



Months of the Year (Yılın Ayları)

- January (Ocak)
- February (Şubat)
- March (Mart)
- April (Nisan)
- May (Mayıs)
- June (Haziran)
- July (Temmuz)
- August (Ağustos)
- September (Eylül)
- October (Ekim)
- November (Kasım)
- December (Aralık)

Ordinal Numbers (Sıra Sayıları)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 st | first (birinci) |
| 2 nd | second (ikinci) |
| 3 rd | third (üçüncü) |
| 4 th | fourth (dördüncü) |
| 5 th | fifth (beşinci) |
| 6 th | sixth (altıncı) |
| 7 th | seventh (yedinci) |
| 8 th | eighth (sekizinci) |
| 9 th | ninth (dokuzuncu) |
| 10 th | tenth (onuncu) |
| 11 th | eleventh (on birinci) |
| 12 th | twelfth (on ikinci) |
| 13 th | thirteenth (on üçüncü) |
| 14 th | fourteenth (on dördüncü) |
| 15 th | fifteenth (on beşinci) |
| 20 th | twentieth (yirminci) |
| 21 st | twenty-first (yirmi birinci) |
| 22 nd | twenty-second (yirmi ikinci) |

Telling the Date (Tarihlerin Söylenişi)

★ Tarihi söylerken günleri sıra sayıları ile ifade ederiz: mart ayının birinci günü, nisan ayının yirmi üçüncü günü, vb.

13.11 → the thirteenth of November

22.01 → the twenty-second of January

→ What is the date today? (Bugünün tarihi ne?)
It is the second of April. (2 Nisan)

★ "When" soru sözcüğü ile sorulan sorulara verilen cevaplarda tarihin önünde "on" ilgeci kullanılır.

When is your birthday?
(Doğum günün ne zaman?)

It is on the
fifth of March.
(5 Mart'ta.)



4 Write the dates.

1 02.06

2 12.12

3 21.09

4 10.11

5 15.01

5 Match the sentences with the dates.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. My birthday is on the twelfth of March. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. The exam is on the second of December. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. We are meeting on the third of April. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 4. They are coming on the thirty-first of October. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. The party is on the eleventh of July. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. My friend is moving on the thirteenth of September. |

a 11.07

b 12.03

c 02.12

d 03.04

e 13.09

f 31.10



Time to Learn

Reading the Years (Yılların Okunuşu)

★ İngilizcede genellikle yıllar okunurken sayılar ikili gruplar hâlinde okunur.

2019 → 20 - 19
(İkiye ayırarak söyleriz) twenty nineteen

1981 → 19 - 81 → nineteen eighty-one

NOTE

★ 1900 gibi sonu çift sıfırla biten yıllarda 00 yerine "hundred" ifadesi kullanılır. 2000 yılı "two thousand" şeklinde ifade edilir ancak 2000 yılı sonrasını söylemek için iki yol vardır. İlk yol, yılı "two thousand and ..." ifadesini kullanarak söylemek, ikinci yol ise diğer yıllar söylenirken yapıldığı gibi ikiye bölerek söylemektir.

1800 → eighteen hundred

2008 → two thousand and eight / twenty oh eight

2000 → (the year) two thousand

2010 → two thousand and ten / twenty ten

6 Find the dates in the puzzle.

N	I	N	E	T	E	E	N	O	H	S	I	X	F	X	J	H	P	O
S	T	O	P	R	R	K	O	R	F	H	F	O	O	R	H	R	L	J
S	W	C	W	C	W	R	K	J	R	R	J	H	U	X	J	L	R	G
T	E	O	R	C	P	J	W	X	H	P	F	P	R	H	P	W	O	W
O	N	I	N	E	T	E	E	N	E	I	G	H	T	Y	S	I	X	G
J	T	R	B	P	B	H	K	R	P	M	F	M	E	X	H	M	R	O
O	Y	C	W	J	P	K	B	H	W	F	R	O	E	M	W	L	M	G
J	F	R	B	C	K	H	J	P	X	W	F	L	N	W	L	R	O	M
K	I	W	H	J	H	J	R	X	H	M	H	W	H	X	R	G	L	X
R	F	K	B	P	K	C	B	P	J	L	R	O	U	L	R	O	X	M
J	T	W	O	T	H	O	U	S	A	N	D	A	N	D	F	O	U	R
R	E	P	H	P	H	P	B	R	H	B	B	K	D	R	K	Z	G	Z
J	E	B	W	J	C	K	P	B	J	K	R	B	R	Z	R	M	O	M
C	N	R	H	C	P	J	B	K	R	B	B	O	E	K	O	D	R	X
P	B	R	P	R	H	P	X	P	K	B	R	L	D	Z	K	R	Z	Z

