

## KONU REVISION

### 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.

### HAVE GOT / HAS GOT:

We use the verb *have got* / *has got*

- to show that something belongs to somebody.

Jason has got a new camera.

- to describe characteristics of people.

Justine has got fair hair with hazel eyes.

- to talk about relationships.

I have got three brothers.

### 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 03:30

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 Peary sees his unsuccessful jumps and doesn't want to help him at first. (narration)

- We form the 3rd-person singular in the affirmative by adding -s to the main verb.

Time expressions used with the present simple:

- every hour / day / week



/ month / 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.

### MAKING INVITATIONS

• We can have invitations using the following expressions:

Why don't we have a cup of coffee after school?

Are you in the mood for a movie?

Do you fancy going out for a meal at the weekend?

Would you like to join us for a drink?

How about going to the theatre tomorrow?

Let's do some window shopping.

Shall we eat Thai food?

- We can refuse an invitation saying:

Well, I'd love to but I have other plans.

Sorry, but I can't make it.

I'm really sorry, but I've got

something else on.

I'm afraid, I can't.

Thanks for asking, but I'm afraid I'm busy.

- We can accept an invitation by saying:

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.

### PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use Present Continuous Tense

- to talk about actions happening now, at the moment of speaking.

I'm doing my homework now.

- to talk about actions happening around the time of speaking.

They're looking for a flat at the moment.

- We form the present continuous using the verb to be (am, is, are) and adding -ing to the base form of the main verb.

## SORULAR

Aşağıdaki soruda boşluklara gelebilecek en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.

1- On weekdays, I have to ..... early. After breakfast, I have to ..... the school bus and ..... at school for 8 hours. In the evening I usually ..... 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

2- Cevaba uygun soru hangisidir?

Emily : - - - - ?

Mel: I would be happy to

join.

- A) Would you like to come to Susan's party with us
- B) Why do you look so happy this morning, dear
- C) How often do you throw parties at your place
- D) When does the movie start at the cinema
- E) Who never comes to the parties

Cevap: A

3- Cümleyi doğru olarak tamamlayan ifade hangisidir? At the moment, the plane - - - - over the Mediterranean Sea.

- A) are flying
- B) is flying
- C) flew
- D) flies
- E) fly

Cevap: B

We're playing in the garden.

- Time expressions used with the present continuous are now, at the moment, at present, right now, these days, etc.

### MAKING COMPARISONS

- We use the comparative form to compare two people, things, places etc. We usually use than with comparative adjectives.

The city is noisier than the country.

My English is better than yours.

- We use the superlative form to compare one person or thing with more than one person or thing in the same group. We use the ... of /in with superlative adjectives.

The giraffe is the tallest animal of all.

- We can also use (not) as + adjective + as to say that two people, places or things are / are not similar.

I am not as old as you.

Your bag is as big as mine.

## KONU REVISION

1.) Choose the correct option to complete the dialogue.

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

**Betty:** It is opposite the market.

- A) Where is the nearest library
- B) How can I go to the bakery
- C) Is there a tourist information office near here
- D) Could you tell me where the post office is
- E) Is there a school near the post office

**Cevap: B**

2.) Choose the correct option to complete the dialogue.

**Nelly:** What is Molly like?

**Anna:** She has good manners and shows respect for others.

**Nelly:** Then, she is ---- .

- A) stunning
- B) generous
- C) mean
- D) beautiful
- E) polite

**Cevap: E**

3.) Choose the correct option according to the information in the dialogue.

**Leo:** I am a dentist. I work 10 hours a day. I rarely get to work late. I hang out with my friends. We usually go to book cafes at weekends.

**Hans:** I am a tailor. I work only 8 hours. I am sometimes late for work. I never go out at nights. I like being alone. I prefer staying at home and watching TV.

**Jane:** I am a teacher. I work 8 hours a day. I never go to school late. I love going out and spending time with my colleagues.



- A) Leo is the least sociable person.
- B) Jane is the most punctual person.
- C) Hans works more than Leo.
- D) Jane doesn't work as long as Hans.
- E) Hans is more punctual than Leo.

**Cevap: B**

4.) Choose the closest meaning to the given sentence below.

**Matthew is quieter than Jason.**

- A) Jason is as quiet as Matthew.
- B) Matthew is more talkative than Jason.
- C) Matthew is as talkative as Jason.
- D) Jason isn't as talkative as Matthew.
- E) Jason is more talkative than Matthew

**Cevap: E**

5.) Choose the correct option that completes the sentence.

**I think Johnny Depp is one of the most successful actors because ----.**

- A) he is not a highest-paid actor around the world
- B) some people think that is not true because of his appearance
- C) he is 9 years older than his girlfriend
- D) Pirates of the Caribbean is his most famous movie
- E) he always plays in the best and top highest-rated movies

**Cevap: E**

6.) Which statement is right for Sandra?

My friend Sandra is a funny girl. She has a great deal of energy. She is always happy and never argues with anybody. She is honest and reliable. She keeps my all secrets. She is interested in tennis and she has an excellent voice. She sings very well. She knows 3 languages and she is going to Spanish class now for learning one more language. She has many friends and also admirers. I like spending time with her.

- A) Sandra loves being lonely.
- B) Sandra is a shy person.
- C) She is a trustworthy person.
- D) She doesn't like sport.
- E) She doesn't like singing.

**Cevap: C**

7.) Choose the underlined preposition which is not true in the statements below.

I- **A:** When is Rihanna's birthday?

**B:** It's on 16th June.

II- **A:** What time is your English class?

**B:** It starts at four o'clock

III- **A:** When were you born?

**B:** I was born at 1995.

IV- **A:** When do you visit your grandparents?

