

Yazarlar

Fethi ÇİMEN Bilgen TAŞKIRAN TİĞİN Ayten ÇOKÇALIŞKAN Nihan ÖZYILDIRIM Mustafa ÖZDEMİR



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> > GÖRSEL TASARIM UZMANI Mediha SARIOĞLU Raciye SUKUŞU Murat DERE



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, Medeniyyet 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'şım; 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 hürriyet; Hakkıdır Hakk'a tapan milletimin istiklâl!

Mehmet Âkif ERSOY

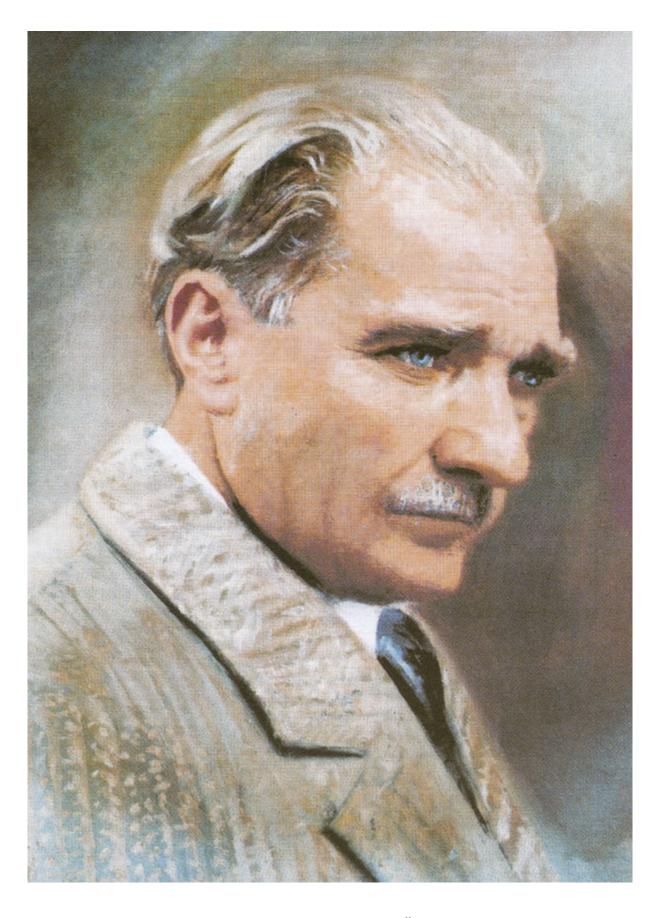
GENÇLİĞE HİTABE

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 namüsait 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.

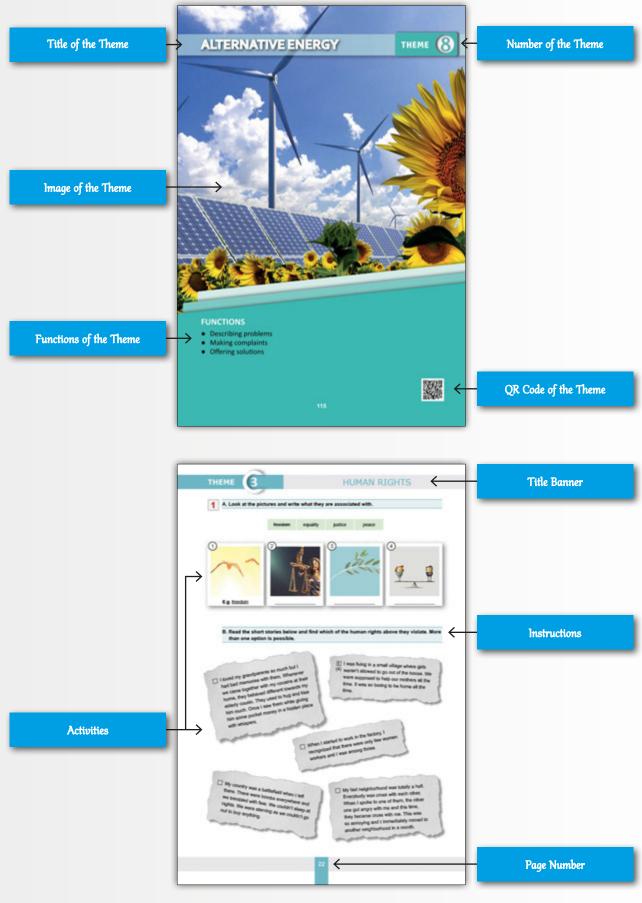
Mustafa Kemal ATATÜRK

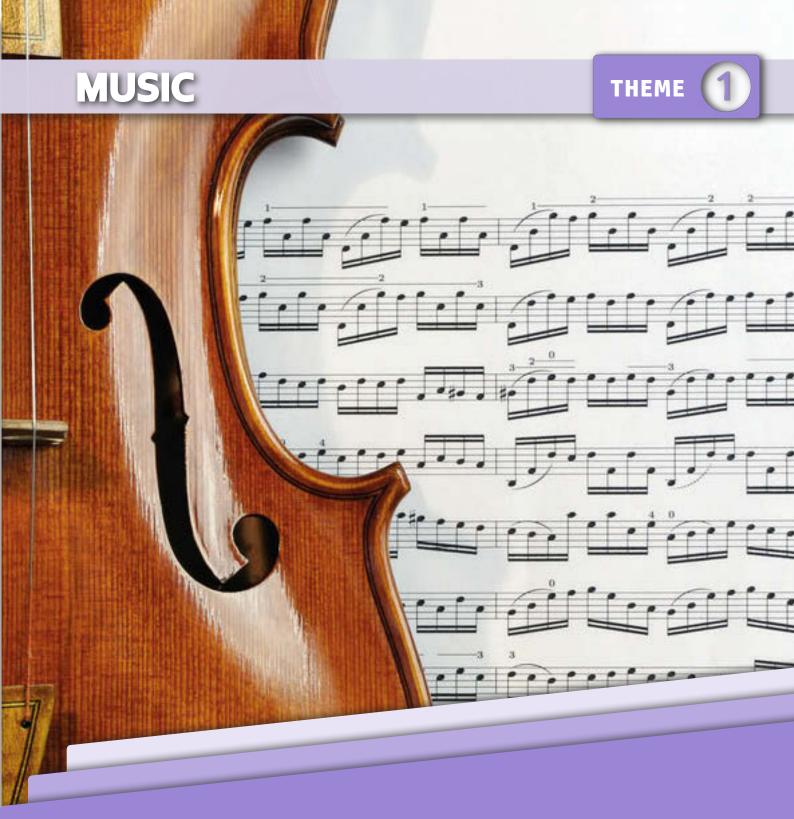


MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

CONTENTS **THEME** MUSIC Expressing opinion Expressing preferences FRIENDSHIP Describing personal features Making conclusions Stating reasons **HUMAN RIGHTS** Expressing ideas on human rights Making suggestions Discussing problems **COMING SOON** Making predictions Expressing degrees of certainty and uncertainty Receiving instructions about cyber games **PSYCHOLOGY** Describing mood Making suggestions to change negative mood Following and giving instructions 6 Making requests Accepting and declining requests Asking for and responding to favors **NEWS STORIES** Narrating a past event/experience Talking about sequential actions **ALTERNATIVE ENERGY** Describing problems Making complaints Offering solutions 9 **TECHNOLOGY 57** Talking about things needed to be done Asking and answering questions in interviews 10 **MANNERS** Talking about wishes and regrets Apologizing Giving explanations

HOW TO USE THE BOOK



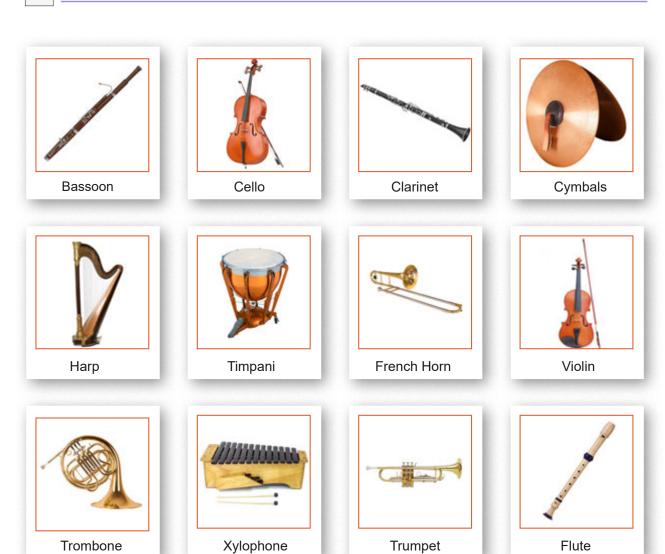


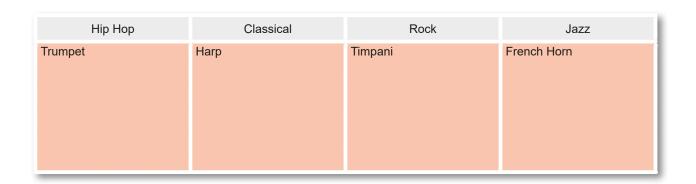
FUNCTIONS

- Expressing opinion (agreeing, disagreeing, etc.)
- Expressing preferences



1 Match the instruments to the types of music given. More than one option is possible.





A. Fill in the blanks with the suitable form of the verbs.

E.g.	e.g. Walter prefers driving (drive) to traveling (travel) by plane.					
1.	They prefer	_ (live) in a villa to	(live) in a flat.			
2.	I would rather	(stay) at home tonight than	(go) out.			
3.	Hannah would rather	(go) to Rome than Pra	gue.			
4.	We prefer	(listen) to classical music to	(listen) to hip hop.			
5.	lan prefers	(work) in groups to	(work) alone.			
6.	They prefer	_ (work) with a computer to	(use) a mobile phone			
7.	My sister prefers	(be) a teacher to	(be) an engineer.			
8.	My best friend would rathe	er (dance) than	(listen) to music.			
9.	Samuel prefers	(take) a taxi to	(walk) to work.			
10.	Daisy and Olivia prefer	(sit) in the garden to	(watch) TV.			

B. Look at the pictures and express your preferences by adding your personal opinion as in the example.









E.g. I prefer listening to hip hop to opera. In my opinion, hip hop is more dynamic and active.

1._____









2. _____

3. _

3

A. Read the dialogue and underline the expressions used to express opinion, agreement or disagreement.

Barbara Hey, Kenneth! You look unhappy. What happened?

Kenneth Oh, I don't really know. Nothing,

actually. I feel bored.

Barbara <u>I think</u>, you should do something fun. Let's

listen to music.

Kenneth Oh, yes, that's right. Listening to music

has a good impact on people's psychology.

Barbara It's true. What kind of music do you want

to listen to?

Kenneth Um, let me think! How about classical

music? In my view, it helps people

remain calm.

Barbara Oh, come on! I don't agree with you.

We should listen to pop music to have fun

and feel happier. I believe that it's lively and makes people feel dynamic.

As I see it, our music preferences are different.

Kenneth This is absolutely right. I prefer jazz, for example. I love relaxing music. To

my mind, it can be used for healing purposes.

Barbara I totally disagree with you, Kenneth. In my opinion, music has an impact

on people but not that much as you think.

Kenneth I think that's wrong. Well, let's listen to both types of them and then, we

can discuss again. We can come to an agreement.

Barbara You're right, Kenneth. Let's do it.

