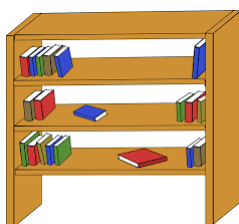
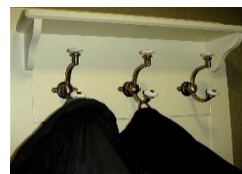
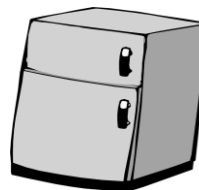
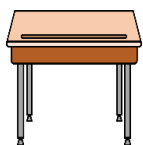


• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

1. Warm Up Activity: Everyday Objects

a) What are the objects in the pictures? Choose from the nouns above and write the name of each object.

- a. Coatrack b. Sofa c. Schoolbag d. Bookshelf e. Arm Chair f. Fridge
g. Curtains h. Desk i. Smartboard j. Window k. Chair l. Carpet



• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

b) Name ten other objects that people see at home or at school.

2. Grammar:

There is / There are

	Singular	Plural
+	There is a balcony in my room.	There are three lakes in Elazığ.
-	There is not a sea in Elazığ.	There are not eleven players in a basketball team.
?	Is there a printer in your office?	Are there any questions about this topic?
+	Yes, there is.	Yes, there are.
-	No, there isn't.	No, there aren't.
Wh-	What is there in your pocket? There is a key in my pocket.	How many pages are there in this book? There are 85 pages in this book.

* We use “there is” and “there are” to say an object or a person exists.

There are three lakes in Elazığ. = Elazığ has three lakes.

** We use “There is” with a singular noun and we use “There are” with a plural noun.

*** Contractions: There is → There's. There is not → There isn't. There are not → There aren't.

We **do not contract** “There are”.

Some / Any

Usually we use “some, any, a, an” with There is / There are.

* We use “Some” and “Any” with a plural noun.

(+) There are some eggs in the fridge. (-) There aren't any mushrooms. Are there any potatoes?



• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

**** We use “some” in (+) affirmative sentences and “any” in (-) negative sentences and (?) questions.**

***** We use a/an with a singular noun.** You can use a/an in positive, negative and question sentences.

→ There is **an expensive car** in the street. There isn't **a driver** in it. Is there **a dog** in the car?

3. Exercises

a. Look at the picture below. Complete the questions and answers according to the picture.



1. Is there a TV in the room?

_____ .

2. Are there any chairs?

_____ .

3. _____ any photos in the room ?

Yes, there are. There are some photos in the room.

4. _____ ?

Yes, there is a big carpet.

5. Are there any curtains ?

_____ .

6. Is there a bookshelf ?

_____ .

b. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of “There is” and “There are”. (+ / - / ?)

1. _____ any students in the classroom.

2. _____ a doctor in here?

3. _____ a TV but _____ any computers.

4. _____ / _____ a mirror on the wall.

5. _____ some people at the door. Who are they?

• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

c. Write affirmative, negative or question sentences using *there is/there are*, *a*, *an*, *some* or *any*.

1. key / the bag: _____.

(+)

5. students/the library: _____. (+)

6. about 80 million people / Turkey.

2. books / bookshelf: _____. (-)

_____ (+)

3. sofa / your room: _____?

7. pictures of your friends? _____?

4. a dog / the street: _____. (-)

4. Language Use

a. Can you name the rooms in the pictures?













b. Complete the dialogue.

Estate Agent: Hello! How may I help you?

Murat: Hi. I'm a new student here. I'm looking for an apartment. Can you help me with that?

• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

Estate Agent: Yes, of course. I have one apartment for students actually. _____ three rooms in the apartment. A living room and two bedrooms. _____ also a big kitchen.

Murat: Ok. How many bathrooms _____?

Estate Agent: Only one bathroom, but _____ a bath tub. It's only for showers.

Murat: That's not a problem. _____ a balcony?

Estate Agent: _____ one, but it isn't very big.

Murat: I see. I also need to go to school every day. _____ a bus stop nearby?

Estate Agent: Yes, there is a bus stop right in front of the building. You are lucky about that. I think you don't have a car but _____ also a garage.

Murat: No, I don't have a car. Bus stop is enough for me. Okay then, how much is the rent?

Estate Agent: It's quite reasonable. Only 700 liras per month.

