UNIT 3 BIOGRAPHIES

NOUNS (İSİMLER)

1. Actor: aktör
2. Airplane: uçak
3. Artist: sanatçı
4. Alone: yalnız
5. Automobile: otomobil
6. Biography: yaşam öyküsü
7. Band: grup
8. Bulb: ampul
9. Career: kariyer
10. Childhood: çocukluk
11. Chemistry: kimya
12. Commander: komutan
13. Composer: besteci
14. Deathful disease: ölümcül hastalık
15. Discoverer: kaşif
16. Duty: görev
17. Field: uzmanlık alanı
18. Government: hükümet
19. Gravity: yer çekimi
20. Heart attack: kalp krizi
21. Hometown: memleket
22. Institution: enstitü/kurum
23. Invasion: istila
24. Invention: icat
25. Inventor: mucit
26. Medicine: tıp
27. Milestone: dönüm noktası
28. Military school: askeri okul
29. Patent: buluş tescil belgesi
30. Patriot: vatansever
31. Poverty: fakirlik
32. Printing press: baskı makinası
33. Profession: meslek, iş
34. Scholar: akademisyen
35. Scholarship: burs
36. Solar System: Güneş sistemi
37. Soldier: asker
38. Statesman: devlet adamı
39. Well-known: herkes tarafından bilinen
40. Worldwide: dünya çapında

ADJECTIVES (SIFATLAR)

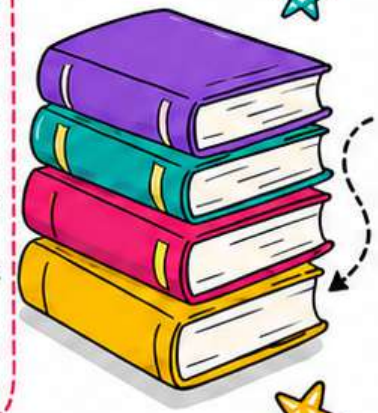
1. Awful: berbat
2. Blind: kör
3. Brilliant: akıllı, zeki
4. Deaf: sağır
5. Dream: hayal, rüya
6. Excellent: mükemmel
7. Extraordinary: sıra dışı
8. Famous: ünlü
9. Hard: zor
10. Impressive: etkileyici
11. International: uluslararası
12. Military: askeri
13. Talented: yetenekli
14. Poor: fakir

Mutiş Teacher

UNIT 3 BIOGRAPHIES

CORE UNIT WORDS

1. **Be born:** doğmak
2. **Discover:** keşfetmek
3. **Famous:** ünlü
4. **Grow up:** yetişmek, büyümek
5. **Invent:** icat etmek
6. **Graduate:** mezun olmak
7. **Grow up:** büyümek
8. **Get / receive a prize:** ödül almak
9. **Light bulb:** ampul
10. **Get married:** evlenmek
11. **Do research:** araştırma yapmak
12. **Move:** taşınmak
13. **Scientist:** bilim adamı
14. **Author / Writer:** yazar
15. **Physicist:** fizikçi
16. **Live alone:** yalnız yaşamak
17. **Die:** ölmek
18. **Printing machine:** baskı makinası
19. **War:** savaş
20. **Work:** çalışmak



OTHER WORDS

VERBS (FİİLLER)

1. **Achieve:** başarmak
2. **Attend:** katılmak
3. **Become:** olmak
4. **Begin:** başlamak
5. **Carry on family business:** aile işini sürdürmek
6. **Cause:** sebep olmak
7. **Contribute:** katkıda bulunmak
8. **Change:** değişmek, değiştirmek
9. **Create:** yaratmak
10. **Come from:** –den gelmek
11. **Compose:** bestelemek
12. **Compete:** yarışmak
13. **Conquer:** keşfetmek
14. **Decide:** karar vermek
15. **Discuss:** tartışmak
16. **Earn / Make money:** para kazanmak
17. **Find:** bulmak
18. **Found:** kurmak
19. **Happen:** olmak, meydana gelmek
20. **Last:** sürmek
21. **Perform:** oynamak
22. **Produce:** üretmek
23. **Receive:** almak, elde etmek
24. **Take place in:** yer almak
25. **Take a lesson:** ders almak
26. **Own:** sahip olmak
27. **Serve country:** ülkeye hizmet etmek
28. **Settle:** yerleşmek
29. **Study:** çalışmak