B. Read the dialogue again and fill in the chart with the expressions in Part 3 A.

Agreeing	Disagreeing	Expressing opinion
		I think,

C. Read the expressions and categorize them.

Personally,	My personal view is that	I couldn't agree more.	I think it's possible.
This idea is right.	That's so true.	I'm not sure about that.	I totally disagree.
I completely agree with this view.	I'm afraid I have to disagree.	As for me,	I don't think so.
I'm sorry to disagree with you.	From my point of view,	In my opinion,	I suppose,

Agreeing	Disagreeing	Expressing opinion
		Personally,

A	
4	

5

Rewrite the sentences by expressing your opinion.

E.ç	•	me people say that voice of the singer impacts/doesn't impact people's music preference. my opinion, voice of the singer impacts people's music preference.				
1.		nedia has/doesn't have an important role in our lives.				
2.		ports can/cannot improve the quality of people's lives. that				
3.		ot useful to exercise outside in fresh air.				
4.	Reality s	shows are/aren't one of the most popular forms of entertainment on TV.				
5.	Music is	/isn't an outburst of the soul.				
Rea	ad the d	ialogue and answer the questions.				
J	lessica (athleen Ashley (athleen lessica Ashley (athleen lessica (athleen Ashley lessica (athleen Ashley (athleen Ashley (athleen Ashley (athleen Ashley (athleen Ashley (athleen Ashley	Tomorrow, at eight. I'm going alone. What about joining me and seeing the band play? I'm done with my assignment so I can go with you. Me too. Which band is it, by the way? The Spirit of Country. I like their music as it is quite soothing. I prefer soothing music to thunderous music. The band is becoming famous gradually. Their mesmerizing songs are loved by increasing number of people day by day. I like the genre. I disagree with you. Soothing music makes me sleepy. I'd rather listen to more dynamic music such as rock. But I will come with you, though. Rock music disturbs my ears. But I like the beats. I find lyrics very important as well. What do you think? In my opinion, lyrics form the spine of a song. I agree with you both. Okay, then. What time will we meet tomorrow? Shall we eat dinner together at seven and then go to the concert? It sounds great. That suits me, too. See you tomorrow. See you.				
		ne is the concert?				
		Ashley going to the concert with?				
		es Ashley like the music band?				
		nd of music does Jessica like listening to?				
		es Jessica think about soothing music?				
	6. What does Kathleen think about rock music?					
7.	What are	e the girls going to do before the concert?				

MUSIC

6

Analyze the questionnaires with answers on them and fill in the blanks with an appropriate word given in the box.

1	ATTITUDE TOWARD MUSIC	2	ATTITUDE TOWARD MUSIC	3	ATTITUDE TO	WARD MUSIC	
	1. I like listening to music		1. I like listening to music		1. I like listeni	ng to music	
	from the record.		☐ from the record. ✓ live.		from the record live.		
	2. I like listening to music the most.		2. I like listening to music the most.		2. I like listening to	music the most.	
	☐ Pop ☐ Reggae ☐ Jazz ☐ Rock ☑ Country ☐ Hip-pop ☐ Folk		☐ Pop ☐ Reggae ☐ Jazz ☑ Rock ☐ Country ☐ Hip-pop ☐ Folk		Jazz	☑ Reggae □ Rock □ Hip-pop	
	3. I like listening to music by		3. I like listening to music by		3. I like listenin	g to music by	
	the woodwinds instruments. the brass instruments. the percussion instruments. the strings instruments.		 ☐ the woodwinds instruments ✓ the brass instruments ☐ the percussion instruments ☐ the strings instruments 		☐ the woodwinds ☐ the brass instru ☐ the percussion ☐ the strings instr	iments. instruments.	
	4. I usually listen to music		4. I usually listen to music		4. I usually lis	sten to music	
	while doing sports. while having a rest. while studying.		while doing sports. while having a rest. while studying.		 while doing spo while having a r while studying.		
	5. I generally listen to music		5. I generally listen to music		5. I generally li	sten to music	
	✓ on smart phone. on the radio. on TV channels.		☐ on smart phone. ☐ on the radio. ☑ on TV channels.		✓ on smart phone ☐ on the radio. ☐ on TV channels		
(4)	ATTITUDE TOWARD MUSIC	(5)	ATTITUDE TOWARD MUSIC				
	1. I like listening to music		1. I like listening to music	1	minority	majority	
	☐ from the record ✓ live.		☐ from the record. ☑ live.		two	none	
	2. I like listening to music the most.		2. I like listening to music the most.				
	☐ Pop ☐ Reggae ☐ Jazz ☐ Rock ☐ Country ☑ Hip-pop ☐ Folk		☐ Pop ☐ Reggae ☐ Jazz ☐ Rock ☐ Country ☐ Hip-pop ☐ Folk	1.	one The answers	three to question one	
	3. I like listening to music by		3. I like listening to music by	1	show that the	of	
	 the woodwinds instruments. ✓ the brass instruments. the percussion instruments. the strings instruments. 		 the woodwinds instruments. the brass instruments. the percussion instruments. ✓ the strings instruments. 	2.	he surveyees music from th According to t		
	4. I usually listen to music		4. I usually listen to music		ū	/o, of	
	 while doing sports. while having a rest. while studying.		while doing sports. while having a rest. while studying.		•	ts like listening to	
	5. I generally listen to music		5. I generally listen to music	3.	The answers	to question	
	✓ on smart phone. ☐ on the radio. ☐ on TV channels.		✓ on smart phone. ☐ on the radio. ☐ on TV channels.	thre		e of	
	music by the brass instruments while of them like listening to percussion instruments.						
4. V	4. When we analyze the answers to question four we see that only of the participants listen to music						
	while studying.	745040		<u> </u>	o participant	25.511 13 1114010	
		ion five	we can conclude that the		of the our reserve	ana liatan ta musis	
	According to the answers to quest	IOII IIVE	e, we can conclude that the		_ or the surveye	ees listen to music	
0	n their smart phone.						



FUNCTIONS

- Describing personal features
- Making conclusions
- Stating reasons



a. teacher in his/her fifties	c. doctor in his/her forties
b. architect in his/her twenties	d. waiter/waitress in his/her thirties









Lisa

B. Look at the expressions and tick the ones that can be used to describe the people above.

Build	Hair	Skin	Distinguishing Marks	Character
overweight well-built fat thin slim muscular short tall of average weight plump	short long dark blond red curly wavy straight mustache receding bald beard	☐ fair ☐ dark ☐ blonde ☐ black	☐ tattoo ☐ scar ☐ freckles ☐ dimples ☐ acne	aggressive cheerful smiling strict humorous violent friendly proud hardworking intelligent

C. Below is the description of Jeff. Look at his picture in Part 1 A and fill in the missing parts. For the parts that are not related to physical appearance, use your imagination.

Jeff is in his 30s. He grew up in (1)	_ and was employed as a (2)	at a popular
restaurant. He was last seen on the day of the	explosion wearing a beige (3)	He is now
thought to be hiding in (4)		
Jeff is short, quite muscular and rather smiling.	He has short, curly, black hair, and	a square face. He has
(5) mustache, dark (6)	eyes and really (7)	_ skin. He's known to have
quite a large (8) on his left should	ler. Jeff looks terribly proud and is p	pretty intelligent.

- D. Read the description of Jeff and underline the adverbs that make the adjectives stronger.
- A. Match the two halves to create a meaningful collocation in the example. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Α			В		
good	suntanned	mixed	dressed	skin	aged
middle	stocky	round	haired	weight	faced
long	well	over	legged	looking	race

1. good-looking	5
2	6
3	7
4	8

- B. Respond to the following questions with an opposite description.
- E.g. Jimmy I thought you said he was the tall, thin-faced one.Judy No, not at all, he's the short, chubby one.

Charles No, apparently she's only _

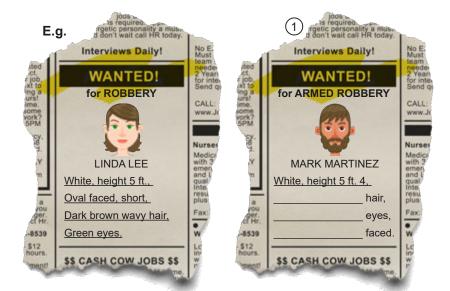
1	Sam	Was that his sister, the dark-skinned, wavy-haired one?
	Pam	No, completely the opposite, his sister's
2	Andrew	She's always quite well-dressed, so I've heard.
	Kevin	What! Who told you that? Every time I see her, she's
3	Maria	So Michelle's that rather plump, fair-haired woman, isn't she?
	Deborah	No, you're looking at the wrong one. Michelle's
4	Sarah	So, tell us about your new boss; the funny one.
	Robert	No, I'm afraid not; you should say "the rather"
	Konnoth	I don't know why hut I expected our new English teacher to be middle-aged or elderly

- C. Write one sentence to describe each of these people. Give information about their hair, face, height, build and general appearance.
- A friend of yours

 Vour favorite celebrity

THEME

D. WANTED! Complete the gaps in these police posters according to the pictures.









A. Match the questions to their answers.

- h How is he?
- ☐ What's her hair like?
- ☐ What kind of clothes does she usually wear?
- ☐ How old is he?
- ☐ What color is her hair?
- ☐ How tall is he?
- ☐ What does she look like?
- ☐ What's he like?

- a. He's in his thirties.
- b. She's tall and of medium weight.
- c. He's of medium height.
- d. He's talkative and cheerful.
- e. Brown.
- f. It's sort of shoulder length, fair and curly.
- g. Not casual. Smart. She has a lot of style.
- h. He's fine.

B. Read the dialogue between Sue and Jane. Then, answer the questions.

Sue Who's that girl over there, Jane? Jane That one? That's my sister, Sandra. Sue Your sister? Jane Yes, and that's her best friend, Lucy. The pretty girl with long, blond hair. Oh, right. So, you've got a sister? Sue No, I've got two sisters. Sandra and Jane Donna. Really? So, how old is Donna? Sue Jane Sandra and Donna are twins, they're both 15. Sue 15, um... and does Donna look like Sandra? They're exactly the same! They're Jane



big ears!

Sue They're not big, I think they're cute.

And... what about their personalities?

both tall and thin. They've both got short brown hair, green eyes and

Jane Oh, you can't believe this but they are totally different in personality.

Sue In what ways?

Jane For example, Sandra is extroverted, talkative and easy-going whereas Donna is introverted, shy and bad-tempered. Sandra is mature while Donna generally behaves like a child.

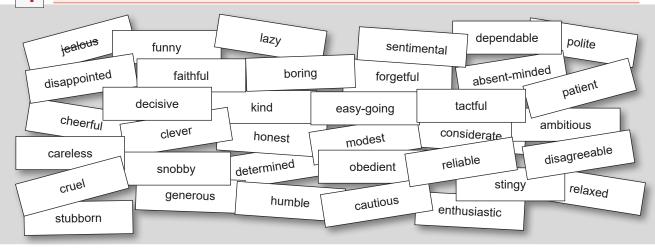
Sue That is so interesting. I fancy meeting them.

1.	Who are the girls talking about?
2.	What does Lucy look like?
3.	How old is Sandra?
4.	Does Sandra resemble her twin?
5.	In what way is Sandra different from Donna?

- C. Complete the sentences about Donna and Sandra by filling in the blanks by stating reasons.
- Donna and Sandra resemble each other _____
- 2. The twins differ in personality ____

FRIENDSHIP

A. Read the adjectives below and place them into the correct category.



Unfavorable Adjectives
jealous,

B. Circle the correct adjective that goes best in each sentence.

- E.g. My mother is a very sensitive cheerful person. She can easily cry.
 - 1. My friend never gets angry. She's always aggressive/good-tempered.
 - 2. Our teacher is very cheerful/talkative. He tries to make us happy all the time.
 - 3. Jane can do anything for you. She's the most selfish/self-sacrificing person I've ever met.
 - 4. Jim isn't sensible/sensitive at all. He always reacts with his emotions.
- 5. That singer is very **sympathetic/popular**. He has a great number of followers on social media.
- 6. Suzy lacks generosity. She is so mean/thoughtful.
- 7. I have a **helpful/stingy** friend. She's there whenever I need her.
- 8. Our neighbors are so tolerant/annoying. They don't mind when we make noise at home.
- Choose one of the people from Part 1 A and describe him/her including his/her age, job, and appearance.



