the leaves fall from the trees.

5. Winter is cold, and people wear warm clothes.

**D. Reading Comprehension**

There are four seasons in a year. Spring is warm, and the flowers bloom. Summer is hot, and people go to the beach. Autumn is cool, and the leaves fall from the trees. Winter is cold, and people wear warm clothes.

1. How many seasons are there in a year?

2. What happens to the leaves in autumn?

3. What do people wear in winter?

**PARÇA 10 – A Healthy Diet**

Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Present Simple Tense

**A. Vocabulary**

healthy (adj):

diet (n):

fruit (n):

vegetable (n):

help (v):

stay (v):

food (n):

important (adj):

Health: sa lık

wealth: zenginlik

**B. Multiple Choice**

1. healthy means ----.

A) sağlıklı B) yararlı

2. help means ----.

A) yürümek B) yardım etmek

3. stay means ----.

A) kalmak B) gitmek

4. food means ----.

A) yiyecek B) meyve

5. important means ----.

A) sağlıklı B) önemli

**C. Context**

1. A healthy diet includes fruits and vegetables.

2. People eat fruit for vitamins.

3. Vegetables help people stay healthy.

4. It is important to eat healthy food every day.

5. Drinking water is also important for health.

**D. Reading Comprehension**

A healthy diet includes fruits and vegetables. People eat fruit for vitamins. Vegetables help people stay healthy. It is important to eat healthy food every day. Drinking water is also important for health.

1. What does a healthy diet include?

2. Why do people eat fruit?

3. What is important to drink for health?



### PARÇA 11 – Animals in the Jungle

Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Comparative and Superlatives

#### A. Vocabulary

jungle (n):

tall (adj):

strong (adj):

big (adj):

fast (adj):

#### B. Multiple Choice

1. jungle means ----.

A) orman B) park

2. tall means ----.

A) kısa B) uzun

3. strong means ----.

A) zayıf B) güçlü

4. big means ----.

A) büyük B) küçük

5. fast means ----.

A) hızlı B) yavaş

#### C. Context

1. Elephants are the biggest animals in the jungle.
2. Giraffes are taller than other animals.
3. Lions are strong and fast.
4. Monkeys are smaller than elephants.
5. The jungle is full of interesting animals.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Elephants are the biggest animals in the jungle. Giraffes are taller than other animals. Lions are strong and fast. Monkeys are smaller than elephants. The jungle is full of interesting animals.

1. What is the biggest animal in the jungle?
2. Are lions fast or slow?
3. Which animal is taller than others?

### PARÇA 12 – The Solar System

Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Comparative and Superlatives

#### A. Vocabulary

planet (n):

sun (adj):

big (adj):

small (adj):

far (adj):

#### B. Multiple Choice

1. planet means ----.

A) yıldız B) gezegen

2. sun means ----.

A) güneş B) ay

3. big means ----.

A) büyük B) küçük

4. small means ----.

A) küçük B) büyük

5. far means ----.

A) yakın B) uzak

#### C. Context

1. The Sun is the biggest object in the solar system.
2. Mercury is the smallest planet.
3. Jupiter is bigger than Earth.
4. Pluto is far from the Sun.
5. Earth is the third planet from the Sun.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

The Sun is the biggest object in the solar system. Mercury is the smallest planet. Jupiter is bigger than Earth. Pluto is far from the Sun. Earth is the third planet from the Sun.

1. What is the biggest object in the solar system?
2. Which planet is smaller than Earth?
3. Where is Earth in the solar system?

### PARÇA 13 – Using Cell Phones

#### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

#### A. Vocabulary

cell phone (n):

use (v):

talk (v):

send (v):

usually (adv):

#### B. Multiple Choice

1. cell phone means ----.

A) bilgisayar B) cep telefonu

2. use means ----.

A) kullanmak B) bırakmak

3. talk means ----.

A) uyumak B) konuşmak

4. send means ----.

A) almak B) göndermek

5. usually means ----.

A) genellikle B) her zaman

#### C. Context

1. People use their cell phones every day.

2. Many people talk to their friends on the phone.

3. Right now, Sarah is sending a message to her friend.

4. John usually uses his cell phone to play games, but today, he is reading the news.

5. The students are not using their cell phones in class right now, but they use them after school.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

People use their cell phones every day. Many people talk to their friends on the phone. Right now, Sarah is sending a message to her friend. John usually uses his cell phone to play games, but today, he is reading the news. The students are not using their cell phones in class right now, but they use them after school.

1. What do people usually do with their cell phones?
2. What is Sarah doing right now?
3. What does John usually do on his phone?
4. What is John doing today?
5. When do the students use their cell phones?

### PARÇA 14 – Healthy Eating

#### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

#### A. Vocabulary

important (adj):

healthy (adj):

usually (adv):

eat (v):

sweet (adj):

stay (v):

strong (adj):

#### B. Multiple Choice

1. important means ----.

A) önemli B) sağlıklı

2. healthy means ----.

A) sağlıklı B) güçlü

3. usually means ----.

A) daima B) genellikle

4. eat means ----.

A) yemek B) kalmak

5. stay means ----.

