

THEME 2 MY ENVIRONMENT

FUNCTIONS

1. Talking about locations of things
2. Asking about and describing neighborhood
3. Making comparisons

LANGUAGE SKILLS and LEARNING OUTCOMES

Listening

E9.2.L1. Students will be able to respond to the questions related to the topic of a recorded text/video.

E9.2.L2. Students will be able to locate the things as they listen to information about the instructions.

Pronunciation

E9.2.P1. Students will be able to differentiate /ɪ/ and /i:/ sounds.

Eg. sit /sɪt/ seat /si:t/

Speaking

E9.2.S1. Students will be able to ask about and describe their neighbourhood.

E9.2.S2. Students will be able to compare people, places and objects around them.

E9.2.S3. Students will be able to ask and answer questions about location of things and places.

Reading

E9.2.R1. Students will be able to read a simple text for specific information about their neighbourhood/city etc.

Writing

E9.2.W1. Students will be able to fill in a chart comparing cities in different countries/Turkey.

E9.2.W2. Students will be able to describe different environments in simple sentences and phrases.

SAMPLE USAGE

What do you have in your room/kitchen/classroom/lounge/school?

Is it a large or a small cellar?

There aren't any sport facilities in our school.

Do you live in a nice community?

This store is cheaper than the previous one. Is there a nice mall in this neighborhood?

The one in our neighborhood is the biggest in Ankara.

THEME 2 MY ENVIRONMENT VOCABULARY

Student's Book

Environment : Çevre, ortam
Come in : İçeri girmek
Study room : Çalışma odası
Sink : Lavabo
Dishwasher : Bulaşık makinesi
Fridge : Buzdolabı
Cooker : Fırın
Cupboard : Dolap
Drawer : Çekmece
Mirror : Ayna
Bedside table : Komodin
Wardrobe : Gardrop
Armchair : Koltuk
Coffee table : Sehpa
Cushion : Minder
Sofa : Kanepe
Carpet : Halı
Curtain : Perde
Washbasin : Küvet
Shower : Duş
Bath : Banyo, küvet
Make yourself at home : Keyfine bak
Tidy : Düzenli
Painting : Tablo, resim
Sign : Tabela, levha
Wall : Duvar
Lamp : Lamba
Little : Küçük
Private : Özel, kişisel
Shelf : Raf
Wooden : Ahşap
Watch : Kol saati
Wristband : Bileklik
Precious : Değerli
View : Manzara
Shelter : Barınak, sığınak
Futon : Şilte
Traditional : Geleneksel
Sliding : Sürgülü
Chest of drawers : Şifonyer
Pharmacy : Eczane
Leisure centre : Eğlence merkezi
Facility : Fırsat, imkan
Store : Mağaza, dükkan
Worried : Endişeli
Busy : İşlek, yoğun
Lively : Canlı
Describe : Betimlemek
Hustle and bustle : Koşuşturma
Last but not the least : Son ama çok önemli
Population : Nüfus
Area : Yüzölçümü

Climate : İklim

Workbook

Pillow : Yastık
Navy blue : Lacivert
Star : Yıldız
Shape : Şekil
Ordinary : Sıradan
Seashell : Deniz kabuğu
Floor : Kat
Downstairs : Alt kat
Upstairs : Üst kat
Tap : Musluk
Fashion : Moda

THEME 2 MY ENVIRONMENT GRAMMAR

THERE IS / THERE ARE

We use *there is* and *there are* to say that something exist(s).

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

AFFIRMATIVE

There is a sofa in the living room.

There are two paintings on the wall.

NEGATIVE

There isn't a sofa in the living room.

There aren't two paintings on the wall.

INTERROGATIVE

Is there a sofa in the living room? Yes, there *is*. / No, there *isn't*.

Are there two paintings on the wall? Yes, there *are*. / No, there *aren't*.

Exercises A. Choose the correct option.

1. *There is* / *There are* a lamp on the bedside table.
2. *There isn't* / *There aren't* a carpet on the floor.
3. *There is* / *There are* three museums in our city.
4. *There isn't* / *There aren't* two pillows on my bed.
5. *There is* / *There are* a mall in my neighbourhood.

Exercises B. Write positive or negative sentences with *there is* / *there are* / *there isn't* or *there aren't*.

1. computer / on the desk (+) _____
2. trees/ in the garden (-) _____
3. cars/ in the garage (+) _____
4. library/ near our school (+) _____
5. television/ in the bathroom (-) _____

Exercises C. Complete the questions and answer them. Use *there is* or *there are*.

