

THEME 1 STUDYING ABROAD

FUNCTIONS

1. Meeting new people and introducing oneself and family
2. Talking about possessions
3. Asking for and giving directions

LANGUAGE SKILLS AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

Listening

E9.1.L1. Students will be able to identify frequently used vocabulary for greetings and conversations in a simple recorded text.

E9.1.L2. Students will be able to detect specific information about jobs/countries/ nationalities.

Pronunciation

E9.1.P1. Students will be able to recognize contracted forms of “am, is, are” and “have/has”.

Speaking

E9.1.S1. Students will be able to introduce themselves and their family members.

E9.1.S2. Students will be able to ask and answer about their personal belongings.

E9.1.S3. Students will be able to ask for and give simple directions in simple phrases.

Reading

E9.1.R1. Students will be able to recognize familiar names, words and very basic phrases in simple texts such as postcards, greeting cards and emails.

E9.1.R2. Students will be able to find specific information in a simple text about jobs/nationalities/countries.

Writing

E9.1.W1. Students will be able to write simple sentences and phrases (a postcard, an e-mail or a hotel registration form).

SAMPLE USAGE

Hello/Hey/What's up?

Hi, long time no see!

Great to see you again!

Hi, how are you? /Hi, how is it going?

Not bad.

Goodbye

Catch you later!

Who is this in the picture? This is my...

Is it your schedule? No, it isn't. / Yes, it is.

Meet my friend Tom.

You're.....?

What do you do? / -What do you do for a living? I'm a hairdresser.

Which languages can you speak?

Can you speak any English?

Excuse me, is there a hospital around here? Yes, first of all go straight ahead, take the second left...

How can I get to the library?

THEME 1 STUDYING ABROAD VOCABULARY

Student's Book

Abroad : Yurtdışı

Two birds with one stone : Bir taşla iki kuş vurmak

Map : Harita

Flag : Bayrak

Art : Sanat

Country : Ülke

Nationality : Milliyet

Long time no see : Görüşmeyeli çok oldu

Instructor : Öğitmen

Journalist : Gazeteci

Occupation : Meslek

Architect : Mimar

Officer : Memur

Wallet : Cüzdan

Waiter : Erkek garson

Waitress : Kadın garson

Actor : Erkek oyuncu

Actress : Kadın oyuncu

Part-time : Yarı zamanlı

Gorgeous : Muhteşem

Talented : Yetenekli

Colleague : Meslektaş

Workmate : İş arkadaşı

Roommate : Oda arkadaşı

Chill out : Rahatlamak

Swedish : İsveçli

Chemist : Kimyager, eczacı

Egyptian : Mısırlı

India : Hindistan

Lively : Canlı

Busy : Yoğun, meşgul

International : Uluslararası

Success : Başarı

Begin : Başlamak

Childhood : Çocukluk

Graduate : Mezun olmak

Scholarship : Burs

Move : Taşınmak

Hard : Zor, güç

Give up : Pes etmek

Perform : Yürütmek, oynamak

Intern : Stajyer, asistan

Composer : Bestekar

Numerous : Sayısız, birçok

Imagine : Hayal etmek

Believe : İnanmak

Hold on : Tutunmak

Excuse me : Affedersiniz

Don't worry : Endişe etme

Host family : Ev sahibi aile

Polite : Kibar, nazik

Crowded : Kalabalık

Safe : Güvenli

Temple : Tapınak

Stunning : Büyüleyici, çekici

Cherry blossom : Kiraz çiçeği

Landscape : Manzara

All the best : Herşey gönlünüzce olsun

Business : İş

Dangerous : Tehlikeli

Empty : Boş

Disgusting : İğrenç, berbat

Exchange student : Değişim öğrencisi

Historical : Tarihi

Seller : Satıcı

Workbook

Famous : Meşhur, ünlü

Capital : Başkent

Bottle : Şişe

Sunset : Gün batımı

Lovely : Hoş, güzel

Amazing : Şaşırtıcı, harika

Sandy beach : Kumsal

Argue : Tartışmak

Iconic : Simgesel

Trip : Gezi, seyahat

THEME 1 STUDYING ABROAD VOCABULARY TEACHING

INTRODUCTION/GREETING PATTERNS

MEETING PEOPLE

Hello = Hi (=very informal)

Hello. I'm Ümit / Hi. I'm Bekir / Hello. My name is Belma./ Hi. My name is Betül.