A) yemek B) kalmak

#### C. Context

1. Eating vegetables and fruits is important for a healthy life.

2. I usually eat apples and bananas, but today, I am eating a salad with vegetables.

3. Fruits are sweeter than vegetables, but vegetables are healthier.

4. Today, I am eating the biggest salad.

5. Eating healthy food is one of the best ways to stay strong and healthy.

6. Salıklı yiyecek yemek güçlü ve sağlıklı kalmanın en iyi yoludur.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Eating vegetables and fruits is important for a healthy life. I usually eat apples and bananas, but today, I am eating a salad with vegetables. Fruits are sweeter than vegetables, but vegetables are healthier. Today, I am eating the biggest salad. Eating healthy food is one of the best ways to stay strong and healthy.

1. What is important for a healthy life?
2. What do I usually eat?
3. What am I eating today?
4. Which is healthier, fruits or vegetables?
5. What is the best way to stay strong and healthy?



## PARÇA 15 – Famous Cities

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime yarayacak

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

#### A. Vocabulary

famous (adj):

visit (v):

beautiful (adj):

large (adj):

exciting (adj):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. famous means ----.

- A) önemli B) ünlü

##### 2. visit means ----.

- A) gitmek B) ziyaret etmek

##### 3. beautiful means ----.

- A) güzel B) yakışıklı

##### 4. large means ----.

- A) küçük B) geniş

##### 5. exciting means ----.

- A) ilginç B) heyecan verici

#### C. Context

Paris dünyanın en ünlü şehirlerinden biri(s)i dir.

1. Paris is one of the most famous cities in the world.

2. Many people visit Paris every year to see the beautiful buildings.

Birçok insan güzel binaları görmek için Paris'i ziyaret eder  
3. Today, I am visiting New York and it is larger than Paris.  
NY Paristen daha büyüktür

4. New York is one of the largest cities in the United States.

5. Paris is beautiful, but New York is more exciting.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Paris is one of the most famous cities in the world. Many people visit Paris every year to see the beautiful buildings. Today, I am visiting New York and it is larger than Paris. New York is one of the largest cities in the United States. Paris is beautiful, but New York is more exciting.

1. What is one of the most famous cities in the world?
2. Why do people visit Paris?
3. What city am I visiting today?
4. Which city is larger, Paris or New York?
5. Which city is more exciting?

## PARÇA 16 – Learning New Skills

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Present Simple vs Present Continuous

#### A. Vocabulary

skill (n):

fun (n):

learn (v):

draw (v):

cook (v):

practice (v):

improve (v):

picture (n):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. skill means ----.

- A) eğlence B) hüner

##### 2. learn means ----.

- A) pişirmek B) öğrenmek

##### 3. draw means ----.

- A) çizmek B) geliştirmek

##### 4. cook means ----.

- A) pişirmek B) öğrenmek

##### 5. improve means ----.

- A) çizmek B) geliştirmek

#### C. Context

1. I like learning new skills because it is fun.

2. I sometimes practice playing the guitar after school.

3. My friend is learning to draw, but I am learning to cook.

4. We often practice together because it helps us improve.

5. Today, I am cooking pasta, but my friend is drawing a picture.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

I like learning new skills because it is fun. I sometimes practice playing the guitar after school. My friend is learning to draw, but I am learning to cook. We often practice together because it helps us improve. Today, I am cooking pasta, but my friend is drawing a picture.

1. Why do I like learning new skills?
2. What do I sometimes practice after school?
3. What skill is my friend learning?
4. Why do we practice together?
5. What am I doing today?



## PARÇA 17 – Archaeology

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Conjunctions,  
Comparatives

#### A. Vocabulary

study (v):

ancient (adj): **old eski**

learn (v):

dig (v): **kazmak**

ground (n): **yer zemin**

important (adj):

site (n): **alan saha site**

hope (v): **ümit etmek**

discover (v): **keşfetmek**

object (n): **nesne**

interesting (adj):

show (v):

history (n): **tarih**

#### B. Multiple Choice

1. study means ----.

- A) göstermek B) çalışmak

2. ancient means ----.

- A) eski B) ilginç

3. dig means ----.

- A) kazmak B) umut etmek

4. ground means ----.

- A) nesne B) yer

5. hope means ----.

- A) umut etmek B) çalışmak

6. discover means ----.

- A) keşfetmek B) kazmak

7. object means ----.

- A) alan B) nesne

8. show means ----.

- A) göstermek B) keşfetmek

#### C. Context

1. Archaeologists study ancient objects and buildings to learn about the past.

2. They often dig in the ground to find important things, but it is hard work.

3. Today, they are digging at a new site to discover more ancient objects.

4. Archaeology is more interesting than many other sciences because it shows us history.

5. Sometimes, archaeologists discover old things.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Archaeologists study ancient objects and buildings to learn about the past. They often dig in the ground to find important things, but it is hard work. Today, they are digging at a new site to discover more ancient objects. Archaeology is more interesting than many other sciences because it shows us history. Sometimes, archaeologists discover old things.

