

Grammar

Talking about past events

Geçmişte yaşanmış ve bitmiş olaylardan bahsederken Geçmiş Zaman kullanınız

NASA launched the Kepler space telescope to explore other planets in 2009. (NASA Kepler uzay teleskopunu diğer gezegenleri keşfetmek için 2009'da fırlattı.)

Geçmiş zaman cümlelerde fiilleri geçmiş zaman yapısında (V2) kullanınız.

Neil Armstrong and then Buzz Aldrin stepped on the Moon on 20 July, 1969. (Neil Armstrong ve sonra Buzz Aldrin 20 Temmuz 1969'da aya ayak bastı.)

Olumsuz cümlelerde "didn't V1" yapısını kullanınız.

They didn't find new evidence of water on Mars. (Mars'ta su olduğuna dair yeni delil bulmadılar.)

Sorularda da "Did V1" yapısını kullanınız.

Did astronauts land on the surface of the planet? (Astronotlar gezegenin yüzeyine indiler mi?)

Time Expressions

Geçmiş zaman cümlelerde, yesterday (dün), ago (..... önce), last (geçen), in 2020 (2020'de) in May 1934 (1934'ün Mayıs ayında), on September 3, 1999 (3 Eylül 1999'da) gibi zaman bildiren ifadeler kullanınız.

Rosetta reached the comet and orbited it in 2014. (Rosetta 2014 'de kuyruklu yıldızla ulaştı ve onun yörüngesinde döndü.)

Making simple inquiries

Herhangi bir konuda bilgi almak için, yardımcı fiille başlayan, evet veya hayırla cevaplanan sorular ve Who (Kim), What (Ne), When (Ne zaman), Where (Nerede), Why (Neden), How (Nasıl), How often (Ne kadar sıklıkta) gibi soru kelimeleri ile başlayan sorular sorarız.

Is the Earth an inner planet? (Dünya bir iç gezegen midir?)

Why is Pluto a dwarf planet? (Plüton neden bir cüce gezegendir?)

Do planets orbit the Sun? (Gezegenler güneşin etrafında mı döner?)

How long does it take Mars to orbit the Sun? (Mars ne kadar zamanda güneşin çevresini döner?)

Did Galileo discover Jupiter? (Jüpiter'i Galileo mu keşfetti?)

When did NASA send Apollo 11 to the Moon? (NASA Apollo 11'i ne zaman aya yolladı?)

EXERCISE 1: Order the words and make sentences.

- space / of / the / craft / on / landed / the / surface / comet / the / .

The space craft landed on the surface of the comet.

- travelled / other / to / with / the / Neil Armstrong / astronauts / two / Moon / .

Neil Armstrong travelled to the Moon with two other astronauts.

- went / the / first / into / who / the / space / time / for / ?

Who went into the space for the first time?

- shuttle / did / the / launch / not / space / time / they / on / .

They did not launch the space shuttle on time.

- the / what / space / did / satellite / from / send / ?

What did the satellite send from space?

EXERCISE 2: Circle the correct one.

- Where / When** did they change Pluto's status as a dwarf planet? (In 2006.)
- How much / How long** does it take Mars to orbit the Sun? (687 days.)
- Why / How** did they send the Curiosity Rover to Mars. (To find the evidence of water.)
- How many / Which** planets are there in the solar system? (Eight)
- What / Who** used a telescope to observe the sky for the first time? (Thomas Harrot)

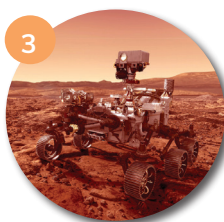
EXERCISE 3: Match the questions with their answers in the pictures below.



A



C



D



B

A. What is there in the centre of the solar system?

B. What do you need to observe the sky?

C. Who stepped on the Moon first?

D. Where did NASA send Curiosity Rover?

EXERCISE 4: Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets and complete the conversations.

- Bob :** What does the solar system consist (the solar system/consist) of?
Jack: It consists (consist) of the Sun, planets, dwarf planets and astronomical objects.
- Daren:** When did they send (they/send) Curiosity Rover to Mars?
Lucia : They sent (send) it to Mars on 26th November, 2001.
- Simon:** Did you watch (you/watch) the meteor shower last night?
David : Yes. It was (be) magnificent.
- Kelly :** What is Jupiter consist (Jupiter/consist) of?
Bruce: It is consist (consist) of mostly hydrogen and helium like the Sun.
- Jason :** How often do we see (we/see) the comet "Halley" from the Earth?
Emma: We see (see) it from the Earth every 75-76 years.
- Bill :** Who travelled (travel) into space first?
Leo: Russian cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin. He orbited (orbit) the Earth on 12th April, 1961.
- Vicky:** What equipment do we need (we/need) to observe the sky?
Katie: We need (need) a telescope.
- Ben:** How many times did NASA launch (NASA/launch) the space shuttle, Atlantis, into space?
Eva : They launched (launch) it into space 33 times. The flight on July 8, 2011 was the last mission for Atlantis.
- Mason :** Why did they start (they/start) the Mars Exploration Mission in 2003?
Suzanna: They started (start) it to find evidence of water on the planet.
- Ethan:** When did the rover called "Perseverance" land (the rover called "Perseverance"/land) on Mars?
Sally : It landed (land) on Mars on February 18, 2021.

EXERCISE 5: Answer the questions on your own.

- What is the star of the solar system? Students' own answers.
- Do you think there are life forms in other planets? Students' own answers.
- Which planet would you like to visit? Why? Students' own answers.
- When did you observe the sky last? Students' own answers.
- Do you use apps to find out the planets in the sky? Students' own answers.

Grammar

Making simple comparisons

Comparatives

İki şey arasında kıyaslama yaparken, tek heceli sıfatların sonuna “er” takısı getiririz.

