

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE**USE**

1. We use the Present Simple to describe habits & daily routines & repeated actions

She gets up at 6.30

2. We use the Present Simple to describe likes & dislikes

I don't like cappuccino

3. We use the Present Simple to express scheduled events (Timetables)

The train leaves at 2.00 every afternoon.

4. We use the Present Simple to express Facts or Generalizations

People need food and drinks

It snows a lot in Erzurum in winter

FORM**Affirmative sentences:**

I play tennis every Saturday.

He usually practises wrestling at weekends.

Negative sentences:

I don't have any brothers.

Tom doesn't have a motorbike.

Questions:**a. Yes/No questions:**

Do you like archery?

Does your father speak German?

b. Wh- questions:

Where do your grandparents live?

How often does Amy go hiking?

The verb be in the Present Simple:**am / is / are**

I am (I'm) from a small village in Artvin.

You are (You're) good at basketball.

He is (He's) a computer engineer.

We aren't twenty years old.

Is your mother a doctor? No, she isn't.

Where are they from? They're from France.

EXERCISES**A. Fill in the gaps with the correct verb form.**

1. My uncle (teach) chemistry at university.

2. My father and I (go) fishing every weekend.

3. I (not/ speak) Chinese or Russian.

4. Jack (read) a newspaper every day?

5. My best friend (be) helpful.

6. Sam and Bill (not/be) here.

B. Read the answers and ask the questions.

1. ?

Yes, I enjoy playing checkers.

2. ?

No, I'm not. I'm in Grade 10.

3. ?

My father goes to work **at 7 a.m.**

4. ?

She spends her summer holidays **in Alanya.**

5. ?

I clean my teeth **three times a day.**

6. ?

Veronica is absent today **because she's ill.**

7. ?

I go to school **by bike.**

C. Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer.

1. Do you live in a big city?

2. What school do you attend?

3. What time do you get up on Mondays?

4. What do you do on Saturday afternoons?

5. What are your grandfather's hobbies?

6. Who's your favorite relative, and why?

VOCABULARY QUIZ

- 1) Teenager
a) genç b) yaşlı c) çocuk d) bebek
- 2) Pastime
a) dönem b) hobi c) geçmiş d) zaman
- 3) Regularly
a) hızlı b) akıcı c) düzensiz d) düzenli
- 4) Habit
a) vatandaşlık b) devlet c) tarım d) alışkanlık
- 5) Necessary
a) kural b) gerekli c) giriş d) sunmak
- 6) Video blog
a) vlog b) biyoloji c) başarmak d) doğruluk
- 7) Belong
a) saygı b) eğlence c) gözden geçirmek d) ait olmak
- 8) Affect
a) düzen b) deyim c) etkilemek d) akıcılık
- 9) Peer evaluation
a) mükemmel b) zaman kaybı c) selamlamak d) akran değerlendirmesi
- 10) Accuracy
a) kontrol b) doğruluk c) sıfat d) zamir
- 11) Optional
a) seçmeli b) zorunlu c) açıklamak d) memnuniyet
- 12) Check list
a) dosya b) yer c) kontrol listesi d) zorunlu
- 13) Idiom
a) atasözü b) sıfat c) zarf d) deyim
- 14) Fluency
a) akıcılık b) doğruluk c) değerlendirme d) öğrenci
- 15) Compulsory
a) imkansız b) yer c) zorunlu d) emek
- 16) Achive
a) açıklamak b) başarmak c) acımak d) açmak
- 17) Do research
a) ödev yapmak b) yalan söylemek c) araştırma yapmak d) ev işi yapmak
- 18) Entry
a) çıkış b) giriş d) yanlış d) doğru
- 19) Obey rules
a) kurallara uymak b) unutmak c) gülmek d) arz etmek
- 20) Excellent
a) hobi b) mükemmel c) fobi d) egzersiz
- 21) Submit
a) teslim etmek b) sabretmek d) arz etmek e) dans etmek
- 22) Explain
a) egzersiz b) açıklamak c) ders d) mekan
- 23) Pupil
a) öğretmen b) öğrenci c) sınıf d) ders
- 24) Revise
a) tekrarlamak b) satmak c) açıklamak d) yasmak
- 25) Take an exam
a) satın almak b) kısa olmak c) mutlu olmak d) sınava girmek
- 26) Satisfactory
a) yeterli b) yetersiz c) kirli d) temiz
- 27) Term
a) ay b) hafta c) dönem d) gün
- 28) An eager beaver
a) çok azimli ve çalışkan b) tembel c) zayıf d) hissetmek
- 29) with flying colors
a) uçan renkler b) alışkanlık c) benzerlik d) yüksek notlarla
- 30) hit the books
a) kitap okumak b) sıkı çalışmak c) ödev yapmak d) yazı yazmak

WORKSHEET

A. Read the text and answer the questions (5x2=10p)

Mustafa lives in Side. It is a very beautiful town in the south of Turkey on the Mediterranean coast. He is a bus driver. He is married. He has got four children, two sons and two daughters. His wife, Selma is a teacher, she teaches Maths. They live in a big house in the centre of the town. They have got a car. Their children like animals. Their daughter, Fatma has got a cat and their son, Serdar has got two dogs.