1. What do archaeologists study?

2. What are they doing today?

3. Why is archaeology more interesting than other sciences?

4. What do archaeologists sometimes discover?

5. Is digging easy or hard work?

Is swimming healthy?

or: veya / ya da / x...mi yoksa ..y...mi

## PARÇA 18 – The Importance of Reading Books

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Conjunctions,  
Adverbs of Frequency

#### A. Vocabulary

read (v):

information (n):

library (n): kütüphane

provide (v): sa lamak

access (n): eri im to sth

different (adj): farklı devamında "from /than / in" alabilir

kind (n): tür çe it

quiet (adj): sessiz, silent

science (n): bilim

prepare (v): hazırlamak

benefit from (v): -den istifade etmek, yararlanmak= use

regularly (adv): düzenli olarak

improve (v): geli tirmek

relax (v) rahatlamak /gev etmek rahatlatmak

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. information means ----.

- A) bilgi B) erişim

##### 2. provide means ----.

- A) sağlamak B) yarar sağlamak

##### 3. access means ----.

- A) bilgi B) erişim

##### 4. quiet means ----.

- A) düzenli B) sessiz

##### 5. prepare means ----.

- A) sağlamak B) hazırlık yapmak

##### 6. benefit from means ----.

- A) yarar sağlamak B) geliştirmek

##### 7. regularly means ----.

- A) sessizce B) düzenli bir şekilde

##### 8. improve means ----.

- A) geliştirmek B) hazırlık yapmak

##### 9. relax means ----.

- A) sağlamak B) rahatlamak

#### C. Context

1. People often read books because they help to learn new information.

1. çünkü onlar yeni bilgi ö renmeye yardım eder  
2 onlar yeni bilgi ö renmeye yardım ettikleri için  
3 onlar yeni bilgi ö renmeye yardım ettiklerinden

2. Libraries provide access to many different kinds of books, and they are a quiet place to read.

3. At the moment, many students are reading books about science because they are preparing for exams.

4. Some people read more books than others, but everyone benefits from reading regularly.

5. Reading is one of the best ways to improve knowledge and relax at the same time.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

People often read books because they help to learn new information. Libraries provide access to many different kinds of books, and they are a quiet place to read. At the moment, many students are reading books about science because they are preparing for exams. Some people read more books than others, but everyone benefits from reading regularly. Reading is one of the best ways to improve knowledge and relax at the same time.

1. Why do people often read books?
2. What do libraries provide?
3. What are students reading about right now?
4. Who benefits from reading regularly?
5. What is one of the best ways to improve knowledge?



## PARÇA 19 – Animals in the Wild

## Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Conjunctions,  
Adverbs of Frequency

## A. Vocabulary

wild (n):

dangerous (adj):

watch (v):

documentary (n):

favorite (adj):

king (n):

jungle (n):

strong (adj):

## B. Multiple Choice

## 1. wild means ----.

- A) belgesel B) vahşi yaşam

## 2. dangerous means ----.

- A) güçlü B) tehlikeli

## 3. watch means ----.

- A) izlemek B) gitmek

## 4. documentary means ----.

- A) orman B) belgesel

## 5. strong means ----.

- A) güçlü B) tehlikeli

## C. Context

1. Lions and tigers live in the wild, and they are dangerous animals.

2. Lions are stronger than most other animals, but they are not the fastest.

3. Today, we are watching a documentary about tigers because they are my favorite wild animals.

4. Elephants are the biggest animals in the wild, but they are not dangerous.

5. The lion is the king of the jungle because it is the strongest animal.

## D. Reading Comprehension

Lions and tigers live in the wild, and they are dangerous animals. Lions are stronger than most other animals, but they are not the fastest. Today, we are watching a documentary about tigers because they are my favorite wild animals. Elephants are the biggest animals in the wild, but they are not dangerous. The lion is the king of the jungle because it is the strongest animal.

1. Where do lions and tigers live?
2. Are lions faster than other animals?
3. What are we watching today?
4. Which is the biggest animal in the wild?
5. Why is the lion called the king of the jungle?



**PARÇA 20 – The Role of Technology in Education****Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak**

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Conjunctions,  
Comparatives

**A. Vocabulary**

important (adj):

provide (v):

learning (n):

use (v):

rely on (v):

traditional (adj):

teach (v):

education (n):

accessible (adj):

less (adj):

interactive (adj):

continue (v):

improve (v):

**B. Multiple Choice****1. important means ----.**

A) interaktif

B) önemli

**2. provide means ----.**

A) sağlamak

B) öğretmek

**3. rely on means ----.**

A) öğrenmek

B) bel bağlamak

**4. education means ----.**

A) araç

B) eğitim

**5. traditional means ----.**

A) önemli

B) geleneksel

**6. improve means ----.**

A) geliştirmek

B) sağlamak

**C. Context**

1. Technology plays an important role in modern education because it provides many tools for learning.

2. Many students use computers and tablets in classrooms, but some schools still rely on traditional methods.

3. At the moment, teachers are using digital platforms to teach students online.

4. Online education is more accessible than traditional education, but it can be less interactive.

5. Technology continues to improve education by making it easier for students.

**D. Reading Comprehension**

Technology plays an important role in modern education because it provides many tools for learning. Many students use computers and tablets in classrooms, but some schools still rely on traditional methods. At the moment, teachers are using digital platforms to teach students online. Online education is more accessible than traditional education, but it can be less interactive. Technology continues to improve education by making it easier for students.