1. (a swimming pool) _____ ? _____ (-)
2. (books) _____ ? _____ (+)
3. (a leisure centre) _____ ? _____ (-)

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

We use prepositions of place to show the position or location of one thing with another.

in / on / under / near / next to / in front of / behind / between / opposite

- Paris is *in* France.
- The cat is *under the* bed.
- They have a house *near* the sea.
- There are paintings *on* the wall.

Exercises A. Choose the correct prepositions to complete the sentences.

1. I have got a notebook _____ my bag. a) at b) in
2. There is a computer _____ the desk. a) on b) under
3. The tree is _____ the house. a) in b) in front of

- | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| 4. The pharmacy is _____ the bookshop and the cafe. | a) behind | b) between |
| 5. Room 21 is _____ Room 20. | a) next to | b) at |
| 6. Manchester is _____ Liverpool. | a) behind | b) near |
| 7. The carpet is _____ the coffee table. | a) under | b) in |
| 8. There is a window _____ the sofa. | a) in front of | b) behind |
| 9. Our house is _____ the school. | a) on | b) opposite |

POSSESSIVE 'S

When we want to show that something belongs to somebody or something, we usually add an *apostrophe* ('s) to a singular noun and an *apostrophe* (') to a plural noun.

Frank's shop is very big.

Mr. Riley's wife is an architect.

We often use *possessive* 's with names. When a name ends in s, we usually treat it like any other singular noun and add 's.

But it is also possible to just add the *apostrophe* (').

Charles's house or Charles' house are possible.

Exercises A. Circle the correct option.

1. Her *brothers* / *brother's* name is Andy.
2. *Pamela's* / *Pamela* mother is an officer.
3. *Anitas* / *Anita's* brother is my friend.
4. Sue is *Annie's* / *Annie is* sister.

OBJECT PRONOUNS

We use object pronouns when the speaker wants to talk about somebody or something in the object position.

They are used instead of nouns, usually because we already know what the object is. It makes the sentence easier to read and understand and avoids repetition. We normally use object pronouns after a verb or a preposition.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
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I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

- *They have got a new house. Let's visit them.*
- *Your mother is in the kitchen. You can help her.*

Exercises A. Complete the sentences with the correct object pronouns.

1. Mr. Wilson is our new teacher. We like _____
2. He has two sons. He plays football with _____
3. Jessica and I are good students. Our teacher likes _____
4. I have an idea. Listen _____
5. *Our cat* is very lovely. Everybody likes _____

DEMONSTRATIVES

We use *this singular and these plural* for people, things and animals that are *near* us.

This is my notebook. / This is our house.

These are Jenny's books. / These are the children's ice creams.

We use *that singular and those plural* for people, things and animals that are *away* from us.

That is Elizabeth's car. / That's your pen.

Those are Japanese cars. / Those birds are lovely.

We use *this / these* and *that / those* in questions. We generally use *it* or *they* in answers.

A: What's this / that? B: It's a book.

A: What are these / those? B: They are books.

Exercises A. Choose the correct word.

1. *This is / These are* my passport.
2. *That is / Those are* Mrs. Wilson's flowers.
3. *This is / These are* my sister's toys.
4. *That is / Those are* Betty's car.

Exercises B. Rewrite the sentences in plural.

1. That's your key. _____
2. Is that your pen? _____?
3. This is my wallet. _____
4. This is your map. _____

SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUNS

- Most nouns take -s to form their plural.

book books student students

- Nouns ending in -s, -ss, ch, -x or -sh take -es.

bus buses box boxes watch watches

- If the noun ends in a consonant +y, the -y changes to -ies.

country countries family families

- If the noun ends in a vowel + y, it takes -s.

boy boys toy toys

- If the noun ends in -f or -fe, it takes -ves.

wife wives half halves

- Some nouns are irregular.

child children

person people

woman women

man men

Exercises A. Write the plural form of the nouns

1. map _____
2. watch _____
3. city _____

4. dictionary _____
5. person _____
6. boy _____
7. child _____
8. class _____
9. shelf _____

MAKING COMPARISONS

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

My room is tidier than Will's room.

Istanbul is more exciting than Ankara.