Murat: Reasonable? That's quite expensive for me!

Estate Agent: Maybe, but you can have a roommate and share the expenses

c. Find the names of the rooms in the dialogue and check your answers in exercise A.

4. Reading comprehension.

A GLIMPSE OF LONDON

London is the capital of Great Britain. The full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Today London is one of the largest cities in the world. Its population is more than seven million. London is situated on both sides of the river Thames. There ____ fourteen bridges across the Thames.

In fact, there are several Londons. There is the ancient **City of London**. It is the oldest part of London. There aren't ____ houses in the City, only large office buildings. The City is the country's financial and business centre. The Stock Exchange, the Royal Exchange, and the Bank of England are all there. During the day the City has a population of half a million. At night the City is a different place. There ____ any traffic and ____ very few people. It's quiet and empty.

• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

5. Writing

a. Find and correct the six mistakes in the text.

I have a small room in our house. There are only a bed, a computer and a desk in my room. There isn't any television. There are also a bookshelf and there is a lot of books on the bookshelf. I love reading. There is two windows in the room and my study desk is next to a window. I also love balconies but there is a balcony in my room.

b. We usually use *there is / there are* to talk about the objects or people in a place. Using the sentence structures, you see in this unit, write a paragraph to describe your room. Write at least three objects that you have in your room and write at least three things that you do not have in your room. Use ***a / an / some / any*** where necessary.

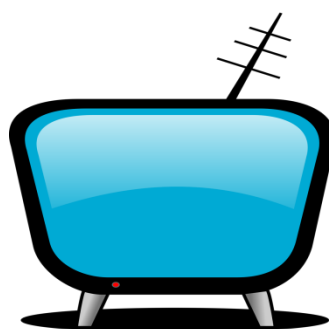
• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

REVISION & MAKE UP

a. Warm up

Match the pictures with the words in the box

equipment – experiment – gadgets – hardware – invention – laboratory – laptop – screen – software



• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

Useful;

-Use "Subject pronouns" to show the subject of the sentence;

We are students.

Subject pronouns usually come before the verb

-Use "Object pronouns" to show the object of the sentence;

Ali calls **me** every Sunday morning.

Object pronouns usually go after the verb or prepositions

Use "possessive adjectives" to show the sense of belonging;

This is **my** camera.

Possessive adjectives always come before a noun, never alone.

b. GRAMMAR

➤ **Pronouns** take the place of the nouns.

Maria is a smart student = **She** is a smart student

I can't see **Ali**. = I can't see **him**.

Ahmet's father is a dentist = **His father** is a dentist.

We use subject pronouns in place of the subject of the sentence.

Bill is swimming.

He is swimming.

Jason comes late.

He comes late.

Teresa looks fine.

She looks fine.

Some students are not here.

They are not here.

Ali and I study French.

We study French.

We use object pronouns in place of the object of the sentence.

Ayşe is looking at **the teacher**. Ayşe is looking at **him**.

We buy and sell **the books**. We buy and sell **them**.

Nobody can see **me**.

Arif is not working for **Alice**. Arif is not working for **her**.

You can call **me and Ali**. You can call **us**.

We use possessive adjectives in place of "S" or to show the belonging.

Jeremy's sister is a nurse.

His sister is a nurse.

I can talk to **Ahmet's father**.

I can talk to **his father**.

We don't know **their program**.

What is **your name**?

My name is Adrian.

Take **your coat** with you, it's cold outside.

• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Possesive</u>	<u>Object</u>		
I	My	Me	I'm a student.	(Ben.....)
You	Your	You	What is your name ?	(Senin adın.....)
He	His	Him	He is our teacher.	(O)
She	Her	Her	Her name is Aslı.	(Onun adı)
It	Its	It	It is a monitor.	(O)
We	Our	Us	Our teacher is young	(Bizim öğretmen.....)
You	Your	You	Nice to meet you	(Sizi)
They	Their	Them	I can see them	(Onları.....)

Choose the correct answers:

- We / Us** met Cindy yesterday afternoon. **She / Her** came to the cinema with **we / us**.
- I phoned Sandy last night and gave **she / her** the message.
- My brother is older than **I / me**, but **he / him** isn't as tall as **I / me** am.
- "Who wants a cup of coffee?" "**I / Me.**"
- A: Have you seen Smith today?
B: Yes. **I / Me** saw **he / him** this morning. **He / Him** was going to the swimming pool.
- A: What did those people want?
B: **They / Them** asked **I / me** to help **they / them**.

