

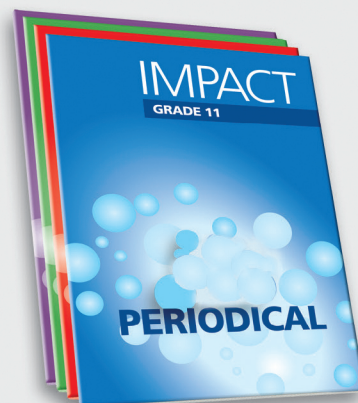
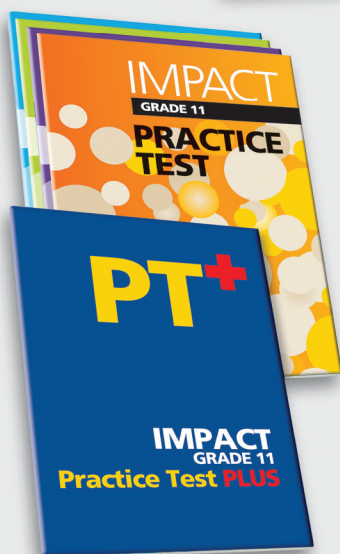
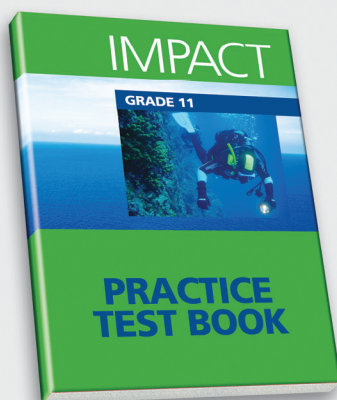
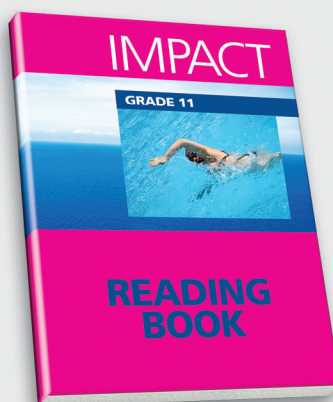
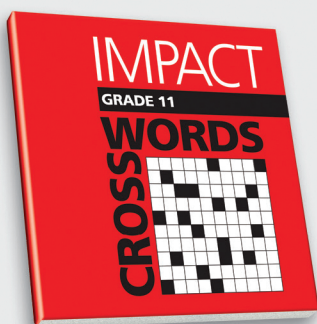
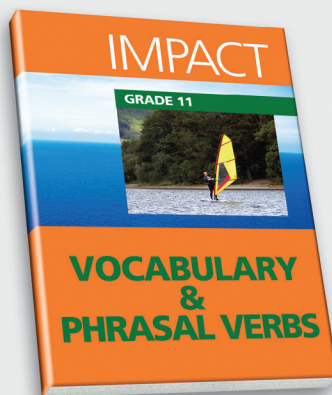
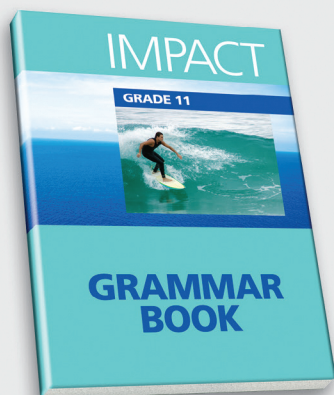
**FREE
SAMPLE
SET**



- Impact Grade 11 setimiz, 11. sınıf öğrencilerinin YKS-DİL'e yönelik yayın gereksinimlerini tümüyle karşılayacak şekilde hazırlanmıştır.
- Toplamda 9,736 özgün soru
- 5 adet kitap
- 191 adet yaprak test
- 8 adet aylık çalışma kitapçığı
- 4 adet mini deneme kitapçığı
- 6 adet deneme sınavı kitapçığı
- 6 adet PT Plus kitapçığı

bulunmaktadır.

IMPACT GRADE 11



IMPACT

GRADE 11



GRAMMAR BOOK

ydspublishing

CONTENTS

UNIT 1 - TENSES

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	7
USE OF FREQUENCY ADVERBS IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE	8
PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE	9
NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS	10
NON-PROGRESSIVE or PROGRESSIVE	11
SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE	13
WILL	13
BE GOING TO	14
USE OF TIME CLAUSES WITH 'WILL' and 'BE GOING TO'	14
FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE	15
SIMPLE PAST TENSE	16
IT'S HIGH TIME / IT'S ABOUT TIME / IT'S TIME (FOR SOMEONE) TO DO SOMETHING	17
PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE	17
USE OF TIME CLAUSES IN SIMPLE PAST & PAST CONTINUOUS TENSES	18
FUTURE IN THE PAST - WAS/WERE GOING TO	19
PRESENT PERFECT TENSE	20
TIME EXPRESSIONS USED WITH PRESENT PERFECT TENSE	21
OTHER STRUCTURES USED IN PRESENT PERFECT TENSE	23
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE	24
PAST PERFECT TENSE	26
USE OF TIME CLAUSES IN SIMPLE PAST & PAST PERFECT TENSES	27
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE	28
FUTURE PERFECT TENSE	31
USE OF TIME CLAUSES IN FUTURE PERFECT TENSE	31
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE	32
TENSE SUMMARY CHART	34
PREVIOUSLY IN YDS/LYS-5	36

UNIT 2 - PRONOUNS

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	38
SUBJECT PRONOUNS	38
OBJECT PRONOUNS	39
POSSESSIVE CASE / POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES / POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS	40
REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS	43
DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS	45
INDEFINITE PRONOUNS	45
OTHER INDEFINITE PRONOUNS	48
GENERIC PRONOUNS	49
SUBSTITUTION	49
FORMS OF 'OTHER'	50
PREVIOUSLY IN YDS/LYS-5	53

UNIT 3 - MODAL VERBS - MODAL-LIKE EXPRESSIONS & TAG QUESTIONS

ABILITY	54
CAN / COULD / BE ABLE TO	54
REQUEST	55
CAN / COULD / WILL / WOULD YOU...? / I WONDER IF YOU COULD... / WOULD YOU MIND ...? / DO YOU MIND ...? / IMPERATIVES	55
PERMISSION	56
OFFER and INVITATION	57
WOULD YOU LIKE ...? / SHALL I ...? / I'LL ...	57
OBLIGATION and NECESSITY	58
MUST / HAVE TO / HAVE GOT TO / NEED TO	58
LACK OF OBLIGATION or NECESSITY	59
DON'T HAVE TO / DON'T NEED TO / NEEDN'T / DIDN'T HAVE TO / DIDN'T NEED TO / NEEDN'T HAVE	59
PROHIBITION	60
MUSTN'T / CAN'T / BE NOT ALLOWED TO	60
ADVICE	60
SHOULD / OUGHT TO / HAD BETTER / WHY DON'T YOU ...? / IF I WERE YOU, I'D ...	61
SUGGESTION	61
LET'S	61
SHALL WE...? / WHY DON'T WE ...? / HOW ABOUT ...? / WHAT ABOUT ...? / COULD / MAY - MIGHT AS WELL	62
EXPECTATION	63
SHOULD / BE TO / BE SUPPOSED TO	63
PREFERENCE	63
PREFER	63
WOULD PREFER / WOULD RATHER - WOULD SOONER	64
HABITUAL PAST	65
USED TO / WOULD	65
DEDUCTION	66
MUST / MUST NOT	66
CAN'T / COULDN'T	66
POSSIBILITY	66
CAN / MAY / MIGHT / COULD	66
BE LIKELY - MAY/MIGHT/COULD HAVE	67
CRITICISM	67
SHOULD / OUGHT TO + BE + V-ING	67
SHOULD / OUGHT TO + HAVE + V3	67
OTHER USES OF MAY / MIGHT / CAN / COULD / SHOULD	67
TAG QUESTIONS	71
PREVIOUSLY IN YDS/LYS-5	74

UNIT 4 - ACTIVE - PASSIVE & CAUSATIVE

ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE	75
PASSIVE FORM	76
USING "BY PHRASE" IN PASSIVE SENTENCES	77
USING TIME ADVERBS IN PASSIVE SENTENCES	80
VERBS WITH TWO OBJECTS	80
STATIC PASSIVE	81
STATIC PASSIVE ADJECTIVES	81
GET + PASSIVE	82
PASSIVE FORM OF GERUNDS & INFINITIVES	82
IT IS THOUGHT ... / SHE IS THOUGHT TO ...	83
CAUSATIVE	86
HAVE, GET, MAKE, LET	86
PREVIOUSLY IN YDS/LYS-5	89

