



UNIT 4

A	Plural Nouns (Regular / Irregular)	1
B	This / That / These / Those	3
C	Have Got & Has Got	5

Yabancı Dil 1

WEEK 5 & WEEK 6

2015, Tekirdağ

UNIT 4

A) PLURAL NOUNS (ÇOĞUL İSİMLER)

A1. REGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

We generally add (-s) to countable singular nouns to make them plural.

Sayılabilen tekil isimleri çoğul hale getirmek için genellikle (-s) takısını kullanırız.



- ☞ These are my **students**.
- ☞ Your **books** are on the shelf.
- ☞ Men's **shoes** are over there.

We add (-es) to countable singular nouns if the words end in “-o”:

Sayılabilen tekil isimler “-o” harfi ile bitiyorsa, çoğul yapmak için (-es) takısı kullanırız.



- ☞ potatoo ⇒ potatoes
- ☞ tomatoo ⇒ tomatoes

We add (-es) to countable singular nouns if the words end in “-x”:

Sayılabilen tekil isimler “-x” harfi ile bitiyorsa, çoğul yapmak için (-es) takısı kullanırız.



- ☞ foxx ⇒ foxes
- ☞ boxx ⇒ boxes

We add (-es) to countable singular nouns if the words end in “-s”:

Sayılabilen tekil isimler “-s” harfi ile bitiyorsa, çoğul yapmak için (-es) takısı kullanırız.



- ☞ class ⇒ classes
- ☞ glass ⇒ glasses
- ☞ bus ⇒ buses

We add (-es) to countable singular nouns if the words end in “-sh” or “-ch”:

Sayılabilen tekil isimler “-sh” veya “-ch” harfleri ile bitiyorsa, çoğul yapmak için (-es) takısı kullanırız.



☞ watch ⇒ watches

☞ match ⇒ matches

☞ dish ⇒ dishes

☞ wish ⇒ wishes

If the words end in “-f” or “-fe”, we drop them and add (-ves) to countable singular nouns.

Sayılabilen tekil isimler “-f” veya “-fe” harfleri ile bitiyorsa, çoğul yapmak için bu harfleri atarız ve (-ves) takısı kullanırız.



☞ wolf ⇒ wolves

☞ wife ⇒ wives

☞ leaf ⇒ leaves

☞ knife ⇒ knives

If the words end in “-y” and there is a consonant before “-y”, we drop “-y” and add (-ies) to countable singular nouns.

Sayılabilen tekil isimler “-y” harfi ile bitiyorsa ve “-y” harfinden önce sessiz harf varsa, çoğul yapmak için “-y” harfini atarız ve (-ies) takısı kullanırız.



☞ city ⇒ cities

☞ story ⇒ stories

☞ baby ⇒ babies

If the words end in “-y” and there is a vowel before “-y”, we add (-s) to countable singular nouns.

Sayılabilen tekil isimler “-y” harfi ile bitiyorsa ve “-y” harfinden önce sesli harf varsa, çoğul yapmak için (-s) takısı kullanırız.



☞ boy ⇒ bos

☞ toy ⇒ tos

A2. IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUNS

There are some irregular plural nouns in English. We cannot add “-s, -es, -ves, -ies” to these nouns. They have a new form.

İngilizce’de düzensiz isimler olarak adlandırdığımız bazı isimler vardır. Bu isimlere, “-s, -es, -ves, -ies” eklerini getiremeyiz. Yeni bir çekimleri vardır.



- ☞ man ⇒ men
- ☞ man ⇒ women
- ☞ person ⇒ people
- ☞ foot ⇒ feet
- ☞ fish ⇒ fish
- ☞ mouse ⇒ mice
- ☞ child ⇒ children
- ☞ tooth ⇒ teeth

B) THIS / THAT / THESE / THOSE

We use demonstratives (this, that, these, those) to show the distance between the speaker and the noun. We can use them without a noun or before a noun.

