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Unit	Functions	Grammar	Vocabulary
1 School Life	• Greeting people • Exchanging personal information • Taking part in a conversation in everyday life situations • Using the language both in formal / informal settings	• The Simple Present Tense • Adverbs of Frequency • How often • The Present Progressive Tense • State Verbs • Want & Would Like • Questions With "Like" • Expressing Opinions • Formal & Informal Language	• Word List • Vocabulary Practice • Vocabulary Test
	Revision Test		
2 Plans	• Describing plans and arrangements • Expressing one's ideas in unplanned situations • Making oral presentations on a planned topic • Giving to and receiving feedback from peers	• Be Going to • Will • Present Tenses for Future • Prepositions of Time • Can / Can't • Be able to • Should • Time Connectors • Making Suggestions	• Word List • Vocabulary Practice • Vocabulary Test
	Revision Test		
3 Legendary Figure	• Describing past activities and personal experiences • Talking about sequential actions • Describing people and places in details	• The Simple Past Tense • Can / Could • The Past Progressive Tense • When / While • Sequence Words • Prepositions of Place • So / Therefore • Asking Questions	• Word List • Vocabulary Practice • Vocabulary Test
	Revision Test		
4 Traditions	• Describing habits and routines in the past • Making oral presentations on a planned topic • Giving to and receiving feedback from peers	• Used to • Be / Get used to • Doing & To do • Had to / Need to • But & However • Possessive Pronouns • Bored & Boring • As & Like	• Word List • Vocabulary Practice • Vocabulary Test
	Revision Test		
5 Travel	• Asking for detailed information • Taking part in interviews • Talking about past and present events/experiences • Making reservations • Exchanging ideas and plans • Asking for approvals and / or confirmations • Asking for and giving directions	• The Present Perfect Tense • Since & For • Been to & Gone • Just, Yet, Already • Review of Time Expressions • Deduction • Tag Questions	• Word List • Vocabulary Practice • Vocabulary Test
	Revision Test		

Sample Usage	Reading-Writing Skills	Listening-Speaking Skills	Page
• He likes classical music. • I am going to school. • I don't remember her name. • Personally, I think / You're wrong / What I mean is ... • gonna / coz ... etc. • I would like to go home after school.	• Students will be able to identify and understand related lexis and jargon in short texts on educational and daily life. • Students will be able to describe themselves, their family and their habits in a short descriptive paragraph with the help of cues and/or guiding questions.	• Students will be able to identify and respond to lexis and jargon related to school life, family and free time activities. • Students will be able to understand phrases used to express themselves in everyday life situations. • Students will be able to introduce themselves and talk about themselves individually, ask about others, talk about free time activities in pairs or small groups, and exchange personal information.	9
• I'm going to fly to Berlin this summer. • You shouldn't travel with children. • What are you able to do? • I can join you this afternoon. • I'll see him in the classroom.	• Students will be able to identify and understand related lexis and jargon in short texts on plans and arrangements. • Students will be able to write about their future plans.	• Students will be able to watch, listen, and respond to plans to organize an event. • Students will be able to act out a dialogue between people making plans. • Students will be able to talk about their own plans for the future.	37
• I didn't open the gate. • I could swim when we lived in a house by the sea. • She was listening to music when her friend phoned. • in / on / next to / near / ... the box • He felt something strange behind his shoulders, so he stopped his horse and looked around. • How far can he go?	• Students will be able to read, understand and answer written questions about crime and police officers. • Students will be able to write the end of a given unfinished detective story.	• Students will be able to listen, define and match vocabulary related to detective stories. • Students will be able to create a meaningful story by uttering several sentences in a row and taking turns.	65
• I used to live in a small town. • The Ottoman sultans used to build foundations for charity. • They wanted to see the results immediately. • This is my bag. That is yours (=your bag). • History lessons are boring. • I am bored in history lessons. • As you know, he is a good man.	• Students will be able to read short texts on social, educational, and technological lives of ancient civilizations around the world. • Students will be able to write the things they used to do when they were a child.	• Students will be able to listen, define and match vocabulary related to ancient civilizations. • Students will be able to talk about their past and present, and their old and new habits.	93
• I have known her for many years. • How many times have they visited us? • I have had this car for four months. • Have you told him about our plan yet? • She has a passport, doesn't she?	• Students will be able to read about different vacation types. • Students will be able to write about their holiday plans.	• Students will be able to talk about their experiences, ask about the others', and exchange ideas. • Students will be able to act out a dialogue in a pair to make a travel plan. • Students will be able to get simple information about travel.	121

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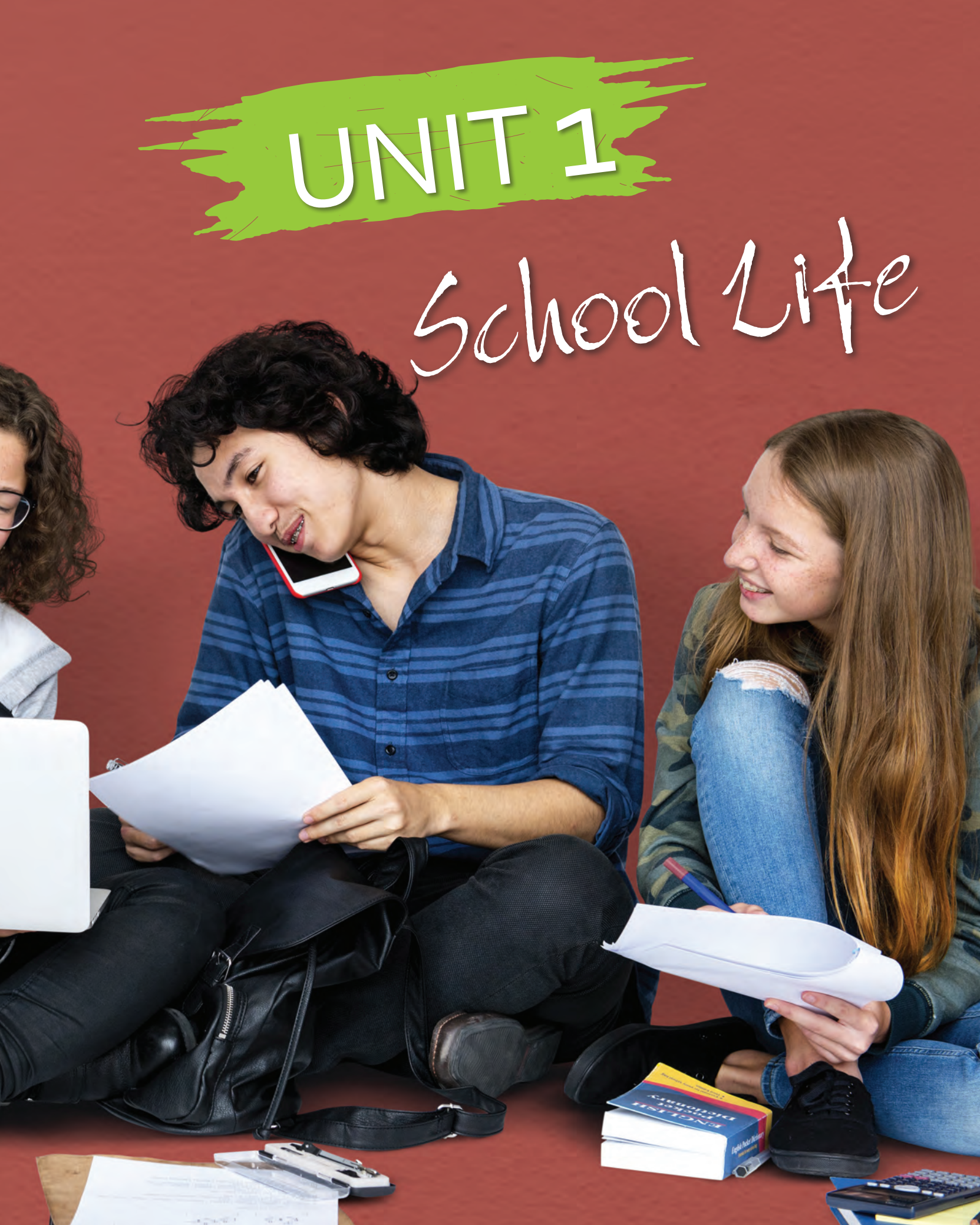
Unit	Functions	Grammar	Vocabulary
6 Helpful Tips	• Giving advice and receiving advice • Talking about rules and regulations • Talking about consequences	• Adjective + Preposition Combinations • If Clauses (Type 0 and 1) • Indirect Questions • Also, In addition (to), Besides • Mustn't & Don't have to / Doesn't have to • If, Only if, Even if, Unless	• Word List • Vocabulary Practice • Vocabulary Test
	Revision Test		
7 Food and Festivals	• Talking about interests • Describing actions and processes • Making generalizations	• Tense Review • Modal Verb Review • Passive • Noun Clauses • Because & Because of • Although & Despite • Articles (a / an, the, Ø)	• Word List • Vocabulary Practice • Vocabulary Test
	Revision Test		
8 Digital Era	• Stating personal opinions in everyday conversations • Stating preferences • Talking about current events • Stating causes and effects • Giving an extended description and detailed information about people / places / events	• Prefer, Would Prefer, Would Rather • Had Better • Questions with 'How' and 'What' • Adjective Clauses • Subject Questions & Object Questions • Both … and … • Either … or …	• Word List • Vocabulary Practice • Vocabulary Test
	Revision Test		
9 Modern Heroes and Heroines	• Talking about imaginary situations • Making comparisons • Expressing wishes • Guessing meaning from the context	• If Clauses (Type 2) • I wish / If only • Countable & Uncountable Nouns • Quantifiers • Enough & Too • Forms of 'Other' • Giving Examples (such as, like, for example, for instance)	• Word List • Vocabulary Practice • Vocabulary Test
	Revision Test		
10 Shopping	• Making comparisons • Talking about different kinds of clothing and shopping • Describing objects, places, and people	• Comparatives and Superlatives • As ... as / So … as • "One" as a Pronoun • So & Because • But & Although	• Word List • Vocabulary Practice • Vocabulary Test
	Revision Test		