1. Why is technology important in education?

2. What do many students use in classrooms?

3. What are teachers using right now?

4. Which type of education is more accessible?

5. How does technology improve education?

## PARÇA 21 – Climate Change and Its Impact

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Conjunctions

#### A. Vocabulary

climate change (n):

serious (adj):

issue (n):

temperature (n):

rise (v):

impact (n):

environment (n):

experience (v):

rainfall (n):

solution (n):

challenge (n):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. serious means ----.

A) kolay

B) ciddi

##### 2. issue means ----.

A) mesele

B) çözüm

##### 3. temperature means ----.

A) ısı

B) mesele

##### 4. rise means ----.

A) deneyimlemek

B) artmak

##### 5. impact means ----.

A) ısı

B) etki

##### 6. experience means ----.

A) artmak

B) deneyimlemek

##### 7. solution means ----.

A) çözüm

B) artış

##### 8. challenge means ----.

A) zorluk

B) etki

#### C. Context

1. Climate change is a serious issue.

2. It affects many countries around the world.

3. The temperature is rising every year, and this has a negative impact on the environment.

4. Some areas are becoming hotter, but other places are experiencing more rainfall. At the moment, scientists are studying these changes.

5. They want to find solutions for the future.

6. Climate change is one of the most serious challenges.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Climate change is a serious issue. It affects many countries around the world. The temperature is rising every year, and this has a negative impact on the environment. Some areas are becoming hotter, but other places are experiencing more rainfall. At the moment, scientists are studying these changes. They want to find solutions for the future. Climate change is one of the most serious challenges.

1. What is climate change?

2. Why is the temperature rising every year?

3. What are some areas experiencing more of?

4. What are scientists doing right now?

5. What is one of the most serious challenges today?



## PARÇA 22 – The Benefits of Learning a Second Language

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Conjunctions, Comparatives

#### A. Vocabulary

provide (v):

benefit (n):

improve (v):

communication (n):

skill (n):

opportunity (n):

convenient (adj):

flexible (adj):

useful (adj):

understand (v):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. provide means ----.

- A) geliřtirmek B) saęlamak

##### 2. benefit means ----.

- A) yarar B) iletiřim

##### 3. improve means ----.

- A) geliřtirmek B) konuřmak

##### 4. communication means ----.

- A) dil B) iletiřim

##### 5. convenient means ----.

- A) uygun B) esnek

##### 6. flexible means ----.

- A) esnek B) yararlı

##### 7. useful means ----.

- A) yararlı B) daha iyi

#### C. Context

1. Learning a second language provides many benefits because it improves communication skills.
2. Some people can speak more than one language and they often have better job opportunities.
3. At the moment, more students are learning new languages online because it is convenient and flexible.
4. English is the most common second language, but many people are also learning Spanish and Chinese.
5. Learning a second language is useful. It helps people understand different cultures.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Learning a second language provides many benefits because it improves communication skills. Some people can speak more than one language and they often have better job opportunities. At the moment, more students are learning new languages online because it is convenient and flexible. English is the most common second language, but many people are also learning Spanish and Chinese. Learning a second language is useful. It helps people understand different cultures.

1. Why does learning a second language provide benefits?
2. What opportunities do people with more than one language often have?
3. Why are more students learning languages online?
4. Which second language is the most widely spoken?
5. How does learning a second language help people understand?



## PARÇA 23 – The Role of Animals in Ecosystems

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Present Simple, Present Continuous, Conjunctions, Superlatives

#### A. Vocabulary

keep (v):

nature (n):

balance (n):

chain (n):

try (v):

protect (v):

in danger (adv):

disappear (v):

way (n):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. keep means ----.

- A) dengelemek B) korumak

##### 2. balance means ----.

- A) yol B) denge

##### 3. chain means ----.

- A) zincir B) doğa

##### 4. protect means ----.

- A) korumak B) dengelemek

##### 5. disappear means ----.

- A) yardım etmek B) gözden kaybolmak

##### 6. way means ----.

- A) zincir B) yol

#### C. Context

1. Animals are very important for keeping nature in balance.
2. Some animals are more important because they help keep the food chain working.
3. Right now, scientists are trying to protect animals that are in danger because many are disappearing.
4. Animals like lions and tigers are strong and at the top of the food chain, but they are also in danger.
5. Protecting animals is one of the best ways to keep nature balanced.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Animals are very important for keeping nature in balance. Some animals are more important because they help keep the food chain working. Right now, scientists are trying to protect animals that are in danger because many are disappearing. Animals like lions and tigers are strong and at the top of the food chain, but they are also in danger. Protecting animals is one of the best ways to keep nature balanced.

1. What role do animals play in ecosystems?
2. Why are some species more important than others?
3. What are scientists studying right now?
4. Which animals are at the top of the food chain?
5. Why is protecting animals important?

## PARÇA 24 – How Can We Help the Environment?

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Present Simple, Modals (can), Conjunctions

#### A. Vocabulary

environment (n): çevre

recycle (v): geridönü üm yapmak

save (v): 1. kurtarmak 2. kaydetmek  
3. tasarruf / birikim yapmak

reduce (v): azaltmak

waste (n): atık / israf / bo a harcamak

work (v): çalışmak / işler

difference (n): fark / different: farklı

protect (v): korumak

pollution (n): kirlilik

#### B. Multiple Choice

1. environment means ----.

A) israf B) çevre

2. recycle means ----.