Fill in the blanks using "HE, SHE, IT, WE, And THEY":

cat and dog.....	Mary and I
You and Jack	Milk
Charles	Geese.....
Hospital	Children
Plane	Store.....
Mrs. Abbott	Sleep
Ayşe	Story
Train	Plants
son	Flour
Jack and jill	Cars
Sister-in-law	Whale.....

• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives:

1. John likes ____ house.
2. Mike and George talk to ____ teacher.
3. Look! Mary is wearing ____ new jeans.
4. Where are ____ glasses? I can't find them.
5. Where do you keep ____ secret things?
6. Milkman brings us ____ milk.

➤ Question Words

Wh- questions (Question word + verb + subject + object):

These are questions made with question words and the purpose is to get information on any subject.

***Where do you go on holiday in summers?**

***When did you finish your homework?**

***How much do you earn in a month?**

a) WHEN: (When were you born? = Ne zaman doğdun?)

b) WHERE: (Where were you born? = Nerede doğdun?)

c) WHY: (Why are you sad? = Neden üzgünsün?)

d) WHOSE: (Whose are these shoes? = Bu ayakkabılar kimin?)

e) HOW: (**How** do you go to school? = Okula nasıl gidersin?)

How much money do you have? (Ne kadar paran var?)

How many days are there in a week? (Bir haftada kaç gün var?)

• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

*How long

How long have you lived here? = Ne zamandır burada yaşıyorsun?

*How often

How often do you go to the cinema? = Ne kadar sıklıkla sinemaya gidersin?

*How far

How far is it to the station? = İstasyona ne kadar uzaklıkta?

How old

How old are you? = Kaç yaşındasın?

How cold is the weather here? = Burada hava ne kadar soğuktur?

f) WHO

*Who won the World Cup? = Dünya Kupası'nı **kim** kazandı?

*Who is knocking the door? = Kapıyı **kim** çalıyor?

*Who are you talking to? = **Kiminle** konuşuyorsun?

g) WHAT: "Ne?" sorusuna yanıt arar. Hem özneyi hem nesneyi sorabilir.

*What is happening outside? = Dışarıda ne oluyor?

*What is wrong with you? = Sorun nedir?

*What did you buy yesterday? = Dün ne aldın?

What + be + subject + like: bu soru kalıbı karşımızdaki kişinin genel özellikleri hakkında soru sorar.

*What is Ayşe like? = Ayşe nasıl biridir?

*What is the weather like today? = Hava bugün nasıl?

What kind of / what sort of: "Ne tür...?"

What kind of music do you like? = Ne tür müzik seversin?

What sort of clothes should I wear? = Ne tür bir kıyafet giymeliyim?

1. are you from?
2. are you?
3. is your name?
4. book is yours?

• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

5. kind of books do you like?
6. is your father?
7. is the weather like?
8. old are you?
9. is your birthday?
10. are you sad?
11. bag is this?
12. are you talking to?



➤ PREPOSITIONS OF TIME AND PLACE :

AT: It is used with time expressions:

