



UNIT 5

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Yabancı Dil 1

WEEK 9

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UNIT 5

A) ARTICLES (A / AN / THE / ---) (TANIMLAYICILAR)

A1. A / AN

We use the indefinite article “a / an” before singular countable nouns which are not specific. This means that we don’t know which one, or it is not important which one it is.

★ Belirtisiz tanımlayıcı olan “a / an”, *özel olmayan sayılabilir tekil isimlerden önce* kullanılır. Yani bahsedilen nesnenin hangisi olduğunu bilmediğimiz ya da hangisinin olduğunun bir önemi olmadığı durumlarda kullanılır.

- ☞ The man has got a hat. (It is not a specific hat.)
- ☞ There is a boy in the garden. (It is not a specific boy. We don’t know him.)
- ☞ I have got an umbrella.

The indefinite article “a” comes before words beginning with a consonant.

B C D F G H J K L M N P Q R S T V W X Y Z

★ Belirtisiz tanımlayıcı “a” *sessiz harfle başlayan sözcüklerden önce* gelir.

- ☞ a hat, a boy, a teacher, a car, a pen, etc. (Except: an hour)

The indefinite article “an” comes before words beginning with a vowel. A E I O U

★ Belirtisiz tanımlayıcı “an” *sesli harfle başlayan sözcüklerden önce* gelir.

- ☞ an orange, an apple, an engineer, an umbrella, etc. (Except: a university)

We use “a” and “an” when we talk about professions (jobs).

★ “A” ve “an” *mesleklerle birlikte* kullanılır.

- ☞ She is an architect.
- ☞ Her brother is an actor.
- ☞ She is a nurse.

A2. THE

We use the definite article “the” before **uncountable nouns** and before **countable nouns**, both in the singular and in the plural.

★ Belirtili tanımlayıcı olan “the” hem tekil hem de çoğul sayılabilen ve sayılamayan isimlerden önce kullanılır).

☞ the milk, the pen, the pens, the child, the children, the bread, etc.

We use “the” with the **specific things**. We know these things.

“The” belli olan, bildiğimiz şeylerle birlikte kullanılır.

- ★
- ☞ The girl has a schoolbag. (The first time you talk about it. - İlk kez bahsettiğinde.)
 - ☞ The schoolbag is dark blue. (The second time you talk about it. We know the schoolbag. - İkinci kez bahsettiğinde. Artık hangi okul çantasından bahsettiğimizi biliyoruz.)
 - ☞ There is a bank on the corner. The bank is open now.

We use “the” with **unique things**.

★ “The” eşsiz olan şeyler için kullanılır

☞ the Sun, the sky, the Moon, the world, etc.

We use “the” with the names of **seas, oceans, rivers, deserts**.

★ “The” deniz, okyanus, nehir ve çöl isimleriyle birlikte kullanılır.

☞ the Mediterranean Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, the Amazon River, the Sahara Desert, etc.

We use “the” with **people’s surnames** when we refer to the whole family.

★ “The” tüm aileyi kastettiğimizde insanların soy isimleriyle birlikte kullanılır.

☞ the Smiths, the Clarksons, the Browns, etc.

We use “the” with **nationalities** when we refer to the whole nation.



“The” tüm milleti kastettiğimizde millet isimleriyle birlikte kullanılır.

☞ the Turks, the Greeks, the Italians, etc. (**BUT**: Fiona is Italian.)

We use “the” before musical instruments (with the verb “play”).



“The” “play” fiiliyle birlikte müzik aletlerinin önünde kullanılır.

☞ He plays the piano.

☞ She can play the guitar.

We use “the” before superlatives and ordinal numbers.



“The” en üstünlük gösteren sıfatlardan ve sıra sayılarından önce kullanılır.

☞ the most beautiful, the best, the tallest, the first, the second, the last, the fourth, etc.

We use “the” before the names of **hotels**, **cinemas** and **newspapers**.



“The” otel, sinema ve gazete isimlerinden önce kullanılır.

☞ the Hilton Hotel, the Rex Cinema, the Times, etc.

We use “the same”.