Sample Usage	Reading-Writing Skills	Listening-Speaking Skills	Page
• She is worried about Fiona. • If I pass this exam, I will give a party. • I want to know what your name is. • They invited Mike and Susie in addition to us. • You mustn't smoke in the building. It's illegal. • I can't understand you unless you speak slowly.	• Students will be able to read for specific information. • Students will be able to give advice on given occasions. • Students will be able to write a letter to an advice column.	• Students will be able to analyze the situation and the phrases related to giving and receiving advice. • Students will be able to talk about rules and regulations, give and receive advice.	149
• First, the peppers are sliced. • Two religious festivals are celebrated in Turkey every year. • Family members visit each other to improve relationships. • I'm interested in cooking. • I wonder how she is doing.	• Students will be able to read and scan a text on unusual hobbies people have. • Students will be able to write about what they do in their free time.	• Students will be able to identify and complete dialogues and texts about processes (e.g. cooking, gardening), hobbies. • Students will be able to describe the steps of a process related to their hobbies, and act out dialogues about their hobbies.	177
• I would prefer a laptop. • You had better buy another computer. • How fast is your computer? • My sister, who is a food engineer, lives in Germany. • What happened to you? • He is both a friend and an enemy. • They worked either silently or noisily.	• Students will be able to read and scan a text about the evolution of technology. • Students will be able to read a short text on the positive and negative effects of Social Media. • Students will be able to write a report for the solution of a technology-based problem.	• Students will be able to listen for specific information and fill in the blanks in digital-based dialogues. • Students will be able to talk about their preferences in technological devices and act out dialogues about technology and its use.	205
• If I were on holiday, I wouldn't go to work tomorrow. • I wish / If only I had a car. • He has some unusual skills. • You don't have enough members. • Another problem is about safety. • James hates eating unusual meals like sushi, fried octopus and shrimps.	• Students will be able to identify and understand lexis and jargon related to lives of heroes in short texts. • Students will be able to describe a hero that they created.	• Students will be able to identify and complete dialogues and texts about heroes and their lives. • Students will be able to talk about what they would do if they were a hero(ine) / someone / something else.	233
• İstanbul is a popular city. Paris is more popular for tourists. • They had very little money, but they did a lot of shopping. • The black dress is more stylish than the blue one. • I decided to buy the blue one. • This shirt isn't as colourful as the other one.	• Students will be able to identify related lexis and jargon about comparisons and answer comprehension questions. • Students will be able to skim a text on online shopping. • Students will be able to compare different objects, and write about their shopping experiences.	• Students will be able to listen for specific information and fill in the blanks in shopping dialogues. • Students will be able to describe and compare objects and use phrases related to shopping and make a dialogue about it in pairs.	261



UNIT 1

School Life



GRAMMAR SUMMARY

A The Simple Present Tense

1. **Simple Present Tense** (Geniş Zaman), özneye göre farklılık gösteren bir yapıya sahiptir.

Olumlu (Affirmative)

I We You They	start	school at nine.
He She It	starts	

- He **likes** classical music.
- The child **plays** computer games.
- The children **play** with their friends.

Olumsuz (Negative)

I We You They	do not (don't)	go	there alone.
He She It	does not (doesn't)		

- She **doesn't like** slow music.
- The child **doesn't play** ball games.
- The children **don't play** with their parents.

Soru (Question Form)

Do	I we you they	go	there alone?
Does	he she it		

- **Does** he / she / it **listen** to rock music?
- **Does** the child **go** to the computer club?
- **Do** the children **help** their parents?
- **Why do** I / you / we / they **go** there alone?
- **What kind of music does** he / she / it **listen** to?
- **How often does** the child **go** to the computer club?
- **When do** the children **help** their parents?



2. **Simple Present Tense dört farklı işleve sahiptir.**

- Sürekli olarak geçerli olan durumlar
  - I **live** with my family.
  - He **is** an engineer.
- Belli aralıklarla yapılan eylemler
  - We **go** camping once or twice a year.
  - They **meet** their school friends once a month.
  - I **practise** archery twice a week.
- Bilimsel gerçekler
  - Water **boils** at 100 °C.
  - The Earth **turns** around the Sun.
- Zaman çizelgesine bağlı olarak gerçekleşen eylemlerle ilgili gelecek zaman için
  - **Judy :** What time **does** your plane **take off** tomorrow?
    Alan : At 6 a.m. I'll wake up at four.

B Adverbs of Frequency

1. **Eylemlerin hangi sıklıkla yapıldığını ifade etmek için kullanılan zarflara sıklık zarfları (adverbs of frequency) denir. Gerçekleşme sıklığına göre şu şekilde sıralanabilirler.**



2. **Sıklık zarfları fiilden hemen önce kullanılır. Sometimes, usually ve generally cümlenin başında da kullanılabilir.**

- We **always / never / rarely** stay at this hotel.
- They **usually / sometimes / generally** come with us.
- **Usually / Sometimes / Generally** they come with us.
- I **usually / often / sometimes** go to school on foot.

C How often

Eylemlerin hangi sıklıkla yapıldığını sormak için how often ifadesi kullanılır.

- **How often** do you wear a red shirt?
  I **never** wear a red shirt.
- **How often** does she remember you?
  She **always** remembers me and buys me presents.
- **How often** do they see each other?
  They **often** see each other.
- **How often** does the teacher tell a joke?
  He **sometimes** tells a joke.

E Can / Can't

1. **Can, yetenek veya olanaktan söz etmek için kullanılır. Fiil herhangi bir ek almaz. Özneye göre yapı değişikliği olmaz.**

- I **can speak** two foreign languages.
- You **can swim** as fast as an Olympic champion.
- He **can fly** a helicopter.
- We **can ride** a motorbike.
- My little son **can play** the piano very well.

2. **Olumsuz cümlelerde can'den sonra not kullanılır; fiilde bir değişiklik olmaz.**

- I **cannot** (can't) **tell** you the truth.
- You **cannot** (can't) **dance** very well.
- He **cannot** (can't) **fly** a plane.
- We **cannot** (can't) **go** there alone.
- They **cannot** (can't) **help** us with our project.

3. **Sorularda, can öznenin önüne gelir; fiilde bir değişiklik olmaz.**

- **Can** you **ride** a bike? ➔ **Yes,** I **can** (ride a bike).
- **Can** she **play** the flute? ➔ **No,** she **can't** (play the flute).
- **Can** they **speak** calmly? ➔ **Yes,** they **can** (speak calmly).

- **Where can** we **eat** lunch? ➔ We **can eat** lunch at my place.
- **How can** she **change** your mind? ➔ She **can't change** my mind.
- **How many** foreign languages **can** you **speak**? ➔ I **can speak** three foreign languages.

