

İNGİLİZCE Sınıf-12



OGM
MATERYAL
ORTAÖĞRETİM GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ

KONU FAVORS

Making Requests and Their Appropriate Responds

We use some expressions when we make a request such as:

Would you mind if I...?
Will/Would/Can/Could you please...?
Do you mind if I---?
Can I/Could I...?

Accepting Request

Yes, of course.
Certainly.
All right.
Sure, I'd be happy to...

Refusing Request

I'm sorry, I can't.
I'm sorry, but ...

It sounds great, but....
Sorry, I'm afraid.

Examples:

- 1) A: Can I have a glass of water?
B: Of course. There is a bottle on the table.
2) A: Do you mind if I make a phone call?
B: No, that's all right if it's a local call.
3) A: Could you repeat that, please?
B: Oh, sorry, I said it costs \$15.
4) A: Could I speak to you for a moment?
B: Yes, of course. About what?
5) A: Would you mind if I looked at your books?
B: Not really. You can borrow some if you want.
6) A: Is it OK if I don't join your party tomorrow?

B: Well, not really. Why can't you come?

7) A: Could you move over, please?

B: Yes, sorry. I didn't realise you wanted to sit down.

8) A: Could you lend me \$20, please?

B: I suppose so. But I need it back before Friday.

9) A: Do you mind if I turn up the volume?

B: No, not at all. The remote control's here.

10) A: Can I come round to your house after school?

B: Well, my mum's not feeling well. Maybe another time.

11) A: Could you tell me where the nearest bank is, please?

B: I'm sorry, I'm not from around here.

SORULAR:

1) Boşluğa uygun olan seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

Tina: --- the most important historic building in İstanbul is?

Oğuz : There are many and all of them have great importance in history so I can't tell you just one.

- A) Would you please tell me what
B) Could you do me a favor to find
C) Would you please ask where
D) I wish you knew who
E) Do you mind if I ask whom

Cevap: A

2) Verilen diyalogu en uygun şekilde tamamlayan seçeneği bulunuz.

George: Do you know any restaurants where I can have shish kebab?

Mary: ----

George: I have no idea where The Grand Bazaar is.

Mary: OK. I will come along with you if you like.

George: That'd be great.

- A) No, I have no idea.
B) I have never eaten shish kebab.
C) Yes, there is one on the corner of The Grand Bazaar.
D) The one on this street was closed last year.
E) I don't fancy eating shish kebab.

Cevap: C

3) Verilen diyalogu anlamlı bir bütün olacak şekilde sıralayınız.

I. Yes, sure.

II. Sally, how are you doing?

III. Ah Jane, thank you so much!

IV. Hi Jane, I'm fine. I was wondering if you could do me a big favor.

V. Of course, Sally. What's it?

VI. I'll be away for two weeks. Could you please water my roses in the garden twice a week?

VII. No problem at all.

A) V-IV-I-III-VI-II-VII

B) II-IV-V-VI-I-III-VII

C) III-I-V-IV-II-VI-VII

D) II-IV-I-III-V-VI-VII

E) II-V-IV-I-III-VII-VI

Cevap: B

READING TIME:

Touching the Lives of Children in Need by Heart

Darüşşafaka is Turkey's first private school opened by a non-governmental organization. It gives an opportunity of quality education to underprivileged students whose mothers and, or fathers are deceased. It has undertaken the mission of changing lives through education and provided a modern education for thousands of students since 1863. After the graduation from high school, it also provides the students who continue their education in university with a scholarship.

Darüşşafaka adopts the idea that the development of any country depends on the development of its people. Thus, the foundation aims to raise individuals who are adherent to Atatürk principles, lifelong learners, inquirers, modern, self-confident and responsible for the society.

Only the students who have passed the Darüşşafaka admission examination are accepted by the schools. And, today, there are around 1000 students who are having education at Darüşşafaka Schools in Maslak with a full scholarship for boarding education, for a period of 9 years. In order to bring up well-raised individuals, Darüşşafaka schools provide their students with various social and cultural activities and use English as the official education language.

History of Darüşşafaka

Veteran Ahmet Muhtar Pasha, Vidinli Tefrik Pasha, Sakizli Ahmet Esat Pasha and Ali Nâki Efendi established the foundation under the leadership of Yusuf Ziya Pasha, who was a great mathematician, soldier and politician of

his time.

The reason why it was founded was to provide resources for the education of craftsmen at the Grand Bazaar. At first, the foundation restored old Valide Mektebi in Beyazıt in 1863 and used it as a school for years. But, the original school building was designed by Italian architect Barironi and Ohannes Kalfa, the architect of Dolmabahçe Palace, and was constructed in Fatih, İstanbul. Equipped with the latest technology, the school opened its doors on June 29, 1873 as a private, boarding and non-profit school. 120 years later, in 1994, Darüşşafaka moved from its historical campus in Fatih to its new and modern campus in Maslak.

At first, Darüşşafaka accepted students whose fathers were deceased for 149 years. After the amendment in the law in 2012, students

deceased mothers could also be accepted. Thus, for the first time in 2012-2013 academic year, students whose mothers were deceased joined Darüşşafaka schools.

Because of its mission, many organizations, foundations and important individuals have supported Darüşşafaka by donating money, participating in the charity organizations or promoting its campaigns since the day it opened its doors to educate. Moreover, some notable soldiers, noted poets, authors, scholars and artists volunteered to teach at Darüşşafaka from time to time. Some of them were Namık Kemal, Agah Efendi, Ahmet Mithat, Salih Zeki and Yahya Kemal Beyatlı.

