



**FOREIGN
LANGUAGES**
D e p a r t m e n t

General English 1

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1A. GREETINGS!

CONVERSATION

Learning how to say hello is the very first thing one needs to know in every language.

1. John and Hideo meet each other for the first time at university. Read the conversation below carefully and practice.

John: Hello! I am John. What is your name?

Hideo: Oh! Hi, John!

I'm Hideo Hasashi.

John: Excuse me! Hideo ...?

Hideo: Hasashi.

John: Oh, sorry! Nice to meet you, Hideo.

Hideo: Nice to meet you, too.

2. Hideo is in room 5. He asks where John's room is.

Hideo: Excuse me. Are you in room 5?

John: No, I'm not. I am in room 6.

Hideo: Okay, thank you.

John: See you later.

3. Hideo meets his math teacher in the student hall for the first time.

Hideo: Excuse me. Are you Mr. Alcartaz?

The teacher: No, I'm not. I am James Davis. I am an English teacher. This is Mr. Alcartaz.

Hideo: Oh! Sorry! I am Hideo. Nice to meet you, Mr. Alcartaz

Mr. Alcartaz: Nice to meet you, Hideo.

GRAMMAR

The Verb BE

In this section, you will learn how to use the Verb BE with **I** and **YOU**.

- With the subject pronoun *I*, we use am and with the subject pronoun singular *You*, we use are.
For example: *I am* Behrooz. Or *You (singular) are* in room 5.

- *I* should always be capital.
For example, *I am here*. **NOT** ~~*i am here*~~.

- Contractions: *I am* => ***I'm***

You are => ***You're***

- Negative form of the verb BE:

I am => *I am not* **NOT** ~~*I amn't*~~

You are => *You aren't* or *You're not*

- Reverse the subject and the verb BE to make a question.

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answer
<i>Are you a student?</i>	<i>Yes, I am.</i>	<i>No, I'm not.</i>
NOT <i>You are a student?</i>	NOT <i>Yes, I'm.</i>	NOT <i>No, I amn't.</i>
<i>Am I in class 1?</i>	<i>Yes, you are.</i>	<i>No, you aren't. Or No,</i>
NOT <i>I am in class 1?</i>	NOT <i>Yes, you're.</i>	<i>you're not.</i>

Note: After yes or no using a comma is necessary. Pay attention to the examples above.

Exercise 1:

Rewrite the sentences with contractions.

- You are in room 4.
_____.
- I am not a teacher.
_____.
- You are not her friend.
_____.
- I am your father.
_____.

Exercise 2:

Correct the mistakes you can see in the sentences and write the correct answer.

- a) I amn't in this class. _____
- b) Your'e not a taxi driver. _____
- c) i am Salma. _____
- d) You are a teacher? _____

Exercise 3:

Complete the dialogues.

1. **A:** _____ in room 3?

B: No, _____.
You're in room 5

A: Thank you.

2. **A:** Oh! Hi Charles.

B: I _____ Charles. I am Philip.

A: I _____ so sorry.

3. **A:** _____ Rosa?

B: No, _____.
Janet.

4. **A:** My name is Kuai Liang.

B: Excuse me?

A: _____ Kuai Liang.

B: Nice to meet you.

THE ALPHABET

A-a B-b C-c D-d E-e F-f G-g H-h
I-i J-j K-k L-l M-m N-n
O-o P-p Q-q R-r S-s T-t
U-u V-v W-w X-x Y-y Z-z

VOCABULARY

This is how the numbers in English are written.

NUMBERS: 1 – 10

0	ZERO, OH
1	ONE
2	TWO
3	THREE
4	FOUR
5	FIVE
6	SIX
7	SEVEN
8	EIGHT
9	NINE
10	TEN

Exercise 4:

Unscramble the words to find the codes.

NNEI ENIN WTO The answer is 9-9-2

EZOR VENSE EON _____

IXS TEGIH NET _____

RFOU ETRHE VEIF _____

Days of the Week:

Put the days in the correct order.

<input type="radio"/> Wednesday	<input type="radio"/> Saturday	<input type="radio"/> Monday	<input type="radio"/> Friday	<input type="radio"/> Tuesday	<input type="radio"/> Sunday	<input type="radio"/> Thursday
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3,6,1,5,2,7,4

A note to remember: Days of the week begin with a capital letter

For example: Wednesday **NOT** ~~wednesday~~

Exercise 5:

Write the next day.

Friday: Saturday

Monday: _____

Sunday: _____

Wednesday: _____

Thursday: _____

1B. NATIONS

VOCABULARY

John and Hideo see each other again in the canteen. Read the conversation below and practice.

John: Hi, Hideo. **Where** are you from?

Hideo: I'm from Japan.

John: **Where in** Japan?

Hideo: I'm from Tokyo. The capital of Japan. **Where** are you from?

John: I'm from Chicago in the U.S.

Hideo: Is it the capital of the U.S.?

John: No, it isn't. Washington, D.C. is the capital.

Exercise 1:

Match the countries to their capitals:

COUNTRIES	CAPITALS
1. Turkey	a. Tunis
2. Nigeria	b. Moscow
3. Russia	c. Tehran
4. Belgium	d. London
5. Iran	e. Abuja
6. Colombia	f. Beijing
7. England	g. Ankara
8. The United States	h. Bogota
9. China	i. Brussels
10. Tunisia	j. Washington, D.C.

A note to remember: Do not use "THE" before countries or cities.

She is from Istanbul. **NOT** She is from the Istanbul.

Exercise 2:

Put the countries in the right place according to their capital cities.

Canada	Syria	South Korea	Croatia	Cyprus
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1. You're from Damascus. You're from _____
2. She's from Ottawa. She's from _____

3. He's from Seoul. He's from _____
4. I'm from Nicosia. I'm from _____
5. You're from Zagreb. You're from _____

The conversation between John and Hideo continues.

Hideo: My father is from The U.S.
John: Interesting! Where in the U.S.?
Hideo: From New York.
John: Is your mother from the U.S.?
Hideo: No, she isn't. She's from Japan.
John: Where in Japan?
Hideo: Tokyo.

GRAMMAR

Using he, she and it as a subject:

HE is used for MEN (♂).

SHE is used for WOMEN (♀).

IT is used for both THINGS and ANIMALS.

The verb Be:

BE (AM - IS - ARE)

AM is used when the subject is I. I **am** a student. **NOT** ~~I is a student~~ Or ~~I are a student~~.

IS is used when the subject is a SINGULAR noun/pronoun. He **is** from Turkey. **NOT** ~~He am from Turkey~~. Or ~~He are from turkey~~.

ARE is used when the subject is YOU. You **are** from Germany. **NOT** ~~You am from Germany~~. Or ~~You is from Germany~~.

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answers	- Negative short answers
<i>Is he from Kenya?</i>	Yes, <i>he is</i> .	No, <i>he isn't</i> . Or No, <i>he's not</i> .
NOT <i>He is from Kenya?</i>	NOT Yes, <i>he's</i> .	No, <i>she isn't</i> . Or No, <i>she's not</i> .
<i>Is she from Canada?</i>	Yes, <i>she is</i> .	No, <i>it isn't</i> . Or No, <i>it's not</i> .
<i>Is it from India?</i>	Yes, <i>it is</i> .	

WH Questions		
What	<i>What is your name?</i>	<i>I'm Janet.</i> NOT <i>Yes, I'm Janet</i>
Where	<i>Where is Nike from?</i>	<i>It is from the U.S.</i>

Exercise 3:

Make correct sentences and questions.

1. /he/ Panama? No, *Is he from Panama? No, he isn't.*
2. It/ China. *It's from China.*
3. She/ Korea. _____
4. /he/ Australia? Yes, _____
5. /she/ Mexico? No, _____
6. Where/ it from? _____
7. She/ from Vietnam. _____

2A. THEY'RE BELGIAN!

CONVERSATION

John and Hideo are in their break time and they are very hungry.

Read the conversations below and practice.

John: Oh! I'm so hungry!!

Hideo: I see. **We are** hungry!

John: Oh no! **My sandwiches are** at home!

Hideo: No problem. I have some biscuits.

They're Belgian.

John: Wow! **They're** delicious! Thank you.

Hideo: **You're** welcome. Look! I have some candies from Japan!

John: **You're** the best, Hideo!

Now they are not hungry anymore. They meet Robin for the first time.

John: Thank you for the biscuits and candies, Hideo.

Hideo: You're welcome! Let's sit here.

John: Sorry? **Are they** free?

Justine: Yes, **they are**.

John: thanks.

Robin: I'm Robin. I'm **Canadian**. **What are** your names?

John: I'm John and this is Hideo. I'm **American**. Nice to meet you.

Robin: Nice to meet you, too. Are you **Korean**, Hideo?

Hideo: No. I'm not. I'm **Japanese**.

Robin: I'm sorry.

John, Hideo and Robin become friends.

John: What a tiring class!

Robin: I agree. By the way, **are your parents** Japanese, Hideo?

Hideo: No, **they're** not. Actually, my mom is Japanese.

Robin: Oh I see! I have two roommates from Turkey. **They're** sisters and always make **Turkish desserts** for me.

John: I know they are great! I mean, the **Turkish desserts**.

GRAMMAR

THE VERB BE: YOU, WE and THEY

+ Affirmative sentences	- Negative sentences
<i>They are Belgian.</i>	<i>They're not Japanese.</i>
<i>We're hungry!</i>	<i>We aren't happy.</i>
<i>You are my sisters.</i>	<i>You aren't my students.</i>

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answer
<i>Are they from Turkey?</i>	<i>Yes, they are.</i> NOT <i>Yes, they're.</i>	<i>No, they aren't. Or No, they're not.</i>
<i>Are you Australians?</i>	<i>Yes, we are.</i> NOT <i>Yes, we're.</i>	<i>No, we aren't. Or No, we're not.</i>
<i>Are we in the same class?</i>	<i>Yes, we are.</i> NOT <i>Yes, we're.</i>	<i>No, we aren't. Or No, we're not.</i>

Wh Question		
What	<i>What are they?</i>	<i>They're apples.</i> NOT <i>Yes, they're apples.</i>
Where	<i>Where are you from?</i>	<i>We're from the U.S.</i>

Exercise 1:

Use the best subject pronouns to complete the sentences.

- We are from Canada. *We are Canadian.*
- My friend and I are from Brazil. _____ 're Brazilian.
- Ali and his friends aren't Egyptian. _____ 're not from Egypt.
- Ronaldo's from Portugal. _____ 's Portuguese.
- Avatar is American. _____ 's from the U.S.
- You and I are friends. _____ 're friends.

Exercise 2:

Put the words in the correct order.

- from/ Where's/ he Where is he from?
- class/ in/ 1 /Are/ they? _____ ?
- from / Where / you / are? _____ ?
- they/ England/ from/ Are? _____ ?
- Brazilian/ Fernanda/ Is? _____ ?

VOCABULARY

Most of the time the nationality and the language of a country are exactly the same, but in some countries the language and the nationality are different.

A note to remember:

Countries, nationalities, and languages begin with a capital letter.

Farsi **NOT** *farsi*

Brazil **NOT** *brazil*

COUNTRY	NATIONALITY	LANGUAGE
<i>Afghanistan</i>	<i>Afghan</i>	<i>Dari and Pashto</i>
<i>Algeria</i>	<i>Algerian</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
<i>Argentina</i>	<i>Argentinian</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Austria</i>	<i>Austrian</i>	<i>German</i>
<i>Bahrain</i>	<i>Bahraini</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
<i>Bolivia</i>	<i>Bolivian</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>Bulgarian</i>	<i>Bulgarian</i>
<i>China</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Chinese</i>
<i>Colombia</i>	<i>Colombian</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Czech Republic</i>	<i>Czech</i>	<i>Czech</i>
<i>Denmark</i>	<i>Danish</i>	<i>Danish</i>
<i>England</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>French</i>	<i>French</i>
<i>Germany</i>	<i>German</i>	<i>German</i>
<i>Iran</i>	<i>Iranian</i>	<i>Farsi\Persian</i>
<i>Mexico</i>	<i>Mexican</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Nigeria</i>	<i>Nigerian</i>	<i>English</i>
<i>Qatar</i>	<i>Qatari</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
<i>Russia</i>	<i>Russian</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>Spain</i>	<i>Spanish</i>	<i>Spanish</i>
<i>Syria</i>	<i>Syrian</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
<i>Tunisia</i>	<i>Tunisian</i>	<i>Arabic</i>
<i>Turkey</i>	<i>Turkish</i>	<i>Turkish</i>
<i>The U.S.</i>	<i>American</i>	<i>English</i>

Exercise 3:

True/False the statements below.

Spanish people speak Spanish. T

Russians speak English. ____

Qatari people speak German. ____

Mexicans speak Spanish. ____

French people speak English. ____

Nigerians speak Nigerian. ____

2B. PERSONAL INFORMATION

CONVERSATION

Hideo wants to find the library. Read the conversation and practice.

Hideo: Good morning, John.
John: Good morning.
Hideo: *What are you* doing?
John: I'm waiting for Robin.
Hideo: I see. *Where is she*?
John: She's on the way.
Hideo: *Where's the library*?
John: It's over there.
Hideo: Thank you. See you later.
John: See you.

The librarian wants to take down some personal information. Read and practice.

Hideo: Good morning.
The librarian: Good morning. How can I help you?
Hideo: I'm here to register.
The librarian: OK. *What's your name*?
Hideo: I'm Hideo Hasashi.
The librarian: *What's your student ID number*?
Hideo: It's 851286087
The librarian: *How old are you*?
Hideo: I'm 19 years old.
The librarian: *Where are you from*?
Hideo: I'm Japanese.
The librarian: And *what is your phone number*?
Hideo: It's 555-234689.
The librarian: And *what is your address*?
Hideo: It is Block 2, room 5.
The librarian: Thank you. That's all.
Hideo: Thanks.

Exercise 1:

Match the questions and answers.

QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
a. <i>Where are you from?</i> _____	1. Fine.
b. <i>How old are you?</i> _____	2. January 24.
c. <i>When is your birthday?</i> _____	3. 31
d. <i>What is your phone number?</i> _____	4. France
e. <i>How are you?</i> _____	5. 05375202871

GRAMMAR

Making WH questions with the verb *be*.

YES\NO QUESTION	<i>Is that a library?</i>	<i>Yes, it is.</i>
WH QUESTION	<i>What is that?</i>	<i>It's a library.</i> NOT <i>Yes, it's a library.</i>

The formula:

The question word + the verb *be* + the rest of the sentence

Question words are:

WHAT, WHEN, HOW OLD, WHERE, WHO and **HOW**

THE QUESTION WORD + THE VERB BE	THE REST OF THE SENTENCE	THE ANSWERS
<i>What is</i>	<i>your email address?</i>	<i>It's sonya@NRS.com</i>
<i>How old is</i>	<i>your brother?</i>	<i>He's 29.</i>
<i>Where is</i>	<i>her home?</i>	<i>It's in Şişli.</i>
<i>How is</i>	<i>your father?</i>	<i>He's is still ill.</i>
<i>When is</i>	<i>the match?</i>	<i>It's on Friday night.</i>
<i>Who are</i>	<i>you?</i>	<i>I'm Ceren's friend.</i>

You can ask questions with **What's, Where's, When's** and **How's**.