1. Where does Mustafa live? _____
2. What does he do? _____
3. How many children has he got? _____
4. What does his wife teach? _____
5. Who is Serdar? _____

B. Match the statements with the school subjects (10x2=20p)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1. "Don't forget your dictionaries" | a) Physical Education |
| 2. "Bring your calculators" | b) Maths |
| 3. "Prepare a project about World War 2" | c) Literature |
| 4. "Wear your trainers" | d) English |
| 5. "Find some information about Shakespeare" | e) Art |
| 6. "It is time to sing" | f) Geography |
| 7. "Use your colorful crayons" | g) History |
| 8. "Look at the map" | h) Music |
| 9. "Do the experiment" | i) Drama |
| 10. "Wear your masks" | j) Science |

C. What are they? (10x2=20p.)



D. Fill in the blanks using Simple Present Tense (5x2=10p.)

1. Ali _____ (sleep) for ten hours everyday.
2. Mete _____ (not-like) doing housework.
3. _____ you _____ (listen) to pop music?
4. We _____ (not-go) to work by bus.
5. I _____ (have) breakfast every morning.

E. Complete the sentences with correct form of the verbs (10x2p)

do / listen / go / work / write / play / watch / clean / read / walk

1. We all like _____ to music.
2. My father loves _____ in the park
3. Arda hates _____ letters.
4. Does your brother enjoy _____ football?
5. Mr. and Mrs. Nigel like _____ to parties.
6. Brian loves _____ newspapers.
7. My uncle doesn't like _____ at a bank.
8. I hate _____ my room.
9. Do you enjoy _____ your homework?
10. My cousin dislikes _____ television.

F. Use the words and make positive and negative sentences in S. Present Tense (5x2=10p.)

1. by / go / school / to / we / bus _____
2. does / Kazım / breakfast / home / at / not / have _____
3. Burak / lunch / school / has / at _____
4. does / do / Mehmet / school / after / homework _____
5. live / not / in / İzmir / they / do / _____

G. Write about your daily routines (5x2=10p.)

1. BE GOING TO FUTURE TENSE

*** We use the future with be going to for future plans and intentions.

- My father is going to see his dentist next week.
- My friend is studying medicine. He's going to be a doctor.
- We aren't going to be at home tomorrow.
- We're going to visit our grandparents.

*** We use going to (do) for prediction in the near future. The speaker is sure because there are signs about it.

- She is standing at the edge of the cliff. She is going to fall
- A: What is the problem? There are strange noises in the lift.
B: I think the lift is going to break down. Let's get out!
- A: I feel cold.
B: Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.
- A: What is the matter with you?
B: I feel terrible. I think I am going to be ill.

2. SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

*** We use the Simple Future Tense for spontaneous decisions

- "Tea or coffee?" "I'll have tea, please."
- A: What would you like to drink?
B: I'll have a Cola Turka, please.
- A: The phone is ringing.
B: Ok. I'll answer it.

*** We use the Simple Future Tense for predictions about the future, usually with perhaps and probably or after the verbs think, believe, hope, be sure, etc.

- I'm sure he'll be the champion.
- We'll probably go there tomorrow.
- I think she will come here by 10 p.m.
- I hope I'll get there on time.

3. PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (FOR FUTURE MEANING)

*** We use the Present Continuous for future actions related to personal arrangements.

- * I'm flying to London tomorrow.
- * We're going to Madrid next Wednesday.
- * Katie is having a garden party this evening.

4. PRESENT SIMPLE (FOR FUTURE PROGRAMS)

*** We use the Present Simple for future actions related to official timetables or programs.

- * The graduation ceremony starts at 2 p.m. next Sunday.
- * The plane arrives at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow.

EXERCISES**A. Underline the correct verb form.**

1. We will **send/ are going to** send the invitation cards this weekend.
2. I think Arnold **is going to win/ will win** the game.
3. Michael and Brandon **go/ are going to** Bill's fancy dress party this evening.
4. The wedding ceremony **starts/ will start** at 8 p.m. tomorrow.
5. My sister **will study/ is going to study** physics at university.
6. We've bought the tickets. We **are travelling/ will travel** to Rome next Friday.
7. The girls **will probably make/ are probably going to make** the birthday cake for him.
8. Everything is ready. We **will fly/ are flying** to Barcelona in three hours.
9. The Liverpool train **leaves/ will leave** at 7:15 p.m. tomorrow.
10. Zoe and Andrew **will get/ are getting married** next Saturday.

