



ORTAÖĞRETİM
GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

TELAFİ EĞİTİMİ

İNGİLİZCE
10. SINIF

MİLLÎ EĞİTİM BAKANLIĞI YAYINLARI • ...
YARDIMCI KAYNAK EĞİTİM MATERYALİ • ...

TELAFİ EĞİTİMİ
İNGİLİZCE 10. SINIF

ISBN ...

Basım Adedi ...

Yazar
KOMİSYON

Türkçe yayın hakları MEB, 2023

Tüm yayın hakları saklıdır. Tanıtım için yapılacak kısa alıntılar dışında, yayıncının yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir yolla çoğaltılamaz ve kullanılamaz.

Baskı ...

Sertifika No. ...





İSTİKLÂL MARŞI

Korkma, sönmez bu şafaklarda yüzen al sancak;
Sönmeden yurdumun üstünde tüten en son ocak.
O benim milletimin yıldızıdır, parlayacak;
O benimdir, o benim milletimindir ancak.

Çatma, kurban olayım, çehreni ey nazlı hilâl!
Kahraman ırkıma bir gül! Ne bu şiddet, bu celâl?
Sana olmaz dökülen kanlarımız sonra helâl.
Hakkıdır Hakk'a tapan milletimin istiklâl.

Ben ezelden beridir hür yaşadım, hür yaşarım.
Hangi çılgın bana zincir vuracakmış? Şaşarım!
Kükremiş sel gibiyim, bendimi çiğner, aşarım.
Yırtarım dağları, enginlere sığmam, taşarım.

Garbın âfâkını sarmışsa çelik zırhlı duvar,
Benim iman dolu göğsüm gibi serhaddim var.
Ulusun, korkma! Nasıl böyle bir imanı boğar,
Medeniyet dediğin tek dişi kalmış canavar?

Arkadaş, yurduma alçakları uğratma sakın;
Siper et gövdeni, dursun bu hayâsızca akın.
Doğacaktır sana va'dettiği günler Hakk'ın;
Kim bilir, belki yarın, belki yarından da yakın.

Bastığın yerleri toprak diyerek geçme, tanı:
Düşün altındaki binlerce kefensiz yatanı.
Sen şehit oğlusun, incitme, yazıktır, atanı:
Verme, dünyaları alsan da bu cennet vatanı.

Kim bu cennet vatanın uğruna olmaz ki feda?
Şüheda fışkıracak toprağı sıksan, şüheda!
Cânı, cânânı, bütün varımı alsın da Huda,
Etmesin tek vatanımdan beni dünyada cüda.

Ruhumun senden İlâhî, şudur ancak emeli:
Değmesin mabedimin göğsüne nâmahrem eli.
Bu ezanlar -ki şehadetleri dinin temeli-
Ebedî yurdumun üstünde benim inlemeli.

O zaman vecd ile bin secde eder -varsa- taşım,
Her cerîhamdan İlâhî, boşanıp kanlı yaşım,
Fışkırır ruh-ı mücerret gibi yerden na'sım;
O zaman yükselerek arşa değer belki başım.

Dalgalan sen de şafaklar gibi ey şanlı hilâl!
Olsun artık dökülen kanlarımın hepsi helâl.
Ebediyyen sana yok, ırkıma yok izmihlâl;
Hakkıdır hür yaşamış bayrağımın hürriyyet;
Hakkıdır Hakk'a tapan milletimin istiklâl!

Mehmet Âkif ERSOY

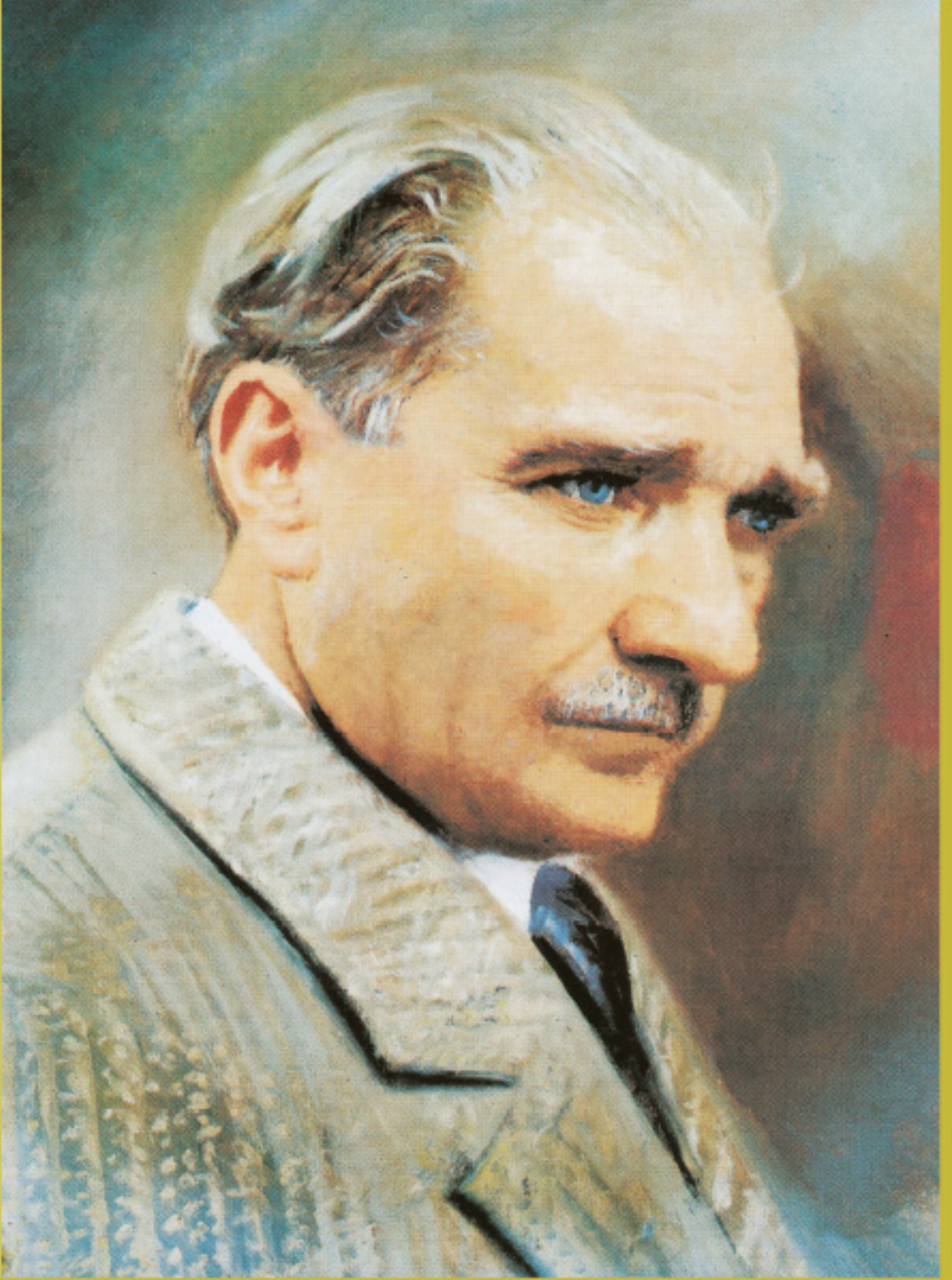
GENÇLİĞE HİTABE

Ey Türk gençliği! Birinci vazifen, Türk istiklâlini, Türk Cumhuriyetini, ilelebet muhafaza ve müdafaa etmektir.

Mevcudiyetinin ve istikbalinin yegâne temeli budur. Bu temel, senin en kıymetli hazinendir. İstikbalde dahi, seni bu hazineden mahrum etmek isteyecek dâhilî ve hâricî bedhahların olacaktır. Bir gün, istiklâl ve cumhuriyeti müdafaa mecburiyetine düşersen, vazifeye atılmak için, içinde bulunacağın vaziyetin imkân ve şeraitini düşünmeyeceksin! Bu imkân ve şerait, çok namûsait bir mahiyette tezahür edebilir. İstiklâl ve cumhuriyetine kastedecek düşmanlar, bütün dünyada emsali görülmemiş bir galibiyetin mümessili olabilirler. Cebren ve hile ile aziz vatanın bütün kaleleri zapt edilmiş, bütün tersanelerine girilmiş, bütün orduları dağıtılmış ve memleketin her köşesi bilfiil işgal edilmiş olabilir. Bütün bu şeraitten daha elîm ve daha vahim olmak üzere, memleketin dâhilinde iktidara sahip olanlar gaflet ve dalâlet ve hattâ hıyanet içinde bulunabilirler. Hattâ bu iktidar sahipleri şahsî menfaatlerini, müstevlîlerin siyasî emelleriyle tevhit edebilirler. Millet, fakr u zaruret içinde harap ve bîtap düşmüş olabilir.