4. **İzin istemek ve izin vermek için de can kullanılır.**

- **Penny** : **Can** I **ask** you a private question?
  Frank : You **can ask** me whatever you want.

- **Karen** : **Can** I **stay** with you for a few weeks?
  Bill : You **can stay** with me as long as you want.



5. **Yasaklamak ve izin vermemek için ise can't kullanılır.**

- **Mollie** : **Can** I **ask** you a private question?
  Rita : **No,** you **can't**. I don't want to answer any of your questions.

- You **can't get** into the room. There is a meeting there.



F Be able to

Yeteneklerden söz ederken can yerine be able to da kullanılabilir. Be fiili zamana (tense) ve özneye göre çekilir.

- I **can drive** a truck. ➔ I **am able to** drive a truck.
- I **can't fly** a plane. ➔ I **am not able to** fly a plane.
- **Can** you **ride** a bike? ➔ **Are** you **able to** ride a bike?

- He **can dance** very well. ➔ He **is able to** dance very well.
- She **can't swim**. ➔ She **is not able to** swim.
- **Can** they **carry** this? ➔ **Are** they **able to** carry this?

- I **could speak** fluently. ➔ I **was able to** speak fluently.
- They **couldn't talk**. ➔ They **weren't able to** talk.
- **Could** they **speak** French? ➔ **Were** they **able to** speak French?

G Should

1. Should (-meli, -malı) tavsiyede bulunmak için kullanılır. Tıpkı can ve diğer modal fiillerde olduğu gibi, tüm öznelerle fiilde herhangi bir değişiklik olmadan kullanılır.

- I **should** arrange a holiday for us.
- He **should** buy the tickets now.
- They **should** carry their luggage.
- You **should** study hard to pass the course.

2. Olumsuz cümlelerde should not (shouldn't) ve fiilin mastar hali kullanılır. Soru cümlelerinde should öznenin önüne gelir ve yine fiil mastar halde kullanılır.

- She **shouldn't** stay there.
- You **shouldn't** talk to elderly people so unkindly.
- **What should** we do before the party?
- **What should** you do if she doesn't come?



H Time Connectors

1. When (-dığı zaman), before (-den önce), after (-den sonra), as soon as (...yapar yapmaz) ve until (-e kadar) sözcükleri, basit cümleleri birleştirerek kompleks cümle yapmak için kullanılan bağlaçlardır.

- Sometimes she feels worried. **Then** she phones me.
  When she feels worried, she phones me.
- **First,** they have breakfast. **Then** they go to school.
  After they have breakfast, they go to school.
- He goes to bed around twelve. **Before that,** he brushes his teeth.
  Before he goes to bed, he brushes his teeth.
- **First,** he does his homework. **After that,** he goes out.
  As soon as he does his homework, he goes out.
  He doesn't go out **until** he does his homework.

2. Bu bağlaçları içeren cümleler iki farklı şekilde kullanılabilir.

- **When** she feels worried, she phones me.
  She phones me **when** she feels worried.
- **After** they have breakfast, they go to school.
  They go to school **after** they have breakfast.
- **Before** he goes to bed, he brushes his teeth.
  He brushes his teeth **before** he goes to bed.
- **As soon as** he does his homework, he goes out.
  He goes out **as soon as** he does his homework.
- He doesn't go out **until** he does his homework.
  Until he does his homework, he doesn't go out.

I Making Suggestions

Öneride bulunmak için kullanılabilecek bazı ifadeler şunlardır:

- **Let's ...**
- **Why don't we ...?**
- **How / What about ...?**

Not : *Let's* ve *Why don't we ...?* yapılarından sonra gelen fiil hiçbir ek almaz. *How / What about ...?* yapısından sonra gelen fiil *-ing* eki alır.

- **Let's take** a break and have some coffee.
- **Why don't we choose** the hotel before we go there?
- **How / What about taking** an indirect flight?



GRAMMAR PRACTICE

1 EXERCISE

Rewrite the sentences with the words in parentheses.

1 I go there every day. (**will, tomorrow**)

2. She stays in a luxury hotel. (**be going to**)

3. They don't help us. (**will**)

4. He doesn't spend a lot of money. (**be going to**)

5. Do you travel by bus? (**be going to**)

6. What does she do at the weekend? (**will**)

2 EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs.

1. We _____ (**have**) a housewarming party next weekend.
2. I'm sure you _____ (**pass**) the exam.
3. I hope you _____ (**have**) an accident.
4. I remember his phone number but I _____ (**know**) his address.
5. We _____ (**count**) the chairs in the room at the moment.
6. She _____ (**graduate**) from university next year.
7. Sometimes we _____ (**go**) out for dinner.
8. Next year we _____ (**change**) our car.

3 EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with in, on or at.

1. ☐ the weekend
2. ☐ Monday
3. ☐ the afternoon
4. ☐ night
5. ☐ seven o'clock
6. ☐ the 19th century
7. ☐ the morning
8. ☐ March the 1st
9. ☐ 2023
10. ☐ my birthday
11. ☐ August
12. ☐ half past nine
13. ☐ the 1980s
14. ☐ dawn
15. ☐ August the 6th

4 EXERCISE

Rewrite the sentences with be able to.

1. I can't cook.
2. She can't speak German.
3. Can you use this machine?
4. What can you do?
5. We can do everything.
6. She can't use this device.
7. What can they do?
8. Can't you type?



5 EXERCISE

Make a suggestion for each situation.

1. I can't sleep.
2. I don't like my job.
3. I'm fat.
4. I've got a toothache.
5. I feel tired.
6. I want to buy a car.
7. I'm bored.
8. I have a headache.

6 EXERCISE

Write questions for the underlined parts.

1. I can speak <u>two</u> foreign languages.
2. I will go there <u>by train</u>.
3. She is going to <u>take a break</u>?
4. <u>I</u> can't help them.
5. He is having a job interview <u>on Monday</u>.
6. They will go <u>home</u>.
7. She is going to move her house <u>soon</u>.
8. They are meeting <u>at 2 o'clock</u>.

7 EXERCISE

Answer the questions with full sentences.

1. What will you do after you finish this exercise?
2. Where will you live after you graduate from university?
3. Are you going to get married as soon as you finish university?
4. Are you going to live with your family until you get married?
5. Will you be happy when you finish school?
6. What can't you do until you are 18?

8 EXERCISE

Make a suggestion for each situation with let's, why don't, how about, what about.

1. I can speak two foreign languages.
2. I will go there by train.
3. She is going to take a break?
4. I can't help them.
5. He is able to make soup.
6. They will go home.
7. She is going to move her house soon.
8. They are able to build roads.



UNIT 3

GRAMMAR TEST

1. **Donald : When did you last laugh?**
Gloria : Five minutes ----.

A) before
B) then
C) last
D) ago

2. **Madison : When did she ---- call you?**
Carl : At five o'clock yesterday.

A) then
B) ago
C) last
D) while

3. **Charlie : ---- did you go to the amusement park?**
Elsie : By bus. It is near the bus station.

A) Where
B) When
C) Who
D) How

4. **We ---- like crazy when our neighbours called the police to stop us.**

A) are dancing
B) were dancing
C) will dance
D) are going to dance

5. **Barry : Why ---- you tell her the truth?**
Stacy : Because I was afraid.

A) don't
B) didn't
C) aren't
D) weren't

6. **We went there ---- foot because we didn't have a car.**

A) in
B) on
C) at
D) with

7. **I ---- watching horror movies but my girlfriend prefers crime stories.**

A) would like
B) would like to
C) like to
D) like

8. **----, you will get into trouble with the school management.**

A) If you don't obey the rules
B) Before you obeyed the rules
C) When the rules were strict
D) As I was reading the rules

9. **You have the ---- to ask any question you want. I am ready to answer.**

A) fair
B) right
C) fine
D) expense

10. **While I ---- down the street, I saw an old friend from primary school.**

A) was walk
B) walking
C) walked
D) was walking

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11. ----, I memorized the poem. ---- I read it aloud in the classroom.

A) Then / First
B) First / Then
C) After that / First
D) Finally / After that

12. I don't like detective stories but my sister ----.

A) is
B) was
C) did
D) does

13. We ---- to the news when he dropped by. It was a surprise for us.

A) are listening
B) were listening
C) listen
D) will listen

14. ---- because I had an important final exam in the afternoon.