B. Use the correct verb form to complete the sentences.

1. A: What time _____ the concert _____ (start) next Thursday?
B: It _____ (start) at 10 p.m.
2. A: What are your plans for this evening?
B: I _____ (watch) a DVD with my flatmates.
3. A: Do you want to buy the blue T-shirt or the green one?
B: I _____ (buy) the blue one.

4. A: I can't come to see you tonight.
B: Why?
A: Because I _____ (finish) my maths project.
5. A: Helen's late for work again.
B: I'm sure the boss _____ (get) very angry with her.
6. A: What do you think about the new footballer's performance?
B: Well, he's really talented. Perhaps he _____ (score) lots of goals during the tournament next month.
7. The supermarket _____ (open) at 10 a.m. tomorrow.
8. A: I can't solve this geometry problem!
B: Don't worry. I _____ (help) you with it.
A: Thanks.

B. Complete the sentences using will ('ll) or going to.

1. A: Why are you turning on the television?
B: I _____ the news. (watch)
2. A: Oh, I've just realised. I haven't got any money.
B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. I _____ you some. (lend)
3. A: I've got a headache.
B: Have you? Wait there and I _____ an aspirin for you. (get)
4. A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?
B: I _____ the car. (wash)
5. A: I've decided to repaint this room.
B: Oh, have you? What colour _____ you _____ it? (paint)
6. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
B: Yes, I _____ something for dinner. (buy)
7. A: I don't know how to use this camera.
B: It's quite easy. I _____ you. (show)
8. A: What would you like to eat?
B: I _____ a sandwich, please. (have)
9. A: Did you post that letter for me?
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot I _____ it now. (do)
10. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
B: No, it looks as if it _____ down. (fall)

İNGİLİZCE DERSİ 10. SINIF 2. ÜNİTE WORKSHEET

A. Read the paragraphs and write "True" or "False" (6x3=18p.)

Serhat : I am going to spend my holiday in Bodrum. I am going to stay in a small hotel by the sea. I am going to meet my friends there. We are going to surf and water-ski. We are going to go sightseeing in Bodrum, too. It is great because we are going to stay for two weeks

Mary : We want to spend our holiday in Thailand. We are going to stay in a great hotel. We are going to visit the Grand Palace in Bangkok. It is going to be a great fun. We are going to take a trip up the Chao Phraya River. My dad is going to try river rafting. I am going to ride an elephant and take wonderful pictures. We are going to taste Thai cooking. I am going to buy some interesting souvenirs.

1. Serhat is going to stay in a big hotel _____
2. Mary's father is going to try river rafting _____
3. Serhat is going to meet his family there. _____
4. Mary is going to ride a camel _____
5. Serhat is going to stay there for two weeks. _____
6. Mary isn't going to do shopping there. _____

B. Match the sentences (10x3=30p.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. I am setting the table | a) I am going to buy a present |
| 2. She is wearing her pyjamas | b) The party is going to start |
| 3. Mum is sitting in front of the TV | c) It is going to rain |
| 4. The boys are next to the pond | d) We are going to have dinner |
| 5. Ash is studying Maths | e) I am going to fly to İstanbul |
| 6. Everybody is here | f) She is going to have exam |
| 7. Look at the black clouds | g) I am not going to drive to work |
| 8. I have a plane ticket | h) She is going to watch a film |
| 9. Tomorrow is my brother's birthday | i) They are going to swim |
| 10. My car is broken | j) She is going to sleep |

1. ... 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

C. Make sentences using the phrases in "Be Going to" Future Tense (6x2=12p.)

see a doctor / buy a new car / visit him / go to bed early / finish it / invite her friends

1. Ayşe is giving a party tonight. She _____.
2. Our car is old. We _____.
3. The book is very interesting. Metin _____.
4. I miss my grandfather very much. I _____.
5. They are very tired. They _____.
6. Ali is ill. He _____.

D. Use "be going to" or "will" (10x2=20p.)

1. Have you had lunch? I _____ (make) you a sandwich if you want.
2. Next month we _____ (visit) our friend in Chester.
3. In ten years, no one _____ (use) CDs any more.
4. It's such a lovely day. I think I _____ (walk) home.
5. There's ice on the path. _____ (slip) and fall.
6. I'm so excited! We _____ (move) to a bigger house next month.
7. My sister _____ (pass) the exam, she has studied very hard so far.
8. I _____ (take) the kids to the mountains this winter.
9. A. There isn't any sugar at home
B. OK. I _____ (go) the shopping
10. A: There isn't any milk left in the fridge
B : Oh sorry!, I _____ (give) you some juice instead.