Exercise 2:

Complete the dialogues with the correct question word.

What	When	How old	Where	Who	How
------	------	---------	-------	-----	-----

- A: _____ is your boss? B: He's in his forties.
- A: _____'s the concert? B: It's tomorrow.
- A: _____'s the bank? B: It's over there.
- A: _____'s your day? B: It's not bad.
- A: _____'s that tall person? B: His name's Carlos.
- A: _____'s this? B: It's a catfish.

Exercise 3:

Reorder the words to make questions.

- What/home/your address/is? _____ ?
- is/What/purse/a? _____ ?
- How/the US\old\is? _____ ?

4. your/driving lessons/are/How? _____ ?
5. your/number/is/phone/What? _____ ?

VOCABULARY

NUMBERS: 11-100

11. ELEVEN	21. TWENTY-ONE
12. TWELVE	24. TWENTY-FOUR
13. THIRTEEN	30. THIRTY
14. FOURTEEN	40. FORTY
15. FIFTEEN	50. FIFTY
16. SIXTEEN	60. SIXTY
17. SEVENTEEN	70. SEVENTY
18. EIGHTEEN	80. EIGHTY
19. NINETEEN	90. NINETY
20. TWENTY	100. ONE HUNDRED

- Some numbers need to be hyphenated:

Ex: *Twenty-three* **NOT** ~~*Twenty three*~~

Exercise 4:

Write the next number in the gap.

1. 12, 13, *fourteen*
2. 25, 26, _____
3. 98, 99, _____
4. 31, 32, _____
5. 13, 12, _____
6. 55, 58, _____

3A. WHAT'S IN THE BAG?

CONVERSATION

Time to play a game! John and Hideo are bored and want to play a game.

John: I'm bored, Hideo. Let's play a game.

Hideo: Okay.

John: I will give you a **bag** and you should tell me what is inside.

Hideo: It's a **pen**!

John: Correct!

Hideo: It's a **cell phone**!

John: No, it isn't. It's a **calculator**!

Hideo: Is it a **dictionary**?

John: Yes, it is!

Hideo: And it is a **pencil case**.

John: No, it isn't. It's a **lunchbox**.

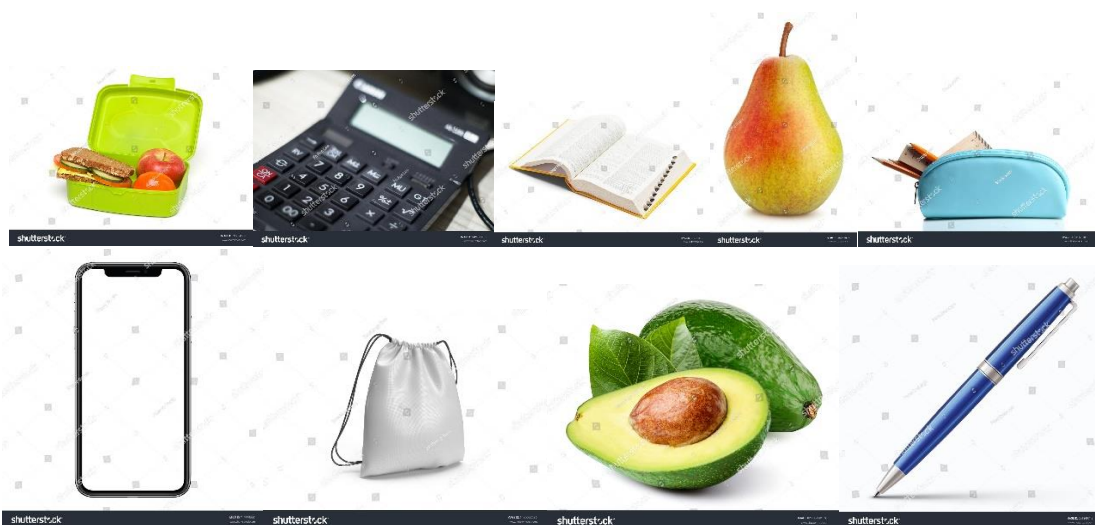
Hideo: Is it a **pear**?

John: No, it's not. It's an **avocado**.

VOCABULARY

Exercise 1:

Match the pictures with the objects in the conversation.



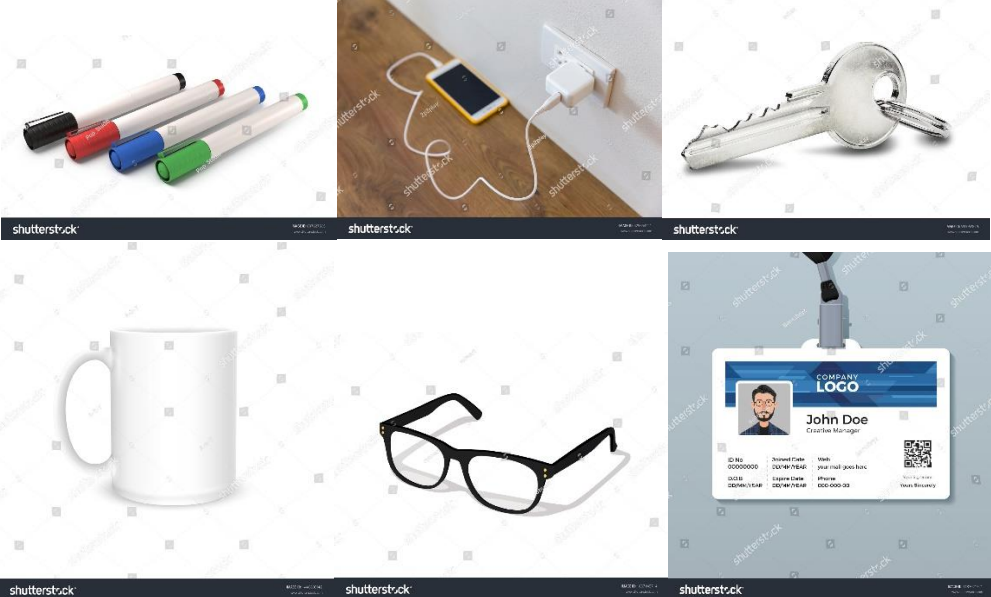
1. <u>lunchbox</u>	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	9. _____
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Now it's John's turn to guess what's in the bag.

Exercise 2:

Match the objects with the pictures.

Mug Charger Board markers Glasses Key ID card



GRAMMAR

ARTICLE: A\AN

There are two types of nouns: *Countable* and *Uncountable*

Rule number one: For *singular countable nouns*, you need to use an article (*a* or *an*)

Use **A** for singular countable nouns that start with a consonant like **b, f, g**, etc.

For example: **A** book **NOT** ~~An~~ book

Use **An** for the singular countable nouns that start with the a vowel like **A, E, I, O, U**

For example: **An** ice-cream **NOT** ~~a~~ ice-cream

- Exception: **A** university **NOT** ~~An~~ university (Uniform, Unit, Unicorn)
- **An** umbrella is correct.

Rule number two: For countable plural nouns article **a\an** is not necessary.

For example: Cars **NOT** ~~A~~ cars

PLURAL NOUNS

- After **-ch**, **-sh**, **-s** and **-x**, you need to add **-es** to the end of the noun.

Ex: *watch* > *watch**es***

class > *class**es***

- When there's a **-y** after a vowel (a-e-o-u-i), we never change the spelling, but when there's **-y** after a consonant, we need to write **-ies**. Take a look at the examples.

Ex: *Play* > *Plays* (a vowel(a) + Y= **-ys**)

country > *countries* (a consonant(r) + Y= **-ies**)

Exercise 3:

Write *a* or *an* in the gaps.

1. <u>a</u> cell phone	2. _____ credit card
3. _____ ID card	4. _____ bus
5. _____ laptop	6. _____ orange
7. _____ dream	8. _____ unicorn
9. _____ shirt	10. _____ taxi

Exercise 4:

Find and correct the mistakes you can see in the sentences.

1. *What ~~are~~ it? It's a pencil. (is)*
2. *Are they a books? Yes, they are. (_____)*
3. *Is there pencils? (_____)*
4. *I love wearing an uniform. (_____)*
5. *It's beautiful car! (_____)*
6. *I love a flowers. (_____)*

3B. THIS IS BEAUTIFUL!

CONVERSAION

Hideo wants to buy something for his mother's birthday. Read and practice.

Hideo: What *is this*?

Robin: It's a hat.

Hideo: My mom doesn't like hats.

Robin: How about *these*?

Hideo: What *are these*?

Robin: They're earrings.

Hideo: How about *this* necklace, Robin?

Robin: *This is* beautiful!

Hideo: I'll take it then.

GRAMMAR

This and That / These and Those

This and *That* are used for singular nouns.

These and *Those* are used for plural (more than one) nouns.

This and *These* are used for the things that are close to us, in terms of distance. (here)

That and *Those* are used for the things that are far from us, in terms of distance. (there or over there)

- We can use them before nouns.
Ex: *This book is very interesting.*
Or *Those headphones are expensive.*

	Close	Far
Singular	<i>This + is</i>	<i>That + is</i>
Plural	<i>These + are</i>	<i>Those + are</i>

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answers
<i>Is this from Istanbul?</i>	Yes, <i>it is</i> .	No, <i>it isn't</i> . Or
NOT <i>This is from Istanbul?</i>	NOT Yes, <i>it's</i> . Or Yes, <i>this is</i> .	No, <i>it's not</i> . NOT No, <i>this isn't</i> .

WH Questions		
What	<i>What is this?</i>	<i>It's my cat, Joe.</i> NOT <i>Yes, it is my cat, Joe.</i>
Who	<i>Who are those men?</i>	<i>They're Mr. Wells and Mr. Rasaei.</i>

Exercise 1:

Complete the gaps with *is* or *are*.

- A: Who _____ that?
B: That's Mr. Alcartaz.
- _____ those your books?
- A: What _____ this?
B: It's a watch.
- A: Those _____ beautiful gloves.
B: Yes, but they're \$20.
- _____ that a USB stick?

Exercise 2:

Complete the gaps with *This*, *That*, *These* and *Those*.

A father and his daughter are in the park.

Daughter: What is this? (close)
 Father: It's a toy.
 Daughter: Are _____ bicycles? (far)
 Father: Yes, they are.
 Daughter: What are _____? (far)
 Father: They're birds.
 Daughter: Is _____ a police officer? (far)
 Father: No, _____'s a postman.
 Daughter: What is _____? (close)
 Father: It's a bench.
 Daughter: What are _____? (close)
 Father: They're shoes.

VOCABULARY

In the picture, you can see a classroom.

Exercise 3:

Circle everything you can see in the picture.



- 1. a ball
- 5. lamps
- 9. a teacher

- 2. a clock
- 6. a chalkboard
- 10. books

- 3. a desk
- 7. a map
- 11. a globe

- 4. a TV
- 8. a chair
- 12. a notification board

4A. MY FAMILY ALBUM

CONVERSATION

Hideo brings his family album to school. Read the conversation and practice.

John: Okay, guys. I have something to show you. It's *my family album!*

Robin: This is great!

Hideo: Yes! Who is this?

John: This is *my father*. This is *my mother*.

Robin: Is she *your sister*?

John: No, she's not. She's *my cousin*. Her name is Lucy.

Hideo: Are these *your grandparents*?

John: Yes, they are. They're *my lovely grandparents*.

Robin: Who is that boy?

John: This is *my best friend*, Josh.

Hideo: *Whose garden* is this?

John: This is *our family garden*.

Robin: *Whose motorcycle* is that?!

John: It's *Simon's motorcycle*, my cousin.

GRAMMAR

Possessive Adjectives;

The *possessive adjectives* can be used when something belongs to someone or a group of people or a thing.

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
<i>I</i>	<i>My</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>Your</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>His</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>Her</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>Its</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>Your</i>
<i>We</i>	<i>Our</i>
<i>They</i>	<i>Their</i>

- The possessive adjectives always come before a noun, that is why they are called adjectives. For example: *My name is Mehmet.* **NOT** ~~*Name my is Mehmet.*~~
- *This is my dog. Its name is Nigel.* **NOT** ~~*It's name is Nigel.*~~

Possessive S

The *possessive S* can be used when there's either a proper name or a noun, not a subject pronoun.

- It's Simon's motorcycle. **NOT** ~~It's Simon car.~~ Or ~~It's Simons car.~~
- When the subject of the sentence is a singular noun, we put the apostrophe before the S.

Ex: My brother **'S** car My Friend **'S** car

- When the subject of the sentence is a plural noun, we put the apostrophe after the S.

Ex: My Brother **S'** cars My friend **S'** cars

- **Whose** is the question word for possession.

Ex: A: *Whose book is this?* B: *Oh! That's North's book.* **NOT** ~~Who's book is this?~~

A: *Whose is this?* B: *It's my umbrella. Thanks!*

Exercise 1:

Complete the dialogues with a proper possessive adjective.

1. A: Is this your pen?

B: Yes, it is my pen. Thanks.

2. A: _____ is this?

B: It's _____'s. (The answers can vary.)

3. A: Where is _____ parents' home? (you)

B: It's over there.

4. A: I think it is Sarah's camera.

B: Yes, it's _____ camera.

5. A: I cannot find _____ keys. (we)

B: They're on your desk.

Exercise 2:

Correct the mistakes in the sentences. The first one has been done for you.

1. That's a cute dog. What is ~~it's~~ name? its
2. I have a rich friend. My friends' car is a Ferrari. _____
3. A: I need to change my laptop. B: Yes, my laptop is very old. _____
4. My parent's beach house is very nice. They are very happy there. _____
5. A: Excuse me, is this your phone? B: No, it's Melikes'. _____
6. She is very neat. I really like his room. _____

VOCABULARY

Family Members and Close Friends

Male (♂)	Female (♀)
<i>Grandfather</i>	<i>Grandmother</i>
<i>Father</i>	<i>Mother</i>
<i>Brother</i>	<i>Sister</i>
<i>Boy</i>	<i>Girl</i>
<i>Man</i>	<i>Woman</i>
<i>Son</i>	<i>Daughter</i>
<i>Boyfriend</i>	<i>Girlfriend</i>
<i>Husband</i>	<i>Wife</i>

- As you have learnt before, you should use **HE** for the male nouns and **SHE** for the female nouns.

Ex: *My wife works very hard. She's a salesperson. NOT He's a salesperson.*

- Some nouns in English are irregular which means you need to change their formation. See the table below.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Man</i>	<i>Men</i>
<i>Woman</i>	<i>Women</i>
<i>Child</i>	<i>Children</i>
<i>Person</i>	<i>People</i>

- For the plural nouns, you need to use *they* and *their*.

Ex: *Children like football so much. They play football a lot. NOT He\She play it a lot.*

Exercise 3:

Complete the table below.