Good Morning Good Afternoon Good Evening Good Night

BANU: Hi. I'm Banu. What is your name?

BRIAN: Hello. My name's Brian.

BANU: Nice to meet you

BRIAN: Nice to meet you too.

Nice to meet you = Glad to meet you = Pleased to meet you.= How do you do

LEAVING PEOPLE

FORMAL : Goodbye

INFORMAL: Bye /see you/see you later/see you tomorrow/see you next week...etc

Cheers / Take care

ASKING ABOUT HEALTH

How are you? How are you? How are you?

Fine, thank you. Fine, thanks. Very well. Thank you. (Formal)

Informal

How are things? How's things? How's it going? How are you doing/going(USA)

Great Not too bad OK/All right so-so /(it)could be worse

THANK YOU

Formal: Thank you very much / Thank you very much indeed /

Informal: Thanks / Thanks a lot

Replies to thanks

A: Thanks A: Thank you very much for tea. A: Thank you. A: Thanks a lot.

B: That's Ok(all right) B: Not at all (formal) B: You are welcome. B: Don't mention it.

CLASSROOM ENGLISH

Instructions

Listen / Repeat after me / Come here / Open your books/notebooks / Close your books / Copy this into your notebooks

Learn this by heart / Do your homework / Look / Fill in the blanks / Read the text silently / Work in pairs / Ask a question

Answer the question / Look at the board / Don't read / Read a lot / Practice a lot / Revise your notes

Discipline

Be quiet, please / Speak English / Stand up / Sit down / Put your fingers up / Put your fingers down / No talking / Sit back

Close the window / Don't run in the class / Don't miss classes / Don't be late for school

Feedback and encouragement

Good. / Very good / Excellent / Well done / Thank you /Try again

FAMILY MEMBERS

mother / mom / father / dad / parent / children / son / daughter / sister / brother / grandmother / grandfather / grandparent / grandson / granddaughter / grandchild / aunt / uncle / niece / nephew / cousin / husband / wife / sister-in-law / brother-in-law / mother-in-law / father-in-law / partner / fiancé

JOBS

Accountant - a person that works with the money and accounts of a company.

Actor /Actress - a person that acts in a play or a movie

Architect - a person that designs building and houses.

Astronomer - a person who studies the stars and the universe

Author - They write books or novels.

Baker - They make bread and cakes and normally work in a bakery.

Bus driver - a person that drives buses.

Butcher - a person that works with meat. They cut the meat and sell it in their shop.

Carpenter - a person that makes things from wood including houses and furniture.

Chef/Cook - a person that prepared food for others, often in a restaurant or café.

Cleaner - a person that cleans/tidies an area or place (such as in an office)

Dentist - a person that can fix problems you have with your teeth.

Designer - a person who has the job of designing things.

Doctor - a person you go to see when you are ill or have some type of health problem.

Dustman/Refuse collector - a person that collects trash/rubbish from bins in the street.

Electrician - a person that works with electric circuits.

Engineer - a person who develops solutions to technical problems. They sometimes design, build, or maintain engines, machines, structures or public works.

Factory worker - a person that works in a factory.

Farmer - a person that works on a farm, usually with animals.

Fireman/Fire fighter - a person that puts out fires.

Fisherman - a person that catches fish

Florist - a person that works with flowers.

Gardener - a person that keeps gardens clean and tidy. They take care of the plants in the garden.

Hairdresser - they cut your hair or give it a new style.

Journalist - a person that makes new reports in writing or through television.

Judge - a qualified person that decides cases in a law court.

Lawyer - a person that defends people in court and gives legal advice.

Lecturer - a person that gives lectures, usually in a university.

Librarian - a person that works in a library.

Lifeguard - a person that saves lives where people swim (at a beach or swimming pool).

Mechanic - a person that repairs machines, especially car motors.

Model - a (usually attractive) person that works in fashion, modeling clothes and accessories.

Newsreader - a person that reads the news, normally on television.

Nurse - a person trained to help a doctor look after the sick or injured.

Optician - a person that checks your eyes and try and correct any problems with your sight.