**B:** At Easter.

V- **A:** When was your basketball training?

**B:** It was on Sunday evening.

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

**Cevap: C**

8.) Choose the closest meaning to the given sentence below.

**Daisy likes horror films and she watches them everytime.**

- A) Daisy prefers horror films to comedies.
- B) She is into horror films.
- C) She doesn't like horror films.
- D) She is really into action movies.
- E) Daisy can't stand horror films.

**Cevap: B**

9.) Choose the correct option.

**Tim:** Would you like to go to the rock concert with me?

**Linda:** Rock music is not very me. Thanks.

**Linda means:**

- A) I will join you, thanks.
- B) I love rock music, thanks.
- C) I don't like rock music, thanks.
- D) I don't hate rock music, thanks.
- E) I am too busy to join a rock concert.

**Cevap: C**

10.) Choose the best option that completes the sentence.

**Shelia is a shy girl. She - - - hardly talk to strangers.**

- A) can not
- B) can't
- C) able to
- D) be able to
- E) can

**Cevap: E**

## KONU BRIDGING CULTURES

### QUESTION TAGS

• We use question tags especially in spoken English to check information or ask for agreement. They mean "Is that right?" or "Do you agree?"

• We use them at the end of the sentences. English is fun, isn't it?

We use an auxiliary verb+subject.

Positive Statement	Negative Tag
The concert starts late,	doesn't it? You can't swim well, can you?
negative statement	positive tag
You can't swim well,	can you?

• Tag questions repeat the auxiliary verb from the statement.

- Huang is Chinese, isn't he?
- There aren't any shops here, are there?
- Dan has got a big family, hasn't he?
- They don't add salt to their meals, do they?
- Mandy usually has coffee in the morning, doesn't she?
- You're driving to the airport, aren't you?

- Andy can't sleep in a tent, can he?
- Notice that some tag questions are irregular.
- I'm a little late, aren't I?
- Hand me the tickets, will you/would you?
- Let's go to the movies, shall we?

### ORDERING FOOD/DRINKS IN A CAFE/RESTAURANT

There are some structures used when ordering. Here are some of them:

Customer	Waiter/Waitress
Can I have the menu, please?	Are you ready to order?
I want .....	What would you like to eat?
No, thanks.	Would you like something to drink?
Can I have the bill, please?	Anything else?
That's all, thank you.	Would you like some dessert?
	Is that all?

## SORULAR

1) Which option completes the dialogue best?

At a restaurant  
Waiter: Good morning madam. Here you are. This is your table.

Jill: Thanks. ---- ?

Waiter: Of course, here you are madam.

A) Can I have the menu, please

B) Would you like something to drink

C) Can I ask a question

D) What would you like to have

E) Anything else

Cevap: A

2) Read the statements. What are they about?

The Japanese use chopsticks while eating.

It's better to use your right hand during meals in the Middle East.

The English has traditional tea hours usually at four in the afternoon.

Lunch is the main and the heaviest meal of the day for Russians.

A) Eating ceremonies from around the world.

B) Tea ceremonies of different cultures.

C) Traditional costumes of different countries.

D) Celebrations and

traditions around the world.  
E) Eating habits of different cultures.

Cevap: E

3) Read the text and choose the correct statement.

In England, lunch is an ordinary meal that you can have a sandwich or salad at 12.00 – 1.00 pm. However, in Spain, lunch is the main meal. You can have soup, pasta, salad, meat and vegetables between 2.00 – 3.00 pm. People often drink tea in England, but Spanish people do not like tea that much. Siesta is very important in Spain. People sleep for a while after lunch before going back to work. English people do not have that tradition. In Spain, there are 14 public holidays in a year, but in England there are only 8 public holidays.

A) Lunch is not very important in Spain.

B) English people have lunch at 2.00 pm.

C) Spanish people drink tea every day.

D) Siesta is a short early afternoon sleep.

E) In Spain, there are only 2 public holidays.

Cevap: D



# İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9



**OGM**  
**MATERYAL**  
ORTAÖĞRETİM GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

## KONU BRIDGING CULTURES- PART B

### TRAVELLING ABROAD

• To travel abroad, you need to know some words related to travelling and an airport.

Here are some words:

**Airport:** Havaalanı

**Arrive:** Varmak

**Baggage:** Bagaj

**Board:** Uçağa binmek

**Boarding pass:** Uçuş kartı

**Check-in desk:** Hava terminalinde bilet ve bagajın kontrol edildiği yer

**Depart:** Ayrılmak (uçak, vb)

**Fasten:** Bağlamak

**Gate:** Yolcu giriş kapısı

**Passenger:** Yolcu

**Passport:** Pasaport

**Seat belt:** Emniyet kemeri

**Security:** Güvenlik

**Visa:** Vize

### CONJUNCTIONS: AND, BUT, SO, BECAUSE

• We use conjunctions and, but, so, because to join sentences or group of words. We don't usually start sentences with a conjunction in written English.

**and** - We use and to connect two words or similar ideas.

- I like sugar and milk in my coffee.

- We often use soy sauce, *and* it makes our meals salty enough.

**but** - We use but to join different ideas.

- I can swim well, but I can't dive.

**so** - We use so to give reasons and explain things.

- I'm a vegetarian, so I don't eat meat.

**because** - We use because to give reasons.

- Jim doesn't eat fast food because he's on a diet.

- I'm excited because I'm going to Italy.



## SORULAR

1) Cümleyi tamamlayan doğru seçeneği bulunuz.  
We aren't going out ..... we have exams next week.

- A) and                      B) but  
C) so                         D) because

Cevap: D

2) Cümleyi tamamlayan doğru seçeneği bulunuz.  
Ingrid studies very hard, ..... she can't get high marks.