UNIT 5 - ADJECTIVES - ADVERBS & COMPARISON

ADJECTIVES	90
SINGLE-WORD ADJECTIVES	90
COMPOUND ADJECTIVES	91
USE OF ADJECTIVES	92
Using Adjectives Before Nouns	92
Using Adjectives After Some Verbs	92
Using Adjectives After Indefinite Pronouns	93
Using Adjectives After Nouns in Some Expressions	94
TYPES OF ADJECTIVES	94
ORDER OF ADJECTIVES	97
ADVERBS	98
USE OF ADVERBS	99
ADVERBS WITH TWO FORMS and DIFFERENCES IN MEANING	100
TYPES OF ADVERBS	101
ORDER OF ADVERBS	108
COMPARISON	109
COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES and ADVERBS	109
COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE FORMS OF ADJECTIVES	109
COMPARATIVE and SUPERLATIVE FORMS OF ADVERBS	110
COMPARISON OF NOUNS USING QUANTIFIERS	113
DOUBLE COMPARISON	113
OTHER WAYS OF COMPARISON	114
EXPRESSING BIG or SMALL DIFFERENCES IN COMPARATIVE FORMS	114
PREVIOUSLY IN YDS/LYS-5	117

UNIT 6 - CONDITIONALS & WISH CLAUSES

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES	118
IF CLAUSES	118
TYPE ZERO	119
TYPE 1	119
TYPE 2 - UNREAL PRESENT	120
TYPE 3 - UNREAL PAST	121
MIXED CONDITIONALS	121
INVERSION IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES	124
SOME OTHER WORDS/PHRASES USED IN CONDITIONALS	125
PROVIDED - PROVIDING (THAT) / ON CONDITION THAT / AS (SO) LONG AS / ONLY IF	125
UNLESS (IF ... NOT) / SUPPOSE - SUPPOSING (THAT) / WHAT IF	126
EVEN IF / IN CASE	127
WHETHER OR NOT / WITH - WITHOUT / BUT /	128
BUT FOR - IF IT WEREN'T FOR / IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR / OR / OR ELSE / OTHERWISE	128
WISH CLAUSES	130
WISHES ABOUT THE PRESENT	131
WISHES ABOUT THE PAST	131
WISHES ABOUT THE FUTURE	131
PREVIOUSLY IN YDS/LYS-5	134

UNIT 7 - RELATIVE CLAUSES

DEFINING & NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES	137
RELATIVE PRONOUN AS SUBJECT	138
RELATIVE PRONOUN AS OBJECT	139
RELATIVE PRONOUN AS OBJECT OF PREPOSITION	140
WHOSE	141
RELATIVE ADVERBS - WHERE, WHEN, WHY	141
"WHICH" REFERRING TO A WHOLE SENTENCE	145
QUANTIFIERS WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS	145
CLEFT SENTENCES	146
REDUCTION OF RELATIVE CLAUSES	147
PREVIOUSLY IN YDS/LYS-5	151

UNIT 8 - ADVERBIAL CLAUSES - CONJUNCTIONS & TRANSITIONS 1

A. COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	152
B. CORRELATIVE (PAIRED) CONJUNCTIONS	154
C. SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS	155
ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME	156
PREPOSITIONS & PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES SHOWING TIME	159
TRANSITION WORDS SHOWING TIME	160
ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CAUSE & EFFECT	163
SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS EXPRESSING CAUSE (REASON)	163

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES EXPRESSING REASON (CAUSE)	164
SUBORDINATING CLAUSES EXPRESSING EFFECT (RESULT)	165
TRANSITION WORDS SHOWING RESULT	167
ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PLACE	168
ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF PURPOSE	169
SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS EXPRESSING PURPOSE	169
"SO THAT" EXPRESSING PURPOSE or "SO THAT" EXPRESSING RESULT	170
PREPOSITIONS & PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES EXPRESSING PURPOSE	171
UNIT 9 - ADVERBIAL CLAUSES - CONJUNCTIONS & TRANSITIONS 2	
ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONCESSION and CONTRAST	173
SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS SHOWING CONCESSION and CONTRAST	173
PREPOSITIONS & PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES SHOWING CONCESSION and CONTRAST	175
TRANSITION WORDS SHOWING CONCESSION and CONTRAST	176
ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF MANNER	180
SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS SHOWING COMPARISON	184
PREPOSITIONS & PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES SHOWING COMPARISON	184
TRANSITION WORDS SHOWING COMPARISON	184
ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONDITION	184
SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS SHOWING CONDITION	184
PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES SHOWING CONDITION	186
TRANSITION WORDS SHOWING CONDITION	186
OTHER LINKING WORDS - SENTENCE CONNECTORS	187
REINFORCEMENT	187
EXAMPLIFICATION	188
EXPLANATION	188
EMPHASIS	188
GENERALIZATION	188
EXCEPTION	188
TRANSITION	189
REDUCED ADVERBIAL CLAUSES	190
REDUCTION OF TIME CLAUSES	190
REDUCTION OF REASON CLAUSES	192
REDUCTION OF CONDITION CLAUSES	193
REDUCTION OF CONCESSION CLAUSES	193
PREVIOUSLY IN YDS/LYS-5	195
UNIT 10 - GERUNDS - INFINITIVES & PARTICIPLES	
INTRODUCTION	197
GERUNDS	198
GERUND - SUBJECT POSITION	199
GERUND - SUBJECT COMPLEMENT	199
GERUND - OBJECT POSITION	200
GERUND AFTER PREPOSITIONS	202
PASSIVE and PERFECT FORMS OF GERUND	206
INFINITIVES	207
INFINITIVE - SUBJECT POSITION	207
INFINITIVE - SUBJECT COMPLEMENT	207
INFINITIVE AFTER "IT"	207
INFINITIVE - OBJECT POSITION	208
INFINITIVE AFTER "WH-" QUESTION WORDS and WHETHER	211
INFINITIVE AS A REDUCED RELATIVE CLAUSE	212
INFINITIVE AFTER "ENOUGH" and "TOO"	212
INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE	212
INFINITIVE AFTER "IT TAKES + TIME / MONEY / EFFORT ..."	212
PROGRESSIVE, PASSIVE and PERFECT FORMS OF THE INFINITIVE	213
THE BARE INFINITIVE (INFINITIVE WITHOUT 'TO')	214
GERUND or INFINITIVE	216
VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUND or INFINITIVE (DIFFERENT MEANING)	216
VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUND or INFINITIVE (SIMILAR MEANING)	218
PARTICIPLES	222
PRESENT PARTICIPLES	222
PAST PARTICIPLES	224
PERFECT PARTICIPLES	225
PREVIOUSLY IN YDS/LYS-5	228
UNIT 11 - NOUN CLAUSES & REPORTED SPEECH	
NOUN CLAUSES	229
USE OF 'THAT CLAUSES'	230
NOUN CLAUSES STARTING WITH "WHETHER / IF"	232
NOUN CLAUSES STARTING WITH QUESTION WORDS	232
-EVER WORDS IN NOUN CLAUSES	235
SUBJUNCTIVE FORM IN NOUN CLAUSES	236
REPORTED SPEECH	237
TENSE CHANGES	238
CHANGES IN MODAL VERBS	239
CHANGES IN PRONOUNS	239
CHANGES IN TIME EXPRESSIONS	240
OTHER CHANGES	240
IMPERATIVE FORM IN REPORTED SPEECH	240
REPORTING QUESTIONS	240
OTHER REPORTING VERBS	241
REPORTED SPEECH IN DIFFERENT FORMS	244
"SO" and "NOT" INSTEAD OF A "THAT CLAUSE"	245
PREVIOUSLY IN YDS/LYS-5	248

UNIT 12 - DETERMINERS & QUANTIFIERS

DETERMINERS	250
ARTICLES	250
THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE: A / AN	250
THE DEFINITE ARTICLE: THE	252
NO ARTICLE (ZERO ARTICLE)	254
DEMONSTRATIVES	256
POSSESSIVES	256
DIFFERENCE WORDS	256
QUANTIFIERS	258
QUANTIFIERS USED WITH or WITHOUT "OF"	258
QUANTIFIERS WITH COUNTABLE and UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	258
SOME / ANY / NO	259
MUCH / MANY / A LOT OF / LOTS OF / PLENTY OF	261
A FEW / FEW / A LITTLE / LITTLE	262
ALL / WHOLE / MOST / NONE / HALF	263
BOTH / EITHER / NEITHER	267
EACH / EVERY / ENOUGH	269
A (LARGE) NUMBER OF / SEVERAL / A COUPLE OF / A MAJORITY OF / THE MAJORITY OF	272
A LARGE AMOUNT OF / A GREAT DEAL OF / A LARGE QUANTITY OF / A LARGE SUM OF	273
PREVIOUSLY IN YDS/LYS-5	275

UNIT 13 - PREPOSITIONS

PREPOSITIONS	276
PREPOSITIONS OF TIME	276
PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE	278
PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT	281
NOUN + PREPOSITION	283
PREPOSITION + NOUN	285
ADJECTIVE + PREPOSITION	288
VERB + PREPOSITION	291
PREVIOUSLY IN YDS/LYS-5	295