Ey Türk istikbalinin evlâdı! İşte, bu ahval ve şerait içinde dahi vazifen, Türk istiklâl ve cumhuriyetini kurtarmaktır. Muhtaç olduğun kudret, damarlarındaki asil kanda mevcuttur.

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk



MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

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Dear Teachers and Students,

As the Ministry of National Education, we take the necessary measures to ensure the permanence of education and training under all circumstances. Due to the earthquake in our country, education was suspended in some of our provinces. In this context, to reduce the earthquake disaster's negative effects on education, improve the students' academic skills, and make up for the topics they lack, make-up training has been started for our students based on the principle of equal opportunity in education.

- Starting from the second semester of the 2022-2023 academic year, when education was suspended, the subjects and achievements that could not be covered in the lessons were determined. Lesson notes, activities, and questions have been prepared within the framework of teaching methods and techniques in order to provide these gains in a short time, to make learning permanent and to support further learning.

This book is designed as supplementary material in which specific units are consolidated with activities and topic summaries. In the 'Vocabulary Study' part, it is ensured that the important words about the theme are repeated and reinforced with various activities. In the 'Functional Study', the structure of the unit is studied with activities that enable you to gain a deeper understanding. The 'Reading Comprehension' part is organised with interesting and visually enriched articles, which will make it easier for your learning to be permanent. Furthermore, you will have the opportunity to improve your speaking and writing skills in the 'Functional Language' part. Along with activities such as puzzles and matching, different question styles, such as multiple choice, skill-based and open-ended, are also included in the study. In this way, it is planned to reinforce the important aims and objectives of English lessons. Additionally, the lecture and question-solution videos included in the study can be accessed via QR codes. We hope these resources will be useful to you in the make-up process.



ORTAÖĞRETİM
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ENGLISH

10TH GRADE

6TH UNIT

HELPFUL TIPS

- Giving and receiving advice
- Talking about rules and regulations
- Talking about consequences

- Is it important to give and receive advice? Definitely yes. You can improve your thinking, make better decisions, and come up with smarter solutions to challenges by asking the right people for their advice. Additionally, by improving as an advisor, you'll increase your influence and gain knowledge from the people who seek your advice.
- Do you feel like there are too many rules? If you want to ask your teacher a question during class, what do you do? Do you simply shout out your question as soon as it enters your mind? Or do you instead raise your hand and wait until the teacher calls your name? After all, you have rules at home, at school, in the sports you play, and in the clubs you participate in. We all live in a community, and rules create order out of chaos. Can you think of life without any rules?
- Consequences are the outcomes or results that happen as a result of our actions or decisions. For example, lying can lead to a breakdown of trust in a relationship, while being kind and respectful can improve social interactions. Financially, spending money impulsively can lead to debt, while saving and investing wisely can lead to stability and security. By understanding the consequences of our actions, we can make better choices and have more fulfilling experiences in our lives.

In this unit, you will learn to ...

• give and receive advice.

Alice: Hi, mum. Could you please give me a hand?

Mum: Hey, sweetie. I'm listening to you.

Alice: How can I remove a lipstick stain from my white shirt?

Mum: Honey, if you have lemon juice and baking soda, you could combine them and form a thick paste. You should apply the paste directly to the stain and allow it to stand for 30 minutes. Then, you should clean it as usual and let it dry in the sun.

Alice: Thanks, mum. You're the best.

• talk about rules and regulations.

- ◆ You must study hard for the exam if you want to get a higher grade.
- ◆ You must leave home by 7 a.m.
- ◆ You should keep the conversation to a minimum during meals.
- ◆ Do not drive without a licence.
- ◆ You mustn't throw your litter in the streets.

• talk about consequences.

- ◆ If she doesn't listen to you, she can't understand your feelings.
- ◆ If you prepare for the exams, you should keep in mind that there is no need to worry excessively. If you don't believe in yourself, you can't reach your goal.
- ◆ If you think that "anything less than 90 means a bad mark", then you are creating unnecessary stress for yourself.
- ◆ If you have too little time but too many subjects to study, you get stressed.
- ◆ If you don't eat nutritious food, you get sick.



You will use similar structures in real life while analysing a situation, talking about household chores, identifying the advice, rules and regulations, giving advice on youth problems / home accidents, etc., and talking about the consequences of wasting energy sources.

a) Match the words in the boxes with their definitions. One is extra.

consumption

temperature

contribute

cope with

energy-saving

outcome

renewable

responsible

run out

1

to deal successfully with a situation, although it is difficult

2

(used about sources of energy) that will always exist

3

eating, drinking or using something

4

the result or effect of an action or event

5

having the duty to take care of someone or something

6

designed not to waste electricity, gas, etc.

7

to become used up or finished

8

to give or be a part of something with other people

b) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in 'Exercise a'.

1.	Using _____ light bulbs at your home or workplace means you have already taken a step to reduce global warming.
2.	Among the possible _____ of climate change are a rise in sea levels, a more active weather pattern, and increased droughts and floods.
3.	Things that _____ to global warming include the use of fossil fuels, the burning of forests, and the release of greenhouse gases into our atmosphere.
4.	If we want to leave a safe, healthy environment with our grandchildren, governments must make regulations to turn to _____ energy before it is too late.
5.	When energy reserves on Earth finally _____, humankind will need to move into outer space and find another planet to live on.
6.	To _____ the negative consequences of global warming, we have to develop economic and social policies that are more sustainable.
7.	Every _____ citizen should do their part to reduce their carbon footprint by recycling, using public transportation, and saving energy.
8.	Reducing your energy _____ is one of the easiest and most effective ways you can help the environment and save the planet.

a) Rewrite the sentences using **must** or **should** in the correct forms.

1. It is necessary for you to stop at the red light.

_____.

2. If I were you, I would remember to buy a present for my friend.

_____.

3. Don't park your car on pavements. It is illegal.

_____.

4. It is your duty to finish the report by tomorrow.

_____.

5. It is not a good idea to buy any food, because we have plenty at home.

_____.

6. Following a healthy diet is important if you want to stay fit and healthy.

_____.

7. It is not a good idea to do the ironing now; you look tired.

_____.

8. Taking photos in this museum is not allowed.

_____.

9. It's a good idea for your sister to see a dentist because her face is swollen.

_____.

b) Match the situations with the advice given.

1.	If we have a piece of litter in our hand,	.....
2.	Unless there is an emergency,	.....
3.	If there are people getting off the train,	.....
4.	If a visually impaired person gets lost,	.....
5.	If we are a member of a conversation,	.....
6.	Unless you feel sick,	.....

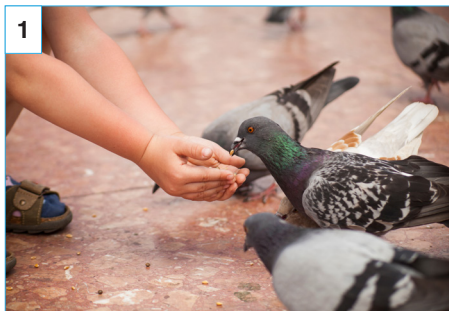
a.	people shouldn't call emergency numbers.
b.	we ought to help.
c.	we should wait for our turn.
d.	we should throw it into a bin.
e.	you had better not be absent from school.
f.	we should wait for them before we get on.

a) Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever heard of any strange or unusual laws in your country? Could you share one or two examples?
2. Have you ever had an experience where you unintentionally violated a law or regulation, whether strange or not? What happened?

b) Read the text and answer the following questions.

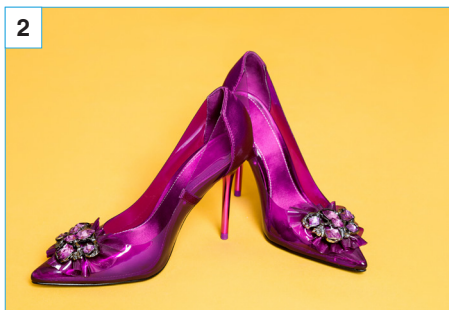
1



Italy

It isn't allowed to feed pigeons in Venice, Italy, now. Thousands of them were in the square of Venice, and people always fed them. Tourists want to look good with the birds because they usually share them on their social media accounts. It used to cost £275 a year to clean up after the birds, but things have changed. You have to pay £700 today if you are caught feeding the pigeons.