Mutiş Teacher

ATTENTION, PLEASE

UNIT 3

BIOGRAPHIES

IMPORTANT WORDS AND SENTENCES
(ÖNEMLİ KELİMELER VE CÜMLELER)

⚠ BU KELİMELER BİRBİRİNE KARIŞTIRILMAMALIDIR.

Discovery: Keşif

Scientists announced the discovery of a new planet in the Solar System.

Bilim adamları Güneş sisteminde yeni bir gezegen keşfedildiğini duyurdu.

Discover: Keşfetmek

Marie Curie and Pierre Curie discovered radium and polonium.

Marie Curie ve Pierre Curie radyum ve polonyumu keşfetti.

Discoverer: Kaşif

Christopher Colombus is the discoverer of America.

Christopher Colombus Amerika'nın kaşifidir.

Invention: İcat

Our daily life changed with the invention of the internet.

(Günlük hayatımız internetin icadıyla değişti.)

Invent: İcat etmek

Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing machine.

(Johannes Gutenberg baskı makinasını icat etti.)

Inventor: Mucit

Graham Bell is the inventor of the telephone.

Graham Bell telefonun mucididir.

MUTİŞ TEACHER

UNIT 3 BIOGRAPHIES

	DISCOVERIES (KEŞİFLER)		DISCOVERERS (KAŞİFLER)
1	Gravity — yer çekimi		Isaac Newton
2	The theory of relativity — görelilik teorisi		Albert Einstein
3	COVID-19 vaccine — COVID-19 aşısı		Uğur Şahin & Özlem Türeci
4	Penicillin — penisilin		Alexander Fleming
5	DNA repair — DNA onarımı		Aziz Sancar
6	Electricity — elektrik		Benjamin Franklin
7	America — Amerika kıtası		Christopher Columbus
8	X-ray — röntgen		Wilhelm Röntgen
9	Aspirin — aspirin		Felix Hoffmann
10	Solar system — Güneş sistemi		Nicolaus Copernicus
11	Radium, polonium and radioactive isotopes — radyum, polonyum elementleri ve radyoaktif izotoplar		Marie Curie & Pierre Curie

Mutiş Teacher

UNIT 3

BIOGRAPHIES

INVENTIONS (İCATLAR)	INVENTORS (MUCİTLER)
Electric light bulb: elektrik ampulü	Thomas Edison
Microsoft: Microsoft bilgisayar programı	Bill Gates
Telephone: telefon	Graham Bell
Printing press: baskı makinası	Johannes Gutenberg
Computer: bilgisayar	Charles Babbage
Radio: radyo	G.Marconi
Telegraph: telgraf	Samuel Morse
Automobile: otomobil	Karl Benz
Airplane: uçak	Wright Brothers
Mobile phone: cep telefonu	Martin Cooper
Television: televizyon	John Logie Baird

MUTİŞ TEACHER

DAYS OF THE WEEK

(Haftanın günleri)

- Sunday (Pazar)
- Monday (Pazartesi)
- Tuesday (Salı)
- Wednesday (Çarşamba)
- Thursday (Perşembe)
- Friday (Cuma)
- Saturday (Cumartesi)



YEARS

(Yıllar)

Yıllar, **iki bölüme** ayrılarak yazılır.

- 1881: eighteen eighty-one
- 1972: nineteen seventy-two
- 2021: twenty twenty-one
- 2035: twenty thirty-five

Bazı tarihlerde bu kural değişir.