Painter - a person that paints pictures or the interior and exterior of buildings.

Pharmacist - a qualified person that works with and dispenses medicine.

Photographer - a person that takes photos.

Pilot - a person who flies a plane.

Plumber - a person that repairs your water systems or pipes.

Politician - a person who works in politics.

Policeman/Policewoman - a member of the police force. They (try and) prevent crime.

Postman - a person that delivers mail to your house.

Real estate agent - a person that makes money from selling land for development.

Receptionist - a person that is at the reception (entrance) of a company.

Scientist - a person that works in the science industry. They do many experiments.

Secretary - a person employed in an office who types letters, keeps records etc.

Shop assistant - a person that works in a shop or store selling products.

Soldier - a person who works for the army.

Tailor - a person that makes clothes for others, many times producing exclusive items of clothing.

Taxi driver - a person who drives a taxi.

Teacher - a person that passes knowledge to students, usually at school.

Translator - a person that translates from one language to another.

Traffic warden - a person that patrols areas to check that people do not park in the wrong place.

Travel agent - a person that organises and sells holidays and flights for others.

Veterinary doctor (Vet) - a qualified person that looks after sick animals.

Waiter/Waitress - a person that works in a food outlet, looking after customers and serving food.

Window cleaner - a person that cleans windows, normally the windows of big buildings.

COUNTRIES	NATIONALITIES	PERSON
Afghanistan	Afghan	an Afghan
Albania	Albanian	an Albanian
Algeria	Algerian	an Algerian
Andorra	Andorran	an Andorran
Angola	Angolan	an Angolan
Argentina	Argentinian	an Argentinian
Armenia	Armenian	an Armenian
Australia	Australian	an Australian
Austria	Austrian	an Austrian
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani	an Azerbaijani
Bahamas	Bahamian	a Bahamian
Bahrain	Bahraini	a Bahraini
Bangladesh	Bangladeshi	a Bangladeshi

Barbados	Barbadian	a Barbadian
Belarus	Belorussian <i>or</i> Byelorussian	a Belorussian <i>or</i> a Byelorussian
Belgium	Belgian	a Belgian
Belize	Belizian	a Belizian
Benin	Beninese	a Beninese
Bhutan	Bhutanese	a Bhutanese
Bolivia	Bolivian	a Bolivian
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Bosnian	a Bosnian
Botswana	Botswanan	a Tswana
Brazil	Brazilian	a Brazilian
Britain	British	a Briton
Brunei	Bruneian	a Bruneian
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	a Bulgarian
Burkina	Burkinese	a Burkinese
Burma (<i>official name</i> Myanmar)	Burmese	a Burmese
Burundi	Burundian	a Burundian
Cambodia	Cambodian	a Cambodian
Cameroon	Cameroonian	a Cameroonian
Canada	Canadian	a Canadian
Cape Verde Islands	Cape Verdean	a Cape Verdean
Chad	Chadian	a Chadian
Chile	Chilean	a Chilean
China	Chinese	a Chinese
Colombia	Colombian	a Colombian
Congo	Congolese	a Congolese
Costa Rica	Costa Rican	a Costa Rican
Croatia	Croat <i>or</i> Croatian	a Croat <i>or</i> a Croatian
Cuba	Cuban	a Cuban
Cyprus	Cypriot	a Cypriot
Czech Republic	Czech	a Czech
Denmark	Danish	a Dane
Djibouti	Djiboutian	a Djiboutian
Dominica	Dominican	a Dominican
Dominican Republic	Dominican	a Dominican
Ecuador	Ecuadorean	an Ecuadorean
Egypt	Egyptian	an Egyptian
El Salvador	Salvadorean	a Salvadorean
England	English	an Englishman, an Englishwoman