Singular nouns	Plural nouns	Subject Pronouns	Possessive adjectives
Man	<i>Men</i>	He\They	<i>His\Their</i>
1. _____	Children	He\She\They	2. _____
3. _____	Women	4. _____	5. _____
Person	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____

Exercise 4:

Complete the passage below. Use the table above for help.

This is Sergio and this is Monica. *They* are married. They have two 1. _____. 2. _____ names are Jose and Mary. They love 3. _____ parents. Their family is fun. 4. _____ home is on South street. 5. _____ also have a dog. 6. _____ name is Doggo. Sergio likes 7. _____ job. Monica doesn't like 8. _____ job. The children like 9. _____ school.

4B. IT'S A DELICIOUS BURGER!

CONVERSATION

John, Hideo and Robin are looking for a place to eat a good burger.

John: I'm very **hungry**. The school's food is not very **good**. Let's eat fast food today.

Robin: That's a very **good** idea!

Hideo: I know a **famous** place. Let's go there.

John: Let's go then!

They arrive at the restaurant.

John: It's very **crowded**!

Hideo: Yes, it is. It's **famous** for its hamburgers.

Robin: Yes! They're **great**. And they aren't **expensive**.

John: Yeah! They're really **cheap** and **tasty**!

Hideo: And see how **beautiful** they are! The colors are so **beautiful** together!

VOCABULARY

THE LIST OF COMMON ADJECTIVES

COMMON ADJECTIVES	COLORS	NATIONALITIES
<i>hungry</i>	<i>Red</i>	<i>Turkish</i>
<i>Beautiful</i>	<i>Blue</i>	<i>American</i>
<i>Cheap</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Belgian</i>
<i>Expensive</i>	<i>Yellow</i>	<i>Iranian</i>
<i>Great</i>	<i>Green</i>	<i>Colombian</i>
<i>Good</i>	<i>Purple</i>	<i>Russian</i>
<i>Crowded</i>	<i>Grey</i>	<i>Tunisian</i>
<i>Famous</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Nigerian</i>

Exercise 1:

Match the colors with the questions on the left.

1. What color is the sun? <u>Yellow</u>	a. White
2. Snow is _____	b. Grey
3. What color is the sky? _____	c. Red
4. Our blood is _____	d. Green
5. What color is grass? _____	e. Purple
6. A blackboard is _____	f. Blue
7. Blue + Red = _____	g. Yellow
8. What color is ash? _____	h. Black

GRAMMAR

ADJECTIVE

Adjectives are used to describe a noun.

- Adjectives always come before nouns not after.
Ex: *a small dog* **NOT** ~~*a dog small*~~
- No plural form for adjectives.
Ex: *I have two new phones.* **NOT** ~~*I have two news phones.*~~
- After am, is and are, we can use an adjective.
Ex: *Sorry, I'm late!*
Or
It is very old!
- Use articles a/an when an adjective and a noun come together.
Ex: *This book is interesting!*
Or
*This is **an** interesting book.* **NOT** ~~*This is interesting book.*~~
Or
*It's **a** beautiful car!* **NOT** ~~*It's beautiful car.*~~

Exercise 2:

Put the words in the correct order.

1. car/a/is/This/nice. _____ .
2. beautiful/day/a/What/ _____ !
3. hot/it/Is? _____ ?
4. two/girls/beautiful/They/are. _____ .
5. a/movie/this/Is/famous? _____ ?

Exercise 3:

Correct the mistakes in the reading. (5 mistakes)

BMW is a very nice car. It are a popular brand in the world. It is very popular with youngs generations. They produce expensives cars. One car can be 50 thousand dollars. BMW is a very old. It is German company.

5A. I DON'T KNOW!

CONVERSATION

Hideo is in the park talking to a lost little boy.

Hideo: Hello. My name is **Hideo**. Are you lost?

Josh: Hi. Yes, I am!

Hideo: Do you know this park?

Josh: Yes, I do. I come here every day.

Hideo: Where are your parents?

Josh: I don't know!

Hideo: Don't worry! I will help you.

Josh: Thank you.

Hideo: Do you know your home address?

Josh: I don't know.

Hideo: It's okay. Do you like ice-cream?

Josh: Yes, I do.

Hideo: Great. Let's buy two and wait for your mom.

The mom is here!

Hideo: It's delicious!

Josh: Yes, it is.

Hideo: Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Josh: Yes, I do. I just have one sister. She is 16 years old.

Hideo: Do you like her?

Josh: Yes! I love her! How about you? Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Hideo: No, I don't. I'm an only child.

Josh: OH! THAT'S MY MOM!

GRAMMAR

THE SIMPLE PRESENT WITH I AND YOU

We use the simple present when we talk about facts and timeless truths. It is also used to express our habits.

- When the main verb is not the verb be, we need to use verbs like go, eat, drink, etc.
- In the simple present sentences, don't use am\is\are with a common verb.
Ex: *I **drink** coffee a lot.* **NOT** ~~*I am drink coffee a lot.*~~
- In negative sentences, you need to use the auxiliary verb plus not.
Ex: *I **do not** watch TV every day.* **NOT** ~~*I am not watch TV every day.*~~
- CONTRACTION:
*do not => do**n't***
Ex: *You **don't** like milk!*
- YES\NO QUESTIONS: Use **do** at the beginning to make a question.
Ex: ***Do** you like this picture?* **NOT** ~~*Are you like this picture?*~~
- WH QUESTIONS:
Ex: ***What** do you do?* **NOT** ~~*What are you do?*~~

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answers
<i>Do you come from Turkey?</i>	<i>Yes, I do.</i>	<i>No, I don't.</i>
NOT <i>You come from Turkey?</i>	NOT <i>Yes, I am.</i>	NOT <i>No, I am not.</i>
<i>Do I look like my father?</i>	<i>Yes, you do.</i>	<i>No, you don't.</i>

WH Questions		
What	<i>What do you do?</i>	<i>I'm a student.</i> NOT <i>Yes, I'm a student.</i>
Where	<i>Where do you live?</i>	<i>I live in the U.S.</i>

Exercise 1:

Complete the dialogues.

1. **A:** Do you come from Brazil?
B: Yes, _____.
2. **A:** Where _____ work?
B: I work in a bank.
3. **A:** _____ need anything?
B: Yes, I do.

4. **A:** Do I drink too much coffee?
B: No, _____.
5. **A:** What do you have for breakfast?
B: I _____ cereal.

Exercise 2:

Put the words in the correct order.

1. do/you/What/do? _____ ?
2. I/animals/love/a lot. _____ .
3. not/You/work/do/bank/in. _____ .
4. work/do/how/get/you/to? _____ ?
5. guitar/I/every/play/day/the. _____ .

VOCABULARY

USING COMMON VERBS

What do John and Hideo do in their free time?

John	Hideo
<i>I watch action movies.</i>	<i>I call my mom.</i>
<i>I drink energy drinks.</i>	<i>I do my homework.</i>
<i>I do exercise.</i>	<i>I play video games.</i>
<i>I do my homework.</i>	<i>I do martial arts.</i>
<i>I listen to pop music.</i>	<i>I read a book.</i>

Exercise 3:

Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. play <u>basketball</u> | a. the radio |
| 2. go _____ | b. a book |
| 3. listen to _____ | c. housework |
| 4. write _____ | d. math |
| 5. do _____ | e. TV |
| 6. read _____ | f. shopping |
| 7. study _____ | g. basketball |
| 8. watch _____ | h. a newspaper |

Exercise 4:

Write sentences that are true about you.

- 1. I play basketball .
- 2. _____ .
- 3. _____ .
- 4. _____ .
- 5. _____ .
- 6. _____ .

5B. IT'S TIME FOR BREAKFAST!

VOCABULARY

Meals of the day!

Meals	Time
<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>In the morning</i>
<i>Lunch</i>	<i>At noon Or In the afternoon</i>
<i>Dinner</i>	<i>In the evening</i>

Breakfast around the world.

Turkish Breakfast

Breakfast is an important meal of the day for Turkish people and they spend a lot of time when the table is filled with many varieties of cheeses, tea, olives, jams, baked goods, and, of course, sucuk and eggs.

English Breakfast

English people begin with orange juice, cereals, fresh fruits. The heart of a full breakfast is bacon, eggs, and sausages. They also eat grilled tomato, mushrooms, fried onions, toast, and marmalade. A cup of tea is a popular and traditional drink with breakfast

Exercise 1:

Match the words to the breakfasts.

Eggs	Olives	juice	Mushrooms	Grilled tomato	Cheese	Baked goods	bacon	Toast	Jams	tea	marmalade	sausages
------	--------	-------	-----------	----------------	--------	-------------	-------	-------	------	-----	-----------	----------

Turkish Breakfast	English Breakfast
Eggs	Eggs

GRAMMAR

THE SIMPLE PRESENT WITH YOU, WE AND THEY.

Just like *You* and *I*, we use **DO** for making questions and **DO NOT** to make a negative sentence.

YES\NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answers
<i>Do you come from Turkey?</i>	Yes, <i>we do</i> .	No, <i>we don't</i> .
NOT <i>You come from Turkey?</i>		NOT <i>No, we do not.</i>
<i>Do they come from France?</i>	Yes, <i>they do</i> .	No, <i>they don't</i> .
<i>Do we need to buy the tickets?</i>	Yes, <i>we do</i> .	No, <i>we don't</i> .

WH Questions		
What	<i>What do you do?</i>	<i>We're students.</i> NOT <i>Yes, we're student.</i>
Where	<i>Where do they live?</i>	<i>They live in the U.S.</i>
What time	<i>What time do we eat?</i>	<i>We eat at 2.</i>

Exercise 2:

Complete the dialogues:

QUESTION WORD	QUESTION	ANSWER
1. Who <u>C</u>	a. do you wake up?	At 7 o'clock.
2. What	b. do you work?	In a café.
3. Where	c. do you like more?	We like John more.
4. How	d. do you have for breakfast?	Only a cup of coffee.
5. What time	e. do you get to school?	By bus.

Exercise 3:

These answers need a question. Make a question for each answer.

- A: Do you speak Spanish in Peru?
B: Yes, we do.
- A: _____ ?
B: They live next door.
- A: _____ ?
B: Yes, we do. We go to work by taxi.
- A: _____ ?
B: I want to see my older brother first.
- A: _____ ?
B: No, we don't. We don't have rice for breakfast.
- A: _____ ?
B: We study English at the university.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

- Common verbs

<i>Study (English)</i>	<i>Read (a book)</i>	<i>Write</i>
<i>Do homework</i>	<i>Do housework</i>	<i>Have children</i>
<i>Have breakfast</i>	<i>Go to work</i>	<i>Do exercise</i>
<i>Live</i>	<i>Watch</i>	<i>Listen</i>
<i>Listen (to the radio)</i>	<i>Drink (coffee)</i>	<i>Talk</i>

Exercise 4:

Answer the questions below.

1. What do you have for breakfast?

_____ .

2. What do you watch on TV?

_____ .

3. Where do you come from?

_____ .

4. Do you have any children?

_____ .

5. How do you get to work?

_____ .

6A. WHAT DOES YOUR FATHER DO?

VOCABULARY

JOBS AND WORKPLACES

Look at the names and the pictures and then practice.

1. School
4. Hotel

2. Restaurant
5. Hospital

3. Clothing store
6. Bakery



Exercise 1:

Match the jobs to the workplaces

JOB	WORKPLACE
1. Doctor (j)	a. A shop
2. Teacher _____	b. A hotel
3. Receptionist _____	c. A restaurant
4. Salesperson _____	d. On the street
5. Chef _____	e. A studio
6. Baker _____	f. A hospital
7. Nurse _____	g. A school
8. Taxi driver _____	h. A bakery
9. Police officer _____	i. On the street
10. Singer _____	j. A hospital

CONVERSATION

John is helping Hideo to fill out a form.

Hideo: Hi John! I need help with this form.

John: Hello! OK. No problem. I ask you and you answer.

Hideo: Great. Thanks.

John: What does your father do?

Hideo: He's a bank manager.

John: Where does he work?

Hideo: He works in Japan.

John: Does he speak English at work?

Hideo: Yes, he does.

John: What time does he start work?

Hideo: He starts work at 9 and finishes at 5.

John: Does he have any brothers or sister?

Hideo: Yes, he does. He has one brother and one sister.

GRAMMAR

Adding the *third singular S*:

I work in a bank.

He works in a bank.

- When the subject of the sentence is a third person singular, you need to add S to the end of the verb.

Ex: He work**S** in a bank. **NOT** He ~~work~~ in a bank.

- Third person singular like He, She, It, proper names, brother, father, my friend, etc.
- After -ch, -sh, -s and -x, you need to add -ES to the end of the verb.

Ex: wash > wash**ES**

fix > fix**ES**

- When there's a -y after a vowel (a-e-i-o-u), we don't change the spelling, but when there's a -y after a consonant, we need to write -ies. Take a look at the examples.

Ex: Play > Plays (a vowel(a) + Y= -ys)

Study > Studies (a consonant(d) + Y= -ies)

- We use DOES to make questions when the subject of the sentence is a *third person singular*.
- Contraction: **DOES NOT** > **DOESN'T**

- Adding the third singular S to HAVE, DO and GO.

HAVE > **HAS** *He has an umbrella.*

DO > **DOES** *She does yoga.*

GO > **GOES** *My brother goes to school.*

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answers
<i>Does he come from Italy?</i>	<i>Yes, he does.</i>	<i>No, he doesn't.</i>
NOT <i>He comes from Turkey?</i>		NOT <i>No, we do not.</i>
<i>Does Melike come from France?</i>	<i>Yes, she does.</i>	<i>No, she doesn't.</i>
<i>Does the dog need to rest?</i>	<i>Yes, it does.</i>	<i>No, it doesn't.</i>

WH Questions		
What	<i>What does your sister do?</i>	<i>She's a student.</i> NOT <i>Yes, she's a student.</i>
How	<i>How does he do it?</i>	<i>He does it fast.</i>
What time	<i>What time does she sleep?</i>	<i>She sleeps at 10 pm.</i>

Exercise 2:

Put the verbs in the correct place.

Wish	Cry	recover	chat	Think	catch	relax	try	push
------	-----	---------	------	-------	-------	-------	-----	------

-S	-ES	-ies
	<i>Pushes</i>	

Exercise 3:

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb.

1. My boss helps me a lot! (help)
2. Hideo _____ to his mother every day. (talk)
3. My friends _____ to school by bus. (go)
4. Mr. Payne _____ some help. (need)
5. He _____ the piano. (play)
6. My little sister _____ all the time. (cry)

Exercise 4:

Complete the conversations below.

1. A: _____ your brother _____ for us? (work)
B: Yes, he _____.
2. A: Where _____ your sister _____? (study)
B: She _____ in the library.
3. A: What _____ your partner _____? (drink)
B: He _____ orange juice.
4. A: What _____ your mom _____ for breakfast? (have)
B: She _____ cereal for breakfast.
5. A: _____ your boss _____ something for your birthday? (buy)
B: No, she _____. She _____ anything for our birthdays.