8 Match the calendar pages with the dates.

a the twenty-fourth of March two thousand and seven

b the fourth of July twenty thirteen

c the tenth of June twenty ten

d the seventh of March nineteen eighty

e the twelfth of September seventeen hundred

7 Write the years.

- 1994 →
- 2018 →
- 1600 →
- 1901 →
- 2020 →
- 1919 →

- ☐ 1. 10.06.2010
- ☐ 2. 24.03.2007
- ☐ 3. 04.07.2013
- ☐ 4. 07.03.1980
- ☐ 5. 12.09.1700

Time to Learn



➔ Simple Past Tense (Geçmiş Zaman)

The Verb "to be" ("olmak" fiili)

★ Geçmişte olmuş ve bitmiş bir **durumdan** bahsederken kullanılır.

Positive Form (+) (Olumlu Hâli)

I He She It	was	noun (isim)
You We They	were	adjective (sıfat)

Negative Form (-) (Olumsuz Hâli)

I He She It	was not (wasn't)	noun (isim)
You We They	were not (weren't)	adjective (sıfat)

Time Expressions (Zaman İfadeleri)

yesterday (dün)
 last week (geçen hafta)
 last month (geçen ay)
 last year (geçen yıl)
 last night (dün gece)
 three hours (üç saat önce)
 six years ago (altı yıl önce)
 a month (bir ay önce)
 in 1914 (1914'te)
 in 1920 (1920'de)

- I **was** in Adana last summer.
(Geçen yaz Adana'daydım.)
- They **were** by the lake.
(Onlar göl kenarındaydı.)
- The weather **was** cold yesterday.
(Dün, hava soğuktu.)
- She **wasn't** happy yesterday.
(O, dün mutlu değildi.)
- I **wasn't** born in May.
(Ben Mayıs ayında doğmadım.)

9 Circle the correct option.

- I was / were born in 1980.
- Jennifer was / were alone last night.
- Thomas' parents was / were talented artists.
- Doruk was / were born in Sinop.
- Kameron and I was / were 5 years old when we was / were in America.

10 Fill in the blanks with **wasn't** or **weren't**.

- Ceren and Cem are here today, but they here yesterday.
- It is sunny today, but it yesterday.
- Our teacher is very angry now, but she an hour ago.
- Susie and I are teachers now, but we 20 years ago.

11 Fill in the blanks with **was**/**wasn't** or **were**/**weren't**.

- It very sunny yesterday, so we at the seaside all day long. We had a lot of fun.
- Dora and I at school two days ago because we were ill and we were in hospital.
- I very happy yesterday because there any mistakes in my answers to the exam questions.
- Jade very afraid last night because she alone without electricity at home all night.
- Marie Curie from London; she from Warsaw, so she was a Polish scientist.

Time to Learn



Simple Past Tense with the Verb "to be" ("Olmak" Fiili ile Geçmiş Zaman)

Question Form (?) (Soru Hâli)

Was	I he she	noun? (isim)
Were	you we they	adjective? (sıfat)

- A: **Was** she a scientist? (O, bir bilim insanı mıydı?)
B: Yes, she was. (Evet, öyleydi)
- A: **Were** you successful in the exam?
(Sınavda başarılı mıydın?)
B: No, I wasn't. (Hayır, değildim)

Wh- Questions (Wh- Soruları)

What Where Who When Why Which How	was were	I he she you we they	noun? (isim) adjective? (sıfat)
---	-----------------	---	--

- Where were** you yesterday? (Dün neredeydin?)
What was your address? (Senin adresin neydi?)
When were you born? (Ne zaman doğdun?)
Why were you late? (Neden geciktin?)
How was your holiday? (Tatilin nasıldı?)

12 Ask questions for the given answers.

- A:
B: Yes, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was born in Thessaloniki.
- A:
B: No, Albert Einstein wasn't from Kansas; he was from Ulm.
- A:
B: Yes, William Shakespeare was a great poet and playwright.
- A:
B: No, Adile Naşit wasn't a singer. She was a famous actress.
- A:
B: Yes, Marie Curie was born in 1867.
- A:
B: No, I wasn't born in May. I was born in winter.