A) I worry
B) I am worried
C) I was worried
D) I will worry

15. I had no idea about the topic. ----, I didn't say a word.

A) While
B) Because
C) Next
D) Therefore

16. I went to a private school for two years. ----, my parents decided to send me to a public school.

A) So
B) Then
C) As soon as
D) During

17. We all got bored ---- the film lasted three hours.

A) therefore
B) as soon as
C) because
D) until

18. I ---- speak freely because there was a lot of pressure on me.

A) don't
B) can't
C) wasn't
D) couldn't

19. We felt safe because three police officers ---- at the door.

A) are waiting
B) will wait
C) were waiting
D) are going to wait

20. Peter : How much ---- for this music system?
Sharon : More than a thousand dollars.

A) did you spend
B) you spent
C) you are spending
D) were you spending

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WORD LIST

1 **afford** *(ödemeye) gücü yetmek*
- I can't **afford** this car. It's too expensive.

2 **ancient** *eski çağlara ait*
- **Ancient** history started with the invention of writing.

3 **burn** *yakmak; yanmak*
- Be careful with the fire. Don't **burn** your hand.

4 **celebration** *kutlama*



- We're having a dinner in **celebration** of my promotion.

5 **charity** *hayır işi*
- I think you should get a summer job, or do some volunteer work for **charity**.

6 **citizen** *vatandaş*
- Each **citizen** has the right to vote.

7 **consist of** *-den oluşmak, -den meydana gelmek*
- The house **consists of** two bedrooms and a small kitchen.

8 **count** *saymak*
- I can't **count** backwards in English.

9 **create** yaratmak, ortaya çıkarmak
- A high population may **create** a lot of problems.

10 **daily** *günlük*
- Our **daily** life is not very enjoyable. We're just running around hopelessly.

11 **difference** *fark*
- The only **difference** between the twins is their hair colours.

12 **dispel** *yok etmek, gidermek*
- This report should **dispel** any doubts you have about the plan.

13 **empire** *imparatorluk*
- The Ottoman **Empire** used to rule a large part of the world.

14 **end** *sona ermek; sona erdirmek*
- She **ended** her speech with a funny joke about an old man.

15 **event** *olay; aktivite*



- The Olympic Games are the most popular sports **event** in the world.

16 **firework** *havai fişek*
- We expect a few **fireworks** during the presidential debate.

17 **foundation** *vakıf,kurum*
- Values are a very large part of the culture and **foundation** of any organization.

18 **gather** *toplamak; toplanmak*
- The crowd **gathered** in front of the building and started to shout.

19 **government** *hükümet*
- The **government** wants to change the education system completely.

20 **join** *katılmak*
- We are going on a weekend trip. You can **join** us if you wish.

21 **meal** *öğün, yemek*

- There are three main **meals** during a day breakfast, lunch, and dinner.

22 **military** *askeri, orduya ait*



- We can't enter here because it's a **military** area.

23 **necessary** *gerekli*

- It is not **necessary** to go to the city centre. We have everything we need here.

24 **owner** *sahip*

- The **owner** of this hospital is an American businessman.

25 **participate** *katılmak, dahil olmak*

- Students should **participate** in lessons by asking and answering questions.

26 **property** *mal, mülk*

- This land is my **property**. You can't enter here without my permission.

27 **provide** *sunmak, sağlamak, vermek*

- The government has to **provide** a good health care system.

28 **require** *gerektirmek*

- Being a student **requires** studying regularly.

29 **salary** *maaş*

- She doesn't want to quit her job because of her high **salary**.

30 **sell** *satmak*

- They want to **sell** their tractor because they don't need it.

31 **slave** *köle*

- Many families in the ancient world have several **slaves**.

32 **spirit** *ruh*

- Yoga is very healthy for both body and **spirit**.

33 **state** *devlet; eyalet*

- **State** hospitals are usually very crowded.

34 **strict** *katı, hoşgörüsüz*

- Don't be so **strict**. Try to be more flexible.

35 **take care of** *bakmak, ilgilenmek*

- My mother is ill and my sister is **taking care of** her now.

36 **trade** *ticaret yapmak; takas etmek*

- Ancient people didn't have money, so they **traded** their goods.

37 **tradition** *gelenek*

- It is a common **tradition** to have a big dinner before or after a wedding.

38 **typical** *tipik*

- On a **typical** day, I work as much as ten hours.

39 **unlike** *aksine, tersine*

- **Unlike** my friends, I don't like football very much.

40 **vote** *oy vermek*



- Every Turkish citizen can and has to **vote** after the age of eighteen.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

1 Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the words below.

passport	downside	unique	attendant
season	roads	affordable	reason

1. This hotel is very expensive. I would prefer a more _____ one.
2. The _____ of renting a car is getting lost and not knowing the roads in the area.
3. Your _____ is not valid any more. You must renew it.
4. Sarah wants to become a flight _____ and travel around the world.
5. Your friendship is _____ to me. I can never give up on you.
6. Many small animals die on intercity _____.
7. Summer is almost everybody's favourite _____ because life is easier and more enjoyable in summer.
8. My brother decided to leave New York and live in a small town, but I don't know the _____ why he did this.



3 Exercise

Write the antonyms of the words below.

1. wet _____
2. appear _____
3. affordable _____
4. check out _____
5. advantage _____
6. insignificant _____
7. global _____
8. uncomfortable _____

2 Exercise

Write the names according to the pictures.



4 Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the words below.

coast	bargaining	booked	litter
traditions	famous	distance	rent

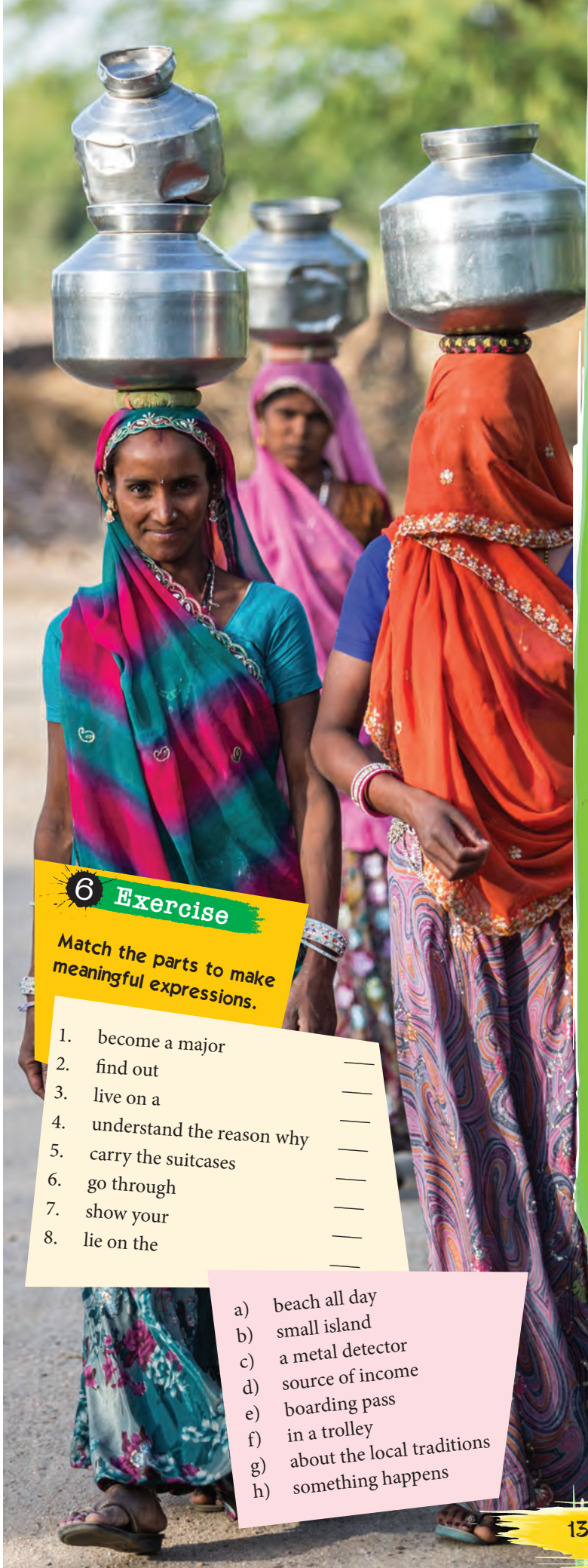


1. The hotel she _____ was very expensive.
2. Mersin is _____ for its delicious food and clear sea.
3. It's October. The _____ is empty. Holidaymakers are all gone.
4. I'm not very good at _____, so I just pay the price on the tag.
5. It is difficult to keep public beaches clean. On a typical Sunday, you can see a lot of _____ everywhere after the people have left.
6. The _____ between my house and my boyfriend's house is 50 metres.
7. We would like to _____ a caravan and drive along the Aegean coast.
8. People of small towns follow _____ more closely than people of big cities.