FUNCTIONS

- Expressing ideas on human rights (gender equality, children rights...)
- Making suggestions
- Discussing problems



A. Look at the pictures and write what they are associated with.

freedom

equality

justice

peace









- B. Read the short stories below and find which of the human rights above they violate. More than one option is possible.
- ☐ I loved my grandparents so much but I had bad memories with them. Whenever we came together with my cousins at their home, they behaved differently towards my elderly cousin. They used to hug and kiss him much. Once I saw them while giving him some pocket money in a hidden place with whispers.
- 1 I was living in a small village where girls (4) weren't allowed to go out of the house. We were supposed to help our mothers all the time. It was so boring to be home all the time.
- When I started to work in the factory, I recognized that there were only few women workers and I was among those.
- ☐ My country was a battlefield when I left there. There were bombs everywhere and we trembled with fear. We couldn't sleep at nights. We were starving as we couldn't go out to buy anything.
- ☐ My last neighborhood was totally a hell. Everybody was cross with each other. When I spoke to one of them, the other one got angry with me and this time, they became cross with me. This was so annoying and I immediately moved to another neighborhood in a month.

C. Reread the short stories in Part 1 B and answer the questions.

1.	Have you experienced such kind of human rights violations?	
2.	If so, what kind of violations have you witnessed or experienced?	•

	•
	,
-	

A. Look at the words in the box and match them to their meanings. Use your dictionaries if necessary.

a. inequality	b. deprive	c. refugee	d. conscience
e. disadvantaged	f. racism	g. paralyzed	h. abuse

- 1. A person's moral sense of right and wrong, viewed as acting as a guide to one's behavior.
- 2. (of a person or area) in unfavorable circumstances, especially with regard to financial or social opportunities.
- 3. Prevent (a person or place) from having or using something.
- 4. Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.
- 5. A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
- 6. (of a person or part of the body) partly or wholly incapable of movement; disabled.
- 7. Difference in size, degree, circumstances, etc.; lack of equality.
- 8. Use (something) to bad effect or for a bad purpose; misuse.

а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h
7							

B. Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from Part 2 A.

Ε.ς	g. If you compare a violent society with a relatively peaceful one, the single biggest difference is income
	inequality.
1.	People donate items of furniture to the society who then distributes them to families.
2.	As a, he can be deported only if he is a danger to national security or to the community.
3.	In June, 2013, a stroke turned his active 58-year-old father speechless and
4.	My mother was of an education while my uncles were sent to school.
5.	Black people are imprisoned at five times the rate of white due to
6.	He has grossly misused his position and his authority.
7.	There were people who had obviously suppressed their for the rest of their lives after
	their actions.

3 A. Look at the photos of Sandra and write down what she can do as a disabled woman.







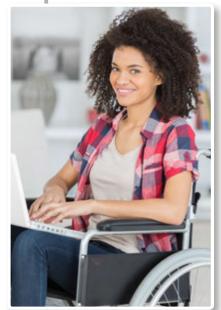
B. Look at her photos again and think about her life. Tick the correct sentences for her.

She	IS	miserable.
Ch-	:_	_+

- ☐ She is at peace with herself.
- ☐ She can do whatever she wants.
- ☐ She lives as she wishes.
- $\hfill \square$ She always needs somebody in her actions.
- She has developed a great level of self-acceptance.

C. Take a quick look at the text and check your answers.

I remember two incidents from my early school days that prompted me at an early age to campaign for the rights of children and young people with disabilities. In one instance, a mainstream school I was about



to start sent letters to the parents informing them that Todd, who uses a wheelchair, would be arriving and if they didn't want their children in the same class they could be moved to an alternative. In another incident, a pupil was given a cash prize for being my friend.

Both events are still unsettling to think about, but particularly the latter because it associated disability with pity. The thing that distressed me most, and still distresses me today, is that they gave a monetary prize to one of the friends that I'd made – for being my friend – in front of the entire school. To give someone a prize and basically money to be my friend is possibly the worst message you could ever put out.

I'm, now 35, and the chair of a society in New York. This society supports disabled people and the organizations they lead. Last month, I delivered a barnstorming speech at the annual European Day of Persons with Disabilities conference in Brussels where I reminded the delegates - many of them were young people with disabilities- that exclusion, loneliness and isolation was the reality for many.

To me, what you insistently want when you are growing up is to fit in, and when you are constantly being told that you don't fit, there are two ways you can react. "One is to take it all on board and end up hating yourself, and the other one is to fight against it."

There have been massive obstacles, but one of the things that upsets me most about hearing children and young people's experiences today is that a lot of the things that I experienced are still happening. I hear stories of young people who aren't even allowed out even during break times because there are fears that they might be bullied or that something bad might happen to them because there aren't

enough staff members to accompany them, so some people think that the only option is to keep all the disabled in a room together but actually, it is not.

Like many other disabled people, I have noticed a negative change in public attitudes towards us since welfare reforms began being rolled out. I occasionally get shouted at in the street, I recall an incident on a bus when a woman berated me for being in an accessible space when she had to fold her baby's pushchair to make a room for my wheelchair.

Now, I am on the board of numerous rights-based groups in the UK and Europe, their youth networks. And, I still don't



understand why more people haven't been up in arms about these kinds of organizations and societies. It doesn't matter how you approach the issue, there is a clear need for help and assistance. First, we should be aware that thinking disabled people as part of society is not a 'nice' thing that we're doing. It is a basic human right and it enriches the whole society.

The biggest misconception about disability is that it inevitably means a worse quality of life. On the contrary to the common view, I actually have an amazing life. My disability and my impairment have opened up the world to me in a way that I really think people underestimate.

To me, the biggest act of rebellion I can engage in my life is existing in the world and living life the way I want to live alongside my peers, non-disabled and disabled. But first, it is clear that we should take prompt action about bringing down the barriers that exist for disabled people.

D. Read the text and answer the questions.

1.	Which of the two incidents Sandra experienced in her school life struck her the most?
2.	What is the reality for the disabled according to Sandra?
3.	What are the two ways that a disabled person reacts while trying to fit in a society?
4.	What do people think about disabled people being part of society, according to Sandra?
5.	What is the biggest rebellion of Sandra?
6.	Write down three obstacles that the disabled come face to face while living in a society from the text.
7.	Write three suggestions to make life easier for the disabled.



A. Look at the pictures and match the given problems to the correct pictures.

- 1. behaving badly towards the elderly
- 2. income inequality
- 3. domestic violence

- 4. being physically abusive towards women
- 5. gender difference
- 6. behaving badly towards animals













B. Read the rules and suggestions given below. Then, match them to the related problem in Part 4 A. More than one option is possible.

- a. Everybody should respect the elderly.
- b. Every child has the right to be loved and respected.
- c. Every government should do their best to prevent the unfair distribution of income.
- d. Everyone deserves equal rights.
- e. Everybody has the duty of protecting the animal rights.
- f. Animals have right to live as well as humans on earth.
- g. Men shouldn't use brute force against women.
- h. Every workplace must give the equal chance for women to work as well as men.
- i. Every parent should recognize the children rights all over the world.
- j. Every government should supervise the sheltered housing organizations regularly.
- k. Every government should do its best to prevent the violation of human rights.

Problems	Suggestions
1	a,
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

C. Now write down two more su	gestions to the problems in Part 4 A.
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COMING SOON

ō

 THEME

1 10 00 1 11 1 10 00 0 00 0 0 01 0 61

0 0



FUNCTIONS

- Making predictions
- Expressing degrees of certainty and uncertainty
- Receiving instructions about cyber games



A. Read the dialogue and answer the questions.

Nancy Do you ever worry about what the world will be like when our grandchildren grow up?

Jess Come on! We haven't had our baby, yet. I cannot worry about my grandchildren.

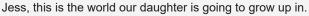
Nancy I know, but I am worried about having a baby. What will the world be like when she grows up? Look at the news bulletin. Don't they make you worry about what will happen in the future?

Well, of course things are going to Jess change a lot in the next fifty years, even in the next twenty but...

Nancy I know and I'm getting worried. Everyone says global warming is a fact. Scientists say that it is going to get warmer. It's going to be a very different world for our children and grandchildren.

Look, Nancy, it is no use worrying. Jess Not all scientists think the same...

Nancy Yes, I know but I can't help worrying! They say temperatures will rise by up to 4 °C before the end of the century.



Jess Nancy, you have to be at ease, you're having a baby soon and I don't...

Nancy I can't help being worried. If the Arctic ice melts, there'll be floods and polar bears will have nowhere to live.

Jess Come on, Nancy. Listen to me now, they also say humans are clever enough to cope with this. We'll do our bit and we'll bring up our baby to do the same. Every little helps ...

Nancy OK, but maybe it won't help. It may be too late already.

1.	What is Nancy worried about?
2.	What makes her wonder?
3.	What do scientists say about the future?
4.	What examples of global warming does Nancy mention?
5.	How does Jess try to reassure Nancy? What does he say?

B. Rerea	ad the dialogue and write down the sentences that express predictions.	
_		

2

A. Fill in the blanks with will/won't to create meaningful sentences.

	Sue and Jane let you come with her because they don't like her at all.	
2		
	I cross the ocean for you.	
	I study tonight because my exams are over.	
4.	I go to the States. I want to go to the UK.	
5.	William: you be at home this afternoon?	
	Richard: No, I I have a meeting at 4 o'clock.	
6.	Jim go to school tomorrow. He's ill.	
7.	If my parents give me some money, I buy a new	
	pair of shoes.	
8.	If you eat too much, you put on weight.	
9.	Don't stay out too late or you be tired tomorrow morning.	
10.	. I don't think she pass the exam. She isn't good at Maths.	
11.	. You may as well go home now, I be back for hours.	
	. Go to bed now and you feel better tomorrow.	
	. It's John's birthday next month. He be 18.	
	. My parents are on holiday for two weeks so they be at home tomorrow.	
	. If the weather is OK, your plane leave on time.	
	7, 1	
	nswer the questions using the words in brackets.	
ც. Ar		
	Where do you think Agatha will go? (expect/Paris) Lexpect she will go to Paris.	
Ē.g.		
1. '	Where do you think Agatha will go? (expect/Paris) Lexpect she will go to Paris. When do you think Thomas will come? (expect/today)	
1. 1. 2.	Where do you think Agatha will go? (expect/Paris) L expect she will go to Paris. When do you think Thomas will come? (expect/today) What do you think Laura will say? (probably/nothing)	
1. 1. 2. 3.	Where do you think Agatha will go? (expect/Paris) Lexpect she will go to Paris. When do you think Thomas will come? (expect/today)	
1. 1. 2. 3. 4.	Where do you think Agatha will go? (expect/Paris) L expect she will go to Paris. When do you think Thomas will come? (expect/today) What do you think Laura will say? (probably/nothing) Do you think you will like him? (think/love) How do you think Sandra will go back? (probably/by bus)	
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1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	Where do you think Agatha will go? (expect/Paris) I expect she will go to Paris. When do you think Thomas will come? (expect/today) What do you think Laura will say? (probably/nothing) Do you think you will like him? (think/love) How do you think Sandra will go back? (probably/by bus) Where do you think they will live when they get married? (think/Japan) omplete the sentences will/won't + a suitable verb. I'm too tired. I a taxi. I have to phone Jack but it's too late. I him in the morning. Jim is ill. He (not) to school tomorrow. My room is so untidy. I it. I've left the window open. I it. I feel very sleepy. I (not) out tonight. Those suitcases look heavy. I you with them.	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.	When do you think Agatha will go? (expect/Paris) Lexpect she will go to Paris. When do you think Thomas will come? (expect/today) What do you think Laura will say? (probably/nothing) Do you think you will like him? (think/love) How do you think Sandra will go back? (probably/by bus) Where do you think they will live when they get married? (think/Japan) omplete the sentences will/won't + a suitable verb. I'm too tired. I a taxi. I have to phone Jack but it's too late. I him in the morning. Jim is ill. He (not) to school tomorrow. My room is so untidy. I it. I've left the window open. I it. I feel very sleepy. I (not) out tonight. Those suitcases look heavy. I you with them. I (not) Carol what you said. I promise.	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Where do you think Agatha will go? (expect/Paris) I expect she will go to Paris. When do you think Thomas will come? (expect/today) What do you think Laura will say? (probably/nothing) Do you think you will like him? (think/love) How do you think Sandra will go back? (probably/by bus) Where do you think they will live when they get married? (think/Japan) omplete the sentences will/won't + a suitable verb. I'm too tired. I a taxi. I have to phone Jack but it's too late. I him in the morning. Jim is ill. He (not) to school tomorrow. My room is so untidy. I it. I've left the window open. I it. I feel very sleepy. I (not) out tonight. Those suitcases look heavy. I you with them.	