E. Write your plans for the weekend using 5 sentences (5x4=20p.)

PAST FORM OF "TO BE"

The past Tense of "BE" is used:

1. Before nouns.

His father was a businessman.
Ephesus was a city once upon a time.
They were students.

2. Before adjectives.

She was happy last night.
Ahmet and Orhan were very naughty when they were at school.
He was very handsome and she was very beautiful when they were young.

3. Before a prepositional phrase

They were in the living room .
She wasn't at home.
I was at the bus stop.

4. to indicate age , size , distance , area , weights ... etc

He was ninety when he died.
She was about six feet tall.
The two cities were ten kilometres away from each other.

Where were you last night?

I was at home

How old were you two years ago?

I was twenty ten.

Where were you born?

I was born in Demirci

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

We use it to describe completed actions in the past. (We usually mention the time.)

Affirmative sentences

I played basketball yesterday.
Frank studied maths last weekend.
We went to the checkout, paid and then left the department store.
I finished school two years ago.

Negative sentences:

I didn't watch TV yesterday afternoon.
You didn't go jogging last Sunday.
Nancy didn't visit them a few days ago.

Questions:

Did you see Tim last night?
Did Mr. Stone buy that car yesterday?
What did they do after the earthquake?

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

We use it to describe actions in progress at a certain time in the past.

Affirmative sentences:

I was sleeping at 10:30 last night.
We were sunbathing at 2 p.m. yesterday.

Negative sentences:

He wasn't driving fast at the time of the accident.
They weren't cycling at 5 p.m. last Friday.

Questions:

Were you watching TV at 9 a.m. yesterday?
What was he doing when you saw him?

THE PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- We often use the simple past tense and the past continuous tense together in a sentence.
- We use the past continuous tense for the longer, unfinished action and the simple past tense for the shorter, interrupting action.
- We use *when*, *while*, *as*, *just* as to join the sentences.

when = at that time

while / as = during that time

While / as + past continuous, past simple

While I was trying to put my baby to sleep, the doorbell rang.

As I was walking along the street, it suddenly started to rain.

Someone knocked the door while the teacher was checking our exam papers.

When + past simple, past continuous

When I saw Sue, I was waiting for the bus.

- We also use the past continuous with “*while*” to talk about two actions in progress at the same time in the past.

My mother was chopping the meat while I was peeling the potatoes.

- We use the simple past tense with “*when*” to say that one thing happened after another.

When my father arrived, we had our dinner. (First my father arrived and then we started to have our dinner).

Attention: We don't use the past continuous tense with stative verbs (know, want, love etc...)

They were good friends. They knew each other well.

Attention: “*Just as*” has similar meaning with *while* and *as*, but if the interrupting, shorter event happens right after the longer one, we prefer *just as* instead of *as* or *while*.

Just as I was leaving home, I realised that I had forgotten my car key.

A. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Peter _____ (work) at a fast food restaurant last month.
2. My classmates and I _____ (be) at the cinema yesterday evening. The movie _____ (be) great.
3. My best friend and I _____ (not/ dance) at the party last Saturday.
4. This time last year I _____ (surf) in Miami.
5. When we _____ (hear) the alarm, we _____ (shop).
6. I _____ (run into) a friend while I _____ (walk) to school.
7. Bill _____ (break) his leg while he _____ (play) baseball.
8. While he _____ (ride) in the forest, he _____ (feel) something strange behind his shoulders. He immediately _____ (stop) his horse and _____ (look) around.

B. Put the verbs in brackets into the simple past or the past continuous tense.

1. The car _____ (go) fast when it _____ (hit) the pole.
2. Just as I _____ (wear) my contact lenses, I _____ (drop) one of them.
3. Who _____ you _____ (talk) to when I _____ (call) you?
4. While my father _____ (read) his newspaper, my mother _____ (iron) the clothes.
5. When the electricity _____ (go off), the lift _____ (stop).
6. As I _____ (climb) the stairs fast, I _____ (fall) down.

C. Make sentences using the prompts.

1. Ralph/ swim in the sea/ he/ see a dolphin

While _____

2. the girls/ walk by the lake/ they/ meet Joe

While _____

3. Sally/ hear the gunshot/ she/ read in bed

When _____

4. my cousin/ find the cat/ he/ go to the gym

When _____

5. the man/ wait for a bus/ someone/ kill him

While _____

INFINITIVE (PRESENT)	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
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1st Group: IMPORTANT VERBS

BE (AM-IS-ARE)	WAS / WERE	BEEN	
DO (DOES)	DID	DONE	
HAVE (HAS)	HAD	HAD	
COME (COMES)	CAME	COME	
GET (GETS)	GOT	GOT	
GO (GOES)	WENT	GONE	
MAKE (MAKES)	MADE	MADE	
SAY (SAYS)	SAID	SAID	
TELL (TELLS)	TOLD	TOLD	