5 Exercise

Choose the correct option.

1. Tax **rates** / **islands** in this country have not changed for a long time.
2. If the weather is cold, you should **mean** / **dry** your hair after shower, or you may catch cold.
3. He learnt to **fix** / **ski** when he was five because they lived in a mountain village.
4. You must **check in** / **check out** before you leave the hotel.
5. The earthquake caused a lot of **damage** / **distance** to two cities.
6. There are a lot of beautiful **resorts** / **downsides** along the Mediterranean.
7. Before you go to an exotic place, you should check the Internet to find out about the **reasons** / **locals**.
8. When I go to the city for the first time, the first thing I do is to go **travelling** / **sightseeing**.



6 Exercise

Match the parts to make meaningful expressions.

1.	become a major	___
2.	find out	___
3.	live on a	___
4.	understand the reason why	___
5.	carry the suitcases	___
6.	go through	___
7.	show your	___
8.	lie on the	___

a) beach all day
b) small island
c) a metal detector
d) source of income
e) boarding pass
f) in a trolley
g) about the local traditions
h) something happens

UNIT 6

VOCABULARY TEST

1. You are ----. You're the best player I have ever seen.

A) amazing
B) anxious
C) emotional
D) confusing

2. I ---- if you can help me carry these suitcases.

A) protect
B) reduce
C) improve
D) wonder

3. Alfred : Tell me what's on your ----. What are you thinking about?
Alice : Not now. I'll tell you later.

A) disease
B) mind
C) tolerance
D) support

4. I'm sorry but I can't ---- you in this. You're on your own.

A) reduce
B) support
C) wonder
D) decrease

5. Your room is upstairs. Please ---- me.

A) follow
B) decrease
C) reduce
D) wonder

6. Maya : Where is Greg?
Peter : He is ---- with his friends. I think they've gone to the mall.

A) hanging out
B) looking for
C) leading to
D) asking for

7. Nathan : I ---- what you are going to do after school.
Ginny : Nothing special. I'm going back home.

A) protect
B) reduce
C) support
D) wonder

8. If you want to learn more about the subject, you should ---- the website.

A) visit
B) ignore
C) give
D) solve

9. Grace : We are ---- of you. You did a great job.
Harry : Thank you.

A) emotional
B) proud
C) opposite
D) significant

10. It's April now and the temperature is ----. Hot summer days will start soon.

A) renting
B) increasing
C) following
D) owning

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11. **You're filling your ---- with useless food. You should eat some healthy food.**

A) heart
B) stomach
C) lung
D) brain

12. **James : I'm in danger. Please ---- me.**
Chloe : Calm down. Sit here and tell me what's going on.

A) increase
B) protect
C) decrease
D) deserve

13. **Tim : I have a terrible ----. What should I do?**
Sally : I think you should see a dentist immediately.

A) stomachache
B) earache
C) headache
D) toothache

14. **Jade : I don't know how to ---- a stain.**
Ann : Try doing it with baking soda.

A) find
B) remove
C) use
D) visit

15. **I can't carry the box on my own. Could you ---- me a hand?**

A) give
B) put
C) take
D) bring

16. **If you want a ---- and healthy world, you should protect the environment.**

A) final
B) hard
C) clean
D) proud

17. **Cancer is a deadly ----, but with early diagnosis, many patients can survive.**

A) connection
B) disease
C) anxiety
D) suspect

18. **I cannot buy this if you don't ---- its price. You should make a discount.**

A) trade
B) reduce
C) vote
D) obey

19. **Smokers know that smoking can ---- to early death, but they don't seem to care.**

A) lead
B) support
C) damage
D) avoid

20. **You should ---- going out unless it is necessary because the weather is freezing cold.**

A) afford
B) confuse
C) protect
D) avoid

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READING



Chinese New Year

Chinese New Year celebrations start on the 23rd day of the 12th **lunar** month of the Chinese calendar. The festival lasts for about 23 days and it ends on the 15th day of the first lunar month in the following year in the Chinese calendar.

What do they do on the big day? Many people clean their homes to welcome the festival. They put up the red posters with **poetic** verses on it to their doors, Chinese New Year pictures on their walls, and decorate their homes with red lanterns. Chinese New Year is also a great time to reunite and improve relationships with family members, so many people visit their families at this time of the year. In the evening of the celebrations, many people set off **fireworks** and firecrackers, hoping to cast away any bad luck and bring forth good luck. Many people wear new clothes and send Chinese New Year greetings to each other. Various activities such as beating drums and dragon and lion dances, are all part of the Chinese New Year festivities.



1 EXERCISE

Write True (T) or False (F) according to the text.

1. ____ The festival lasts for twelve days.
2. ____ Celebrations start on the twenty-third day of the twelfth lunar month.
3. ____ People do the cleaning to welcome the Chinese New Year.
4. ____ Families find a chance to reunite and improve their relationships during the festival.
5. ____ People set of fireworks in the morning.
6. ____ Many people wear new clothes and send greetings to each other.
7. ____ There are no activities on the day of the festival.

2 EXERCISE

Answer the questions according to the text.

1. How long does the festival last?
2. Do people clean their houses on the day of the festival?
3. What does 'lunar' mean?
4. What does 'poetic' mean?
5. What does 'fireworks' mean?
6. How do people improve their relationships with their families?
7. Why do people set off fireworks and firecrackers?
8. What are the other activities of the festival?

READING 2

Software Developers

Software developers are the creative minds behind computer programs. Some develop applications for people to do specific tasks on a computer or another device. **Others** develop the underlying systems that run the devices or that control networks. Many of them work for software publishers. Some work in computer manufacturing industries. Most developers work in office environments. They work on teams with others. They work full time, and long hours are common. However, some developers **telecommute**. That is, they work part time and away from the office.

Software developers usually have a university degree in computer science and strong computer programming skills. The average annual wage for software developers is $100,000. However, some good **ones** can earn up to $300,000 a year.

According to human resources experts, employment of software developers will grow 17 per cent in the next ten years. **This** is much faster than the average for all jobs. The main reason for this **rapid** growth is a large increase in the demand for computer software.



1 EXERCISE

Write True (T) or False (F) according to the text.

1. ____ Software developers are good at creating ideas.
2. ____ They like hiding behind their computers.
3. ____ Software developers can only develop mobile applications.
4. ____ Some software developers design systems that control networks.
5. ____ Software developers never work on a team.
6. ____ Most software developers prefer to work part time.
7. ____ Not all software developers have a university degree.
8. ____ Software developers cannot earn more than $100,000.

2 EXERCISE

Answer the questions according to the text.

1. What does 'others' refer to in the first paragraph?
_____
_____
2. Who do many software developers work for?
_____
_____
3. What does 'telecommute' mean?
_____
_____
4. How much does an average software developer earn a year?
_____
_____
5. What does 'ones' refer to in the second paragraph?
_____
_____
6. Will there be more or fewer software developers in the future?
_____
_____
7. What does 'this' refer to in the second paragraph?
_____
_____
8. What does 'rapid' mean?
_____
_____

3 EXERCISE

Find the English meanings of the words in the text.

1	yaratıcı
geliştirmek 2	
3	aygıt
evden çalışmak 4	
5	uzman
ortalama 6	

1 _____
2 _____
3 _____
4 _____
5 _____
6 _____



73 Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks.

Sebastian

I need your help.

I need some **(2)** _____.

About my girlfriend. She says she wants to **(3)** _____ up but I love her. I **(4)** _____ want to break up.

It certainly is and I don't know what to do. What **(6)** _____ you do if you were me?

Joanne

Of course. What do you want me to **(1)** _____?

About what?

Well, this looks like a **(5)** _____ situation.

It's not easy to answer this question but I think I would say **(7)** _____ to her. There is not much that you can do if she **(8)** _____ want you anymore.

