

KONU STUDYING ABROAD – PART A

İnsanlarla tanışırken ve kendimizi tanıtırken kullandığımız bazı sorular ve bu sorulara cevap verme şekilleri şunlardır:

- What's your name? - My name is Selena.
- What's your surname? - My surname is Fernandez.
- How old are you? - I'm twenty-three years old.
- Where are you from? - I'm from Spain.
- What nationality are you? / What's your nationality? - I'm Spanish.
- What's your job? / What's your occupation? / What do you do? - I'm a fashion designer.

Countries (Ülkeler)	Nationalities (Milliyetler)
Turkey	Turkish
France	French
Germany	German
Spain	Spanish
Italy	Italian
England	English
USA(the United States of America)	American
UK (the United Kingdom)	British
Greece	Greek
Egypt	Egyptian
Portugal	Portuguese
Australia	Australian
Japan	Japanese

Jobs(Meslekler):

Teacher
Artist
Actor/Actress
Waiter / Waitress
Nurse
Doctor
Engineer
Fashion Designer
Chemist
Instructor
Dancer
Student
Musician



HAVE GOT / HAS GOT

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	have got ('ve got) / has got ('s got)	Object
I / You / We / They	have got ('ve got)	a lovely house.
He / She / It	has got ('s got)	

NEGATIVE

Subject	have not got (haven't got) / has not got (hasn't got)	Object
I / You / We / They	have not got (haven't got)	a lovely house.
He / She / It	has not got (hasn't got)	

INTERROGATIVE

Have / Has	Subject	got	Object	Short Answers
Have	I / you / we / they	got	a lovely house?	Yes, you have. / No, you haven't.
				Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.
Has	he / she / it	got	a lovely house?	Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.
				Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.
				Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't.
				Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.

SORULAR

1. How do you introduce yourself to a tourist?

2. What have you got in your bag?

3. Boşluğa gelebilecek en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.

Jessica is from ----. She speaks ----.

- A) Germany / German
- B) French / France
- C) English / England
- D) Polish / Poland
- E) Portuguese / Portugal

Cevap: A

4. Soruda verilen altı çizili cümleye anlamca en yakın seçeneği bulunuz.

Albert: What is your job?

Brian : I am a waiter.

- A) What do you do?
- B) What do you like?
- C) What do you do on Sundays?
- D) What's up?
- E) What are you doing?

Cevap: A

5. Soruyu parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Hi! I am Karen and I am from Cambridge. It is in the UK. My dad is from Greece and my mom is Spanish, so we can speak three languages at home. I am fourteen and I have got two brothers. Jack is sixteen and Tom is thirteen. At home, we spend time playing computer games and doing our homework. My dad is a Maths teacher. He helps us when we don't understand at school.

What nationality is Karen's father?

- A) Welsh
- B) Irish
- C) Spanish
- D) British
- E) Greek

Cevap: E

KONU STUDYING ABROAD – PART B

Family Members (Aile Üyeleri):

Female	Male
Mother	Father
Wife	Husband
Sister	Brother
Aunt	Uncle
Niece	Nephew
Daughter	Son
Grandmother	Grandfather
Granddaughter	Grandson
Cousin	Cousin



Asking for and Giving Directions (Yer-Yön tarifi):

- Excuse me, how can I get to the?
- How can I get to the river from here?
- Where is the nearest post office?
- Go along the street.
- Take the second turning on the right / left.
- Turn right / left.
- Cross the road.
- Go past the bank.

SORULAR

1. Have you got a big or small family? How many siblings have you got?
2. Who are your relatives? Give some information about them.
3. Answer the following questions according to the information given in the letter.

Hi Pelin!

My name is Richard. I'm 16 years old. I'm a high school student. I live in London with my family. It's the capital city of England. The weather is changeable, here. There is a famous idiom, "as changeable as British weather". Anyway, my father, John, is a dentist. He has his own clinic. He's Irish. He's 45 years old. My mother, Amelie, is a tourist guide. She's from France. She is 42. She can speak French, Turkish and English. She is great at languages. I have a brother and sister. My brother's name is Tom. He is 14 years old. He is a student in a secondary school here. He likes football. He's a good goal keeper. His motto is "football is my life". My sister's name is Julia. She is 9 years old. She is a student in a primary school. She is a social butterfly. She has a dog. Her name is Pucky. She likes being with her friends and her pet. I would like to learn more about you and your family. Please write soon.

Richard

- a) Who is a dentist? **Richard's father, John, is a dentist.**
- b) How many people are there in Richard's family? **There are five people.**
- c) What's London like? **The weather is changeable in London.**
- d) What languages does Amelia speak? **She speaks French, Turkish and English.**
- e) Which school does Julia attend? **She attends primary school.**

4. You are ill and you need a doctor. So, you ask:

- a) Where is the nearest pharmacy?
- b) How can I go to the butcher?
- c) Where is the post office?
- d) Could you tell me where the hospital is?
- e) Do you want to see a doctor?

Cevap: D



İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9

KONU PART A VE PART B KONU TEKRARI

THE VERB TO BE

We use the verb be

- with a noun

My mother is a teacher.

- with an adjective.

This film is very interesting.

- with a prepositional phrase.

The flowers are on the table.

Affirmative: (+)

I am (I'm) a good student.

You are (You're) a good student.

He / She is (He's / She's) a good student.

We / You / They are (We're / You're / They're) good students.

It is (It's) a fast car.

Negative: (-)

I am not (I'm not) a good student.

You are not (You aren't) a good student.

He / She is not (He/She isn't) a good student.

We / You / They are not (We / You / They aren't) good students.

It is not (It isn't) a fast car.

Interrogative: (?)

Am I a good student? Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.

