

6. Sınıf
müfredatına
bire bir
uyumludur.

ENGLISH UP 6

Yeni Nesil
Sorular

STUDENT'S BOOK

Seher SALTA
Nevin ÖZTÜRK

Audio Files



ydspublishing

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ön söz

YDS Publishing olarak **English Up** serisi ile bir kez daha karşınızdayız. Bu serimiz, kolaydan zora sıralanan alıştırmalar ile öğrencilerimizi yeni sınav sistemine alıştırmak ve öğrencilerin severek ve eğlenerek dil becerilerini geliştirmelerini sağlamak amacıyla büyük bir titizlikle hazırlanmıştır. **English Up**, Millî Eğitim Programı'na bire bir uygun olarak hazırlanmış olup mevcut içeriği ile yeni sınav sisteminin ruhuna uygun olarak yapılandırılmıştır.

Her bir serimiz **Student's Book** ve **Workbook** olmak üzere iki kitaptan oluşmaktadır. **English Up 6 Student's Book**, serimizin 6. sınıf ana kitabıdır.

Kitabımızda, ünite başlarında verilen kelimelerle öğrencilerin üniteyi tanıması, tüm içeriğiyle de 6. sınıf konularını kolay ve hızlı bir şekilde öğrenmesi hedef alınmıştır. Ünite sonlarında yapılan puanlamalı "quiz"lerle öğrencilerimiz kendilerini değerlendirme imkânı bulacaktır. Yine ünite sonlarında yer alan MEB kazanımlarına uygun testlerle öğrencilerimiz yeni nesil sorularla karşılaşacak ve yapılacak ulusal sınavlara hazırlanmış olacaklardır.

Ayrıca serinin bir parçası olan **Workbook**'larımız, öğrencilerimizin öğrendiklerini pekiştirmelerini sağlayacaktır. **Workbook**'lar içerisinde bulunan yıllık plana göre hazırlanmış örnek yazılı soruları sayesinde öğrencilerimiz kolaylıkla okul sınavlarına da hazırlanacaklardır.

English Up serisinin, tüm öğretmen ve öğrencilerimize İngilizce öğrenme yolunda kolaylık, keyif ve başarı getirmesini diliyoruz.

YDS Publishing

UNIT 1

LIFE



What time is it?
(Saat kaç?)

It's half past five.
(Beş buçuk.)



What do you do
after school?
(Okuldan sonra ne
yaparsın?)

I take a folk dance course.
(Halk dansı kursuna katılıyorum.)



What time do you wake up?
(Saat kaçta uyanırsın?)

I wake up at ten past eight.
(Sekizi on geçe uyanırım.)

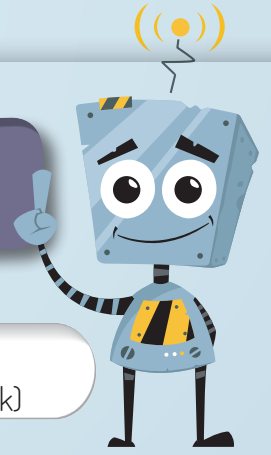


What is the date today?
(Bugünün tarihi nedir?)

It's the 23rd of April 2020.
(Bugün 23 Nisan 2020.)



Time to Learn Vocabulary



after

(-den sonra)

arrive

(varmak, ulaşmak)

attend

(katılmak, gitmek)

before

(-den önce)

break time

(mola, teneffüs)

brush teeth

(dişleri fırçalamak)

busy

(meşgul)

chess club

(satranç kulübü)

class = lesson

(ders)

come back home

(eve geri gelmek)

diary

(günlük)

date

(tarih)

do homework

(ödev yapmak)

do puzzles

(bulmaca çözmek)

do the shopping

(alışveriş yapmak)

early

(erken)

favorite

(favori, en sevilen)

finish

(bitirmek)

folk dance

(halk dansı)

get dressed

(giyinmek)