Aynı anlamına gelen “same” kelimesi “the” ile birlikte kullanılır.

☞ We live in the same street.

☞ These books are not different. They are the same. (**NOT**: They are same.)

We say “the police, the fire brigade, the army (of a city, country, etc.)”.



*Bir şehrin yada ülkenin **polisi**, **ordusu**, **itfaiyesi** gibi kelimeler “the” ile birlikte söylenir.*

- ☞ My brother is a soldier. He is in the army.
- ☞ What do you think of the police? Do they do a good job?

We say “the radio” and “the Internet”.



Radyo ve internet kelimeleri “the” ile birlikte kullanılır.

- ☞ I listen to the radio a lot.
- ☞ Do you use the Internet much?

We say “the top, the end, the middle, the left, the north, the south, etc.”.



Üst, son, orta, sol, kuzey, güney gibi yer yön bildiren kelimeler “the” ile birlikte söylenir.

- ☞ Write your name at the top of the page.
- ☞ My house is at the end of the street.
- ☞ The table is in the middle of the room.
- ☞ Do you drive on the right or on the left in your country?

A3. ZERO ARTICLE (---)

We do not use “a / an / the” before names of people, cities, islands, lakes, countries, streets, continents, and nationalities.



İnsan, şehir, göl, ülke, cadde, kıta ve millet isimlerinden önce kullanılmaz.

- ☞ They live in --- London. (EXCEPT: They live in the UK / the USA.)
- ☞ She is --- Italian.
- ☞ That's --- Maria. She comes from --- Spain.



We **do not use** “a / an / the” before school subjects or sports.

Okul dersleri ve spor isimleriyle birlikte kullanılmaz.

☞ History is boring.

☞ Men love football.



We **do not use** “a / an / the” before “breakfast, lunch, dinner”.

“Kahvaltı, öğle yemeği ve akşam yemeği” gibi öğün isimleriyle kullanılmaz.

☞ We have --- lunch at 1:30.

☞ --- Dinner will be ready at 7pm.

☞ I have --- breakfast every morning.



We **don't use** “the” with the names of airports, stations and other important buildings.

Havalimanı, istasyon ve diğer önemli binalarla birlikte kullanılmaz.

☞ --- Kennedy Airport

☞ --- Victoria Station

☞ --- Dolmabahçe Palace



We **don't use** “the” before uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns when we talk about something in general.

Genel olarak bahsettiğimizde, sayılamayan ve sayılabilen çoğul isimlerle birlikte kullanılmaz.

☞ I like --- tea. (uncountable noun)

☞ --- Cats like milk. (plural countable noun)

☞ --- Coffee is bad for your health. (uncountable noun)

☞ --- Dogs are friendly and loyal animals. (plural countable nouns)

We **don't** use “the” before **possessive adjectives** (my, your, his, her, its, our, their) or “**this**” and “**that**”.



Sahiplik sıfatları ve “this / that” ile birlikte kullanılmaz.

☞ Jennifer is --- my best friend.

☞ --- This is so nice.

EXERCISES (ALİŞTIRMALAR)

EXERCISE 1: Complete the sentences with “a”, “an”, “the” or “--- (=no article)”.

1. This is _____ third time I have read this book. It is _____ very interesting book.
2. _____ milk is healthy for children.
3. Ahmet likes playing _____ piano at the weekends.
4. Look at _____ moon. It is very bright.
5. I live in _____ Edirne with _____ my family.
6. That is _____ picture of _____ Himalayas. They are wonderful.
7. Can you close _____ door, please?
8. I'm just going to _____ post office.
9. They live in _____ flat near _____ city center. _____ flat has got _____ small balcony.
10. My friend has just got _____ job in _____ bank in _____ Manchester.

EXERCISE 2: Read the text and complete the sentences with “a”, “an”, “the” or “--- (=no article)”.

(1)_____ Dennis is my best friend from (2)_____ UK. He's (3)_____ student. He lives on (4)_____ Prince Street. Every day he wakes up, has (5)_____ breakfast and goes to (6)_____ school. He likes (7)_____ school and wants to be (8)_____ engineer. After school he has (9)_____ guitar lesson. He likes (10)_____ music very much and plays (11)_____ guitar very well. He has got (12)_____ old guitar. It was (13)_____ present from his grandfather.