Are you a good student? Yes, I am. / No, I am not.

Is he / she is a good student? Yes, he/

she is. / No, he/she isn't.

Are you we / they good students?

Yes, you/they are. / No, you/they aren't.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS:

We use personal subject pronouns instead of nouns or names.

Heather is an opera singer. She is from Italy.

Singular

I / you / he / she /it

Plural

You / we / they

I (always with a capital letter)

you (in the singular and plural)

Subject Pronouns

I

You

We

They

He

She

It

Possessive Adjectives

My (This is my bag.)

Your (Is this your seat?)

Our (Our lesson starts at 1 a.m.)

Their (That is not their house.)

His (His father is a dentist.)

Her (What is her name?)

Its (Look at the cat! Its color is black.)

Sorular

Answer the following questions 1-3 according to the paragraph below.

Dear Mum,

I have just come to my summer school in London. It is in the centre of the city in a big building. My first day at the school is amazing. I have a lot of friends. One of them is Mary from Spain. She is fourteen years old and has got big brown eyes. She has got two brothers. She is friendly and funny. Judy is from Germany and she is at the same age with Mary. She is friendly, too. Our teacher, Mrs. Bayley, is very helpful and speaks English fluently. She is from Manchester, the UK. She is forty-one years old. I am very happy to be here.

Best wishes

Clara

1 Where is Clara now?

- She is in Spain.
- She is at the party.
- She is in Germany.
- She is in Manchester.
- She is at a summer school.

Cevap: E

2 What does Mary look like?

- She is fourteen
- She is from Spain
- She is very friendly
- She has got brown eyes
- She has got two brothers

Cevap: D

3 How old is their teacher?

- She is helpful and funny.
- She is forty-one years old.
- She is from Manchester.
- She lives in London.
- She speaks English fluently.

Cevap: B

4 What is Selim's question for the answer?

Selim: - - - -

Amelie: I am a foreigner as well. We had better find a tourist information centre.

- Did you know London is Europe's most-visited city?
- Could you show me the way to the Design Museum?
- Can you help me with my tourism assignment?
- Why do you prefer visiting historic places?
- How many languages do you speak?

Cevap: B

5 Diyalogu tamamlayan en uygun ifadeyi bulunuz.

Ashton: I want to send a letter to my penfriend in Germany. ----?

Betsy : It is opposite the market.

- Where is the nearest library?
- How can I go to the bakery?
- Is there a tourist information office near here?
- Can you tell me where the post office is?
- Is there a school near the post office?

Cevap: D

İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9



KONU PLACES IN A TOWN / CITY

✓ Çevremizdeki bina adları ✓ Çevremizi anlatma, soru sorabilme ve cevaplayabilme ✓ Çeşitli Sıfatlar ✓ Karşılaştırma Cümleleri

Places In a Town / City:

Pharmacy (eczane), library (kütüphane), theatre (tiyatro), supermarket (süpermarket), bank (banka), hospital (hastane), museum (müze), shopping mall (alışveriş merkezi), cafe (kafe), leisure centre (sosyal tesis)

Describing Places:

We use 'There is / There are' to say that something exists.

We use there is before singular nouns and there are before plural nouns.

THERE IS / THERE ARE

Affirmative:

There is / There are	Object(s)	Place
There is	a sofa	in the living room.
There are	two paintings	on the wall.

Negative:

There is / There are	Object(s)	Place
There isn't	a sofa	in the living room.
There aren't	two paintings	on the wall.

Interrogative:

Is / Are	there	Object(s)	Place	Short answers
Is	there	a sofa	in the living room?	Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.
Are	there	two paintings	on the wall?	Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.

Adjectives used to describe a town / city:

Safe, green, busy, lively, boring, quiet, crowded, unsafe, old, modern, cheap, big, small, expensive

COMPARATIVE FORM OF ADJECTIVES

We use comparative forms of adjectives to compare two people, things, places, etc. We usually use **than** with comparative adjectives.

	adjective	comparative
one-syllable adjectives	quiet big small	quieter bigger smaller
adjectives with two or more syllables	expensive exciting	more expensive more exciting
irregular adjectives	good bad much many little	better worse more more less

EXAMPLES:

- Siena is bigger than Leeds.
 - Tokyo is livelier than Vienna.
 - The buildings in Tokyo are more modern than in Vienna.
- as... as is used to compare two things that are equal.
This book is as thick as an encyclopedia.
- WARNING!**
not as.....as is used to compare two things that are not equal.
- Siena isn't as small as Leeds.
- IDIOM**
hustle and bustle: koşuşturma
- I sometimes miss the hustle and bustle of Leeds.

SORULAR:

- 1 Do you want to live in a big or a small city?
- 2 Compare Ankara and Istanbul. Use the adjectives in the box.

boring - lively - crowded - green - quiet

- 3 Can you describe your room with five sentences?
- 4 Aşağıdaki cümleye anlamca en yakın seçeneği bulunuz.
'Gangs of New York' is more successful than 'Black Sunday'.
A) 'Gangs of New York' is as successful as 'Black Sunday'.
B) 'Black Sunday' is more successful than 'Gangs of New York'.
C) 'Black Sunday' is the most successful movie of all.
D) 'Black Sunday' isn't as successful as 'Gangs of New York'.

York'.

E) 'Gangs of New York' isn't more successful than 'Black Sunday'.

Cevap: D

Movie	The cost of the movie	Seen by	Awards
Scary Night	3 million \$	1.7 million people	1
Black Sunday	4.5 million \$	1 million people	0
Gangs of New York	3 million \$	7 million people	4

5 Soruyu verilen tabloya göre cevaplayınız.

Which sentence is correct according to the chart?