3	A. Read the sentences below and write when you are going to do something as in the exampl
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A. Read the sentences below and write when you are going to do something as in the e	xampl
E.g. Have you eaten anything? (after school) Not yet. I am going to eat something after school	ol.
1. Have you done your homework? (tonight) 2. Have you cleaned your room? (soon) 3. Have you fixed your car? (tomorrow) 4. Have you phoned Bella? (after dinner) 5. Have you travelled to England? (next month)	
B. Read the dialogue extracts below and fill in the blanks with will/be going to.	
E.g. Craig: So you <u>will</u> get married. David: That's right. On June 8 th . Craig: Congratulations.	
Julia Are you coming to the cinema with us? Clara Yes, and I guess, I take Linda with me.	
Judy My son didn't study hard for his exam. Karen So, he pass the exam.	
Christopher What are our vacation plans, dad? Father We spend two weeks in Marmaris.	
4. Helen It is too late to phone now, Tom.	
Tom Don't worry. I suppose, I phone him tomorrow.	
5. Scarlett It's cloudy today.	
Joseph Yes. I think, it rain. 6. Karen Are you enjoying your study?	
Kevin No, I'm not. I change my topic.	
7. Nancy What are you going to do on Friday night?	
John Well, I haven't decided yet. I think, I visit my grannies.	
8. Jenny Why are you filling that bucket with water?	
Sam I wash my car.	
C. Complete these sentences using will/be going to.	
E.g. Do you think flying cars <u>will</u> become popular?	
 I think, Turkey win the next World Cup. Hurry up, the bus is at the bus stop. We miss it. Look, Gözde looks pale. Do you think she be sick? I guess there be cars running on different source of energy in the future. Next century be very hi-tech, I believe. 	
6. I think, air pollution decrease due to the usage of bio energy until 2030.	



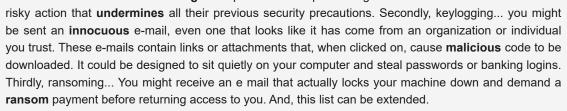
A. Read the text and answer the questions.

Are We Aware of Cyber Threats?

Cyber crime is one of the biggest threats to people nowadays. With organizations becoming more and more technology dependent, experiencing an increase of 22% in cyber crime cases in a year is not surprising.

Your home is filled with many valuable items but your computer and email account definitely contain crucial personal information, important work documents, and even your passwords. You can lock the door and keep danger away from your houses to some extent but what about your PCs or laptops? Can you take the necessary precautions to keep your personal information safe?

There are various threats under the title of cyber crimes. Take phishing for the first instance. It involves **tricking** a computer user into performing some



We know that many people aren't aware of these threats or the means to block them. There are, however,



practical ways in which you can support your digital security. In general, those who already have a strict, security-minded approach online are those who work in cyber-security professionally. Most professionals strongly agree that the level of security that we put into our computer networks at home would rival that of many cyber security agencies. Here are some ideas for home security practices.

Having a "passive tap", a special device set up to monitor all traffic leaving home network or coming into it via the public Internet can be listed as the first precaution. Secondly, people use a separate device when they want to check their bank account online. If your regular computer or phone is

hacked, at least your money won't be at risk. Or, how about doing regular **backups** and keeping the external hard drive disconnected from your computer? That way, even if your whole machine gets encoded because of a ransom-ware, your files will still be accessible.

Never be one hundred percent sure that the device connecting to the Internet in your home is so safe. There are thousands, if not more, of web cams insecurely connected to the Internet because no default security was included in the product. The result is that interior views of people's homes and offices are available to view on line, almost certainly without the device owners realizing. So, it is time to **undergo** a thorough review of your current cyber security procedures, identifying any vulnerabilities. With the rise of the "Internet of Things", it's no longer enough to secure laptops and smart phones – you need to consider anything with Internet capabilities.

Do people consider the disadvantages of being hacked seriously?
 What are the listed types of cyber crimes in the text?
 How many practical ways of reassuring digital security are listed in the text?
 Which precaution is more applicable to you?

COMING SOON

B. Reread the text and guess the meanings of the words in bold. Then, match them to their definitions.

a. Lessen the effectiveness or power.b. Deceive or outwit.

c. Experience or be subjected to.

d. A sum of money demanded or paid for the release of a captive.e. Relating to computers, information technology, and virtual reality.

f. Intending or intended to do harm.

g. A copy of a file or other item of data made in case the original is lost or damaged.

__ cyber

☐ trick

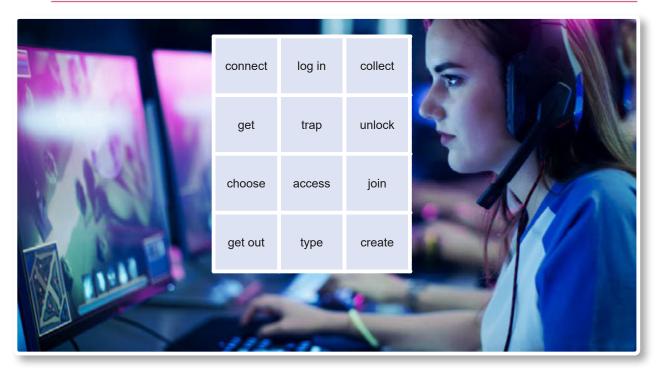
undermine

malicious

☐ ransom☐ undergo

☐ backup

Think about your favorite cyber game. Then, compose a cyber game scenario by using some of the verbs in the box.



PSYCHOLOGY







FUNCTIONS

- Describing mood
- Making suggestions to change negative mood
- Following and giving instructions



A. Use the given adjectives to fill in the blanks.

















E.g. Our teacher looks angry. We had better not ask him a question right now.

1. Sandra looks _____. Why don't we ask what has happened to her? 2. Your father seems to be ______. Does he have strict rules at home? 3. You look _____ during classes. I suggest that you go to bed early at nights. 4. Since the accident, she hasn't spoken a word. She looks as if she is ______ 5. Your mother looks ______. I think she has learned the good news. 6. Are you feeling _____ again? I suggest you see a doctor urgently. It may be related to hypertension. 7. The contestant looks ______. I think he will give a wrong answer.



Read the text and answer the questions.

Positive Effects of Smiling

Some people consider smiling an unintentional response to something funny but it is much more than that. Many studies suggest that smiling, whether it is forced or not, has a positive effect on your mood and makes everyone around you feel better. Here are some major benefits of smiling that will make you want to smile more!

Contagious

Due to the complex brain activity that occurs when you see someone smiling, smiles are contagious. Studies show that seeing somebody smiling activates the area of your brain that controls your facial movements, which makes you smile unintentionally. Even in bad situations, if you smile, others are likely to smile at you at least.

Lowers stress and anxiety

It's difficult to keep smiling in stressful situations but it is worth trying because some studies report that smiling has health benefits in bad situations. While recovering from a stressful situation, some study participants who were smiling had lower heart rates than those with a neutral facial expression. The next time you feel stressed, just try smiling to calm down.

Releases endorphin

Smiling can help you cope with stress and anxiety by releasing endorphin and chemicals that make you happier. And they are the same chemicals you get from an hour of working out or running. Smile more to get some amount of endorphin without running.

Strengthens your immune system

Smiling even supports your immune system and makes it stronger. It is proved that smiling makes your body produce white blood cells to help fight illnesses. In a study, it was found that hospitalized children who were visited by story-tellers and puppeteers who made them smile and laugh had higher white blood cell counts than those who weren't visited.

Makes you approachable

If you want to make some friends, you shouldn't frown at the people around. Studies have found that a smile is an inviting facial expression that tells people you are willing to talk and interact with them.

Makes you seem more trustworthy

If you want to improve your credibility, simply smile more. Trusting doesn't come easily to many but smiling at someone may help. Participants in a study rated people who smiled as more trustworthy than people with non-smiling facial expressions.



- 2. Why is smiling contagious? _____
- 3. How does smiling lower stress and anxiety?
- 4. What is the role of endorphin in the body?
- 5. How does smiling make our immune systems stronger?
- 6. Do you agree with all of the positive effects listed above? Why/why not?

PSYCHOLOGY

D. Read the dialogues and answer the questions.

Aiden Why don't we eat out tonight, Lucas? Lucas That sounds delicious! How about going to the newly opened Chinese restaurant then? Aiden Why not? Violet My parents in law are coming for the weekend and I'm not sure about where I should take them to show them around. Amelia What about taking them to the Great Mall? It has everything you need; shops, cafés, restaurants, places for rest and entertainment. Violet That's a very good idea. Thanks for the advice, Amelia. Doctor I suggest you take short walks around the neighborhood first. You shouldn't start to run hurriedly or you could hurt yourself. Patient I won't do that, doc. Thanks a lot. I'm bored inside. What should I do now? Phoebe I suggest going out. Look, it's sunny outside. We can go to the park or just have a walk. We can go to the cinema if you want to. Dru What is on? **Phoebe** As far as I know, the adventure movie you were waiting for is on this week. Yay! So, let's go to the movies then. Dru

- 1. Are Aiden and Lucas going to the Chinese restaurant?

 2. Why do you think Violet likes the idea of going to the mall?

 3. What does the doctor suggest doing?

 4. Why does Phoebe suggest that Dru should go out?

 5. What film are Dru and Phoebe going to watch?
- E. Complete the sentences with suggestions from the box. Pay attention to verb forms.

E.g. You look nervous. I sugg	est you <u>walk in fresh air</u> .	
make a quick decision	see a psychologist	go home and have a rest
waste your money	join a music club	stay at home and study
 You have an important exam to You look depressed nowadays You look tired. I suggest you _ I think you are good at singing 	. I suggest	·
You've worked hard and earne	ed a lot. I suggest you not	



A. Read the poem below and choose the best title for it.

- a. Travel around the world!
- b. Smiling catches you!
- c. Be someone funny!

Smiling is infectious, You catch it like the flu. When someone smiled at me today, I started smiling, too.

I passed around the corner, and someone saw my grin, and when he smiled I realized, I'd passed it on to him.

I thought about that smile, then I realized its worth. A single smile just like mine, could travel around the earth.

