



# Unit 2

## Greetings, Pronouns and Countries and their nationalities and my family vocabulary.

## Quick Reminder about last lesson:

In the last lesson we learned about:

- Introducing yourself,
- Alphabet and Numbers,
- Months of the year
- Ordinal numbers
- How to say dates
- Vocabulary for different jobs

**In this lesson we will continue with greetings but focus more on pronouns and family vocabulary...**





## When you meet someone

Hello	<i>Merhaba</i>	Any time, friendly and simple	Hello, Ali!
Hi	<i>Selam</i>	Informal, with friends	Hi, Ayşe!
Good morning	<i>Günaydın</i>	From 00:01 to 12:00	Good morning, teacher!
Good afternoon	<i>Tünaydın</i>	From 12:00 to 17:59	Good afternoon, Mr. Yılmaz!
Good evening	<i>İyi akşamlar</i>	From 18:00 to 23:59	Good evening, everyone!
How are you?	<i>Nasılsın</i>	Ask about how someone feels	How are you? — I'm fine, thank you.

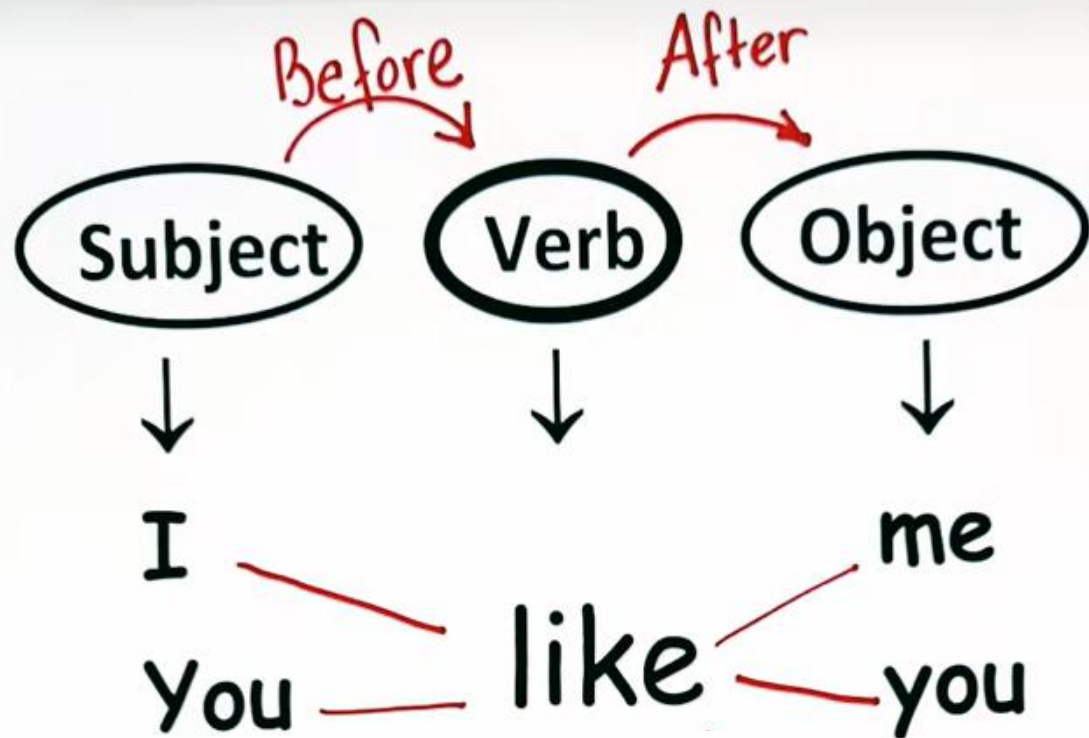
More than one person:  
**Everyone!**



## When you leave

Goodbye	<i>Hoşça kal / Güle güle</i>	Any time	Goodbye, see you tomorrow!
Bye	<i>Bay bay</i>	Informal, friendly	Bye!
See you	<i>Görüşürüz</i>	When you will meet again soon	See you later!
Good night	<i>İyi geceler</i>	When going to sleep or at night	Good night!

# Pronouns



## 🗨 What is a Personal Pronoun?

Personal pronouns are short words we use instead of a name.

Example:

Ali is my friend. He is very kind.

We don't say "Ali is my friend. Ali is very kind." We use he.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Example Sentence
I	me <i>Beni / Bana</i>	I am happy. / She likes me.
you	you <i>Seni / Sana</i>	You are a student. / I see you.
he	him <i>Onu / Ona</i>	He is tall. / I know him.
she	her <i>Onu / Ona</i>	She is my friend. / I like her.
it	it <i>Onu / Ona</i>	It is a cat. / I see it.
we	us <i>Bizi / Bize</i>	We are at work. / They help us.
they	them <i>Onları / Onlara</i>	They are here. / I call them.

- ✓ Subject pronouns = who does the action.
- ✓ Object pronouns = who receives the action.