hard-working

(çalışkan)

have a rest = rest

(dinlenmek)

have a shower

(duş almak)

help

(yardım etmek)

leave home

(evden ayrılmak, evden çıkmak)

meet friends

(arkadaşlarla buluşmak)

parent

(anne veya baba, ebeveyn)

run errands

(getir götür işleri yapmak)

school bus

(okul servisi)

start

(başlamak)

take a course

(kursa gitmek, ders almak)

take a nap

(şekerleme yapmak, kısa süreli uyumak)

take care of something/someone

(birinin veya bir şeyin bakımını üstlenmek, biri veya bir şeyle ilgilenmek)

take the dog for a walk

(köpeği yürüyüşe çıkarmak)

traditional

(geleneksel)

visit relatives

(akrabalara ziyaret etmek)

wait

(beklemek)

watch TV

(TV izlemek)

weekend

(hafta sonu)

write

(yazmak)



Study the daily routine activities.



wake up



get dressed



have breakfast



go to school



come back home



take a nap



visit relatives



take care of the pet



meet friends



go to/take a course



have a rest = rest



do homework



attend the drama club



help mom/dad



write a diary



go to bed

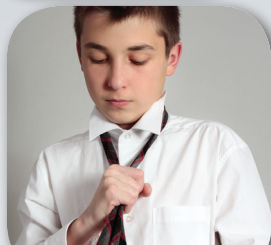
1 Match and write.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12






13

- have lunch
- leave school
- do homework
- have breakfast
- wake up
- go to bed
- take folk dance courses
- get dressed
- watch TV
- arrive home
- help parents
- have classes
- write a diary






2 Look at the pictures and write the missing word(s).




have

- 
- 
- 




do

- 
- 
- 

take

- 
- 
- 

play

- 
- 
- 

3 Choose and write the after-school activities.



run errands

go to bed

wake up

play football

take the piano course

meet friends

go swimming

take the dog for a walk

have lunch

attend the drama club

Time to Learn



What time is it? - What is the time?

(Saat kaç?)

Tam Saat



It is three o'clock.
(Saat üç.)

Buçuk



It is half past three.
(Saat üç buçuk.)

Çeyrek Geçe



It is (a) quarter past three.
(Saat üçü çeyrek geçiyor.)

Çeyrek Var/Kala



It is (a) quarter to four.
(Saat dörde çeyrek var.)



It is ten past three.
(Saat üçü on geçiyor.)



It is twenty past three.
(Saat üçü yirmi geçiyor.)



It is five to four.
(Saat dörde beş var.)

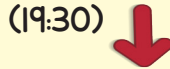
"a.m." mi, "p.m." mi?

07:30 a.m. (ante meridiem)



Gece 12.00'dan öğlen 11.59'a kadar **a.m.** ifadesi kullanılır.

07:30 p.m. (post meridiem)



Öğlen 12.00'dan gece 11.59'a kadar **p.m.** ifadesi kullanılır.

4 Match and write.

- It's half past one.
- It's ten past four.
- It's quarter to five.
- It's quarter past two.
- It's ten to eleven.
- It's twenty past eleven.



1



2



3



4



5



6

5 Match.



1. a. It's half past four.
2. b. It's twenty past six.
3. c. It's twenty to seven.
4. d. It's a quarter past five.
5. e. It's a quarter to nine.
6. f. It's ten past three.