- A) and                      B) but  
C) so                         D) because

Cevap: B

3) Cümleyi tamamlayan doğru seçeneği bulunuz.  
**If you are travelling by plane, first go to the check-in desk at the airport and - - - there.**

- A) arrive at the airport door  
B) go through the security  
C) get your boarding pass  
D) fasten your seatbelt  
E) board the plane

Cevap: C

## KONU BRIDGING CULTURES

### ORDERING FOOD / DRINKS IN A CAFE / RESTAURANT

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No, thanks.	Would you like something to drink?
Can I have the bill, please?	Anything else?
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	Is that all?

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• **The tag (mini-question) repeats the auxiliary verb from the statement.**

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- We often use soy sauce, *and* it makes our meals salty enough.

**But** - We use *but* to join different ideas.

- I can swim well, *but* I can't dive.

**So** - We use *so* to give reasons and explain things.

- I'm a vegetarian, *so* I don't eat meat.

**Because** - We use *because* to give reasons.

- Jim doesn't eat fast food *because* he's on a diet.

### PRESENT SIMPLE VS PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Present Simple	Present Continuous
<p><b>We use the present simple to talk about habits, routines, facts and truths.</b></p> <p>- We usually have dinner late. - I don't enjoy Indian food.</p>	<p><b>We use present continuous to talk about things happening now and temporary situations.</b></p> <p>- She's listening to the announcement now. - I'm staying at a nice hotel.</p>
<p><b>We use 's' with 3rd person singular in positive sentences.</b></p> <p>- I / You / We / They work hard. - He / She / It works hard.</p>	<p><b>We use be V+ing</b></p> <p>- I am having lunch. - He / She / It is having lunch. You / We / They are having lunch.</p>
<p><b>We often use the present simple with adverbs of frequency (always, often, sometimes, usually, never) and time expressions like every day, once a month, on Fridays, etc.</b></p> <p>- I usually watch a movie on Saturday. - Sam plays tennis twice a week.</p>	<p><b>We often use present continuous with time expressions like now, at present, at the moment, nowadays, these days, today, this week, etc.</b></p> <p>- She's sending a text message at the moment. - What are you doing nowadays?</p>



### SORULAR

**1) Diyalogu tamamlayan en iyi ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Waiter: - - - -?

Customer: Can I have steak and chips, please?

A) Can I have the bill, please

B) Are you ready to order

C) Would you like some dessert

D) Can we have the menu, please

E) Do you want something to drink

**Cevap: B**

**2) Boşluğa gelecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Let's go out and play basketball, - - - -?

A) didn't you

B) aren't they

C) won't she

D) should you

E) shall we

**Cevap: E**

**3) Boşluğa gelecek kelime hangisidir?**

People in Turkey usually put lemon into their salad to make it a bit - - - -.

A) sour

B) spicy

C) salty

D) sweet

E) greasy

**Cevap: A**

**4) Diyalogu en uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Amy: - - - -?

Mehmet: It's very hot in summer.

A) What does it look like

B) Do they swim every day

C) Is it hot in Nevşehir in winter

D) What do you do on sunny days

E) What is the weather like in Mersin

**Cevap: E**

## KONU WORLD HERITAGE

### THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

- We use the past simple for finished situations or actions.
- Common time expressions are *yesterday*, *two years ago*, *last Monday*.

### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	Verb	
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	worked left	last week.

### NEGATIVE

Subject	did not (didn't)	Verb	
I / He / She / It / You / We / They	didn't	work leave	last week.

### INTERROGATIVE

Did	Subject	Verb	
Did	I / he / she / it / you / we / they	work leave	last week?

### PAST SIMPLE REGULAR / IRREGULAR VERBS

- Regular verbs end in **-ed** in positive sentences.  
e.g., visited, worked, decided
- Use the irregular past form of the verbs only in positive sentences.  
e.g., I went to Beijing four years ago.
- Use the base form of the verbs after **did/didn't**.  
e.g., Did he climb *the* mountain? / We didn't speak to the guide.
- Past of **can** = could  
e.g., We could see the lighthouse from the window.  
I couldn't call you yesterday.

## SORULAR

1) Diyalogu tamamlayan en uygun ifadeyi bulunuz.

Toby: Have you heard about the tsunami in Japan?  
Lilly: Yes, .....

A) most people died under a mass of snow

B) a lot of people died after an eruption and explosion

C) several people lost their lives in big waves

D) many people died after a sudden fall of rocks down the hill

E) it pulled a lot of buildings down and destroyed the underground

Cevap: C

2) Sorudaki boşluğa gelebilecek en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.

Seven wonders of the ancient world existed a long time .....

A) now B) after

C) then D) last

E) ago

Cevap: E

3) Soruyu paragrafa göre cevaplayınız.

The Egyptian Pharaoh Khufu built the Great Pyramid of Giza as his tomb. Thousands of workers worked to build it. They used five million stone blocks. It was 146 meters high. But the strong winds damaged it. Now it is about 139 meters high. It still survives.

According to the paragraph, .....

A) the tomb is as strong as it was the first day.