So, if you feel a smile begin, don't leave it undetected. Let's start an epidemic quick, and get the world infected!

Anonymous



B. Write a short paragraph about one of your experiences which proves that smiling is contagious.

FAVORS



FUNCTIONS

- Making requests
- Accepting and declining requests
- Asking for and responding to favors



FAVORS

- 4	
-1	

A. Read the conversations below and fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the box. One has been done for you.

would you mind if	here you are
do you mind if	thanks
could you	could you lend
go ahead	what's the problem

Jane	Yeah?				
Susan	E.g. Cou	uld you turn down the r	music, please? It's	near	ly midnight and I'm trying to sleep.
Jane	Oh. I'm	so sorry. Is it better no	w?		
Susan				еер і	now. Good night.
			Samuel Manager Samuel Manager	O l'r	n sorry, (2) I left early today? f course not, is there a problem? n going to drive my mother to the airport. h, I see. Sure, (3)
Tim Andrew Tim Andrew		Andrew, do you have Um yes. Why? (4)OK, (5)	me some, pl		? I forgot my wallet in the classroom.
			Kim Teacher Kim Teacher	N L	o, not at all. (7) I change my seat, Sir? can't see because of the sun. K, then. Why don't you sit next to Jenny?
В	3. Match you.	n the requests to th	eir appropriate	resp	onds from 1-11. One has been done for
Do y Coul Coul Wou Is it 0 Coul Coul	ou mind d you rep d I speal ld you m OK if I do d you mo d you ler ou mind	glass of water? if I make a phone call? peat that, please? k to you for a moment? ind if I looked at your bon't join your party tomo ove over, please? ind me \$20, please? if I turn up the volume? ound to your house after	pooks? porrow?	2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.	Yes, of course. About what? Oh, sorry, I said it costs \$15. Well, not really. Why can't you come? Of course, there's a bottle on the table. I suppose so. But I need it back before Friday. Not really. You can borrow some if you want. No, that's all right if it's a local call. I'm sorry, I'm not from around here. No, not at all. The remote control's here. Yes, sorry. I didn't realise you wanted to sit down.
Coul	d vou tel	I me where the neares	t hank is nlease?	11	Well my mum's not feeling well. Maybe another time

Read the dialogue between Dorothy and Sharon. Then, answer the questions.

Dorothy	Hello.
Sharon	Hi, Dorothy. It's Sharon. Listen, I'm still at work.
Dorothy	Work? I thought you got out of work at five o'clock.
Sharon	Normally I do but today I have to meet the manager. Listen. I'll be late. Could you do me
	a favor?
Dorothy	Sure. Anything. What do you want?
Sharon	I'm having some friends over for dinner. Could you get out and buy some fish for me?
Dorothy	I'll do that right now. Anything else?
Sharon	Yes, would it be too much trouble for you to make some salad for us?
Dorothy	OK, that's easy. But, we're out of bread. Would you mind picking some up from that
	bakery? I love the bread of that bakery opposite your office.
Sharon	No problem. I'll be home in an hour. See you soon.
Dorothy	Actually, I'll probably be gone by the time you get here. I'm meeting some friends for
	coffee.
Sharon	OK, then. See you later. Thank you very much.
Dorothy	Don't mention it!

1.	Why does Sharon ask Dorothy for a favor?	
2.	What does Sharon want Dorothy to do?	
3.	Does Dorothy request anything? If so, what is it?	
4.	Will Dorothy be there when Sharon gets home?	

Read the beginning of the dialogue between Ruth and Sally. Then, put the rest of the dialogue into the correct order.

Ruth Sally	Sally, how are you doing? Hi Ruth, I'm fine, um, have you got a minute?
Ruth	Er, yeah, sure.
Sally	I'm not disturbing you, am I?
Ruth	No, no no.

☐ Yeah, and I was wondering if you could do me a
huge favor.
Yes, sure.
☐ Ah Ruth, thank you so much!
☐ Is there anything else I can do for you?
☐ Could you, please, water my roses in the garden
twice a week?
☐ Of course, Sally. What's it?
☐ That's very nice, Sally!
☐ Well, I am going to visit my daughter for two weeks





Read three dialogues below and fill in the missing parts in a meaningful way.

At The Post Office			
Paul	Excuse me. Would you mind if I took your pen		
	for a moment please?		
Clerk 1	E.g. Sorry, it doesn't write well.		
Paul	(1)		
(to another person)			
Paul	Could you hand me your pen, please?		
Clerk 2	(2) Here you are.		
Paul	Thank you.		





Talking to a Friend on the Telephone Joseph Good morning. May I speak to Mr. Harris, please? Secretary _ May I take your name, please? Joseph King, from FebGam Corp, Ltd. Joseph Secretary Please, hold on a minute, Sir. I'll see if Mr. Harris is available... Please speak on, Sir. Mr. Harris is on the line. Joseph Hello Anthony, How are you? Anthony Hi, Joseph. I'm fine and you? Joseph Fine, thank you. Anthony, I need your help. Would you mind doing me a massive favor? _ my friend. What is it? **Anthony** Joseph Could you lend me some money? I'm abroad and I've run out of money. **Anthony** _ . Today is my pay day and I'll $(5)_{-}$ make payments to the banks. OK. Anthony. Thanks anyway. Joseph Anthony (6)___

At the Offic	ce			
Secretary	Good afternoon, Spicy Industries.	Good afternoon, Spicy Industries.		
Mr. Smith	Hello. May I speak to Ms. Depp, please?			
Secretary	(7) She's not in. Would you like to leave a message	?		
Mr. Smith	(8) Please tell her the meeting is on Wednesday at			
	6.00.			
Secretary	Wednesday at 6.00.			
Mr. Smith	And, would you ask her to phone me this afternoon?			
	My number is 5653434.			
Secretary	(9) I'll give Ms. Depp the message.			
Mr. Smith	(10) Goodbye.			
Secretary	Goodbye.			



A. Take a quick look at the text and fill in the blanks in the sentences below.

- 1. Charity Organization is founded in ______.
- 2. The first building was constructed in _____
- 3. Today, they have nearly _____ members.
- 4. You should pay _____ to be a member of this organization.

Charity Organization

Charity Organization is a foundation established by volunteers who would like to help people make their lives easier in 2001. Their first charity building was constructed in London but later on, they became widespread all around the world and now they have an office almost in every European country. Today, they have approximately 20 million members throughout the world.

The benefits that safe and affordable shelter can have on families and communities that partner with this organization can be long-lasting and life-changing.

Day by day, increasing number of families find themselves in a battle to keep a decent roof over their heads. While these families are suffering from unpredictable rent increases, overpopulated conditions or lack of access to land and affordable financing, they live with an endless responsibility of uncertainty, stress and anxiety.

Charity Organization knows that safe, proper and affordable shelter plays a definitely vital role in helping families to create a new cycle filled with possibilities and progress. Low-cost home ownership sets free families and forwards the skills and confidence they need to invest in themselves and their communities.

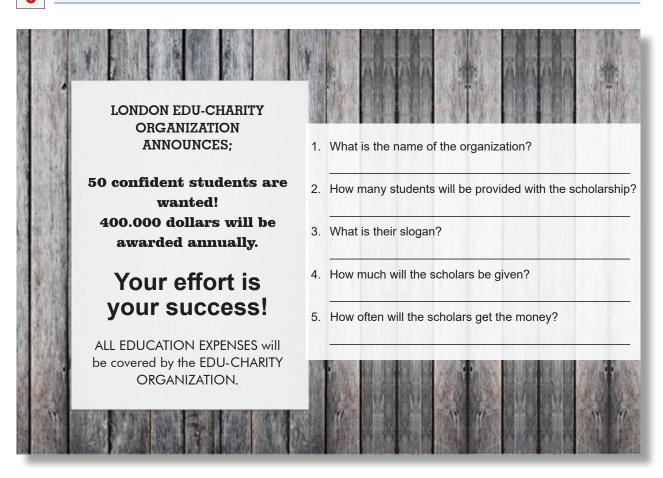


To join this organization, you should pay 20 dollars of membership fee per year and join at least three organizations of the association in a year. Otherwise, your membership will be canceled because no passive membership is allowed.

B. Read the text and answer the questions.

- Who founded the Charity Organization? _____
- 2. What is the aim of the organization? _____
- 4. What is the vital role of the organization?
- 5. What should we do to be a member of the organization?

A. Read the announcement and answer the questions.



B. Write an application letter for the scholarship announced above.

NEWS STORIES



FUNCTIONS

- Narrating a past event/experience
- Talking about sequential actions



A. Read the dialogue between Aaron and Tommy. Then, answer the questions.

Aaron Hey Tommy! Did you look at my blog last weekend?

Tommy I couldn't, unfortunately. I had a lot to do. While I was studying, my cousin Gwen

came. It was nine o'clock already and after she left, I couldn't study much.

Aaron Oh, sorry to hear that. What did you two do?

Tommy Well, we didn't stay at home. We went to a café nearby. When we got there,

we saw Timothy. He joined us and we

chatted for about two hours.

Aaron Sounds great. So you aren't ready for

Mrs. Gabriel's class, are you?

Tommy Not much. You? I bet you finished

your homework last night.

Aaron Well, I didn't study all night. As I was

watching the match on TV, I started

writing my new blog post.

Tommy Cool! What about the homework then?

Aaron My plan was to watch some TV then

do the homework. When I

received the phone call at eight, I changed my mind and logged into my blog.

Tommy Who was the caller?

Aaron Rowan. I was just watching the match when he called me. He called to say that

the homework was postponed until next week.

Tommy Really! Oh, isn't it great? While I was in the café, I was worried about my

homework indeed. Now I can finish it. So, as we were chatting in the café, you

were posting on your blog. What is the post about?

Aaron It is about what we lived, we faced in the past and how we tell them. Memories, to

cut it short.

Tommy Sounds interesting. I'll read it for sure. Bye for now, take care!

Aaron Bye, see you!

1.	Did Tommy finish his homework before he met Timothy?
2.	What was Aaron's plan for last night?
3.	Where did Tommy and Gwen meet Timothy?
4.	Did Aaron finish his homework when Rowan phoned him?
5.	What was Aaron's blog about?

B. Reread the dialogue and underline the sentences in past tenses and place them into the correct category.

Simple Past Tense	Past Continuous Tense

NEWS STORIES

тнеме 7

2 Complete the following using the words in brackets. Use the simple past or the past progressive.

E.g. Paula <u>was eating</u> (eat) lunch when someone <u>called</u> (call) her.

1.	While I	(work), Ethan		(come).					
	Clare's parents					(watch) a mov	ie.			
	Helen visited us las									
		(set) the table	e. After dinne	r, we	(have) co	offee while watchin	g TV.			
4.	My sister had a diff	icult day. When I		(arrive)	home, she	(sle	ep).			
5.	When the electricit	у	(go of	f), I	(read) my	essay.				
6.	Yesterday, Bella ar	nd Scarlett		(go) to the park	to get some fresh	air. While they				
					(:		ng.			
7.	While the boys		_ (walk) aroເ	ind the zoo, they _		(feed) animals.				
8.	While I	(trave	l) around the	world, I	(witne	ess) so many stran	ge			
	events.									
9.	1	(have) a sho	ower when th	e lights	(go) of	ff. My mother				
		(get) a flashli	ght so I could	get out of the bat	hroom.					
0.	1					ır.				
1.	While Hannah		_ (walk) in the	e street, she	(I	oump) into an old fr	riend.			
2.	My father	(sh	ow) me a fall	ng star while we _		(go) to the cine	ma.			
	Lucy and Kylie									
3	Complete the	story with an a	ppropriate	connector fron	n the box.					
	S	oon	at last	finally	meanwhile	at first				
	My brother let		stalligant hav	and graduated fr	om the university	1				
			•	· ·	•					
	with honors. He is happy and has a very high income now. However, E.g. at first									
	he was depressed. He couldn't get the opportunity to work for the job he had been									
	educated for. My family couldn't afford the expenses of both of us since I was also									
	preparing for the university. So, he had to earn his own living.									
		or the job he want								
		_ , he worked par				100				
		ed for a great job			in the second	1				
		woman and the		-	^					
		er on new project			-	MAIS NO.	34			
	became very	oopular around t	ne world as	they invented		The last of the la	Mary.			