- A) Gangs of New York isn't more popular than Scary Night.
- B) Black Sunday is more successful than Scary Night.
- C) Gangs of New York costs as expensive as Scary Night.
- D) Black Sunday is the most successful movie of all.
- E) Scary Night is the least successful of all.

Cevap: C

İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9



KONU EVİMİZİN BÖLÜMLERİ (PARTS OF OUR HOUSE)

■ Evimizin bölümleri, eşya isimleri, yer bildiren edatlar

■ Odamızı/evimizi betimlemek.

KONU ÖZETİ:

Parts of a house: kitchen (mutfak), bathroom (banyo), bedroom (yatak odası), garage (garaj), living room (oturma odası), study room (çalışma odası), dining room (yemek odası), balcony (balkon)

Objects in a house:

■ Kitchen: fridge, cooker, cupboard, dishwasher, sink

■ Living room: sofa, carpet, cushions, armchair, coffee table

■ Bedroom: wardrobe, bedside table, bed, drawer, mirror

■ Bathroom: sink, bath, towel, shower, closet, washbasin

■ Study room: desk, chair, bookcase

Prepositions of place: in, on, under, between, near, next to, in front of, behind, beside



BESIDE

ABOVE

BEHIND



IN



BETWEEN



UNDER



NEAR



IN FRONT OF



ON

Describing a room in a house:

-My bedroom:

I have got a small but cosy room. My bed is near the window. There is a bedside table next to my bed. There is a lamp on the bedside table. The wardrobe is op-

posite my bed. The bookcase is near the door of the room. And there is my study desk and a chair between the wardrobe and the bookcase. There are some posters on the wall opposite the desk. I love them very much. And, the carpet is in the middle of the room on the floor.



SORULAR

- 1- Do you know any interesting houses?
- 2- What have you got in your room / house?
- 3- Why is your room/house special?
- 4- What's the correct option for Mary's answer?

Sally: Why do you like your bedroom this much?

Mary:.....

- a) People like old buildings with big rooms.
- b) Everyone wants to have a big bedroom.
- c) Spending time at home is always fun.
- d) We have got colourful rooms here.
- e) It is my only private space.

Cevap: E

5- Which option completes the blanks?

We always cook the meals in the and sleep in the

- a) living room / bathroom
- b) garage / balcony
- c) kitchen / bedroom
- d) toilet / study room
- e) bathroom / garden

Cevap: C

İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9



KONU MY ENVIRONMENT

ROOMS	FURNITURE	BUILDINGS	PLACES
living room bedroom bathroom kitchen balcony study room garden garage	carpet, armchair, vase, lamp, cushions, television, wardrobe, bedside tables, bed, paintings, desk, toys, pillows	greengrocer, tourist information office, bank, bus station, car park, museum, post office, theatre,.	city, country, place, town, village, centre, capital.

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

are used to compare two things or people.

Comparative Adjectives	Rules	Examples
One syllable	Add -er	older
Two syllables ending in y	Change y to -i and add -er	busier
Two or more syllables that doesn't end with y	Use more or less	more comfortable less expensive

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

Before the verb

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They

- I am in the kitchen.
- She is in the garage.
- They are on the bed.

OBJECT PRONOUNS

After the verb

Me
You
Him
Her
It
Us
You
Them

- Do you love me?
- This pizza is for you.
- Give the book to him.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

We use them to express possessions or ownership.

They are used before the noun.

MY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What's her nationality?• Their garden is really big.• His tie is long.• Our car is broken.• Where is your notebook?
YOUR	
HIS	
HER	
ITS	
OUR	
THEIR	
YOUR	

EXAMPLES;

- This sofa is more comfortable than that one.
- German is easier than Chinese.

SORULAR

1. Let's think.....' Why are different kinds of houses built in different places?'

2. Where can I see a play or a musical?

3. Germany is colder than Italy,

-
- A) so my house is in the city centre
 - B) and there is a small living room in it
 - C) because people use their powerful intellect
 - D) so there are several historic places in Berlin
 - E) and we have harsh and freezing winters here

CEVAP: E

4. My favourite place at home is the balcony.-----.

- A) There is a small living room in it
- B) My house is in the city centre
- C) This colour is very popular here
- D) It has the view of the park
- E) We have long winters and short summers.

CEVAP:D

5. Liz: Do you know anything about a traditional Chinese house?

- Chen: -----.
- A) Chinese don't like old buildings
 - B) I don't live in a traditional house
 - C) I prefer living in a traditional building
 - D) Chinese live in modern buildings in cities
 - E) It is a compound with walls and dwellings

CEVAP: E

İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9

KONU MOVIES

KONU ÖZETİ:

MOVIE TYPES	NEW WORDS
romance: romantik	give a / it two thumbs up: to like sth very much
comedy: komedi	a bomb : an unpopular movie
sci-fi: bilim-kurgu	recommend: to give advice
action: aksiyon	kick the bucket: to die
biography: biyografi	a feel-good movie: an entertaining movie
animation: animasyon	on the edge of one's seat: very excited to learn what happens next
horror: korku	addict: a fan
historical drama: tarihi drama	

THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE:

We use the present simple for:

Daily routines, repeated actions or habits.

I get up at six and work out every day.
He drinks coffee after lunch.

Permanent states.

She lives in Liverpool.
I teach in Brighton Language School.

Timetables.

The movie starts at 3.30 p.m.
The train leaves in five minutes.

Reviews, sports commentaries and narration.

Emma Stone's performance is breathtaking. (review)
Messi passes the ball to Arda. (sports commentary)
Coach Perry sees his unsuccessful jumps and **doesn't**

want to help him at first. (narration)

We form the third person singular in the **affirmative** by adding -s to the **main verb**.