İşaret belirten kelimeleri (this, that, these, those), konuşan kişi ile bahsedilen nesne arasındaki mesafeyi ifade etmek için kullanırız. İşaret belirten kelimeleri, bir isim olmadan veya bir isimden önce kullanırız.



- ☞ This is my mobile phone. (*Demonstrative Pronoun*)
- ☞ This mobile phone is quite expensive. (*Demonstrative Adjective*)
- ☞ That is my bicycle over there. (*Demonstrative Pronoun*)
- ☞ That bicycle is mine. (*Demonstrative Adjective*)

We use “this” and “these” to refer to something here / near. We use “this” with singular nouns. We use “these” with plural nouns.

★ *“This” and “these” kelimelerini yanımızda / yakınımızda olan isimleri işaret etmek için kullanırız. “This” tekil isimlerle, “these” ise çoğul isimlerle birlikte kullanılır.*

- 🌀 This is my mobile phone.
- 🌀 This mobile phone is quite expensive.
- 🌀 These are my cousins.
- 🌀 These shoes are beautiful.

We use “that” and “those” to refer to something there / far. We use “that” with singular nouns. We use “those” with plural nouns.

★ *“That” and “those” kelimelerini uzaktaki isimleri işaret etmek için kullanırız. “That” tekil isimlerle, “those” ise çoğul isimlerle birlikte kullanılır.*

- 🌀 That is my mobile phone.
- 🌀 That mobile phone is quite expensive.
- 🌀 Those are my cousins.
- 🌀 Those shoes are beautiful.

EXERCISES (ALİŞTIRMALAR)

EXERCISE 1: Underline the best option for each sentence.

1. *That / Those* girl is my best friend.
2. *This / These* is our car. It is very fast.
3. *This / These* pencils are mine.
4. *That / Those* books are mine. Give them to me.
5. *That / Those* girls are students at our school.

EXERCISE 2: Write the singular or plural forms of the nouns.

1. one man ⇒ two _____
2. one foot ⇒ two _____
3. one _____ ⇒ two teeth
4. one fish ⇒ two _____
5. one _____ ⇒ two mice
6. one baby ⇒ two _____
7. one child ⇒ two _____
8. one book ⇒ two _____

C) HAVE GOT / HAS GOT (POSSESSION) (SAHİP OLMA)

We use “have got/ has got” to talk about things you own or possess.

“Have got / has got” kalıbını sahip olduğumuz şeyleri anlatırken kullanırız.



- ☞ They have got a new car. = They 've got a new car.
- ☞ Jane has got two sisters. = Jane 's got two sisters.
- ☞ I have got a big house. = I 've got a big house.

We use “have got/ has got” to talk about physical appearance.

“Have got / has got” kalıbını fiziksel özelliklerden bahsederken kullanırız.



- ☞ I have not got long hair. = I haven't got long hair.
- ☞ Martin has got blue eyes. = Martin 's got blue eyes.
- ☞ Jane has got short hair. = Jane 's got short hair.

We use “have got/ has got” to talk about illnesses, pains.

“Have got / has got” kalıbını hastalık ve ağrılardan bahsederken kullanırız.



- ☞ I have got high temperature. = I 've got high temperature.
- ☞ He has got a toothache. = He 's got a toothache.
- ☞ She has got a terrible flu. = She 's got a terrible flu.

POSITIVE FORM (OLUMLU YAPI)

★

Subject			
I	}	have got	<div>a small house. a brother. a headache. a lot of books. a Renault Clio. an expensive watch. an iPad.</div>
We			
You		've got	
They			
He	}	has got	
She			
It		's got	

NEGATIVE FORM (OLUMSUZ YAPI)