6 Write the time.

1. It's ten past four. →
2. It's half past five. →
3. It's a quarter past six. →
4. It's twenty to nine. →
5. It's a quarter to four. →
6. It's five to ten. →

Time to Remember

⇒ Days of the Week
(Haftanın Günleri)

- Monday (Pazartesi)
- Tuesday (Salı)
- Wednesday (Çarşamba)
- Thursday (Perşembe)
- Friday (Cuma)
- Saturday (Cumartesi)
- Sunday (Pazar)

⇒ Months of the Year
(Yılın Ayları)

- January (Ocak)
- February (Şubat)
- March (Mart)
- April (Nisan)
- May (Mayıs)
- June (Haziran)
- July (Temmuz)
- August (Ağustos)
- September (Eylül)
- October (Ekim)
- November (Kasım)
- December (Aralık)

Time to Learn

⇒ Ordinal Numbers
(Sıra Sayıları)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 st | first (birinci) |
| 2 nd | second (ikinci) |
| 3 rd | third (üçüncü) |
| 4 th | fourth (dördüncü) |
| 5 th | fifth (beşinci) |
| 6 th | sixth (altıncı) |
| 7 th | seventh (yedinci) |
| 8 th | eighth (sekizinci) |
| 9 th | ninth (dokuzuncu) |
| 10 th | tenth (onuncu) |
| 11 th | eleventh (on birinci) |
| 12 th | twelfth (on ikinci) |
| 13 th | thirteenth (on üçüncü) |
| 14 th | fourteenth (on dördüncü) |
| 15 th | fifteenth (on beşinci) |
| | |
| 20 th | twentieth (yirminci) |
| 21 st | twenty-first (yirmi birinci) |
| 22 nd | twenty-second (yirmi ikinci) |

Time to Learn



➔ Reading the Years (Yılların Okunuşu)

2019

(İkiye ayırarak söyleriz)



20 - 19

twenty nineteen

1881	➔	18 - 81	➔	eighteen eighty-one
2023	➔	20 - 23	➔	twenty twenty-three
1927	➔	19 - 27	➔	nineteen twenty-seven

NOTE

★ 1900 gibi sonu çift sıfırla biten yıllarda 00 yerine "hundred" ifadesi kullanılır. 2000 yılı "two thousand" şeklinde ifade edilir ancak 2000 yılı sonrasını söylemek için iki yol vardır. İlk yol, yılı "two thousand and ..." ifadesini kullanarak söylemek, ikinci yol ise diğer yıllar söylenirken yapıldığı gibi ikiye bölerek söylemektir.

1900	➔	nineteen hundred	2001	➔	two thousand and one / twenty oh one
2000	➔	(the year) two thousand	2010	➔	two thousand and ten / twenty ten

Time to Learn



What is the date today?

(Bugünün tarihi nedir?)

★ Tarihi söylerken günleri sıra sayıları ile ifade ederiz: mart ayının birinci günü, nisan ayının yirmi üçüncü günü, vb.

10.01	➔	the tenth of January
02.02	➔	the second of February

What is the date today?

It is the second of February twenty nineteen.



7 Write the years.

- 2018 ➔
- 1500 ➔
- 2004 ➔
- 2020 ➔

8 Write the dates.

- 04.07.1996 ➔
- 12.05.2010 ➔
- 18.12.2019 ➔
- 24.03.1800 ➔

Time to Learn



➡ Simple Present Tense (Geniş Zaman)

- ★ Düzenli olarak yaptığımız işleri anlatmak için geniş zaman kullanırız.

I go to school every day. (Ben her gün okula giderim.)

They play basketball at weekends. (Hafta sonları basketbol oynarlar.)

Positive Form (Olumlu Hâli)

I (ben)			day (her gün)
You (sen / siz)	verb (fiil)	every	weekend (her hafta sonu)
We (biz)			year (her yıl)
They (onlar)			

I , You , We , They kişilerinde fiil ek almaz.

I brush my teeth every day. (Ben her gün dişlerimi fırçalarım.)

Example (Örnek):

watch television (televizyon izlemek)



I watch television in the evening.

(Ben akşam televizyon izlerim.)

play football (futbol oynamak)



We play football on Sundays.

(Biz, pazarları futbol oynarız.)

9 Put the words in the correct order to make positive sentences with simple present tense.

1. morning / hair / I / my / brush / every

3. we / weekend / the / the / play / garden / at / in

2. mother / you / evenings / in / the / your / help

4. club / after / go / school / they / to / the / dance

10 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences.