(4) ______, they got many invitations from the biggest companies in the USA, however, they didn't even think about them as they never had the idea of leaving their family and their country behind.

different kinds of devices for the automotive industry.

NEWS STORIES

A. Fill in the blanks with simple past or past perfect forms of the verbs in brackets.

E.g.	Before she did	(do) the presentation, she had checked	(check) the details carefully.	
1.	It	(start) to rain after we	(get) to the station.	
2.	Jill	(lose) the game because he	(never/play) squash before.	
3.	Susan	(turn on) the TV after she	(hang) out the washing.	
		(arrive), the match		
5.	After the man	(come) home, he	(feed) the cat.	
6.	Sue	(watch) a movie after the kids	(go) to bed.	
7.	After Martin	(take off) his jacket, he	(phone) his friend.	
8.	By the time she	(turn) twenty, she	(visit) nearly every capital city in	
	Europe.			
9.	I	(be) very tired because I	(study) too much.	
10.	They	(ride) their bikes before they	(go) to park.	
11.	Sam	(go) to work by the time I arrived.		
12.	When we	(return) home, we saw that so	omeone (break into) our	
	house.			
	•		lar meaning to the first sentence. Use	
t	he words in brac John was very	cond sentence so that it has a similable while making your sentences of nervous as it was his first time on TV. (his een on TV before, so he was very nervous	adn't)	
t E.g	he words in brac John was very John <u>hadn't be</u>	ckets while making your sentences	adn't) s.	
t E.g	John was very John hadn't be Staying at an all-in	kets while making your sentences n nervous as it was his first time on TV. (has been on TV before, so he was very nervous	adn't) s. (stayed)	
t E.g.	John was very John hadn't be Staying at an all-in	ckets while making your sentences of nervous as it was his first time on TV. (his een on TV before, so he was very nervous eclusive hotel was a bad experience for us	adn't) s. (stayed)	
t E.g.	John was very John hadn't be Staying at an all-in	ckets while making your sentences of nervous as it was his first time on TV. (his een on TV before, so he was very nervous nclusive hotel was a bad experience for us at a	adn't) s. s. (stayed) an all-inclusive hotel before.	
1. 2.	John was very John hadn't be Staying at an all-in We After they had read	ckets while making your sentences of nervous as it was his first time on TV. (his een on TV before, so he was very nervous noclusive hotel was a bad experience for us at a d the contract, they signed it. (before)	adn't) s. s. (stayed) an all-inclusive hotel before. igning it.	
1. 2.	John was very John hadn't be Staying at an all-in We After they had read They She had to write m	ckets while making your sentences of nervous as it was his first time on TV. (his een on TV before, so he was very nervous nclusive hotel was a bad experience for us at a d the contract, they signed it. (before)	adn't) s. s. (stayed) an all-inclusive hotel before. igning it. om him. (had)	
1. 2. 3.	John was very John hadn't be Staying at an all-in We After they had read They She had to write m She got an intervie	ckets while making your sentences of nervous as it was his first time on TV. (he een on TV before, so he was very nervous clusive hotel was a bad experience for us at a d the contract, they signed it. (before) sincre than fifty letters to get an interview from	adn't) s. s. (stayed) an all-inclusive hotel before. igning it. om him. (had) fifty letters.	
1. 2. 3.	John was very John hadn't be Staying at an all-in We After they had read They She had to write m She got an intervie	ckets while making your sentences of nervous as it was his first time on TV. (heen on TV before, so he was very nervous neclusive hotel was a bad experience for us at a d the contract, they signed it. (before) sinore than fifty letters to get an interview from the bridge to see the rescue boat, but it we	adn't) s. s. (stayed) an all-inclusive hotel before. igning it. om him. (had) fifty letters.	
1. 2. 3. 4.	John was very John hadn't be Staying at an all-in We After they had read They She had to write m She got an intervie The kids ran over the rescue boat	ckets while making your sentences of nervous as it was his first time on TV. (heen on TV before, so he was very nervous neclusive hotel was a bad experience for us at a d the contract, they signed it. (before) sinore than fifty letters to get an interview from the bridge to see the rescue boat, but it we	adn't) s. s. (stayed) an all-inclusive hotel before. igning it. om him. (had) fifty letters. vas no longer there. (had) time the kids ran over the bridge.	
1. 2. 3. 4.	John was very John hadn't be Staying at an all-in We After they had read They She had to write m She got an intervie The kids ran over to The rescue boat Your neighbor look	ckets while making your sentences If nervous as it was his first time on TV. (he een on TV before, so he was very nervous Inclusive hotel was a bad experience for us at a d the contract, they signed it. (before) si nore than fifty letters to get an interview freew only after the bridge to see the rescue boat, but it we	adn't) s. s. (stayed) an all-inclusive hotel before. igning it. om him. (had) fifty letters. vas no longer there. (had) time the kids ran over the bridge. omplete stranger. (met)	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	John was very John hadn't be Staying at an all-in We She had to write m She got an intervie The kids ran over the rescue boat Your neighbor looked.	ckets while making your sentences of nervous as it was his first time on TV. (heen on TV before, so he was very nervous neclusive hotel was a bad experience for us at a d the contract, they signed it. (before) sinore than fifty letters to get an interview from the bridge to see the rescue boat, but it we keed familiar to me, but in fact she was a contract of the services.	adn't) s. s. (stayed) an all-inclusive hotel before. igning it. om him. (had) fifty letters. vas no longer there. (had) time the kids ran over the bridge. omplete stranger. (met) before.	
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	John was very John hadn't be Staying at an all-in We She had to write m She got an interviee The kids ran over the rescue boat Your neighbor looked When we arrived a stay of the wearrived as the words of the words of the wearrived as the words of the wor	ckets while making your sentences If nervous as it was his first time on TV. (heen on TV before, so he was very nervous accurate hotel was a bad experience for us at a d the contract, they signed it. (before) sinore than fifty letters to get an interview from the bridge to see the rescue boat, but it were ded familiar to me, but in fact she was a content of the bridge to see the secue boat.	adn't) s. s. (stayed) an all-inclusive hotel before. igning it. om him. (had) fifty letters. vas no longer there. (had) time the kids ran over the bridge. omplete stranger. (met) before. 'on the screen. (just)	

5 Reorder the sentences to create a story. The first one is done for you.

- 1 It was around 7 o'clock in the evening on August 12th, last year.
- Christopher tried to stop but he couldn't.
- The police car arrived while he was still looking around.
- They drove Christopher to a hospital nearby. Doctors were suspicious of a hallucination and recommended him therapies.
- Christopher was driving to work.
- Additionally, they advised him not to drive till the end of the therapies.
- The road was clear and he was driving carefully.
- He felt frightened because everything seemed strange to him.
- Suddenly, he noticed a young girl in front of the car.
- He pulled over, looked around and under the car. Fortunately, there was nothing.
- The police officers were shocked when Christopher told them everything.

6 A. Read the first part of a story and answer the questions.

It was a warm spring Sunday. As usual, we got up late, had breakfast lazily and decided not to spend the whole day at home. We prepared some sandwiches

and went on a picnic by the lake. While my husband was driving the car, our little daughter and I were singing children songs together. After a thirty-minute travel, we arrived at the picnic area. There were trees and flowers all around. Our daughter lost her patience and started to shout to her father to stop the car. As soon as we saw an empty picnic table, we stopped the car and ran towards the table we had seen before. We were enjoying the environment when David shouted to me to ask for help. We got our picnic carpet from the boot and laid it down together. Little Sue started to play with her doll in joy. David went to bring our picnic basket. As soon as he put the basket on the table, the table collapsed with a huge sound. I grabbed Sue in a hurry and escaped from the danger. Luckily, we were fine and everything



was still OK. We gathered together and got into the car quickly to find another table by the lake...

- 1. How many were they?
- 2. What did they decide to do?
- 3. How long did it take to arrive?
- 4. What happened when David put the picnic basket on the table? ___
- 5. Did they return home after that small accident?

NEWS STORIES

B. Read the second part of the story and fill in the blanks using the correct forms of the given verbs in brackets.

alılı fel (2 bee (d (6 (8 lalı ou gazı) statut bu keru:	right. Sue state that we were that we were ecame friends rink) our laster) ke. It was get ur stuff and prot back to the hout) angrily ut we couldn't eys in her har shed into our e front door.	rted to play with her doll again. I read me hungry. We set our table and had our percent (become) friends together. Sally (independent of the two tables and her cups of tea, the girls (5)	y book and David read icnic. Sue (1)	his newspaper. After a while, we (meet) a little girl and they troduce) us to her family and we er. While we (4) aid that they felt bored. So, we (play) dodge ball when David d we had a small tour around the (10) (pick) up all ure. We had a great time until we ends, David (12) ked. We looked for it everywhere empany to ask for help, Sue (15) we (17) (see) the g that day with a sad ending. We 18) (await) us by s was an easier problem at least.
	ay?", sighing. C. Read to	he text and choose the correct op	tion.	
da	C. Read	the text and choose the correct op while having picnic.	tion. a. the little boy	b. the little girl
da 1. S	C. Read to			b. the little girl b. were with their new friends
1. S 2. T	C. Read to Sue met	while having picnic.	a. the little boy	_
1. S 2. T 3	C. Read to Sue met	while having picnic. throughout the picnic.	a. the little boy a. were alone	b. were with their new friends
1. S 2. T 3 4. T	C. Read to Sue met	while having picnic. throughout the picnic. found the car keys.	a. the little boya. were alonea. Sue's frienda. a locksmith	b. were with their new friends b. Sue
1. S 2. T 3 4. T	C. Read to Sue met	while having picnic. throughout the picnic. found the car keys. got help from	a. the little boya. were alonea. Sue's frienda. a locksmith	b. were with their new friendsb. Sueb. an insurance company





FUNCTIONS

- Describing problems
- Making complaints
- Offering solutions



1

A. Do the crossword puzzle below.

renewable
pollution
deforestation
overpopulation
disposal
consumption
agriculture
erosion
fertilizer
pesticide
conservation

	0													
F	E	L	В	Δ	W	E	Ν	E	В	X	0	٧	Ц	0
Ν	0	L	ρ	0	6	Ν	В	6	K	X	I	W	I	Ν
R	0	Ρ	R	0	K	0	I	Ц	В	ρ	T	Μ	D	5
٧	Ц	I	G	G	Ц	K	E	Н	Н	K	Δ	X	I	и
E	R	Ц	Т	L	Ц	C	I	R	G	Δ	Т	В	S	W
Ν	Ν	L	G	Ц	Т	E	K	Ц	C	0	S	L	ρ	Ρ
Ν	0	I	Τ	Δ	L	Ц	ρ	0	Ρ	R	E	٧	0	Т
Ρ	I	0	Т	X	C	L	K	٧	W	0	R	C	S	I
Ν	0	I	S	0	R	E	0	Т	I	W	0	K	Δ	0
Н	R	Н	Z	0	I	G	R	ρ	X	Δ	F	X	L	Ν
Ρ	E	S	Т	I	C	I	D	E	J	У	E	٧	W	Q
F	E	R	T	I	L	I	Z	E	R	Χ	0	Y	В	В
C	Δ	W	0	Z	Ц	W	Z	X	S	E	В	Ц	Z	5
Ν	M	У	E	Ν	ρ	J	ρ	F	S	M	В	S	Q	Τ

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the appropriate words from Part 1 A to create meaningful sentences.

