A. Read the following passage.

CAT NAPS

Cats are creatures of habit. They like to go to sleep about the same time every day and for a certain length of time. They seem to have a natural clock inside them that tells them when to sleep.

Cats supplement their regular sleep with occasional cat naps. Some experts feel that humans could also benefit from this habit. Cat naps help to build up energy in the body. They are also a good way to overcome boredom! Since cats have moods similar to those of humans, some experts believe that people can improve their moods and attitudes by catnapping! People might become happier and more positive.

A number of famous people have copied cats by taking cat naps during the day. The naps would usually last from 15 to 30 minutes.

Winston Churchill took cat naps. So did Presidents Harry Truman, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson. These famous men were known for their energy. They were also able to work long hours, often into the night. Napping was their secret.

Perhaps more people could learn from cats and take naps to feel better and live longer!

I. CHECKING THE FACTS

Is the following information given in the Reading? Write YES if it is and NO if not.

____ 1. Cats take naps.
____ 2. Cats have a regular time to sleep.
____ 3. Cat naps make a person lazy and tired.
____ 4. Cat naps can improve people's moods.
____ 5. Famous people take cat naps.
____ 6. Cat naps get rid of boredom.
____ 7. Abraham Lincoln took cat naps.
____ 8. Naps can last as long as three hours.
____ 9. Naps help some people work long hours.
____ 10. Cats have moods similar to people.

II. FOLLOW-UP

Refer to CHECKING THE FACTS. For every YES answer, read aloud or write the sentence that supports your answer.

III. FOR DISCUSSION

1. Do you take naps? If so, do they help you?

2. How long should a nap be?

3. In your opinion, should more people take cat naps?

4. Do you think that naps help people live longer?

5. Are you a creature of habit?

IV. FOR DEBATE

(1) People who take naps are happier!

(2) Naps are a waste of time.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you smoke? Why? Why not?

2. Do you cook? What do you cook?

3. Do you like cooking? What do you like cooking? How?

4. What season / month is it now?

5. What are the seasons / months?

6. What do you do in your living room/bedroom/kitchen?

7. What does your mother do in the living room/bedroom/kitchen?

8. What are the names of the rooms in your house?

9. Describe your room at home.

10. What could you do when you were 6 years old?

C. Fill in the blanks using the following prepositions:

(to, out, about, off, among, at, in, of, over, across, to, on, without, with, by)

1. He comes to school ______ foot.

2. We don't go to school ______ Sundays.

3. He put the picture ______ the wall.

4. There are many books ______ the table.

5. He is standing ______ John and Jack.

6. They went to the theatre ______ a car.

7. Mother cuts the melon ______ a knife.

8. They are talking ______ me ______ the problem.

9. Don't go out ______ an umbrella in the rain.

10. Turn _____ the lights in the mornings.

D. Notice the quantifiers used with singular and plural verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Each one</th>
<th>One</th>
<th>of</th>
<th>us</th>
<th>is qualified for the job.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Either(one)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither(one)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Every one</td>
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<td>Any one</td>
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<td>Not one</td>
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<td>No one</td>
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<td>All</td>
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<td></td>
<td>you</td>
<td>qualified for the job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Several</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A few</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of us</td>
<td>qualified for the job.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“None” can take a singular or plural verb.
“A Few” means a small number-about 3 or 4.
“Few” means only a very small number-a lot less than one might expect.
“Several” means more than 2, but not many.

The modifying phrase beginning with “of” may sometimes be omitted when the context or situation is already known.

**Everyone, anyone** and **no one** are not followed by “of”.

### E. Completely the sentences below by filling in an appropriate quantifier from the list below. (few, several, all, everyone, both, four, some, most, no one, neither.)

1. The whole company wants to have an office party. _______ of the employees want to have an office party.
2. Ms Sağlam and Mr Turgut want to plan a party. Which of them wants to plan it? _______ of them do.
3. Two or three of the employees plan to bring records, _______ of the employees plan to bring records.
4. Almost all of the employees dance well. _______ of the employees dance well.
5. Adem, Serhat, Burcu, and Nazan are excellent dancers. How many of the employees are excellent dancers? _______ of them are.
6. All of the employees are going to eat a lot of food. _______ is going to eat a lot of food.
7. Mustafa and Adnan were going to clean up after the party. Now Mustafa can’t come and Adnan can’t come either. _______ of them can come to the party.
8. There isn’t one employee who wants to help clean up. _______ wants to help clean up.
9. Not many of the employees want to give money for the party. _______ of them want to give money for the party.
10. Not everyone will have a good time at the party. _______ of the employees probably won’t have a good time.

### G. Change the following sentences into negative.

1. Süleyman typed the letters yesterday. ____________________________.
2. Şenay called her parents yesterday morning. ____________________________.
3. Ilgaz cooked the dinner two days ago. ____________________________.
4. Cihat looked after the baby yesterday night. ____________________________.
5. Faruk ordered soup and a piece of chicken. ____________________________.
6. Fatih smoked many cigarettes last night. ____________________________.
7. Derya knocked at the door one hour ago. ____________________________.
8. Ahmet laughed at us last week. ____________________________.
9. Serdar finished his homework yesterday. ____________________________.
10. Abdullah was ill yesterday. ____________________________.

### A: How do you feel today?

B: Not too good, I’m afraid.
A: Oh, I am sorry. What’s the matter?
B: I don’t know, but I’ve got a pain in my back.

A: What’s the matter? awful
B: I’ve got a headache. I feel sick.
a stomachache. ill.
a bad cold
a cough
a sore throat
a temperature
a pain in my back

foot
shoulder

* earache

My head feels hot
throat feels sore
legs feel weak

A: Oh dear. I am sorry.
Why don’t you lie down?
take an aspirin?
go home?
see a doctor?