2



Greece

Make sure you have the right shoes when you pack for a trip to Greece. You're not allowed to wear high heels on the Acropolis, so you can't wear stilettos at the Parthenon. The Greeks made this rule because high-heeled shoes damaged the ruins. Why does a person want to walk around the ruins and dirt in heels anyway?

1. Why do tourists take photos with pigeons in Italy?

2. Where aren't you allowed to wear high-heeled shoes in Greece?

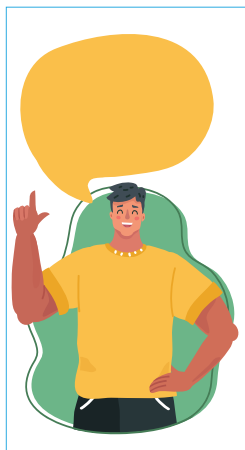
3. Why did the Greeks make this rule?

c) Do research and add one more strange law in the space provided.

PHOTO
HERE

SPEAKING

a) Read the situations below and give advice to each.



1.	I bought a flight ticket to England for my next vacation, which is in August, but I don't know how to speak English. What should I do?
2.	I want to be a successful person. What should I do?
3.	I have an important event I must attend tomorrow, but there is an exam. What do you suggest that I should do?
4.	I need to decide whether to study maths or physics. What do you suggest?
5.	If we have a lot of things to do in a day, how can we manage our time? What do you advise?

b) Discuss the following questions and share your ideas with your friends.

1. Are you environmentally friendly? If so, what kind of responsibilities do you undertake to protect the environment?
2. Do you try to reduce your carbon footprint? If so, in what ways?
3. How do you think you keep your school clean and green?



WRITING

Read the introduction to the paragraph about possible accidents at home. Then write about two other potential accidents and what you should do if there is a home accident.

What If It Happens to You?	
<p>Our houses seem safe places for us, but unfortunately, they are the places where accidents are most likely to happen. We should be aware of possible accidents and be careful about them.</p>	
<p>1. FOOD POISONING:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ You might be poisoned if you have an upset stomach, diarrhoea, and vomiting. ◆ In case of poisoning, you should let your stomach settle and eat gentle foods. ◆ If the symptoms continue, you should call an ambulance.
<p>2. _____:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ _____. ◆ _____. ◆ _____.
<p>3. _____:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ _____. ◆ _____. ◆ _____.



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ENGLISH

10TH GRADE

7TH UNIT

FOOD AND FESTIVALS

- Talking about national and international festivals
- Describing actions and processes

- Food is an important part of any celebration in all nations of the world, regardless of culture or religion. It can unite and strengthen community bonds and help to maintain a common identity among a group of people. Different countries use food in different ways to help celebrate special occasions like festivals, weddings, and birthdays.

In this unit, you will learn to ...

- **talk about national and international festivals.**
 - ♦ The Chocolate Festival is held in Amsterdam every October.
 - ♦ Antalya International Film Festival is organised in Türkiye every October.
- **describe actions and processes.**



First, the olive oil is heated in a large pan.



Then, the onion, garlic, and peppers are chopped.



After that, they are added to the pan and cooked until they become soft.



Next, the rice is added to the pan.



Following that, water is poured into the pan with the rice and vegetables.



Later on, some seafood is placed on top of the rice.



The paella is then cooked over an open fire until the rice and seafood become tender.



Finally, salt is sprinkled.



Once cooked, the paella is served with fresh parsley and lemon.

a) Write the words / phrases in the boxes under the photos.

celebrate respect come together perform hand out prepare visit throw a party



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____

b) Match the words with their meanings. One is extra.

_____	1.	national	a. a custom or belief that has existed for a long time
_____	2.	festival	b. a public celebration of a special day or event, usually with bands in the streets and decorated vehicles
_____	3.	parade	c. a celebration of some special event, often a religious event
_____	4.	tradition	d. connected with a particular country
_____	5.	anniversary	e. religious, connected with a particular religion
_____	6.	holy	f. a large or special meal, especially for a lot of people
			g. a date which is remembered or celebrated

c) Match the photos with the words about cooking. One is extra.

washing pouring peeling chopping
grating mixing sifting slicing
sprinkling boiling



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____

Passive Sentences

When we describe an action or a process, we can use a passive sentence if we want to emphasise the action itself rather than who is responsible for doing it. We make the passive by putting the verb **'to be'** into whatever tense we need and then adding **the past participle**. We use the preposition **'by'** to introduce the doer or the agent of the action. We use this structure when the agent is important.

Active Sentences	Passive Sentences
You slice the apples.	The apples are sliced .
You chop the tomatoes.	The tomatoes are chopped .
I serve the fish with a green salad.	The fish is served with a green salad.
People decorate every street, building and house with red during the celebrations of Chinese New Year.	Every street, building, and house is decorated with red during the celebrations of Chinese New Year.
People in Türkiye celebrate Republic Day on October 29.	Republic Day is celebrated on October 29.
A modern military band plays different kinds of music.	Different kinds of music are played by a modern military band.

a) Put the following sentences into *passive voice*.

1.	Everyone follows the rules.
2.	The gardener waters the flowers every evening.
3.	My mother doesn't paint the walls.
4.	Students perform various folk dances.
5.	People mustn't take bottles and hard objects to the festival area.

b) Read the steps of the recipe below and put them in the correct order.

a)	Before serving, vegetables are mixed with balsamic vinegar.	_____
b)	All the chopped vegetables are put in a large bowl.	_____
c)	Vegetables are poured into a large baking pan.	_____
d)	Then, all the vegetables are washed and chopped.	_____
e)	They are baked, uncovered, for about 1 hour or until the vegetables get soft.	_____
f)	Chopped rosemary, oil, salt and pepper are added to the bowl and mixed thoroughly.	_____
g)	First, the oven is preheated to 180°C.	_____
h)	Finally, it is served with fresh lettuce leaves.	_____

a) Answer the following questions.

1. What are some popular festivals celebrated in your country? How do people typically celebrate them?
2. Are there any unique or unusual festivals that you know of from around the world? Could you share one or two examples?

b) Answer the following questions according to *Together as One*.

Together as One

The origin of the word 'festival' can be traced to the Latin 'festa', which means 'a religious holiday'. However, the term 'festivalis', which is used as an adjective form of 'festa' in French, came into English. It was used for the days that were celebrated as religious feasts. The adjective became a noun in time, as people stopped talking about 'festival days' and shortened it to 'festivals'. The festivals play an important role in acting as stress relievers and help us balance our emotions from day to day, the exhausting routine of life, and inspiring us to remember the important things and moments in life. Festivals were started to pass on the legends, knowledge and traditions to the next generation. National, religious and seasonal festivals all provide an opportunity to celebrate traditions in history and make more people aware of them to carry on the experience.

They all serve the purpose of bringing happiness to our lives and strengthening our sense of nation. In simple terms, universally, all festivals are related to harmony, peace and happiness. Because we are made to spread happiness, celebrations are the reasons that motivate us to be better people and share the joy with the world. The excitement of the new dresses, gifts, the bright lights, flowers, foods, and music is not just the thing that brings happiness to our surroundings; it's actually the sense of belonging, the connection that we all feel with each other during festivals. In short, nothing brings people together as festivals do, so what festival we are joining tomorrow?

1. Where did the word 'festival' come into English?

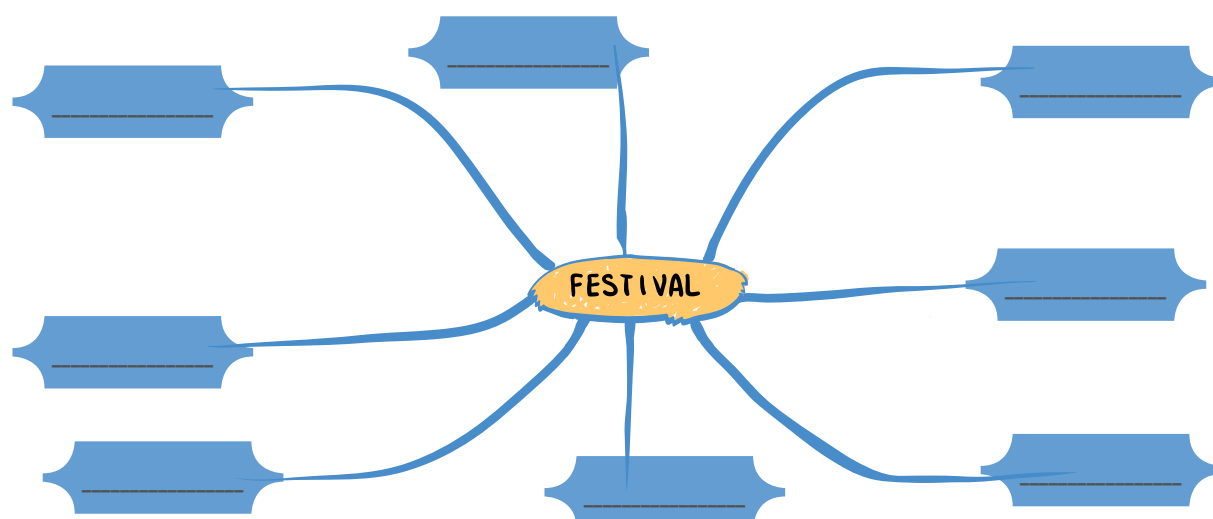
2. Why do festivals play an important role in life?