VOCABULARY

TELLING THE TIME

Robin: What time does the class start?

Hideo: It starts at **quarter past three**.

John: No, it doesn't. It starts at **ten past three**.

Hideo: No! The chemistry class starts at that time!

John: No, it doesn't. It starts at **twenty past three**.

Robin: Guys! You are both wrong. It starts **at two o'clock**. And we need to run!

- it is used for telling or asking the time.

It's 8 (o'clock). NOT The time is 8 o'clock.

- There are two ways of asking the time:

1. A: What time is it? B: It's **half past five**. **NOT** ~~It's at half past five.~~

2. A: What's the time? B: It's **half past five**. **NOT** ~~It's at half past five.~~

- The preposition for time is at.

Ex: The library opens **at** 8 o'clock in the morning.

- You can either say *It's half past 5*. or *It's five thirty*. (5:30)

- AM from 12 (midnight) to 11:59
PM from 12 (noon) to 23:59

<i>It's two o'clock.</i>	2:00
<i>It's five after/past three. Or It's two oh five.</i>	2:05
<i>It's ten after/past two.</i>	2:10
<i>It's quarter after/past two.</i>	2:15
<i>It's two thirty. Or It's half past two.</i>	2:30
<i>It's twenty-five to three.</i>	2:35
<i>It's twenty to three.</i>	2:40
<i>It's quarter to three.</i>	2:45
<i>It's ten to three.</i>	2:50
<i>It's five to 3.</i>	2:55
<i>It's three o'clock.</i>	3:00

Morning (5 am to 11:59 am)	Noon (12 pm)
Afternoon (12:01 pm to 7 pm)	Evening (6 pm to 23:59 pm)



Exercise 5:

Write the appropriate hours in letters in the gaps below?



1. Anita wakes up at _____ every day.
2. She has lunch at _____ .
3. She finishes work at _____ .
4. She gets home at _____ .
5. She goes to the gym at _____ .

6B. MY DAILY ROUTINE

READING

Who is Ms. Atehortua? Read the text below to find out.

Read the text below and true/false the statements.

Esniht Yuliet Atehortua Mesa is a Colombian teacher. She works at Istiniye University. She teaches English and Spanish there. She has a busy schedule. She *always wakes up* at 7 o'clock in the morning. She *usually has breakfast* at home. She loves breakfast. She *always checks* her messages. She *always goes* to work at 9 o'clock. She *is never* late. She *never drinks* tea at work. She *sometimes forgets* to check her emails. She *finishes work* at 5:30. She *gets home* by bus. She *never drinks* coffee at night. She *always checks* the news at 10. She *always goes* to bed at 12.



Exercise 1:

TRUE/FALSE

1. Esniht is from Spain. ____
2. Esniht always wakes up at 7. ____
3. She never forgets to check her emails. ____
4. She is sometimes late. ____
5. She drinks coffee at night. ____

GRAMMAR

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

- We use adverbs of frequency to talk about our daily routines.
- Adverbs of frequency come after the verb be and before the main verb. Pay attention to the examples below.

Ex: She *always goes* to bed at 12. **NOT** ~~She goes always to bed at 12.~~

She *is never* late. **NOT** ~~She never is late.~~

- Sometimes can also come at the beginning of the sentence. Not at the end, though.
Ex: *Sometimes*, I *go out* with my friends. Or I *sometimes go out* with my friends. **NOT** ~~I go out with my friends sometimes.~~

- The order of the adverbs of frequency is as follows.

<i>Never</i> 0%	<i>hardly ever</i> 5%	<i>Sometimes</i> 50%	<i>Often</i> 70%	<i>Usually</i> 80%	<i>Always</i> 100%
--------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

- Doesn't* and *never* don't come in one sentence.
Ex: He *never eats* seafood. **NOT** ~~He never doesn't eat seafood.~~
- Making questions:

QUESTION	ANSWER
<i>How often</i> do you go to the gym?	<i>I usually</i> go to the gym.
<i>Do you ever</i> go to the gym?	<i>I usually</i> go to the gym.

Exercise 2:

Complete the sentences with an appropriate adverb of frequency.

- John doesn't like movies. He never goes to the cinema.
- Alex is fit. He a goes to the gym.
- My friend lives in another country. I h see him.
- I like vegetables. I u eat some salad at night.
- Coffee is okay. I o drink coffee in the morning.
- S, I go for a walk in the park.

Exercise 3:

Correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences.

- Always, she goes to school.
_____ .
- He never is late.
_____ .
- My grandfather never doesn't eat fast food.
_____ .
- Do you never go to the stadium?
_____ ?
- My boss is angry with me, always.
_____ .

Exercise 4:

Put the words in the correct order.

- late/My/is/never/friend
_____ .
- ever/smoke/you/Do?
_____ ?

3. energetic/Always/is/always.
_____ .
4. TV/often/you/do/How/watch?
_____ ?
5. bus/home/by/I/always/go.
_____ .

VOCABULARY

DAILY ROUTINES

HOUSEHOLD CHORES

<i>Do the shopping</i> <i>Clean up</i>	<i>Do the dishes</i> <i>Do the laundry</i>	<i>Cook</i> <i>Sweep\Mop the floor</i>
---	---	---

AT WORK

<i>Check emails</i> <i>Get to work</i>	<i>Start work</i> <i>Have lunch</i>	<i>Finish work</i> <i>Talk to your colleagues</i>
---	--	--

IN YOUR FREETIME

<i>Watch TV</i> <i>Go to the cinema</i>	<i>Listen to music</i> <i>Go shopping</i>	<i>Go out with friends</i> <i>Eat out</i>
--	--	--

WRITING

Exercise 5:

Describe your daily routine in the box below.

I wake up at...

7A. IT'S TIME TO REVIEW!

GRAMMAR

THE SIMPLE PRESENT WITH THE VERB BE

- Use “am” when the subject is “I”
Ex: *I am a student.*
- Use “is” when the subject of the sentence is he, she, it or a singular noun.
Ex: *She is from the U.S.*
- Use “are” when the subject of the sentence is you, we, they or a plural noun.
Ex: *They are Brazilians.*
- You is always counted as plural. You cannot use “is” with “you”.
Ex: *You are a journalist.* **NOT** *You is a journalist.*
- Contractions:

I am > I'm
It is > It's

You are > You're
We are > We're

He is > He's
They are > They're

She is > She's

- YES\NO QUESTIONS WITH THE VERB BE
Change the subject of the sentence with the verb be to make a yes/no question.

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answers	- Negative short answers
<i>Am I in room 3?</i>	<i>Yes, you are.</i> NOT <i>Yes, you're.</i>	<i>No, you're not.</i> Or <i>No, you aren't.</i>
<i>Is Busem in your class?</i>	<i>Yes, she is.</i> NOT <i>Yes, she's.</i>	<i>No, she's not.</i> Or <i>No, she isn't.</i>
<i>Are you Jack and Jill?</i>	<i>Yes, we are.</i> NOT <i>Yes, we're.</i>	<i>No, we're not.</i> Or <i>No, we aren't.</i>

- Contractions:

am not. NOT ~~amn't~~

Contractions

is not > isn't

are not > aren't

THE SIMPLE PRESENT WITH DO AND DOES

- In *the simple present*, when the main verb is not the verb *be*, you shouldn't use *am*, *is* or *are* in your sentences with the main verb

Ex: *I study English every day.* **NOT** ~~*I am study English every day.*~~

- When the subject of the sentence is he, she, it or a singular noun, you need to add the third singular S to the end of the main verb.

Ex: *He drinkS coffee in the morning.* **NOT** ~~*He drink coffee in the morning.*~~

- Use "do" for I, you, we, they or plural nouns to make a question.

Ex: *Do you like my shirt?* **NOT** ~~*Is you like my shirt?*~~

- Use "does" for he, she it and singular nouns to form a question.

Ex: *Does your dog like to play?* **NOT** ~~*Is your dog like to play?*~~

- Contractions:

Do not > *Don't*

Does not > *Doesn't*

- YES/NO questions with "do" and "does"

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answers
<i>Do you want some cheese?</i>	<i>Yes, I do.</i> NOT <i>Yes, I want.</i>	<i>No, I don't.</i>
<i>Does your sister do Pilates?</i>	<i>Yes, she does.</i>	<i>No, she doesn't.</i>

WH-QUESTIONS WITH THE VERB BE AND THE MAIN VERB

- Contractions:

How is > *How's*

What is > *What's*

QUESTION WORD	THE VERB BE	THE MAIN VERB	ANSWERS
WHAT	<i>What's your job?</i>	<i>What do you do?</i>	<i>I'm a doctor.</i>
HOW	1. <i>How's your father?</i>	2. <i>How does he get to work?</i>	1. <i>He's okay.</i> 2. <i>He goes to work by bus.</i>
WHAT TIME	1. <i>What time is it?</i>	2. <i>What time does our class start?</i>	1. <i>It's 1:30.</i> 2. <i>It starts at 2 o'clock.</i>
WHERE	<i>Where is your home?</i>	<i>Where do you live?</i>	<i>It's on Cyber avenue.</i>
WHEN	<i>When is your flight?</i>	<i>When do you see your family?</i>	<i>On Sunday.</i>

Exercise 1:

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the verb.

1. He is American. He comes from the U.S. (come)
2. One of my cousins _____ in Turkey. (live)
3. What _____ a mechanic _____? (do)
4. _____ you ever _____ to the gym? (go)
5. My brother misses his classes every day. He _____ always late. (be)
6. My brother _____ broken computers. (fix)
7. Where _____ you? (be)
8. One of my students _____ Arabic. (study)

Exercise 2:

Reorder the words to form a sentence/question.

1. does/often/how/exercise/he/do?

How often does he do exercise?

2. happy/always/am/I.

_____ .

3. work/where/friend/your/does?

_____ ?

4. friend's/is/this/car/my.

_____ .

5. the radio/listen to/ever/do/you?

_____ ?

6. at work/ever/I/have/hardly/breakfast.

_____ .

7. on/we/vacation/are.

_____ .

8. here/you/how/get/do?

_____ .

Using the possessive adjectives:

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives
<i>I</i>	<i>My</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>Your</i>
<i>He</i>	<i>His</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>Her</i>
<i>It</i>	<i>Its</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>Your</i>
<i>We</i>	<i>Our</i>
<i>They</i>	<i>Their</i>

READING

Below, you will read 10 fun facts about cats. If you are a cat person, you'll enjoy.

10 FACTS ABOUT CATS

1. Cats are very popular with Americans.
2. Cats sleep for 70% of their lives.
3. Having a cat reduces the risk of heart attacks.
4. In Korea and Japan, there is a Cat Café where you can go to drink coffee and hang out with cats for hours.
5. Cats have three eyelids.
6. There's a theater in Russia where all the actors are cats.
7. Cats love eating tuna.
8. Cats get sick or die from eating chocolate.

Exercise 3:

Make one question for each answer.

1. Are cats popular with Americans? (fact number one)
Yes, they are.
2. _____ ? (fact number two)
No, they don't.
3. _____ ? (fact number four)
In Korea and Japan.
4. _____ ? (fact number five)
Yes, they do.

5. _____ ? (fact number seven)
Tuna.
6. _____ ? (fact number eight)
Chocolate is dangerous for cats.

7B. PENGUINS CAN'T FLY!

READING

Here are some fun facts about penguins. The things they can do and the things they can't.

CAN

1. Penguins can swim.
2. Only Galapagos penguins can live in hot countries.
3. Penguins can live in very cold areas.
4. Penguins can jump out of water.
5. The Emperor Penguin can stay under water for up to 27 minutes.

CAN'T

1. Penguins can't fly.
2. Penguins can't swim and fish without feathers
3. Penguins can't taste sweet.
4. Penguins can't swim very fast.
5. Penguins can't chew.

Exercise 1:

Read the texts above and TRUE/FALSE the statements below.

1. The Emperor Penguin can stay under water for one hour. ____
2. They can swim very fast. ____
3. All penguins can live in hot countries. ____
4. Penguins can't fly. ____
5. Penguins can't taste sweet. ____

GRAMMAR

- Use *can/can't* for ability.
Ex: *I can play the piano.*
- *Can* is a modal verb. After the modal verbs, the verb needs to be in the base form (verb 1).
Ex: *My friend can sing a song. NOT My friend cans sing a song. Or My friend can sings a song.*
- The negative form of *can* is *cannot*.

Ex: They *cannot open* the door! **NOT** ~~They don't can open the door.~~

- Can > **Cannot NOT** ~~Can not~~
- Contractions:

Cannot > Can't

Ex: Penguins *can't* fly.

- Just like the verb be, you need to reverse the subject and can to make a question.
Ex: *Can you do me a favor?* **NOT** ~~Do you can do me a favor?~~

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answers
<i>Can he play soccer?</i>	Yes, <i>he can.</i>	No, <i>he can't.</i>
NOT Does he can play soccer?	NOT Yes, he cans.	NOT No, he does not.
<i>Can I pick this up?</i>	Yes, <i>you can.</i>	No, <i>you can't.</i>
<i>Can they finish early?</i>	Yes, <i>they can.</i>	No, <i>they can't.</i>

WH Questions		
What	<i>What can your sister do?</i>	<i>She can speak Italian.</i> NOT <i>She can speaks Italian.</i>
How	<i>How can he do it?</i>	<i>He can do it easily.</i>
What time	<i>What time can we come in?</i>	<i>You can come in at 9.</i>

Exercise 2:

Complete the chart. Add two more things to the list.

What can a smartphone do?

Cook	Send text messages	Send emails	Take photos	Do housework	Make coffee	Walk	Play music
------	--------------------	-------------	-------------	--------------	-------------	------	------------

CAN	CAN'T
<u><i>A smartphone can take photos.</i></u>	

Exercise 3:

Complete the sentences with *can/can't*.

1. My friend is strong. He can lift heavy boxes.
2. His sister is very intelligent. She _____ solve all the puzzles.
3. I'm sick. I _____ move my body.
4. They're from China. They _____ speak Japanese.
5. Today is very cold. We _____ go on a picnic.
6. I live next to the beach. I _____ swim every day.

Exercise 4:

Complete the conversations with Can and the correct form of the verbs.

1. A: _____ you _____ Spanish? (speak)
B: Of course I can.
2. A: _____ you _____ meat? (eat)
B: No, I _____. I'm vegetarian.
3. A: _____ your friend _____ a mountain? (climb)
B: No, he _____.
4. A: _____ cats _____ sweet? (taste)
B: No, they _____.
5. A: _____ we _____ later? (come)
B: Yes, you _____. No problem.

VOCABULARY

Below, you will see pictures of two groups of animals.

