

THEME 3 LEGENDARY FIGURE

FUNCTIONS

1. Describing past activities and events
2. Talking about sequential actions
3. Describing characters and settings in an event in the past

LANGUAGE SKILLS and LEARNING OUTCOMES

Listening

E10.3.L1. Students will be able to put the events in the correct order by listening to a story.

Pronunciation

E10.3.P1. Students will be able to practice uttering “-ed” sounds in V2. Eg. Wanted /wɒntɪd/ injured /ɪndʒərd/

Speaking

E10.3.S1. Students will be able to act out a story as a legendary figure.

E10.3.S2. Students will be able to retell a story by describing characters and places.

E10.3.S3. Students will be able to talk about a historical legendary figure in Turkish history.

Reading

E10.3.R1. Students will be able to scan a short story to fill in the timelines with events and dates.

E10.3.R2. Students will be able to answer the questions about past events given in a reading text.

Writing

E10.3.W1. Students will be able to write the end of a given unfinished story.

SAMPLE USAGE

First, there was a sudden noise...

When the film ended, I was crying.

While he was riding in the forest, he felt something strange behind his shoulders. He immediately stopped his horse and looked around. He saw a ...

I finished school two years ago.

I ran into a friend while I was walking to school.

Yesterday morning I got up. First, I brushed my teeth. Then I had breakfast. I drank my coffee. Finally, I left the house at 8:00 a.m.

yesterday,

yesterday evening,

two hours ago,

in 1998,

last weekend,

last summer,

last Friday

THEME 3 LEGENDARY FIGURE VOCABULARY

Student's Book

Legendary : Efsanevi
Conquer : Fethetmek
Besiege : Kuşatmak
Cannon : Top
Surrender : Teslim olmak
Triumphant : Başarılı, muzaffer
Worship : Tapmak
Conquest : Fetih
Due to : Nedeniyle
Reason : Sebep
Design : Tasarlamak
Traditional : Geleneksel
Defensive : Savunma
Cope with : Başa çıkmak
Rely on : Güvenmek
Solely : Sadece, yalnızca
Army : Ordu
Religious : Dini
Ancestor : Ata
Dare : Cesaret etmek
Challenges ahead : İleriye dönük engeller
Unbeaten : Yenilmemiş
Defeat : Yenmek
Bloody : Kanlı
Battle : Savaş
Fleet : Donanma
Order : Emretmek
Memorable : Unutulmaz
Heart-stopping : Yürek hoplatan
Subject : Konu
Genius : Dahi, deha
Excellent : Mükemmel, seçkin
Calculation : Hesaplama
Invite : Davet etmek
Respect : Saygı göstermek
Belief : İnanç
Determined : Kararlı, azimli
Evidence : Kanıt
Press member : Basın üyesi
Move : Göç etmek
Silver : Gümüş
Inspire : İlham vermek
Impressive : Etkileyici
Hope : Ümit, umut
Ambitious : Hırslı
Burst into tears : Gözyaşlarına boğulmak
Victory : Zafer
Do your best : Elinden gelenin en iyisini yapmak
Promise : Söz vermek
Fort : Kale, hisar
Çanakkale Strait : Çanakkale Boğazı

Enemy forces : Düşman güçleri
Naval : Savaş gemisi
Allied Forces : İtilaf Devletleri
Shell : Top mermisi
Artilleryman : Topçu askeri
Faint : Bayılmak
Crane : Kaldırma makinesi
Lift : Kaldırmak
Mine : Mayın
Explosion : Patlama
Repulse : Püskürtme
Corporal : Onbaşı
Salary : Maaş
Forester : Ormancı
Approach : Yaklaşmak
Notice : Farketmek
Bravely : Cesaretle
Watch out : Dikkat etmek
Trespass : Girmek, geçmek
Grant : Bahşetmek, hibe etmek
Praise : Övmek
Achiever : Başarılı kişi
Former : Eski
Decide : Karar vermek
Outstanding : Seçkin, üstün
Cadet : Harbiyeli
Duty : Görev
Division commander : Tümen komutanı
Establish : Kurmak
Turkish Grand National Assembly : T.B.M.M.
Statesman : Devlet adamı
Declare : İlan etmek
Republic : Cumhuriyet
Manage : Başarmak
Revolution : Devrim
Vote : Oy vermek
Pass away : Vefat etmek
Fall asleep : Uyuyakalmak
Mop : Paspaslamak
Hear : Duymak
Horn : Korna
Drop : Düşürmek
Bump into : Çarpmak
Flood : Sel, su baskını
Suffer : Acı çekmek
Livestock : Çiftlik hayvanları
Witness : Şahit olmak
Erode : Aşınmak
Sandbar : Kum yığını
Desert : Çöl
Seed : Tohum