A) geri döndürmek B) kurtarmak

3. save means ----.

A) azaltmak B) tasarruf yapmak

4. reduce means ----.

A) korumak B) azaltmak

5. waste means ----.

A) kirlilik B) atık

6. protect means ----.

A) korumak B) geri döndürmek

7. pollution means ----.

A) çevre B) kirlilik

#### C. Context

1. People can help the environment by recycling things like plastic and paper.  
by +ving: ..yaparak ederek  
geridönü üm yaparak plastik ve ka it gibi

2. You can also save water and electricity in order to /so as to reduce waste.  
aynı zamanda/ ayrıca/ ek olarak/ de -da atık/israfı azaltmak için

3. People work together so they can make a big difference.  
so: böylece / bu yüzden / \*çok / \*öyle

4. We must protect the environment because it is important for the future.  
Çünkü gelecek için önemlidir

5. Right now many countries are finding ways to help the environment and reduce pollution.  
way to Verb

#### D. Reading Comprehension

People can help the environment by recycling things like plastic and paper. You can also save water and electricity to reduce waste. People work together so they can make a big difference. We must protect the environment because it is important for the future. Right now, many countries are finding ways to help the environment and reduce pollution.

1. How can people help the environment?

2. What can you do to reduce waste?

3. What happens if people work together?

4. Why must we protect the environment?

5. What are countries doing right now to help the environment?



## PARÇA 25 – Electric Cars

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Present Simple, Modals (can, must)

#### A. Vocabulary

use (v): kullanmak

move (v): hareket etmek/ta ı(n)mak

drive (v): sürmek / dürtü sebep güdü

highway (n): otoban

charge (v): arj etmek / suçlamak/

before (adv): den önce / \* cümle sonunda ise "daha önce"

save (v): tasarruf etmek

protect (v): korumak

environment (n): çevre

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. move means ----.

- A) hareket etmek B) tasarruf etmek

##### 2. drive means ----.

- A) korumak B) sürmek

##### 3. charge means ----.

- A) şarj etmek B) korumak

##### 4. save means ----.

- A) tasarruf etmek B) şarj etmek

##### 5. protect means ----.

- A) korumak B) hareket etmek

##### 6. environment means ----.

- A) sürme B) çevre

#### C. Context

1. Electric cars use batteries to move.

2. People can drive electric cars in cities and on highways.

3. You must charge the car's battery before driving.

4. Electric cars do not use fuel, so they save energy.

5. People should use electric cars to protect the environment.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Electric cars use batteries to move. People can drive electric cars in cities and on highways. You must charge the car's battery before driving. Electric cars do not use fuel, so they save energy. People should use electric cars to protect the environment.

1. What do electric cars use to move?
2. Where can people drive electric cars?
3. What must you do before driving an electric car?
4. What do electric cars save?
5. Why should people use electric cars?

## PARÇA 26 – Daily Routines Around the World

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Present Simple, Adverbs of Frequency, Conjunctions

#### A. Vocabulary

different (adj):

routine (n):

unique (adj):

exercise (n):

stay (v):

healthy (adj):

nap (n):

work (v):

organized (adj):

focused (adj):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. unique means ----.

A) eşsiz

B) organize

##### 2. healthy means ----.

A) sağlıklı

B) odaklı

##### 3. nap means ----.

A) egzersiz

B) şekerleme

##### 4. work means ----.

A) kalmak

B) çalışmak

##### 5. focused means ----.

A) odaklı

B) organize

#### C. Context

1. People in different countries often have different routines because their cultures are unique.

2. Some people eat breakfast at 7:00 AM, but others never eat breakfast early.

3. In Japan, people often start their day with exercise because it helps them stay healthy.

4. In Spain, people sometimes take a short nap in the afternoon because they work late.

5. Daily routines are important because they help people stay organized and focused.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

People in different countries often have different routines because their cultures are unique. Some people eat breakfast at 7:00 AM, but others never eat breakfast early. In Japan, people often start their day with exercise because it helps them stay healthy. In Spain, people sometimes take a short nap in the afternoon because they work late. Daily routines are important because they help people stay organized and focused.

1. Why do people in different countries have different routines?

2. What time do some people eat breakfast?

3. Why do people in Japan start their day with exercise?

4. What do some people in Spain do in the afternoon?

5. Why are daily routines important?



**PARÇA 27 – Astrology****Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak**

Present Simple, Modals (can, must)

**A. Vocabulary**

study (v):

planet (v):

predict (v):

star sign (n):

look at (v):

believe (adv):

**B. Multiple Choice****1. study means ----.**

- A) emare B) çalışma

**2. planet means ----.**

- A) çalışma B) gezegen

**3. predict means ----.**

- A) tahmin etmek B) incelemek

**4. look at means ----.**

- A) incelemek B) çalışmak

**5. believe means ----.**

- A) tahmin etmek B) inanmak

**C. Context**

1. Astrology is the study of stars and planets.
2. Astrology can predict the future.
3. You can read about your star sign in newspapers or online.
4. People must look at the stars to make predictions.
5. Many people believe in astrology, but others do not.

**D. Reading Comprehension**

Astrology is the study of stars and planets. Astrology can predict the future. You can read about your star sign in newspapers or online. People must look at the stars to make predictions. Many people believe in astrology, but others do not.