## 🌀 Tips to remember

I → for yourself (Ben)

You → for talking to someone (Sen/Siz)

He / She / It → for other people or things

We → for yourself + others (Biz)

They → for a group (Onlar)



Articles = “a,” “an,” or “the”

No Articles with Names or Pronouns

✗ Don't use Articles “a,” “an,” or “the” with:

• Proper names (people, places, brands):

- ✓ *This is Maria.*
- ✗ *This is the Maria.*

• Pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they):

- ✓ *He is my friend.*
- ✗ *The he is my friend.*

Names and pronouns are already specific.





They don't need articles to clarify which one you mean.

“If it's a name or a pronoun, you don't need an article — just say it!”







- 1 \_\_\_am a student. Is it: a) Me b) I
- 2 This is my friend. I like \_\_\_ very much. Is it: a) he b) him
- 3 \_\_\_ are teachers. Is it: a) They b) Them
- 4 My mother loves \_\_\_. Is it: (me / I).
- 5 Can you help \_\_\_, please? Is it: (we / us)

- 1 \_\_\_ am happy today. (I / Me)
- 2 Please call \_\_\_. (I / me)
- 3 \_\_\_ is my sister. (She / Her)
- 4 We see \_\_\_ every day. (they / them)
- 5 \_\_\_ love pizza! (We / Us)
- 6 He wants to play with \_\_\_. (they / them)

-  A: Who is your friend?      B: \_\_\_ is my friend. (Use: He / She)
-  A: Do you know Mr. Ali?      B: Yes, I know \_\_\_. (Use: him)
-  A: Who wants tea?      B: \_\_\_ do! (Use: I)
-  A: Who did you invite?      B: I invited \_\_\_ and \_\_\_. (Use: them / him / her)

- 1 I am a student
- 2 This is my friend. I like him very much.
- 3 They are teachers.
- 4 My mother loves me.
- 5 Can you help us ,please?

- 1 I am happy today.
- 2 Please call me.
- 3 She is my sister.
- 4 We see them every day.
- 5 We love pizza!
- 6 He wants to play with them.

-  A: Who is your friend?      B: He is my friend.
-  A: Do you know Mr. Ali?      B: Yes, I know him.
-  A: Who wants tea?      B: I do!
-  A: Who did you invite?      B: I invited them and her.