3. Why were the festivals started?

4. What are the purposes of festivals? Write five of them.

5. Which festival is coming soon? Discuss with your friends.

c) Find the words related to the festival from *Together as One* to complete the mind map.



SPEAKING

Do you know any different celebrations around the world? What is prepared for these celebrations? What is eaten? Talk about them.

Henna is put on the ram, and the ram is sacrificed on Eid al-Adha.

Easter eggs are specially decorated. People give them out to celebrate the Easter festival.

On Hıdırellez celebrations in some regions of Türkiye, meat and rice are cooked and eaten all together with joy.

In the USA, Christmas celebrations cannot be imagined without cookies. Mostly, cookies are prepared for Christmas.

WRITING

Write how the banana milkshake is prepared by using the pictures and verbs given.

A Tasty Milkshake by _____.

1. First, a banana _____ (peel).
2. Then, it _____ (slice).
3. After that, it _____ (put / blend).
4. Later, ice and milk _____ (add).
5. Everything _____ (blend).
6. Finally, it _____ (pour).





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GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

ENGLISH

10TH GRADE

8TH UNIT

DIGITAL ERA

- Stating personal opinions in everyday conversations
- Stating preferences
- Stating causes and effects
- Giving an extended description and detailed information about people / places / events

- The digital era is a time when large amounts of information are widely available to many people, largely through computer technology. It makes quicker and better decisions in less time.

In this unit, you will learn to ...

- **state personal opinions in everyday conversations.**

Alice: Do you think our lives have changed a lot with the digital era?

Dan: Yes, definitely! I think everything is more connected and accessible now.

Alice: Communication has changed a lot, right?

Dan: Absolutely! We can instantly connect with anyone, anywhere through video calls and messaging apps. Don't you think so?

Alice: Absolutely! I believe getting information is much easier, too. We have the Internet at our fingertips.

- **state preferences.**

Emma: Hey, John! Have you seen the latest smartphones that just hit the market?

John: Yes, I have! They seem pretty impressive. Are you thinking of getting one?

Emma: Well, I'm still undecided. I prefer a phone with a larger screen, but this new model has a fantastic camera.

John: I understand. Everyone has different preferences when it comes to technology. Personally, I prefer a phone that has a longer battery life.

- **state causes and effects.**

Kate: The air quality in our city has been deteriorating rapidly. The smog is getting worse every day.

Michael: That's troubling, Emma. One of the main causes of air pollution is vehicle emissions.

Kate: So, the increasing number of cars on the road is contributing to the poor air quality.

Michael: Exactly! Because of / due to / owing to the poor air quality, respiratory problems are on the rise.

- **give an extended description and detailed information about people / places / events.**

Sarah: Hey, Lisa! I've noticed that you've been actively using social media lately. How do you think it affects our daily lives?

Lisa: Hi, Sarah! Social media, which has become an integral part of the modern world, has both positive and negative impacts on our daily routines.

Sarah: That's interesting. Can you give me an example of a positive impact?

Lisa: Absolutely! One of the benefits of social media is that it allows us to stay in touch with friends and family who live far away.

a) Match the words with their definitions. One is extra.

device account password upload access development application download document

1.	.....	a series of letters, numbers, etc. that you must type into a computer in order to be able to use it
2.	.....	an arrangement that a person uses in the Internet or e-mail services of a company
3.	.....	to send data to another computer
4.	.....	a text that is written and stored on a computer
5.	.....	the process of growing, changing
6.	.....	a computer program or information that has been or can be copied into a computer's memory
7.	.....	an object or a piece of equipment that has been designed to do a particular job
8.	.....	a computer program that is designed for a particular purpose

b) Complete the sentences with the words given below. One is extra.

post

hashtag

via

access

tag

status

wireless

podcast

ban

- Please don't _____ me in this photo. I really look terrible.
- It is very easy to reach any information _____ the Internet.
- You can have a free _____ connection in this cafe.
- Today the _____ of our program is 'memories'.
- Before you _____ a message on your social media account, think twice.
- Some radio stations are posting their talk shows on websites for _____ audiences.
- Almost 50% of houses in our village have computers with the Internet _____.
- I had to _____ some people from my social media because of their rude language.

c) Look at these photos and write the names of electronic devices in the blanks.



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



5. _____




6. _____

a) Fill in the blanks with relative pronouns *who, which / that, when, where*, and the words below to find what these things are.


digital therapeutics	feast	municipality	witness	dashboard	1919
----------------------	-------	--------------	---------	-----------	------

1




A _____ is a huge delicious meal _____ is served at a party or a celebration.

2




_____ was the year _____ Atatürk arrived in Samsun to start the Turkish Independence War.

3



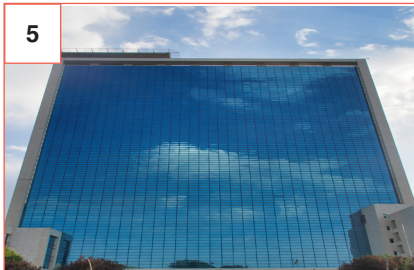
A _____ is a person _____ sees an event typically a crime or an accident.

4




_____ are software programs, _____ are prescribed by the doctors, can be accessed on patient's smartphones or through personal computers.

5



A _____ is a place _____ you can ask for local problems.

6



A _____ is a data visualization _____ displays, and analyses all of your data.

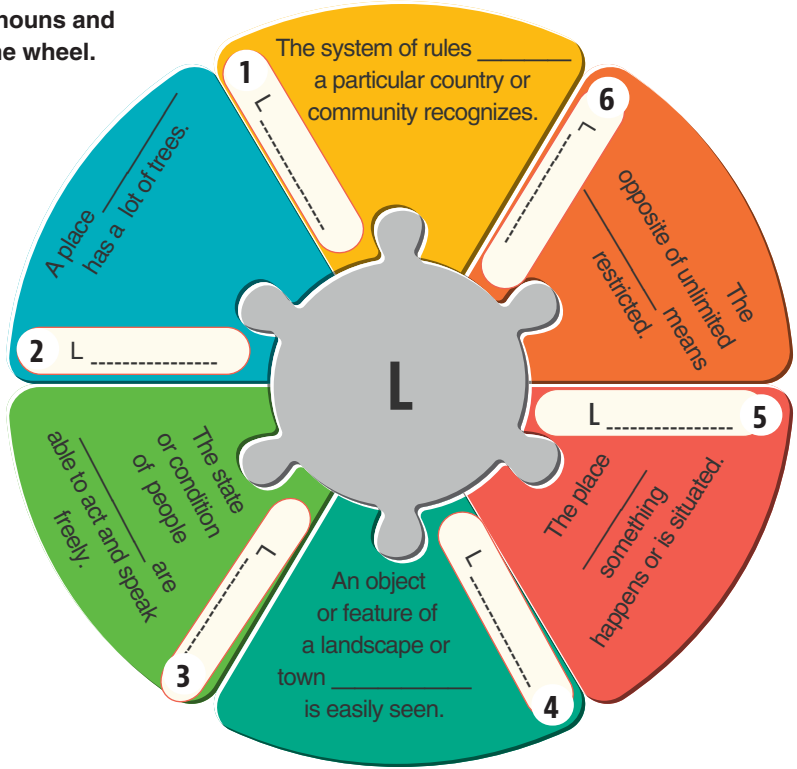
b) Complete the clues with relative pronouns and find the words that start with 'L' in the wheel.

WHO
for people

THAT / WHICH
for things

WHERE
for places

WHEN
for points in time



c) Fill in the gaps with *who, why, where, when, which* or *whose*.

Dear Aunt Jane,

How are you? My new address, 1. I was supposed to give you a long time ago, is at the bottom of this e-mail. Sorry!

The village 2. I live now is very quiet and peaceful. In fact, that is the reason 3. I decided to rent a house here. The people 4. live next door to me are very friendly and helpful. The day 5. I moved in, they invited me for coffee. The man 6. house I've rented lives in the same street as you. His name is Mr Ruiz. Do you know him? I must go now, the doorbell is ringing.