GRAMMAR TEST BOOK

UNIT 1 - TENSES	298
UNIT 2 - PRONOUNS	306
UNIT 3 - MODAL VERBS - MODAL-LIKE EXPRESSIONS & TAG QUESTIONS	314
UNIT 4 - ACTIVE - PASSIVE & CAUSATIVE	322
UNIT 5 - ADJECTIVES - ADVERBS & COMPARISON	330
UNIT 6 - CONDITIONALS & WISH CLAUSES	338
UNIT 7 - RELATIVE CLAUSES	346
UNIT 8 - ADVERBIAL CLAUSES - CONJUNCTIONS & TRANSITIONS 1	354
UNIT 9 - ADVERBIAL CLAUSES - CONJUNCTIONS & TRANSITIONS 2	362
UNIT 10 - GERUNDS - INFINITIVES & PARTICIPLES	370
UNIT 11 - NOUN CLAUSES & REPORTED SPEECH	378
UNIT 12 - DETERMINERS & QUANTIFIERS	386
UNIT 13 - PREPOSITIONS	394
REVISION TEST 1	402
REVISION TEST 2	405
REVISION TEST 3	408
REVISION TEST 4	411
IRREGULAR VERBS	414

TENSES

1

► SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Affirmative		Negative		Question
I	run.	I	don't run.	Do I run?
You		You		Do you run?
He	runs.	He	doesn't run.	Does he run?
She		She		Does she run?
It		It		Does it run?
We	run.	We	don't run.	Do we run?
You		You		Do you run?
They		They		Do they run?

TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

always
almost always / nearly always
usually
generally
often
frequently
sometimes
occasionally
seldom

rarely
scarcely
scarcely ever
barely
ever
not ever
never
almost never
at times
once in a while

from time to time
now and then
every day / week / month / summer ...
once / twice a month / a year ...
at the weekends / on weekends
on Mondays / Sundays ...
on weekdays
in the mornings / at nights ...
every two days / every three weeks ...

- **Alışkanlıklar, yinelenen eylemler için :**

As a working woman, Nilay usually **cleans** her home on Saturdays.
Jill **takes** her son to the swimming pool every evening.

- **Genellemeler, doğa kanunları, evrensel gerçekler için :**

A giraffe **has** the same number of bones in its neck as a man.
Male mosquitoes **do not bite**.

- **Geçerliliği sürekli ve kalıcı olan durum veya eylemler için :**

Evin **buys** shoes and bags although she doesn't need them.
My uncle **doesn't watch** football matches because he **doesn't support** any of the teams.
Summer holiday for students **starts** in June in Turkey.

- **Eylem içermeyip durum bildiren filllerle '- ing' eki kullanılmadan oluşturulan şimdiki zaman ifadeleri için:**

Ali is thirsty, so he **needs** a glass of water.
Aslı **doesn't want** to eat an ice cream because she is on a diet.

- **Haber başlıkları için :**

Indonesian search team **finds** black box of Russian Sukhoi Superjet plane.
The Cannes Film Festival **opens** with US director Wes Anderson's film Moonrise Kingdom.

- Gelecek zaman anlamı içeren programlı, tarifeli eylemler için :

Ayşegül's bus to Eskişehir **leaves** at 9 o'clock this evening.

- Kitap, film özetleri ; öykü, fıkra anlatımı ve spor yorumları için :

First, Alaaddin and his magic carpet **fly** high up into the sky and then they **land** in a jungle.

- “Say” yüklemiyle birlikte, kitap başlığı, uyarı, bildiri ya da mektupların içeriği,... gibi bilgilerin verilmesi için :

The prescription for the pills **says**: “Twice a day on an empty stomach”.

- Alışlagelmiş ya da gelecek zaman anlamı içeren bir durum veya eylemin ifade edildiği zaman zarfı cümleciklerinde:

Whenever I **get** hungry, I **have** a few light snacks.
Before I **sweep** the floors, I'll wash the curtains.

- Resmî açılış ya da törenlerde kullanılan ifadeler için :

I, as the mayor of the city, **pronounce** you 'National Mother of the Year'.

- Talimat , tarif verirken emir kipi yerine kullanılan ifadeler :

You **simmer** the sauce until it gets thickened.

- Performative verbs (accept, acknowledge, assume, believe, deny, hope, inform, promise, think...) ile oluşturulan cümleler:

I **hope** the new business venture will flourish in a very short time. (a hope)
Jane **accepts** that everything is in vain although she tries very hard. (an acceptance)



What do you do? (What is your job?)
What do you do after work? (habitual action)
Why don't you buy a new pair of trainers? (suggestion)

USE OF FREQUENCY ADVERBS IN SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

- Bir eylemin hangi sıklıkta yapıldığını ifade eden sıklık zarfları, genellikle 'How often?' sorusuna yanıt verir. Bunlar, olumlu cümle içinde kullanıldığında esas fiilden önce yer alır. Ancak cümle 'be' fiili ile oluşturulmuşsa bu zarflar 'be' fiilinden sonra kullanılır. 'Be' fiili olumsuz yapıda ise kullanım yeri değişiklik gösterebilir.

Belin **sometimes** watches basketball matches with her friends.
Cenk **never** skips breakfast as his doctor **always** highlights its importance.
Büşra **is usually** a good companion; however, she **usually isn't** a reliable person.



Olumsuz cümlede 'always' her zaman olumsuzluk belirten ekten sonra gelir.

Selin **doesn't always** wear her glasses as they are just reading glasses.
Cats **aren't always** aloof and indifferent to people as many think.

- “Usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes ve occasionally”, cümlelerin başında ya da sonunda yer alabilir. Ancak, “always, never, rarely, seldom” cümle başında ya da sonunda yer almaz.

Usually, Lola's landscapes and still life paintings depict her faraway travels.
Because of the stormy weather, the sailor's radio-telephone makes strange noises **occasionally**.

- “Frequently”, sometimes, occasionally”, olumsuz yardımcı fiilden önce gelir.

My alarm clock **sometimes doesn't display** the right time.

- “Usually, generally, often” olumsuz yardımcı fiilden önce ya da sonra gelebilir.

Erica works freelance from home, so she **usually doesn't come** to the office.
Erica works freelance from home, so she **doesn't usually come** to the office.

- 'Never, seldom, rarely, hardly ever' olumsuz anlam taşır. Bu sebeple, olumlu cümlelerde kullanılan bu zarflar, cümlelerin anlamını olumsuz yapar.

Engin **seldom/rarely/hardly ever** drives as he hates getting stuck in the traffic jam.
Şule doesn't like the taste of spinach, so **she never** eats it.



Olumsuz anlam taşıyan zarflar cümle başında yer alırsa cümlelerin devrik yapıya dönüştürülmesi zorunludur.

Seldom/Rarely/Hardly ever does Engin drive as he hates getting stuck in the traffic jam.
Never does Şule eat spinach because she doesn't like its taste.

► PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative		Negative		Question
I	am running.	I	I am not running.	Am I running?
You	are running.	You	aren't running.	Are you running?
He	is running.	He	isn't running.	he
She		She		Is she running?
It		It		it
We	are running.	We	aren't running.	we
You		You		Are you running?
They		They		they

TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

now
right now
just now
at present
today
at the moment
these days
nowadays
for the time being

currently
continually
constantly
continuously
still
tomorrow / tonight
this week / month...
in the morning / afternoon / at night

- Konuşma esnasında devam eden eylemler için:

I **am resting** right now, so I don't want to go out.
Ece **is surfing** the Internet at the moment to find some useful information on rabbits.

- Konuşma anında devam etmese de bugünlerde devam eden olaylar ve geçici olarak yapılan eylemler için:

Gold **is increasing** in value every single day.
Esma **is in** Antalya this week on business, and I **am taking care** of her dog.



"Listen!", "Look!", "Watch out!" ünlemlerinden sonra kurulan cümlelerde genellikle Present Continuous Tense kullanılır.

Listen! Someone **is tapping** on the window.

- Daha çok 'get' ve 'become' fiillerinin ve vurgulamak amacıyla karşılaştırma yapısının kullanıldığı değişmekte olan durum ve olaylar için:

Smartphones **are becoming more and more** widespread nowadays.
The prices **are getting higher and higher** in today's world.

- Yapılması planlanmış gelecek zamana ait eylemler için:

Yelda **is starting** a 120-hour language course next week.
Adriane **is flying** to Madrid for the next fall semester.

- 'always, continually, forever ve constantly' kullanılarak kurulan ve yakınma ve eleştiri ifade eden cümlelerde:

*As the remote control is broken, I **am constantly changing** the channels manually.*

NON-PROGRESSIVE VERBS (-ING TAKISI ALMAYAN FİİLLER)

- Non-progressive verbs' ya da 'non-action verbs' denilen eylem bildirmeyen, durum bildiren bazı fiiller Present Continuous Tense ile kullanılamayacağı için Simple Present Tense ile kullanılır.