## COUNTRIES

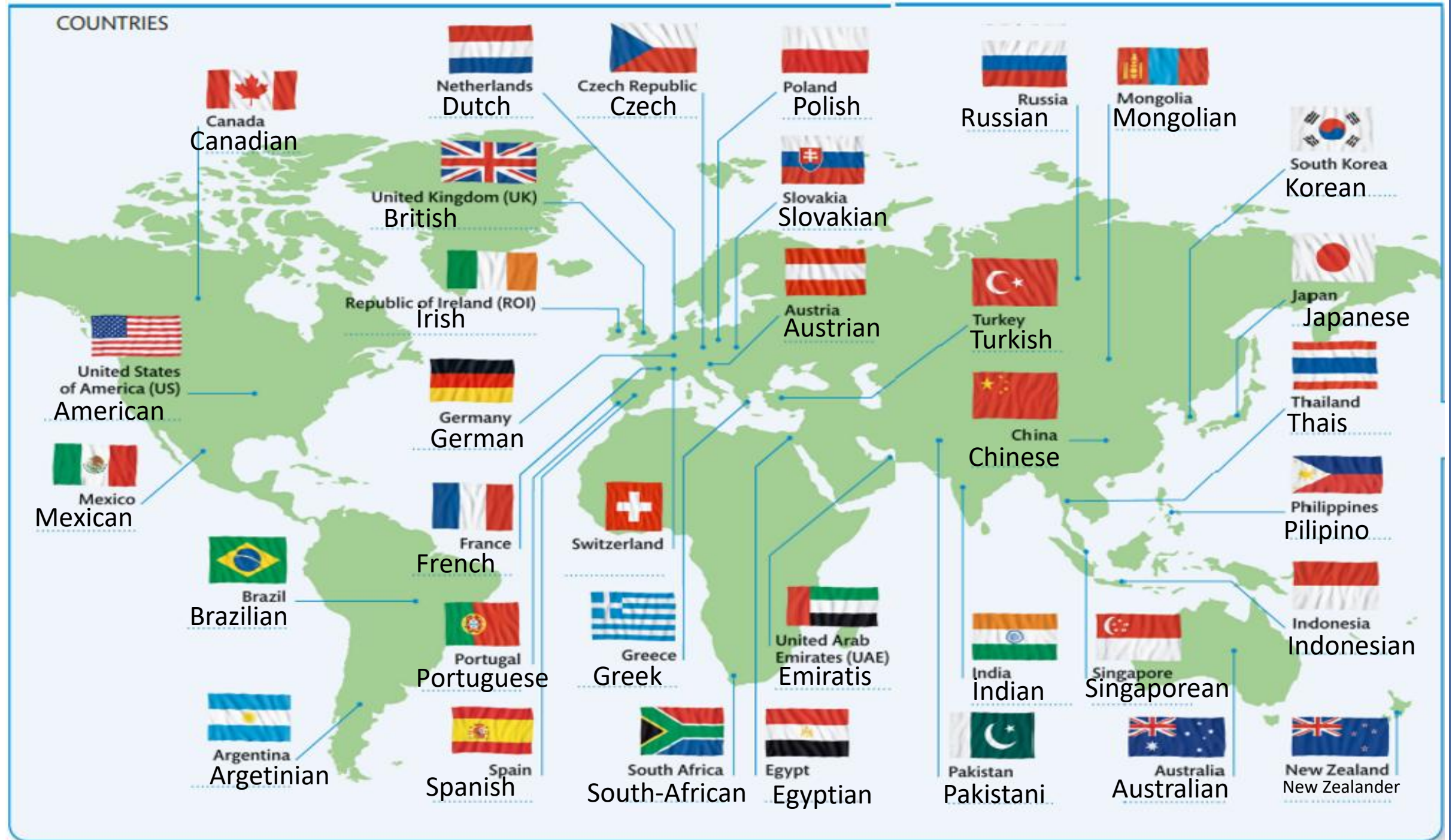


## NATIONALITIES

USA	→	American
Canada	→	Canadian
Mexico	→	Mexican
Brazil	→	Brazilian
Argentina	→	Argentinian
UK	→	British
France	→	French
Russia	→	Russian
Spain	→	Spanish
Portugal	→	Portuguese
Poland	→	Polish
Greece	→	Greek
Turkey	→	Turkish
Egypt	→	Egyptian
China	→	Chinese
Japan	→	Japanese
India	→	Indian
Pakistan	→	Pakistani
Mongolia	→	Mongolian
Australia	→	Australian
Germany	→	German
Switzerland	→	Swiss
Austria	→	Austrian



## COUNTRIES



## KEY LANGUAGE SAYING WHERE YOU'RE FROM

There are different ways of saying where you are from.

"Where" is the question word for place.

Remember, "to be" changes with the subject.

Where are you from?



I am from Spain.

This describes the country that you belong to.

What nationality are you?



You use an adjective to talk about nationality.

I'm Spanish.

## FURTHER EXAMPLES SAYING WHERE YOU'RE FROM

I am Dutch.



We are Italian.



I'm from Switzerland.



## HOW TO FORM SAYING WHERE YOU'RE FROM

I + "TO BE"

I am

"FROM"

from

COUNTRY

Spain.

You use the noun after "from."

I + "TO BE"

I am

NATIONALITY

Spanish.

Here you use the adjective.

**Where are you from?**

**— Nerelisin?**

**Where is your hometown?**

**— Memleketin neresi?**

**Where do you live?**

**— Nerede yaşıyorsun?**

# Family Members

*Aile Üyeleri*



**Family**

*Aile*



**Father**

*Baba*



**Mother**

*Anne*



**Daughter**

*Kız çocuk*



**Son**

*Erkek çocuk*



**Grandfather**

*Dede*



**Grandmother**

*Nine (Anneanne – Babaanne)*



**Baby**

*Bebek*



**Aunt**

*Teyze – Hala – Yenge*



**Uncle**

*Amca – Dayı – Enişte*



**Brother**

*Erkek kardeş*

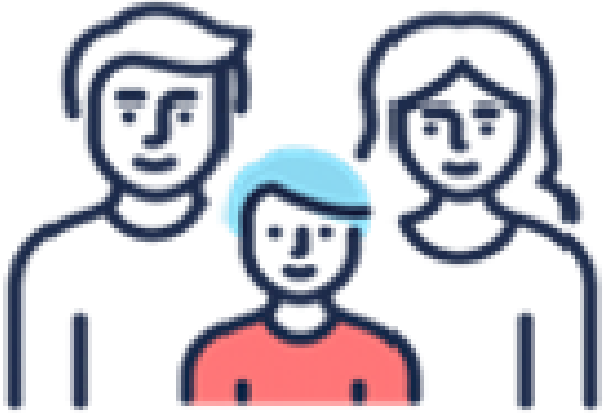


**Sister**

*Kız kardeş*

- Mother — MUH-thur
- Father — FAH-thur
- Sister — SIS-tur
- Brother — BRUH-thur
- Grandmother — GRAND-muh-thur
- Grandfather — GRAND-fah-thur
- Great grandmother — GRAYT GRAND-muh-thur
- Great grandfather — GRAYT GRAND-fah-thur
- Aunt — ANT (or AHNT in some accents)
- Uncle — UN-kul
- Niece — NEES
- Nephew — NEF-yoo or NEV-yoo
- Cousin — KUH-zin
- Daughter — DAW-tur
- Son — SUN
- Grandchild — GRAND-child
- Grandson — GRAND-sun
- Granddaughter — GRAND-DAW-tur

**In English, we usually say “grandmother,” “uncle,” or “aunt” without showing which side of the family they’re from. But if we want to be clear, we can say “my uncle on my mother’s side” or “my grandmother from my father’s side.”**



**Family**

*Aile*

## Family

A family is a group of people who love each other. It includes parents, brothers, sisters, and more.

My mother, father, and sister are my \_\_\_\_\_.