- 1900: nineteen hundred
- 1908: nineteen oh eight
- 2010: two thousand and ten
- 2001: two thousand and one

ORDINAL NUMBERS

(Sıra sayıları)

The first:	1st		
The second:	2nd		
The third:	3rd		
The fourth:	4th		
The fifth:	5th	The thirtieth:	30th
The sixth:	6th		
The seventh:	7th	The fortieth:	40th
The eighth:	8th		
The ninth:	9th	The fiftieth:	50th
The tenth:	10th		
The eleventh:	11th	The sixtieth:	60th
The twelfth:	12th		
The thirteenth:	13th	The seventieth:	70th
The fourteenth:	14th		
The fifteenth:	15th	The eightieth:	80th
The sixteenth:	16th		
The seventeenth:	17th	The ninetieth:	90th
The eighteenth:	18th		
The nineteenth:	19th	The hundredth:	100th
The twentieth:	20th		
The twenty-first:	21st	The thousandth:	1000th
The twenty-second:	22nd		
The twenty-third:	23rd		

SEASONS

(Mevsimler)

- Autumn/ Fall (Sonbahar)
- Winter (Kış)
- Spring (İlkbahar)
- Summer (Yaz)

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)



MUTİŞ TEACHER

BU YAZDIKLARIMA DİKKAT EDİN, CANLAR,

SORU OLARAK KARŞINIZA ÇOK ÇIKACAK!

> Paragraf sorularını çözerken karşınıza çıkacak **kelime** ve cümle eşleştirmeleri vardır. Bu cümlelere karşılık gelen kelimeleri inceleyelim.

Nikola Tesla was **born** on the 10th of July,1856.	Date of birth
He was **born** in Smiljan.	Place of birth
He wanted to be an engineer and he **studied** a lot. He **studied** math and physics at the Technical University of Graz and philosophy at the Unversity of Prague.	Education / Early ages
He was a **physicist** and **inventor.**	Occupation / Profession
He lived **alone** and never **married**.	Marriage / Family life
He **invented** lots of electrical devices and had more than 250 patents for his inventions during his life.	Achievements / Famous work / Successes
He made many **contributions** to the field of physics. He changed the history of electricity.	Fields
He won the Edison Medal and Elliott Cresson Gold medal.	Awards
But unfortunately, he **died** in a hotel room alone at the age of 86.	Death

MUTİŞ TEACHER

BU YAZDIKLARIMA DİKKAT EDİN, CANLAR.

Paragraf sorularını çözerken karşınıza çıkacak **kelime** ve **cümle** eşleştirmeleri vardır.
Bu cümlelere karşılık gelen **kelimeleri inceleyelim!**

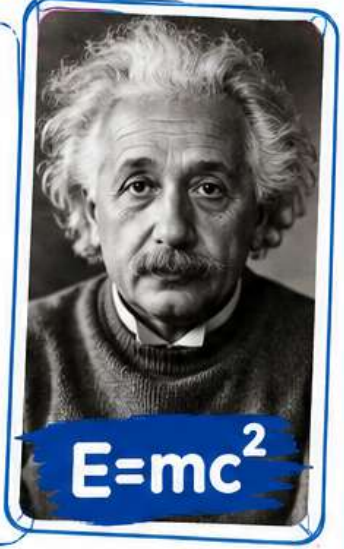


MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK

- **Date of birth:** May 19, 1881
- **Nationality:** Turkish
- **Profession:** The commander, The first president of Turkey, The headteacher*
- **Famous works:** The foundation of Turkish Republic and Turkish Alphabet is also lots of contributions of the Turkish nation.
- **Death:** November 10, 1938

ALBERT EINSTEIN

- **Date of birth:** March 14, 1879
- **Occupation:** Scientist
- **Marriage:** Mileva Marie (1903-1919) Elsa Einstein (1919-1936)
- **Achievements:** produce one of the most famous equations ever: $e= mc^2$ is also well known for his theory of relativity.
- **Awards:** The Nobel Prize in Physics (1921) The Copley Medal (1925) The Franklin Medal (1936)
- **Fields:** Physics
- **Death:** April 18, USA.



EXERCISE

Read the biographies and complete the charts.