*Most of the men **loathe** going to malls.
This mixture **contains** a wide variety of herbs.*

Duyularla ilgili fiiller	Duygularla ilgili fiiller	Zihinsel faaliyetlerle ilgili fiiller	Sahiplik gösteren fiiller	Diğer fiiller
feel*	amaze	believe	belong	be*
hear	appreciate	desire	have*	consist
see*	astonish	doubt	own	contain
smell*	dislike	feel*	possess	cost
taste*	care	forget		exist
	envy	imagine		include
	fear	know		matter
	hate	mean		owe
	detest	realize		resemble
	loathe	recognize		weigh*
	like	remember		advise
	love	suppose		promise
	mind	think*		refuse
	please	understand		sound
	desire	want		appear*
	surprise	know		seem
	wish	need		look*
	forgive	prefer		
		notice		

* ile işaretli fiiller hem **non-progressive** hem de **progressive** olarak kullanılabilirler. Ancak anlamları farklıdır. Bu anlam farklılıkları sayfa 11'deki tabloda gösterilmiştir.

NON - PROGRESSIVE or PROGRESSIVE

NON- PROGRESSIVE	PROGRESSIVE
think (fikir beyan etmek) I think Sinem is talking about the situation.	think (düşünmek) Kemal is thinking about buying a new car.
see (görmek) I see some books on the table.	see (buluşmak, randevusu olmak) Are we seeing the Adams tonight?
smell (koklamak) The cinnamon cake smells delicious.	smell (koklamak) Little Janet is smelling the rose buds.
taste (tat vermek) The soup tastes too salty.	taste (tatmak) Ayşe is tasting the dish before she serves it.
feel (... hissinin vermek) Her hands feel soft and smooth. (sezinlemek) I feel you are not doing your best.	feel (hissetmek) Uğur is feeling uncomfortable near strangers. (dokunarak hissetmek) Alex is feeling his son's forehead to understand if he has fever.
appear (...gibi görünmek) Sezin appears to be in a bad mood today.	appear (sahneye çıkmak) Many bands are appearing in festivals in İstanbul.
look (görünmek) You look tired after all the rush.	look (bakmak) Why are you looking at me thoughtfully?
weigh (ağırlığında olmak) How much does the baby weigh ?	weigh (tartmak) The grocer is weighing the apples.
be (her zaman ... olmak) Can is a pleasant and sociable person.	be (bir süreliğine ... olmak) Can is a pleasant and sociable person, but nowadays he is being bad-tempered and introverted.
have (sahip olmak) Aylin has two sisters.	have (sahip olmak dışındaki tüm anlamları) Ersay is having a bad day at work today. Ed is having a friendly chat with the boy on the bus.

PRACTICE 1

Fill in the blanks with **Simple Present** or **Present Continuous** form of the verbs in brackets.

- Shirley MacLaine _____ (**appear**) in *Bernie*, a black comedy.
- Flores Island _____ (**belong**) to Indonesia -the world's biggest archipelago that _____ (**consist**) of more than 17.000 islands.
- Tuğba: What is that terrible noise?
Benny: The neighbours upstairs _____ (**repair**) the hardwood floor.
- My parents _____ (**believe**) that I should never go out alone at night, and this irritates me.
- Parrots _____ (**eat**) grain, seeds, nuts, fresh fruits and vegetables, but in the wild, their diet _____ (**include**) eucalyptus flowers as well.

PRACTICE 2

Underline the correct alternative.

1. The flaps of the Dumbo octopus **resemble / are resembling** the popular cartoon character Dumbo the elephant; that's why, it is named so.
2. I **always envy / am always envying** the people who have the talent and patience to do a work of art.
3. I **am not thinking / don't think** I can buy that camera because it **costs / is costing** too much.
4. Nurse : How **do you feel / are you feeling** this morning, Ms Murray?
Patient: I **have / am having** a pain in my shoulder.
5. Larry is **watching / watches** more TV than usual these days because he **has / is having** no homework.
6. Ebby : Tracy! Your mobile phone **is ringing / rings**.
Tracy : I can't get it. I **am washing / wash** the baby.
7. Hi, Sean! What a surprise! What **do you do / are you doing** here in my school?
8. I am afraid I **am not wanting / don't want** to see her. Actually, I **am finding / find** her very boring.
9. **Are you seeing / Do you see** your lawyer this afternoon? If you **are / do**, don't forget to ask her about the consultation fee.
10. The bunch of flowers in the vase **is smelling / smells** lovely. Is it from your own garden?

SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Simple Present Tense	Present Continuous Tense
Genel durumlar <i>I usually drive to work.</i>	Konuşma esnasında olan durumlar <i>I am taking the bus to work today.</i>
Kalıcı, sürekli durum <i>I work at YDS Publishing.</i>	Geçici durum <i>I am working from home as I broke my leg.</i>
Gelecekte yer alacak programlı, tarifeli olaylar <i>Mr Dağhan's plane takes off at 4 pm on Sunday.</i>	Gelecekte yer alacak planlanmış, ayarlanmış olaylar <i>I am meeting my friends in Taksim this evening.</i>
Durum bildirme <i>Cotton feels soft.</i>	Eylem bildirme <i>Sue is feeling the soft, smooth cotton fabric.</i>

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Gelecekte söz ederken "WILL" veya "BE GOING TO" yapılarını kullanabiliriz.
Bu iki yapının kullanıldığı yerler farklıdır.

WILL

Affirmative		Negative		Question		
I	will run.	I	won't run.	Will	I	run?
You		You			you	
He		He			he	
She		She			she	
It		It			it	
We		We			we	
You		You			you	
They		They			they	

TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

tomorrow
tomorrow morning / afternoon ...
next week / month / year ...
soon / later
in two hours / days / months ...

in two hours' time / in a day's time ...
in 2015
a few days from now
from now on / from today on / from tomorrow on
after / before / when / as soon as / until / once
from 9.30 onwards

- Önceden tasarlanmamış, konuşma anında kararlaştırılan eylemler için:

Merve: Oh, I spill coffee on my shirt.
Mum: Don't worry! I **will wash** it.

- Gelecekle ilgili tahminler için

In a couple of years everyone **will use** touch screens.

- Geleceğe ilişkin düşünce, varsayım, umut, korku, ... gibi duyguları ifade eden 'suppose, believe, expect, hope, think', ... gibi fiiller ve 'probably, perhaps, certainly', ... gibi zarflar ile kurulan cümlelerde:

Everyone **hopes** the national football team **will win** the final match.
Nurten **will probably hire** a nanny to care for her baby.

- Olmasını engelleyemeyeceğimiz gerçekler için:

Ellen's birthday **will fall** on a weekday this year.

- Söz verme, rica, teklif, tehdit veya emir anlamı olan cümlelerde:

Will you please **close** the window as I feel a bit cold?
Stop treating me like dirt; or else, I **will end** my friendship with you.
Please keep on! I **won't intervene** in your job once again.



'will' emir cümlelerinde 'tag question' oluştururken kullanılır.

Finish your meal, **will you**?

- Resmî duyurularda detaylı olarak planlanmış eylemler için:

The concert **will open** with dance performances and then the lead singer **will appear** on the stage.

- Kaçınılmaz durum veya eylemler için:

The mobile phone **will work** on condition that you plug it in and charge it.
The company **won't cancel** the order if you don't send them a written request.

BE GOING TO

Affirmative		Negative		Question
I	am going to run.	I	am not going to run.	Am I going to run?
You	are going to run.	You	aren't going to run.	Are you going to run?
He	is going to run.	He	isn't going to run.	Is he going to run?
She		She		Is she going to run?
It		It		Is it going to run?
We	are going to run.	We	aren't going to run.	Are we going to run?
You		You		Are you going to run?
They		They		Are they going to run?

- Önceden kararlaştırılmış veya hazırlık yapılmış eylemleriçin:

The whole house is in a mess for a week. I **am going to clean** it this weekend.

- Bir ipucuna veya deneyime dayanarak gelecekle ilgili yapılan tahminler için:

The weather forecast says it is rainy on Sunday, so we **are not going to have** a picnic.
Sandra is buying new formal clothes as she **is going to start** her new job.

- Zaman bağlaçlarıyla oluşturulan yan cümlelerde 'will' ve 'be going to' kullanılmaz. Bu durumda yan cümlede Present Simple Tense veya eylemin tamamlanmış olduğunu vurgulamak için Present Perfect Tense kullanılır. 'will / be going to' ise ana cümlede kullanılır.

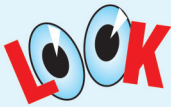
USE OF TIME CLAUSES WITH “WILL” and “BE GOING TO”

Time Clause	Main Clause
When As soon as Once After Before Until Soon after Immediately after The moment	+ Simple Present Present Perfect will / be going to

I **am going to fly** to Bodrum **after** my exams are over.

When Esra calls, Erdem **will leave**.

Once his brother has passed the university entrance exam, Ümit **will take** him to Italy.