EXERCISE 3: Underline the correct option.

1. My favorite sport is *tennis* / *the tennis*.
2. I like this hotel. *Rooms* / *The rooms* are very nice.
3. A: Where is *the milk* / *milk*?
B: It is in the fridge.
4. I don't like *milk* / *the milk*. I never drink it.
5. We went for a swim in the river. *Water* / *The water* was very cold.
6. I can't sing this song. I don't know *the words* / *words*.
7. *Houses* / *The houses* in this street are all the same.
8. Excuse me can you pass *salt* / *the salt* please?

**EXERCISE 4: Add “the” where necessary.**

1. What ____ is ____ name ____ of ____ this ____ street?
2. My ____ dictionary ____ is ____ on ____ top ____ shelf ____ on ____ left.
3. I’m ____ going ____ out ____ after ____ dinner.
4. We ____ are ____ going ____ away ____ at ____ end ____ of ____ May.
5. What ____ are ____ you ____ doing ____ next ____ weekend?
6. What ____ time ____ is ____ lunch?
7. Tokyo ____ is ____ capital ____ of ____ France.
8. I ____ woke ____ up ____ in ____ middle ____ of ____ the ____ night.
9. We ____ live ____ in ____ same ____ street.

EXERCISE 5: Complete the sentences with “a”, “an”, “the” or “--- (=no article)”.

1. My sister is ____ nurse in ____ İzmir.
2. Do you know where ____ giraffes live?
3. Is there ____ post office near here?
4. This is ____ my best friend. Her name is ____ April.
5. She gets up late in ____ morning.

B) ADJECTIVES (SIFATLAR)

An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun and tells how something is.

Sıfat, ismi ya da bir özneyi tasvir eder ve nasıl olduğunu söyler.



- ☞ She is a beautiful girl.
- ☞ This car is fast.
- ☞ April is a young boy.

Adjectives usually come before nouns.

Sıfatlar genellikle isimlerden önce gelir.



- ☞ It’s an expensive restaurant.
- ☞ She is a nice girl.
- ☞ They are important people.

Adjectives can also come after the verb “to be”.



Ayrıca sıfatlar “to be” fiilinden sonra da kullanılır.

- ☞ My teacher is very young.
- ☞ English class isn't boring.



You can see some of the most common adjectives below.

Aşağıda en yaygın sıfatlardan bazılarını görebilirsiniz.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ☞ Good (<i>İyi</i>) | ☞ Beautiful (<i>Güzel</i>) | |
| ☞ Bad (<i>Kötü</i>) | ☞ Ugly (<i>Çirkin</i>) | ☞ Heavy (<i>Ağır</i>) |
| ☞ Young (<i>Genç</i>) | ☞ New (<i>Yeni</i>) | ☞ Light (<i>Hafif</i>) |
| ☞ Old (<i>Yaşlı</i>) | ☞ Old (<i>Eski</i>) | ☞ Noisy (<i>Gürültülü</i>) |
| ☞ Fast (<i>Hızlı</i>) | ☞ Safe (<i>Güvenli</i>) | ☞ Quiet (<i>Sessiz</i>) |
| ☞ Slow (<i>Yavaş</i>) | ☞ Dangerous (<i>Tehlikeli</i>) | ☞ Easy (<i>Kolay</i>) |
| ☞ Expensive (<i>Pahalı</i>) | ☞ Fat (<i>Kilolu</i>) | ☞ Difficult (<i>Zor</i>) |
| ☞ Cheap (<i>Ucuz</i>) | ☞ Thin (<i>Zayıf</i>) | ☞ Interesting (<i>İlgi Çekici</i>) |
| ☞ Hot (<i>Sıcak</i>) | ☞ Clean (<i>Temiz</i>) | ☞ Boring (<i>Sıkıcı</i>) |
| ☞ Cold (<i>Soğuk</i>) | ☞ Dirty (<i>Kirli, Pis</i>) | ☞ Strong (<i>Güçlü</i>) |
| ☞ Happy (<i>Mutlu</i>) | ☞ Tall (<i>Uzun</i>) | ☞ Weak (<i>Güçsüz</i>) |
| ☞ Sad (<i>Üzgün</i>) | ☞ Short (<i>Kısa</i>) | |

EXERCISES (ALİŞTIRMALAR)

EXERCISE 6: Write the opposites.