AZİZ SANCAR



Aziz Sancar is a Turkish scientist. He was born in Savur, Mardin on September 8, 1946. He started his educational life in a school in his hometown. He was a brilliant student at school. Later, he attended Istanbul University to study medicine in 1963. In 1969, he graduated from the university. He won the scholarship of TÜBİTAK and went to the USA in 1971. He researched DNA repair. He won the Nobel Prize in the area of Chemistry in 2015 for his study on DNA repair.

- **Nationality:** _____
- **Born:** _____
- **Education:** _____
- **Occupation:** _____
- **Famous work:** _____
- **Award:** _____

PABLO PICASSO



Pablo Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain on October 25th, 1881. When he was seven, he began attending school in drawing and oil painting in the School of Fine Arts in Barcelona. He wanted to create something new. In 1907 he began to experiment with a new style of painting. By 1909 he created a new style of painting called Cubism. He produced over 1800 paintings and 1200 sculptures during his lifetime. He was a wonderful painter and sculptor. In 1973, he died.

- **Nationality:** _____
- **Born:** _____
- **Education:** _____
- **Occupation:** _____
- **Famous work:** _____
- **Death:** _____

MUTİŞ TEACHER

SIMPLE PAST TENSE "TO BE"

(İSİM CÜMLELERİNDE GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN)

Geçmiş zamandaki olay ve durumlardan bahsederken "simple past tense" geçmiş zaman kalıbını kullanırız.

İsim cümleleri olarak da ifade edilen "To Be" yani olmak fiilini geçmiş zamanda "was/were" olarak kullanırız ve nesnelerin, insanların ve hayvanların geçmişteki durumlarından bahsetmiş oluruz.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM (olumlu hali)

I, You, We, They	were
He, She, It	was

NEGATIVE FORM (olumsuz hali)

I	wasn't/was not
You, We, They	weren't (were not)
He, She, It	wasn't (was not)

QUESTION FORM (soru hali)

Were	I, You, We, They	Noun (isim) + Adjective (sıfat) Preposition (at, in, from...)
Was	He, She, It	

WH- QUESTIONS (Wh- soruları)

What (Ne), Where (Nerede), Who (Kim), When (Ne zaman), Why (Niçin)	was	I	
	were	you/we/they	Noun (isim) + Adjective (sıfat) Preposition (at,in,from...)
Which (Hangi), How (Nasıl), How often (Ne sıklıkla)	was	he/she/it	

MUTİŞ TRICK

- "Was" her zaman he/she/it ile kullanılır.
- "Were" I dışındaki tüm çoğul şahıslarla ve you ile kullanılır.
- Kısa cevaplarda: Yes, I/you/he/she/it was. / Yes, we/they were.
  No, I/you/he/she/it wasn't. / No, we/they weren't.

Remember!

SIMPLE PAST TENSE WITH REGULAR VERBS

(DÜZENLİ FİİLLERLE GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN)

Düzenli fiiller kendilerinden sonra **–ed** takısı alırlar.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM (olumlu hal)

I / You / We / They / He / She / It → **V_ed**

NEGATIVE FORM (olumsuz hal)

I / You / We / They / He / She / It → **didn't V_1 (did not)**

QUESTION FORM (soru hali)

Did + I / You / We / They / He / She / It → **V_1?**

- I was at home yesterday. (Dün evdeydim.)
- My mother was ill last week. (Annem geçen hafta hastaydı.)
- This smartphone was cheap two years ago. (Bu akıllı telefon 2 yıl önce ucuzdu.)
- We were in London in 2008. (Biz 2008'de Londrudaydık.)

REMEMBER!

ATTENTION, PLEASE!