Venus is nearer to the Sun than the Earth. (Venüs, güneşe dünyadan daha yakındır.)

Tek heceli sıfatların son harfi sessiz ve ondan önceki harf de sesli ise, son harf iki defa yazarız ve sonuna “er” takısı getiririz.

The Earth is bigger than Mercury. (Dünya, Merkür'den daha büyüktür.)

Sonu “y” ile biten iki heceli sıfatların sonundaki “y” düşer ve “-ier” takısı getiririz.

Jupiter is heavier than Saturn. (Jüpiter, Satürn'den daha ağırdır.)

İki veya daha fazla heceli sıfatlarda, sıfatların önüne “more” ifadesi getiririz.

Venus is more beautiful than Mercury. (Venüs, Merkür'den daha güzeldir.)

Düzensiz sıfatlar ek almazlar. Karşılaştırma halleri farklılık gösterir.

Mars is farther from the Sun than Venus. (Mars, güneşe Venüs'den daha uzaktır.)

Superlatives

Üç veya daha fazla şey arasında kıyaslama yaparken, bir şeyin en olduğunu söylerken, tek heceli sıfatların sonuna “-est” takısı getiririz ve sıfatlardan önce “the” getiririz.

Neptune is the coldest planet in the solar system. (Neptün, güneş sistemindeki en soğuk gezegendir.)

Tek heceli sıfatların son harfi sessiz ve ondan önceki harf de sesli ise, son harf iki defa yazılır ve sonuna “-est” takısı ve sıfatlardan önce “the” getiririz.

Venus is the hottest planet in the solar system. (Venüs, güneş sistemindeki en sıcak gezegendir.)

Sonu “y” ile biten iki heceli sıfatların sonundaki “y” düşer ve “-iest” takısı getiririz.

Jupiter is the heaviest planet in the solar system. (Jüpiter, güneş sistemindeki en ağır gezegendir.)

İki veya daha fazla heceli sıfatlarda, sıfatların önüne “the most” ifadesi getiririz.

Mars is the most popular planet in the solar system. (Mars, güneş sistemindeki en popüler gezegendir.)

Düzensiz sıfatlar ek almazlar. Karşılaştırma halleri farklılık gösterir.

Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun. (Neptün, güneşe en uzak gezegendir.)

EXERCISE 1: Order the words and write the sentences about the planets in the solar system.

1. is / solar / than / the / system / Mercury / other / the / smaller / planets / in / .

Mercury is smaller than the other planets in the solar system.

2. looks / the / brighter / in / Venus / other / sky / the / than / planets / .

Venus looks brighter than the other planets in the sky.

3. the / farthest / the / Neptune / Sun / planet / is / from / .

Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun.

4. moons / has / Earth / Mars / than / more / the / .

Mars has more moons than the Earth.

5. atmosphere / has / solar / the / system / Uranus / in / coldest / the / .

Uranus has the coldest atmosphere in the solar system.

EXERCISE 2: Complete the sentences about the inner planets according to the table below.

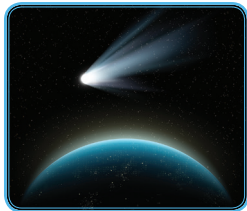
- Mars is larger than Mercury.
- Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun.
- Venus is farther from the Sun than Mercury.
- The Earth has the longest equator.
- Mars is smaller than Venus.

INNER PLANETS	Equator length	Distance from the Sun
Mercury	4879 km	58 million km
Venus	12,104 km	108,209,475 km
The Earth	12,742 km	149,598,262 km
Mars	6,779 km	227,943,824 km

EXERCISE 3: Match the sentences with the correct pictures.



A



B



C



D



E

1. Halley is the most popular comet.
2. Saturn has the brightest rings in the solar system.
3. Pluto is larger than the other dwarf planets.
4. Hubble Space Telescope is one of the best telescopes.
5. The Moon is the fifth largest natural satellite in the solar system.

B

E

D

A

C

EXERCISE 4: Match the questions with the answers.

1	What is a meteor?	A	Saturn. It has 82 moons.
2	When did humans begin to explore the Moon?	B	It's the Sun. It's the star of the solar system.
3	Where can you see the space shuttle, Atlantis, now?	C	Because there is a lot of iron on its surface.
4	Why is Mars called the "Red Planet"?	D	Its diameter is 142,984 km. The mass of Jupiter is 1.9 X 10 ²⁷ kg.
5	What is the highest temperature on Venus?	E	The Soviet Union landed the first spacecraft, Luna 9, on the Moon's surface in 1959.
6	Who discovered Jupiter?	F	Venus. You can see it easily when you look at the sky at night.
7	Which planet has the most moons in the solar system?	G	It is + 465°C. It's the hottest planet in the solar system.
8	Are the Earth and Venus similar in size?	H	It is a rock from outer space.
9	What is the brightest planet in the sky?	I	Galileo discovered it. So, four biggest moons of Jupiter are called Galilean moons.
10	How big is Jupiter?	J	You should go to Kennedy Space Centre, Merritt Island in Florida to see it now.
11	What is the largest object in the solar system?	K	It takes the Moon 27. 3 days to orbit the Earth
12	How long does it take the Moon to orbit the Earth?	L	Yes, they are. So, they are called sister planets.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
H	E	J	C	G	I	A	L	F	D	B	K

EXERCISE 5: Answer the questions on your own.

1. Is the Earth an inner planet or an outer planet? Students' own answers.
2. Would you like to be an astronaut? Students' own answers.
3. What do you want to do in space? Students' own answers.
4. What is the most enjoyable planet for you? Why? Students' own answers.
5. Why do you think people try to explore space? Students' own answers.