I have breakfast every morning.



We in the evenings.



They every Friday.



You at weekends.



I on Saturdays.



You every day.

Time to Learn



Simple Present Tense (Geniş Zaman)

Positive Form (Olumlu hâli)

He	verb - s
She	(fiil)
It	

★ "He, she, it" kişilerinde fiil sonuna fiilin bittiği son harfe göre "-s", "-es" veya "-ies" takıları eklenir.

Fiillerin 3. Tekil Şahıs Yazım Kuralları

★ Fiilin sonu "-sh, -ch, -x" veya "-o" ile bitiyorsa fiilin sonuna "-es" eki gelir.

→ watch - watches → brush - brushes → mix - mixes → do - does



David **brushes** his teeth every day.

He
(David her gün dişlerini fırçalar.)

★ Fiilin sonu bir sessiz harf ve arkasından "-y" harfi ile bitiyorsa, "-y" harfi düşer yerine "-ies" eki gelir.

→ study - studies → tidy - tidies → fly - flies



She **studies** English every evening.

(O her akşam İngilizce çalışır.)

★ Fiilin sonu "-e" harfi ile bitiyorsa, fiilin sonuna sadece "-s" eklenir.

→ come - comes → drive - drives → leave - leaves



She **drives** a car.

(O, araba sürer.)

★ Bunun dışında kalan fiiller genelde "-s" eki alır.

→ play - plays → read - reads → get up - gets up

★ "have" fiili, "he, she, it" kişileri ile olumlu cümle yaparken "has" şekline dönüşür.



Ali **has** breakfast every morning.

(Ali her sabah kahvaltı yapar.)

11 Write the simple present forms of the verbs.

- do → does
- play →
- finish →
- go →
- listen →
- help →
- cry →
- buy →
- live →
- have →

12 Write the subjects.

- My mother → She
- Bora →
- Kelly and Ted →
- My sister →
- You and I →
- My sister and my brother →
- The students →
- His bird →
- Her birds →
- Annie, Susan and I →

13 Complete the sentences.

- I brush my hair.
→ He his hair.
- We finish all our homework.
→ She all her homework.
- They go to the step dance club.
→ Maria to the step dance club.
- You rest after school.
→ Karina after school.
- You and your friends play football on Fridays.
→ Charlie football on Fridays.
- You help your mother.
→ Frances her mother.

14 Choose the correct option.

1. I meet / meets my friends every Saturday.
2. Carla read / reads books every night.
3. Clara and David take / takes courses at the weekends.
4. My father and my mother go / goes shopping on Sundays.
5. Birds fly / flies in the sky.
6. Cats like / likes sleeping.
7. You and your mother watch / watches television in the evenings.

15 Make sentences using the correct forms of the verbs.

1.  **take a nap**
I take a nap
after school.
2.  **take care of the plants**
Hanna
with her grandma on Sundays.
3.  **visit their grandparents**
Harley, Sam and Gina
at the weekend.
4.  **take folk dance courses**
My best friend and I on
Sundays.
5.  **help his mom**
Eric
in the evenings.

Time to Remember



Prepositions of time (at - on - in)

Zaman ifadeleriyle kullanılan ilgeçler:



Saatlerden önce "at", günlerden önce "on", aylardan ve yıllardan önce "in" gelir. Ayrıca;

- 5 o'clock (saat 5'te)
at night (geceleyin)
weekends/the weekend (hafta sonlarında/sonunda)
- Tuesdays (Salı günleri)
on weekdays (hafta içi)
Saturday evening (cumartesi akşamı)
- the morning(s) (sabah(ları))
the afternoon(s) (öğleden sonra(ları))
in the evening(s) (akşam(ları))
May (Mayıs ayında)
summer (yazın)

At'lı saat on günde
Ay'a indi.