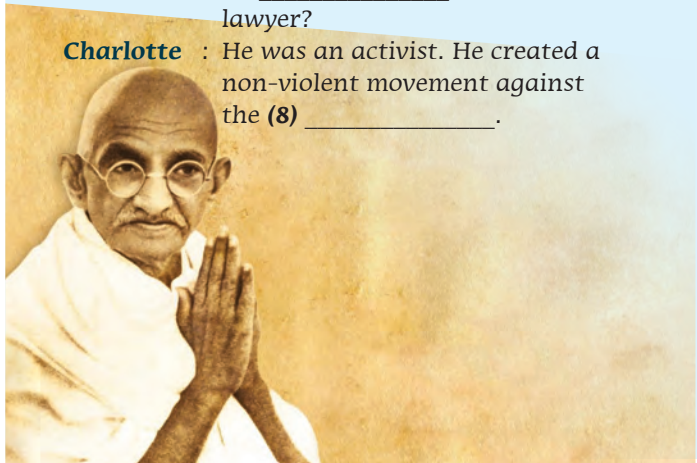


74 Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks.

Alan : Look. They are **(1)** _____.
Amy : Yeah. Let's go closer and **(2)** _____ what's going on.
Alan : They are three to one. It's **(3)** _____. I'm going to stop them.
Amy : Stop. Don't try to be a **(4)** _____.
Alan : I can't stop. I can't **(5)** _____ here and watch three men beat one boy.
Amy : You're going to get yourself beaten. Don't be **(6)** _____.
Alan : I don't care. I'm **(7)** _____.
Amy : Okay, okay. Wait for me. I can't **(8)** _____ you alone.

75 Listen to the dialogue and fill in the blanks.

Jonathan : Do you **(1)** _____ who Mahatma Gandhi is?
Charlotte : Yes, I do. He was an Indian **(2)** _____.
Jonathan : What did he do?
Charlotte : He was one of the most **(3)** _____ people in the movement for the independence of **(4)** _____.
Jonathan : Was he a **(5)** _____?
Charlotte : No, he wasn't. He was a **(6)** _____.
Jonathan : How did he manage to lead India's fight for **(7)** _____ as a lawyer?
Charlotte : He was an activist. He created a non-violent movement against the **(8)** _____.

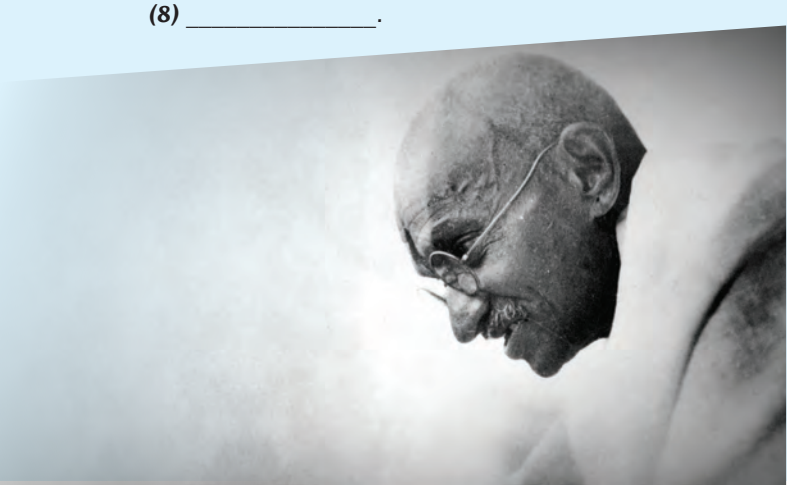


76 Listen to the text and fill in the blanks.

A hero in Greek mythology **(1)** _____ a half-god and half-human creature. For **(2)** _____, Herakles was the son of the god Zeus and a female human called Alkmene. Those Greek heroes had extraordinary **(3)** _____. In the modern world, the word hero has lost its ancient **(4)** _____. It now means someone who is courageous. For **(5)** _____, a firefighter who saves a baby is a hero. Today's heroes help in saving people or a society from **(6)** _____ people or natural disasters. A hero can also be someone who is helpful, polite, or helping people who need it. The sports world uses this word to mean an extraordinary **(7)** _____ or athlete. Examples include a football hero and an Olympic hero. The female equivalent of a **(8)** _____ hero is a heroine.

77 Listen to the text and fill in the blanks.

Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869 in India. **(1)** _____ members of his family worked for the government. When he was **(2)** _____ years old, Gandhi went to **(3)** _____ to study law. After he became a lawyer, he went to the **(4)** _____ colony of South Africa. While he was there, he saw laws that said people with **(5)** _____ skin had worse rights than people with light skin. Then he decided to **(6)** _____ a political activist, so he could help change these unfair laws. He created a powerful, non-violent **(7)** _____. During Gandhi's life, India was a colony of the United Kingdom, but wanted **(8)** _____.



78 Listen to the text and fill in the blanks.

Neil Armstrong was an American astronaut and historian and was the first person to walk on the **(1)** _____. He was born in Ohio and grew up in several different **(2)** _____ in that state. He discovered his passion for flying when he was **(3)** _____ years old. His father used to take him to the Cleveland National Air Races. Neil also loved reading books. In the first grade, he read **(4)** _____ books. Because of this, he skipped the second grade. He took his first airplane ride at age **(5)** _____. He built model airplanes and conducted experiments in a homemade wind tunnel. He worked at a pharmacy and took **(6)** _____ lessons. He received his pilot license at **(7)** _____, before he got his driver's license. On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed on the moon in a small spacecraft. They both walked on the moon, and **(8)** _____ of people watched and heard this event on live television.



SPEAKING

SPEAKING

79 Listen to the dialogue and read it aloud with your classmate.

Jessica : I wish I were older.
Liam : Why?
Jessica : Because if I were older, I would be free to do what I want.
Liam : Aren't you free now?
Jessica : Well, I have limited freedom.
Liam : What does that mean?
Jessica : I can do whatever I want in daylight but I have to get permission from my parents to go out after it gets dark.



80 Listen to the dialogue and read it aloud with your classmate.

Anthony : I wish I was younger.
Evelyn : Why?
Anthony : I would be free to do whatever I want.
Evelyn : Can't you do whatever you want?
Anthony : Of course, I can't.
Evelyn : For example?
Anthony : Well, for example, I can't eat whatever I want because I have diabetes. I can't walk more than ten minutes because I have a knee condition. I can't sleep well because all my body aches. Do you want more examples?
Evelyn : No, that's enough. I see what you mean.

81 Listen to the dialogue and read it aloud with your classmate.

Betty : I wish I were a man.
Joe : Why?
Betty : I wouldn't have to wear make-up every day.
Joe : It's a good reason but I don't think it's enough.
Betty : Okay. I wouldn't have to dye my hair every month. I hate dying my hair.
Joe : I agree but that's not enough, either. Why do you actually wish you were a man? What's the actual reason?
Betty : Are you a detective or what? Why are you questioning me? I just said I wish I were a man. And I've told you the reasons. I don't have any secret reasons.