Plant : Dikmek

Grow : Yetiřtirmek

Workbook

Compete : M¼cadele etmek

Referee : Hakemlik yapmak

Tie : Baęlamak

Record : Rekor

Retire : Emekli olmak

Commit : Adamak, yapmak

Give a lecture : Ders vermek

Sing : řarkı söylemek

Join : Katılmak

Recognizably : Fark edilir řekilde

Deficiency : Eksiklik

Cure : Tedavi

Afford : Maddi olarak karřılamak

Powerhouse : Forvet

Treatment : Tedavi

Sign : İmzalamak

Consider : D¼ř¼nmek

Flea : Pire

Boast : Övmek

Frog : Kurbaęa

Pit : Çukur

Realize : Farkına varmak

Hopeless : Umutsuz

Effort : Çaba

Jump : Sıçramak

Get out : Çıkmak

Shout : Baęırmak

Explain : Açıklamak

Deaf : Duyma engelli

THEME 3 LEGENDARY FIGURE VOCABULARY EXERCISES

A. Work in pairs. Match the words to their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. conquer | a. an old type of big heavy gun, usually on wheels, that fires solid metal or stone balls |
| 2. besiege | b. very successful in a way that causes great satisfaction |
| 3. cannon | c. the practice of showing respect for God or a god, saying prayers, chanting |
| 4. surrender | d. to take control of a country or city and its people by force |
| 5. triumphant | e. to admit that you have lost and want to stop fighting |
| 6. worship | f. to surround a building, city, etc. with soldiers till the people inside give up defending |

B. Read the full text again and complete the missing parts with the words in the box to sequence the events.

soon / first / when / then

_____, Mia was inspired by the other family members playing football. _____ she got into football. She noticed her talent and _____ made most of it. _____ she felt that she wanted to have children, she quit.

THEME 3 LEGENDARY FIGURE VOCABULARY EXERCISES ANSWER KEY

A. Work in pairs. Match the words to their meanings.

1. d
2. f
3. a
4. e
5. b
6. c

B. Read the full text again and complete the missing parts with the words in the box to sequence the events.

1. First
2. Soon
3. Then
4. When

THEME 3 LEGENDARY FIGURE GRAMMAR

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.

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.

THEME 3 LEGENDARY FIGURE GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A. Fill in the blanks with the simple past or past continuous forms of the verbs in brackets. Be careful with negative and interrogative forms.

1. I _____ (not/shave) this morning because I _____ (not/have) time.
2. My sister _____ (not/eat) anything because she _____ (not/be) hungry.
3. My son _____ (not/go) to school yesterday because he _____ (be) ill.
4. Dora _____ (sing) two beautiful songs at the school concert.
5. I _____ (see) Rachel at the party. She _____ (wear) a really beautiful dress.
6. Tim: What _____ you _____ (do) at this time yesterday?
Andrew: I _____ (study) for my Maths exam.
7. I _____ (not/go) out because it _____ (rain).
8. Although I _____ (call) their names, they _____ (not/hear) me.
9. _____ Judy _____ (study) Law in New York the last time you _____ (see) her?
10. My wife _____ (lose) her gold ring. She _____ (look) very upset.

B. Fill in the blanks with the simple past or past continuous forms of the verbs in brackets. Be careful with negative and interrogative forms.