2nd Group: PERCEPTION VERBS

HEAR (HEARS)	HEARD	HEARD	
SEE (SEES)	SAW	SEEN	
SMELL (SMELLS)	SMELT	SMELT	

3rd Group: NO CHANGE

COST (COSTS)	COST	COST	
CUT (CUTS)	CUT	CUT	
HIT (HITS)	HIT	HIT	
HURT (HURTS)	HURT	HURT	
LET (LETS)	LET	LET	
PUT (PUTS)	PUT	PUT	
READ* (READS)	READ*	READ*	
SHUT (SHUTS)	SHUT	SHUT	

4TH Group: I – E / O – E / I – EN and others

BITE (BITES)	BIT*	BITTEN	
BREAK (BREAKS)*	BROKE	BROKEN	
CHOOSE (chooses)*	CHOSE	CHOSEN	
DRIVE (DRIVES)	DROVE	DRIVEN	
EAT (EATS)*	ATE*	EATEN	
FALL (FALLS)*	FELL*	FALLEN	
GIVE (GIVES)	GAVE*	GIVEN	
FORGET (forgets)*	FORGOT*	FORGOTTEN	
FORGIVE (forgives)	FORGAVE*	FORGIVEN	
FREEZE (FREEZES)*	FROZE	FROZEN	
HIDE (HIDES)	HID*	HIDDEN	
RIDE (RIDES)	RODE	RIDDEN	
RISE (RISES)	ROSE	RISEN	
SHAKE (SHAKES)*	SHOOK*	SHAKEN	
SPEAK (SPEAKS)*	SPOKE	SPOKEN	
STEAL (STEALS)*	STOLE	STOLEN	
TAKE (TAKES)*	TOOK*	TAKEN	
WAKE(UP) (WAKES)*	WOKE	WOKEN	
WRITE (WRITES)	WROTE	WRITTEN	

5th Group : I / U*-A / U

BEGIN (BEGINS)	BEGAN	BEGUN	
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DRINK (DRINKS)	DRANK	DRUNK	
RING (RINGS)	RANG	RUNG	
SING (SINGS)	SANG	SUNG	
SWING (SWINGS)	SWUNG*	SWUNG	
SWIM (SWIMS)	SWAM	SWUM	
6th Group: AW-OW / EW / OWN			
BLOW (BLOWS)	BLEW	BLOWN	
DRAW (DRAWS)	DREW	DRAWN	
FLY* (FLIES)	FLEW	FLOWN	
GROW (GROWS)	GREW	GROWN	
KNOW (KNOWS)	KNEW	KNOWN	
THROW (THROWS)	THREW	THROWN	

7th Group: -AUGHT / -OUGHT

BRING (BRINGS)	BROUGHT	BROUGHT	
BUY (BUYS)	BOUGHT	BOUGHT	
CATCH (CATCHES)	CAUGHT	CAUGHT	
FIGHT	FOUGHT	FOUGHT	
TEACH (TEACHES)	TAUGHT	TAUGHT	
THINK (THINKS)	THOUGHT	THOUGHT	

8TH Group: -STAND / -STOOD / -STOOD

STAND (STOODS)	STOOD	STOOD	
UNDERSTAND (UNDERSTANDS)	UNDERSTOOD OD	UNDERSTOOD	

9th Group: -EE- / -E- / -E- /

BLEED (BLEEDS)	BLED	BLED	
FEED (FEEDS)	FED	FED	
FEEL (FEELS)	FELT	FELT	
KEEP (KEEPS)	KEPT	KEPT	
MEET (MEETS)	MET	MET	
SLEEP (SLEEPS)	SLEPT	SLEPT	
SWEEP (SWEEPS)	SWEPT	SWEPT	

10th Group : -D / -T / -T

BUILD (BUILDS)	BUILT	BUILT	
LEND (LENDs)	LENT	LENT	
SEND (SENDS)	SENT	SENT	
SPEND (SPENDS)	SPENT	SPENT	

11th Group : -T / -T

BURN (BURNS)	BURNT	BURNT	
DREAM (DREAMS)	DREAMT	DREAMT	
LEARN (LEARNs)	LEARNT	LEARNT	
LEAVE (LEAVES)	LEFT	LEFT	
LIGHT (LIGHTS)	LIT	LIT	
LOSE (LOSES)	LOST	LOST	