13 Make positive or negative sentences or questions using simple past tense.

- Teresa / in New York / last year (+)
.....
- Jeremy and Thomas / at the station / five minutes ago (-)
.....
- My sister and I / very hard-working / when / we / at elementary school (+)
.....
- Katy's bird / in its cage (?)
.....
- Sandra / born / in Italy / in 1996 (?)
.....

Time to Learn



Simple Past Tense with Regular Verbs (Düzenli Fiiller ile Geçmiş Zaman)

Geçmişte yaşanmış ve bitmiş olayları ve eylemleri anlatırken kullanılır.

Positive Form (+) (Olumlu Hâli)

I	It	V ₂ (fiilin geçmiş zaman hâli)
You	We	
He	You	
She	They	

Past Forms of Regular Verbs
(Düzenli Fiillerin Geçmiş Zaman Hâlleri)

Düzenli fiillerin sonuna **-ed**, **-d** ya da **-ied** eki getirilerek geçmiş zaman hâlleri yapılır. Ancak burada da bazı yazım kuralları vardır.

→ **found** (V₁) - → **founded** (V₂)

Tolga founded a big technology company last year.
(Tolga geçen sene büyük bir teknoloji şirketi kurdu.)

Fiilin son harfi **-e** ise fiil yalnızca **-d** ekini alır.

→ **receive** - **received** → **move** - **moved**

I receive training in laboratory now.
(Ben şimdi laboratuvarında eğitim alıyorum.)

I received training in laboratory two years ago.
(Ben iki yıl önce laboratuvarında eğitim aldım.)

Fiilin son harfi **-y** ve **-y'den önceki harf** bir sessiz harf ise, **-y** kaldırılıp **-ied** eki getirilir.

→ **study** - **studied** → **marry** - **married**

Larry studied chemistry at university.
(Larry, üniversitede kimya okudu.)

Fiilin son harfi **"-y"** ise ve öncesinde sesli bir harf var ise, fiile **-ed** eki getirilir.

→ **play** - **played** → **enjoy** - **enjoyed**

Sonu **"-l"** ile biten fiillerde genellikle **"-l"** harfi tekrarlanarak fiile **"-ed"** eki getirilir.

→ **travel** - **travelled** → **dial** - **dialled**

Fiilin sonu sessiz + sesli + sessiz harf ile bitiyorsa, son harf tekrarlanır ve fiile **"-ed"** eki getirilir.

→ **shop** - **shopped** → **stop** - **stopped** AMA

→ **visit** - **visited**

14 Put the verbs in the correct boxes and write their past forms.

study die tidy discover graduate
move produce stop plan
play start invent try hug

-ed

.....

.....

.....

-d

.....

.....

.....

~~y~~ + -ied

.....

.....

.....

double consonant + -ed

.....

.....

.....

15 Choose the correct forms of the verbs.

1. I help / helped mum for the dinner last night.
2. She dances / danced at the party yesterday.
3. Dave washes / washed his car every weekend.
4. Her grandmother moves / moved to London three years ago.
5. I listen / listened to pop music in the mornings.
6. We live / lived in a big city ten years ago.

16 Fill in with the past forms of the verbs given.

1. Maria (start) studying at university in 2015.
2. David and his family (visit) their relatives in Marmaris last summer.
3. Brenda (finish) her homework before dinner.
4. Clara and I (invent) a new programme.
5. They (produce) a new machine in 1884.
6. He (die) alone in a far country.

Time to Learn



Simple Past Tense with Regular Verbs (Düzenli Fiiller ile Geçmiş Zaman)

Negative Form (-) (Olumsuz Hâli)

I	did not (didn't)	V ₁ (fiilin yalın hâli)
You		
He		
She		
It		
We		
You		
They		

I **didn't** watch TV last night.
(Ben dün akşam TV seyretmedim.)

12 Rewrite the sentences in their negative forms.

1. Clara achieved great success in her own field.

2. Albert Einstein raised three children.

3. Nikola Tesla died in 1943.

4. He played many different instruments.

5. She visited his best friend at the weekend.

18 Make negative sentences with the given information.



David / graduate from university - He / have a career

Kate / get married - She / have children



Brian / work hard - He / get a prize



Lauren / move to another city - She / leave Venice



Thomas / find / a better job - He / earn a lot of money

