

## Grammar

### EXPRESSING PREFERENCES

Tercih belirtirken “prefer” ve “would rather” yapılarını kullanırız.

**prefer ..... to .....**

I prefer historic sites to modern places. (Tarihi yerleri modern yerlere tercih ederim.)

**would rather ..... than .....**

I would rather travel by plane than travel by train. (Uçakla seyahat etmeyi trenle seyahate tercih ederim.)

### EXPRESSING PREFERENCES

Açıklama yaparken ve sebep belirtirken kullanabileceğimiz bazı kalıplar şunlardır:

- I think Çanakkale is an incredible city. (Bence Çanakkale olağanüstü bir şehir.)
- I guess hotels in Antalya is better than the hotels in Ankara. (Sanırım Antalya otelleri Ankara otellerinden daha iyi.)
- I suppose urban places are more exciting than rural places. (Sanırım kentsel yerler kırsal yerlerden daha heyecan verici.)
- I believe travelling alone is more boring than travelling with a group. (Tek başına seyahat etmenin bir grupla seyahat etmekten daha sıkıcı olduğuna inanıyorum.)
- In my opinion, you can have more fun on a seaside holiday. (Bence, deniz kenarı tatilinde daha çok eğlenebilirsin.)
- To me, cruise holiday is more fascinating than camping holiday. (Bana göre, gemi tatili kamp tatilinden daha çekici.)

### MAKING COMPARISONS

#### SUPERLATIVES

Üç ya da daha fazla şey arasında en üstünlük derecesi belirtmek için kullanılır.

One syllable adjective: Tek heceli sıfatlarda sıfatlara -est eki getirilir.

**fast – the fastest**

**cold – the coldest**

- Airplanes are the fastest way to travel. (Uçaklar seyahat etmenin en hızlı yoludur.)
- Winter is the coldest season in Turkey. (Türkiye’de en soğuk mevsim kıştır.)

Two syllable adjectives ending in “y”: “y” ile biten iki heceli sıfatlarda “y” atılır “-iest” eklenir.

**crazy – the craziest**

**happy – the happiest**

Nancy is my craziest friend; she is a real adrenalin seeker. (Nancy benim en çılgın arkadaşım; o tam bir adrenalin tutkunu.)

This is the happiest moment in my life. (Bu hayatımdaki en mutlu an.)

Two or more syllable adjectives: İki ya da daha fazla heceli sıfatlarda sıfattan önce “the most” kullanılır.

**crowded – the most crowded**

**expensive – the most expensive**

- İstanbul is the most crowded city in Turkey. (İstanbul Türkiye’nin en kalabalık şehridir.)
- Paris is one of the most expensive cities in the world. (Paris dünyadaki en pahalı şehirlerden biri.)

Irregular adjectives: Düzensiz fiiller bu kurallara uymazlar, karşılaştırma halleri farklıdır.

**good – the best**

**bad – the worst**

**little – the least**

**much/more – the most**

- Summer is the best time to visit Çeşme. (Çeşme’yi ziyaret etmek için en güzel zaman yazdır.)
- This is the worst film I have ever seen. (Bu izlediğim en kötü film.)

**EXERCISE 1:** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

1. Travelling by plane is more expensive (expensive) than travelling by bus.
2. This is the most delicious (delicious) dessert I’ve ever eaten.
3. Amy is more stubborn (stubborn) than her sister.
4. New York is farther / further (far) than Germany from Turkey.
5. I am the best (good) student in the class.
6. The Nile is the longest (long) river in the world.
7. Uncle John is the oldest (old) person in my family.
8. Barcelona is smaller than (small) than Madrid.
9. Russia is the biggest (big) country in the world.
10. I think highlining is the most dangerous (dangerous) extreme sport.



**EXERCISE 2:** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

1. I would rather visit (visit) Bodrum than visit (visit) İstanbul.
2. Barbara would rather stay (stay) in an all-inclusive hotel.
3. Derek prefers eating (eat) traditional dishes on his trips.
4. Pam would rather take (take) a lot of photos while travelling.
5. Helen prefers going (go) on a cruise holiday to staying (stay) at a hotel.

**EXERCISE 3:** Complete the table.

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
good	better	the best
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest
fast	faster	the fastest
new	newer	the newest
bad	worse	the worst
charming	more charming	the most charming
hot	hotter	the hottest
enjoyable	more enjoyable	the most enjoyable
cold	colder	the coldest
much	more	the most

**EXERCISE 4:** Look at the tables below and complete the sentences.

İSTANBUL	İZMİR	ERZURUM	ANTALYA
Population: 15.46 million	Population: 4.367 million	Population: 767.848 million	Population: 2.426 million
Average temperature in January: 6.9°C	Average temperature in January: 8.8°C	Average temperature in January: -9.2°C	Average temperature in January: 10°C
Average temperature in July: 25.8°C	Average temperature in July: 27.9°C	Average temperature in July: 19.1°C	Average temperature in July: 28.5°C
Area: 5.343 km <sup>2</sup>	Area: 11.891 km <sup>2</sup>	Area: 25.066 km <sup>2</sup>	Area: 20.723 km <sup>2</sup>