A) family   B) friend

(Answer: A) family)

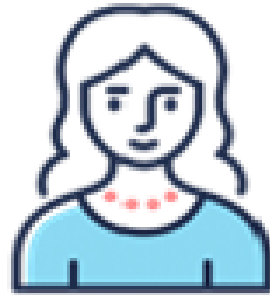




### **Husband**

Koca/ eş

or



### **Wife**

Karım /eş

### **Husband**

A husband is a man who is married to a woman.  
He is her partner in the family.

My father is my mothers?

### **Wife**

A wife is a woman who is married to a man.  
She is his partner in the family.

My father's wife is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A) mother B) brother

Answer: Husband

**Answer:** A) mother



## Parent / Parents

**A parent** is one mother or one father.

**Parents** means both mother and father together.

→ Example:

“My mother and father are my \_\_\_\_\_.”

A) Parent

B) parents

(Answer: **B parents**)

# sibling

a brother or sister:

*I have four siblings: three brothers and a sister.*

**sibling rivalry** *There was great sibling rivalry (= competition) between Peter and his brother.*





**Grandfather**  
Dede

## **Grandfather Granddad and Grandpa**

A grandfather is the father of your mother or father. He loves his grandchildren.

Choose: My grandfather is my mother's \_\_\_\_\_.

A) father B) son

(Answer: A) father)





## **Grandmother Grandma Granny**

A grandmother is the mother of your mother or father. She loves her grandchildren.

Who is the mother of my mother?

\_\_\_\_\_

# **Grandmother**

Nine (Anneanne – Babaanne)

(Answer: Grandmother)



**Father**

*Baba*

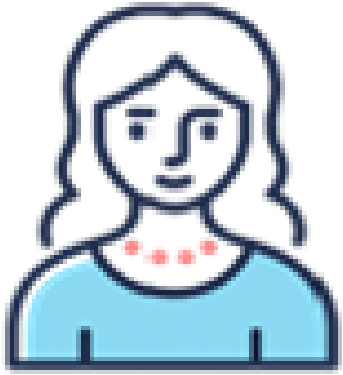
**Father   daddy   dad**

A father is a man who has a child. He loves and helps his children.

Who is the man parent in your family?

\_\_\_\_\_

(Answer: Father)



**Mother**

*Anne*

**Mother    mom   mum   mommy**

A mother is a woman who has a child. She loves and cares for her children.

My mother is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A) parent B) brother

(Answer: A) parent)



**Brother**

Erkek kardeş

## Brother

A brother is a boy with the same parents as you. He is your family.

My brother is a \_\_\_\_\_.

A) boy B) grandmother

(Answer: A) boy)





# Sister

*Kız kardeş*

## Sister

A sister is a girl with the same parents as you. She is your family.

My sister is a \_\_\_\_\_.

A) girl B) boy

(Answer: A) girl)



**Uncle**

Amca – Dayı

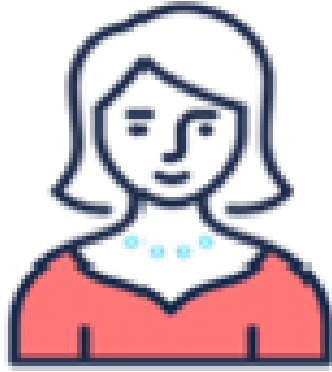
## **Uncle**

An uncle is the brother of your mother or father. He is family.

Who is the brother of my father?

\_\_\_\_\_

(Answer: Uncle)



**Aunt**

Teyze – Hala

## **Aunt**

An aunt is the sister of your mother or father. She is family.

My aunt is my mother's \_\_\_\_\_.

A) sister B) brother

(Answer: A) sister)



**Son**

Erkek çocuk

**Son**

A son is a boy child of a mother and father.

My son is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A) boy child B) sister

(Answer: A) boy child)





# Daughter

Kız çocuk

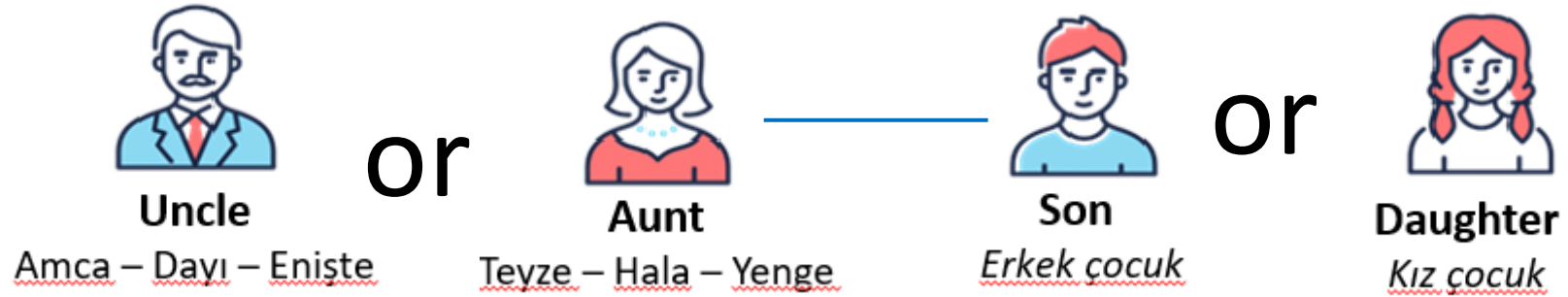
## Daughter

A daughter is a girl child of a mother and father.