16 Choose the correct preposition.

1. I wake up at / on 7:00.
2. She attends drama classes in / on the afternoons.
3. They play basketball at / in the weekend.
4. He takes piano courses on / in Sundays.
5. They go swimming in / on summer.
6. She writes her diary in / at night.

Time to Learn



Simple Present Tense (Geniş Zaman)

Negative Form (Olumsuz Hâli)

★ Bir cümleyi olumsuz yapmak için, cümleye olumsuzluk anlamı veren "not" olumsuzluk ekini yardımcı fiile eklememiz gerekir.

I (ben)		
You (sen/siz)	do not / don't	verb (fiil)
We (biz)		
They (onlar)		

He (o - erkek)		
She (o - kız)	does not / doesn't	verb (fiil)
It (o - cansız varlık ve hayvanlar)		

I go to school early every day.
I don't go to school early every day.
He takes a nap after school.
He doesn't take a nap after school.

17 Circle the correct option.

- Angela don't / doesn't arrive home at 4:00.
- Eddie and Dale don't / doesn't go to work at weekends.
- My aunt and Dean don't / doesn't take English courses.
- Derek don't / doesn't play chess with his friends.
- Eliza's cat don't / doesn't drink milk.
- My dogs don't / doesn't sleep early.

18 Make negative sentences.

- I take care of my cat.
I don't take care of my cat.
- We have lunch at 12:30.
- She writes her diary before she goes to bed.
- My father rests in the evening.
- Danny helps his parents in the kitchen on Sundays.

19 Look at Çınar's daily routine chart and correct the sentences as in the example.



ROUTINE	TIME	DAY
take the dog for a walk	4:15 p.m.	Monday-Wednesday-Friday
help mom cook dinner	6:00 p.m.	Tuesday-Wednesday
go to the basketball course	7:30 p.m.	Tuesday-Thursday
take the guitar course	2:45 p.m.	Saturday-Sunday
visit grandparents	5:00 p.m.	Saturday
meet friends	12:00 p.m.	Sunday

- Çınar has a cat.
He doesn't have a cat. He has a dog.
- He takes his dog for a walk every day.
- He goes to the basketball course in the mornings.
- He takes the guitar course on weekdays.
- He visits his grandparents every Sunday.
- He meets his friends after school.

Time to Learn



⇒ Simple Present Tense (Geniş Zaman)

Question Form (Soru Hâli)

Yes / No Questions (Evet / Hayır Soru Cümleleri)

Do	I you we they	verb? (fiil)	Yes, I/we/you/they do. No, I/we/you/they don't.
Does	he she it	verb? (fiil)	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

★ Geniş zamanda, "I, you, we, they" öznelerinin yardımcı fiili olan "do" ve "he, she, it" öznelerinin yardımcı fiili olan "does" cümlelerin başına eklendiğinde cümlemiz 'evet' ve 'hayır'la cevap verebileceğimiz soru cümlesine dönüşür. 'He, she, it' kişilerinde olumlu cümledeki '-s' takısı fiilden kalkar.

Lessons start at 8:30.

(Dersler 8:30'da başlar.)

Do lessons start at 8:30?

(Dersler saat 8:30'da mı başlar?)

Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

(Evet, başlar. / Hayır, başlamaz.)

She attends drama classes on Sundays.

(O, pazar günleri drama derslerine katılır.)

Does she attend drama classes on Sundays?

(O, pazar günleri drama derslerine katılır mı?)

Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

(Evet, katılır. / Hayır, katılmaz.)

20 Make questions.

1. They visit their grandmother on Saturdays.
.....
2. Bianca finishes all her homework before dinner.
.....
3. Mike and Eric run errands at home.
.....
4. Emily arrives at school at 8:00.
.....