I / You / We / They **play** games.
He / She / It **plays** games.

We form the **negative** with **don't** or **doesn't** + **main verb**.

I / You / We / They **do not (don't)** have English lesson on Mondays.

He / She / It **does not (doesn't)** eat peanuts.

We form the **interrogative** with **do** or **does** + **subject** + **main verb**.

Do I / you / we / they **study** regularly?

Short answer: Yes, you / I / you / they do.

No, you / I / you / they **do not (don't)**.

Does he / she / it **sleep** ten hours a day?

Short answer: Yes, he / she / it does.

No, he / she / it **does not (doesn't)**.

Spelling rules (3rd person singular)

- Most verbs take -s. (talk**s**, enjoys**s**, thinks**s**)
- Verbs ending in -ch, -sh-, -ss, -x and -o take -es. (watch**es**, crash **es**, pass **es**, fix**es**, go**es**)
- Verbs ending in a consonant + -y drop the -y and takes -ies. (cry-cri**es**, study-stud**ies**)
- Verbs ending in a vowel + -y take -s. (play**s**, stay**s**)

Time expressions used with the present simple:

- every hour / day / week / summer / year / morning / evening / afternoon / night
- in the morning(s) / afternoon(s) / evening(s)
- at night / weekends, etc.
- in summer / June, etc.
- on Mondays / weekdays, etc.

Wh- Questions:

We use question words (who, what, where, when, whose, how) to ask for information. The question word comes at the beginning of the question.

- What time does the movies start?
- Where does the story take place?
- Who does he play football with?
- When does the drama class start?

MAKING INVITATIONS

We can make invitations using the following expressions:
Why don't we +V1.....
Are you in the mood for (a movie)?
Do you fancy +V1.....?
Would you like to +V1.....?
How/ What about +Ving.....?
Let's +V1.....
Shall we +V1.....?

REFUSING AN INVITATION

I'd love to, but....
Sorry, but I can't make it
I'm really sorry, but...
I'm afraid I can't.
Thanks for asking but I'm afraid I'm busy.

ACCEPTING AN INVITATION

Oh, what a great idea!
Cool!
I'd love to, thanks.
That sounds great / nice / lovely.
That's very kind of you.
Thank you for inviting me.

SORULAR

1- Diyalogu tamamlayan en uygun ifadeyi bulunuz.

Ann: ----. Would you like to come?

Bill : Well, I have an appointment, but I hope everybody else will come.

- A) You can buy it from the supermarket
B) I have a birthday party
C) I have to study for my English exam
D) The weather is rainy
E) I don't want to go out

Cevap: B

2- Verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın seçeneği bulunuz.

I never watch romantic comedies because the feelings are unreal.

- A) I don't like watching romantic comedies because they are not very me.
B) I hate romantic comedies because they are not gripping.
C) I'm into romantic comedies because the characters are real.
D) I dislike romantic comedies because they make me cry.
E) I don't watch romantic comedies because the feelings aren't real.

Cevap: E

3. Aşağıdaki cümlelerin anlamlı bir diyalog olacak şekilde sıralamasını bulunuz.

- I- I listen to music and play the guitar.
II- Do you also sing?
III- I would like to listen to you one day.
IV- Yes, I do. I am in a band at school.
V- What do you do in your free time?

- A) I-IV-V-II-III
B) II-IV-V-I-III
C) V-I-III-II-IV
D) III-V-IV-II-I
E) V-I-II-IV-III

Cevap: E



İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9



OGM
MATERYAL
ORTAÖĞRETİM GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

KONU MOVIES

FREE TIME ACTIVITIES

taking photos, doing origami, writing poems, cycling, dancing, rollerblading, playing chess, snowboarding, scuba diving, collecting dolls, knitting, fencing

SOME ADJECTIVES

creative (yaratıcı), challenging (zorlayıcı), fascinating (büyüleyici), relaxing (rahatlatıcı), unusual (sıradışı), cheap (ucuz), exciting (heyecan verici), boring (sıkıcı), exhausting (çok yorucu)

QUOTES

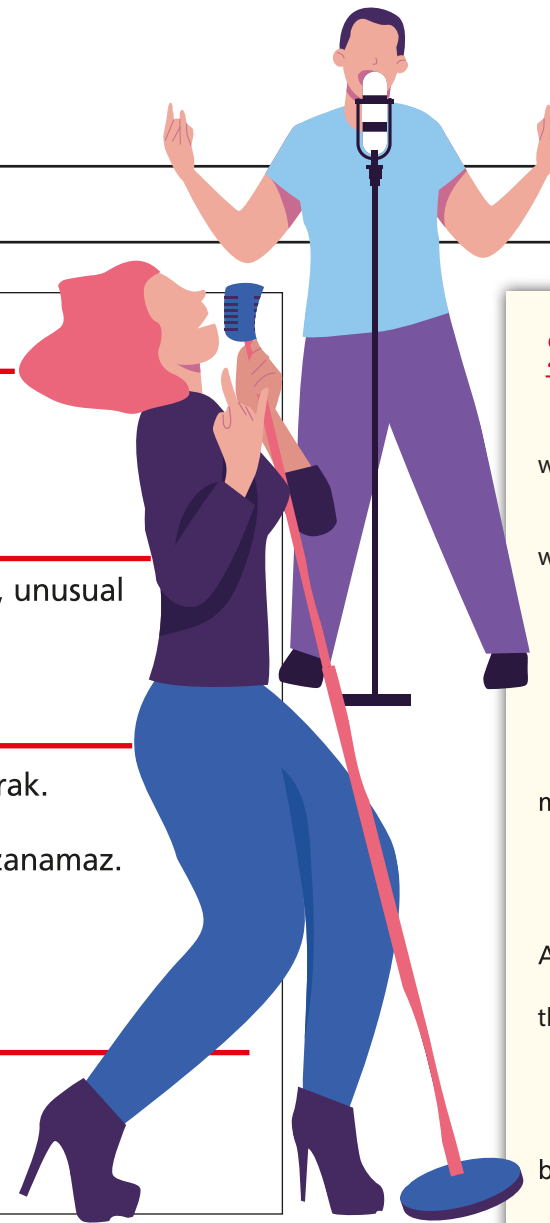
"If you want to go big, stop thinking small": Hayallerin büyükse, küçük düşünmeyi bırak.
"Sometimes you win, sometimes you learn": Bazen kazanır, bazense kaybedersin.
"Winners never quit, quitters never win": Kazananlar asla pes etmez, pes edenler kazanamaz.
"Success doesn't come to you, you go it": Başarı sana gelmez, sen başarıya ulaşırsın.
"If you dream it, you can do it.": Hayal edersen, başarısın.