Eritrea	Eritrean	an Eritrean
Estonia	Estonian	an Estonian
Ethiopia	Ethiopian	an Ethiopian
Fiji	Fijian	a Fijian
Finland	Finnish	a Finn
France	French	a Frenchman, a Frenchwoman
Gabon	Gabonese	a Gabonese
Gambia, the	Gambian	a Gambian
Georgia	Georgian	a Georgian
Germany	German	a German
Ghana	Ghanaian	a Ghanaian
Greece	Greek	a Greek
Grenada	Grenadian	a Grenadian
Guatemala	Guatemalan	a Guatemalan
Guinea	Guinean	a Guinean
Guyana	Guyanese	a Guyanese
Haiti	Haitian	a Haitian
Holland (<i>also</i> Netherlands)	Dutch	a Dutchman, a Dutchwoman
Honduras	Honduran	a Honduran
Hungary	Hungarian	a Hungarian
Iceland	Icelandic	an Icelander
India	Indian	an Indian
Indonesia	Indonesian	an Indonesian
Iran	Iranian	an Iranian
Iraq	Iraqi	an Iraqi
Ireland, Republic of	Irish	an Irishman, an Irishwoman
Israel	Israeli	an Israeli
Italy	Italian	an Italian
Jamaica	Jamaican	a Jamaican
Japan	Japanese	a Japanese
Jordan	Jordanian	a Jordanian
Kazakhstan	Kazakh	a Kazakh
Kenya	Kenyan	a Kenyan
Korea North Korea, South Korea		
Kuwait	Kuwaiti	a Kuwaiti
Laos	Laotian	a Laotian
Latvia	Latvian	a Latvian
Lebanon	Lebanese	a Lebanese

Liberia	Liberian	a Liberian
Libya	Libyan	a Libyan
Liechtenstein	-	a Liechtensteiner
Lithuania	Lithuanian	a Lithuanian
Luxembourg	-	a Luxembourger
Macedonia	Macedonian	a Macedonian
Madagascar	Malagasay <i>or</i> Madagascan	a Malagasay <i>or</i> a Madagascan
Malawi	Malawian	a Malawian
Malaysia	Malaysian	a Malay
Maldives	Maldivian	a Maldivian
Mali	Malian	a Malian
Malta	Maltese	a Maltese
Mauritania	Mauritanian	a Mauritanian
Mauritius	Mauritian	a Mauritian
Mexico	Mexican	a Mexican
Moldova	Moldovan	a Moldovan
Monaco	Monégasque <i>or</i> Monacan	a Monégasque <i>or</i> a Monacan
Mongolia	Mongolian	a Mongolian
Montenegro	Montenegrin	a Montenegrin
Morocco	Moroccan	a Moroccan
Mozambique	Mozambican	a Mozambican
Myanmar <i>see</i> Burma	-	-
Namibia	Namibian	a Namibian
Nepal	Nepalese	a Nepalese
the Netherlands	Dutch	a Dutchman, a Dutchwoman, <i>or</i> a Netherlander
New Zealand	-	a New Zealander
Nicaragua	Nicaraguan	a Nicaraguan
Niger	Nigerien	a Nigerien
Nigeria	Nigerian	a Nigerian
North Korea	North Korean	a North Korean
Norway	Norwegian	a Norwegian
Oman	Omani	an Omani
Pakistan	Pakistani	a Pakistani
Panama	Panamanian	a Panamanian
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinean	a Papua New Guinean <i>or</i> a Guinean
Paraguay	Paraguayan	a Paraguayan
Peru	Peruvian	a Peruvian

the Philippines	Philippine	a Filipino
Poland	Polish	a Pole
Portugal	Portuguese	a Portuguese
Qatar	Qatari	a Qatari
Romania	Romanian	a Romanian
Russia	Russian	a Russian
Rwanda	Rwandan	a Rwandan
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabian <i>or</i> Saudi	a Saudi Arabian <i>or</i> a Saudi
Scotland	Scottish	a Scot
Senegal	Senegalese	a Senegalese
Serbia	Serb <i>or</i> Serbian	a Serb <i>or</i> a Serbian
Seychelles, the	Seychellois	a Seychellois
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leonian	a Sierra Leonian
Singapore	Singaporean	a Singaporean
Slovakia	Slovak	a Slovak
Slovenia	Slovene <i>or</i> Slovenian	a Slovene <i>or</i> a Slovenian
Solomon Islands	-	a Solomon Islander
Somalia	Somali	a Somali
South Africa	South African	a South African
South Korea	South Korean	a South Korean
Spain	Spanish	a Spaniard
Sri Lanka	Sri Lankan	a Sri Lankan
Sudan	Sudanese	a Sudanese
Suriname	Surinamese	a Surinamer <i>or</i> a Surinamese
Swaziland	Swazi	a Swazi
Sweden	Swedish	a Swede
Switzerland	Swiss	a Swiss
Syria	Syrian	a Syrian
Taiwan	Taiwanese	a Taiwanese
Tajikistan	Tajik <i>or</i> Tadjik	a Tajik <i>or</i> a Tadjik
Tanzania	Tanzanian	a Tanzanian
Thailand	Thai	a Thai
Tunisia	Tunisian	a Tunisian
Turkey	Turkish	a Turk
Turkmenistan	Turkmen <i>or</i> Turkoman	a Turkmen <i>or</i> a Turkoman
Uganda	Ugandan	a Ugandan
Ukraine	Ukrainian	a Ukrainian
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	-	-