Düzenli fiillere –ed takısı getirme kuralları:

1. Düzenli fiiller genellikle (–ed) takısını alır.
   - visit → visited
   - walk → walked
   - play → played
   - listen → listened
2. Fiilin son harf (–e) ile bitiyorsa (–d) takısı gelir.
   - use → used
   - graduate → graduated
   - prepare → prepared
   - dance → danced
3. Eğer fiil (–y) ile bitiyorsa ve kendinden önceki harf sessiz harf ise, (–y) düşer (–ied) takısı gelir.
   - study → studied
   - cry → cried
   - try → tried
   - carry → carried
4. Sessiz+sesli+sessiz ile biten fiilerden, sondaki harf genellikle takrarlanır.
   - stop → stopped
   - plan → planned
   - drop → dropped
   - travel → travelled

UNUTMA! Geçmişte tamamlanmış olay ve durumları anlatırken simple past tense kullanırız.

Zaman zarfları (yesterday, last week, ago, in 2020, vb.) cümleye net bir geçmiş zaman anlamı katar.

The SIMPLE PAST TENSE WITH IRREGULAR VERBS

(DÜZENSİZ FİİLLERLE GEÇMİŞ ZAMAN)

DO YOU KNOW??

Düzensiz fiiller başka bir forma dönüşürler. '–ed' takısı almazlar.

Fiillerin geçmiş zaman hallerine, o fiilin **ikinci hali** denir.

AFFIRMATIVE FORM (olumlu hal)

I / You / We / They → V_2

He / She / It → V_2

NEGATIVE FORM (olumsuz hal)

I / You / We / They → didn't V_1 (did not)

He / She / It → didn't V_1 (did not)

QUESTION FORM (soru hali)

Did + I / You / We / They → V_1?

Did + He / She / It → V_1?

+ Einstein **won** the Nobel Prize in 1921 for his contributions to physics.
(Einstein fiziğe yaptığı katkılardan dolayı 1921 yılında Nobel ödülünü kazandı.)

– Steve **didn't go** to school yesterday.
(Dün Steve okula gitmedi.)

? **Did** Jack **buy** a biography book yesterday?
(Jack dün biyografi kitabı satın aldı mı?)
Yes, he did / No, he didn't.

IRREGULAR VERBS LIST

V1 (Base Form)	V2 (Past Form)	V3 (Past Participle)
be	was / were	been
go	went	gone
have	had	had
do	did	done
see	saw	seen
come	came	come
take	took	taken
give	gave	given
say	said	said
get	got	got
make	made	made
write	wrote	written

MUTİŞ TEACHER

PAST TIME EXPRESSIONS

(ZAMAN ZARFLARI)

GEÇMİŞTE KONUŞURKEN BUNLARI UNUTMA!

yesterday	(dün)	
.....ago (...önce)	two days ago	(2 gün önce)
	three months ago	(3 ay önce)
	four years ago	(4 yıl önce)
last (geçen)	summer	(geçen yaz)
	last / Friday	(geçen Cuma)
	year	(geçen yıl)
In 1970	1970'de	
In 2020	2020'de	

- I **was** at home **yesterday**.
  (Dün evdeydim.)
- My mother **was** ill **last week**.
  (Annem geçen hafta hastaydı.)
- This smartphone **was** cheap **two years ago**.
  (Bu akıllı telefon 2 yıl önce ucuzdu.)
- We **were** in London **in 2008**.
  (Biz 2008'de Londradaydık.)

TIP!

Past time expressions, geçmişte gerçekleşen olay ve durumları anlatırken bize **zaman belirtir**. Cümlelerde **zaman akışını** sağlar.

DATES

ATTENTION, PLEASE!

Tarihler iki farklı şekilde söylenir.
Ya önce gün sonra ay söylenerek araya "of" kelimesi konulur,
ya da önce ay sonra gün söylenerek araya "virgül" konulur.



26th January 2016

- The twenty-sixth of January, twenty-sixteen
- January, the twenty-sixth, twenty-sixteen

2nd June 1975

- The second of June, nineteen seventy-five
- June, the second, nineteen seventy-five



WRITE THE DATES.

1. 23rd April 1920 .....
2. 30th August 1922 .....
3. 17th October 1908 .....
4. 1st February 2016 .....

MUTİŞ TEACHER