1. İzmir is more crowded (crowded) than Antalya, but it's less crowded (crowded) than İstanbul. İstanbul is the most crowded (crowded) and Erzurum is the least crowded (crowded) of all.
2. İstanbul is colder (cold) than İzmir, but it is hotter (hot) than Erzurum in winters. Antalya is the hottest (hot) and Erzurum is the coldest (cold) of all in winters.
3. Antalya is bigger (big) than İzmir, but smaller (small) than Erzurum. İstanbul is the smallest (small) and Erzurum is the biggest (big) of all.
4. In summers, İzmir is cooler (cool) than Antalya, but it's hotter (hot) than İstanbul. Antalya is the hottest (hot) and Erzurum is the coolest (cool) of all in summers.

**EXERCISE 5:** Answer the questions on your own.

1. What type of places do you prefer going on your holidays?  
Students' own answers.
2. Where have you been to in Turkey?  
Students' own answers.
3. Have you ever been abroad? If yes, where have you been?  
Students' own answers.
4. What is your favourite tourist attraction? Why?  
Students' own answers.
5. What are the tourist attractions in your city?  
Students' own answers.

## Grammar

### TALKING ABOUT EXPERIENCES

Kesin zaman belirtmeden deneyimlerimizden bahsederken, henüz bitmiş ya da geçmişte başlamış ve hala devam eden olayları anlatırken “Present Perfect Tense” kullanırız.

#### Affirmative Form (+): Subject + have/has + past participle

I have been to Germany. (Almanya'da bulundum.)

Sam has visited the Louvre Museum. (Sam Louvre Müzesini ziyaret etti.)

They have tried bungee jumping before. (Onlar daha önce bungee jumping denediler.)

#### Negative Form (-): Subject + have not (haven't) / has not (hasn't) + past participle

My mother hasn't travelled by plane yet. (Annem henüz uçakla seyahat etmedi.)

We haven't seen the Pyramids. (Piramitleri görmedik.)

She hasn't been the abroad yet. (O henüz yurt dışına gitmedi.)

#### Interrogative Form (?): Have / Has + subject + past participle

Have you ever been to Paris? (Hiç Paris'de bulundun mu?)

Has Peter booked the hotel rooms? (Peter otel odalarını ayırttı mı?)

Have they stayed at a hotel? (Onlar otelde mi kaldılar?)

#### Short answers:

Have you ever seen a lion? (Hiç aslan gördün mü?)

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. (Evet, gördüm. / Hayır, görmedim.)

Has Tom ever played underwater hockey? (Tom hiç sualtı hokeyi oynadı mı?)

Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't. (Evet, oynadı. / Hayır, oynamadı.)

#### Present Perfect Tense ile kullanılan zaman zarfları şunlardır:

##### since / for

I have been a teacher since 2010.

Melis has worked here for ten years.

##### ever / never

Have you ever ridden a horse?

I have never eaten sushi.

##### just / already / yet

I have just called my father.

My mother has already baked the cake.

Elif hasn't read her book yet.

### EXERCISE 1: Rewrite the sentences with the words given.

1 I have come back home.

I have just come back home.

(just)

2 Jill and Jane have stayed at a five-star hotel.

Have Jill and Jane ever stayed at a five-star hotel?

(ever)

3 Maria has visited Ephesus.

Maria hasn't visited Ephesus yet.

(yet)

4 Derek has eaten traditional dishes on his trips.

Derek has never eaten traditional dishes on his trips.

(never)

5 I have joined a group tour.

I have already joined a group tour.

(already)

**EXERCISE 2:** Complete the sentences with “for” or “since”.

1. Kate has lived in England for ten months.

2. My father has guided visitors in our city since he was a child.

3. Bob hasn't travelled by plane since last summer.

4. Amy hasn't flown abroad for two years.

5. Dean hasn't gone to Paris for six weeks.

**EXERCISE 3:** Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs given using “Present Perfect Tense”.

1. Mary has been (be) to Turkey.

2. My father hasn't washed (not / wash) his car yet.

3. Elizabeth has gone (go) on a cruise holiday.

4. Tom has taken (take) his dog for a walk.

5. James has seen (see) the Great Wall of China.

6. George hasn't finished (not / finish) his homework yet.

7. I have done (do) rafting before.

8. Emily has taken (take) a safari tour.

9. We have had (have) a seaside holiday.

10. Clara has moved (move) to Paris.

**EXERCISE 4:** Match the pictures below with the sentences in Exercise 3.



7



9



8



2



6



1



4



10



5



3

**EXERCISE 5:** Answer the questions.

1. What type of holidays do you prefer?

Students' own answers.

2. Which one is more fascinating to you? Urban places or rural places?

Students' own answers.

3. Where would you like to go on your next holiday? Why?

Students' own answers.

4. Have you ever had an unforgettable vacation?

Students' own answers.

5. Do you prefer visiting an island or visiting a museum? Why?

Students' own answers.