'WHILE' bağlacının gelecek zaman cümlelerinde kullanımı şu şekildedir:

I expect you **will / are going to be** right beside me **while** I'm going through this hard phase.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative		Negative		Question		
I	will be running.	I	won't be running.	Will	I	be running?
You		You			you	
He		He			he	
She		She			she	
It		It			it	
We		We			we	
You		You			you	
They		They			they	

- Gelecekte belli bir zamanda yapılıyor olacak eylemler için veya bir olayın gelecekte belli bir zamanda devam ediyor olacağını anlatan ifadeler için:

*I won't be able to join you next Wednesday because I **will be attending** a seminar then.*

- Gelecekte belirli bir zamanda olması planlanan ya da beklenen olaylar için:

*People **will be travelling** to space just for vacation whenever they wish.*

- Gelecekte farklı zamanlarda tekrarlanarak devam edecek eylemler için:

*The company **will be holding** meetings throughout the year in order to advertise their products.*

- Karşı tarafın gelecekle ilgili planlarına yönelik sorularda:

*Emrah: Where **will you be living** after you graduate from university?*

*Enver: I **will be living** in Mersin with my family.*

PRACTICE 3

Supply the correct tense.

Dear Fiona,

I (1) _____ (write) this email to let you know about the details of our holiday in Zanzibar. I am sure we (2) _____ (have) a wonderful time there. Your plane (3) _____ (arrive) at Zanzibar Airport at 6 pm next Sunday. When it (4) _____ (land), I (5) _____ (wait) for you there with my Turkish friends, Tuğba and Ebru, who (6) _____ (stay) there with their aunt for the time being. I have already booked the hotel, so we (7) _____ (stay) at Zanzibar Beach Resort, one of the best hotels there. It (8) _____ (have) one of the largest and finest swimming pools of Zanzibar. The amazing pool (9) _____ (overlook) the Indian Ocean. On the second day of our holiday we (10) _____ (go) on safari. This (11) _____ (be) a great way to explore some of the island's indigenous wildlife. I hope we (12) _____ (have) time to go sightseeing because I (13) _____ (want) you to see the historic Stone Town - a UNESCO World Heritage Site. We can go scuba diving and deep-sea fishing when Tuğba and Ebru (14) _____ (join) us on Wednesday. It (15) _____ (be) great fun all of us together.

That's all for now. We (16) _____ (plan) the rest of the holiday after you (17) _____ (come) to Zanzibar.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Take care

Brenda

► SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Affirmative		Negative		Question		
I	ran.	I	didn't run.	Did	I	run?
You		You			you	
He		He			he	
She		She			she	
It		It			it	
We		We			we	
You		You			you	
They		They			they	

TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN SIMPLE PAST TENSE

yesterday ago last week / year / month then in 1980 / in the 18th century ... at the time at that time	previously in ancient times in antiquity when whenever while after before until	as soon as the moment immediately after soon after frequency adverbs (always / never / sometimes...) the other day that day / month / year ...
---	---	--

- Geçmişte belirli bir zamanda gerçekleşmiş olan olay, durum ve eylemler için:

Sultan Mehmed II **conquered** İstanbul in 1453.

Many students **sold** their old stuff at a garage sale last month and **donated** all the money to a charity.

- Geçmişte belli bir süre devam edip sona ermiş eylemler için:

Lydia **stayed** at her aunt's house before she moved in her own house in New York.

During her years at university Aylin **played** in a rock band.

When I was in high school, I **was** in the volleyball team.

- Geçmişte belli aralıklarla tekrarlanmış eylemler için:

Last week Osman **took** his car to the service for a couple of times for regular checks.

- Geçmişte art arda gerçekleşen bir dizi eylem için:

Eray **bent** down, **positioned** himself and **caught** the ball.

- Geçmişteki alışkanlıklar ifade edilirken geniş zamanda kullanılan sıklık zarfları kullanılarak kurulan cümlelerde:

I **usually bought** myself a sandwich before I went to the office.

When I was a little child, I **never ate** vegetables.

- 'used to + V1', geçmişteki alışkanlıklardan bahsederken durum bildiren ya da yinelenen eylemler için kullanılır. Ayrıca 'used to' gibi 'would' da geçmişte sık sık yinelenen eylemlerden söz ederken kullanılır, ancak 'would', durum bildiren stative verbs (be, live, have, ...) ile kullanılamaz.

We **used to live** in a cleaner world in the past. (but we don't now)

My father **used to/would play** football every weekend. (but he doesn't now)

Selim **would cycle** to work before he bought a car.

Teachers **didn't use to have** so much difficulty passing KPSS to work in a state school. (but they do now)

Did you **use to be** so shy when you were young? You can't even utter a word to a stranger.

It's (high) time / It's about time

- '... yapmanın zamanı çoktan geldi / geldi de geçti bile' anlamlarını verir. Bu yapıdan sonra Simple Past Tense kullanılır, ancak şimdiki zamana ya da geleceğe yönelik bir istek ifade edilir. Anlamından dolayı bu yapının olumsuz cümlelerle kullanımı uygun değildir.

*It's (high) time / It's about time you **applied** for a job and **started** working.*

It's time (for someone) to do something

- '... yapma zamanı geldi' anlamındadır.

*It's time for us to **book** a room at the hotel as the peak season is approaching.*

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative		Negative		Question
I	was running.	I	wasn't running.	Was I running?
You	were running.	You	weren't running.	Were you running?
He	was running.	He	wasn't running.	he
She		She		Was she running?
It		It		it
We	were running.	We	weren't running.	we
You		You		Were you running?
They		They		they

TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

(at) this time yesterday / last week...
this time last week / yesterday / last year...
yesterday...

while
when
as
just as

- Geçmişte belli bir zaman diliminde devam etmiş ve sona ermiş eylemler için:

*Snakes **were representing** rebirth and change to the Aztecs.
Were you **talking** on the phone yesterday at around 7 in the evening?*

- Geçmişte oluş zamanları kesişen iki işi aktarmak için 'when, while, as' gibi zaman bağlaçlarının kullanıldığı ifadelerde:

***While** Cher **was composing** her new song, his parents **rushed** into her room.
Jerry **didn't utter** a single word **as** the manager **was shouting** at him.*

- Geçmişte eş zamanlı olarak devam eden eylemler için:

*The dog **was barking** **just as** the neighbours **were passing**.
Joe **was waiting** inside the house **while** his parents **were loading** their luggage into the car.*



'While' ile bağlanan her iki cümlede Past Continuous Tense yerine Simple Past Tense kullanıldığında anlam değişmez.

*Joe **waited** inside the house **while** his parents **loaded** their luggage into the car.*

- Edebî bir olay örgüsünde aktarılan eylemler için:

*The knights **were attacking** the castle and the enemy forces **were trying** to endure.*

*It was a lovely day! The sun **was shining** and the birds **were chirping**. Many people **were lying** on the grass. The children **were screaming** and **running** around.*

Öneri ve ricalar için:

*I **was wondering** if you could stay with me tonight as I am afraid to be alone.*



'Non-progressive verbs', Past Continuous Tense ile kullanılamaz.
Bu fillerle Simple Past Tense kullanılır.

Melinda **hated** answering questions about her private life.

SIMPLE PAST or PAST CONTINUOUS

Simple Past Tense	Past Continuous Tense
Geçmişte arka arkaya yaşanan iki olay: <i>Laura picked up the phone and said hello.</i>	Geçmişte aynı anda ve birbirlerinden bağımsız olarak gerçekleşen iki eylem: <i>Murat was taking notes while he was listening to the lecturer.</i>
Geçmişte başka bir olay devam ederken olup biten eylem: <i>Melis cut her finger while she was chopping the onions.</i>	Geçmişte başka bir olay olduğunda devam etmekte olan eylem: <i>Melis cut her finger while she was chopping the onions.</i>

USE OF TIME CLAUSES IN SIMPLE PAST & PAST CONTINUOUS TENSES

Time Clause	Main Clause
When As soon as / The moment After Before Until While Whenever + Simple Past	Simple Past Past Continuous

*Eric **didn't inform** Jack **until** he **learnt** the exact details from the organization company.
Before I **took** its photo, I **enjoyed** the view of the city for a while.
When he **was** on holiday, he **had** a tattoo painted on his back.*

Time Clause	Main Clause
While As Just as When + Past Continuous	Simple Past

*I **saw** one of my old friends' picture **while** I **was looking** through the pages of the newspaper.
When I **was shopping** in the mall, I **bumped** into my parents.*

Time Clause	Main Clause
While As + Past Continuous	Past Continuous

*Ayşin **was running** on the treadmill **while** she **was talking** on the phone.
As Zeynep **was planting** roses in the garden, Ozan **was hanging** the laundry on the washing line.*

PRACTICE 4

Underline the correct alternative (Sometimes both forms can be correct).