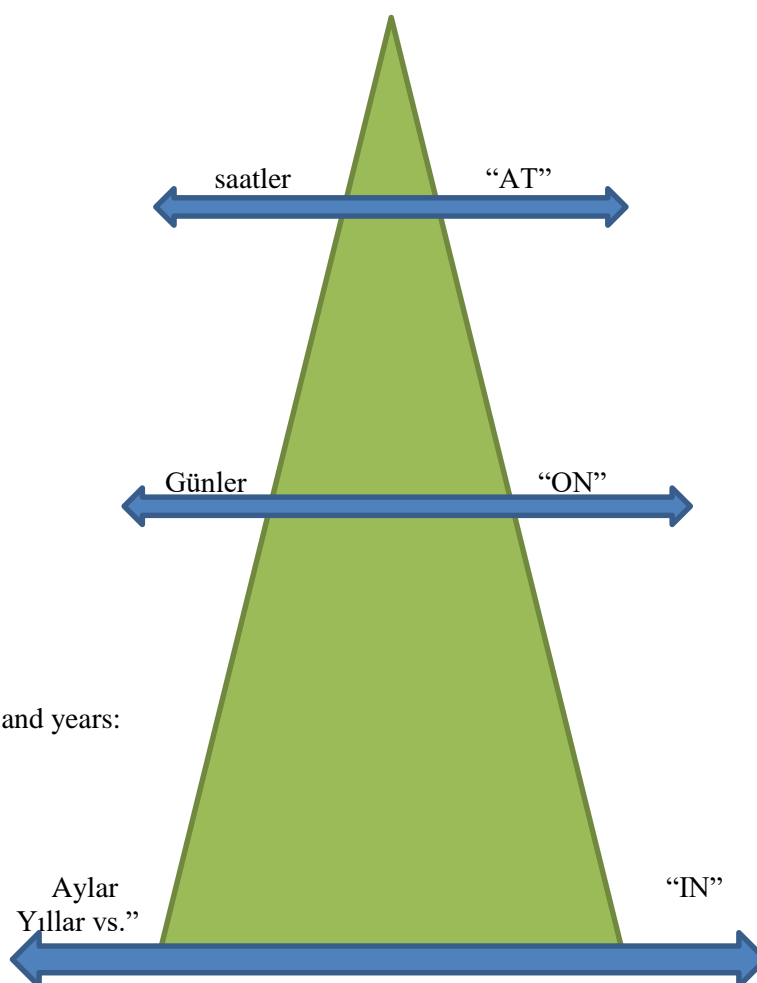
At 9 o'clock	At 6 o'clock
At half past eight	At lunchtime
At Christmas	At dawn
At night	At noon
At the moment	At the weekend (B.E.)
At the same time	At present
At home	At school
At the airport	At the bus-stop

ON: It is used with days and dates:

On Wednesday	On Saturday
On weekdays	On Christmas day
On Sunday morning	On 7 th September, 1998
On wedding day	On my birthday
On 4 th July	On the weekend (US)
On the phone	On television
On the floor	On the Fifth Street

IN: It is used with longer time durations, months and years:

In May	In July
In 2003	In the 19 th century
In medieval times	In the morning
In the evening	In winter
In spring	In the 1970s
In the past	In the future



• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

Fill in the blanks with in, on and at.

- Let's meet6:30.
- The play isSaturdaynoon.
- I was bornNovember 3, 1970.
- Beverly went to Los AngelesJanuary.
- Bill arrived in New YorkFebruary 7.
- I love to see the flowersthe spring.
- The movie starts7:30the evening.
- We go to bed11:00night.
- Her birthday isOctoberthe fall.
- I saw a witchmidnightSaturdayOctober 311998
- Since he met his new girlfriend, Juan never seems to be _____ home.
- I think she spent the entire afternoon _____ the phone.
- I will wait _____ 6:30, but then I'm going home.
- You frequently see this kind of violence _____ television.
- Will you wait for me _____ the bus stop?

Complete the following sentences with the correct preposition: on, onto, in, or into.

- The dog jumped _____ the lake.
- Are the boys still swimming _____ the pool?
- Thomas fell _____ the floor.
- Joanna got _____ Fred's car.
- The baby spilled his cereal _____ the floor.
- Matthew and Michelle moved the table _____ the dining room.
- Allan left your keys _____ the table.
- Glenn almost fell _____ the river.
- Lee and Sarah took the bus that was going _____ the university.

Complete the sentences with at, in and on:

- It gets very cold _____ winter.
- Betty doesn't have a job _____ the moment.
- The telephone and the doorbell rang _____ the same time.
- He flew from Japan. He's probably _____ Perth now.
- Would you like to go out to dinner _____ Friday night?

• WHAT IS THERE IN YOUR ROOM?

Reading

My name is Richard Lieberman. I'm a geologist. I work at USGS (United States Geological Survey). I observe Yellowstone volcanic caldera at Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming. I'm 41 years old, I'm married. My wife's name is Fiona. She is a nurse at National Hospital. We have a nice son. His name is Will. He is 7 years old. I don't work in an office, because I am always at park. The park itself is very big and beautiful. Every year almost 100.000 tourists come from other countries to visit the park.



Answer the Questions

- What is Richard's son's name?
- What does he do?
- How old is he?
- Where does Richard work?
- Why doesn't Richard have an Office?