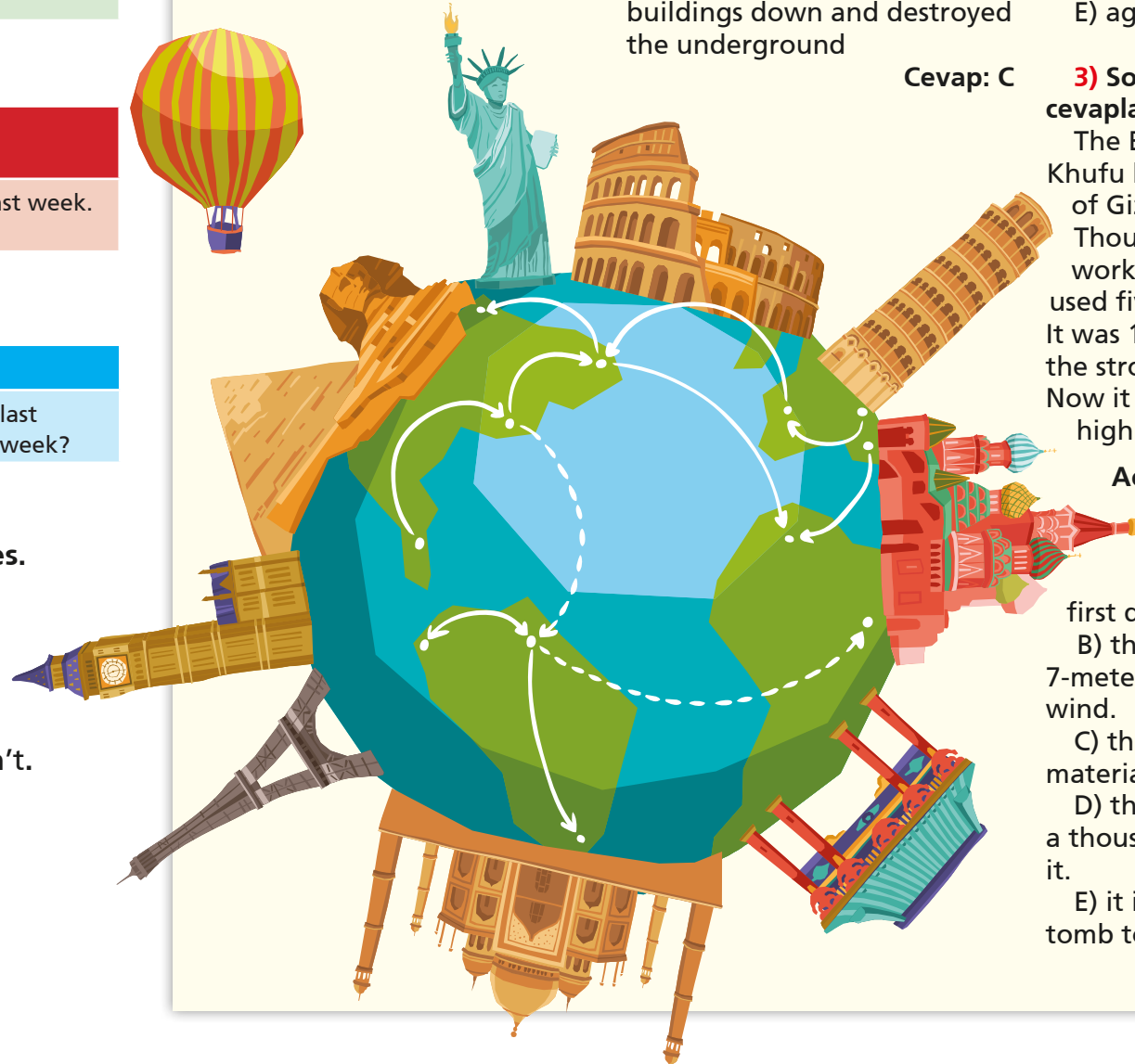
B) the tomb lost almost its 7-meter height because of the wind.

C) they used various materials to build it.

D) they needed fewer than a thousand workers to build it.

E) it is impossible to see the tomb today.

Cevap: B



## KONU WORLD HERITAGE

### PAST SIMPLE OF BE: WAS / WERE

**Was** and **were** are the past form of the verb **be**. **Was** is the past form of "am and is". **Were** is the past form of "are".

The lighthouse was a guide for sailors.

Where was the tomb of the king?

Was the statue big? – Yes, it was. /

No, it wasn't. There were beautiful flowers and trees here in the past.

Were all the ancient wonders in Europe? – Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

**A:** What do you know about Orhan Veli Kanık's life?

**B:** He **was** an author and a poet. His father **was** a musician. His father's name



Orhan Veli

**was** Mehmet Veli Kanık. Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar **was** his literature teacher in a high school. Melih Cevdet Anday and Orhan Veli **were** friends. His first book **was** 'Garip'. He **was** 36 when he died.

**A:** Was he married?

**B:** No, he wasn't.

### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	Verb	
I / He / She / It	was	at the museum yesterday.
You / We / They	were	

### NEGATIVE

Subject	be	
I / He / She / It	was not (wasn't)	at the museum yesterday.
You / We / They	were not (weren't)	

### INTERROGATIVE

Verb	Subject	
Was	I / he / she / it	at the museum yesterday?
Were	you / we / they	

## SORULAR

1. Which of the following is **not true** about Safranbolu according to the text?

City of Safranbolu

Safranbolu is one of the cities on the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. It is on the list for various reasons, especially in the cultural category.

Turks conquered the city in the 11th century. After the conquest, in the 13th century, it became a very important caravan station. The caravan trade was the main commercial link between the Orient and Europe. The city played a key role in the caravan trade because its location, market place, workshops of craftsmen, and houses were all good advantages for caravan traders. The situation went on for centuries. When railways emerged in the 19th century, caravan trade became a thing of the past. Fortunately, the site is a well-preserved one and UNESCO sees it as one of the World Heritage sites.