1. a dirty car → _____
2. a cheap watch → _____
3. a sad boy → _____
4. a new T-shirt → _____
5. a difficult test → _____
6. an old woman → _____
7. an easy question → _____
8. an expensive mobile phone → _____
9. an interesting film → _____
10. a dangerous city → _____

EXERCISE 7: Write sentences with an adjective and a noun.

1. small / rooms : The rooms are small. // They're small rooms.
2. not / long / story : It's not a long story. // The story's not long.
3. happy / children : _____
4. dirty / restaurant : _____
5. heavy / books : _____
6. cold / house : _____
7. quiet / village : _____
8. not / cheap / clothes : _____
9. big / garden : _____
10. difficult / language : _____

EXERCISE 8: Underline the adjective that best describes the underlined noun.

1. A canary is *yellow* / *black* and white.
2. A pig can be *fat* / *dry*.
3. Grass is usually *green* / *clean*.
4. A circle is always *square* / *round*.
5. A ripe apple is sometimes *red* / *blue*.
6. Feathers are usually *left* / *soft*.
7. An elephant is a very *strong* / *long* animal.
8. Clowns are usually *angry* / *funny*.
9. A crow is *black* / *pink*.

EXERCISE 9: Write the words in order.

1. girl / Jenny / a / is / beautiful : _____
2. happy / you / are (?) : _____
3. city / İstanbul / big / a / is : _____
4. interesting / film / "The Pianist" / an / is : _____
5. boring / not / history / is : _____
6. is / dangerous / a / it / city : _____
7. watch / new / is / this / my : _____
8. your / is / new / that / house (?) : _____
9. are / motorbikes / fast : _____
10. not / thin / is / he : _____

C) COLORS (RENKLER)

 A <u>white</u> car	 A <u>black</u> camera	 A <u>yellow</u> bird	 A <u>red</u> bicycle
 A <u>blue</u> chair	 A <u>green</u> apple	 <u>Gray</u> shoes	 A <u>brown</u> horse
 A <u>purple</u> bag	 An <u>orange</u> T-shirt	 A <u>pink</u> dress	

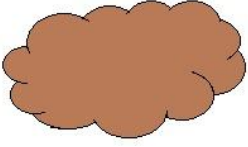
EXERCISES (ALİŞTIRMALAR)

EXERCISE 10: Find the colors below.

PURPLE YELLOW WHITE BLUE ORANGE PINK BROWN GREEN RED GRAY BLACK

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

EXERCISE 11: Write the colors.



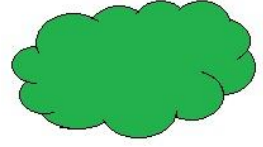
1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



4. _____



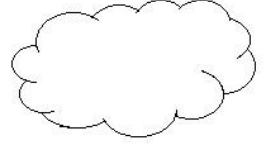
5. _____



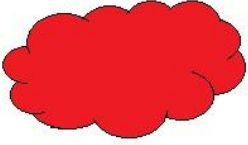
6. _____



7. _____



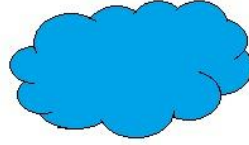
8. _____



9. _____



10. _____



11. _____

EXERCISE 12: Answer the questions below.

1. What color is the Sun? _____
2. What color are your shoes? _____
3. What color is an elephant? _____
4. What color is your mobile phone? _____
5. What color is a lion? _____

HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

Do the exercises in the “Yabancı Dil 1 Hafta 9 Odev” file.

“Yabancı Dil 1 Hafta 9 Odev” adlı dosyada yer alan alıştırmaları yapınız.