My daughter is my \_\_\_\_\_.

A) girl child B) boy child

(Answer: A) girl child)



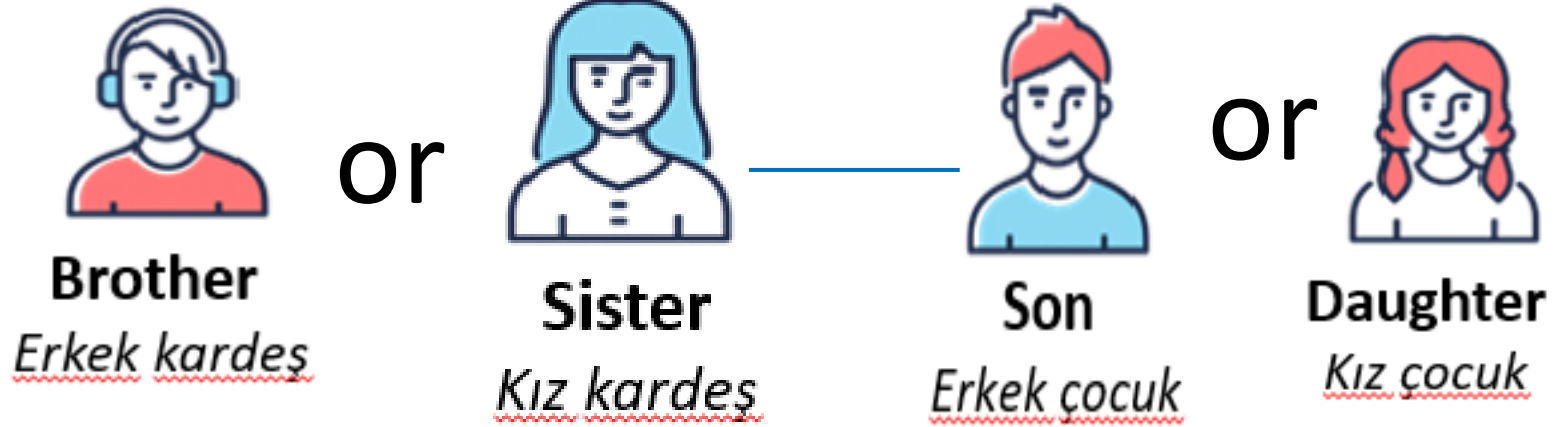
## Cousin

A cousin is the child of your aunt or uncle. They are family.

Who is the child of my aunt?

\_\_\_\_\_

(Answer: Cousin)



### Nephew

A nephew is the son of your brother or sister.  
He is family.

My brother's son is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) nephew B) cousin

### Niece

A niece is the daughter of your brother or sister. She is family.

My sister's daughter is my \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) niece B) nephew

(Answer: A) nephew) (Answer: A) niece)

## **Married**

Meaning: You have a husband or wife. You live together as a family.

Turkish: Evli — Bir kocanız ya da karınız var. Aile olarak birlikte yaşıyorsunuz.

## **Divorced**

Meaning: You were married, but now you are not married anymore. You don't live with your husband or wife.

Turkish: Boşanmış — Daha önce evliydim ama artık evli değilsiniz. Kocanızla ya da karınızla yaşamıyorsunuz.

## **Separated**

Meaning: You are still married, but you don't live with your husband or wife now.

Turkish: Ayrı — Hâlâ evlisiniz ama şu anda eşinizle birlikte yaşamıyorsunuz.



**Mother**

+



New Husband

## Step Sister

A step sister is a girl from your parent's new marriage, not your real sister.

Who is a girl from my father's new marriage?

\_\_\_\_\_



(Answer: Step sister)



**Mother**

+



New Husband



## **Step Brother**

A step brother is a boy from your parent's new marriage, not your real brother.

My step brother is from my mother's new \_\_\_\_\_.

A) marriage B) sister

(Answer: A) marriage)





**Mother**

+



+



**Baby**  
Bebek

=

## **Half Sister**

A half sister is a girl with one same parent as you (same mother or father).



My half sister has my same \_\_\_\_\_.

A) parent B) son

(Answer: A) parent)



**Mother**

+



+



**Baby**  
Bebek

=

## **Half Brother**

A half brother is a boy with one same parent as you (same mother or father).