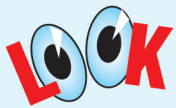
1. Nigel **was cutting / cut** himself while he **chopped / was chopping** wood in the back garden.
2. They **were having / had** dinner when I **was arriving / arrived**, but I **didn't sit / wasn't sitting** at the table as I **wasn't / wasn't being** hungry.
3. Dawson **slept / was sleeping** soundly when a strange noise **was awakening / awakened** him. He **knew / was knowing** there was something wrong as the dog **barked / was barking** furiously.
4. The parade **was restarting / restarted** as soon as the rain **stopped / was stopping**.
5. A few days **were passing / passed** before I **was learning / learnt** the truth.
6. The boys **were playing / played** football in the corridor, but they **were disappearing / disappeared** the moment the principal **was coming / came** out of his room.
7. Cindy **didn't take / wasn't taking** me seriously as she **was thinking / thought** I **joked / was joking**.
8. The kids **were refusing / refused** to go indoors until the sun **set / was setting**.

► FUTURE IN THE PAST - WAS / WERE GOING TO

Affirmative		Negative		Question
I	was going to run.	I	wasn't going to run.	Was I going to run?
You	were going to run.	You	weren't going to run.	Were you going to run?
He	was going to run.	He	wasn't going to run.	he
She		She		Was she going to run?
It		It		it
We	were going to run.	We	weren't going to run.	we
You		You		Were you going to run?
They		They		they

- Geçmişte niyet edilen, planlanan ama gerçekleştirilemeyen eylemler için:

Aydın **was going to buy** his wife a bottle of perfume, but he learnt that she had one.



Bazı cümlelerde açıklama getirilmediğinden, eylemin gerçekleştirilip gerçekleştirilmediği anlaşılmaz.

Şule **was going to pay** the rent and the bills from her bank account.
Hasan **was going to arrange** a meeting with his high school friends last Saturday.



Aşağıda verilen cümleler de aynı anlamı verir.

Before I got on the plane, I **was to wander** around the duty-free shop to buy some presents.
İstanbul was the only city I **would live** in when I was young.
Mark couldn't take the kids from school as he **was lecturing** in the conference room in an hour.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Affirmative		Negative		Question
I	have run.	I	haven't run.	Have I run?
You		You		you
He		He		he
She	has run.	She	hasn't run.	Has she run?
It		It		it
We		We		we
You	have run.	You	haven't run.	Have you run?
They		They		they

TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

for
since / ever since / since before / since then
yet
already
just
lately
recently
always / never / ever (before)
frequency adverbs (usually / sometimes...)
this morning / afternoon / evening...
this year / month / century / week
today
so far

up to now
up to present
up to this time
once / twice / three times....
many times / several times / a few times...
during the past year / last year
during the last two years / ten decades...
for the past year / last year
for the past two years / ten decades...
in the past year / last year
in the past two years / ten decades...
throughout history / (one's) life

- Kesin zaman verilmeden anlatılan geçmiş eylemler için:

Ebru **has bought** her bus ticket to Ankara for the summer holiday.
The new employees **have completed** their orientation week.

- Yakın geçmişte olan fakat sonuçları veya etkileri süregelen eylemler için:

The couple is exhausted because they **have practised** their dance routine.
The secretary **has deleted** all the necessary files, so it is impossible to complete the project on time.



Artık hayatta olmayan bir kişinin yaptığı işlerden söz ederken Present Perfect Tense kullanılmaz.

Donna Summer **released** many hit albums and **became** the Queen of Disco.
(She is dead)
Mariah Carey **has sold** around 160 million albums worldwide. (She is alive)

TIME EXPRESSIONS USED WITH PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

since

- Geçmişte başlayan ve hâlen devam eden bir eylemin başlangıç noktasını belirtmek için kullanılır.

Ahmet **has been** the manager of the company **since** last year.
Sandy **has checked** his emails three times **since** morning.

SINCE

two o'clock
spring
Monday
the beginning of the term
yesterday
last week
2000
April 16, 1983
I started high school
they moved to Istanbul
three days ago / two months ago

- 'Since' ile başlayan yan cümlede genellikle Simple Past Tense kullanılır. Eylemin başlangıcını vurgulamak için 'since'den önce 'ever' sözcüğü de gelebilir.

Alan **has eaten** two bowls of cornflakes **since** he **came** home from school.
Ever since he **formed** a band, he **has guested** on many talk shows.
Ever since the first caveman **figured out** that wood floats, the sea **has been** a part of human history.

It is / has been + a period of time + since + Simple Past Tense / Present Perfect Tense

It **is/has been** a month **since** I **watched (have watched)** a movie at the cinema.
(I last watched a movie at the cinema a month ago.)
It **is/has been** a long time **since** Max **visited** his parents in Muğla.

- 'Since then', 'o zamandan beri' anlamına gelir ve bir önceki cümleye gönderme yapar.

Patrick took a holiday four years ago. He **hasn't sat** in the sun and enjoyed it **since then**.

for

- Geçmişte belli bir zamanda başlayıp içinde bulunduğumuz ana kadar geçen süreci vurgular.

Grace **has been** a newsreader **for** two years.

FOR

a couple of minutes
two hours
ten days
a long time
ages
weeks, years...
the last / past few days, years...
a whole week
a minute or so
as long as

Gülçin **has studied** for TOEFL **for** years.



Süreç bildiren 'for' sözcüğü ayrıca Present Perfect Continuous Tense, Simple Past Tense, Future Simple Tense, Future Perfect Tense, Future Perfect Continuous Tense, Past Perfect Tense ve Past Perfect Continuous Tense ile de kullanılır.

I **have wanted** this car **for** my whole life. (I still want it.)
Odile **has been starring** in this comedy series **for** five years.
Melda **lived** in Australia **for** twelve years before she settled in America.
(She isn't in Australia now.)

how long?

- Geçmişte başlayan bir eylemin ne kadar süredir devam ettiğini sormak için kullanılır. Sorunun yanıtı genellikle 'for' ya da 'since' kullanılarak verilir.

Ece: **How long have you waited** for me?

Ömer: **For** half an hour. In other words, **since** noon.

ever / never

- 'Şu ana kadar hiç' anlamına gelir.

Uncle: **Has** Canan **ever seen** a monkey?

Mum: No, she **has never gone** to a zoo.



Never cümle başında kullanıldığında devrik yapı kullanılmalıdır.

Never has Emir **repaired** such a complicated device.

just

- Çok kısa bir süre önce gerçekleşen eylemlerden söz ederken kullanılır. Yardımcı fiille asıl fiil arasında yer alır. Eylemin bitişinden sonraki sürenin kısalığını vurgulamak için 'only just' kullanılabilir.

Esmâ **has just fed** the baby, so he can't be crying as he is hungry.

Melih **has only just roasted** the chicken; that's why it is so hot.

yet

- Henüz gerçekleşmeyen eylemler için kullanılır. Olumsuz cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde, cümlelerin sonunda kullanılır.

The painter **hasn't completed** his works for the exhibition **yet**.

Have you tasted the chef's special at the new restaurant **yet**?



yet ayrıca 'but' anlamında da kullanılır.

The story seems strange, **yet** the students don't show any interest in reading it.

still

- 'Hâlâ' anlamını verir ve Present Perfect Tense ile olumsuz cümlelerde kullanılır. Genellikle öznenin sonra gelir fakat olumsuzluk eki kısaltılmamışsa yardımcı fiilden sonra gelir.

Ron **still hasn't packed** his bags although he is leaving in two hours.

Ron **has still not packed** his bags although he is leaving in two hours.

already

'Zaten, çoktan, bile...' gibi anlamlar verir ve genellikle bir eylemin beklenenden önce gerçekleştiğini anlatmak için kullanılır. Çoğunlukla yardımcı fiil ile esas fiil arasında yer alır. Ancak cümle sonunda da kullanılabilir.

The housekeeper has little to do as she **has already ironed** the sheets and the clothes.

I **have recorded** the latest episode **already**.

recently / lately

- 'Son günlerde, son zamanlarda' anlamına gelir. Genellikle cümlelerin başında ya da sonunda yer alır. Başında yer aldığında virgül ile ayrılır.

I **have gained** two kilos **recently**, so I have to start working out immediately.

Recently, I **have gained** two kilos, so I have to start working out immediately.

until now / up to now / so far

- Bu zarflar 'şimdiye kadar' anlamını verir. Olumlu, olumsuz cümlelerde ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılabilir.

The police **have failed** to provide strong evidence **until now / up to now / so far**.

The police **haven't provided** strong evidence **until now / up to now / so far**.

Have the police **provided** strong evidence **until now / up to now / so far**?

today / this week / this month ...

- Eylem henüz tamamlanmamış bir zaman diliminde gerçekleşmişse 'today, this morning, this week, this month, this year, this century, ...' gibi zaman zarfları kullanılır.

Sandra **has eaten** four bars of chocolate **this week**, and she **has eaten** one of it **this morning**.
(This week hasn't passed and it is still morning.)

Molly **hasn't dropped in** on her friend after work **today**. (Today is not over.)

once / twice / three times ...

- Bir eylemin konuşulan ana kadar kaç kez yapıldığı 'once, twice', 'three times, several times, many times, ...' gibi zarflar kullanılarak ifade edilir.

Pam **has phoned** her husband **three times** so far, but he hasn't answered any of them.