1. one-syllable adjectives

adjective comparative

quiet quieter

big bigger

small smaller

2. adjectives with two or more syllables expensive

exciting more exciting

expensive more expensive

3. irregular adjectives

good better

bad worse

much more

many more

little less

Exercises A. Complete the sentences. Each time use the comparative form of one of the words in the list.

big	crowded	early	easily	high	important
interested	peaceful	reliable	serious	simple	thin

1. I was feeling tired last night, so I went to bed _____ than usual.
2. I'd like to have a _____ car. The one I've got keeps breaking down.
3. Unfortunately her illness was _____ than we thought at first.
4. You look _____. Have you lost weight?
5. I want a _____ flat. We don't have enough space here.
6. He doesn't study very hard. He's _____ in having a good time.
7. Health and happiness are _____ than money.
8. The instructions were very complicated. They could have been _____.
9. There were a lot of people on the bus. It was _____ than usual.
10. I like living in the countryside. It's _____ than living in a town.
11. You'll find your way around the town _____ if you have a good map.
12. In some parts of the country, prices are _____ than in others.

İNGİLİZCE DERSİ 9. SINIF 2. ÜNİTE WORKSHEET

A. Write the rooms (4x3=12p.)



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

B. Read the sentences and write the things (10x2=20p.)

Knife / Bed/ Television / Washing Machine / Mirror / Dishwasher / Drawer / Fridge / Sofa / Washbasin

1. You keep your food there _____
2. You wash your clothes _____
3. You wash the dishes _____
4. You put your socks there _____
5. You wash your hands _____
6. You cut the bread _____
7. You watch films, news _____
8. You look at yourself _____
9. You sit on it _____
10. You sleep on it _____

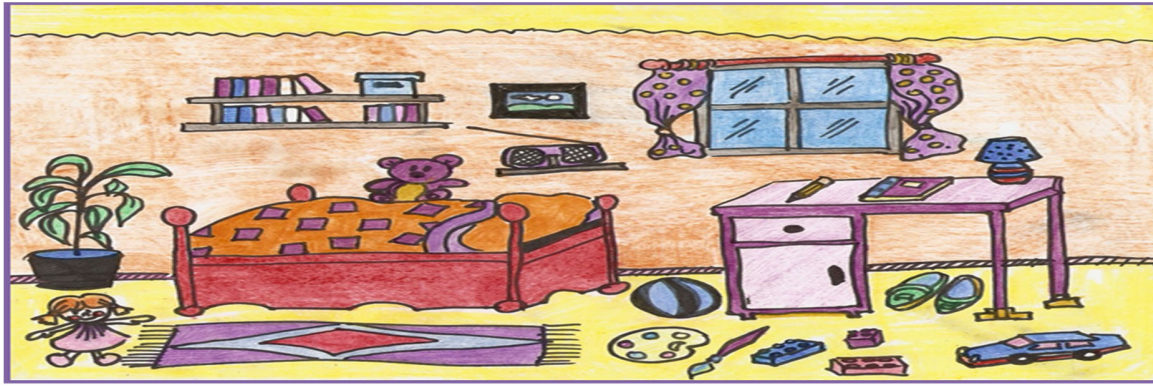
C. Look at the picture and choose the correct option (4.2=8p)



1. The door is _____ the telephone
a. under b. next to c.opposite d. on
2. The TV is _____ the sofa
a. under b. next to c.opposite d. on
3. The carpet is _____ the coffee table
a. under b. next to c.opposite d. on
4. The picture is _____ the wall
a. under b. next to c.opposite d. on

D. Look at the picture use correct prepositions

(in, on, under, near, next to, in front of, behind, opposite, between) (10x2=20p.)



1. The radio is _____ the shelf.
2. The ball is _____ the desk and the bed.
3. The shoes are _____ the desk.
4. The desk is _____ the bedroom.
5. The rug is _____ the bed.
6. The doll is _____ the rug.
7. The picture is _____ the wall.
8. The rug is _____ the doll and the palette.
9. The palette is _____ the ball.
10. The bed is _____ the rug

E.Fill in the blanks using “There is/There are There isn’t/There aren’t/Is there/Are there” (10.2=20p)

1. _____ any oranges at home. We can’t drink orange juice
2. _____ a teacher in the class.
3. _____ a lot of boys in the class
4. _____ any money on me. I am broke.
5. A: _____ a Chinese restaurant in your city? B: No _____
- 6.A: _____ any apples in the basket? B: Yes, _____
7. A : _____ an umbrella in your bag? B: Yes, _____ two umbrellas.

F. Look at the table and compare the students by making 5 sentences using the adjectives (5.4=20p)

old / young / tall / short / fat / thin

Students	Age	Height	Weight
Hasan	16	1.65	55
Hale	15	1.60	60
Kemal	17	1.70	70

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