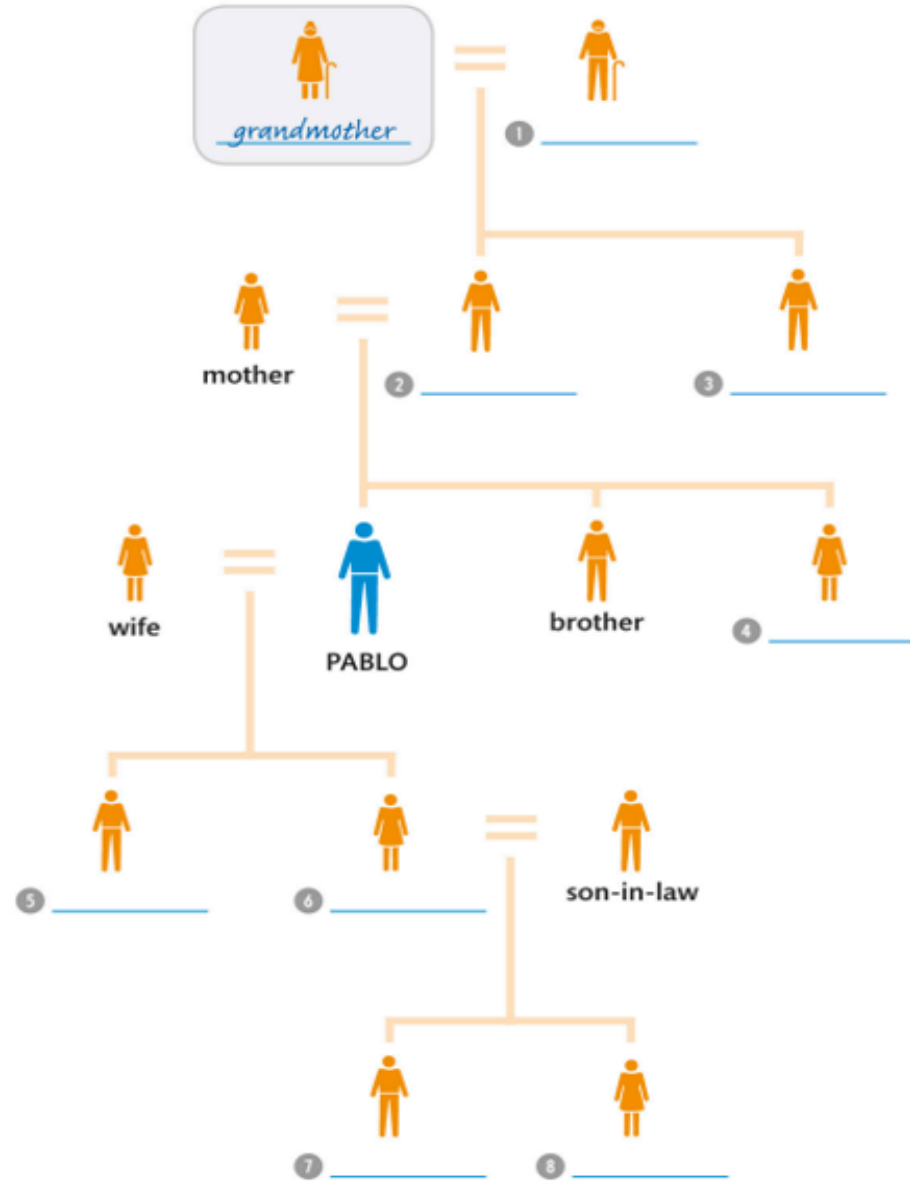


Who is a boy with my same mother?

\_\_\_\_\_

(Answer: Half brother)