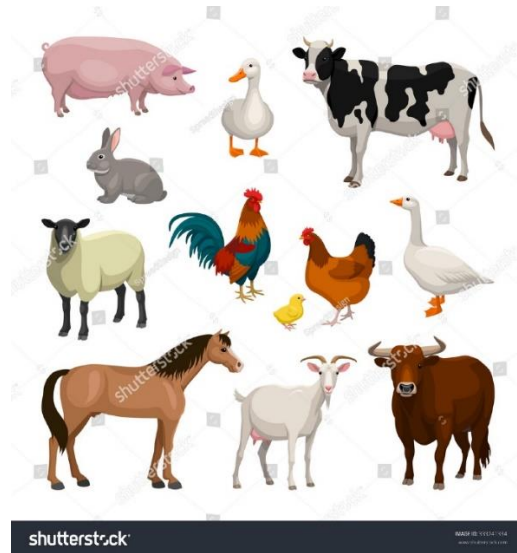
Exercise 5:

Match the names and practice.

Group one:

FARM ANIMALS

Pig	Duck	Cow	Rabbit
Rooster	Chicken	Hen	Goose
Sheep	Horse	Goat	Bull



Group two:

WILD ANIMALS

Elephant	Panda	Lion	Penguin
Wolf	Zebra	Rhino	Giraffe
Bear	Fox	Tiger	



8A. WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

CONVERSATION

Hideo is talking to Robin over the phone. Read and practice.

Hideo: Hello, Robin. How are you?

Robin: I'm very busy.

Hideo: Really? *What are you doing?*

Robin: I *am doing* so many things *now*.

I'm *talking* to you. I'm *doing* the dishes. I'm *watching* my favorite TV show.

Hideo: Wow! I can't do it. I'm *just talking* to you!

Robin: Yeah, I'm good at it.

GRAMMAR

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- Use the present continuous for the thing that are happening now.
Ex: *I am reading this sentence now.* **NOT** ~~*I read this sentence now.*~~

- Use *the verb be + verb + -ing* to make a sentence in the present continuous.

am/is/are + verb + -ing

Ex: *I am writing a letter now.* **NOT** ~~*I writing a letter now.*~~ **NOT-** ~~*I write a letter now.*~~

- Use **NOW/RIGHT NOW/ AT THE MOMENT/TODAY** with the present continuous.
Ex: *They are working now.* Or *My brother is using his phone right now.* Or *We are having lunch at the moment.* **NOT** ~~*We having lunch at the moment.*~~
I'm wearing jeans today.
- Contractions:

<i>I am watching TV now.</i>	<i>I'm watching TV now.</i>	<i>You are watching TV now.</i>	<i>You're watching TV now.</i>
<i>He is watching TV now.</i>	<i>He's watching TV now.</i>	<i>She is watching TV now.</i>	<i>She's watching TV now.</i>
<i>It is watching TV now.</i>	<i>It's watching TV now.</i>	<i>We are watching TV now.</i>	<i>We're watching TV now.</i>
<i>They are watching TV now.</i>	<i>They're watching TV now.</i>		

- Making questions:

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answers
<i>Are you taking a shower now?</i>	Yes, <i>I am.</i>	No, <i>I'm not.</i>
NOT <i>Do you taking a shower now?</i>	NOT <i>Yes, I do.</i>	NOT <i>No, I don't.</i>
<i>Is he reading a newspaper right now?</i>	Yes, <i>he is.</i>	No, <i>he isn't.</i>
NOT <i>Does he reading a newspaper?</i>	NOT <i>Yes, he does.</i>	NOT <i>No, he doesn't.</i>
<i>Are you waiting for someone at the moment?</i>	Yes, <i>we are.</i>	No, <i>we're not.</i>

WH Questions		
What	<i>What's your sister doing now?</i>	<i>She's talking to her friends now.</i> NOT <i>She talking to her friends now.</i>
How	<i>How are you feeling today?</i>	<i>I'm feeling okay.</i> NOT <i>I feeling okay.</i>
Where	<i>Where are you studying now?</i>	<i>We're studying in the study hall now.</i>

- Spelling:

<u>Lose</u>	-e + ing	<i>Losing</i>
<u>Play</u>	+ ing	<i>Playing</i> (no changes)
<u>Forget</u>	One vowel + one consonant	<i>Forgetting</i>
<u>Swim</u>	=	<i>Swimming</i>
<u>Sit</u>	double consonant	<i>Sitting</i>

Exercise 1:

Complete the sentences with the *present continuous* form of the verbs.

1. He *is teaching* Arabic now. (teach)
2. They _____ a lot of water today. (drink)
3. I _____ my brother to school today. (take)
4. We _____ a horse now. (ride)
5. You _____ a building at the moment. (build)
6. Mahsa and I _____ yoga. (do)

Exercise 2:

Correct the mistakes you see. Check (✓) if the sentence is correct.

1. My boss is playing video games now! ✓

2. What does your brother doing at the moment? _____
3. Is he wait for his mom? _____
4. I'm having dinner right now. _____
5. They're swiming very fast. _____
6. My phone is ring now. _____

Exercise 3:

Make questions using your own words. Use the *present continuous*.

1. A: *Are you waiting for me?*
B: No, I'm not.
2. A: _____?
B: A newspaper.
3. A: _____?
B: He's feeling better today.
4. A: _____?
B: I'm wearing sneakers today.
5. A: _____?
B: They're speaking Chinese.
6. A: _____?
B: We're thinking about our father.

VOCABULARY

SEASONS

SPRING <i>from March 1 to May 31</i>	SUMMER <i>from June 1 to August 31</i>
FALL\AUTUMN <i>from September 1 to November 30</i>	WINTER <i>December 1 to February 28</i>

MONTHS

<i>January</i>	<i>February</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>
<i>July</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>	<i>November</i>	<i>December</i>

ORDINAL NUMBERS

<i>One</i>	<i>First (1st)</i>	<i>Twelve</i>	<i>Twelfth (12th)</i>
<i>Two</i>	<i>Second(2nd)</i>	<i>Fifteen</i>	<i>Fifteenth</i>
<i>Three</i>	<i>Third (3rd)</i>	<i>Twenty</i>	<i>Twentieth</i>
<i>Four</i>	<i>Fourth (4th)</i>	<i>Twenty-one</i>	<i>Twenty-first (21st)</i>
<i>Five</i>	<i>Fifth (5th)</i>	<i>Twenty-five</i>	<i>Twenty-fifth</i>
<i>Six</i>	<i>Sixth</i>	<i>Thirty</i>	<i>Thirtieth</i>
<i>Seven</i>	<i>Seventh</i>	<i>Forty</i>	<i>Fortieth</i>
<i>Eight</i>	<i>Eighth</i>	<i>Eighty</i>	<i>Eightieth</i>
<i>Nine</i>	<i>Ninth</i>	<i>Ninety</i>	<i>Ninetieth</i>
<i>Ten</i>	<i>Tenth</i>	<i>One hundred</i>	<i>One hundredth</i>

Exercise 4:

Write the number in letters.

11th eleveth

41st _____

2nd _____

85th _____

77th _____

110th _____

99th _____

8B. HE'S NOT WORKING TODAY!

READING

Mo is an international chef. Let's see what he is doing today.

Exercise 1:

Read the text below and answer the questions.

ONE DAY WITH MO

Mo is an international chef. He **has** his own restaurant. He **always starts** work at 8 o'clock in the morning and **finishes** work at 12 at midnight. He **is never** late. He **loves** his job. He **usually does the shopping** early in the morning, **cleans up** the tables and chair, and **prepares** food before 10 o'clock. But, today is different. He **is not working today**. He **is not cleaning up** the tables or chairs. He **is not even preparing** the food for the restaurant. He is on vacation. He is with his family **at the moment**. He **is having fun** with them. He **is swimming** in the sea and **getting** a good tan **now!** Everyone **needs** a vacation.

1. Does Mo have a restaurant? _____ .
2. What does he do? _____ .
3. Is he working today? _____ .
4. What is he doing now? _____ .
5. What does everyone need? _____ .

GRAMMAR

THE SIMPLE PRESENT OR THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS?

- Use *the present simple* to express your habits.
Ex: I **go** to work on weekdays. **NOT** ~~I am going to work on weekdays.~~
- Use *the present continuous* to talk about everything that is happening around us now.
Ex: My brother **is reading** a book **now**. **NOT** ~~My brother reads a book now.~~
- **Don't** use the adverbs of frequency (never, hardly ever, always etc.) in *the present continuous* tense.
Ex: We **always go** to the gym in the afternoon. **NOT** ~~We are always going to the gym in the afternoon.~~
- Don't use *the present simple* with *now, right now, at the moment* or *today*.

Ex: *I'm not working today.* **NOT** ~~*I don't work today.*~~

Exercise 2:

Complete the text below with the correct form of the verbs in the parentheses.

Meg and Zeynep are friends. They always go (always/go) to the gym together. They 1. _____ (do) yoga there. They 2. _____ (usually/spend) an hour at the gym. They 3. _____ (have) an Iranian instructor. 4. _____, they _____ (sometimes/be) late. They 5. _____ (love) what they do. Today 6. _____ (be) a different day. They 7. _____ (do) something different today. They 8. _____ (sit) in a café and 9. _____ (drink) coffee. They 10. _____ (not, go) to the gym today. Meg 11. _____ (talk) on the phone and Zeynep is 12. _____ (take) a selfie. They 13. _____ (exercise, not), they 14. _____ (have) fun today!

Exercise 3:

Correct the mistakes you see. Check (✓) if the sentence is grammatically correct.

1. I ~~am usually going~~ to school by bus.

I usually go to school by bus.

2. Sometimes, I watch TV with my little sister.

_____ .

3. Today, my friend and I eating fast food.

_____ .

4. My brother is in the library now. He studies English.

_____ .

5. I am having lunch with my parents every day.

_____ .

6. Ceren are working on her project now.

_____ .

Exercise 4:

What are people doing in the picture below?

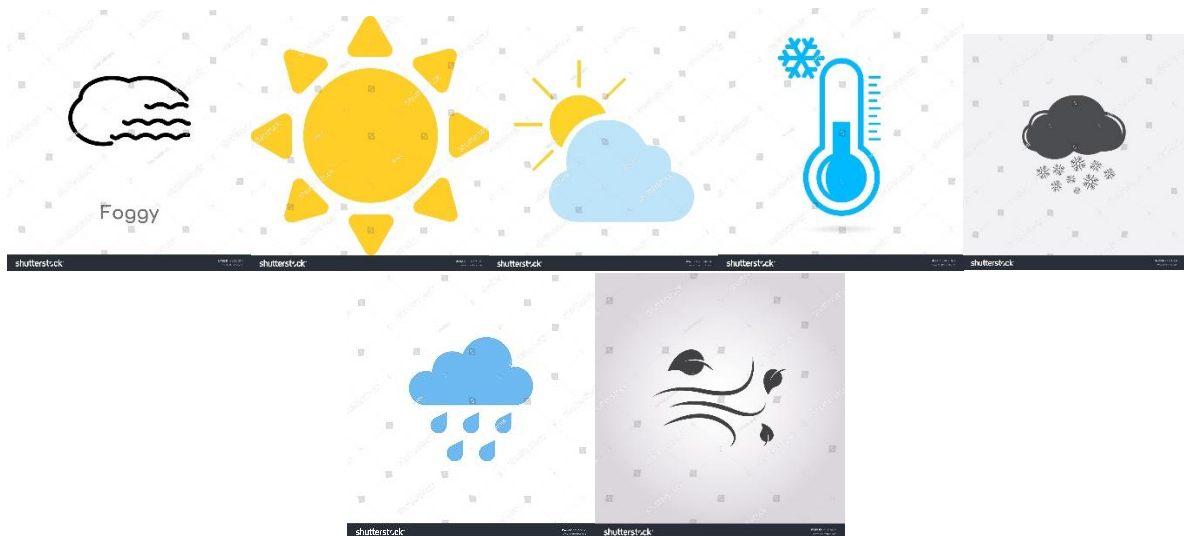


1. _____.
2. _____.
3. _____.
4. _____.
5. _____.

VOCABULARY

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Read the words below carefully and practice.



It's foggy.

It's raining.

It's sunny.

It's windy.

It's cloudy.

It's icy.

It's snowing.

- *It is raining.* **NOT** *It's rainy.*
- *It is snowing.* **NOT** *It's snowy.*

9A. IS THERE A BANK NEAR HERE?

CONVERSATION

Robin and John see each other at school.

Read the conversation and practice.

Robin: John! *Is there a bank* near here?

John: Yes, *there is one* in The Diamond shopping center. Why?

Robin: Great! I need to change my money to US dollar.

John: Oh I see.

Robin: *Are there any restaurants?* I'm so hungry!

John: Yes, *there are*. *There're two good Italian restaurants*.

Robin: Perfect! One more question. *Is there a bus stop?*

John: Of course *there is*. Let me come with you. I have nothing to do here.

Robin: That's a great idea.

GRAMMAR

THERE IS AND THERE ARE

- *There is* and *there are* refer to something that exists.

Ex: *There's a bank near here* = *Here, you can find a bank.*

- *There is* is used for singular nouns and *there are* is used for plural nouns.

There is a bookstore in the building. (= *The building has a bookstore.*)

There are three books on the table. (= *Three books are on the table.*)

- Contractions:

There is > *There's*

There are > *There're*

- Making questions:

YES\NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answers
<i>Is there a supermarket?</i>	Yes, <i>there is</i> . NOT Yes, there's.	No, <i>there isn't</i> . No, <i>there's not</i> .
<i>Are there any books?</i>	Yes, <i>there are</i> .	No, <i>there aren't</i> .
<i>Is there a gym?</i>	Yes, <i>there is</i> .	No, <i>there isn't</i> .

- *some* and *any*

Some is used in affirmative sentences with plural nouns.

Ex: *There're some apples on the tree. (The tree has more than one apple.)*

Any is used in negative sentences and questions.

Ex: *There aren't any good books in the library. NOT ~~There aren't some good books in the library.~~*

Ex: *Are there any bananas left? NOT ~~Are there some bananas left?~~*

- In negative sentences and questions, don't use *any* with singular countable nouns.

Ex: *There isn't a towel in my room! NOT ~~There isn't any towel in my rooms!~~*

Exercises 1:

Complete the sentences with *there is* and *there are*.

1. *There are* two parks in the town.
2. _____ a girl in the café.
3. _____ some extra chairs on the balcony.
4. _____ three bathrooms in his house.
5. _____ any bags left.
6. _____ a good movie to watch.
7. _____ any Thai restaurants near my apartment.

Exercise 2:

Complete the sentences with *a/an/some/any*.

1. There aren't any cinemas in this neighborhood.
2. Are there ___ cheap restaurants in Muscat?
3. There is ___ book on the bed.

4. There aren't ___ trees in the city.
5. There's ___ Chinese girl in my class.
6. Are there ___ chairs in the hall?

Exercise 3:

Correct the mistakes you see. Check (✓) if the sentences are grammatically correct.

1. There's something in my pocket! ✓
2. There're not any umbrella here. _____ .
3. There's a great museum in town. _____ .
4. Is there some chairs to sit on? _____ ?
5. There isn't any TV at her home. _____ .
6. There are any new messages on your screen. _____ .
7. Is there some apple juice? _____ ?