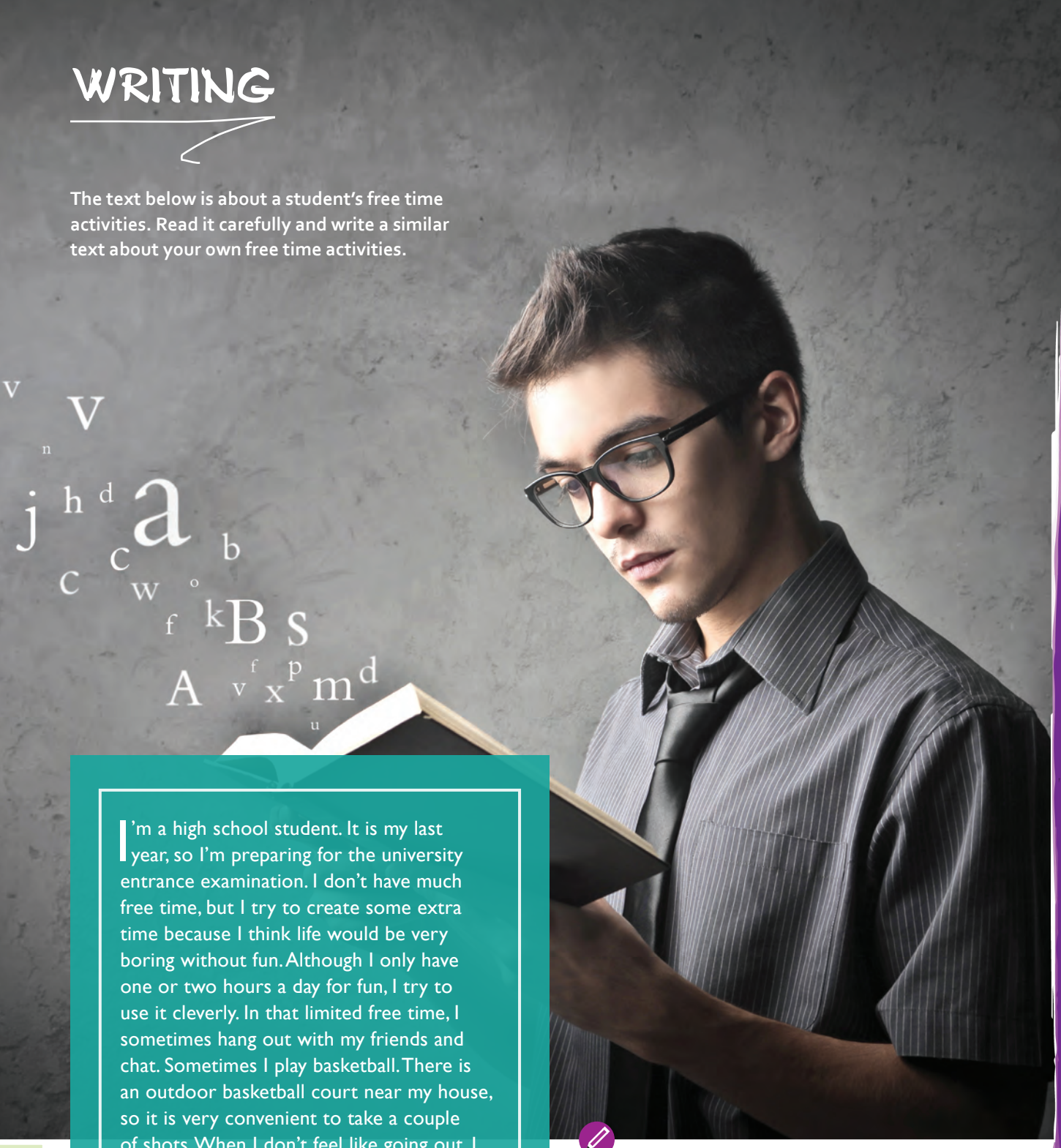
Exercise

Write a similar dialogue using the words below and act it out.

Charlie : wish-I-rich.
Phoebe : why?
Charlie : I-do-whatever-want-if-I-rich.
Phoebe : your-really-think-so?
Charlie : of-course-I. you-free-do-what-want-if-you-rich.
Phoebe : I-rich-but-I-not-feel-free.
Charlie : why-you-not-free?
Phoebe : because-there-two-hundred-people-work-me. I-have-to-take-care-them. I-more-responsibility-than.
Charlie : I-see-what-mean.

WRITING

The text below is about a student's free time activities. Read it carefully and write a similar text about your own free time activities.



I'm a high school student. It is my last year, so I'm preparing for the university entrance examination. I don't have much free time, but I try to create some extra time because I think life would be very boring without fun. Although I only have one or two hours a day for fun, I try to use it cleverly. In that limited free time, I sometimes hang out with my friends and chat. Sometimes I play basketball. There is an outdoor basketball court near my house, so it is very convenient to take a couple of shots. When I don't feel like going out, I stay at home and play a computer game. I used to play a lot more computer games. I was like an addict. My parents hated me because I was always in my room playing games. But now I've changed. I play a game once or twice a week and only for two hours at most. After all, I'm preparing for an important exam and I should use my free time wisely.

UNIT 10

REVISION TEST

1. **---- some more oil to the salad please. It's a little dry.**

A) Add
B) Buy
C) Purchase
D) Carry

2. **I didn't eat cheese or olives at breakfast as usual. ----, I ate an omelette.**

A) Essentially
B) Instead
C) Possibly
D) Preciously

3. **News ---- very quickly around the world thanks to the Internet.**

A) spreads
B) produces
C) trusts
D) obeys

4. **Linda : This is our newest ----. Would you like to see it?**
Logan : Sure. Why not?

A) memory
B) consumer
C) climate
D) product

5. **The government ---- taxes from citizens and uses that money for their needs.**

A) carries
B) pays
C) collects
D) spends

6. **I know a lot about ---- rights, so I know what to do with faulty goods.**

A) entrance
B) consumer
C) shelf
D) value

7. **This armchair is from the seventeenth century. It is extremely ----.**

A) valuable
B) proud
C) total
D) anxious

8. **This shirt is available online at ---- prices. You should buy it online.**

A) worse
B) bigger
C) lower
D) richer

9. **I wanted to leave the classroom early but the teacher said it was ---- because we were taking an exam.**

A) unhealthy
B) impossible
C) tolerant
D) strict

10. **To be a(n) ---- leader, you have to be fair and honest.**

A) poisonous
B) criminal
C) successful
D) affordable

11. **They ---- the injured man to the nearest hospital.**

A) collected
B) carried
C) deserved
D) excused

12. **Some people keep their ---- in their houses. Others prefer to keep them in a bank's safe deposit box.**

A) commerce
B) reason
C) jewellery
D) shelf

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39. All the plants in his house died ---- he forgot to water them.

A) because
B) so
C) therefore
D) however

40. They finish school ---- this year than they did last year.

A) early
B) early enough
C) too early
D) earlier

41. They closed down their shop because they couldn't earn ---- they planned.

A) more
B) much more
C) as much
D) so much as

42. You are a good player but I want you to be better. In fact, I want you to be ----.

A) best
B) better than
C) the best
D) as well as

43. I don't want to wear the new coat. I want to wear ----.

A) one
B) old one
C) the old one
D) the old one's

44. Her salary is not very good, ---- she never thinks about changing her job.

A) but
B) so
C) because
D) although

45. This test seems to be ---- difficult than the other test.

A) the most
B) most
C) many more
D) much more

46. They ran out of all their food ---- started to look for something to eat.

A) but
B) although
C) and
D) when

47. I wonder ---- you can tell me the date and place of the wedding ceremony, so that I can find a stylish dress to wear.

A) but
B) and
C) if
D) unless

48. There are ---- security checks at airports because of the risk of a terrorist attack.

A) more than
B) a lot of
C) a little more
D) much more

49. This year we have spent ---- time together than last year.

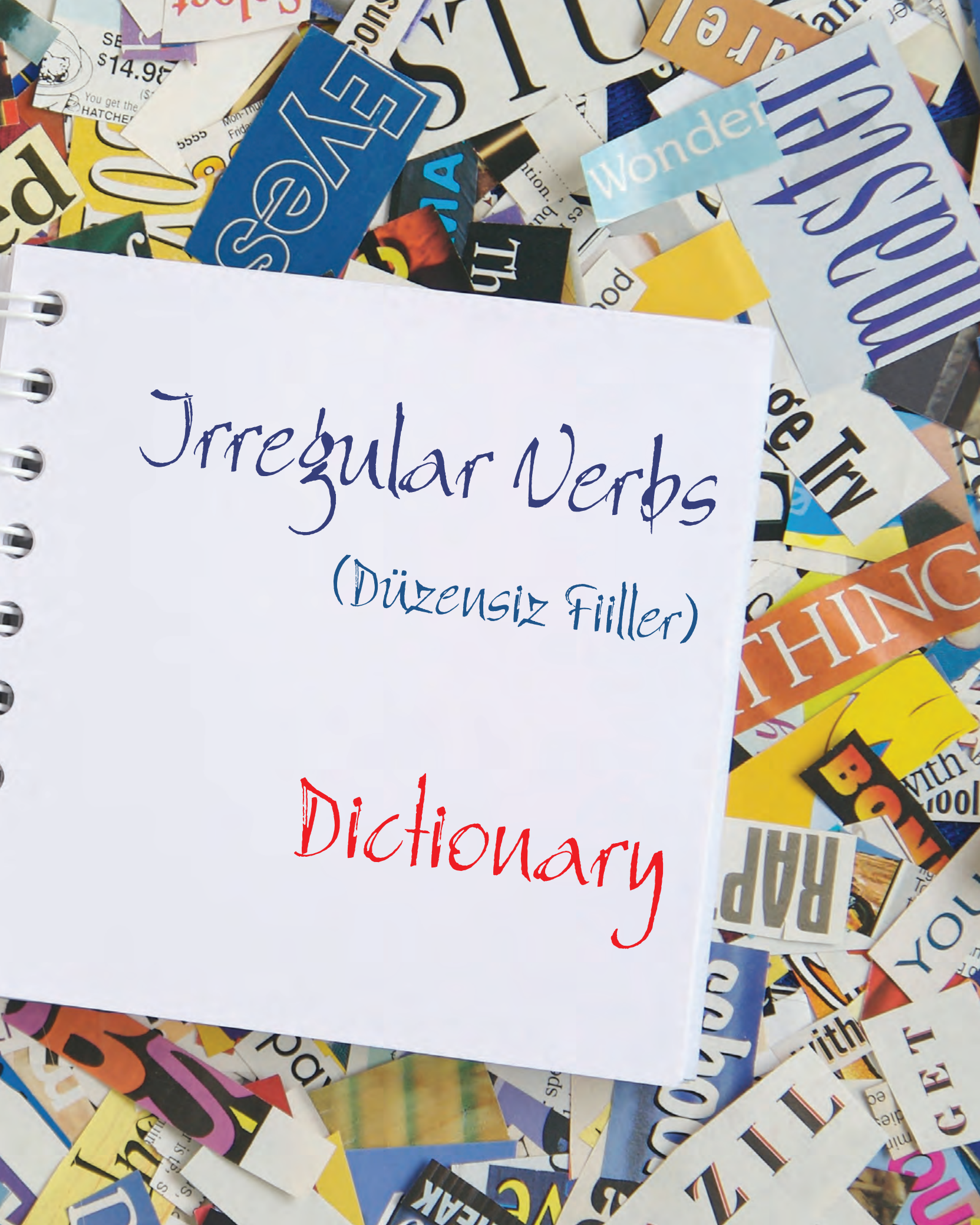
A) a lot of
B) many more
C) a lot more
D) a few more