WRITE THE WORDS FROM THE PANEL  
IN THE CORRECT PLACES ON PABLO'S FAMILY TREE



granddaughter

sister

~~grandmother~~

son

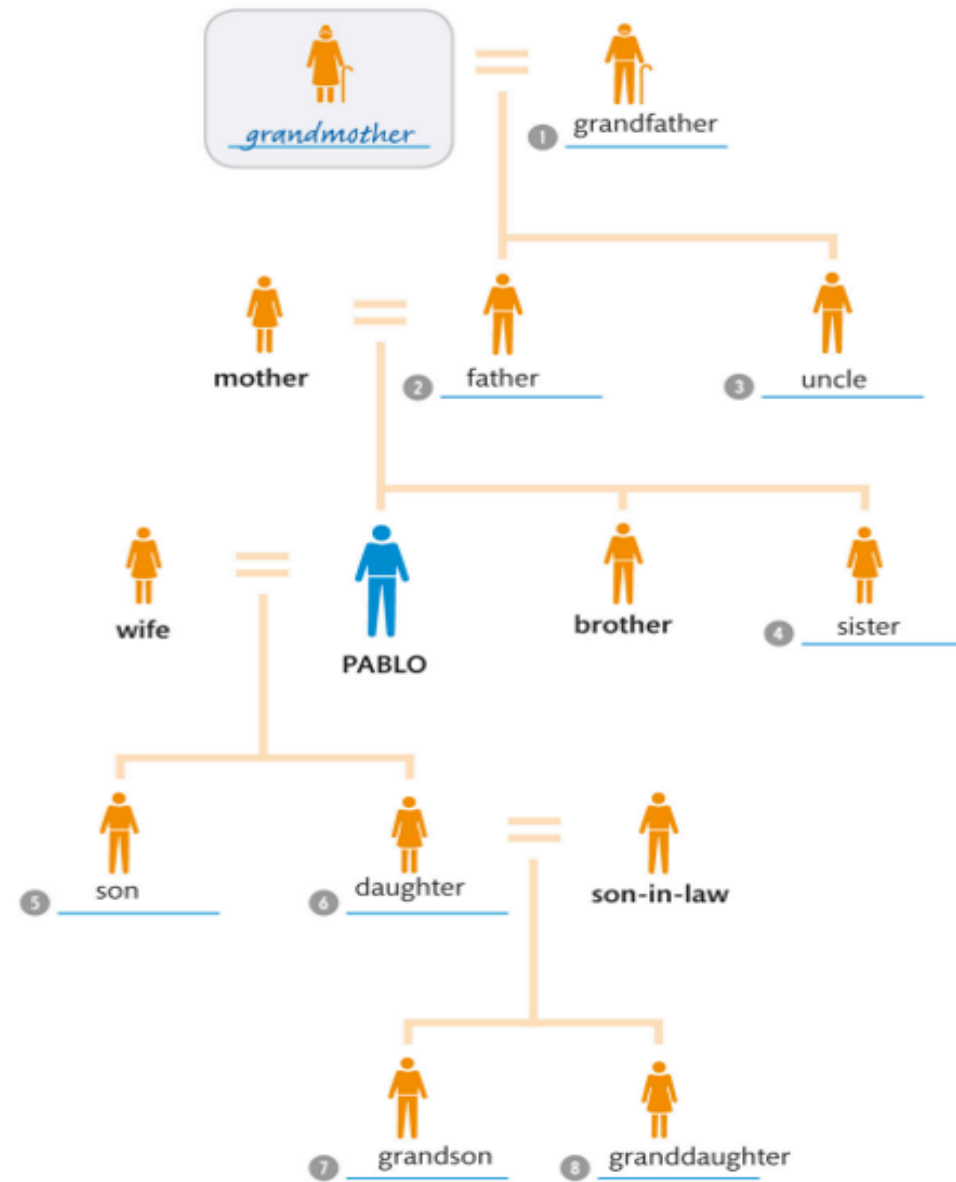
daughter

grandson

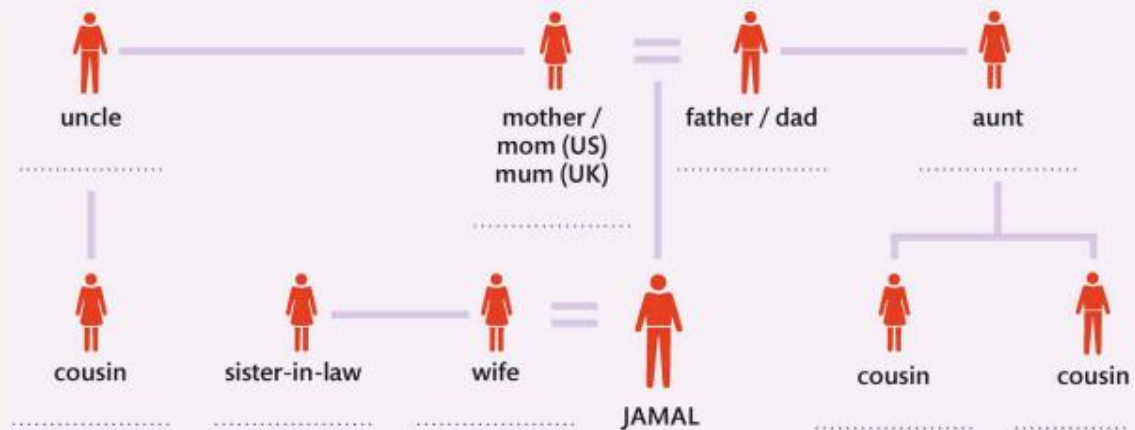
father

grandfather

uncle



## JAMAL'S FAMILY



## GROWING UP

baby

toddler

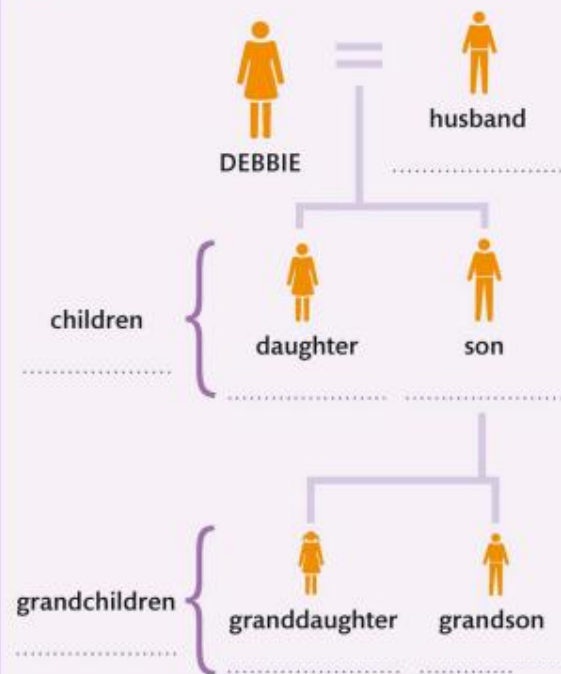
girl

boy

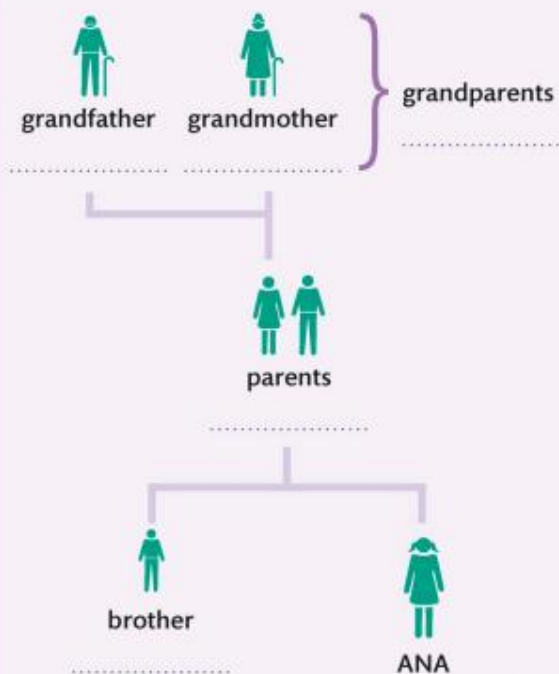
teenagers

adults

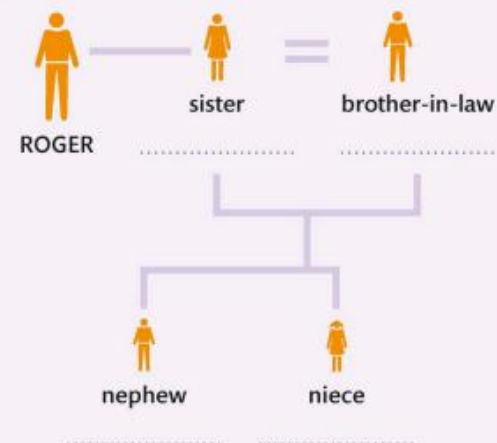
## 20.2 DEBBIE'S FAMILY



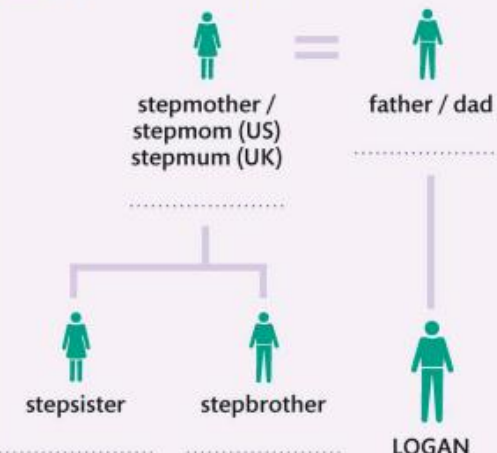
## 20.3 ANA'S FAMILY



## 20.5 ROGER'S FAMILY



## 20.6 LOGAN'S FAMILY



## 20.7 RELATIONSHIPS

male

female

boyfriend and girlfriend

partner

husband and wife

only child

widow

widower

twins

triplets

## Speaking practice about my family

**Have you got any brothers or sisters?** (*Kız veya erkek kardeşin var mı?*)

- Yes, I have. I have one brother. (*Evet, var. Bir erkek kardeşim var.*)
- No, I haven't. I am an only child. (*Hayır, yok. Tek çocuğum.*)

**Do you have a big family?** (*Büyük bir ailen var mı?*)

- Yes, I do. I have two sisters and one brother. (*Evet, var. İki kız kardeşim ve bir erkek kardeşim var.*)
- No, I don't. I have a small family. (*Hayır, yok. Küçük bir ailem var.*)

**Have you got a small family?** (*Küçük bir ailen var mı?*)

- Yes, I have. We are four people. (*Evet, var. Dört kişiyiz.*)