VOCABULARY

PREPOSITIONS IN ENGLISH

The prepositions below are here to show how to say the location of something or someone.

See the picture and practice.

Ex: *The racoon is on the box.*

The racoon is between the two boxes.



9B. WHERE WERE YOU LAST NIGHT?

READING

Read the text and *true/false/no information* the statements.

Story of a murder Part I

There was a murder **last night** and a police officer is questioning the suspect.

The police officer starts by asking this “**Where were you** last night?”, but the suspect says: “**I was** with my friends.” The police officer continues: “**Were you** at the bar?” the answer is “No, **we weren’t**.” the police officer asks another question: “**Where were you** exactly?” The suspects say: “**We were** at the movie theater at 6. At 8, **we were** in a restaurant. **I was** at home at 10. **My friends were** in the bar until 12.” The police officer says: “So, **you weren’t** here at 9 o’clock.” And the suspect says: “No, **I wasn’t**.” The police officer says “thank you” and leaves.

Exercise 1:

TRUE/FALSE

1. The suspect was at the bar. (true/false/no information)
2. The suspect was alone. (true/false/no information)
3. The suspect was in the restaurant at 8. (true/false/no information)
4. The suspect was at home at 10. (true/false/no information)
5. The police officer was very tired. (true/false/no information)

GRAMMAR

THE SIMPLE PAST: THE VERB BE

- Use **the simple past** when something started and finished in the past.
I was at home last night. NOT I am at home last night.
- Use **was** for *am* and *is*. And **were** for *are*.
He was in my office yesterday. NOT He is in my office yesterdays.
- No contractions:

I was **NOT** ~~is~~
 We were **NOT** ~~we're~~

- Contractions in negative sentences.

I was not > I was **n't**

They were not > They were **n't**

- Always use **were** with you.

Ex: **You were** very tired two hours ago. **NOT** ~~You was very tired two hours ago.~~

- The time adverbs for the simple past:

Yesterday

2 minutes ago

Last month

Last year

This morning

Last night

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answers
Was he with you last night?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Were you happy about it?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were they in your class?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

WH Questions

What	What was it?	It was an umbrella.
How	How was your day?	It was okay.
Where	Where were they last week?	They were in Italy.

Exercise 2:

Complete the sentences with *was/were*.

1. They were very late for the meeting.
2. I _____ in the library.
3. We _____ very angry with the hotel manager.
4. Helen and Chris _____ at my home last year.
5. My friend and I _____ in a big hurry.
6. You _____ very sad yesterday.

Exercise 3:

Put the words in the correct order.

1. week/last/you/were/where?

_____ ?

2. was/what/that?

_____ ?

3. in/the/dog/was/my/garden.

_____ .

4. brother/my/little/room/202/was/in.

_____ .

5. how/she/old/was?

_____ ?

Exercise 4:

Correct the mistakes you can see.

1. The coffee ~~is~~ in the kitchen last night. was
2. How were your day? _____
3. One of my friends were very ill last week. _____
4. My friends and I are very happy at yesterday's event. _____
5. The player were in the right position to score. _____
6. Was you at the party? _____

VOCABULARY

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE: *IN, ON AND AT*

in (closed space)	on	at
<i>Cities: In Istanbul</i>	<i>Islands: on the Kish island</i>	<i>At home</i>
<i>Countries: In Italy</i>	<i>On the bus</i>	<i>At the door</i>
<i>in a meeting</i>	<i>On the ship/boat</i>	<i>At the cinema</i>
<i>in the box</i>	<i>On the metro/subway</i>	<i>At the restaurant</i>
<i>in the car</i>	<i>On the box</i>	<i>At work</i>
<i>in the pocket</i>	<i>On the 2nd floor</i>	<i>At school</i>
<i>in class</i>	<i>On the wall</i>	<i>At university</i>
<i>in my room</i>		

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME: *IN, ON AND AT*

in	on	at
<i>In the morning</i>	<i>On weekdays</i>	<i>At noon (12 pm)</i>
<i>In the afternoon</i>	<i>On/At weekends *</i>	<i>At midnight (12 am)</i>
<i>In the evening</i>	<i>On Monday</i>	<i>At 5 o'clock</i>
<i>In 1998</i>	<i>On Friday night</i>	<i>At lunchtime</i>
<i>In May</i>	<i>On January 24, 1988</i>	<i>At night</i>
	<i>On March 1</i>	

Exercise 5:

Put the best preposition to complete the sentences.

1. The meeting starts at 8 o'clock.
2. France won the world cup ___ 2018.
3. I left my watch ___ school.
4. I don't like it when people speak loudly ___ the bus.
5. I am going to Germany ___ Monday.
6. I have nothing to do ___ home.
7. I was born ___ Tehran.
8. I visited my friends ___ the evening.

10A. HE LIED TO ME!

CONVERSATION

Story of a murder continues.

Read the conversation and practice.

Story of a murder Part II

The police officer: Excuse me, ma'am? Where were you yesterday?

The lady: I was at home. I **finished** my book last night. and I **cooked** for my neighbor, Mr. Anderson. He was at home at 9.

The police officer: Oh I see! But he wasn't. He **had** his dinner in a restaurant.

The lady: No, **he didn't**, dear. He was here and **we chatted** and **watched** my favorite TV series together! Then he **went** home. Then, his wife **arrived**!

The police officer: Interesting! So, **he lied** to me! He **didn't say** anything about his wife!

The lady: Sorry? No, he **didn't kill** his wife!

The police officer: Thank you for your help!

GRAMMAR

THE SIMPLE PAST: REGULAR VERBS

- Use the *simple past* when something started and finished in the past at a specific time in the past.
Ex: I **loved** this movie when I was a kid. (*when I was a kid* is a specific time in the past.)

- Make regular verbs past by adding *-ed* to the end of them.
Ex:

Live > Lived

Happen > Happened

Listen > listened

- Spelling:

Verbs	Endings	New spelling
<i>Live</i>	Adding -d	<i>Lived</i>
<i>Listen</i>		<i>Listened</i>
<i>Finish</i>	Adding -ed	<i>Finished</i>
<i>Rain</i>		<i>Rained</i>
<i>Stop</i>	one vowel + one consonant = double consonant + ed	<i>Stopped</i>
<i>Ban</i>		<i>Banned</i>
<i>Bury</i>	Consonant + y > -ied	<i>Buried</i>
<i>Carry</i>		<i>Carried</i>

- Contraction:

Did not > didn't

Ex: I *didn't want* to go out last night.

- Using *did* in a question.

Did you play soccer? **NOT** ~~*Did you played soccer?*~~

YES\NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answers
<i>Did you watch TV last night?</i>	<i>Yes, I did.</i>	<i>No, I didn't.</i>
NOT <i>Did you watched TV last night?</i>	NOT <i>Yes, I watched.</i>	
<i>Did you listen to music?</i>	<i>Yes, we did.</i>	<i>No, we didn't.</i>
<i>Did she look at you?</i>	<i>Yes, she did.</i>	<i>No, she didn't.</i>

WH Questions		
What	<i>What did you do last night?</i>	<i>I cleaned my room.</i>
Where	<i>Where did he relax?</i>	<i>He relaxed in the garden.</i>
How	<i>How did you do it?</i>	<i>I did it very easily.</i>

Exercise 1:

Use the correct form of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. I needed some money last night. (need, negative)
2. The police officer _____ my car this morning. (stop)
3. I _____ to stay in last weekend. (decide)
4. I _____ with my dog yesterday. (play)
5. My friend and I _____ English in the library last night. (study)

6. Yesterday's show was boring. I _____ it. (enjoy, negative)

Exercise 2:

Correct the mistakes you see in the sentences below. Check (✓) if the sentence is correct.

1. I ~~wasn't~~ studied Arabic this morning. didn't
2. I plaid a lot of games last summer. _____
3. I really love the food last night. _____
4. I needed to see my friend 2 hours ago. _____
5. I talkd to her last week. She was fine. _____
6. Do you go to school yesterday? _____

Exercise 3:

Put the words in the correct order to form a sentence.

1. last/I/Monday/visited/uncle/my.

I visited my uncle last Monday.

2. ago/our/We/checked/minutes/emails/two.

_____.

3. dishes/did/They/the/night/last.

_____.

4. this/hard/She/morning/worked/very.

_____.

5. two/I/hours/waited/for/yesterday.

_____.

6. called/My/ago/me/friend/hours/two.

_____.

Exercise 4:

Make questions for the answers below.

1. A: Did you listen to music last night?

B: Yes, I did. I listened to music last night.

2. A: Who _____?

B: I talked to Mr. Richards.

3. A: _____?

B: Yes, I did. I stayed at home yesterday.

4. A: What _____?

B: She had an apple with her lunch.

5. A: _____?

B: No, I didn't cry last night.

6. A: _____?

B: Yes! I really enjoyed the show!

VOCBULARY AND GRAMMAR

A LIST OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

Try to read the table and practice.

Present	Past	Present	Past
<i>Be</i>	<i>Was/were</i>	<i>Meet</i>	<i>Met</i>
<i>Break</i>	<i>Broke</i>	<i>Pay</i>	<i>Paid</i>
<i>Buy</i>	<i>Bought</i>	<i>Put</i>	<i>Put</i>
<i>Catch</i>	<i>Caught</i>	<i>Read</i>	<i>Read</i>
<i>Choose</i>	<i>Chose</i>	<i>Ride</i>	<i>Rode</i>
<i>Come</i>	<i>Came</i>	<i>Run</i>	<i>Ran</i>
<i>Cost</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Say</i>	<i>Said</i>
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>See</i>	<i>Saw</i>
<i>Do</i>	<i>Did</i>	<i>Sell</i>	<i>Sold</i>
<i>Drink</i>	<i>Drank</i>	<i>Show</i>	<i>Showed</i>
<i>Eat</i>	<i>Ate</i>	<i>Sing</i>	<i>Sang</i>
<i>Forget</i>	<i>Forgot</i>	<i>Sit</i>	<i>Sat</i>
<i>Get</i>	<i>Got</i>	<i>Sleep</i>	<i>Slept</i>
<i>Give</i>	<i>Gave</i>	<i>Speak</i>	<i>Spoke</i>
<i>Go</i>	<i>Went</i>	<i>Spend</i>	<i>Spent</i>
<i>Have</i>	<i>Had</i>	<i>Swim</i>	<i>Swam</i>
<i>Hide</i>	<i>Hide</i>	<i>Take</i>	<i>Took</i>
<i>Hit</i>	<i>Hit</i>	<i>Teach</i>	<i>Taught</i>
<i>Keep</i>	<i>Kept</i>	<i>Tell</i>	<i>Told</i>
<i>Know</i>	<i>Knew</i>	<i>Think</i>	<i>Thought</i>
<i>Leave</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Wore</i>
<i>Lose</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Win</i>	<i>Won</i>
<i>Make</i>	<i>Made</i>	<i>Write</i>	<i>wrote</i>
<i>Mean</i>	<i>Meant</i>		

10B. I KNEW IT!

READING

The detective finally finds the murderer!

Exercise 1:

Read the text and match the verbs to their base forms.

Story of a murder
Part III

The detective is trying to solve the case!

“The suspect is lying to me, why? He wasn’t in a restaurant. He was with the lady. He had his dinner with her. Then, he met his wife. Maybe, they had an argument. His wife was out, but when she came back, she died. The man killed his wife. I knew it! I need to call my boss to report it.”

They found the man and put him in prison later.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Was (be) | a. Die |
| 2. Had (_____) | b. Have\Has |
| 3. Met (_____) | c. Know |
| 4. Came back (_____) | d. Put |
| 5. Died (_____) | e. Find |
| 6. Killed (_____) | f. Meet |
| 7. Knew (_____) | g. Be |
| 8. Found (_____) | h. Come back |
| 9. Put (_____) | i. Kill |

GRAMMAR

THE SIMPLE PAST: DO, GO, HAVE AND GET

- When the verb is a regular one, only add **-ed** to the end of it.

Ex: *Live* > *Lived*

Stay > *Stayed*

- Some verbs in English are called *irregular* because they don't follow a rule for making them past.

Ex: *am* and *is* > *was*

Are > *were*

Go > *went*

Do > *did*

Get > *got*

- Use *did* when you don't have the verb be to make negative sentences or questions.

Ex: *I didn't do my homework!* **NOT** ~~*I not do my homework!*~~

Did you get your tickets? **NOT** ~~*Get you your tickets?*~~

- When you use *DID* in a negative sentence or a question, use *the main verb* in the base form.

Ex: *I didn't go to school this morning.* **NOT** ~~*I didn't went to school this morning.*~~

What did you do last night? **NOT** ~~*What did you did last night?*~~

Did you have breakfast? **NOT** ~~*Did you had breakfast?*~~

Exercise 2:

Hideo was very busy last week. Now he is telling us what he did.

Read the text and correct the mistakes. (7 mistakes)

I went to Japan to see my parents two weeks ago. They are very happy to see me. Then, I meet my friends. I did so many things in Japan. I had a lot of sushi. I go to a very famous museum in Tokyo. I got the flu there. I am in a hospital for 2 days. I visited my grandparents. They cook a lot of delicious food for me. I had breakfast with them every day. I went swimming with my father. My mom is also very happy to see me. We went to a cinema together. It was so much fun. I really enjoyd my trip to Japan.

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 6. _____ | 7. _____ | |

Exercise 3:

Use the correct form of the verbs to complete the sentences.

1. I didn't like the show last night. (like, negative)
2. My friend and I _____ lunch at 12. (have)
3. One of my friends _____ exercise in the garden last night. (do)
4. Did you _____ to the concert yesterday? (go)
5. What did they _____ from the supermarket? (get)
6. She _____ anything wrong last week. (do, negative)

Exercise 4:

Make questions in order to complete the dialogues.

1. **A:** What did you get last night?

B: I just got a book.

2. **A:** Where _____?

B: I lived in Canada last year.

3. **A:** How _____?

B: He was fine.

4. **A:** What _____?

B: I watched a very good movie.

5. **A:** What _____?

B: It started to rain and stopped.

6. **A:** What time _____?

B: We had dinner at 8 p.m.

VOCABULARY

PHYSICAL ACTIONS

Exercise 5:

Match the physical actions with the pictures.

Go for a walk
Give a gift

Go for a run
Drink water

Hold hands
Talk to a friend

Laugh
Eat a sandwich

Play video games



11A. SHE LIKES THEM!

CONVERSATION

It's Robin's birthday, so John is doing his best to make her happy.

Read the text and true/false the statements.

Hideo: Hey John! How are you?

John: Well, I'm nervous. It's Robin's birthday and I don't know what to do about **it**!

Hideo: She is interested in books. They make **her** very happy.

John: I find **them** boring.

Hideo: She likes **them**, though. She reads novels almost every day. They can make **her** happy.

John: What do you think about a necklace?

Hideo: That's also a good idea. She likes **them**, too. But she's interested in books. Believe **me**.

