

WHAT DO YOU DO IN YOUR FREE TIME?



İÇİNDEKİLER

- **Dilbilgisi:** Geniş Zaman
- **Dinleme&Konuşma:** Boş Zamanda Yapılan Faaliyetler Hakkında Konuşma
- **Okuma:** Bir Günlük Hayat



HEDEFLER

- Bu üniteyi çalıştıktan sonra;
- Boş zamanlarınızda neler yaptıklarınızı anlatabilecek,
- Evinizi tanıtabilecek,
- Nelerden hoşlandıklarınızı ve nelerden hoşlanmadıklarınızı söyleyebilecek,
- Bir günlük hayatını anlatabileceksiniz.



ATATÜRK
ÜNİVERSİTESİ

ATA-AÖF

İNGİLİZCE I

ÜNİTE

2

UNIT 2

WHAT DO YOU DO IN YOUR FREE TIME?

Giriş: Düzenli ya da sürekli bir şekilde tekrar eden iş, oluş ve alışkanlıkları ifade etmek için **Simple Present Tense** (Geniş Zaman) kullanırız. Geniş Zamanda fiiller birinci halde kullanılır. Bu zamanda yardımcı fiil olarak (I, You, We, They ile) 'do' ve (He, She, It ile) 'does' kullanılır. Olumlu cümlelerde bu yardımcı fiiller kullanılmaz. Öznenin üçüncü tekil şahıs olduğu olumlu cümlelerde fiillerin sonuna '-s' eki eklenir.

Simple Present Tense (Geniş Zaman)

Türkçe 'de Geniş Zaman olarak bilinen bu zaman, alışkanlıklar, durum bildiren eylemler, etkinlikler, doğal olaylar, bilimsel gerçekler, zaman tabloları ve bu gibi durumları anlatmamızı sağlar.

(+):	<i>I travel</i>	<i>you travel</i>	<i>he/she/it travels</i>	<i>we travel</i>	<i>they travel</i>
	<i>I sleep</i>	<i>you sleep</i>	<i>he/she/it sleeps</i>	<i>we sleep</i>	<i>they sleep</i>
	<i>I walk</i>	<i>you walk</i>	<i>he/she/it walks</i>	<i>we walk</i>	<i>they walk</i>

Örn. *I travel around Turkey. (Ben Türkiye'de seyahat ederim.)*
He travels around England. (O İngiltere'de seyahat eder.)
You sleep in the evening. (Sen akşamları uyursun.)
She sleeps in the afternoon. (O öğleden sonraları uyur.)
We walk outside. (Biz dışarıda yürürüz.)
A goat walks on rocky mountains. (Bir keçi kayalık dağlarda yürür.)

Geniş zamanda, "**he/she/it**" (3. tekil) şahıs zamirleriyle olumlu cümle kurarken fiilin sonuna "**-s**" eki getirilir; fiillerin sonlarındaki harflere göre bu ek "**-es**", ya da "**-ies**" biçimini alır.

travel => **travels** sleep => **sleeps** walk => **walks** take => **takes**
Sonu "**-s**", "**-ss**", "**-sh**", "**-ch**", "**-x**", "**-z**", "**-zz**", ve "**-o**" ile biten fiillerin sonuna "**-es**" eki gelir.

tos => **toses** pass => **passes** wash => **washes** teach => **teaches** mix => **mixes**
İstisnalar: go => **goes** do => **does** have => **has**

Sonu "**-y**" ile biten fiiller

Eğer bir fiilin sonunda bir ünlü + "**y**" ünsüzü varsa ("**-ay**", "**-ey**", "**-oy**", "**-uy**" gibi), fiilin sonuna sadece "**-s**" eki gelir.

stay => **stays** buy => **buys**

Eğer bir fiilin sonunda bir ünsüz + "**y**" ünsüzü varsa ("**-dy**", "**-ly**", "**-py**", "**-ry**" gibi), fiilin sonundaki "**-y**" harfi düşer ve fiilin sonuna "**-ies**" eki gelir.

study => **studies** fly => **flies** copy => **copies** cry => **cries**

Geniş Zamanı aşağıda belirtilen durumlarda kullanınız:

Her zaman doğru, genel-geçer olan şeyler, alışkanlıklar ve tekrar tekrar olan şeyler için:

Örn. The sun **rises** in the east. (Güneş doğudan doğar.)
Water **boils** at 100 °C. (Su 100 °C'de kaynar.)
I **play** football at the weekends. (Ben hafta sonları futbol oynarım.)
I **collect** letter-stamps as a hobby. (Ben hobi olarak mektup pulları toplarım.)

Geniş zamanda bir eylemi ne kadar sıklıkla gerçekleştirdiğimizi ifade etmek için genellikle aşağıdaki ifadeleri kullanınız;

Sıklık Zarfları

Always (all the time, everytime, forever)	her zaman
Usually – Generally (most of the time)	genellikle
Often – Frequently (most of the time)	sık sık
Sometimes – Occasionally (from time to time)	bazen, arasıra
Rarely – Barely- Seldom – Scarcely – Hardly ever	nadiren
Never	asla

Örn.: I **always** listen to music. (Ben her zaman müzik dinlerim.)
You **generally** go out for a walk. (Sen genellikle yürüyüş için dışarı çıkarsın.)
He **sometimes** paints. (O arasıra resim yapar.)
We **rarely** make mistakes in English. (Biz İngilizce'de nadiren hata yaparız.)
The plane from İstanbul **never** arrives late. (İstanbul'dan gelen uçak asla geç kalmaz.)