MEAN (MEANS)	MEANT	MEANT	
SHOOT (SHOOTS)	SHOT	SHOT	
SIT (SITS)	SAT	SAT	
SPELL (SPELLS)	SPELT	SPELT	
12th Group : MISCELLANEOUS			
BECOME (BECOMES)	BECAME	BECOME	
FIND (FINDS)	FOUND	FOUND	
HANG (HANGS)	HUNG	HUNG	
HOLD (HOLDS)	HELD	HELD	
LAY (LAYS)	LAI	LAI	
LIE (LIES)	LAY	LAIN	
PAY (PAYS)	PAID	PAID	
RUN (RUNS)	RAN	RUN	
SELL (SELLS)	SOLD	SOLD	
SHINE (SHINES)	SHONE	SHONE	
SHOW (SHOWS)	SHOWED	SHOWN	
WEAR (WEARS)	WORE	WORN	
WIN (WINS)	WON	WON	

PAST SIMPLE

- ❖ Regular verbs in the past simple and past participle end in **-ed**. **Example:** He played tennis yesterday.
- ❖ Both **Irregular verbs** and **regular verbs** form negatives and questions in the same way: **did / didn't + infinitive**
- ❖ Examples: He **didn't go** to Benidorm last Sunday.
Did he **go** to Benidorm last Sunday?
He **didn't play** tennis yesterday.
Did he **play** tennis yesterday?

PAST SIMPLE OF TO BE

I WAS / I WASN'T / WAS I ?
YOU WERE / YOU WEREN'T / WERE YOU?
HE/SHE/IT WAS /WASN'T / WAS HE/SHE/IT ?

WE WERE / WE WEREN'T / WERE WE?
YOU WERE / YOU WEREN'T / WERE YOU?
THEY WERE / THEY WEREN'T / WERE THEY?

THEME 4 TRADITIONS

USED TO

We use *used to*:

- to describe past habits.

Charlie used to play volleyball when he was younger, but now he doesn't.

My father used to smoke, but he stopped smoking five years ago.

- to describe permanent past states.

Julia used to be skinny when she was at high school.

We used to live in Chicago, but we moved to New York in 2014.

- to describe repeated actions in the past.

I used to go hiking in my free time, but I don't any more.

David used to go to the cinema a lot, but now he doesn't.

Affirmative sentences:

My younger sister used to have short hair two years ago.

My mother used to drive to work, but now she goes to work by bus.

My brother used to suck his thumb when he was three years old.

Negative sentences:

I didn't use to get up so early when I was at university.

My son didn't use to like eating spinach when he was a child.

My parents didn't use to work so hard until they opened their own restaurant a few years ago.

Questions:

Did you use to listen to Turkish folk music when you were younger?

Did Tina use to live in a village when she was at primary school?

What did people use to do in their free time in this country a hundred years ago?

A. Answer the questions.

1. Did you use to watch animation movies when you were a child?
2. Did you use to bite your nails when you were younger?
3. Did you use to be a hardworking student when you were at secondary school?
4. Did your mother use to tell you bedtime stories when you were five years old?
5. What did you use to do in your free time last year?

B. Complete the sentences

1. She _____ (save) some of her pocket money.
2. My brother _____ (be) the first in his team but now he isn't.
3. Did Mary _____ (do) yoga every day? No, she didn't.
4. The magician _____ (do) good tricks at the circus when he worked there.
5. Bernard _____ (sell) cars but now he works in a school.
6. Lorena _____ (ride) her motorbike but he drives a car now.
7. The cook _____ (prepare) delicious soups five years ago.

8. Josephine _____ (work) at a travel agency in Paris.
9. The two friends _____ (go) to the mountains every weekend. They loved it.
10. Lucy _____ (dance) at home but now he prefers walking in the country.

C. Read the answers and ask the questions.

1. _____?

Yes, my father used to have a moustache when he was younger.

2. _____?

No, I didn't. I used to live in a detached house when I was a child.

3. _____?

John used to **play table tennis** after school last year.

4. _____?

I used to go to school **on foot** when I was twelve years old.

D. Think about your past habits. Make at least five sentences as in the examples.

I used to drink milk every evening, but I don't any more.

I didn't use to like pop music, but now I do.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

E. Now think about your parents' past habits. Make sentences as in the examples.

My mother used to make a cake every Saturday, but she doesn't any more.

My father didn't use to walk to work, but now he does.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Question Tags

*** We use question tags at the end of a statement.

*** We form them with an auxiliary verb (is, are, was, were, do, did, have, etc.) or a modal (can, should, must, etc.) and a personal pronoun (you, he, they, etc.).

*** We use question tags when we are not sure about something or when we are asking for confirmation.

*** If the statement is positive, the question tag is negative.

Your parents have been to Portugal before, haven't they?

Mr. Cheng talked to our manager about the problem, didn't he?

There is a terrible traffic jam here between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m., isn't there?

*** If the statement is negative, the question tag is positive.

You aren't going to Wendy's party this evening, are you?