NEW WORDS

take up: start
ambition: goal
misfortune: bad luck
give up: stop
train: practice
fair: equal

IDIOMS

Try one's hand : start doing sth new or different
Reach for the moon : having very high goals



SORULAR

1) Bill : ----?

Bob: I love going to concerts and watching football matches.

- A) What do you enjoy doing at the weekend
- B) Which poster do you like most
- C) How often do you listen to music
- D) Who is your favourite football player
- E) When do the concerts start here

Cevap: A

2) Sarah can't stand thrillers and horror movies because ----.

- A) the scenes are really fantastic
- B) they have blood and fight on scenes
- C) the actors always win the Oscar Awards
- D) the plots are real and they are his thing
- E) those kind of moves are great

Cevap: B

3) Clara: We are going to watch a football match tonight. Fancy joining us?

John: Yes, ----.

- A) I'm sorry. I'm really busy
- B) I really like to watch it
- C) I would love to but I can't make it
- D) I think that is a bad idea
- E) I'm in a mood of sleeping

Cevap: B

EXPRESSING LIKES / DISLIKES

We use like / love / enjoy to express positive feelings about something.
We use hate / dislike / don't - doesn't like to express negative feelings about something.

We use the -ing form after verbs which express preference such as love, like, enjoy and hate.

Examples:

She loves collecting teaspoons.
They hate watching historical dramas.

I like writing poems.
We can use 'quite or really' in our sentences. quite : totally, very really : very

Examples:

I quite like playing chess.
I really like rollerblading.



KONU MOVIES

A DJECTIVE S

annoying : feeling angry
unpleasant : not enjoyable
brehtaking : extremely exciting
relaxing : making you feel relaxed
amazing : extremely surprising
crazy : not reasonable

NEW WORDS

plot: a written story
cast: actors / actresses in a movie
setting: time and place
bomb: an unpopular movie
animation: cartoon-style
thrilling: exciting

P HRAS ES

pass away : to die
give a/the thumb up : to like sth very much
waste time : not making good use of the hours
feel-good movie : movie arousing positive feelings
on the edge of one's seat : very excited to learn what happens next
unrealistic: not based on facts

WH- QUESTIONS IN PRESENT SIMPLE:

We use question words (who, what, where, when, whose, and how) to ask for information. The question word comes at the beginning of the question.

What time does the lesson finish?

Where do your parents live ?

Who do you work with?

When do they celebrate their wedding anniversary?

TELLING THE TIME AND THE DATE

We can ask for the time saying:

What time is it?

What is the time?

Do you have the time?

Can you tell me the time?

Use It's + time to say what time it is.

7:00 It's seven (o'clock).

8:10 It's ten past eight. OR It's eight ten.

5:15 It's quarter past five. OR It's five fifteen.

2:30 It's half past two. OR It's two thirty.

10:45 It's quarter to eleven. OR It's ten forty-five.

11:50 It's ten to twelve. OR It's eleven fifty.

NOTE: WE USE

⌚ a.m. between midnight (0:00) & noon (12:00)

⌚ p.m. between noon (12:00) & midnight (0:00)

We ask the date in several ways. We can add the and of when we reply.

A: What date is it?

B: It's the third of March. (3rd March)

A: What is the date today?

B: It's September the eleventh. (September 11th)

SORULAR

1., 2. ve 3. Soruları aşağıda verilen tabloya göre cevaplayınız.

1. On Friday, Maria is going to go to the cinema at - - - - .

- A) five past nine
- B) half past nine
- C) quarter to nine
- D) nine to five
- E) quarter past five

Cevap: A

Maria's timetable				
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8.30 Have breakfast	12.15 Play football	In the afternoon Have a garden party	11.45 Watch a movie	All day Study at the school library
21.45 Watch a football match	14.30 Have a barbecue	20:00 Go to a concert	15.00 Have dinner out with friends	21.05 Go to the cinema

2. What time is Maria going to have a barbecue on Tuesday?

- A) At quarter past two in the morning.
- B) At quarter to two in the afternoon.
- C) At quarter to two in the morning.
- D) At half past two in the afternoon.
- E) At half past two in the morning.