Write to me soon.

Love,
Samantha

Prefer & Would Rather

We use prefer to say we like one thing or activity more than another. We can use a prepositional phrase with to when we compare two things or actions.	e.g. I prefer water to juice. They prefer going by ferry to flying.
We can use a to-infinitive or an -ing form after prefer. A to-infinitive is more common.	e.g. He's not keen on tea. He prefers to drink coffee. (or He prefers drinking coffee to tea.)
We use would rather or 'd rather to talk about preferring one thing to another. We can use it with than in affirmative sentences or with or in questions.	e.g. We went to the theatre yesterday. Today I would rather go to the cinema. It's such nice weather – I 'd rather sit in the garden than watch TV.
When the subject is the same person in both clauses, we use would rather (not) followed by the base form of the verb .	e.g. I 'd rather not go out tonight.

d) Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs.

1.	Defne would rather (go) Rome than Prague.
2.	Zeynep prefers (work) in groups to (work) alone.
3.	Pelin would rather (stay) at home today than (go) out.
4.	My friends prefer (see) a movie tonight to (dance).
5.	My sister prefers (be) a dentist to (be) a singer.

Expressing Cause (since / as / owing to / because (of) / due to)

Conjunctions used for expressing cause are words that connect two clauses or sentences, showing that one event or action causes or results in another.

- She couldn't attend the party **since / because / as** she had to work late.
- **Because of / Owing to / Due to** the heavy rain, we decided to stay indoors.

Expressing Effect (as a result (of) / so / thus)

Conjunctions used for expressing effect in a sentence are used to show the result, consequence, or outcome of an action or event.

- The weather was beautiful, **so** we decided to go for a picnic in the park.
- He had sprained her ankle and **thus** couldn't go for her regular morning run.
- **As a result of** global warming, both the polar ice caps and mountain glaciers are melting.

e) Fill in the blanks with the given conjunctions. More than one answer is possible.

due to

thus

as a result (of)

so

owing to

since

because (of)

as

1. Sarah couldn't attend the party _____ she had a prior commitment.
2. _____ a power outage, the entire neighbourhood was left in darkness.
3. He couldn't focus on his studies _____ there was too much noise in the library.
4. _____ a lack of funding, the project was delayed.
5. The traffic was terrible, _____ Tom arrived late to the meeting.
6. The team worked together efficiently, and _____, they completed the project ahead of schedule.
7. She fell behind in her studies _____ spending too much time on social media.
8. _____ the company's financial struggles, several employees were laid off.
9. They missed the flight _____ they failed to arrive at the airport on time.
10. The team worked diligently, _____ they achieved their goal.

a) Answer the following questions.

1. How many hours do you spend online? Is it too many?
2. Do you think that the Internet is safe for children? Why?
3. How can the Internet help you learn English? Do you take advantage of this?

b) Read the text about the Internet, then match the **highlighted** words with their definitions below. One is extra.

1.	assistance, help, support	.....
2.	someone who avoids risks	.....
3.	to excel or be superior to	.....
4.	able to be trusted; predictable or dependable	.....
5.	to search for in a book of reference, etc.	.....
6.	not proper or suitable	.....
7.	to break or disregard (a law, agreement, etc.)	.....

The Internet

The Internet is the most significant invention of the 20th century, and it gives great power to users. It has changed the world we live in and has access to every kind of information available to humans. Nowadays, Googling and Facebooking are as common daily activities as eating and sleeping.

More people, typically of a younger generation, who are educated, either in school or in the prime of their careers, use the Internet to sell and buy something, pay for various services, enjoy entertainment (films, music downloads, games), and connect with others via social networks. Because computer classes are offered in schools, even at the primary level, young people are best equipped to deal with the various tools available on the Internet. The Internet has also **surpassed** the popularity of traditional media such as television, radio, and newspapers. Its key benefit is that you do not have to wait for news time on TV; news **appears** on the screen as soon as things happen in real life. The amount of time students spend on the Internet is increasing. Today's students cannot complete their coursework, communicate with their teachers and classmates, or **look up** job opportunities and career information without the **aid** of the Internet. Every day, children and teenagers all over the world use the Internet. The most popular uses include playing online games, researching topics of interest, or browsing for fun, looking for information for schoolwork (reading books for lessons, writing reports, and preparing presentations), communicating (instant messaging, having chats with friends, and e-mailing), and downloading (music, films, games, etc.). However, with guidance from their families and communities, children and teenagers must learn to take responsibility for their own online activity. The main risk related to children using the Internet is **inappropriate** access to information. Additionally, they risk "friendship" with strangers, which can be dangerous for them.

Using the Internet can present certain concerns for older users as well. People should not, for instance, post their name and address online or any other personal information. Without their knowledge, someone may **violate** their privacy. When shopping online or making a purchase, they should always be careful with their credit cards because the information can be stolen. Therefore, we should be **cautious** Internet users because much of the information on the Internet comes from a variety of sources, not all of which are **reliable**.

c) Answer the following questions about the text.

1. What can people do on the Internet?

2. What are the most common reasons for students to use the Internet?

3. What are the dangers of using the Internet?

4. Why are young people the best Internet users?

5. Why should we be cautious Internet users?

SPEAKING

Discuss the answers to the following questions with your friends.

As a social media user,

- Have you ever unfriended someone? If yes, what was the reason?
- How often do you check your accounts?
- When you notice that a friend of yours unfollows you, will you get upset?
- Do you have a friend who overshares information in his/her social media accounts? What does she/he share?
- Are you an active user or a silent one? In other words, do you post a lot of messages or just follow the people on your account?
- Do you update your status regularly?
- How do you feel when you post something but nobody likes it?

If you are not a social media user,

- Why don't you use social media?
- Did you use to have a social media account?
- Is there anyone in your family who uses social media a lot?

WRITING

Think about the effects of the Internet on our daily lives. Write a paragraph about its positive and negative impacts including your own opinion in the conclusion. The steps below will help you write it.

Step 1: Decide on the positive and negative impacts that you will write about. Choose a few, if there are many, to keep your paragraph short and organised.

Step 2: Start with your leading idea. Explain the purpose of your paragraph in one or two sentences.

Step 3: Talk about the advantages and reasons in favour and give the disadvantages or reasons against.

Step 4: Complete your paragraph with a conclusion sentence. Do not forget to express your opinion, too.





ORTAÖĞRETİM
GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

ENGLISH

10TH GRADE

9TH UNIT

MODERN HEROES AND HEROINES

- Talking about imaginary situations
- Expressing wishes
- Guessing the meaning from the context

- A modern-day hero or heroine is someone who fights for a good cause and makes a positive impact on the world. Modern heroes/heroines also generally do not have any type of special powers or abilities. They raise awareness and inspire others through their actions or words. For example, Özlem Türeci, who found a vaccine against coronavirus, can be seen as a modern Turkish heroine. Do you know any other person who has contributed to humanity? Who is your modern hero or heroine? Why?
- We talk about imaginary situations when we want to express our dreams or when we want to change the situation we are in. Have you ever imagined changing something? What do you do if you had a chance? What would you change? What would you wish to happen now?

In this unit, you will learn to ...

- **talk about imaginary situations.**

- ◆ If I were you, I'd stay calm.
- ◆ If I were rich, I would help other people.
- ◆ If it wasn't raining now, we would go swimming.

- **express wishes.**

- ◆ I wish I studied at METU.
- ◆ I wish I didn't have to go to bed early.
- ◆ I wish I could speak Italian.

- **guess the meaning from the context.**

- ◆ My hero is also a *patriot* because he strongly supports or fights for his country.

Patriot means a person who loves his or her country and is ready to defend it. We can guess the meaning of the word *patriot* the second part of this sentence (he strongly supports or fights for his country).



a) Match the adjectives with their definitions. One is extra.

_____	1.	inspiring	a.	being able to stay strong for a long time without getting weaker
_____	2.	caring	b.	having or using imagination to do something new
_____	3.	durable	c.	being able to move quickly and easily
_____	4.	courageous	d.	someone or something that makes you excited
_____	5.	fair	e.	being able to wait for a long time without complaining
_____	6.	patient	f.	not talking much about your own abilities
_____	7.	modest	g.	having no fear
_____	8.	creative	h.	behaving equally to others
			i.	giving attention and thinking about someone or something

b) Complete the paragraph with the words from the boxes below. One is extra.

underwater	fighter	warm	cure
control	friends	whale	talk
Aquaman			

MY SUPERHERO

My favourite superhero is a very good 1. He hasn't got any brothers or sisters, but he has got many 2. He can 3. to sea animals. He is able to 4. them. He can dive like a 5. and swim like a fish. He likes 6. oceans, but he can also swim in cold waters. He is able to stay 7. for a long time. His name is 8.



a) Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1.	If I (be) you, I wouldn't drive in the snow.
2.	Peter (be able to) help you if he were here.
3.	If I had a toothache, I (go) to the dentist.
4.	If Jane (be) older, she could live by herself.
5.	Robert (feel) better if you talked to him.
6.	If Ayşe was living still nearby, we (can / invite) her for dinner.



b) Selin has just started studying abroad, but she is disappointed. Read what she says, and make sentences as in the example.