Your mother hasn't seen the holiday brochures, has she?

Veronica can't play a musical instrument, can she?

◆ Note the following question tags. It's a good idea to learn how to use them.

- I am right, aren't I?
- Your father never watches horror movies, does he?
- Let's eat pizza after school today, shall we?
- Turn the music down, will/can/could you?
- Don't forget to post the letter, will you?
- Somebody was watching us through the window, weren't they?
- Nobody knows Mel's address, do they?
- This is a difficult situation, isn't it?
- These aren't your keys, are they?
- You have to speak politely here, don't you?

Exercise A : Write the correct question tags.

1. You can help me with my Spanish project, _____ ?
2. Sarah is very good at solving maths problems, _____ ?
3. The actor didn't thank his parents at the ceremony, _____ ?
4. All your ex-classmates will attend the reunion party, _____ ?
5. Steve should see a doctor as soon as possible, _____ ?
6. Your daughter wasn't at the stadium, _____ ?
7. George likes outgoing people, _____ ?
8. Your grandfather went fishing yesterday, _____ ?
9. There weren't too many guests at the party, _____ ?
10. Dave's aunt used to be overweight when she was younger, _____ ?
11. I'm always tolerant of different opinions, _____ ?
12. We must be very careful during this exam, _____ ?
13. Call me when you get to the airport, _____ ?
14. Martin never asks for advice when he's in trouble, _____ ?
15. Let's go to a Chinese restaurant to celebrate Helen's birthday, _____ . ?
16. That isn't a complicated instruction, _____ ?
17. Everybody is here, _____ ?
18. I'm not wrong, _____ ?
19. Carmen can't play basketball well, _____ ?
20. Don't tell anything to Clark about that incident, _____ ?
21. Those children are very naughty, _____ ?
22. Nobody visited you yesterday evening, _____ ?
23. Your neighbors make too much noise, _____ ?
24. This is annoying, _____ ?

THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

We use Present Perfect Tense

- **to talk about life experiences.**

My uncle has travelled all over the world.

Have you ever seen a snake?

Mr. Green has never tried Chinese food.

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

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

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

A: Have you ever been to Spain?

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

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

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

Emma has had an accident.

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

My mother has had this car for six years.

- **to talk about multiple actions repeated at different times.**

Our school team has won six matches this season.

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

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

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject have / has Verb3 (past participle)

I / You / We / They have ridden a bike before.

He / She / It has ridden a bike before.

NEGATIVE

Subject haven't / hasn't Verb3 (past participle)

I / You / We / They haven't ridden a bike before.

He / She / It / hasn't ridden a bike before.

INTERROGATIVE

Have / Has Subject Verb3 (past participle)

Have I / you / we / they ridden a bike before?

Has he / she / it ridden a bike before?

Common time expressions with the Present Perfect Tense

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

* **This is + superlative form of adjectives + I have ever seen, watched, tasted, visited, etc.**

This is the best play I have ever seen

You are the most beautiful girl I have ever seen

* **Ever**

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

* **Never**

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

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

* **Just**

We usually use “just” only with the present perfect tense and it means ‘a short time ago’.

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

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

* **Already**

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

A: Don't forget to post the letters.

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

* **Yet**

We use “yet” to talk about something which is expected to happen. It means ‘at any time up to now’. It is used in questions and negatives.

‘Yet’ usually comes at the end of the sentence.

A: Have you read the e-mail?

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

For

We use “for” to talk about a period of time.

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

Since

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

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

Exercise A. Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Where are my glasses? | A) Her car has broken down. |
| 2. What are you looking for in the drawer? | B) Haven't you heard? He's had an accident. |
| 3. Why does Sue need to call a mechanic? | C) A plaster. I've cut my finger. |
| 4. Why don't you go to bed? It's 3 a.m. | D) Because someone has stolen my old one. |
| 5. Where is Philip? I can't see him. | E) I know, but I haven't finished my report yet. |
| 6. Why are you buying a new smart phone? | F) I don't know. I haven't seen them anywhere. |

Exercise B. Write questions with *How long...*? Then answer them using *for* or *since* as in the example.

1. You / live in Italy? (two years)

How long have you lived in Italy?

I've lived in Italy for two years.

2. she / wear dental braces? (last September)

_____?

3. they / know each other? (six months)

_____?

4. Andy / have this motorbike? (he was 18)

_____?

5. Jane / be here? (half an hour)

_____?

Exercise C. Complete the dialogue with the present perfect form of the verbs in brackets. Then, circle *for* or *since*.

Megan : Sorry I'm late, Rita. How long _____ you _____ (be) here?

Rita : I _____ (be) here *for / since* about 10 minutes. Not long.

Megan : This restaurant is so nice. _____ you _____ (know) about it *for / since* a long time?