Cevap: D

3. Maria is going to - - - - .

- A) watch a movie at quarter to twelve on Thursday
- B) play football at quarter to twelve on Thursday
- C) have breakfast at half past eight on Wednesday
- D) watch a football match at quarter past nine on Monday
- E) study at the school library all day on Tuesday

Cevap: A



İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9

KONU HUMAN IN NATURE

- Coğrafi şekiller
- Günlük rutinimizi ifade etmek
- Sıklık zarflarını kullanmak
- Doğal afetleri tanımlamak

Coğrafi şekillerin bazıları şunlardır:

beach: sahil, **desert:** çöl, **forest:** orman, **hill:** tepe, **island:** ada, **lake:** göl, **mountain:** dağ, **ocean:** okyanus, **river:** ırmak, **waterfall:** şelale

Günlük rutin

Gün boyunca yaptığımız eylemleri geniş zamanda ifade ederiz.

I get up at seven.

Bir kişinin günlük rutiniyle ilgili sorulan sorular ve cevaplara bazı örnekler şunlardır:

③ **What time do you get up?**

I get up early / late / at six.

③ **How do you go to school?**

I walk /drive to school.

I go to school on foot.

I go to school by bus / car / underground.

I take the school bus.

③ **How often do you comb your hair a day?**

I comb my hair once a day.

③ **When do you watch television?**

I watch television in the evening.

Sıklık Zarfları

Bir işin ne sıklıkla yapıldığını ifade etmek için sıklık zarfları kullanılır. Genellikle ana fiilden önce gelir (go, come, get up, study, etc.). Cümlede be fiili (am, is, are) varsa, be fiilinden sonra gelir.

SIKLIK ZARFLARININ BAZILARI ŞUNLARDIR:

Always (100%)

I always eat an egg at breakfast.

Usually (90%)

You usually get up early.

Often (75%)

Do you often go out in the evening?

Sometimes (50%)

She sometimes drinks coffee.

Rarely (10%)

He rarely listens to music.

Never (0%)

I never walk to school. / They are never late for school.

③ Sometimes cümle başında da kullanılabilir. I sometimes get up late.

Sometimes I get up late.

③ **Not:** Never olumlu cümlede kullanılır, ancak anlamı olumsuz olduğu için cümleyi



de olumsuz yapar. İçinde never olan cümleler cümle yapısı olarak olumlu ancak anlam olarak olumsuzdur.

Doğal afetlerin bazıları şunlardır:

avalanche: çığ, **drought:** kuraklık, **earthquake:** deprem, **flood:** sel, **hurricane:** kasırga, **landslide:** heyelan, **tsunami:** deprem dalgası, **volcanic eruption:** yanardağ patlaması

SORULAR

1. Doğru seçenek hangisidir?

Black is in

Germany.

- a) waterfall
- b) ocean
- c) forest
- d) island

Cevap: C

2. Aşağıdaki soruda boşluklara gelebilecek en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.

On weekdays, I have to ---- early. After breakfast, I have to ---- the school bus and ---at school

for 8 hours. In the evening, I have to ---- the ironing for my mother. It's really hard to be a student and a member of a family.

- A) get up / catch / study / do
- B) sleep / go / do / make
- C) get dressed / walk / play / do
- D) get up / study / catch / do
- E) wake up / take / do / make

Cevap: A

3. Diyalogu tamamlayan en uygun ifadeyi bulunuz.

Jasmine: Do you go to the gym everyday?

Karen : No, I don't.

Jasmine : ----?

Karen : Twice a week.

- A) What time do you get up

- B) What do you do everyday
- C) When do you go to the gym
- D) How often do you go to the gym
- E) What time do you go to the gym

Cevap: D

4. Boşluğa gelebilecek en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.

It rains too much in the Black Sea Region, so there are often ---- in winter.

- A) floods
- B) volcanoes
- C) hurricanes
- D) tornadoes
- E) earthquakes

Cevap: A



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İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9

KONU HUMAN IN NATURE

- Meslekler ve bu mesleklerin gerektirdiği eylemler
- Yapabildiğimiz ve yapamadığımız eylemleri ifade etmek

KONU ÖZETİ:

- Bazı meslekler ve bu mesleklerin gerektirdiği eylemlerin bazıları şunlardır:

Explorer (kaşif): travel, find new information, shoot a documentary

Wildlife photographer (doğal yaşam fotoğrafçısı): run fast to catch the best image

Zoo keeper (hayvanat bahçesi bakıcısı): feed animals,

dive, take care of animals

Firefighter (itfaiyeci): climb tall trees, jump from trees, save animals and people

Police officer (polis memuru): catch criminals, fall off high places,

Park ranger (park bekçisi): speak languages, talk to visitors

• Yeteneklerimizden ve yapabileceğimiz eylemlerden bahsederken can kullanırız.

- I can dance well.
- He can lift heavy weights.
- We use can't to talk about inabilities.
- She can't read or write.
- They can't ride a bike.



SORULAR

1. Boşluğa gelecek uygun ifadeyi bulunuz.

A / an - - - can wait for a long time to catch the best image.

- a) zoo keeper
- b) wildland firefighter
- c) park ranger
- d) wildlife photographer
- e) mountain climber

Cevap: D

2. Verilen ifadeye göre doğru seçeneği bulunuz. She is bad at singing means ... well.

- a) She can sing a song.
- b) She hates singing.
- c) She can't sing a song.
- d) She loves singing.
- e) She can be a singer.

Cevap: C

3. Do you want to have an extraordinary ability? If yes, explain what kind of ability you want. If not, why not?

4. Is having an extraordinary ability good? Express your opinion.

Affirmative		
Subject	can	Verb
I / You / We / They / He / She / It	can	dance.

Negative		
Subject	can not (can't)	Verb
I / You / We / They / He / She / It	can't	dance.

Interrogative:			
Can	Subject	Verb	Short answer
Can	I / you / we / they / he / she / it	dance?	Yes, you can. / No, you can't. Yes, I can. / No, I can't. Yes, we can. / No, we can't. Yes, they can. / No, they can't. Yes, he can. / No, he can't. Yes, she can. / No, she can't. Yes, it can. / No, it can't.