1.	. Chemicals, <u>E.g. fertilizers</u> and	were often doing more harm than good.
2.	. Biodiesel is a fuel which produc	ces less pollution than regular diesel.
3.	. Biodiversity is the shared response	onsibility of all Turkish people.
4.	. Sneaky of the soil is the main of	ause of extinction of plant species in the UK.
5.	is a threat to water supplies be	cause it dried up springs and reduced rainfall.
6.	. At present, there is of the deer	in the Highlands.
7.	. Now, the radioactive waste for	each site will be regulated through one organisation.
8.	. We can start by reducing our energy	and turning to renewable resources.
9.	. The productivity of the eastern system of	declined in the seventeenth century.
10.	. If the soil is subject to wind and water	, it will be important to provide cover to protect it.

2

A. Read the given problems below and complete them with the appropriate responses the utterer may ask for. One has been done for you.

- This hamburger is cold. I can't eat it.
 The Internet is not working. This is unfair.
 You overcharged me for this bag. This is wrong.
- [5] This food doesn't taste good. It is disgusting.
- There is a fault with the shirt I got yesterday.
- $\hfill \square$ I am not happy with the cable TV service you're providing.
- ☐ We have no hot water in our hotel room. This is unacceptable.

- 1. Please bring me a hot one.
- 2. I would like to have it connected, please.
- 3. Please give us another room.
- 4. Could I replace it with another one?
- 5. Could I have another meal instead?
- 6. Please credit me for the lost hours.
- 7. Please give me a refund.

THEME 8

B. Read the responses below and fill in the blanks with correct expressions from the box.

	please a	allow me ute	we can offe don't worry		sorry I'll fetch	рау у	ou back	
E.g. Oh,	, I'm so sori	ry about that. <u>P</u>	lease allow me	to bring you a	another meal.			
		bly sorry. (1) r that you're no						you
		channels instead		we	will give you	extra time.		
		that. I'll get a ho						
		e are so sad for						
							mpensatior	٦.
								_
		ons the speak Part 2 B. One				nem to thei	r appropr	iate
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
					e.g.			
	_	essions belo logue betwee					e a meani	ingful
_	se, I do.							
	_	nt this computer		ree days ago,	but I haven't	been		
0		the Internet sin an annoying his						
		while it is worki	-		. 10		N.	1
		net connection a	at home?				3	OLV.
☐ Yes, he		:h! I'll appreciate	that	100		00		
	•	s no problem. A					A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
_		nternet at home		* (60)	339011			
		an I help you?		1000				Ball.
	_	ss what the prob			-			
		had exactly the ad to change th		1				
-		end. Do you hav	-		4			-

with you?

any other devices?

☐ Have you tried connecting to the Internet with

☐ That's great. Then, you can get your new computer in ten minutes.

A. Read the text and guess the meanings of the words in bold. Then, match them to their definitions below.

- reduce preserve ☐ turbine
- intermittent ☐ convert into produce hazardous accumulate
- 1. to make something less or smaller in size or quantity
- 2. a machine or an engine that receives its power from a wheel turning by the pressure
- 3. stopping and starting often over a period of time
- 4. to keep a particular quality, feature
- 5. to gradually increase in number or quantity over a period of time
- 6. involving risk or danger
- 7. to change from one form to another
- 8. to grow or make something

ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Scientists are looking for alternative energy sources to reduce pollutants and greenhouse gases. Alternative energy sources are the new hopes for reducing the amount of toxins caused by energy use. In order to understand to what extent alternative energy use can help preserve ecological balance of the world, it is important to be aware of the types of alternative energy sources that are out there.



Wind power is the use of air flow through wind turbines to power generators for electric power. An electrical generator converts the rotation of turbine blades into electrical current.

As wind is a renewable source of energy, we will never run out of it. But wind power is intermittent, so consistent wind is needed for continuous power generation. If wind speed decreases, the turbine lingers and less electricity is generated.

It produces no greenhouse gas emissions since no chemical processes take place. In addition to this, on the land occupied with turbines, farming and grazing can still take place on land occupied by wind turbines and this can help in the production of biofuels.

Solar power is the conversion of energy from sunlight into electricity. It works by trapping the sun's rays into solar cells where this sunlight is then converted into electricity.

Solar energy is used commonly for heating, cooking, the production of electricity, and even in the desalination of sea water. It is a renewable resource as long as the Sun exists.

Solar power generation releases no pollution because there is no chemical reaction, but solar power stations can be very expensive to build.



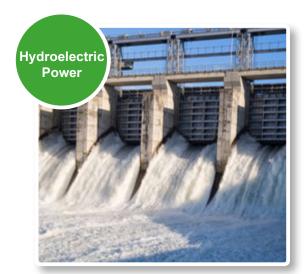
тнеме 8

Geothermal energy is the heat energy generated and stored underneath the Earth.

Geothermal energy **produces** no harmful by-products, but if it is done incorrectly, geothermal energy can produce pollutants and improper drilling into the earth can cause **hazardous** minerals and gases to be released.

Geothermal power plants are usually small and have little effect on the natural landscape. However, geothermal sites can run out of steam in time.





Hydropower is the largest producer of alternative energy in the world. It comes from the potential energy of dammed water driving a water-turbine and generator.

Hydroelectric power stations can increase to full capacity instantly because water can be **accumulated** above the dam and released in demand.

There are no outside forces so, electricity can be generated constantly. They produce no waste or pollution since there is no chemical reaction to produce power. But these dams are expensive to build.

B. Read the text again and fill in the table below.

Power	Pros	Cons
Wind Power		
Solar Power		
Geothermal Power		
Hydroelectric Power		



4

Read the problems and suggested solutions to them. Then, add your own suggestions in the boxes.

	CONSUMPTION	SOLUTION	YOUR CONTRIBUTION
TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO TO T	Your TV, computer, microwave and even some washing machines have a 'standby' mode, which means they're still using energy even when they're not in use.	Unplug your appliances when they're not in use.	
A A A A A A A A	Your fridge and freezer is working non-stop and the energy it consumes adds up quickly.	Buy appliances with a good energy rating.	
C T MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY OF	Keep your home at a pleasant temperature in summer and winter. It saves you money on energy bills.	Insulate your roof or ceiling.	
	Your heater or air conditioner is running but there is not enough heat or coldness.	Close all external windows and doors.	
	You go everywhere by your car.	Use public transportation where necessary.	
	More people are using planes for transportation these days.	Avoid using planes as much as possible.	
	There is deforestation in your city.	Don't cut down trees to build new apartments.	



FUNCTIONS

- Talking about things needed to be done
- Asking and answering questions in interviews



TECHNOLOGY

1 A. Read the phrases in the box and place them into the correct category.

DRAM	Control unit	Monitor	Mouse	Touchpad
Speakers	Keyboard	SDRAM	Logic unit	Microphone
Projector	Ethernet card	Gamepad	Sound card	Cache
ROM	Hard disk	CPU	Earphones	Motion sensor

Input Devices	Output Devices	Processing Devices	Storage Devices
		DRAM	

B. Read the functions below and match them to the correct computer element in Part 1 A.

E.g. It stores its information in a cell containing a capacitor and transistor.

DRAM

- It allows the computer's logic unit, memory, as well as both input and output devices know
 how to respond to instructions.
- 2. It performs both bitwise and mathematical operations on binary numbers.
- It lets you input letters, numbers, or symbols into a computer that can serve as commands
 or be used to type text.
- 4. It detects physical movement on a device or within an environment.
- 5. It takes images generated by a computer and reproduce them onto a screen or wall.
- 6. It is a storage medium that is used with computers and other electronic devices.
- 7. It controls a cursor in a GUI and can move and select text, icons, files, and folders.
- 8. It stores and provides relatively quick access to large amounts of data on an electromagnetically charged surface or set of surfaces.
- 9. It's responsible for interpreting and executing most of the commands from the computer's other hardware and software.
- 10. It is a high-speed access area that can be a reserved section of main memory or on a storage device.



Read the dialogue and determine Nagwah and Belly's to-do list for the party.

Nagwah Hi, Belly! How are you?

Belly I am a little bit nervous.

Nagwah Why?

Belly Because the party is getting closer.

Nagwah Oh! It is next weekend. I need to go to the beauty salon to have my look changed.

Belly Really! Will you change your look? That sounds great! I want to do it, too. May I go with you?

Nagwah Of course! Why not?

Belly Perfect, tell me when, because I also want to

have my dress shortened.

Nagwah OK, then, let's make it tomorrow afternoon,

because in the morning I will get my dad to buy

me a new pair of shoes.

Belly Well, what about your dress, is it ready?Nagwah Yes, I'll get my aunt to make a dress for me.Belly Wow! We are almost ready for the party, excellent

Wow! We are almost ready for the party, except for the transportation. How are we going to go to

the party? It's too far from here.

Nagwah Don't worry about it! I will get my daddy to lend

me his car.

Belly Oh, that's great.

Nagwah By the way, do not forget your camera, please.

Belly Thank you for reminding that.

Nagwah Don't mention it.

Belly OK. Take care.



Belly's list	Nagwah's list
going to the beauty salon	

3

Complete the spaces using the prompts in the brackets.

E.g. My mother had her fences painted. (fences/paint)

1.	I went to the hairdresser's to (hair/cut)
2.	You should take your car to the mechanic to (wipers/change)
3.	I have to, otherwise I can't do my project. (computer/repair)
4.	If you can't see properly, you should (eyes/test)
5.	We should before the summer begins. It looks dirty. (pool/clean)
6.	The local council wants all dog owners to to reduce the problem of strays. (dogs/tag)
7.	I broke the heel on my shoe last night and now I need to (it/repair)
8.	After the car accident, Sally had to in order to look as she did before. (nose/reshape)
9.	I'm going to do my food shopping online and to my house. (the food/deliver)
10.	Linda isn't making her wedding dress by herself, she is

TECHNOLOGY

4	Complete the sentences in causative forms, words together.	using the v	vords giv	en in the	box with	your own
	test sharpen dry-clean pull out iron	check	shorten	pick	repair	wash
	E.g. Your coat is very dirty. You must have it dry-clear	ied.				
	This jacket is too long for you. You should			_·		
	Your shirt is creased. You had better					
	You have bad eyesight. You should		·			
	4. The roof of your house has started to leak. You me					
	5. There is something wrong with the engine of the c	ar. I'm going t	to			·
	6. Now that the cherries have ripened, my father will			·		
	7. The garden is stuffed with weeds. It is necessary to	0			_·	
	Your pencil doesn't write well, you have to			·		
	9. My car is too dirty, I had better		·			
5	Change the sentences by using the structure	'have som	neone do	somethir	ng' or 'get	someone
	to do something'.					
	E.g. The cleaner cleaned the house. (have) I had someone clean my house.					
	The dentist cleaned my teeth. (have)					
	The shop assistant gave me a discount. (get)					
	3. The window cleaner washed the windows. (have)					
	4. The mechanic fixed the brakes. (have)					
	6. My teacher helped me write the report. (get)					
	7. The doctor took my temperature. (have)					
6	Read the given situations below, choose on	e of them a	and write	a note to	o ask sor	nebody to
	have something done for you.					
	You have an important exam this morning. You	_				
	studied until late hours last night. You drank and ate many things but couldn't put the things	_				
	away as you rushed off the house in the morning.					
	Write a small note for it.					
	Your neighbor never washes his car and his	_				
	car is in dirt. You think that it needs cleaning.	_				
	Write a small note on his rear window.	_				
	→ Somebody is always parking his/her car in					
	your parking space these days. Write a small	_				
	note for it.	2 -				

Read the text and write the numbers of the elements of a web page into the correct box in the provided template on the next page. The first one has been done for you.