Geniş Zamanda soru (?) cümlelerini, "do/does + özne + fiil" sıralaması ile oluştururuz.

Olumlu Cümle Yapısı (+)

I travel
You live
He works
She knows
It plays
We enjoy
They like

Soru Cümle Yapısı (?)

Do I travel? (Travel I? ŞEKLİNDE DEĞİL!)

Do you live?

Does he work?

Does she know?

Does it play?

Do we enjoy?

Do they like?

Wh- Questions (Soru Zamirleri)

Soru zamirlerinin geniş zamanda kullanımı:

what when where who why how how much how many what time

What do you know about the moon? (What know you? ŞEKLİNDE DEĞİL!)

Where does he work?

Where do they live?

How much does this book cost?

What time does the coach leave?

Özne ne kadar uzun olursa olsun cümle içindeki kelimelerin sırası değişmez.

Where **does** Caner live?

Where **does** your younger brother live?

Where **does** your brother's old English teacher live?

Geniş zamanda olumsuz (-) cümleleri, "**do/does not + fiil**" sıralaması ile oluştururuz.

Olumlu Cümle Yapısı (+)

I travel

You live

He works

She knows

It plays

We enjoy

They like

Olumsuz Cümle Yapısı (-)

I do not travel (I travel not. **ŞEKLİNDE DEĞİL!**)

You do not live

He does not work

She does not know

It does not play

We do not enjoy

They do not like

Kısaltmalar: **don't, doesn't**

Geniş zaman cümlelerinde diğer önemli nokta da cümlenin olumsuz olabilmesi için sadece bir olumsuz özne ya da sıklık zarfının yeterli olmasıdır.

Nobody knows French in this classroom. (Nobody doesn't know French... **ŞEKLİNDE DEĞİL!**)

He **never** goes to the pubs. (He doesn't never go to the pubs. **ŞEKLİNDE DEĞİL!**)

Possessive Adjectives (İyelik Sıfatları)

İyelik sıfatları herhangi bir şeyin neye veya kime ait olduğunu belirtmeye yarayan kelimelerdir ve bu kelimelerden sonra mutlaka bir isim gelmelidir.

I	my	<i>This is my brother, Hakan. (Bu benim kardeşim, Hakan.)</i>
you	your	<i>That's your fault. (O senin hatan.)</i>
he	his	<i>Ahmet is helping his father. (Ahmet babasına yardımcı oluyor.)</i>
she	her	<i>Her hair is very curly. (Onun saçı oldukça kıvrıkcık.)</i>
it	its	<i>Atatürk University has its youth feasts in May. (Atatürk Üniversitesi'nin gençlik şölenleri Mayıs ayındadır.)</i>
we	our	<i>Our friends are really hardworking. (Bizim arkadaşlarımız gerçekten çok çalışkanlar.)</i>
they	their	<i>The students are working on their new project. (Öğrenciler yeni projeleri üzerinde çalışıyorlar.)</i>

Söz konusu öznenin, tekil veya çoğul olduğu durumlarda, iyelik sıfatlarında herhangi bir değişiklik olmaz.

our child => our children my car => my cars her book => her books

Eğer özne veya nesne **erkek** ise iyelik sıfatı olarak "**his**", dişi ise "**her**" kullanılır.

***Caner** and **his** brother live in Erzurum.
(Caner ve onun erkek kardeşi Erzurum'da yaşıyorlar.)
I meet **Nisa** and **her** family every weekend.
(Ben her haftasonu Nisa ve onun ailesiyle buluşurum.)*

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Exercise 2. 1 – Fill in the following blanks putting the verbs in brackets into "**Simple Present Tense**".

1. She (read) _____ novels every day.
2. They (come) _____ to school by bus.
3. Kübra (work) _____ very hard at school.
4. I (like) _____ to sit at the seaside in Muğla.
5. We always (do) _____ the exercises very carefully.
6. Merve never (cook) _____ dinner to us at home.
7. Most women (drive) _____ very carefully.
8. He (speak) _____ two languages; English and French.
9. We (watch) _____ new movies on TV every day.
10. Nazım (play) _____ computer games at home.
11. Uğur (go) _____ to bed at 9 every night.
12. Enes (play) _____ the piano very well.
13. Ayşe (do) _____ all the housework alone.
14. Even best students (make) _____ mistakes in the exams.
15. Oğuzhan usually (get) _____ high marks in exams.
16. The train (leave) _____ at 5 o'clock.
17. The Speaking & Listening class (begin) _____ at 9.15.
18. We (do) _____ a lot of favors to the poor.
19. They (speak) _____ English well because they (live) _____ in Britain.

Exercise 2. 2 – Make affirmative sentences in “*Simple Present Tense*” using the following mixed words.