United Kingdom (UK)	British	a Briton
United States of America (USA)	-	a citizen of the USA
Uruguay	Uruguayan	a Uruguayan
Uzbekistan	Uzbek	an Uzbek
Vanuata	Vanuatuan	a Vanuatuan
Vatican City	-	-
Venezuela	Venezuelan	a Venezuelan
Vietnam	Vietnamese	a Vietnamese
Wales	Welsh	a Welshman, a Welshwoman
Yemen	Yemeni	a Yemeni
Yugoslavia	Yugoslav	a Yugoslav
Zaire	Zairean	a Zairean
Zambia	Zambian	a Zambian
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwean	a Zimbabwean

THEME 1 STUDYING ABROAD GRAMMAR

THE PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

1 AFFIRMATIVE : The Present Tense of "be" has three forms: am, is, are . It is used with nouns and pronouns.

Singular subject pronouns : I – YOU – HE – SHE – IT

Plural Subject Pronouns : WE – YOU – THEY

	HE	WE
I + AM	SHE + IS	YOU + ARE
	IT	THEY

Singular Nouns : Ali , Ayşe , Mr. Green , Miss. Kaplan , a tree , a computer

Plural nouns : Ali and Ahmet , trees , cars , computers

a) We use "am" with the pronoun "I" .

I am a worker . I am not an engineer .

b) We use "is" with singular nouns and the singular subject pronouns he, she and it

He is a teacher She is a model Hülya Avşar is a singer

c) We use "are" with plural nouns , plural subject pronouns , and the second person singular subject pronoun YOU .

Ali and Veli are friends . We are computer engineers You are teachers You are a mother

2. NEGATIVE : To make negative sentences with BE we use SUBJECT + BE + NOT ...

I am not a doctor = I'm not a doctor

You are not in the garden = You aren't in the garden

He is not happy = He isn't happy

She is not a musician = She isn't a musician

It is not a pencil . = It isn't a pencil

We are not sad = We aren't sad

They are not partners . = They aren't partners

3. YES-NO QUESTIONS : The questions that can be answered by Yes or No are called Yes-No Questions . We form YES-NO questions by changing the word order . First we put the auxiliary verb (am,is,are) before the subject .

Am I early ? Yes , you are / Yes , you are early

No , you aren't / No , you aren't early

Are you from İzmir ? Yes , I am / Yes , I am from İzmir.

No, I am not / No , I am not from İzmir .

Is she at home ? Yes , she is / Yes , she is at home .

No, she isn't / No , she isn't at home .

Is he a doctor ? Yes , he is / Yes , he is a doctor .

No , he isn't / No , he isn't a doctor .

Is this a pen ? Yes , it is . / Yes , it is a pen .

No , it isn't / No , it isn't a pen .

Are we late ? Yes , we/you are / Yes , we/you are late .

No , we/you aren't / No , we/you aren't late .

Are they in the class ? Yes , they are / Yes , they are in the class .

No , they aren't / No , they aren't in the class .

- We use the long form of the verb *to be* in positive short answers.

Is he from Greece? Yes, he is. (NOT: Yes, he 's.)

- We use the short form of the verb *to be* in negative short answers.

Are you from Spain? No, I'm not. (NOT: No, I am not.)

4. INFORMATION QUESTIONS : They are also called wh-questions . Sometimes we cannot have enough information from the answers to YES-NO Questions . So, when we want to have more information we use wh-questions . Some of these question words are WHO , WHOSE , WHERE , WHICH , WHAT , WHEN , WHY , HOW etc

Questions with **WHAT**

What is your name ? / What are they ? / What is this ? / What are those ?