John: Okay, okay, You're right. I can find **them** in the bookstore nearby.

Hideo: She'll love **them**!

Exercise 1:

1. It's Hideo's birthday. (true/false)
2. John is excited about the birthday. (true/false)
3. Hideo suggests buying a novel for Robin. (true/false)
4. John loves reading books. (true/false)
5. John decides to buy a necklace for Robin. (true/false)

GRAMMAR

THE OBJECT PRONOUNS

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS
I	<i>ME</i>	IT	<i>IT</i>
YOU	<i>YOU</i>	WE	<i>US</i>
HE	<i>HIM</i>	YOU	<i>YOU</i>
SHE	<i>HER</i>	THEY	<i>THEM</i>

- Use *the object pronouns* in order not to repeat the nouns.

Ex: I love books. I love them so much. (books (they) > them)

- Always use *the object pronouns* after prepositions (*at, for, about, etc.*).

I bought two tickets for you and me. Or I bought two tickets for us. (*for* is a preposition.)

Look at the board. Or Look at it. (*at* is a preposition.)

Exercise 2:

Complete the sentences with a proper object pronoun.

1. I was looking for you.
2. Who bought this food? I really like _____.
3. These questions are very hard. I can't find the answers to _____.
4. A police officer stopped _____ yesterday. I wasn't driving fast at all.
5. My friend and I got lost! They gave _____ a wrong direction.
6. Don't leave me. I miss _____ so much!

Exercise 3:

Complete the table below. (Study UNIT 4A again)

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
I	1. _____	2. _____	IT	3. _____	ITS
<u>YOU</u>	YOU	YOUR	4. _____	US	5. _____
<u>HE</u>	6. _____	HIS	YOU	7. _____	YOUR
8. _____	HER	9. _____	10. _____	THEM	11. _____

Exercise 4:

Use the table above to fill in the gaps properly.

1. I like Canadians. They are very polite.
2. The food is in the fridge. You can eat _____.
3. Where is _____ class? We cannot find it.
4. A: What's _____ name? (cat) B: It's Kat.
5. A: Where are your friends from? B: _____ are from China.
6. Are you talking to _____? We don't understand _____.

7. A 90-year-old man lost all _____ money in a casino.

VOCABULARY

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Exercise 5:

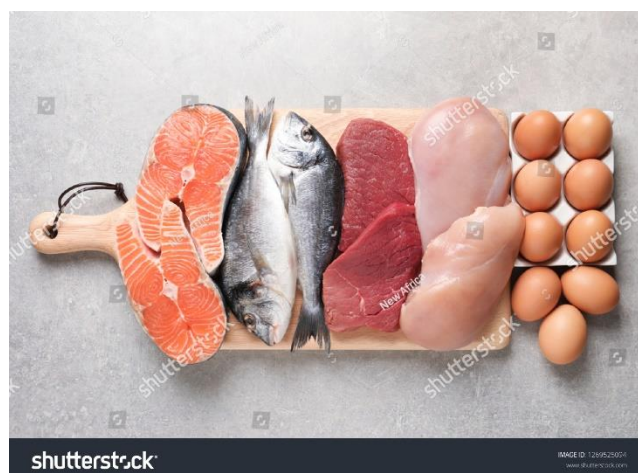
Check (✓) the fruits and vegetables you see in the photo. Add the missing ones.



Mango (X)	Banana	Carrot	Cucumber	Orange
Potato	Onion	Pumpkin	Red pepper	Tomatoes
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

MEAT AND FISH

- A set of natural food high in protein. Fish, red meat, chicken breast and eggs.



11B. OH! HE FORGOT IT AGAIN!

READING

Practice makes perfect!

From always forget to never forget

This is the story of a man who was famous for his bad memory when he was a kid. He always forgot to **take his books** to classes. He was always late. He sometimes forgot to **eat lunch** or **breakfast**. One day, he decided to work on it. What did he do? He started **making notes** of his programs. He **used his phone** and he even **stuck them** on the fridge in order not to forget. His life started to change. It was a turning point for him. He still **has some problems**, but they don't **stop him** from **forgetting things** anymore. His friends **love him** and love spending time with him.

Exercise 1:

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What is the man's problem?

_____.

2. What did he decide to do?

_____.

3. What do you suggest he does so as not to forget things?

_____.

VOCABULARY

Exercise 2:

Match the verbs to the words. (more than one answer is possible.)

1. Eat (fast food) (ate)	a. a magazine	i. made
2. Play _____	b. notes	ii. ate
3. Make _____	c. the bed	iii. studied
4. Take _____	d. the bills	iv. paid
5. Read _____	e. English	v. played
6. Write _____	f. fast food	vi. wrote
7. Pay _____	g. a letter	vii. took
8. Study _____	h. the guitar	viii. read

Exercise 3:

Use your own words to make sentences with the verbs above.

1. I didn't eat fast food last night.

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

GRAMMAR

TRANSITIVE VERBS AND OBJECTS

- A *transitive verb* needs an object.
For example, "My friend buys every day." As you can see, this sentence is not complete. The question is: "What does she buy?" "My friend buys a newspaper every day." So, "buy" is a transitive verb and needs an object to be meaningful.
- Use object pronouns **not** subject pronouns after transitive verbs.
Ex: I met him yesterday. **NOT** ~~I met he~~ yesterday.

Exercise 4:

Here is a list of transitive verbs and their past forms. Use your dictionaries to find the missing past verbs.

Bring/ <u>brought</u>	Buy/ 1. _____	Cost/cost	Get/got	Give/ 2. _____
Leave/left	Lend/ 3. _____	Make/made	Offer/ 4. _____	Owe/owed
Pass/ 5. _____	Pay/ 6. _____	Play/played	Promise/promised	Read/ 7. _____
Refuse/ 8. _____	Send/ 9. _____	Show/showed	Sing/ 10. _____	Take/took
turn on/off 11. _____ on/off	Teach/taught	Tell/ 12. _____	Write/ 13. _____	Wear/wore

Exercise 5:

Re-order the words to make sentences or questions.

1. a/He/me/yesterday/bought/pencil.

He bought me a pencil yesterday.

2. not/ the joke/I/did/get.

_____ .

3. a/job/boss/me/offered/My/great.

_____ .

4. bills/pay/to/forget/the/you/Did?

_____ ?

5. not/want/to/She/does/driving/take/lessons.

_____ .

6. secret/a/tell/you/Can/I?

_____ ?

VOCABULARY

FREE TIME

What do you do in your free time?

Here is a list of what you can do.

Go camping	Swim in a pool	Go to the movies/cinema
Listen to music	Visit grandparents	Read a book
Go shopping		



12A. I WILL TELL HER NEXT WEEKEND.

CONVERSATION

John decides to tell Hideo a secret!

Read the text below and underline the secret.

Hideo: Hi, John. Why are you so nervous?
John: Hello. I need to tell you something.
Hideo: Sure. What is it?
John: You know, I like someone. And you know that person.
Hideo: Is that Robin?
John: Yes, how do you know?
Hideo: You cannot see yourself, but I can. Every time she is around, you show how much you like her. My question is: When will you tell her?
John: I will ask her out next week. I will take her to the cinema and then to a restaurant, so I will tell her next weekend.
Hideo: I think she likes you, too. She won't say no.
John: Thanks, brother. I needed that. I'm better now. What will you do next weekend, Hideo?
Hideo: I will go to my uncle's. We will go for a long walk in the forest. We will go camping and we will stay in the forest for 3 days!
John: That sounds like a good plan!

Exercise 1:

What will John and Hideo do next weekend?

I will go to a restaurant.

I will go camping.

I will stay with my uncle.

I will watch a movie.

John	Hideo
1. _____.	1. _____.
2. _____.	2. _____.

GRAMMAR

FUTURE PLANS: Will

- Use *will* when you want to talk about your uncertain future plans.

Ex: I *will visit* my family next week. **NOT** ~~I visit my family next week.~~

- Time adverbs for the future are: *Next week, tomorrow, in 2050, next year*, etc.

Ex: My friends *will take* a trip to Malaysia next Monday.

- Just like *can*, use the base form of the verb after *will*.

My aunt *will help* me with the cooking next weekend. **NOT** ~~My aunt will helps me with the cooking next weekend.~~

You *will be* very happy. **NOT** ~~You will are very happy.~~

- Contractions:

I will > *I'll*

They will > *They'll*

Will not > *Won't*

- Making questions:

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answers
<i>Will he play football tomorrow?</i>	Yes, <i>he will</i> .	No, <i>he won't</i> .
NOT Does he will play football tomorrow?	NOT Yes, he'll.	NOT No, he does not.
<i>Will they pick me up tonight at the airport?</i>	Yes, <i>they will</i> .	No, <i>they won't</i> .
<i>Will we leave earlier today?</i>	Yes, <i>we will</i> .	No, <i>we won't</i> .

WH Questions		
What	<i>What will your brother do about the problem?</i>	<i>He'll call the police.</i> NOT He will calls the police.
How	<i>How will we get to the airport?</i>	<i>We'll get there by bus.</i>
What time	<i>What time will she come back?</i>	<i>She will come back at 9.</i>

- Use *will* with *maybe*, *I'm not sure* or *I think* when you are talking about your uncertain future plans and ideas.
Ex: *I will take a trip to Istanbul, but I'm not sure.*
Maybe, I will meet my friends in a café later.

Exercise 2:

Complete the sentences with *will* and the correct form of the verbs in the parentheses.

1. I will see you guys later. (see)
2. He _____ the kids to the park this afternoon. (take)
3. My neighbor's dog _____ soon. (come back, negative)
4. Maybe, Ms. Dreyer _____ us some math tomorrow. (teach)
5. My friends and I _____ Italy next month, but we're not sure. (visit)
6. I _____ some video games with my cousins next week. (play)

Exercise 3:

Complete the dialogues with a question. Pay attention to the answers, first.

1. A: What will you do about your car? (what, do)
B: I'll take it to a mechanic.
2. A: _____ to the movies this weekend? (you, go)
B: No. I won't.
3. A: _____ with next week? (who, go)
B: I'll go with my parents.
4. A: _____ angry about it? (your father, be)
B: Maybe, he will.
5. A: _____? (where, they, stay)
B: They'll stay in a hotel.
6. A: _____ with that money? (you, buy)
B: We'll buy a big beach house.

Exercise 4:

Complete the sentences with your own words.

1. I'll meet my friends next Monday.
2. _____ tonight.
3. _____ tomorrow morning.
4. _____ next summer.
5. _____ next week.
6. _____ in the first week of April.

VOCABULARY

THE THINGS WE NEED WHILE WE'RE GOING CAMPING!

Exercise 5:

Match the names to the equipment you see in the picture below.

A pair of boots	Rope	Metal mug	Radio	Compass	Backpack/Rucksack	Hat	Binoculars	Map	Mattress
-----------------	------	-----------	-------	---------	-------------------	-----	------------	-----	----------



12B. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO?

READING

Rose wants to make a big change in her daily routine.

Read the text below and true/false the statements.

It's time to change!

Rose is a student and she is 18 years old. She loves fast food a lot. She eats it every day. She is getting fat. She is not happy about it. She spends a lot of time watching TV. She wants to make a change. Here are the things she is going to do:

Rose's to do list

- I'm going to eat healthy food.
- I'm going to do exercise regularly.
- I'm not going to eat fast food.
- I'm going to walk to university.
- I'm not going to watch TV for long hours.
- I'm going to learn how to cook at home.
- I'm not going to use the school bus.

Exercise 1:

TRUE/FALSE

1. She doesn't eat fast food every day. (true/false)
2. She is going to walk to university. (true/false)
3. She is going to cook at home. (true/false)
4. She is not getting fat. (true/false)
5. She is happy with her life now. (true/false)

GRAMMAR

FUTURE PLANS: *Be going to*

- Use *be going to* to talk about more certain future plans.

Ex: *I'm going to go shopping this afternoon.*

- Use the base form of the verbs after *be going to*.

Ex: *He's going to visit Ibiza this summer.* **NOT** ~~*He's going to visits Ibiza this summer.*~~
We're going to be there early. **Not** ~~*We're going to are there early.*~~

- Be going to* shows one's intentions of doing something. It shows what they want to do in the future.

• WILL vs. BE GOING TO

	Example	Percentage %	Reason
Will	<i>Maybe, I'll go shopping this afternoon.</i>	50-50	Here you may change your mind and do something else.
be going to	<i>I'm going to go shopping this afternoon.</i>	80-20	Here, you are 80% sure of what you want to do. (intention)

- Making questions:

YES/NO Questions	+ Affirmative short answer	- Negative short answers
<i>Are we going to stay in a hotel?</i>	Yes, we <i>are</i> .	No, we <i>aren't</i> .
<i>Is he going to tell the truth?</i>	NOT <i>Yes, we're going to.</i> Yes, he <i>is</i> .	NOT <i>No, we aren't going to.</i> No, he's <i>not</i> .
<i>Is your boss going to fire you?</i>	Yes, she <i>is</i> .	No, she's <i>not</i> .

WH Questions		
What	<i>What is Mr. Ercan going to do with that ruler?</i>	<i>He's going to put it on the desk.</i>
How	<i>How are we going to solve this problem?</i>	<i>We're going to do it as a team.</i>
What time	<i>What time are you going to go home?</i>	<i>I'm going to go home at 4 pm.</i>

Exercise 2:

Complete the sentences with *be going to*.

1. My father *is going to sell* our house. (sell)
2. ___ you _____ tomorrow? (come back)
3. What time _____ he _____ here? (be)
4. One of my students _____ some Spanish lessons. (take)
5. _____ they _____ the league? (win)
6. I _____ spend all my money on vacation! (spend)

Exercise 3:

Correct the mistakes you see. Check (✓) if the sentence is grammatically correct.

1. They ~~going~~ to find a new job. *are going to*
2. Is she going to travel around the world? _____
3. Do they going to go to the movies? _____
4. I'm going study English in the library. _____
5. What he is going to do? _____
6. My parents is going to send me some money. _____

Exercise 4:

Fill in the blanks with *will* or *be going to*.

1. I think I *will* eat out tonight.
2. They _____ replace you with someone else. I'm sure.
3. I _____ go to Asia this spring, but I'm not sure.
4. I'm sure. I _____ talk to my girlfriend about the situation.
5. I _____ be the first person to finish the marathon.
6. Maybe, we _____ be in the U.S. next year.