1. The Titanic _____ (cross) the Atlantic when it _____ (strike) an iceberg.
2. While we _____ (have) an exam, an earthquake _____ (happen).
3. Jane _____ (cut) her finger while she _____ (dice) tomatoes.
4. We _____ (eat) dinner when the guests _____ (arrive).
5. What _____ you _____ (do) when I _____ (phone) you?
6. Molly _____ (work) in her office when Tim _____ (knock) the door.
7. My mother _____ (break) my tablet last night. She _____ (tidy) up my room when it _____ (slip) out of her hand.
8. We _____ (see) an accident while we _____ (wait) for the bus.
9. Mark _____ (look for) a document in his computer when he _____ (realize) a virus.
10. He _____ (be) very angry yesterday when I _____ (see) him.
11. When we _____ (be) in London, my father _____ (work) in a bank.

C. Read the short story of the two frogs and fill in the blanks with the appropriate verbs from the box using their past forms in the 'Simple Past' or 'Past Continuous' tense.

consider - jump - get out - shout - explain - thank - ask

be (2) - decide - say (2) - start - give up - continue

A group of frogs were traveling through the forest when two of them fell into a deep pit. When the other frogs realized how deep the pit was, they told the two frogs that the situation was hopeless. The two frogs _____ to jump out of the pit to survive. They _____ to try it but in spite of their great effort, the group of frogs _____ that they should stop and wait to die.

Eventually, one of the frogs _____ what the others _____ and _____ jumping.

The other frog _____ to jump as hard as he could. The crowd of frogs _____ (7) at him to stop the pain and just die. He _____ much harder and finally _____ of the pit. The other frogs _____ "Didn't you hear us?" The frog _____ the others that he _____ deaf so he couldn't hear what they said but still _____ them for encouraging him the whole time it _____ in the pit.

THEME 3 LEGENDARY FIGURE GRAMMAR EXERCISES ANSWER KEY

A. Fill in the blanks with the simple past or past continuous forms of the verbs in brackets. Be careful with negative and interrogative forms.

1. didn't shave / didn't have
2. didn't eat / wasn't
3. didn't go / was
4. sang
5. saw / was wearing
6. were doing / was studying
7. didn't go / was raining
8. called / didn't hear
9. was studying / saw
10. lost / looked

B. Fill in the blanks with the simple past or past continuous forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. was crossing / stroke
2. were having / happened
3. cut / was dicing
4. were eating / arrived
5. were doing / phoned
6. was working / knocked
7. broke / was tidying / slipped
8. saw / was waiting
9. was looking / realized
10. was / saw
11. were / was working

C. Read the short story of the two frogs and fill in the blanks with the appropriate verbs from the box using their past forms in the 'Simple Past' or 'Past Continuous' tense.

1. started
2. decided
3. were saying
4. considered
5. were saying
6. gave up
7. continued
8. were shouting
9. was jumping
10. got out
11. asked
12. explained
13. was
14. thanked
15. was

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	
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	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 (LEARN)	LEARNED	LEARNED	
LEAVE (LEAVES)	LEFT	LEFT	
LIGHT (LIGHTS)	LIT	LIT	
LOSE (LOSES)	LOST	LOST	
MEAN (MEANS)	MEANT	MEANT	
SHOOT (SHOTS)	SHOT	SHOT	
SIT (SITS)	SAT	SAT	
SPELL (SPELLS)	SPELT	SPELT	

12th Group : MISCELLANEOUS

BECOME (BECOMES)	BECAME	BECAME	
FIND (FINDS)	FOUND	FOUND	
HANG (HANGS)	HUNG	HUNG	
HOLD (HOLDS)	HELD	HELD	
LAY (LAYS)	LAID	LAID	
LIE (LIES)	LAY	LAIN	
PAY (PAYS)	PAID	PAID	
RUN (RUNS)	RAN	RAN	
SELL (SELLS)	SOLD	SOLD	
SHINE (SHINES)	SHONE	SHONE	
SHOW (SHOWS)	SHOWED	SHOWN	
WEAR (WEARS)	WORE	WORN	
WIN (WINS)	WON	WON	