QUESTIONS WITH **WHO**

Who is this girl ? / Who are they ?

QUESTIONS WITH **HOW**

How are you ? / How is the weather ?

QUESTIONS WITH **WHERE**

Where is the bird ? / Where are the children ? / Where is he from ? Where are u from ?

QUESTIONS WITH **WHICH**

Which is Ahmet's pen ? / Which book is yours ?

CHOICE QUESTIONS WITH OR: Choice questions are the questions in which we make a preference. First , we use the auxiliary verb (am,is,are) before the given item . Then we put OR and give another item to make the choice . We cannot simply say YES or NO as an answer if we use or .

Are you a teacher or a student ? Am I fat or slim ? Is it a pen or a pencil ?

A teacher slim a pen

I am a teacher . You're slim . It is a pen .

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

- We use personal subject pronouns before verbs instead of nouns or names.

Heather is an opera singer. She is from Italy.

I / you / he / she / it / you / we / they

I always with a capital letter

You in the singular and plural

He for a man or a boy

She for a woman or a girl

It for an animal or a thing

We for people

They for people, animals or things

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

We use possessive adjectives before nouns to show

- that something belongs to somebody.

This is his bike.

- the relationship between two or more people.

She is my mum.

We put possessive adjectives *before nouns*.

These are her books.

Subject Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives
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I	my
you	your
we	our
they	their
he	his
she	her
it	its

WHOSE

Generally Possessives are used to answer the questions beginning with the question word “whose ..?”

Whose car is this?	It is my car.
Whose project is that?	Their project.
Whose brother is in the team?	Her brother.
Whose car is he in?	Your car.
Whose books are those?	Our books.
Whose birthday is in May?	My birthday.
Whose pen is this?	His pen.
Whose is this?	It is my ...

HAVE GOT / HAS GOT

We use the verb *have got / has got*

- to show that something belongs to somebody.

Jason *has got* a new camera.

- to describe characteristics of people.

Justine *has got* fair hair with hazel eyes.

- to talk about relationships.

I *have got* three brothers.

1. AFFIRMATIVE

Subject have got ('ve got) / has got ('s got) Object

I / You / We / They have got ('ve got) a lovely house.

He / She / It has got ('s got) a lovely house.

2. NEGATIVE

Subject have not got (haven't got) / has not got (hasn't got) Object

I / You / We / They have not got (haven't got) a lovely house.

He / She / It has not got (hasn't got) a lovely house.

3. INTERROGATIVE

Have / Has Subject got Object?

Short Answers

Have I / you / we / they got a lovely house?

Yes, you have. / No, you haven't. / Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. / Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.

Has he / she / it got a lovely house.

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't. / Yes, she has. / No, she hasn't. / Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.

Note: In short answers, we do not use got.

Have you got a big garden? Yes, I have. (NOT Yes, I have got.)

IMPERATIVES

We use the imperatives to

- give orders : *Stop that man!*
- give instructions : *Open the box first.*
- offer something : *Have some coffee.*
- make a request : *Be quiet, please.*

We form the imperative with the base form of the verb, without the subject. - *Stand up!*

We form the negative imperative with do not / don't and the base form of the verb. - *Don't speak.*

GIVING DIRECTIONS

Commonly used questions

Excuse me, where is the post office, please?

Excuse me, is there a post office near here?

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the post office, please?

Excuse me, how can I get to the post office, please?

Excuse me, can you direct me to the post office, please?

Commonly used expressions

Go straight ahead/Go straight on.

Turn right/Turn left.

Go down the Fatih street/ Go up the Fatih street.

Walk down the Fatih street/Walk up the Fatih street.

Cross the Fatih street.

Walk along the Fatih street/walk along this street.

Keep going this street.

Walk to the traffic lights.

Turn right at the end of the street.

Turn left at the crossroads.

Take the first turning on the right.

Take the second turning on the left.

Walk past the post office.

Turn right by the post office.

The post office is *on the right*.

The post office is *on the left*.

The post office is on your right/on your left.

The post office is *next to* the cinema.

The post office is *between* the cinema and the park.

The post office is *opposite* the park.

The post office is at the end of the street.

The post office is at the corner.

The post office is the second building on the left.