1.	I wish my room wasn't / weren't so small.	1.	My room is so small.
2.	.....	2.	I have to share the bedroom.
3.	.....	3.	The kitchen is such a mess.
4.	.....	4.	My teachers are strict.
5.	.....	5.	The classes are so hard to understand.
6.	.....	6.	The people are not friendly.
7.	.....	7.	I can't visit my family and friends because they are so far away.
8.	.....	8.	I don't have any friends.

a) Answer the following questions.

1. What do you think is the meaning of patriotism?
 - a. Feeling of love, passion, and devotion to one's country.
 - b. Ambition to command the army of a country.
2. Who do you think is a patriot?
 - a. Someone who is the richest man of the country.
 - b. Someone who has a strong bond with his country.
3. Give examples to patriots from your country.

b) Scan the text and choose the sentence which summarises it best.

1. Atatürk gained the respect and admiration of the leaders of the world.
2. Atatürk gained an award from the politicians of the world.

Hero of the Century



Atatürk was not only a military leader and the founder of the Turkish Republic, but he was also one of the greatest men of the 20th century. Therefore, his death in 1938 was a loss both for his country and the world. The tears of people from all over the world showed that he inspired all the other nations and gained their admiration as well. His successes received sincere respect all around the world from many politicians and leaders of other countries of his period. Here are some sample quotes about Atatürk from world leaders.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America:

"During a conversation with the Foreign Affairs Minister of the Soviet Union, Litvinov, I asked him who was, according to him, the most valuable and remarkable statesman in Europe. He replied that the most valuable and interesting leader in the world was the President of the Turkish Republic, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk."

"My sorrow is that it is no longer possible to fulfill my strong wish to meet this great man."

D. Lloyd George, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom:

"We meet genius people very rarely in centuries. It is so unlucky for us that in this century, the great genius person belongs to the Turkish nation."

Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece:

"In the life of a nation, it is very seldom that changes to such a radical degree were carried out in such a short period. Without a doubt, those who have done these extraordinary activities have earned the attributes of a great man in the complete sense of the world. And because of this, Türkiye can be proud of itself."

Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India:

"Kemal Atatürk, or Kemal Pasha, by which name we knew him in those times, was my hero during my youth. I was very moved when I read about his great reforms. I was inspired by the efforts made by Atatürk on the course of modernising Türkiye. His dynamism, undauntedness, and unawareness of fatigue created a great effect on people. He was one of the builders of the modern age in the Orient. I continue to be among his greatest admirers."

Hayato Ikeda, Prime Minister of Japan:

"We feel great admiration for Atatürk in his efforts towards ensuring the modernisation of Turkish society by separating religion and politics from each other and by carrying out the Turkish Language Reforms."

c) Answer the following questions according to the article.

1. What was the strong wish of the President of the USA?

.....

2. What is rarely found according to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom?

.....

3. Why did the Prime Minister of Greece think that Türkiye could be proud of itself?

.....

4. Who was the hero of the Prime Minister of India when he was young? Why?

.....

5. Why did the Prime Minister of Japan admire Atatürk?

.....



d) Read about the interesting facts about heroes / heroines. Then do research and complete the paragraphs.



Modern Heroes / Heroines facts

- ◆ Some modern heroes / heroines don't actually have superpowers, but they are strong individuals who want to do good in the world. For example,
- ◆ Most modern heroes / heroines often think outside the box, coming up with innovative solutions to complex problems. An example
- ◆ Modern heroes / heroines often demonstrate compassion and empathy for others, dedicating their lives to helping those in need. For example,



SPEAKING

What would you do if you were in the situations below? Share your ideas.

1. Imagine that you inherit a great amount of money from a distant relative. You have become one of the wealthiest people of your country. What would you do for your country?

If I were so rich, I would ...

2. Imagine that you are a superhero/heroine. You have noticed that two accidents are about to happen soon. You can either save a pregnant woman or two children in time. Who would you save first?

If I had only one option, I would ...

3. Imagine that you have some interesting talents after a radioactive spider has bitten you. How would you feel?

If I noticed that I had some interesting talents, I would ...

4. Imagine that some scientists give you the chance to speak all the languages in the world. What would you do?

If I had the chance to speak all the languages in the world, I would ...

WRITING

What makes someone a hero / heroine? First make an outline for your composition and take notes. Then write 3 paragraphs; first an introduction, then a body, and finally a conclusion in your notebook.

Title to your composition

Introduction : Introduce your ideas. Write your description of a hero / heroine.

Body : What makes someone a hero?

Write down : the necessary qualifications.

Conclusion : Write your final idea as a summary.



This image shows a full page of blank graph paper. The grid consists of small, uniform squares formed by thin, light gray lines. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.



ORTAÖĞRETİM
GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

ENGLISH

10TH GRADE

10TH UNIT

SHOPPING

- Making comparisons
- Talking about different kinds of clothing and shopping
- Describing objects and people

In this unit, you will learn to ...

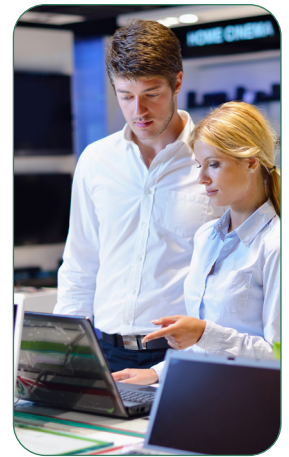
• make comparisons.

Customer : Hi! I'm going to buy a computer. And I couldn't choose between these two. Can you help me, please?

Sales assistant : Sure! This notebook is quicker than that 2-in-1 laptop because it uses an i7 chip and is more powerful. That one uses an i5 and is fine for less demanding tasks. However, it is cheaper and has a longer battery life. What exactly do you need it for?

Customer : Well, I'm buying it for my brother, who loves computer games.

Sales assistant : OK, then. Let me show you another one. This is the most premium model. It is definitely the best for gamers. It has an i9 chip, which means it is the snappiest computer ever. Plus, it is on sale this week, so it is almost the same price as the ones you were looking for. Don't miss it. Trust me, it is more than a computer.



• talk about different kinds of clothing and shopping.



Emma : I have a job interview this Friday, but I literally have nothing to wear. I have to go and pick up some clothes. Will you help me?

Stephanie : Why not? Maybe I can buy a few things too. Er, what do you exactly need?

Emma : Let's see. I guess I need a fancy dress and a pair of shoes. Or, maybe I'll wear a jacket and a skirt. What do you think?

Stephanie : I don't know. Maybe a shirt and well-tailored trousers would be suitable for the occasion. Anyway, we'll decide.

• describe objects and people.

Aaron : Excuse me! I couldn't choose between these two pairs of shoes. Can you help me, please?

Shop assistant : Sure. The black ones are made of genuine leather, and the brown ones are of rubber and foam.

Aaron : I liked them both, but actually, I was looking for much less shiny ones. Do you have any options?

Shop assistant : Well... Then, maybe you'll like these. They are of rubber outside, which makes them protective, and cotton inside, making them healthier for your feet. Moreover, they have an orthopaedic design and are the best for running.











a) Answer the following questions.

1. What springs to your mind when you hear the word 'shopping'?
2. Do you like shopping? Which one do you prefer, traditional in-store shopping or online shopping?
3. What kind of things do you usually spend your money on? Do you think you spend your money wisely?



b) Write the words and phrases in the boxes under the pictures. One is extra.

a bag a cardigan	a purse corduroy pants	sweatpants a jumpsuit	cargo pants a belt	a straw hat
				
1. _____	2. _____	3. _____	4. _____	
				
5. _____	6. _____	7. _____	8. _____	

c) Write the words related to physical appearance in the box in the correct column.

wavy / wrinkled / tall / clean-shaven / short / young / moustache / fat / bony / glasses / chubby / hazel / bald / well-built / slender / thin / green / straight / round / blue / oval / square / sunken / curly / pale / scars / of-medium-height / freckled / fair / dark / muscular / stocky / short / elderly / teenager / old / middle-aged / beard

Face	Eyes	Hair	Body	Height	Skin	Age

Comparative And Superlative Adjectives

Usage	Example
• We can use comparative adjectives to compare two things.	İstanbul is more crowded than Ankara. Alicia is older than Nicole.
• We use superlative adjectives to compare one thing with a group of things.	The Nile River is the longest river in the world. She is the most hardworking student in the school.