**A)** The Turkish conquest helped with the city's growth as a trade centre.

**B)** The city was an important trade centre for a short time.

**C)** Railways meant the end of caravan trade popularity of the city.

**D)** The city is not the only one on the World Heritage Sites List.

**E)** The city offered various advantages for caravan traders.

Cevap: B



2. Choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

**Arthur:** How was your holiday?

**Bella:** It was great, - - - -.

**A)** there were different ways to get here

**B)** I was amazed to feel the fresh air

**C)** he kept himself safe from others

**D)** they arrived at a place

**E)** I was dead tired

Cevap: B

3. Choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

**Jordan:** Why did historians call the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus a wonder?

**Mark:** Because - - - -.

**A)** it was one of the most beautiful structures at those times

**B)** the engineers used the water from the nearby river

**C)** they lived on hunting and farming in the past

**D)** there were exotic flowers and plants

**E)** there were man-made waterfalls

Cevap: A

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e.g. I went to Beijing four years ago.
- Use the base form of the verbs after *did/didn't*.  
e.g. *Did he climb the mountain?* / *We didn't speak to the guide.*

### PAST OF CAN = COULD

- We could see the lighthouse from the window.  
I couldn't call you yesterday.

### PAST SIMPLE OF BE: WAS / WERE

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There were beautiful flowers and trees here in the past.

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Were	you / we / they	

## SORULAR

1. Aşağıda verilen ifadeye göre uygun olmayan soruyu bulunuz.

Tom is a TV reporter. He is asking questions to the people about the Seven Wonders.

- A) Which wonder did you see?
- B) Can you tell me what the Seven Wonders are?
- C) How many wonders have you seen?
- D) Where is the Great Wall?
- E) How did you go to France?

Cevap: E

2. Aşağıda verilen duruma uygun söylenebilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

You are taking part in research about your TV habits, so which question below won't you see on the research paper?

- A) What kind of programs do you prefer?
- B) How many hours do you watch TV?
- C) Is it possible to spend quality time while watching TV?
- D) Do you watch any educational programmes?
- E) Can you fix the TV when it doesn't work?

Cevap: E

3. Aşağıdaki cümlelerden hangisi gramer bakımından yanlıştır?

- I. I didn't saw you yesterday.
- II. Last week, my mother called me.
- III. We played football last Saturday.
- IV. Where did you go on summer holiday?
- V. My sister was ill two days ago.

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

## KONU EMERGENCY AND HEALTH PROBLEMS

### THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

#### We use the Present Perfect Tense

• to talk about life experiences.  
*My uncle has travelled all over the world.*

*Have you ever seen a snake?*

*Mr Green has never tried*

*Chinese food.*

• for an action that happened in the past, but we do not say exactly when it happened.

*I have seen this film before.*

(before = at any time before now)

**Note:** We do not mention any specific time as the experience is important here, not the time. When we want to say exactly when something happened, we use the past simple tense.

*A: Have you ever been to Spain?*

*B: Yes, I have. I went there last summer.*

• when a single action in the past has a connection with the present.  
*I have cut my finger. It's still bleeding.*

*Emma has had an accident.*

• for an action that started in the past and continues up to now.

*My mother has had this car for six years.*

• to talk about multiple actions repeated at different times.

*Our school team has won six matches this season.*

• for something that happened in the past but is important at the time of speaking.

*We can't get in the house. My mother has lost the key.*

*since yesterday. I think she has lost it.*

#### Just:

We usually use "just" only with the present perfect tense and it means 'a short

time ago'. In the present perfect, 'just' comes between the auxiliary verb 'have' and the past participle.

*Do you hear the announcement? The plane has just landed.*

**Yet:** We use "yet" to talk about something which is expected to happen. It means 'at any time up to now'. It is used in questions and negatives.

'Yet' usually comes at the end of the sentence.

*A: Have you read the e-mail?*

*B: I have read the e-mail, but I haven't replied it yet.*

#### Already:

We use "already" to express that something has happened sooner than expected.

*A: Don't forget to post the*

*letters.*

*B: I have already posted them.*

#### Ever:

We use "ever" in interrogative sentences:

*Have you ever tried sushi?*

#### Never:

We use "never" in affirmative sentences, but the meaning is negative.

*I have never tried sushi before.*

#### ASKING FOR AND

#### GIVING ADVICE

#### SHOULD / HAD

#### BETTER / OUGHT TO

We use **should / had better / ought to**

• to ask for and give advice.

*A: I've got a sore throat. What should I do?*

*B: You should see a doctor. / You shouldn't eat ice-cream.*

• to say what is the correct or the best thing to do.

*I should study for the exam. (Studying is the right thing to do as it's our duty).*

**Note:** We often use **should** with **I think / I don't think / Do you think...? I think you should see a dermatologist first.**

**Note:** **ought to** and **should** have the same meaning but **ought to** is stronger and more formal than **should**. **Should** is more common than **ought to**.

We do not normally use **ought to** in questions. We prefer **should** in questions.

**Had better, should** and **ought to** have the same meaning. But with **had better** there is always a danger or problem if you don't follow the advice.

### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	have/has	past participle	
I / You / We / They	have	ridden	a bike before.
He / She / It	has		

### NEGATIVE

Subject	haven't/ hasn't	past participle	
I / You / We / They	haven't	ridden	a bike before.
He / She / It /	hasn't		

### INTERROGATIVE

Have / Has	Subject	past participle	
Have	I / you / we / they	ridden	a bike before?
Has	he / she / it		

Common **time expressions** with the Present Perfect Tense are **since / for / yet / just / already / ever / never / recently / lately / up to now / so far / until now / It's the first time.../this morning, this evening, this month, this year** (if these periods of time are not completed).

#### For:

We use "for" to talk about a period of time.

*Brenda has been on a diet for three months.*

#### Since:

We use "since" to talk about a specific point in time or the time when the action started.