The post office is at the junction.

THEME 1 STUDYING ABROAD GRAMMAR EXERCISES

A. Fill in am, is, are, am not, isn't or aren't.

1. A : Where _____ Carlos from?
B : He _____ from Italy.
2. A : _____ you from Brazil?
B : No, I _____. I _____ from Spain.
3. A : _____ they Greek?
B : Yes, they _____.
4. A : _____ she your sister?
B : No, she _____.
5. A : Your friends _____ students at a school of tourism, aren't they?
B : No, they _____.

B. Put the words in the correct order.

1. you / a / student / university / _____
2. sister / My / old / years / is / nineteen _____
3. is / English / subject / my / favourite _____
4. isn't / Matthew / Ireland / from _____.
5. room / Her / very / is / big _____
6. you / in / class 9B / Are / your / and / friend _____

C. Look at the words in brackets and complete the sentence with the correct subject pronoun.

1. _____ is watching TV. (George)
2. _____ is white. (the board)
3. _____ are on the wall. (the posters)
4. _____ are running. (the cats)
5. _____ are cleaning our rooms. (my sister and I)
6. _____ are riding his bike. (Tom and Susan)
7. _____ have got a dog. My dog's name is Berry.
8. _____ is from Bristol. (Victoria)
9. _____ are in the garden. (the flowers)
10. Are _____ coming, Joe?

D. Fill in the blanks with his, her, its, my, our, your, their.

1. Bill is my cousin. _____ bike is green.
2. Mike and Peter are Irish. _____ parents are teachers.
3. I am interested in movies. _____ favourite director is Steven Spielberg.
4. Linda is the new student. _____ hair is red.
5. We are from Sweden. _____ classmates are French and Turkish.
6. You are tall but _____ brother is short.
7. My dog is so cute. _____ name is *Dark*.

E. Choose the correct answer.

1. My twin brothers eighteen years old.
a) am b) is c) are
2. This is my friend Linda. favourite sport is tennis.
a) Her b) She c) His
3. Look at Jill and Sue's cat. colour is white and grey.
a) It b) Its c) Their
4. Who is that with your brother? best friend.
a) He b) His c) Her
5. My favourite subjects..... History and Literature.
a) are b) is c) am

F. Choose the correct option.

1. Have / Has Simon got a wardrobe in his room?
2. My grandparents have / has got a big house with a swimming pool.
3. Have / Has your twin sister got a laptop?
4. Sheila haven't / hasn't got a TV in her bedroom.
5. What have / has your sister got in her hand?

G. Put the words in the correct order.

1. got / has / Jane / camera / new / a _____
2. Have / a / you / sister / got _____
3. Sue / got / eyes / hair / blonde / has / and / green _____
4. you / got / new / a / phone / Have _____
5. big / living room / My / have / a / got / grandparents _____

H. Fill in the blanks using "positive imp." or "don't" where necessary.

1. _____ look at the camera and _____ move.
2. You are very thirsty. _____ drink some water.
3. Your room is very untidy. _____ tidy your room.
4. There is a good program on this channel. _____ change the channel.
5. I haven't got any bread. _____ pass the bread please.
6. It is very cold. _____ take your jacket off.
7. The weather is very hot. _____ put your anorak on.
8. I am not very thirsty. _____ pass the water.
9. Your t-shirt is very dirty. _____ take your t-shirt off.
10. Your little brother is asleep. _____ make a noise.

THEME 1 STUDYING ABROAD WORKSHEET

A. Write in the correct Verb to be (am-is-are) (10x1=10p.)

1. Cindy _____ my best friend.
2. Peter and Kate _____ classmates.
3. _____ Johnny your brother?
4. _____ you a good student?
5. They _____ in the classroom.
6. _____ this an apple?
7. Felicia and I _____ sisters.
8. I _____ her teacher.
9. Those _____ my schoolbags
10. Their father _____ a doctor.

B. Re-arrange the sentences (10x2=20p.)

1. I / not / an architect / am _____
2. She / my mother / is _____
3. The girl / not / in the room. / is _____
4. Your / a housewife / mother / is _____?
5. We / not / got / have / a computer / at home. _____
6. My dad / smart / has / clothes / got _____
7. The boys / a ball / got / have _____
8. Has / sister / your / a car / got _____?
9. Straight / turn / and / go / ahead / right _____
10. Can / get to / I / the cinema / how _____?

C. Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjectives (my, your, his, her, its, our, their). (12x1=12p.)

1. Hello. I'm Tina. This is _____ mother. _____ name is Betty.
2. They are sisters. _____ names are Hale and Jale.
3. Are you John? Is this _____ book?
4. Steve is here. These are _____ books.
5. Orhan and I are brothers and this is _____ house.
6. _____ names are Frank and George. We are doctors.
7. You are a teacher and _____ class is 11A.
8. This is our car. _____ color is blue.
9. My favorite pop stars are Noel and Liam. I think _____ music is great.
A: Who's _____ favorite pop star? B: _____ favorite pop star is Mustafa Sandal.

D. Write the numbers in words. (5x1=5p.)

- 12:
30:
60:
99:
55:

E. Write the words in numbers. (5x1=5p.)

Twenty-two:

Seven :

Seventy :

Forty-nine :

Nineteen :

F. Write the countries or the nationalities (5x1=5p.)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>NATIONALITY</u>
1. The USA	_____
2. Spain	_____
3. _____	English
4. _____	Chinese
5. Greece	_____

G. Match the jobs with the explanations. (8x1=8p.)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| ___ 1) A baker | a) designs buildings. |
| ___ 2) A florist | b) catch the criminals. |
| ___ 3) A mechanic | c) helps people while they're shopping. |
| ___ 4) An architect | d) makes bread. |
| ___ 5) A shop assistant | e) sells flowers |
| ___ 6) A writer | f) is the assistant to the boss. |
| ___ 7) A secretary | g) writes books. |
| ___ 8) A policeman | h) repairs cars. |

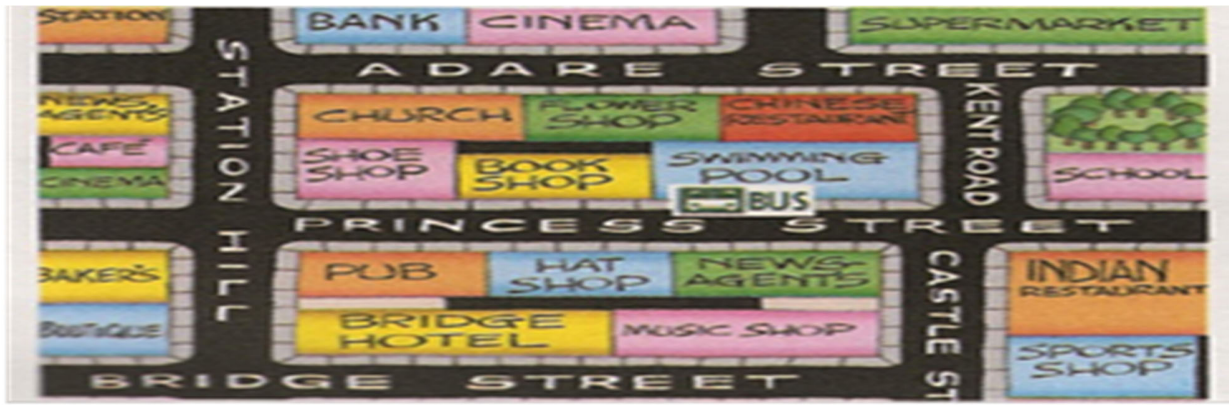
H. Use have got or has got (5x1=5p.)

1. I _____ 5 English classes a week.
2. My brother _____ a new book.
3. My father _____ a lot of tools.
4. George and Mary _____ a new flat.
5. Our school _____ a big garden.

I. Fill in the blanks with the correct family members (5x2=10p.)

1. My mother's husband is my _____
2. My sister's mother is my _____
3. My father's sister is my _____
4. My brother's sister is my _____
5. My uncle's son is my _____

J. Look at the map and answer the questions (5x2=10p.)



Here.

1. Where is the book shop?
2. Go straight ahead. Take the second turning on the right. Go past the pub. It is on the right.....
3. Where is the flower shop?
4. Go straight ahead. Take the second turning on the right Go past the bookshop. It is on the left
5. Where is the baker's?

K. Write five sentences about yourself (5x2=10p.)