Rita : I _____ (know) about it *for / since* we moved to Rome. We _____ (have) a meal here every Saturday *for / since* two years. Anyway, what would you like to eat Megan?

Megan : Well, I _____ (not / eat) a delicious pizza *for / since* I last came to Italy. I'll have pizza Margherita.

Rita : I'll have it too. It's very good and I _____ (not / have) any *since / for* last week.

Megan : It's really nice to see you again, Rita. We _____ (not / see) each other *for / since* a long time.

Exercise D. Choose the correct option.

1. I haven't ridden a horse *since / for* I was a child.

2. Jane has played the violin *since / for* she was eight.

3. I have *already / yet* read this book. So you can get it back.

4. Have you opened your birthday presents *yet / already*?

5. She has *just / already* bought a new t-shirt. She is paying for it now.

6. Have you *ever / never* met a famous person?

7. I have *never / just* received an e-mail from Judy. She is in Dubai now.

8. I have had a terrible sore throat *since / for* two days.

9. My son is really excited about going to France because he has *just / never* been abroad.

10. A: Would you like something to eat?

B: No, thanks. I've *just / ever* had breakfast.

İNGİLİZCE DERSİ 10. SINIF 5. ÜNİTE WORKSHEET

A. Read the following passage answer the questions (5x3=15p)

BRITAIN

Semra has just received a long e-mail from her brother, Burak. He is in London now. He has been in England for four months. He wants to be a computer engineer so he has studied computer engineering in Oxford for four months. He has been very happy to study in England. He has visited a lot places in London so far. He has already seen the Tower of London, Big Ben and Buckingham Palace. He has been to Madame Tussaud's. He has enjoyed it very much. There are rooms full of models of famous people. There are lots of famous singers, politicians, footballers, actors and actresses. He is very excited because he will soon visit Scotland.

1. Burak has been in England for four years. _____
2. He has visited a lot of places. _____
3. Burak sent an e-mail to his sister. _____
4. He will visit Scotland next week. _____
5. He wants to be a famous actor in England. _____

B. Complete the sentences in Present Perfect Tense (5x2=10p)

1. We _____ (finish) Unit 5.
2. They _____ (watch) that film twice.
3. Robert _____ (go) to Paris
4. Mary _____ (not be) to Turkey yet. ,
5. My English teacher _____ (teach) Present Perfect Tense.

C. Make sentences in Present Perfect Tense. (10x2=20p)

Example : Ann's hair was dirty. Now it's clean. (wash) **Ann has washed her hair**

1. I am very tired (play football) _____
2. Tom was 80 kg. Now he's 70. (lose weight) _____
3. Bill played football yesterday. Now he can't walk; his leg is in plaster. (break)

4. My sister is looking for her pen. (lose) _____
5. Mary is on holiday in France. (go) _____
6. Mr. Hill was in Canada last week. He's back in London now. (be) _____
7. Look! Mrs. Smith has got a lot of packages. (buy) _____
8. I can't eat anything now. (eat too much) _____
9. Mrs. Jenkins is very tired. (clean / house) _____
10. Tony needs a holiday. (work / hard / this year) _____

D. Fill in the blanks with " ever / never/ yet / just / already" (5x2=10p)

1. The teacher hasn't come to school _____
2. Do you hear the noise? The plane has _____ landed.

3. A: Have you _____--driven a Ferrari?

B: No, I have _____ driven a Ferrari.

4. A : Don't forget to bring my notebook.

B : Oh, I have _____ brought it.

E. Put in "since / for" (5x2=10p)

1. I have eaten lunch _____ one week .

2. Tom has lived in Canada _____ last year.

3. They have been here _____ yesterday.

4. Ann has been ill _____ two months .

5. Have you been here _____ 1995?

F. Complete the sentences with question tags (10x2=20p)

1. You're not Spanish, _____?

2. I'm sitting next to you, _____?

3. You want to come with me, _____?

4. Ali and Aslı don't like coffeee , _____?

5. We went to İzmir, _____?

6. Efe didn't do homework, _____?

7. We can go out after dinner, _____?

8. They should come with us, _____?

9. Kadir loves pop music, _____?

10. Your dog was ill, _____?

G. Complete the dialogue (5x3=15p)

When - a return ticket - Which airline - How - How long

1. **Agent :** _____ would you like to travel with?

Customer : Phoenix Airline, please.

2. **Agent :** _____ are you going to travel?

Customer : Next Friday.

3. **Customer :** _____ does it take?

Agent : About four hours.

4. **Agent :** Would you like to have a single or _____?

Customer : I haven't decided when to turn back, so a single ticket please.

5. **Customer :** How much does it cost?

Agent : It's 350 Euros for standard class.

6. **Agent :** _____ would you like to pay?

Customer : By credit card please.