*She hasn't seen her golden ring*

### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	should / had better / ought to	Verb
I / He / She / It / We / You / They	should	have a rest.
	had better	
	ought to	

### NEGATIVE

Subject	should not / had better not / ought not to	Verb
I / He / She / It / We / You / They	should not (shouldn't)	have a rest.
	had better not	
	ought not to (oughtn't to)	

### INTERROGATIVE

Should	Subject	Verb
Should	I / he / she / it we / you / they	have a rest?

## SORULAR

**1) Boşluklara gelebilecek en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.**

..... you ever ..... to an amazing country? If so, how .....

- A) Do / travel / have you felt  
B) Did / travelled / do you feel  
C) Have / travelled / you felt  
D) Are / travelling / are you feeling  
E) Have / travelled / did you feel

Cevap: E

**2) Soruyu paragrafa göre cevaplayınız.**

Alice has a very sensitive body. She is allergic to a specific food, such as wheat, egg and dairy products. When she eats one of them, she always gets a rash on her skin and when she scratches it, she can't stop itching.

**According to the text, Alice shouldn't .....**

- A) see a doctor  
B) eat egg, wheat and dairy products  
C) put some ice on the rash  
D) eat fruit  
E) do sport

Cevap: B

## KONU EMERGENCY AND HEALTH PROBLEMS

### Modals used for obligations and necessity

#### MUST / MUSTN'T

We use must

☞ to express a strong obligation or necessity.

Mother to son: You **must** wash your hands before dinner.

☞ to express duty.

We **must** finish our project by Friday.

☞ to express very strong advice.

This book is amusing. You **must** read it.

#### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	must	Verb	
I / He / She / It We / You / They	must	do	sports every day.

#### NEGATIVE

Subject	mustn't	Verb	
I / He / She / It We / You / They	mustn't	do	sports every day.

#### INTERROGATIVE

Must	Subject	Verb	
Must	I / he / she / it we / you / they	do	sports every day?

☞ when we are talking about rules and instructions.

You **must** wear a swimming cap in the pool.

We use **mustn't**

☞ when it is prohibited to do something- it's important or necessary not to do something.

You **mustn't** swim in that lake. It's forbidden.

There will be an important meeting tomorrow. You **mustn't** be late.

### HAVE TO / HAS TO

We use have to I has to

• to express necessity.

I have to wear glasses for reading.

• when there are obligations that come from outside the speaker.

Children have to start school at the age of 6. (It's the law.)

Jane has to write a composition until Friday. (The teacher said so.)

#### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	have to / has to	Verb	Object
I / You / We / They	have to	wear	a helmet.
He / She / It	has to		

#### NEGATIVE

Subject	don't have to / doesn't have to	Verb	Object
I / You / We / They	don't have to	wear	a helmet.
He / She / It	doesn't have to		

#### INTERROGATIVE

Do / Does	Subject	have to	Verb	Object
Do	I / you / we / they	have to	wear	a helmet?
Does	he / she / it			

## SORULAR

### 1. Aşağıdaki boşluğa uygun seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

At school, we have some rules. For example, in the library, we .....

- A) must have lunch.
- B) don't have to speak loudly.
- C) shouldn't stay long.
- D) mustn't speak loudly.
- E) must talk on the phone.

Cevap: D

### 2. Boşluğa gelebilecek en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.

He is only 15 years old, so he ..... a car on the road.

- A) has to drive
- B) doesn't have to drive
- C) can drive
- D) mustn't drive
- E) should drive

Cevap: D

### 3. Aşağıdaki paragrafta anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

(I) Steve is a student in a really strict school. (II) There are a lot of important rules that he has to obey. (III) For example, he mustn't bring his mobile phone to school. (IV) He has to wear his uniform that he doesn't like. (V) He wants to be the best engineer in his country.

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

Cevap: E

## KONU EMERGENCY AND HEALTH PROBLEMS

### THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We use the Present Perfect Tense

- to talk about life experiences.

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***Have you ever seen** a snake?*

*Mr. Green **has never tried** Chinese food.*

- for an action that happened in the past, but we do not say exactly when it happened.

*I **have seen** this film before. (before = at any time before now)*

**Note:** We do not mention any specific time as the experience is important here, not the time. When we want to say exactly when something happened, we use the past simple tense.

A: ***Have you ever been** to Spain?*

B: *Yes, I **have**. I went there last summer.*

- when a single action in the past has a connection with the present.

*I **have cut** my finger. It's still bleeding.*

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- for something that happened in the past but is important at the time of speaking.

*We **can't get** in the house. My mother **has lost** the key.*

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### NEGATIVE

Subject	haven't/ hasn't	past participle	
I / You / We / They	haven't	ridden	a bike before.
He / She / It /	hasn't		

### INTERROGATIVE

Have / Has	Subject	past participle	
Have	I / you / we / they	ridden	a bike before?
Has	he / she / it		

### For:

We use "for" to talk about a period of time.

*Brenda **has been** on a diet **for** three months.*

### Since:

We use "since" to talk about a specific point in time or the time when the action started.

*She **hasn't seen** her golden ring **since** yesterday. I think she **has lost** it.*

### Just:

We usually use "just" only with the present perfect tense and it means 'a short time ago'.

In the present perfect, 'just' comes between the auxiliary verb 'have' and the past participle.

*Do you **hear** the announcement?*

*The plane **has just** landed.*

*The plane **has just** landed.*

*The plane **has just** landed.*

*The plane **has just** landed.*

### Yet:

We use "yet" to talk about something which is expected to happen. It means 'at any time up to now'.

It is used in questions and negatives.

'Yet' usually comes at the end of the sentence.