21 Fill in the blanks with do, don't, does or doesn't.

1. Emilio : you have lunch at school canteen?
Hector : Yes, I
2. Harry : your mother take care of your cat?
Jace : No, she
3. Carl : the courses start at half past nine?
Lee : No, they
4. Leo : your cat take a nap every afternoon?
Christian : Yes, it

22 Look at Mark's timetable and answer the questions.

MARK'S WEEKEND

visit granny	11:30 a.m.
take the guitar course	2:30 p.m.
meet friends	4:00 p.m.
watch favorite movie	7:30 p.m.

1. Does Mark visit his grandmother at the weekend?
.....
2. Does he take the guitar course at half past one p.m.?
.....
3. Does he meet his friends after the guitar course?
.....
4. Does he help his mother at the weekend?
.....

Time to Learn



Wh- Questions (Wh- Soruları)

★ "Wh-" harfleri ile başlayan soru sözcükleriyle "ne, nerede, ne zaman, neden, vb." soruları sorarız. "Wh-" ile başlayan soru sözcüklerinden sonra kişiye göre yardımcı fiil ve kişi konulup arkasından fiil eklenerek soru cümlesi oluşturulur. Bu sorulara verilen cevaplar, istenilen bilgiye göre değişir.

What (Ne)	do	I you we they	verb? (fiil?)
Where (Nereye/Nerede)			
When (Ne zaman)			
What time (Saat kaçta)			
Why (Neden)	does	he she it	
Which (Hangi)			
Who (Kim/Kime)			
How (Nasıl)			

→ **What** do you do every day?

(Sen her gün ne yaparsın?)

I **take care of** my pet.

(Evcil hayvanıma bakarım.)

→ **Where** does Sam go after school?

(Sam okuldan sonra nereye gider?)

He goes **to the step dance course**.

(O, step dans kursuna gider.)

→ **What time** do they get up in the morning?

(Onlar sabah saat kaçta kalkarlar?)

They get up **at half past six**.

(Onlar altı buçukta kalkarlar.)

→ **Who** do you help in the evenings?

(Akşamları kime yardım edersin?)

I help **my dad and my mom**.

(Anne ve babama yardım ederim.)

→ **When** does Pam visit her relatives?

(Pam akrabalarını ne zaman ziyaret eder?)

She visits her relatives **on Sundays**.

(O, akrabalarını pazar günleri ziyaret eder.)



23 Write the question words.

- A: do you do after school?
B: I **meet my friends**.
- A: does your favorite cartoon start?
B: It starts **at 9:30**.
- A: do you go to school?
B: I go to school **by bus**.
- A: do you have your breakfast with?
B: I have my breakfast with **my parents**.
- A: does Tim go at the weekend?
B: He goes **to the cinema** at the weekend.



24 Match the questions with the answers.

- What time does your sister go to the piano course?
- When do you attend drama classes?
- Does your brother get up early?
- Who do you play chess with?
- Where does Lucas go at weekends?

a. Yes, he does.

b. At 12:30.

c. To the traditional folk dance course.

d. After school.

e. With Martin.

1

2

3

4

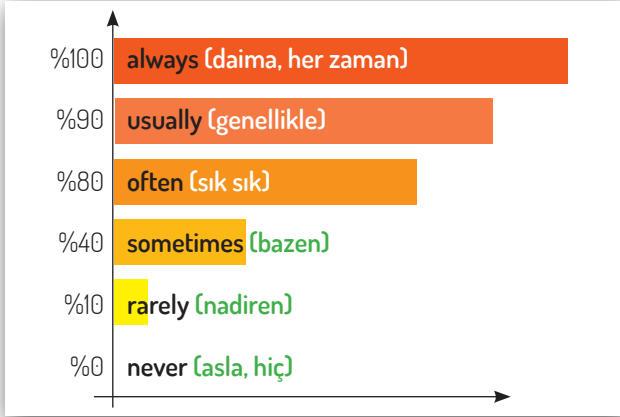
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Time to Learn



⇒ Frequency Adverbs (Sıklık Zarfları)

- ★ Bir işin ne sıklıkta yapıldığını anlatmak için "daima, genellikle, sık sık, bazen, nadiren, asla" anlamlarına gelen sıklık zarflarını kullanırız. Sıklık zarfları cümlede fiilden önce gelir. Sıklık zarfları sadece "to be" (olmak) fiilinden sonra gelir.