1. What does astrology study?
2. What do some people believe astrology can do?
3. Where can you read about your star sign?
4. What must people look at to make predictions?
5. Do all people believe in astrology?

## PARÇA 28 – The History of Human Speech

### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Present Simple, Modals (can), Conjunctions

#### A. Vocabulary

speak (v):

simple (adj):

early (adj):

human (n):

sound (n):

gesture (n):

communicate (v):

over time (adv):

develop (v):

express (v):

idea (n):

create (v):

own (adj):

community (n):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. simple means ----.

A) kendi

B) basit

##### 2. gesture means ----.

A) fikir

B) jest

##### 3. communicate means ----.

A) iletişim kurmak

B) ifade etmek

##### 4. develop means ----.

A) yaratmak

B) geliştirmek

##### 5. express means ----.

A) ifade etmek

B) iletişim kurmak

##### 6. idea means ----.

A) konuşma

B) fikir

##### 7. create means ----.

A) yaratmak

B) geliştirmek

##### 8. speech means ----.

A) konuşma

B) jest

##### 9. community means ----.

A) topluluk

B) fikir

#### C. Context

1. Thousands of years ago, people spoke in simple ways.
2. Early humans used sounds and gestures to communicate.
3. Over time, humans developed languages to express their ideas.
4. Each group of people created their own language to talk with others.
5. Speech helped people work together and build communities.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

Thousands of years ago, people spoke in simple ways. Early humans used sounds and gestures to communicate. Over time, humans developed languages to express their ideas. Each group of people created their own language to talk with others. Speech helped people work together and build communities.

1. How did early humans communicate?
2. What did humans develop to express their ideas?
3. What did each group of people create?
4. How did speech help people?
5. Did early humans speak like we do today?



## PARÇA 29 – The Growth of Urbanization

## Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Past Simple, Simple Vocabulary

## A. Vocabulary

live (v):

village (n):

over time (adv):

move (v):

want (v):

grow (v):

crowded (adj):

build (v):

support (v):

growing (adj):

population (n):

choose (v):

## B. Multiple Choice

## 1. move means ----.

A) büyümek

B) hareket etmek

## 2. grow means ----.

A) büyümek

B) desteklemek

## 3. crowded means ----.

A) kalabalık

B) artan

## 4. support means ----.

A) seçmek

B) desteklemek

## 5. growing means ----.

A) kalabalık

B) artan

## 6. choose means ----.

A) seçmek

B) büyümek

## C. Context

1. In the past, most people lived in small villages.
2. Over time, many people moved to cities because they wanted jobs.
3. As more people moved, cities grew larger and became more crowded.
4. Governments built roads and buildings to support the growing population.
5. Today, urban areas continue to grow as more people choose to live in cities.

## D. Reading Comprehension

In the past, most people lived in small villages. Over time, many people moved to cities because they wanted jobs. As more people moved, cities grew larger and became more crowded. Governments built roads and buildings to support the growing population. Today, urban areas continue to grow as more people choose to live in cities.

1. Where did most people live in the past?
2. Why did people move to cities?
3. What happened as more people moved to cities?
4. What did governments build?
5. Are cities still growing today?

**PARÇA 30 – Discoveries in Archaeology****Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak**

Past Simple, Simple Vocabulary

**A. Vocabulary**

important (adj):

discovery (n):

ancient (adj):

dig (v):

tomb (n):

temple (n):

discover (v):

learn (v):

**B. Multiple Choice****1. important means ----.**

A) eski

B) önemli

**2. discovery means ----.**

A) keşif

B) tapınak

**3. ancient means ----.**

A) eski

B) önemli

**4. dig means ----.**

A) öğrenmek

B) kazmak

**5. temple means ----.**

A) keşif

B) tapınak

**C. Context**

1. Archaeologists made many important discoveries in the 20th century.

2. They found ancient cities.

3. In Egypt, they dug to find tombs and temples from thousands of years ago.

4. These discoveries helped people understand ancient civilizations.

5. Today, archaeologists still dig to learn more about the past.

**D. Reading Comprehension**

Archaeologists made many important discoveries in the 20th century. They found ancient cities. In Egypt, they dug to find tombs and temples from thousands of years ago. These discoveries helped people understand ancient civilizations. Today, archaeologists still dig to learn more about the past.

1. What did archaeologists find under the ground?

2. Where did archaeologists dig to find tombs and temples?

3. What did these discoveries help people understand?

4. When did archaeologists make many important discoveries?

5. Are archaeologists still working today?



### PARÇA 31 – The First Flight

#### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Past Simple, Simple Vocabulary

#### A. Vocabulary

fly (v):

airplane (n):

flight (n):

dream (v):

airplane (n):

test (v):

work (v):

change (v):

travel (v):

#### B. Multiple Choice

1. fly means ----.

- A) uçmak B) değiştirmek

2. flight means ----.

- A) uçuş B) iş

3. dream means ----.

- A) değiştirmek B) hayal etmek

4. work means ----.

- A) uçmak B) çalışmak

5. change means ----.