A: *Have you read the e-mail?*

B: *I have read the e-mail, but I **haven't replied** it yet.*

### Already:

We use "already" to express that something has happened sooner than expected.

A: *Don't forget to post the letters.*

B: *I have **already posted** them.*

### Ever:

We use "ever" in interrogative sentences:

*Have you ever **tried** sushi?*

### Never:

We use "never" in affirmative sentences, but the meaning is negative.

*I have **never tried** sushi before.*

### ASKING FOR AND GIVING ADVICE SHOULD / HAD BETTER / OUGHT TO

We use **should / had better / ought to**

- to ask for and give advice.

A: *I've got a sore throat. What **should** I do?*

B: *You **should** see a doctor. / You **shouldn't** eat ice-cream.*

- to say what is the correct or the best thing to do.

*I **should** study for the exam. (Studying is the right thing to do as it's our duty).*

### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	should / had better / ought to	Verb
I / He / She / It / We / You / They	should had better ought	have a rest.

### NEGATIVE

Subject	should not/ had better not/ ought not to	Verb
I / He / She / It / We / You / They	should not (shouldn't) had better not ought not to (oughtn't to)	have a rest.

### INTERROGATIVE

Should	Subject	Verb
Should	I / He / She / It / We / You / They	have a rest?

### SORULAR

#### 1. Boşluğu uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

If someone feels sick, she/ he .....

A) had better pay a visit.

B) should go to the health centre.

C) should entertain his/her friends.

D) must prepare a first aid kit.

E) mustn't speak during the lesson.

**Cevap: B**

#### 2. Verilen cümlenin Türkçe karşılığını işaretleyiniz.

**Students are expected to complete all their homework on time and obey the school rules.**

A) Mezun olmak isteyen öğrencilerin tüm ödevleri zamanında teslim etmeleri ve okullarına uyması gerekmektedir.

B) Okul kurallarına uymanız ve tüm ödevlerinizi zamanında teslim etmeniz sorumluluklarınız arasındadır

C) Tüm öğrencilerden

D) Öğrencilerden tüm ödevlerini zamanında teslim etmeleri beklenir.

E) Öğrenciler tüm ödevlerini zamanında bitirerek okul kurallarına uymuş olurlar.

**Cevap: C**

ödevlerini zamanında teslim etmeleri ve okul kurallarına bağlı kalmaları beklenir.

D) Öğrencilerden tüm ödevlerini zamanında tamamlamaları ve okul kurallarına uymaları beklenir.

E) Öğrenciler tüm ödevlerini zamanında bitirerek okul kurallarına uymuş olurlar.

**Cevap: D**

**3. Diyalogu en uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**Terry:** Have you written the invitation list?

**Carol:** Yes, I have. I have just sent the invitation letters.

**Terry:** .....

**Carol:** My classmates and my cousins.

A) Have you invited your parents

B) Why don't you invite your friends

C) Who have you invited

D) Who has invited you

E) Is your boyfriend coming

## KONU INVITATIONS AND CELEBRATIONS

### BE GOING TO

- > We use *be going to* + verb (infinitive) to talk about future plans and predictions.
- > We often use future time expressions with **be going to: tomorrow, next weekend, next Monday, etc.**

I'm going to throw a party *next Saturday*.

### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	be going to	Verb
I	am going to	have dinner.
You / We / They	are going to	
He / She / It	is going to	

### NEGATIVE

Subject	be going to	Verb
I	am not ('m not) going to	have dinner.
You / We / They	are not (aren't) going to	
He / She / It	is not (isn't) going to	

### INTERROGATIVE

Be	Subject	going to	Verb
Am	I	going to	have dinner?
Is	he/she/it		
Are	you/we/they		

## SORULAR

**1. Boşluğa gelebilecek en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.**  
Jack ..... a birthday party for me tomorrow.

- A) is going to throw
- B) threw
- C) throws
- D) are throwing
- E) are going to throw

**Cevap: A**

**2. Boşluğa gelebilecek en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.**  
Terry: I'm going to Italy next week.

Jack: ..... ?

Terry: Not long. Just two days.

- A) When will you come back
- B) How often do you go abroad
- C) When are you going to go there
- D) How long are you going to stay there
- E) How much money will you spend for the trip

**Cevap: D**

**3. Seçeneklerde geçen cümlelerden hangisi ile ilgili paragrafta bahsedilmemiştir?**

### My Plans for Future

My name is Umay. I'm 19 years old. I'm a third-grade student at Hacettepe University. Nowadays everyone dreams about successful career. I also have a lot of plans for the future. I'm going to graduate from the university and my dream is to start working as an economist. I would like to earn my own money and become more independent. My future profession is my own choice. I study with pleasure. I really like to communicate with people, so I will be happy when I organize



and lead a project in the sphere of economics. I'm also fond of foreign languages. Speaking a foreign language will help me with succeeding in my career, so I've enrolled in a language school in Germany. I am going to stay in Germany for two months this summer and improve my German there. I am going to make some friends. Maybe I'll make an English friend there and have a chance to speak English too. These are all my short-term future plans. I'm very hopeful about my future. If my dreams come true, I will be very happy. And then, perhaps I will plan something new for future.