Bu zarflar, geçmişte belirli bir tarih veriliyorsa Simple Past Tense ile de kullanılabilir.

Erica asked the same question **many times** until she got a straight answer.

in the last month / during the past two years ...

I **have got** flu three times **in the past two months**.

The young poet **has released** several new poems **during the last decade**.

OTHER STRUCTURES USED IN PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

been / gone

- 'been', kişinin bir yere gidip geldiğini; 'gone' ise, kişinin bir yere gittiğini ancak daha dönmediğini anlatmak için kullanılır.

Esra **has been to** Holland many times to make research on her thesis.

John **has gone to** the Maldives to have a holiday with his friends.



'been in' yapısı kişinin bir süredir bahsedilen yerde bulunduğunu ifade eder.

Meral **has been in** India for a couple of months and she is going to come back next May.

Subject + am / is / are + superlative adjective + (that) + Present Perfect Tense

- Present Perfect Tense, sıfatlarda en üstünlük derecesi ile kullanıldığında konuşulan ana kadar deneyimlenen en iyi, en kötü, en güzel, ... anlamını verir.

Chinese is **the most difficult** language Jale **has tried** to learn.

Spinning is **the most exhausting** exercise I **have ever done**.

It / This is + the first/second, ... etc + time/noun + Present Perfect Tense

- Bir eylemin şimdiye kadar kaçınıcı kez yapıldığı belirtilirken Present Perfect Tense kullanılır.

This is **the third time** Marc **has climbed** Mount Everest.

This is **the tenth exam paper** the teacher **has marked** so far.

PRESENT PERFECT or SIMPLE PAST

Present Perfect Tense	Simple Past Tense
<p>Geçmişte olmuş ama zamanı belirtilmeyen ya da zamanı önemsiz olan olaylar:</p> <p>Rita has eaten Chinese food twice so far.</p> <p>Konuşma anını kapsayan bir zaman diliminde gerçekleşmiş eylemler:</p> <p>My grandmother has baked a cake this morning. (It is still morning)</p> <p>Konuşma anına kadar geçen süreçte tekrarlanmış eylemler:</p> <p>Ken has adopted pets several times up to now.</p> <p>Geçmişte başlayıp devam etmekte olan eylemler:</p> <p>Ms Yanık has taught in this school for 12 years. (She is still a teacher there.)</p>	<p>Geçmişte belli bir zamanda olup bitmiş olaylar:</p> <p>Rita ate Chinese food twice last week.</p> <p>My grandmother baked a cake yesterday.</p> <p>Ken adopted pets several times when he was young.</p> <p>Geçmişte bir süre devam etmiş ve bitmiş olaylar:</p> <p>Ms Yanık taught in this school for 12 years. (She isn't a teacher there anymore.)</p>

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I You have been running.	I You haven't been running.	Have I you been running?
He She It has been running.	He She It hasn't been running.	Has he she it been running?
We You They have been running.	We You They haven't been running.	Have we you they been running?

TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

for
since
in the last / past few days / weeks...
how long

recently
lately
all morning, all week...
for the last / past few days, years...
for a few years / two days / ten months now...



Bu zamanla birlikte 'never, always, once, twice, yet, already, just' zarfları kullanılmaz.

- Geçmişte başlayıp konuşma anında devam eden eylemleri ifade etmek için kullanılır.

Kaya and Cenk **have been scanning** through the archive to find a copy of the document.
Meltem **has been lying** in the sun for the past two hours.

- Olup bitmiş fakat konuşma anında etkisi devam eden eylemler için kullanılır. Bu anlamda Present Perfect Tense de kullanılabilir.

Esma is sweating buckets as she **has been playing (has played)** basketball nonstop for an hour.

- Non-progressive fiiller, Present Perfect Continuous Tense ile kullanılmaz. Ancak bu fiillerden 'hope, want, wish' bu zamanla birlikte kullanılabilir.

Belgin **has been wishing** to be a conference interpreter since she was a high school student.

- Konuşma anına kadar süren eylemin kendisi vurgulanmaktaysa Present Perfect Continuous Tense, eylemin biten bölümü veya sonucu vurgulanmaktaysa Present Perfect Tense kullanılır.

Monica **has been downloading** the albums of her favourite rock band since she came home.
Monica **has downloaded** all the albums of her favourite rock band since she came home.

- 'always, never, ever, sometimes, once, twice, three times, ...' gibi sıklık bildiren zarflarla birlikte Present Perfect Continuous Tense kullanılmaz.

The couple **has never stayed** apart before this unexpected business trip.

- 'so far, just, yet, already' ile Present Perfect Continuous Tense kullanılmaz.

Levent **has used** three different mobile phones **so far**.
Haven't they **installed** the new security cameras in the building **yet**?

PRACTICE 5

Rewrite the following sentences using the words given without changing the meaning.

1. I think Eren hasn't been to Cappadocia before. (time).

I think this _____.

2. Jay has been living in this house ever since he was a teenager. (when)

Jay _____.

3. Barry last played basketball with friends a few months ago. (since)

It _____.

4. Today is Jack and Jill's tenth wedding anniversary. (for)

Jack and Jill _____.

5. The last time I saw Peter was during the graduation ceremony. (since)

I _____.

PAST PERFECT TENSE

Affirmative		Negative		Question		
I You He She It We You They	had run.	I You He She It We You They	hadn't run.	Had	I you he she it we you they	run?

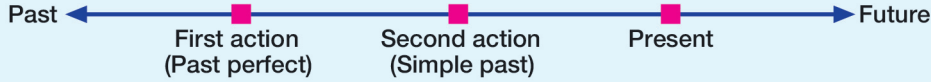
TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PAST PERFECT TENSE

for
since
never
already
just
yet
previously
earlier

by (5 o'clock)
by that time
by the time
when
before
after
as soon as
until
until last year / the 18th century...
prior to yesterday / last week...
before the 16th century / last year...

Aslı can't make chocolate chip cookies at present as she **has run out of** sugar. (Present)
Aslı couldn't make chocolate chip cookies last night as she **had run out of** sugar. (Past)

- Geçmişte meydana gelmiş eylemlerden daha önce olanı anlatmak için kullanılır.

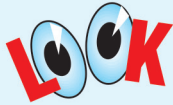


Joe and Lisa **hadn't met** until last year.

Before Christopher Columbus discovered the New World, millions of people **had lived** there.
By the mid-ninth century, Ireland, Scotland and England **had become** major targets for Viking settlement as well as raids.

- Geçmişte sıralı olarak meydana gelmiş olaylar aktarılırken mutlaka Past Perfect Tense kullanmak gerekmez. Bu eylemlerin akış sırası Simple Past Tense kullanılarak vurgulanabilir.

The New York lawyer Charles E. Rushmore **travelled** to the Black Hills in 1884 to inspect mining claims in the region. When Rushmore **asked** a local man the name of a nearby mountain, he reportedly **replied** that it never **had** a name before, but from now on would be known as Rushmore Peak.



Geçmiş zaman ifade eden bir cümlede Simple Past Tense veya Past Perfect Tense kullanılması, bazı durumlarda anlam farklılığı yaratır.

When the little child **rushed** to the street, Nazlı **put on** the brakes.
(**First action:** The little child rushed to the street.)
(**Second action:** Nazlı put on the brakes.)

When the little child **rushed** to the street, Nazlı **had put on** the brakes.
(**First action:** Nazlı put on the brakes.)
(**Second action:** The little child rushed to the street.)

USE OF TIME CLAUSES IN SIMPLE PAST & PAST PERFECT TENSES

Time Clause	Main Clause
When As soon as + Past Perfect After Until / Till Once	Simple Past

After Steve **had parked** the car, the security guard **warned** him that it was private property.
Emine **didn't realize** her mistake **until / till** her teacher **had explained** it to her.
It wasn't **until** her teacher **had explained** it to her that Emine **realized** her mistake.

Time Clause	Main Clause
By the time Before + Simple Past When Until	Past Perfect

By the time the library staff **arrived** in the morning, the cleaning lady **had dusted** all the books and the shelves in the library.
Before Penny **sang** on the big concert night, she **had rehearsed** for it day and night.

Time Clause	Main Clause
After Before + Simple Past As soon as Until Once	Simple Past

As soon as Carl **opened** the garden door, his dog **ran out**.
Once Michael **betrayed** his girlfriend's trust, it **became** impossible for him to regain it.

- As soon as' ile aynı anlamı taşıyan 'no sooner ... than' ve 'hardly/barely/scarcely ... when' kalıpları da Past Perfect Tense ile kullanılır. Cümlelerin başında yer aldıklarında cümle devrik yapıda olmalıdır.

The marathon runner **had no sooner finished** the race **than** she **sprained** her ankle.
No sooner had the marathon runner **finished** the race **than** she **sprained** her ankle.
The marathon runner **had hardly/barely/scarcely finished** the race **when** she **sprained** her ankle.
Hardly/barely/scarcely had the marathon runner **finished** the race **when** she **sprained** her ankle.