- A) değiştirmek B) hayal etmek

#### C. Context

1. In 1903, two brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, flew the first airplane.

2. Before this flight, people dreamed of flying, but nobody did it.

3. The Wright brothers built their airplane by hand, and they tested it many times before it finally worked.

4. On December 17, 1903, their airplane flew for 12 seconds.

5. This flight changed history and made future air travel possible.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

In 1903, two brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright, flew the first airplane. Before this flight, people dreamed of flying, but nobody did it. The Wright brothers built their airplane by hand, and they tested it many times before it finally worked. On December 17, 1903, their airplane flew for 12 seconds. This flight changed history and made future air travel possible.

- Who flew the first airplane?
- What did people do before the first flight?
- How did the Wright brothers build their airplane?
- How many times did the brothers test the airplane?
- How long did the first flight last?

## PARÇA 32 – The Invention of the Wheel

## Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Past Simple, Simple Vocabulary

## A. Vocabulary

invent (v):

change (v):

travel (n):

wheel (n):

carry (v):

heavy (adj):

build (v):

carts (n):

move (v):

transport (v):

## B. Multiple Choice

## 1. invent means ----.

A) taşınmak

B) icat etmek

## 2. change means ----.

A) değişmek

B) inşa etmek

## 3. travel means ----.

A) seyahat etmek

B) inşa etmek

## 4. heavy means ----.

A) eşsiz

B) ağır

## 5. build means ----.

A) inşa etmek

B) taşımak

## 6. move means ----.

A) icat etmek

B) hareket etmek

## 7. transport means ----.

A) taşımak

B) değiştirmek

## C. Context

1. Thousands of years ago, people invented the wheel.
2. This invention changed many things such as work and travel.
3. Before the wheel, people carried heavy things by hand or used animals to help them.
4. With the wheel, they built carts and wagons.
5. It made it easier to move things.
6. The wheel helped people transport goods, and it also made travel faster.

## D. Reading Comprehension

Thousands of years ago, people invented the wheel. This invention changed many things such as work and travel. Before the wheel, people carried heavy things by hand or used animals to help them. With the wheel, they built carts and wagons. It made it easier to move things. The wheel helped people transport goods, and it also made travel faster.

1. What did people invent thousands of years ago?
2. How did people carry heavy things before the wheel?
3. What did people build to move things?
4. How did the wheel help people?
5. What did the wheel change?



**PARÇA 33 – The Life of Marie Curie**

**Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak**

Used to, Past Simple, Simple Vocabulary

**A. Vocabulary**

work (v):

scientist (n):

discover (v):

important (adj):

research (n):

dangerous (adj):

affect (v):

health (n):

spend (v):

**B. Multiple Choice**

**1. discover means ----.**

- A) etkilemek B) keşfetmek

**2. important means ----.**

- A) önemli B) tehlikeli

**3. dangerous means ----.**

- A) tehlikeli B) önemli

**4. affect means ----.**

- A) etkilemek B) çalışmak

**5. spend means ----.**

- A) keşfetmek B) harcamak

**C. Context**

1. Marie Curie worked as a scientist many years ago.
2. She discovered radioactive materials and did a lot of important research.
3. However, working with these materials was dangerous, and it affected her health.
4. She used to spend many hours in her lab, study and test new ideas.
5. Today, people know her as one of the most famous scientists in history.

**D. Reading Comprehension**

Marie Curie worked as a scientist many years ago. She discovered radioactive materials and did a lot of important research. However, working with these materials was dangerous, and it affected her health. She used to spend many hours in her lab, study and test new ideas. Today, people know her as one of the most famous scientists in history.

1. What did Marie Curie discover?
2. Where did Marie Curie spend many hours?
3. Why was her work dangerous?
4. What is Marie Curie known for today?
5. What did she use to do in her lab?

### PARÇA 34 – Exercise and the Body

#### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Past Continuous, Simple Vocabulary

#### A. Vocabulary

exercise (v):

grow (v):

strong (adj):

build (v):

strength (n):

improve (v):

regularly (adv):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. grow means ----.

- A) inşa etmek B) büyümek

##### 2. strong means ----.

- A) güçlü B) yeni

##### 3. build means ----.

- A) inşa etmek B) koşturmak

##### 4. strength means ----.

- A) egzersiz B) güç

##### 5. improve means ----.

- A) geliştirmek B) büyümek

##### 6. regularly means ----.

- A) düzenli bir şekilde B) kademe kademe

#### C. Context

1. When people exercise, their muscles grow stronger.
2. Exercise is important because it helps the body stay fit and healthy.
3. Yesterday, many people were running in the park.
4. They were building their strength.
5. While they were running, they were improving their heart health.
6. Everyone should exercise regularly.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

When people exercise, their muscles grow stronger. Exercise is important because it helps the body stay fit and healthy. Yesterday, many people were running in the park. They were building their strength. While they were running, they were improving their heart health. Everyone should exercise regularly.

1. What happens to muscles when people exercise?
2. Why is exercise important?
3. What were people doing in the park yesterday?
4. What were people improving while they were running?
5. Should everyone exercise regularly?