**A)** She is going to study in Economics Department in Germany.

**B)** She is going to stay in Germany for two months in this summer.

**C)** She is going to make new friends in language school in Germany.

**D)** She is going to graduate from Hacettepe University.

**E)** She is going to learn and improve her German to succeed in her career.

**Cevap: A**

# İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-9



## KONU INVITATIONS AND CELEBRATIONS - PART B

### COUNTABLE / UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- Countable (C) nouns are things you can count. They can be singular or plural. e.g. one book, two *books*, three *books*.
- Uncountable (U) nouns are things you can't count. They can't be plural. e.g. *water*, *flour*; NOT *two waters*, *three flour*

**Note:** Some nouns can be either C or U but they have different meanings. e.g. *Would you like some ice cream?* (ice cream in general)

*She wants an ice cream.* (a cone of ice cream)

### A / AN / SOME / ANY / A LOT OF

We use:

- a/an with singular C nouns.
- some with plural C and U nouns in affirmative.
- any with plural C and U nouns in negatives and questions.
- a lot of with plural C and U nouns in affirmative.

**Attention:** When we ask for or offer things, we can use some in questions.

e.g. *Would you like some tea?*

*Can I have some water?*

We usually use a lot of in affirmative.v

	Countable (C)	Uncountable (U)
I have	a tomato. some tomatoes. a lot of tomatoes.	some tea. some sugar. a lot of time.
I don't have	an answer. any answers	any juice. any rice.
Do you have	a ticket? any tickets?	any ice cream? any money?

### HOW MUCH? / HOW MANY?

- We use *How much...?* with uncountable (U) nouns but *How many...?* with plural countable (C) nouns.

		Answers
Uncountable (singular)	How much milk do you need?	I need some milk. I need a lot of milk. I don't need any milk.
Countable (plural)	How many movies did you see last month?	I saw some movies. I saw a lot of movies. I didn't see any movies.

## SORULAR

1. Boşluğa gelebilecek en uygun seçeneği bulunuz.

**Bill:** Hi, Mary. We are having a party tonight. Do you want to join us?

**Mary:** Of course, I will be very happy to be with you and I want to help for the preparations.

**Bill:** OK! That's good. We have got enough drink but we haven't got ..... fruit. You can bring us .....

- A) some / some
- B) some / any
- C) much / some
- D) many / any
- E) much / any

Cevap: C

2. Aşağıdaki cümleleri anlamlı bir diyalog oluşturacak şekilde sıralayınız.

- I. Yes, we have wonderful Swiss cheese.
- II. No, but they are

enough for the salad. III. Then we don't have to go shopping.

IV. Is there much cheese for the salad? You know I love cheese.

V. Are there many spring onions in the fridge?

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

Cevap: A

3. Cümleyi tamamlamayan seçeneği bulunuz.

Daniel is at the shopping mall because he wants to buy a .....

- A) jacket
- B) magazine
- C) shampoo
- D) fork
- E) candle

Cevap: A

## KONU INVITATIONS AND CELEBRATIONS - PART B

### BE GOING TO

• We use **be going to + verb (infinitive)** to talk about future plans and predictions.

• We often use **future time expressions** with **be going to: tomorrow, next weekend, next Monday, etc.**

I'm going to throw a party *next Saturday*.

### AFFIRMATIVE

Subject	be going to	Verb
I	am going to	have dinner.
You / We / They	are going to	
He / She / It	is going to	

### NEGATIVE

Subject	be going to	Verb
I	am not ('m not) going to	have dinner.
You / We / They	are not (aren't) going to	
He / She / It	is not (isn't) going to	

### INTERROGATIVE

#### COUNTABLE / UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

• Countable (C) nouns are things you can count. They can be singular or plural.

e.g. *one book, two books, three books.*

• Uncountable (U) nouns are things you can't count. They can't be plural.

e.g. *water, flour; NOT two waters, three flour*

**Note :** Some nouns can be either C or U but they have different meanings.

e.g. *Would you like some ice cream?* (ice cream in general)

*She wants an ice cream.* (a cone of ice cream)

#### A / AN / SOME / ANY / A LOT OF

**We use:** - **a / an** with singular C nouns.

- **some** with plural C and U nouns in affirmative.

- **any** with plural C and U nouns in negatives and questions.

- **a lot of** with plural C and U nouns in affirmative.

**Attention:** When we ask for or offer things, we can use **some** in questions.

e.g. *Would you like some tea?*

*Can I have some water?*

We usually use **a lot of** in affirmative.

	Countable (C)	Uncountable (U)
I have	a tomato. some tomatoes. a lot of tomatoes.	some tea. some sugar. a lot of time.
I don't have	an answer. any answers	any juice. any rice.
Do you have	a ticket? any tickets?	any ice cream? any money?

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	Questions	Answers
Uncountable (singular)	<b>How much</b> milk do you need?	I need <b>some</b> milk. I need <b>a lot of</b> milk. I don't need <b>any</b> milk.
Countable (plural)	<b>How many</b> movies did you see last month?	I saw <b>some</b> movies. I saw <b>a lot of</b> movies. I didn't see <b>any</b> movies.

## SORULAR

### 1. Boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi işaretleyiniz.

Joe wants to buy a house but he hasn't got enough money so - - - -.

A) he isn't going to sell his car

B) his family is going to live abroad

C) his boss isn't going to give him money

D) he is going to borrow some from the bank

E) he is going to spend a lot of money on clothes

**Cevap: D**

### 2. Boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi işaretleyiniz.

John : There is a good film on TV tonight. Are you going to - - - -?

Matt : No, I am tired. I am going to have an early night.

- A) be at home tonight  
B) wear your pyjamas  
C) sleep early tonight  
D) rest after work  
E) watch it

**Cevap: E**

### 3. Boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi işaretleyiniz.

Joanna : It's Mike's birthday soon.

Maria : - - - -

Joanna : Let's do that.

A) Would you like to have a cup of coffee?

B) Is he going to accept your invitation?

C) We are going to be late for the party.

D) I am going to invite him for a party.

E) Shall we buy him an expensive gift?

**Cevap: E**