Form

Short adjectives Add -er / -est .	Andy is taller than Kim, but Samuel is the tallest .
Long adjectives Use more / the most or less / the least	Hong Kong is more expensive than Zurich, but Paris is the most expensive. Hong Kong is less expensive than Paris, but Zurich is the least expensive.
Irregular adjectives good: better / best bad: worse / worst far: further / furthest much / many: more / most	The weather here is better than in İstanbul, but Antalya has the best weather. The traffic in Ankara is worse than the traffic here, but İstanbul has the worst traffic in Türkiye. Moscow has many traffic jams, but Beijing has more . Mexico City has the most traffic jams. Rome is farther than Greece, but Madrid is the farthest .
Other cases With many two-syllable adjectives, we use more / most . With some two-syllable adjectives, we use -er / -est or more / most .	more / most modern more / most recent more / most famous more clever / cleverer , most clever / cleverest more simple / simpler , most simple / simplest more quiet / quieter , most quiet / quietest

Examples:

Apples taste **better than** lemons.

Dogs are **bigger than** cats.

Summer is **hotter than** winter.

Elephants are **heavier than** rabbits.

Swimming is **more enjoyable than** jogging.

Pizza is **yummier than** broccoli.

The sun is **brighter than** the moon.

Flowers are **more beautiful than** rocks.

Books are **more interesting than** TV shows.

Ice cream is **colder than** hot chocolate.

Mount Everest is **the highest** mountain in the world.

Cheetahs are **the fastest** animals on land.

The sun is **the brightest** object in our solar system.

The blue whale is **the largest** creature on Earth.

Antarctica is **the coldest** place on the planet.

The Nile River is **the longest** river in the world.

The Great Barrier Reef is **the largest** coral reef system.

The Sahara Desert is **the hottest** desert on Earth.

The Grand Canyon is **the deepest** canyon in the United States.

The Pacific Ocean is **the largest** and **deepest** ocean in the world.

a) Complete the sentences with the comparative form of adjectives.

1. They have made these chocolate bars _____. (**big**)
2. After we bought the robot machine, this place looks _____ than before. (**clean**)
3. Let's start shopping right now because I can't stay _____ than two hours. (**long**)
4. She would be _____ if you try to talk to him right now. (**annoyed**)
5. I didn't like the film. The book was _____ than it. (**interesting**)
6. Despite all my efforts, the situation is getting _____ day by day. (**bad**)
7. Thanks for your lovely gift. You couldn't be _____. (**generous**)
8. After the surgery, you need to be _____ about your diet. (**careful**)

b) Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the adjectives.

1. December 21st has the _____ day and the _____ night of the year. (**short / long**)
2. That was the _____ girl I've ever seen. (**beautiful**)
3. This hospital always uses the _____ technology medical devices. (**late**)
4. The invention of the telephone is one of the _____ breakthroughs in history. (**important**)
5. Who is the _____ student in this class? (**tall**)
6. Mark is the _____ comedian I've ever watched. (**funny**)
7. This is not the _____ news I have heard this week. (**bad**)
8. Tokyo is the _____ city in the world with a population of 37.4 million. (**crowded**)

c) Complete the sentences using the given words in parentheses.

1. I've never seen a person luckier than you!
You are _____. (**lucky**).
2. The red T-shirt is cheap but the blue one is cheaper than it.
The red T-shirt is _____. (**expensive**)
3. These jeans are small in size. I can't fit in them.
I need a _____ size of these jeans. (**large**)
4. This dress is more expensive than the red skirt.
The red skirt is _____. (**cheap**)
5. I've never seen a more interesting film than this one.
This is _____. (**interesting**)
6. I had never heard of such a bad idea before.
This is _____. (**bad**)
7. These leather shoes are small. I felt better in the white shoes.
The white shoes are _____. (**comfortable**)
8. This waterproof is not stylish like the brown coat, but at least, I won't get wet.
This waterproof is _____. (**protective**)

a) Answer the following questions.

1. Which country would you like to see most?
2. What do you know about traditional clothes and the customs of different cultures?
3. Do you have any local, traditional clothing or customs in your city / country?

b) Skim the blog below and write the names of the clothes under the pictures.

Home

About me

Blog

Sign in



1) _____



2) _____



3) _____

The things we wear are more than just material to protect ourselves; our clothes are signs of our identity, culture, and heritage—things people can't easily **discard**. Over the centuries, people have used clothing to express status or unity among communities and celebrate important events. Some of these ethnic clothes are incredibly **majestic** and still worn daily. Here are the three most fascinating ethnic clothing that I want to share with you.

In India, women wear sarees, breezy, and **lightweight** clothes which are extremely popular because of their free-flowing nature. Such a nature is most helpful in the rather hot and tropical climate of the land. It usually consists of an unstitched stretch of cloth arranged over the body like a robe. While one end is tied around the waist, the other is worn over one shoulder as a **stole**. Although they prefer sarees for many **occasions**, both formal and informal, they wear red sarees only for their weddings.

My second favourite is Hmong clothing. It is an ethnic group in China with pretty unique traditions and beliefs. If you ever visit China, you can easily recognise Hmong people from their clothes. The regal headgear is quite catchy and an important part of the Hmong dresses. It features distinctive pompoms and a thin piece of black and white striped cloth wrapped around it. These dresses have a layered design to protect themselves against the cold and windy environments of the mountains.

Finally, my number one is Namibia, where people wear **vibrant** and colourful clothes called Herero dresses. These clothes **resemble** old-age Victorian dresses, but Herero dresses are much brighter than them. This reflects their personalities and cultural point of view, as their beliefs suggest being hopeful and cheerful in the worst of times. When thought that way, it's no surprise that their outfit tops my list as the most amazing clothing compared to other dresses in other cultures.

c) Match the definitions with the highlighted words in the text.

1. _____ : weighing only a little or less than average
2. _____ : to look like or be like someone or something
3. _____ : to throw something away or get rid of it because you no longer want or need it
4. _____ : a special or formal event
5. _____ : energetic, exciting, and bright
6. _____ : a long piece of cloth or fur worn around the shoulders
7. _____ : beautiful, powerful, or causing great admiration and respect

d) Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What does the blogger think about wearing cultural dresses? _____.
2. Why are sarees so popular in India? _____.
3. Which part of the traditional Hmong dresses is the most distinctive? _____.
4. What is the function of layered designs of Hmong attires? _____.
5. Why do people in Namibia prefer colourful clothes according to the writer? _____.

e) Read the text below and search the Net for interesting facts about shopping in your country. Then share them with your classmates.

Shopping is a need and takes an important part of our lives. In the modern world, it is more like a sport or hobby than a necessity. It wouldn't be wrong to claim that we shop almost every day. But how much do we know about it? Here are some interesting facts about shopping:

History

The Chinese invented banknotes, and they put a warning note on the currency. It said that they would punish all counterfeiters severely. While a 5,000-year-old receipt on a clay tablet is one of the oldest written texts, the first shopping cart was a chair with a basket on its seat and wheels on the legs. Lastly, Trajan's Market, constructed by Emperor Trajan in 112 AD and housed various

shops and services, is the oldest shopping mall in the world.

Retailer Tricks

Scientists say that only 5 per cent of our shopping is conscious, and the subconscious is responsible for the remaining 95 per cent. For instance, retailers put the items they want to sell more at your eye level. By putting matching things together, they encourage you to buy more than you need. Besides, by removing clocks and windows to prevent views of the outside world, they design shopping malls intentionally to make people forget the time.



SPEAKING

a) Write the given adjectives into the correct row.

repairable	protective	old-fashioned	reversible	next to nothing	silk	long wearing
------------	------------	---------------	------------	-----------------	------	--------------

smart	reasonable	cotton	cheap	delicate	comfortable	stylish
-------	------------	--------	-------	----------	-------------	---------

Look	
Quality	
Fabric / Material	
Practicability	
Price	

b) Look at the hoodies in the pictures and compare them in terms of their price, quality, and other features using the adjectives in 'Exercise a'.



c) Discuss the following questions with your partner.

