English Correspondence (İngilizce Yazışma)

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İngilizce - Tavsiyeler

- For beginners
 - Oxford stories (level 1-5)
 - Find an english version of a book that you read in Turkish!
- To improve your Listening
 - Voice of America: VOA: https://learningenglish.voanews.com/
 - MIT: https://ocw.mit.edu/index.htm
- To improve your Technical English (READİNG)
 - YDS and Software Engineering
 - METU (Middle East Technical University)
 - Reader At Work 1
 - Reader At Work 2
 - More To Read 1
 - More To Read 2

Sıfatlar (Adjectives)

Adjectives are words that describe nouns and pronouns

İsimleri ve zamirleri tanımlamak, bilgi vermek için kullanılan sözcüklerdir

- 1. descriptive adjectives (tanımlayıcı)
 - good , cold, clever , reliable, robust, scalable , available , fast
- 2. demonstrative adjectives (işaret)
 - this, these, that, those
- 3. distributive adjectives (üleştirme)
 - both, each, every, either (her biri), neither (hiçbir)
- 4. quantitive adjectives (miktar)
 - some (birkaç , biraz), many, few (bir kaç) , all, much
- 5.interrogative adjectives (soru)
 - which (hangi), what(ne), whose (kimin)
- 6. possessive adjectives (mülkiyet)
 - my, your, his, her, our, their

Sıfatlar (Adjectives)

Adjectives are words that describe nouns and pronouns

- Adjectives can appear before nouns or pronouns
 - Take a *larger* slice of the *luscious* cake.
- Adjectives can appear after a linking verb
 - be (is, am, are, was, were, and so on), seem, appear, look, feel, smell, sound, taste, become, grow, remain, stay, and turn
- Adjectives can be produced by using following suffixes
 - -y, -ly, -able, -an, -some, -an, -ian, -ful, -ical, -less, -ed, -ish, -ous,
 - windy, careless, famous, comfortable, golden
- A negative meaning can be achieved by using prefix or suffixes
 - prefix (un-, in-, im-, ir-, il-, dis-), suffix (-less)
 - unhappy, unwilling, inaccurate, impossible, illegal, disrespectful, hopeless

Comparison of Adjectives (Sıfatların Karşılaştırılması)

Kurala tabi olan sıfatlar

positive (tabii)	comparative (daha)	superlative
young	young er	the youngest
useful	more usefull	the most useful
obscure	more obscure	the most obscure

Kurala Uymayan Sıfatlar

positive (tabii)	comparative (daha)	superlative
old	older	the oldest
much	more	the most
little	less	the least
good	better	the best

THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION-1

From the *invention* of the *first stone tools* **to** today's complex computers, man *has developed* the power *to change the world around him*. Computer technology *could be taking over* our economic life.

On the farm, modern tractors and threshers <u>have taken</u> the place of field workers. With their help one man can plant and harvest enough wheat and corn to feed <u>thousands of people</u>. In addition, farmers <u>have been using</u> computers to process information about soil chemistry, insect control and plant genetics. By the year 2004 much of the food we eat could be the result of these new machines.

Present Perfect Tense

Man *has developed* the power *to change the world around him*. On the farm, modern *tractors and threshers have taken* the place of field workers.

Geçmişte başlayıp **tamamlanan fakat etkisi halen devam etmekte olan** durumları anlatmakta kullanılır.

- Affirmative form: Subject+ (have / has) + V3 + Object
- Negative form : Subject+ (have / has) +not+ V3 + Object
- Positive question: (have / has) + Subject+ V3 + Object?
 - Have you completed all our orders?
- Negative question: (have / has) + Subject+ not V3 + Object?
 - Have you not completed all our orders?

Present Perfect Continuous tense

Farmers <u>have been using</u> computers to process information **about** <u>soil</u> chemistry, insect control and plant genetics.

Geçmişte başlayıp <u>halen devam etmekte olan</u> durumları anlatmakta kullanılır.

- Affirmative form: Subject+ (have / has) +been+ V1-ing + Object
- Negative form : Subject+ (have / has) + not+ been+ V1-ing + Object
- Positive question: (have / has) + Subject+ been+ V1-ing + Object?
 - Have you been preparing the rest quantity of our orders this week?
- Negative question: (have / has) + Subject+ not+ been+ V1-ing + Object

THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION-2

In business, computers **do the job of the** accountants and secretaries. In minutes, office computers **type out** hundreds of letters and, by **satellite** transmission, **send out** bills **to** customers around the world.

Business managers use computers to collect *huge amounts of* information and, in seconds, to do calculations beyond the power of the human brain. In the future, the most important decision-maker might be the computer, not the company executive.

THE TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION-3

In industry, **computerized** robots **have replaced** many workers on factory assembly lines. Because technology **supplies** *the muscle power*, workers **are** free to use their **brain power** <u>to make new discoveries</u>. In the automobile industry, **computer graphics help** engineers *design the shape of the car* and **calculate the size of engine parts**.

The human brain has not changed in size in the past 100,000 years.

However, man was able to invent hand tools, then the steam engine and now the computer. Man has used his brain to create 'intelligent machines' to do his work for him.