50. We are planning to spend ---- time on preparing for the event because we usually get very few guests.

A) more than
B) many more
C) fewer
D) less

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Turtles
BEARS
COMMUNICATING
babies
Rafters
dive
worry
GREAT
NEW
test
Life
You Be
COMPUTE
Tory Peterson


Irregular Verbs
(Düzensiz Fiiller)
Dictionary

Irregular Verbs

INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	MEANING
be	was, were	been	olmak
beat	beat	beaten	yenmek
become	became	become	olmak, haline gelmek
begin	began	begun	başlamak
bend	bent	bent	bükmek
bet	bet	bet	iddiaya girmek
bind	bound	bound	bağlamak
bite	bit	bitten	ısırmak
blow	blew	blown	üflemek
break	broke	broken	kırmak
bring	brought	brought	getirmek
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	yayınlamak
build	built	built	inşa etmek
burn	burnt	burnt	yakmak, yanmak
burst	burst	burst	patlamak
buy	bought	bought	satın almak
catch	caught	caught	yakalamak
choose	chose	chosen	seçmek
come	came	come	gelmek
cost	cost	cost	mal olmak, değerinde olmak
cut	cut	cut	kesmek
deal	dealt	dealt	uğraşmak, ilgilenmek
dig	dug	dug	kazmak
do	did	done	yapmak
draw	drew	drawn	çizmek
dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	hayal etmek
drink	drank	drunk	içmek
drive	drove	driven	sürmek
eat	ate	eaten	yemek yemek
fall	fell	fallen	düşmek
feed	fed	fed	beslemek
feel	felt	felt	hissetmek
fight	fought	fought	kavga etmek
find	found	found	bulmak
fly	flew	flown	uçmak
forecast	forecast	forecast	tahmin etmek
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	öngörmek, sezmek
forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmak
freeze	froze	frozen	donmak
get	got	got	elde etmek
give	gave	given	vermek
go	went	gone	gitmek
grow	grew	grown	büyümek
hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged	asmak
have	had	had	sahip olmak
hear	heard	heard	duymak
hide	hid	hidden	saklamak
hit	hit	hit	vurmak
hold	held	held	tutmak
hurt	hurt	hurt	acıtmak
keep	kept	kept	tutmak
kneel	knelt	knelt	diz çökmek

Dictionary

ability	*yetenek, kabiliyet*
abroad	*yurtdışında, yurtdışına*
accept	*kabul etmek*
accommodation	*kalacak yer*
account	*hesap*
act	*hareket etmek, davranmak*
add	*eklemek*
adult	*yetişkin*
advance	*ilerleme, gelişme*
adventure	*macera*
advice	*tavsiye*
affect	*etkilemek*
afford	*(ödemeye) gücü yetmek*
affordable	*uygun fiyatlı, ucuz*
against	*-e karşı*
ago	*önce*
agree	*katılmak, aynı fikirde olmak*
allow	*izin vermek*
alone	*yalnız, tek başına*
amazing	*etkileyici, müthiş*
amount	*miktar*
ancient	*eski çağlara ait*
annual	*yıllık*
anxiety	*kaygı*
appear	*görünmek, ortaya çıkmak*
application	*uygulama*
army	*ordu*
aspect	*yan; boyut; özellik*
attack	*saldırmak; saldırı*
attend	*katılmak, devam etmek*
available	*elde, mevcut, hazır*
avatar	*kişiyi simgeleyen resim ya da simge*
avoid	*sakınmak, uzak durmak*
bake	*(fırında) pişirmek*
baking soda	*kabartma tozu*
bargain	*pazarlık etmek, kelepir*
battle	*çarpışma, savaş*
be interested in	*ilgili olmak*
beach	*plaj, sahil*

behind	*arkasında*
believe	*inanmak*
between	*arasında*
blood	*kan*
boarding pass	*biniş kartı*
bone	*kemik*
book	*yer ayırtmak*
border	*sınır*
bowl	*kase*
break	*ara, mola, tatil*
browse	*gezinmek, göz atmak*
budget	*bütçe*
burn	*yakmak; yanmak*
capital	*başkent*
carry	*taşımak*
case	*durum, vaka; kasa*
celebrate	*kutlamak*
celebration	*kutlama*
certain	*belli, bazı*
character	*kişilik, karakter*
charity	*hayır işi*
check in	*giriş / uçuş kaydını yaptırmak*
check	*kontrol etmek*
checkout	*kasa, ödeme noktası*
chest	*göğüs*
choice	*seçenek*
choose	*seçmek*
citizen	*vatandaş*
climate	*iklim*
close	*yakın*
coast	*kıyı, sahil*
coin	*metal para*
collapse	*çökmek, yıkılmak*
commander	*komutan*
commercial	*ticari*
communication	*iletişim*
compare	*karşılaştırmak*
compass	*pusula*
compulsory	*zorunlu*
concept	*kavram*

sell	*satmak*
serious	*ciddi*
service	*hizmet*
session	*seans, bölüm*
share	*paylaşmak*
shelf	*raf*
shopping mall	*alışveriş merkezi*
sightseeing	*görmeye değer yerleri gezmek*
significant	*önemli, anlamlı*
similar	*benzer*
situation	*durum*
size	*beden*
ski	*kayak yapmak*
skill	*beceri, yetenek*
slave	*köle*
society	*toplum*
software	*yazılım*
soldier	*asker*
solve	*çözmek*
source	*kaynak*
special	*özel*
speed	*hız*
spend	*harcamak*
spirit	*ruh*
stand	*katlanmak*
state	*devlet; eyalet*
stay	*kalmak*
steal	*çalmak*
step	*adım*
stomach	*mide*
strange	*tuhaf*
strength	*güç*
strict	*katı, hoşgörüsüz*
successful	*başarılı*
sudden	*ani*
suggestion	*öneri*
suitable	*uygun*
suitcase	*valiz*
superpower	*süper güç*
take care of	*bakmak, ilgilenmek*
take place	*gerçekleşmek, meydana gelmek*
task	*görev*
team	*takım*
tent	*çadır*
therefore	*bu yüzden*
threat	*tehdit*
through	*yoluyla, sayesinde*
tip	*pratik tavsiye*
tolerance	*hoşgörü*
tool	*araç*
topic	*konu; başlık*
torch	*fener*
total	*toplam*
trade	*ticaret yapmak; takas etmek*
tradition	*gelenek*
travel	*seyahat etmek*
training	*eğitim, antrenman*
transportation	*ulaşım, taşımacılık*
treatment	*davranış şekli, muamele*
trust	*güvenmek*
typical	*tipik*
unhealthy	*sağlıksız*
uniform	*üniforma*
unique	*eşsiz, tek*
unlike	*aksine, tersine*
valuable	*değerli*
victory	*zafer*
view	*manzara*
visit	*ziyaret etmek*
vote	*oy vermek*
wage	*ücret, gelir*
war	*savaş*
weapon	*silah*
wet	*ıslak, nemli*
while	*-iken*
win	*kazanmak*
witness	*sahit olmak; şahit*
wonder	*merak etmek*
worried	*endişeli*
worth	*değmek*