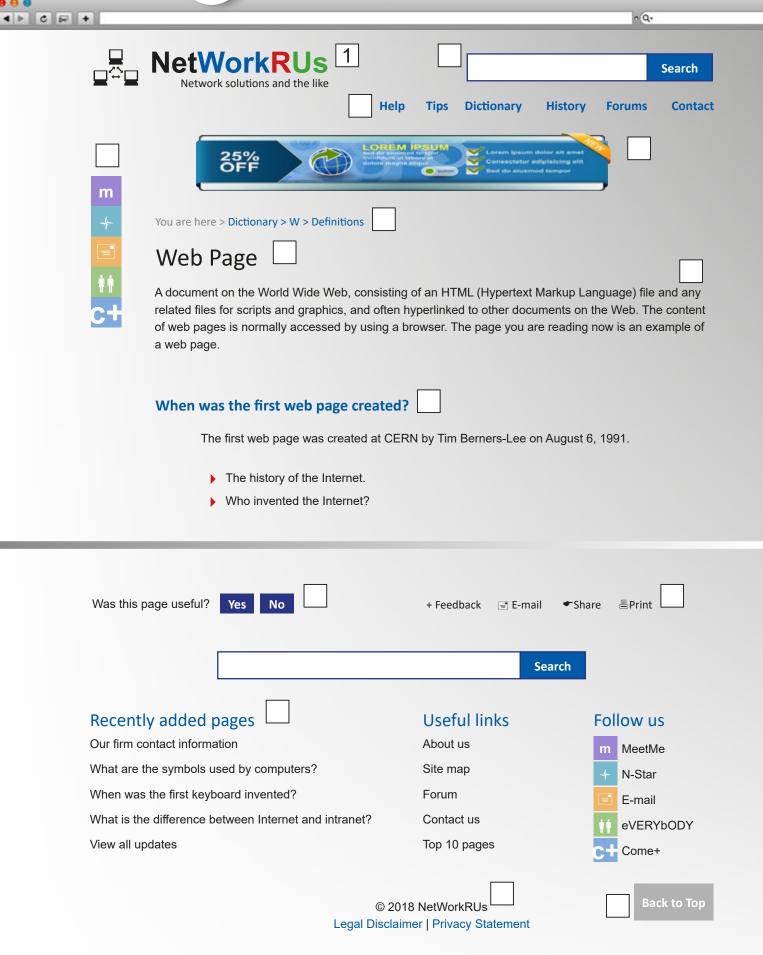
What are the elements of a web page?

A web page is a document commonly written in HyperText Markup Language (HTML) that is accessible through the Internet. A web page is accessed by entering a URL address and may contain text, graphics, and hyperlinks to other web pages and files.

Every web page is different. However, most pages contain some elements in common. Below is a list of major elements which should be included on an Internet web page to help give a web designer an idea of what to include.

- **1** The website, blog name, logo, or company name is almost always in the top-left corner of each web page.
- **2** The search allows a visitor to search a website for other related information and should be available on every page.
- **3** The navigation bar/menu for a web page is always found on the top or left-hand side of each web page and should include links to each of the major sections of the website.
- **4** Advertisement banners can be shown in different places on a web page and are used to help pay for the expenses of running a website. Sometimes, ad banners may also be included within the content.
- **5** Social share links allow visitors to share your site with other people on social networking sites.
- **6** The breadcrumbs help you give the visitor an immediate understanding of where they are on the website as well as a way to backtrack to other main sections of the website.
- 7 The heading should be on the top of every web page and should be created using the <h1>HTML</h1> tag.
- **8** The opening paragraph should help draw the visitor into reading the web page.
- **9** Each web page should be broken up into headings. This allows the visitor to skim the page easily.
- **10** Having a method of allowing a visitor to provide feedback is a good step to let you know if a web page is helpful or not.
- 11 Additional information and tools such as a button to print the page can also be helpful for users.
- **12** The footer should include any other information that is important to the website and should be included on all web pages to help the visitor continue to other web pages.
- 13 The Copyright and any legal or privacy notice should also be on all web pages.
- **14** Finally, a back to the top button at the bottom of the footer can also be helpful for visitors.

TECHNOLOGY





FUNCTIONS

- Talking about wishes and regrets
- Apologizing
- Giving explanations



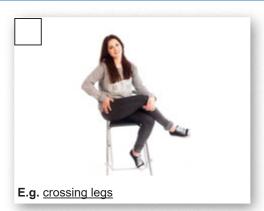
A. Look at the pictures and match them to the appropriate expressions.

sneezing in public crossing legs eating with hands whispering making a grimace yawning in public picking nose















B. Look at the pictures of some manners above and tick the ones that are considered as bad manners in your culture.

Read the apology letters below and fill in the table.

1

I hope you will accept my sincere apology for the excessive noise my class made yesterday morning. They got engaged the activity we were doing and they completely forgot about keeping their voices down, and I must admit that I got carried away as well. I'm so sorry that we disturbed and distracted your class from the lesson. I will make a greater effort in the future to keep my class's enthusiasm within acceptable limits.

Karren Miller

(3)

I am truly sorry and very embarrassed about not finishing the report on time. I know you are eager to have the entire study completed by February 1, so I am working day and night to have this completed by January 25. You can count on it being delivered by special mail on or before that date. I will do everything I can to make this project a success. I appreciate the opportunity to work on it, and I thank you for your patience.

Anthony Allen

(5)

I apologize for the damage our worker did to your screen door. Martinez has been delivering newspapers for three years and this is the first time he has done such a thing. He is embarrassed and understands your frustration. Will you please have the glass repaired and post us the bill? John will also be over to personally apologize. You have been a good customer for us, and he looks forward to serving you as long as he has this paper route.

Kevin Young Newly News Agent Distributer Manager 2

I am so sorry for forgetting to mention that you had prepared the charts for this morning's presentation. It must have been very annoying for you to not have your hard work recognized. As soon as I realized what I had done, I e-mailed all the members, thanking them for attending and informing them that you were responsible for the excellent charts in the presentation. I hope this will help to make up for my oversight.

Robert Robbinson

(4)

Please accept my sincere apology for missing our lunch date yesterday. In the middle of the rush, I overlooked our appointment. Can we make another appointment for next week? I enjoy being together and it gives me a muchneeded break from the stress here at the office. Let's meet at Sam's Cafe at noon next Tuesday; it will be my compensation.

Mary Carter

	Problem	Explanation	Compensation for the situation
Letter 1			
Letter 2			
Letter 3			
Letter 4			
Letter 5			



_
7
_ 1
•

A. Imagine that you went back to your home town after years and you found that many things were different. Complete the sentences using the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

E.g.	Most of my family members were no longer here. They <u>had left</u> (leave).
2. 3. 4.	My favorite café was no longer open. It (close) down. Another building stood in place of my favorite theater. It (be) demolished. My parents no longer had their house. They (sell) it. My best friend, Linda, was no longer single. She (get) married. I couldn't recognize Mr. Hudson. He (change) a lot.
B. C	omplete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in Past Perfect Tense.
E.g.	Mr. and Mrs. Nelsons were in an aeroplane and they were very excited while the plane was taking off because they (fly) <u>had never flown</u> before.
2.	Your friend was a complete stranger to me because I (see) before. Mr. Johnson was late for school. His students were surprised because he (be/late) before.
	My son played golf yesterday. At least, he tried to play. He wasn't very good at playing as he (play) before. It was Kenneth's first driving lesson. She was very nervous and didn't know what to do. It was an acceptable panic reaction as she (drive) before.
5.	It was my first time abroad and I was so excited and shared lots of photos on social media networks. I (be) abroad before.
C. F	Put the verbs into the correct form, past perfect or past simple.
E.g.	 - Was he there when you arrived? - No, he <u>had gone</u> (go) out. - Was he there when you arrived? - Yes, but he <u>went</u> (go) out soon afterwards.
2. 3. 4.	The house was very quiet when I got home. The kids (go) to bed. I was very tired when I got home, so I (go) straight to bed. Sorry, I'm late. The car (break) down on my way to work. Mary didn't want to come to the cinema with us because she (see) the film before. When they came in, the house was dirty because we (not/clean) it for weeks.
	ecide whether these statements express a 'wish' or a 'regret'.
E.g.	W/R If only I knew how to speak English fluently.
=	I wish I could swim. If only she had seen the doctor earlier. She could have lived longer, then. I wish I were a teacher. If only I had studied hard

E.g.

B. Complete the sentences using the words given.

I'm sorry that you can't come to the trip. (wish)

I wish you could come to the trip. 1. Maria is interrupting me, it is very annoying. (wish) _ interrupting me, it is very annoying. 2. Joshua would like to be able to dance, but he can't. (wishes) 3. My hair is short and curly, but I'd prefer long and straight hair. (wish) 4. Helen doesn't see her father very often, which makes her sad. (wishes) Helen more often. 5. I live in Paris but I hate Paris. (wish) in Paris. 6. My brother isn't here and I need him. I wish my brother 7. Susan can't come to the party and she's your dude. I wish C. Read the given situations and make a wish sentence in the past. E.g. You have drunk too much coke and now you are about to throw up. You say: I wish I hadn't drunk too much coke. 1. You have just painted your gate. Now, you think that the color was a wrong decision. You say: 2. You are on holiday and you have seen great scenes and you would like to take some photos. But you haven't brought your camera with you. You say: _ 3. Your best friend visited your town but you were away and couldn't see him. 4. You have just come back from holiday. Everything was fine but the hotel was a disaster. You say: ____ 5. You went shopping with your friend. You liked a coat and you wanted to buy it very much. You didn't buy as it was expensive but now you regret. You say:



D. Use the verbs in the Past Simple or Past Perfect Tense to create meaningful sentences.

Jane couldn't get a good score. She wishes she (work) had worked harder. 1. Andrew likes basketball very much. He wishes he (become) a professional basketball player. 2. My father was running very fast when he had a heart attack. If only he _____ (not/run) so fast. 3. My sister's keen on computers. She wishes she _____ (study) computer science at the university. 4. I am sorry I don't know how to share photos on the Internet. If only I (know) how to do it. ___ (not/stay) at work late. 5. I worked till late hours and missed the last bus. I wish I 6. I need help. If only you (help) me. 7. What a beautiful house! I wish I _____ (have) a house like this one. (be) rich. I would buy a farm and enjoy the serenity of the countryside. 9. They had that bad accident because they were careless. If only they 10. We saw the film. I wish you _____ (come) with us. It was an amazing evening. Read the situations and write sentences with 'should have' and 'shouldn't have'. When we got to the hotel, there were no vacancies. We hadn't reserved one. E.g. We should have reserved a room. 1. Alice and Astrid went for a walk. While they were walking, they got hungry but they didn't have anything to eat. 2. My best friend lives in İzmir. Last week, I went to İzmir but I didn't visit him. When I saw him later, 3. The speed limit is 50 km an hour but Nina was driving at 80. She 4. The driver in front stopped suddenly without any warnings and I crashed into his car. He 5. It was very cold and rainy. The boy was walking along the road without a coat. He 6. It was a mistake to write his name on the letter. He Think about a situation that you should write an apology letter for. Look at the samples in Part 2 if necessary. Write down an apology letter. Include your feelings, regrets and compensation in it.

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Other photographs and drawings have been created for this particular book.