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İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9

KONU ADVERBS OF MANNER (DURUM ZARFLARI)

Durum zarflarını fiili nitelemek için kullanırız.

• Durum zarfları bize bir eylemin nasıl yapıldığını ya da bir kişinin bir işi nasıl yaptığını anlatır. Genellikle fiillerden sonra gelirler ve how (nasıl) sorusunun cevabını verirler.

• Durum zarfları genellikle sıfatların sonuna -ly takısı getirilerek yapılır.

Adjective (Sıfat)	Adverb (Zarf)
slow	slowly
careful	carefully
Tim is a slow worker.	Tim works slowly .

• Sıfat eğer -le ile bitiyorsa, bu sıfatı durum zarfına çevirmek için kelimenin onundaki -e düşer, yerine -y eklenir.

Adjective (Sıfat)	Adverb (Zarf)
terrible	terribly
gentle	gently
She is a terrible dancer.	She dances terribly .

• Sıfat sessiz harf ve -y ile bitiyorsa, bu sıfatı durum zarfı yapmak için -y düşer, yerine -ily gelir.

Adjective (Sıfat)	Adverb (Zarf)
happy	happily
angry	angrily
They are happy singers.	They sing happily .

NOT: -ly ile biten sıfatları durum zarfına çeviremeyiz. Bunlardan bazıları şunlardır: friendly, ugly, lovely, lonely and lively.

The hospital staff were really friendly.

• Fast ve hard kelimelerinin sıfat ve zarf hali aynıdır.

Adjective (Sıfat)	Adverb (Zarf)
Henry is a fast runner.	Henry runs fast .
They are hard workers.	They work hard .

• Good sıfatının zarf hali well 'dir.

Adjective (Sıfat)	Adverb (Zarf)
She is a good typist.	She types well .

• Be (am, is, are, was, were, been), look, feel, smell, sound, taste, ve seem fiillerinden sonra zarf değil sıfat kullanılır.

You look happy. (You look happily cümlesi yanlıştır.)

Genellikle fiille nesne arasında zarf kullanılmaz.

I speak English well. Ya da I speak good English. (I speak well English cümlesi yanlıştır.)



SORULAR

1. What is a typical day in your life?

2. Aşağıdaki sorularda boşluğa gelebilecek en uygun seçenekleri bulunuz.

Luis : ---- does she wash her car?
Belinda: Twice a week.

- A) How long B) How often
C) Which D) What time
E) How high

Cevap: B

3. Usain Bolt was a great athlete. He ran - - - - .

- A) hardly B) fast
C) fastly D) speed
E) slow

Cevap: B



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İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9

KONU INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE

Physical Appearance:

• Kişilerin fiziksel özelliklerini sorarken;
What does he/she look like? soru kalıbı kullanılır.

Bu sorunun cevabı verilirken, kişinin boy, kilo, saç rengi, göz rengi, burun yapısı, vücut yapısı gibi özellikleri belirtilir.

Aşağıda bazı fiziksel özellikler belirtilmiştir:

Hair (Saç)	Göz (Eye)	Burun (Nose)	Weight (Kilo)	Boy (Height)	Other Features (Diğer Özellikler)
long	hazel	round	of medium weight	tall	dark skinned
short	blue	short	thin	short	good looking
wavy	green	big	skinny	of medium height	well built
straight	big	thin	plump	average	beautiful/ugly
curly	slanting	straight	fat		moustache
blonde	grey	flattened	overweight		beard
bald	Pony tail	pointed	slim		attractive

• Şimdiki zamanda gerçekleşen eylemleri ifade ederken present continuous (progressive) zaman kalıbı kullanılır.

I'm doing my homework now.

• Eylem konuşulan zaman sıralarında yapılmaktadır. Ama mutlaka şu anda yapılıyor olması gerekmez.

They're looking for a flat at the moment.

Present continuous tense, to be fiili (am, is are) ve fiile -ing takısı eklenerek yapılır.

We're playing in the garden.

Present Continuous tense de kullanılan zaman zarfları: **now, at the moment, at present, right now, these days, vb.**

Subject	be	Ving
I	am	walking.
You/We/They	are	
He/She/It	is	

NEGATIVE:

Subject	be	Ving
I	am not (I'm not)	walking.
You/We/They	are not (aren't)	
He/She/It	is not (isn't)	

INTERROGATIVE:

Be	Subject	Ving	Short Answers
Am	I	walking?	Yes, you are. / No, you aren't.
Are	you/we/they		Yes, we are. / No, we aren't.
			Yes, you are. / No, you aren't. Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.
Is	he/she/it		Yes, he is. / No, he isn't. Yes, she is. / No, she isn't. Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.



SORULAR

1. What are you doing these days?
(I'm reading a novel, I'm taking guitar classes, etc.)

2. Boşluğa uygun olan kelime ya da ifadeyi işaretleyiniz.
I'm ---- a salad for the picnic and my sister is ---- a cake.

- A) cooking / preparing
- B) having / rolling
- C) preparing / baking
- D) doing / cooking
- E) cooking / peeling

Cevap: C

3. Aşağıdaki açıklamaya uygun olan soruyu bulunuz.

Linda is tall and slim. She has got long, brown hair.

- A) What is Linda like?
- B) What does Linda like?
- C) What does Linda look like?
- D) What does Linda like doing?
- E) What is Linda doing?

Cevap: C



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KONU INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE

Talking about characteristic features:

• We use character adjectives to talk about someone's personality.

• We ask 'What is he/she like?' to learn about someone's character.