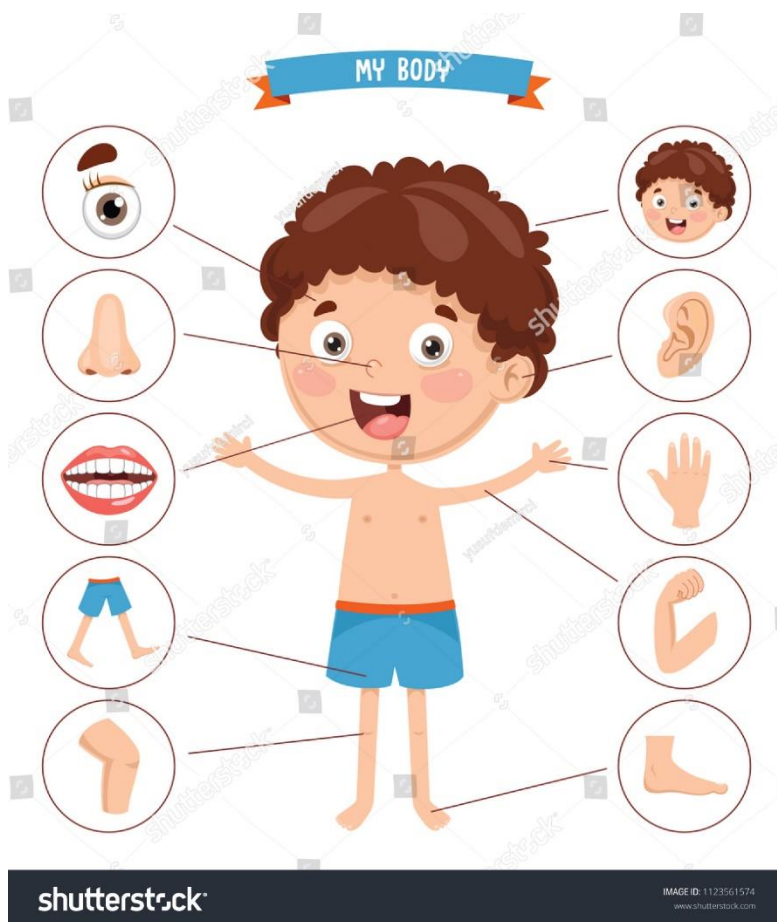
VOCABULARY

HUMAN BODY

Exercise 5:

Mark the picture with the words below.

Lips & teeth	Head	Ear	Hand	Knee
Nose	Legs	Arm	Foot	Eye & Eyebrow



- tooth (singular) > tooth (plural) **NOT** ~~Teeths~~
foot (singular) > feet (plural) **NOT** ~~feets~~

Unit 1A	
<p>Exercise 1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> You're in room 4. I'm not a teacher. You're not her friend. I'm your father. 	<p>Exercise 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I'm not in your class. You're not a taxi driver. I'm Salma. Are you a teacher?
<p>Exercise 3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Am I B. you aren't. A. am not/ 'm not B. am / 'm A. Are you B. 'm not. I'm I am/ I'm 	<p>Exercise 4:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 0-7-1 6-8-10 4-3-5
<p>Exercise 5:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tuesday Monday Thursday Friday 	
Unit 1B	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ankara Abuja Moscow Brussels Tehran Bogota London Washington, D.C. Beijing Tunis 	<p>Exercise 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Syria Canada South Korea Cyprus Croatia
<p>Exercise 3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> She's from Korea. Is he from Australia? Yes, he is. Is she from Mexico? No, she isn't. Where is it from? She's from Vietnam. 	
Unit 2A	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> We They He It We 	<p>Exercise 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are they in class 1? Where are you from? Are they from England? Is Fernanda Brazilian?
<p>Exercise 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> F F T F F 	
Unit 2B	

<p>Exercise 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4 3 2 5 1 	<p>Exercise 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How old When Where How Who What
<p>Exercise 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is your home address? What is a purse? How old is the US? How are your driving lessons? What is your phone number? 	<p>Exercise 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Twenty-seven One hundred Thirty-three Eleven Sixty-one
Unit 3A	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <p>2. Calculator 3. Dictionary 4. Pear 5. Pencil case 6. Cell phone 7. Bag 8. Avocado 9. Pen</p>	<p>Exercise 3</p> <p>2. A 3. An 4. A 5. A 6. An 7. A 8. A 9. A 10. A</p>
<p>Exercise 2</p> <p>1. Board markers 2. Charger 3. Key 4. Mug 5. Glasses 6. ID card</p>	<p>Exercise 4</p> <p>2. Are there any books? 3. Are there any pencils? 4. I love wearing a uniform. 5. It's a beautiful car! 6. I love flowers.</p>
Unit 3B	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> is are is are is 	<p>Exercise 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> those those that that this these
<p>Exercise 3</p> <p>Numbers: 2, 6, 10, 3, 7, 11, 8, 12</p>	
Unit 4A	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <p>2. Whose Ali's 3. is 4. her 5. our</p>	<p>Exercise 2</p> <p>2. my friend's 3. your laptop 4. parents' 5. her</p>
<p>Exercise 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> child his/her/their woman she her people they their 	<p>Exercise 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> children their their their they its his her their
Unit 4B	
<p>Exercise 1</p>	<p>Exercise 2</p>

2. white 3. blue 4. red 5. green 6. black 7. purple 8. grey	1. This is a nice car. 2. What a beautiful day! 3. Is it hot? 4. They are two beautiful girls. 5. Is this a famous movie?
Exercise 3 <i>BMW is a very nice car. It is a popular brand in the world. It is very popular with young generations. They produce expensive cars. One car can be 50 thousand dollars. BMW is a very old. It is a German company</i>	
Unit 5A	
Exercise 1 1. I do. 2. Do you 3. Do you 4. You don't. 5. eat	Exercise 2 1. What do you do? 2. I love animals a lot. 3. I don't work in a bank. 4. How do you get to work? 5. I play the guitar every day.
Exercise 3 2. shopping 3. the radio 4. a book 5. housework 6. a newspaper 7. math 8. TV	Exercise 4 Answers can vary.
Unit 5B	
Exercise 1 Turkish: cheese, olives, jams, tea English: bacon, sausage, grilled tomato, mushrooms, onions, tea, toast, marmalade	Exercise 2 2. d 3. b 4. e 5. a
Exercise 3 2. Where do they live? 3. Do you go to work by taxi? 4. Who do you want to see first? 5. Do you have rice for breakfast? 6. What do you study?	Exercise 4 Answers can vary
Unit 6A	
Exercise 1 2. G 3. B 4. A 5. C 6. H 7. F 8. D/I 9. D/I 10. E	Exercise 3 2. talks 3. Go 4. needs 5. plays 6. cries
Exercise 2 -s : recover, chat, think -es: puhes, wishes, catches, relaxes -ies: cries, tries	
Exercise 4 1. A: does/work B: does	Exercise 5 1. a quarter to eight. 2. half past/after 12.

<p>2. A: does/study B: studies</p> <p>3. A: does/drink B: drinks</p> <p>4. A: does/have B: has</p> <p>5. A: does/buy B: doesn't/doesn't buy</p>	<p>3. a quarter past/after four.</p> <p>4. half past/after five.</p> <p>5. a quarter to 8.</p>
Unit 6B	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <p>1. F</p> <p>2. T</p> <p>3. F</p> <p>4. F</p> <p>5. F</p>	<p>Exercise 2</p> <p>2. always</p> <p>3. hardly ever</p> <p>4. usually</p> <p>5. often</p> <p>6. sometimes</p>
<p>Exercise 3</p> <p>1. She always goes to school.</p> <p>2. He is never late.</p> <p>3. My grandfather never eats fast food.</p> <p>4. Do you ever go to the stadium?</p> <p>5. My boss is always angry with me.</p>	<p>Exercise 4</p> <p>1. My friend is never late.</p> <p>2. Do you ever smoke?</p> <p>3. Alev is always energetic.</p> <p>4. How often do you watch TV?</p> <p>5. I always go home by bus.</p>
Unit 7A	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <p>2. lives</p> <p>3. Does/do</p> <p>4. Do/go</p> <p>5. is</p> <p>6. fixes</p> <p>7. are</p> <p>8. studies</p>	<p>Exercise 2</p> <p>2. I'm always happy.</p> <p>3. Where does your friend work?</p> <p>4. This is my friend's car.</p> <p>5. Do you ever listen to the radio?</p> <p>6. I hardly ever have breakfast at work.</p> <p>7. we are on vacation.</p> <p>8. how do you get here?</p>
<p>Exercise 3</p> <p>2. Do cats sleep 50 percent of their lives?</p> <p>3. Where is the Cat Café?</p> <p>4. Do cats have 3 eyelids?</p> <p>5. What do cats love?</p> <p>6. What's dangerous for cats?</p>	<p>Exercise 4</p> <p>2. forty-first</p> <p>3. second</p> <p>4. eighty-fifth</p> <p>5. seventy-seven</p> <p>6. one hundred tenth</p> <p>7. ninety-ninth</p>
Unit 7B	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <p>1. F</p> <p>2. F</p> <p>3. F</p> <p>4. T</p> <p>5. T</p>	<p>Exercise 2</p> <p>Can: send text messages, send emails, play music</p> <p>Can't: cook, do housework, make coffee, walk</p>
<p>Exercise 3</p> <p>2. can</p> <p>3. can't</p> <p>4. can't</p> <p>5. can't</p> <p>6. can</p>	<p>Exercise 4</p> <p>1. Can/speak</p> <p>2. Can/eat can't</p> <p>3. Can/climb can't</p> <p>4. Can/taste can't</p> <p>5. Can/come can</p>
Unit 8A	

<p>Exercise 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. are drinking 3. am taking 4. are riding 5. are building 6. are doing 	<p>Exercise 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What is your brother doing at the moment? 3. Is he waiting for his mom? 4. correct 5. They're swimming very fast. 6. correct
<p>Exercise 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What are you reading? 3. How is your father feeling today? 4. What are you wearing today? 5. What language are they speaking? 6. What are you thinking about? 	
Unit 8B	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes, he does. 2. He is a chef. 3. No, he's not. 4. He is swimming in the sea and getting a good tan now. 5. A vacation. 	<p>Exercise 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do 2. Usually spend 3. Have 4. Sometimes/are 5. Love 6. Is 7. Are doing 8. Are sitting 9. Drinking 10. Aren't going 11. Is talking 12. Is taking 13. Aren't exercising 14. Are having
<p>Exercise 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. correct 3. My friend and I are eating fast food today. 4. He is studying English. 5. I have lunch with my parents every day. 6. Ceren is working on her project now. 	<p>Exercise 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are playing with the dogs. 2. He is listening to music. 3. She is walking the dog. 4. He is training the dog. 5. The cat is sitting on the pipe.
Unit 9A	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. There is 3. There are 4. There are 5. There aren't 6. There is 7. There aren't 	<p>Exercise 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. any 3. a 4. any 5. a 6. any
<p>Exercise 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. any umbrellas 3. correct 4. any chairs 5. a TV 6. some new messages 7. any apple juice 	
Unit 9B	
<p>Exercise 1</p>	<p>Exercise 2</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. F 2. No information 3. T 4. T 5. No information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. was 3. were 4. were 5. were 6. were
<p>Exercise 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where were you last week? 2. What was that? 3. My dog was in the garden. 4. My little brother was in room 202. 5. How old was she? 	<p>Exercise 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. How was 3. was very ill 4. were very happy 5. the player was 6. were you
Unit 10A	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. stopped 3. decided 4. played 5. studied 6. didn't enjoy 	<p>Exercise 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. I played 3. loved 4. correct 5. talked 6. did you go
<p>Exercise 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. We checked our emails two minutes ago. 3. They did the dishes last night. 4. She worked very hard this morning. 5. I waited for two hours yesterday. 6. My friend called me two hours ago. 	<p>Exercise 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Who did you talk to? 3. Did you stay at home yesterday? 4. What did she have with her lunch? 5. Did you cry last night? 6. Did you enjoy the show?
<p>Exercise 5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. in 3. at 4. on 5. on 6. at 7. in 8. in 	
Unit 10B	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. have 3. Meet 4. Come back 5. Die 6. Kill 7. Know 8. Find 9. Put 	<p>Exercise 2</p> <p>I went to Japan to see my parents two weeks ago. They were very happy to see me. Then, I met my friends. I did so many things in Japan. I had a lot of sushi. I went to a very famous museum in Tokyo. I got the flu there. I was in a hospital for 2 days. I visited my grandparents. They cooked many delicious foods for me. I had breakfast with them every day. I went swimming with my father. My mom was also very happy to see me. We went to a movie theater together. It was so much fun. I really enjoyed my trip to Japan.</p>
<p>Exercise 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. had 3. did 4. go 5. get 6. didn't do 	<p>Exercise 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Where did you live in last year? 3. How were you? 4. What did you watch? 5. What happened last night? 6. What time did you have dinner?
<p>Exercise 5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 6 2. 9 3. 2 4. 7 5. 3 6. 4 7. 1 8. 8 9. 5 	
Unit 11A	

<p>Exercise 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 	<p>Exercise 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. it 3. them 4. me 5. us 6. you
<p>Exercise 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Me 2. My 3. It 4. We 5. Our 6. Him 7. Your 8. She 9. Her 10. They 11. Their 	<p>Exercise 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. it 3. our 4. Its 5. They 6. Me/you 7. his
<p>Exercise 5</p> <p>Carrot, cucumber, orange, onion, pumpkin, red pepper, tomatoes, + apple, grapes, cabbage, eggplant/aubergine, pineapple</p>	
Unit 11B	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He always forgets things. 2. He started making notes of his programs. 3. Answers can vary. 	<p>Exercise 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. h/played 3. c/made 4. b/took 5. a/read 6. g/wrote 7. d/paid 8. e/studied
<p>Exercise 3</p> <p>Answers can vary.</p>	<p>Exercise 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bought 2. Gave 3. Lent 4. Offered 5. Passed 6. Paid 7. Read 8. Refused 9. Sent 10. Sang 11. Turned 12. Told 13. Wrote
<p>Exercise 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. I did not get the joke. 3. My boss offered me a great job. 4. Did you forget to pay the bills? 5. She does not want to take driving lessons. 6. Can I tell you a secret? 	
Unit 12A	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <p>John: I will go to a restaurant. I will see a movie. Hideo: I will go camping. I will stay with my uncle.</p>	<p>Exercise 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. will take 3. won't come back 4. will teach 5. will visit 6. will play
<p>Exercise 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Will you go... 3. Who will you go... 4. Will your father be... 5. Where will you stay? 6. What will you buy... 	<p>Exercise 4</p> <p>Answers can vary.</p>
Unit 12B	
<p>Exercise 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 	<p>Exercise 2</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Are you going to come back tomorrow? 3. What time is he going to be here? 4. One of my students is going to take some Spanish lessons.

5. F	5. are they going to win the league? 6. I'm going to spend all my money on vacation!
<p>Exercise 3</p> <p>2. Correct</p> <p>3. Are they going to go to the movies?</p> <p>4. I'm going to study English in the library.</p> <p>5. What is he going to do?</p> <p>6. My parents are going to send me some money.</p>	<p>Exercise 4</p> <p>2. are going to</p> <p>3. will</p> <p>4. am going to</p> <p>5. am going to</p> <p>6. will</p>
<p>Exercise 5</p> <p>1. Eye & Eyebrow 6. Head</p> <p>2. Nose 7. Ear</p> <p>3. Lip & teeth 8. Hand</p> <p>4. Legs 9. Arm</p> <p>5. Knee 10. Foot</p>	