1. What kind of content do you like to read online?
2. If you were a blogger, what would you write about?

WRITING

Prepare a blog about new trends in technology, architecture, fashion, or any field you are interested in. Make sure that the following parts are included:

- ◆ a clear outline
- ◆ a remarkable title
- ◆ a brief introduction
- ◆ information about each item / place / topic / phenomenon you mention
- ◆ images

6TH UNIT

VOCABULARY STUDY

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| a) 1. cope with | 2. renewable | 3. consumption | 4. outcome |
| 5. responsible | 6. energy-saving | 7. run out | 8. contribute |
| Extra: temperature | | | |
| b) 1. energy-saving | 2. outcomes | 3. contribute | 4. renewable |
| 5. run out | 6. cope with | 7. responsible | 8. consumption |

FUNCTIONAL STUDY

- a)
1. You must stop at the red light.
 2. You should buy a present for your friend.
 3. You mustn't park your car on the pavement.
 4. You must finish the report by tomorrow.
 5. You shouldn't buy any food.
 6. You should follow a healthy diet to stay fit and healthy.
 7. You shouldn't do the ironing now; you look tired.
 8. You mustn't take photos in this museum.
 9. Your sister should see a dentist because her face is swollen.
- b) 1. d 2. a 3. f 4. b 5. c 6. e

READING COMPREHENSION

- a) Students' own answers
- b) 1. Because they usually share them on their social media accounts.
 2. On the Acropolis. / You're not allowed to wear high heels on the Acropolis.
 3. The Greeks made this rule because high-heeled shoes damaged the ruins.
- c) Students' own answers

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

SPEAKING

- a) Students' own answers
 b) Students' own answers

WRITING

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY STUDY

- a) 1. prepare 2. throw a party 3. come together 4. invite
5. respect 6. celebrate 7. hand out 8. perform
- b) 1. d 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. g 6. e **Extra:** f
- c) 1. boiling 2. washing 3. peeling 4. grating 5. slicing
6. chopping 7. pouring 8. mixing 9. sifting **Extra:** sprinkling

FUNCTIONAL STUDY

- a)
- The rules are followed (by everyone).
 - The flowers are watered every evening (by the gardener).
 - The walls are not painted (by my mother).
 - Various folk dances are performed (by students).
 - Bottles and hard objects mustn't be taken to the festival area (by people).
- b) 1. g 2. d 3. b 4. f 5. c 6. e 7. a 8. h

READING COMPREHENSION

- a) Students' own answers
- b)
- It is originated from Latin but came into English from French.
 - They reduce stress and assist in balancing our feelings.
 - Because they carry the traditions and history into the next generation.
 - To bring happiness, to strengthen our sense of nation, to share the joy, to be together as one, to be motivated as being better people.
 - Students' own answers
- c)
- Peace
Togetherness
Harmony
Happiness
Inspiring
Motivating
Excitement
Joyful

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

SPEAKING

Students' own answers

WRITING

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. is peeled | 2. is sliced | 3. is put in a blender and blended |
| 4. are added to the blended banana | 5. is blended | 6. is poured into a glass |

8TH UNIT

VOCABULARY STUDY

- a) 1. password 2. account 3. upload 4. document 5. development
6. download 7. device 8. application **Extra:** access
b) 1. tag 2. via 3. wireless 4. hashtag 5. post 6. podcast 7. access 8. ban **Extra:** status
c)
1. Satnav 2. Game Controller 3. Modem 4. Remote Control 5. Mouse 6. External Hard Disc

FUNCTIONAL STUDY

- a) 1. feast / that
2. 1919 / when
3. witness / who
4. digital therapeutics / which-that
5. municipality / where
6. dashboard / which-that
b) 1. which / that – LAW
2. where – LEAFY
3. that / which – LIBERTY
4. that / which – LANDMARK
5. where – LOCATION
6. which / that – LIMITED
c) 1. which 2. where 3. why 4. who
5. when 6. whose
- d) 1. go 2. working / working 3. stay / go
4. seeing / dancing 5. being / being
e) 1. since / as / because
2. Owing to / Due to / Because of / As a result of
3. because / as / since
4. Because of / Owing to / Due to / As a result of
5. so
6. as a result
7. because of / due to / owing to / as a result of
8. As a result of / Because of / Due to / Owing to
9. since / as / because
10. thus

READING COMPREHENSION

- a) Students' own answers
b) 1. aid 2. cautious 3. surpass 4. reliable 5. look up 6. inappropriate 7. violate
c)
1. They can sell and buy something, pay for various services, enjoy entertainment, and connect with other people via social networks.
2. Completing their coursework, communicating with teachers and classmates, looking up job opportunities and career information, and looking for information for schoolwork
3. Inappropriate access to information, making friends with strangers, privacy violation, stolen information
4. Because they are offered computer classes in school and are familiar with various tools available on the Internet.
5. Because not everything on the Internet is true.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

SPEAKING

Students' own answers

WRITING

Students' own answers

VOCABULARY STUDY

- a) 1. d 2. i 3. a 4. g 5. h 6. e 7. f 8. b Extra: c
b) 1. fighter 2. friends 3. talk 4. control 5. whale 6. warm 7. underwater
8. Aquaman Extra: cure

FUNCTIONAL STUDY

- a) 1. were 2. would be able to 3. would go 4. was / were 5. would feel 6. could invite
b)
2. I wish / If only I didn't have to share the bedroom.
3. I wish / If only the kitchen wasn't / weren't in such a mess.
4. I wish / If only the teachers weren't strict.
5. I wish / If only the classes weren't so hard to understand.
6. I wish / If only the people were friendly.
7. I wish / If only I could visit my family and friends. / I wish / If only my family and friends were close to me.
8. I wish / If only I had some friends.

READING COMPREHENSION

- a) 1. a 2. b 3. Students' own answers
b) Sentence 1
c)
1. The strong wish of the President of the USA was to meet Atatürk.
2. According to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom genius people are rarely found.
3. The Prime Minister of Greece think that Türkiye could be proud of itself because it has such a great leader.
4. Atatürk was the hero of him because he admired Atatürk when he was young.
5. The Prime Minister of Japan admired Atatürk because of the reforms he did.

d)

Possible Answers

◆	An example is Jane Goodall, who revolutionized the field of primatology through her groundbreaking research on chimpanzees and her advocacy for conservation and animal welfare.
◆	For example, One example is Dr. Paul Farmer, who founded Partners In Health, an organisation that provides medical care to the poorest and most vulnerable people in the world.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

SPEAKING

Students' own answers

WRITING

Students' own answers

10TH UNIT

VOCABULARY STUDY

- a) Students' own answers
 b) 1. sweatpants 2. a cardigan 3. cargo pants 4. a bag 5. a belt 6. a straw hat 7. corduroy pants
 8. a jumpsuit

c)

Face	Eyes	Hair	Body	Height	Skin	Age
round oval square moustache beard clean-shaven	glasses hazel small green blue sunken	wavy curly bald straight fair dark short	plump fat bony chubby thin well-built muscular stocky slender	tall short of-medium height	wrinkled pale scars freckled fair dark	young elderly teenager old middle-aged

FUNCTIONAL STUDY

- a) 1. bigger 2. cleaner 3. longer 4. more annoyed 5. more interesting 6. worse
 7. more generous 8. more careful
 b) 1. shortest / longest 2. most beautiful 3. latest 4. most important 5. tallest 6. funniest
 7. worst 8. most crowded
 c)
 1. You're the luckiest person I have ever seen.
 2. The red T-shirt is more expensive than the blue one.
 3. I need a larger size of these jeans.
 4. The red skirt is cheaper than this dress.
 5. This is the most interesting movie I've ever seen.
 6. This is the worst idea I've ever heard.
 7. White shoes are more comfortable than leather shoes.
 8. This waterproof is more protective than the brown coat.

READING COMPREHENSION

- a) Students' own answers
 b) 1. Herero dresses, Namibian dresses 2. Hmong clothes 3. Sarees
 c) 1. lightweight 2. resemble 3. discard 4. occasion 5. vibrant 6. stole 7. majestic
 d)
 1. The blogger finds ethnic clothes fascinating and extremely majestic.
 2. They are popular because of their free-flowing nature.
 3. The regal headgear is the most distinctive part of the Hmong clothes.
 4. They protect people against the cold and windy environments of the mountains.
 5. The colourful clothes reflect their positive attitudes towards life.
 e) Students' own answers

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

SPEAKING a)	Look	stylish, old-fashioned, smart	b) Students' own answers c) Students' own answers
	Quality	long-wearing, repairable, delicate	
	Fabric/Material	cotton, silk	
	Practicability	comfortable, reversible, protective	
	Price	next to nothing, reasonable, cheap	

WRITING

Students' own answers