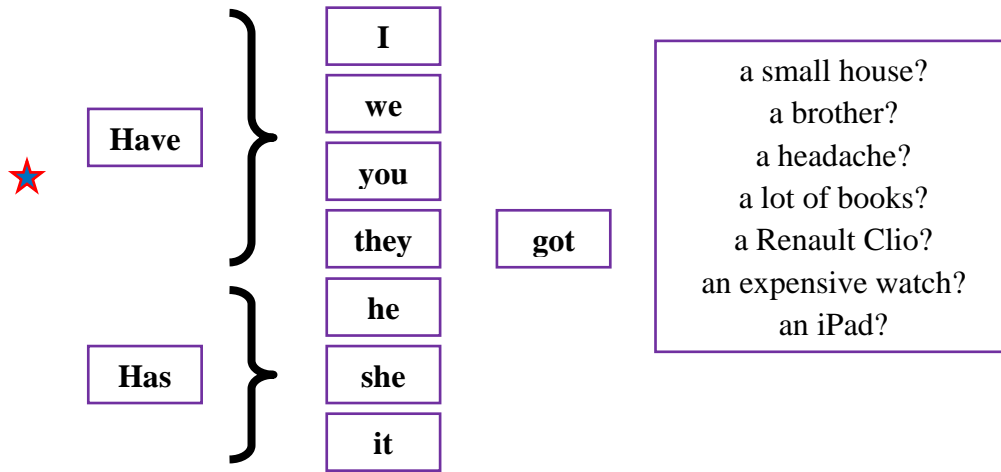
★

Subject			
I	{	have not got	<div>a small house. a brother. a headache. a lot of books. a Renault Clio. an expensive watch. an iPad.</div>
We			
You			
They			
He	{	has not got	
She			
It			

In “yes-no questions” with “have got / has got”, we use “Have / Has” first and the subject after that. We use “got” after the subject. In “Wh- questions”, we use the question word (What, Who) at the beginning of the sentence.

★ “Have got / has got” kalıbı ile oluşturulan “yes-no” sorularında, ilk önce “Have / Has” kullanırız ve arkasından özneyi ifade ederiz. Özneden sonra “got” ifadesi gelir. Soru kelimesi ile oluşturulan sorularda, cümlemin ilk başında soru kelimesi (What, Who) kullanırız.

YES-NO QUESTION FORM (YES-NO SORU YAPISI)



SHORT ANSWERS (KISA CEVAPLAR)

★ Have you got a battery charger?	→	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he got a brother?	→	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
★ Has she got an extra pencil?	→	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it got a long tail?	→	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we got enough bread?	→	Yes, we have.	No, you haven't.
Have they got any children?	→	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

EXERCISES (ALİŞTIRMALAR)

EXERCISE 3: Complete the sentences with “have got” and “has got”.

1. She **has got** a beautiful bedroom.
2. You **have got** a very nice bike.
3. He _____ very long hair.
4. They _____ two houses.
5. David _____ a bad foot.
6. We _____ a lot of problems.
7. Sarah _____ a new car.
8. I _____ a terrible headache.
9. The dog _____ a broken leg.
10. Alison _____ a very good job.
11. He _____ a lot of friends.
12. Julie _____ beautiful hair.

EXERCISE 4: Put the words in the correct order and write the sentences.

1. has / hair / she / got / . / dark

2. have / ? / you / shopping / list / the / got

3. got / 've / . / tennis / I / practice / at 7.00

4. a / got / big / you / have / ? / house

5. you / got / haven't / anything / basket / in / your / .

6. has / ? / any / ideas / Oliver / good / got

EXERCISE 5: There is a problem with the use of “have got / has got” in 6 of the sentences. Find and correct the mistakes.

1. He's green eyes.
2. We got have two dogs and a cat.
3. She's got a brother and a sister.
4. They no have got any chili peppers.
5. Have Daisy got a boyfriend?
6. We have got not many ideas.
7. Have you got the time?
8. Does he has a pencil?

EXERCISE 6: Rewrite the sentences in question form.

Suzan has got brown eyes.



Has Suzan got brown eyes?

You have got a pen.



Our house has got a great view.



My uncle has got an expensive car.



Her cousins have got a pet.



HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

Do the exercises in the “Yabancı Dil 1 Hafta 5 & Hafta 6 Odev” file.

“Yabancı Dil 1 Hafta 5 & Hafta 6 Odev” adlı dosyada yer alan alıştırmaları yapınız.