Here are some adjectives to describe personality:

Personality Adjectives

brave	stingy	easy-going
outgoing	patient	imaginative
generous	stubborn	jealous
cowardly	boring	lazy
modest	sincere	polite
shy	fun	reliable
mean	ridiculous	rude

• Agreeing/Disagreeing

Agreeing: To say we feel the same, we say; Yes, I agree or Yes, you're right.

Examples:

A: I think the film is too long.

B: Yes, I agree.

A: The music is the best part.

B: Yes, you're right.

Disagreeing: To disagree with someone's opinion, we can say;

I don't agree or I don't think so.

Example:

A: That's a terrible film!

B: I don't agree. / I don't think so.

• Making Comparisons

1 Comparative adjectives compare two things. We use than with comparative adjectives.

Lisa is taller than Clara.

2 We use as...as when the things compared are equal.

Cathy is as honest as Jane. (They are both

Peter is the funniest in the class.

	adjective	comparative	superlative
one-syllable adjectives	cheap big large	cheaper bigger larger	the cheapest the biggest the largest
adjectives with two or more syllables	expensive comfortable	more expensive more comfortable	the most expensive the most comfortable
irregular adjectives	good bad much many little	better worse more more less	the best the worst the most the most the least

honest.)

3 We use not as...as when we compare things negatively.

Dennis is *not as rude as* Harry. (Dennis is more polite than Harry.)

4 Superlative adjectives compare one thing in a group with all the other things in that group. We use *the* *of/ in* with superlative adjectives.

• We add **-(e)r / -(e)st** to the end of **one-syllabled** adjectives to form their comparative and superlative forms.

hot / hotter (than) / the hottest

• Adjectives with two or more syllables take *more / most* in front of them.

interesting / more interesting than / the most interesting

SORULAR:

1. Boşluğa gelecek kelimeyi bulunuz.

I am a / an - - - - man, so I can easily get along with other people.

- A) easygoing B) jealous
C) stubborn D) stingy
E) lazy

Cevap: A

2. Aşağıdaki soruyu verilen paragrafa göre cevaplayınız.

According to a study, people with close friendship are happier. It says that when they

spend more time together and share, they feel much better and safe. Also, it says that age is important while making friends and that is to say expectations for a best friend become increasingly complex as a child gets older. According to the study, many adults have fewer friends than they had in younger years.

We cannot infer from the passage that ----.

- A) when you get older, it gets hard to make friends
B) people with best friends may feel safer and happier
C) people have more friends when they are younger
D) it is not easy to have and keep close friendship in childhood
E) it is harder to make new friends in adulthood

Cevap: D

3 Aşağıdaki cümleleri anlamlı bir diyalog oluşturacak şekilde sıralayınız.

- I - Unfortunately, I don't agree with you.
II- Why don't you agree with me?
III- What do you think of Istanbul and Paris?
IV- I think Istanbul is more beautiful.
V- I went there in 2015 and the traffic was terrible.
A) II - I - III - IV - V B) III - V - II - I - IV
C) II - V - I - III - IV D) III - IV - I - II - V
E) III - IV - V - II - I

Cevap: D



İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9

KONU INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE

Talking about Physical Appearance:

• Kişilerin fiziksel özelliklerini sorarken; **What does he/she look like?** soru kalıbı kullanılır.

• Bu sorunun cevabı verilirken, kişinin boy, kilo, saç rengi, göz rengi, burun yapısı, vücut yapısı gibi özellikleri belirtilir.

Talking about Characteristic Features:

• Kişilerin karakter özelliklerinden bahsederken de sıfatlar kullanılır.

'What is he/she like?' soru kalıbı kişinin karakter özelliklerini sorar.

Present Continuous Tense:

• Şimdiki zamanda gerçekleşen eylemleri ifade ederken **present continuous (progressive)** zaman kalıbı kullanılır.

I'm doing my homework now.

• Eylem konuşulan zaman sıralarında yapılmaktadır. Ama mutlaka şu anda yapılıyor olması gerekmez.

They're looking for a flat at the moment.

Present continuous tense, **to be** fiili (**am, is are**) ve fiile **-ing** takısı eklenerek yapılır.

We're playing in the garden.

Present Continuous tense de kullanılan zaman zarfları: **now, at the moment, at present, right now, these days, vb.**

SORULAR

1 - 5. sorularda, cümleyi verilen görsele uygun şekilde tamamlayan seçeneği işaretleyiniz.



Beyoncé

Age: 37

Weight: 65

Length: 169 cm



Selena Gomez

Age: 26

Weight: 55

Length: 165 cm



Shawn Mendes

Age: 20

Weight: 83 kg

Length: 188 cm



1.) Selena Gomez is - - - - .

- A) as old as Beyoncé
B) younger than Shawn

Mendes

- C) taller than Beyoncé
D) taller than Shawn Mendes
E) younger than Beyoncé

Cevap: E

2. Shawn Mendes is - - - - .

- A) the tallest of all
B) shorter than Selena Gomez
C) as old as Beyoncé
D) older than Selena Gomez
E) the oldest of all

Cevap: A

3.) Beyoncé is - - - - .

- A) younger than Shawn
Mendes
B) thinner than Selena
Gomez
C) heavier than Shawn
Mendes
D) as old as Selena Gomez
E) the oldest of all

Cevap: E

4.) Selena Gomez and Shawn
Mendes are - - - - .

A) at the same age

- B) older than Beyoncé
C) younger than Beyoncé
D) as old as Beyoncé
E) the same length

Cevap: C

5.) Beyoncé and Selena
Gomez are - - - - .

- A) older than Shawn Mendes
B) at the same age
C) younger than Shawn
Mendes
D) as tall as Shawn Mendes
E) the same length

Cevap: A



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