I **always** get up early. (Ben daima erken kalkarım.)
 She **sometimes** plays chess. (O bazen satranç oynar.)
 He is **always** happy. (O daima mutludur.)

NOTE

- ★ "Never" sıklık zarfı cümleye olumsuz anlam katar ancak cümle, olumlu cümle yapısı ile kurulur.
 He **never** goes shopping.
 (O asla alışverişe gitmez.)

25 Circle the correct frequency adverb.

- I love playing football. I **always** / **rarely** play football at weekends.
- Clara hates pizza. She **sometimes** / **never** eats it.
- David is hard-working. He **often** / **never** goes to the library.
- Jennifer **rarely** / **usually** meets her friend after school. She generally helps her mother.

NOTE

⇒ How often ...? (Ne sıklıkta ...?)

→ How often do you play basketball?
 I play basketball **once a week**.

Cümlelerin sonunda kullanılır.

once a week (haftada bir kere)
 twice a day (günde iki kere)
 three times a year (yılıda üç kere)
 four times a month (ayda dört kere)
 five times a day (günde beş kere)

Öznenin sonra kullanılır.

at weekends (hafta sonları)
 on Sundays (pazar günleri)
 every summer (her yaz)
 every year (her yıl)

always / usually / often /
 sometimes / rarely / never

How often do you play tennis?
 (Ne sıklıkta tenis oynarsın?)

I play tennis **once a week**.
 (Haftada bir kez tenis oynarım.)

I **sometimes** play tennis.
 (Bazen tenis oynarım.)

I play tennis **on Sundays**.
 (Pazar günleri tenis oynarım.)



26 Look at Cem's routine and choose the correct option.

CEM'S ROUTINE	DAY
go to the drama course	Saturday-Sunday
help mom for dinner	Wednesday-Friday
meet friends	Tuesday-Thursday
take the piano course	Monday
visit grandparents	Sunday

- How often does Cem help his mom for dinner?
 a) every day b) twice a week
- How often does he take the piano course?
 a) at the weekend b) once a week
- How often does he visit his grandparents?
 a) on Sundays b) on weekdays



TIME TO READ

27 Read and listen to the text.



A. Write True or False.

1. Cinnamon is very hard-working, and he never gets up late.
2. Cinnamon plays with his toys after lunch.
3. Cameron gets up at half past ten.
4. Cameron takes the guitar course twice a week.
5. Cameron goes to school by bus.
6. Cameron always does her homework before dinner.

B. Answer the questions.

1. Who is hard-working?

a.



b.



2. What does Cameron always do after school?

a.



b.



3. How does Cameron go to school?

a.



b.



4. What does Cameron do before bed every night?

a.



b.



5. What does Cameron's cat do after lunch?

a.



b.



CAMERON'S CAT

Hello! I am Cameron's cat, Cinnamon. I am very lazy, and I get up at half past ten. Then, I have breakfast, and I play with my toys. I have lunch at half past twelve, and I take a nap after lunch. I go to the playground with Cameron after she comes home. I have dinner at 7 p.m. and go to bed early at night.

This is Cameron. She is very hard-working. She always gets up very early. First, she washes her face. Then, she has breakfast and brushes her teeth. She leaves home at ten past eight. Her lessons start at half past eight. She goes to school on foot. She attends the drama club every day after school. She goes to the guitar course on Monday and Friday. She sometimes helps her mother with the cooking. She always finishes all her homework before dinner. She reads a book and writes her diary before she goes to bed every night. She sleeps at a quarter past ten.