1. Doğan / hate / alcohol

2. brother / friendly / your / look / always

3. Gürkan and Berkay / ice-cream / like

4. Ayşenur / coffee / drink / sometimes

5. play / PC games / students / often

6. Saturday / usually / go to / we / the party / on

7. She / a book / never / read

8. like / my teacher / pop music

9. we / English / study / at the weekends / frequently

10. discuss / people / rarely / politics / in Europe

Exercise 2. 3 – Change the following affirmative sentences into negative.

1. My dad watches TV every day.

2. I run more than 200 meters in a minute.

3. I go to school in the evening.

4. People from Turkey speak English.

5. My dog sleeps 12 hours a day.

6. Teachers work hard.

7. We cook dinner at bakery.

8. My neighbors buy a new motorbike every summer.

9. Nuri likes music.

10. My friend dances very well.

Exercise 2. 4 – Fill in the following blanks using the verbs and prepositions in the box.

have starts get have finishes past by comb get

A) Mr. ALP's week:

"On weekdays, I _____ up at half past eight. I _____ a bath, _____ my hair and _____ dressed. I go to school _____ car. School _____ at a quarter _____ nine. School _____ at half past two. I _____ lunch at three o'clock..."

to have do surf play go have on watch go

B) Mr. CANKAN's week

"...Every afternoon, I _____ to the gymnasium, I also _____ PC games, _____ TV and _____ the Internet. _____ Saturdays and Sundays I play basketball."

Everyday, I _____ my homework and at nine o'clock I _____ a shower and _____ dinner. Then, I _____ to my bedroom to listen _____ classical music.

watches does goes in his on goes plays

C) Mr. YÜCEL's week

..... On Saturday, he _____ volleyball _____ the morning. In the evening, he _____ to the theatre and _____ to bed at half past one. _____ Sunday morning he _____ homework and in the evening he _____ TV.

TALKING ABOUT FREE TIME ACTIVITIES

A Man : What do you do in your free time?

A Woman : Well, I like reading. So, I always read, sometimes walk and play table tennis.

A Man : Oh! Do you play table tennis? Who do you play with?

A Woman : I play with my elder brother.

A Man : What does your brother do in his free time? Does he read, too?

A Woman : Not really. He doesn't like reading. He sometimes plays computer games with his friends and watches TV. So, what about you? What do you do in your free time?

A Man : I go to University during weekdays. I am very busy with schoolwork. But, I go to cinema or theatre and play football once a week on weekends.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Exercise 2.5. – Match the following questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| () 1- What do you do in your free time? | A- Yes, I do. |
| () 2- What does she do in her free time? | B- At weekends. |
| () 3- Who do you play with? | C- She plays the piano. |
| () 4- Do you play football? | D- I play table tennis. |
| () 5- Does he like reading? | E- With my brother. |
| () 6- When do you play football | F- No, he doesn't |

MY DAILY LIFE

My name is Howard and I am a university student. I usually wake up at 7.30 a.m. weekdays. I stay in bed about twenty minutes. This is a very enjoyable time for me. After I wake up, I always take a shower and I brush my teeth. Later I get dressed and I rarely have time for breakfast. I go to the bus station, get on the bus and go to school. The lessons start at 9:00 and sometimes at 10:00 a.m. It always finishes at 12:00 a.m. After school, it is lunchtime. We usually have lunch with friends. We sometimes go to cinema, theatre or concerts. I usually come back home at about 6:00 p.m. I have dinner at about 6:30 p.m. and watch TV for about half an hour. I do my homework from 7 to 9 p.m. Later I surf the net about two hours. I usually go to bed at 11.00 or 11:30 p.m.

EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Exercise 2.6.- Match the words in the tables.

1	Do
2	Go to
3	Wake
4	Brush
5	Get
6	Take
7	Have
8	Surf
9	Leave
10	Study

a) lunch	7
b) teeth	
c) the net	
d) homework	
e) a shower	
f) up	
g) dressed	
h) bed	
i) lesson	
j) home	

Exercise 2.7.- Reading Comprehension

True or False?(T/F)

- Howard wakes up at 7:30 a.m. at the weekend.
- Howard doesn't stay in bed after he wakes up.
- Howard usually has breakfast at home.
- Lessons start at 9:00 or 10:00 a.m.
- Howard and his friends always have lunch together.
- After school they sometimes go to cinema, theatre or concerts.

Exercise 2.8.- Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. What does Howard do?
2. What time does he usually wake up?
3. How often does he have breakfast at home?
4. What time do the lessons start?
5. Does Howard walk to school?
6. Where do Howard and his friends go to after school?
7. Does Howard always come back home at 6:00 pm?
8. What does Howard do after he comes home?

Exercise 2.9.- Vocabulary

What people do...

Match the jobs with related verbs.

1. A policeman	a) cleans the house, washes the dishes, prepares meals.
2. A musician	b) serves people.
3. A housewife	c) grows fruits and vegetables.
4. A dentist	d) catches thieves.
5. A farmer	e) delivers letters.
6. A postman	f) pulls out our teeth.
7. A doctor	g) plays instruments and sings songs.
8. A waiter	h) treats people.