- No, I haven't. We are eight people. (*Hayır, yok. Sekiz kişiyiz.*)

**What does your mother do?** (*Annen ne iş yapıyor?*)

- She is a teacher. (*O bir öğretmen.*)
- She is a doctor. (*O bir doktor.*)

**What does your father do?** (*Baban ne iş yapıyor?*)

- He is a driver. (*O bir şoför.*)
- He is a cook. (*O bir aşçı.*)

**How many people are there in your family?** (*Ailende kaç kişi var?*)

- There are five people. (*Beş kişi var.*)
- There are three people. (*Üç kişi var.*)

**Who do you live with?** (*Kiminle yaşıyorsun?*)

- I live with my parents. (*Ailemle yaşıyorum.*)
- I live with my mother and my sister. (*Annem ve kız kardeşimle yaşıyorum.*)

**Do you have any children?** (*Çocuğun var mı?*)

- Yes, I do. I have one son. (*Evet, var. Bir oğlum var.*)
- No, I don't. (*Hayır, yok.*)

**Remember, if you want to say, for example:**  
"We are only girls in my family, but my cousins are my brothers."  
This is understandable, but it is not correct English.  
The correct way of saying it in English is:  
"There are only girls in my immediate family, but my cousins are like brothers to me."  
You can also say:  
"We are only girls in my family, but I think of my cousins as my brothers."





**Time to close the book for today!**

**See you at the next lesson!!!**