## PARÇA 35 – The Early Days of Vaccines

## Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Used to, Past Simple

## A. Vocabulary

disease (n):

protect (v):

create (v):

vaccine (n):

improve (v):

become (v):

important (adj):

## B. Multiple Choice

## 1. disease means ----.

A) hastalık B) aşı

## 2. protect means ----.

A) korumak B) geliştirmek

## 3. create means ----.

A) olmak B) yaratmak

## 4. improve means ----.

A) yaratmak B) geliştirmek

## 5. become means ----.

A) olmak B) korumak

## C. Context

1. Many years ago, people used to get sick from diseases.
2. Scientists wanted to find a way to protect people, so they created the first vaccines.
3. These vaccines used to protect people from diseases like smallpox.
4. Over time, scientists improved vaccines, and they became an important part of health care.

## D. Reading Comprehension

Many years ago, people used to get sick from diseases. Scientists wanted to find a way to protect people, so they created the first vaccines. These vaccines used to protect people from diseases like smallpox. Over time, scientists improved vaccines, and they became an important part of health care.

1. What did people use to get sick from?
2. Why did scientists create vaccines?
3. What disease did the first vaccines protect people from?
4. What happened to vaccines over time?
5. What is the role of vaccines in health care?

### PARÇA 36 – Ancient Medicine

#### Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Past Continuous, Simple Vocabulary

#### A. Vocabulary

exercise (v):

grow (v):

strong (adj):

build (v):

strength (n):

improve (v):

regularly (adv):

#### B. Multiple Choice

##### 1. grow means ----.

- A) inşa etmek B) büyümek

##### 2. strong means ----.

- A) güçlü B) yeni

##### 3. build means ----.

- A) inşa etmek B) koşturmak

##### 4. strength means ----.

- A) egzersiz B) güç

##### 5. improve means ----.

- A) geliştirmek B) büyümek

##### 6. regularly means ----.

- A) düzenli bir şekilde B) kademe kademe

#### C. Context

1. In ancient times, people were using plants and herbs to heal the sick.
2. Doctors were not practicing medicine like they do today.
3. They used to believe that plants had special powers.
4. While people were learning about different herbs, they were discovering treatments for many illnesses.
5. Ancient medicine was different from modern medicine, but it helped many people.

#### D. Reading Comprehension

In ancient times, people were using plants and herbs to heal the sick. Doctors were not practicing medicine like they do today. They used to believe that plants had special powers. While people were learning about different herbs, they were discovering treatments for many illnesses. Ancient medicine was different from modern medicine, but it helped many people.

1. What were people using to heal the sick in ancient times?
2. Did doctors practice medicine like today in ancient times?
3. What did people use to believe about plants?
4. What were people discovering while learning about herbs?
5. How was ancient medicine different from today's medicine?



## PARÇA 37 – The Changing City Life

## Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak

Used to, Past Continuous

## A. Vocabulary

move (v):

become (v):

crowded (adj):

appear (v):

adapt (v):

pace (n):

different (adj):

## B. Multiple Choice

## 1. move means ----.

A) olmak B) taşınmak

## 2. become means ----.

A) olmak B) uyum sağlamak

## 3. crowded means ----.

A) farklı B) kalabalık

## 4. appear means ----.

A) taşınmak B) görünmek

## 5. adapt means ----.

A) adapte olmak B) olmak

## 6. pace means ----.

A) adım B) yaşam

## C. Context

1. In the past, people used to live in small towns or villages.
2. But over time, many people were moving to cities to find work.
3. While cities were becoming more crowded, new buildings appeared everywhere.
4. Life in the city was getting busier, and people were adapting to the fast pace.
5. Today, city life is very different from the past.

## D. Reading Comprehension

In the past, people used to live in small towns or villages. But over time, many people started to move to cities to find work. While cities were becoming more crowded, new buildings appeared everywhere. Life in the city was getting busier, and people were adapting to the fast pace. Today, city life is very different from the way it used to be.

1. Where did people **use to** live in the past?
2. Why were people moving to cities?
3. What was happening as cities became crowded?
4. How was life in the city changing?
5. How is city life different now compared to the past?

**PARÇA 38 – Robots in the Future**

**Ne Öğreneceğim / Ne işime Yarayacak**

Future Simple, Vocabulary about Technology

**A. Vocabulary**

daily (adj):

task (v):

housework (n):

cook (v):

take care of (v):

elderly (adv):

believe (v):

comfortable (adj):

take over (v):

**B. Multiple Choice**

**1. daily means ----.**

A) günlük B) rahat

**2. take care of means ----.**

A) inanmak B) ilgilenmek

**3. elderly means ----.**

A) rahat B) yaşlı

**4. believe means ----.**

A) inanmak B) üstlenmek

**5. comfortable means ----.**

A) rahat B) günlük

**6. take over means ----.**

A) inanmak B) üstlenmek

**C. Context**

1. In the future, robots will help people with many daily tasks.
2. Robots will do housework like cleaning and cooking, so people will have more free time.
3. Some robots will work in factories, while others will take care of elderly people.
4. People believe robots will make life easier and more comfortable.
5. However, some worry that robots will take over human jobs.

**D. Reading Comprehension**

In the future, robots will help people with many daily tasks. Robots will do housework like cleaning and cooking, so people will have more free time. Some robots will work in factories, while others will take care of elderly people. People believe robots will make life easier and more comfortable. However, some worry that robots will take over human jobs.

1. What were people using to heal the sick in ancient times?
2. Did doctors practice medicine like today in ancient times?
3. What did people use to believe about plants?
4. What were people discovering while learning about herbs?
5. How was ancient medicine different from today's medicine?