'By the time' yapısının kullanıldığı bir cümlede 'be' fiili varsa ve süreç verilmişse Past Perfect Tense kullanılır.

By the time my plane landed, everybody **was** at the airport. (süreç yok)
By the time my plane landed, everybody **had been** at the airport for half an hour. (süreç var)



'By the time' ayrıca, ana cümlede '(already) was/were doing' ile kullanıldığında geçmişte bir eylem olurken bir diğerini de o anda sürmekte olduğu anlamını verir.

By the time Nil **brushed** her teeth, her mother **was putting** her make-up on.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

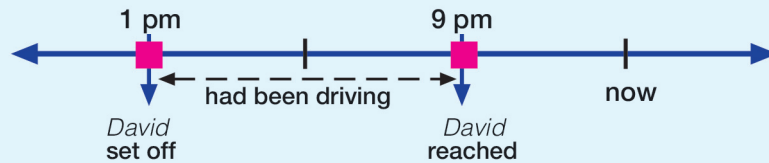
Affirmative		Negative		Question		
I	had been running.	I	hadn't been running.	Had	I	been running?
You		You			you	
He		He			he	
She		She			she	
It		It			it	
We		We			we	
You		You			you	
They		They			they	

TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

for
since
how long
when

by the time
by that time

- Geçmişte başlamış ve yine geçmişte bir ana kadar sürmüş olan eylemleri anlatmak için kullanılır.



When he reached in the town, David **had been driving** for eight hours.
Although Bonington **had been painting** with oils for only about four years, his work impressed even Delacroix.

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Past Perfect Continuous Tense	Present Perfect Continuous Tense
<p>Geçmişteki bir ana kadar devam eden olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p>Alicia was feeling very energetic as she had been sleeping in her room for hours.</p> <p>The students had been sitting in dark for two hours as the lights went out.</p>	<p>Şu ana kadar devam eden olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p>Alicia is feeling very energetic as she has been sleeping in her room for hours.</p> <p>The students have been sitting in dark for two hours as the lights have gone out.</p>

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS or PAST CONTINUOUS

Past Perfect Continuous Tense	Past Continuous Tense
<p>Geçmişteki bir ana kadar devam eden olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p>When it started raining, little Büşra had been playing with her friends in the garden for hours. (First action: Büşra started playing in the garden) (Second action: it rained)</p> <p>Mehmet had been getting prepared for the talent contest for three months when they cancelled it.</p>	<p>Geçmişte belirli bir anda veya başka bir olay olduğunda devam etmekte olan olaylardan söz ederken:</p> <p>When it started raining, little Büşra was playing with her friends in the garden.</p> <p>Mehmet was getting prepared for the talent contest when they cancelled it.</p>

PRACTICE 6

Fill in the blanks with a suitable time expression from the list.

Some can be used more than once.

**by the time / already / for as long as / while / until / before / lately / no sooner /
ever since / after / scarcely / once**

1. Many people had not heard of the book *The Help* by Kathryn Stockett _____ the film reviews started to appear.
2. Mick Jagger studied European history and literature at the prestigious London School of Economics _____ he dropped out to form the rock band The Rolling Stones.
3. A very strong wind on England's Salisbury Plain blew over one of the ancient monumental stones at Stonehenge _____ the world was welcoming the arrival of the 20th century on December 31, 1900.
4. Starvation has _____ reduced the survival rate of young polar bears, and made bears of all ages less healthy.
5. Chicago has been the centre of transportation, industry, finance and entertainment _____ it was founded in the 1830s on the southeastern shore of the great Lake Michigan.
6. The divorce of the famous actress had _____ been announced than the press began to speculate on it.
7. The car had sunk to the bottom of the sea _____ the driver got out through the window.
8. Can I reactivate my account _____ it has been deleted?
9. You can ignore your health problems _____ you want, but in the long term they will get worse.
10. I suffer from dizziness, actually I am not saying it happens all the time, but it has happened to me quite a lot _____.
11. The robbers had _____ broken into the bank when the alarm went off.
12. Because of the harsh criticism it received, Thomas Hardy never wrote another novel _____ *Jude the Obscure* had been published.

PRACTICE 7

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. The word solferino, meaning a purplish red colour, comes from Solferino, a village in northern Italy. The Battle of Solferino (a) _____ (**take**) place on June 24, 1859 there. That battle (b) _____ (**result**) in about forty thousand casualties in a single day. They (c) _____ (**name**) the colour so because they (d) _____ (**discover**) the dye of this colour shortly after the battle. The colour (e) _____ (**represent**) the appearance of the battlefield after the bloodshed supposedly. During a business trip in 1859, Henry Dunant, a Swiss businessman and social activist, was witness to the aftermath of the Battle of Solferino in modern day Italy. He (f) _____ (**record**) his memories and experiences in the book *A Memory of Solferino*. This book (g) _____ (**inspire**) the creation of the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1863.
2. Since Roman times, people abroad (a) _____ (**know**) London as a land of mists and fogs, but the Great Smog (b) _____ (**have**) more serious consequences in the city. Early in December 1952 a cold fog (c) _____ (**cause**) Londoners to burn more coal than usual. When the dense mass of cold air (d) _____ (**trap**) the resulting pollution, concentrations of pollutants (e) _____ (**build**) up dramatically. By the time it (f) _____ (**lift**), the smog (g) _____ (**cause**) the deaths of thousands of people. Most of them (h) _____ (**be**) very young or elderly or they (i) _____ (**have**) pre-existing respiratory problems. During the Great Smog, which (j) _____ (**bring**) the city to a standstill for four days, they even (k) _____ (**cancel**) indoor events.
3. Frank McCourt was born in New York in 1930. Unable to find employment during the Depression, the family (a) _____ (**return**) to their hometown of Limerick, in the southwest of Ireland in 1934. McCourt (b) _____ (**leave**) school when he was 13. As the oldest child in a fatherless family, he (c) _____ (**feel**) responsible for the survival of his siblings. This is the miserable childhood that McCourt (d) _____ (**describe**) in his memoir, *Angela's Ashes*. The book (e) _____ (**become**) an instant bestseller after he (f) _____ (**publish**) it in 1996. Since then many writers all over the world (g) _____ (**translate**) it into many languages. It (h) _____ (**win**) the US National Book Critics Circle Award, the ABBY Award and the Pulitzer Prize for Biography so far. However, after being published, it (i) _____ (**not, escape**) heavy criticism from the people of Limerick as they (j) _____ (**claim**) that much of it (k) _____ (**be**) untrue. Frank McCourt (l) _____ (**die**) on 19 July 2009 at the age of 78.
4. An extraordinary hotel developer (a) _____ (**build**) the Tianzi Hotel in Yanjiao, Beijing in 2000. This 10-storey hotel (b) _____ (**win**) Guinness World Records of the world biggest image building in 2001. Its developer (c) _____ (**design**) this hotel by using the images of three traditional Chinese gods Fu, Lu and Shou to symbolize Happiness, Fortune and Longevity, and many people now (d) _____ (**consider**) the hotel as one of the world's weirdest.
5. People (a) _____ (**invent**) ice cream in China around 2000 BCE, when the Chinese (b) _____ (**pack**) a soft milk-and-rice mixture in snow. About 62 CE the Roman Emperor Nero (c) _____ (**send**) slaves to the tops of the Apennine Mountains to bring fresh snow down to the royal kitchens. There they (d) _____ (**flavour**) the snow with fruits and honey.
6. The starlings (a) _____ (**not, exist**) in New York until, in the 1890s, a wealthy man called Eugene Scheiffelin (b) _____ (**release**) 100 birds in the city's Central Park as part of a project to bring to the United States all the birds that Shakespeare (c) _____ (**mention**) in his works.

► FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Affirmative		Negative		Question		
I	will have run.	I	won't have run.	Will	I	have run?
You		You			you	
He		He			he	
She		She			she	
It		It			it	
We		We			we	
You		You			you	
They		They			they	

TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY USED IN FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

by 2050 / next month...
by then
by that time
by the time

by the end of summer/next year...
when
before
in two years
in two years' time

- Gelecekte belli bir zamanda tamamlanmış/bitmiş olacak eylemleri ifade etmek için kullanılır.

In two hours, Hugh **will have delivered** all the posts and **returned**.

By the end of the day, I **will have sent** you all the details about the meeting.

USE OF TIME CLAUSES IN FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

Time Clause	Main Clause
By the time + Simple Present When Present Perfect Before	Future Perfect (will have done) Simple Future with "be"

When his wife **comes** home, Marshall **will have cooked** the dinner.

All the contestants **will have arrived** at the hotel **before** this week **ends**.

By the time you **are** 65 years old, how many years **will** you **have spent** sleeping?



'By the time' ile oluşturulan bir cümlede, ana cümlelerin fiili 'be' ise ve süreç verilmiyorsa Future Perfect Tense yerine Future Simple Tense kullanılır.

By the time Başak's baby boy **turns** 3, he **will be** a pretty sophisticated talker. (süreç yok)

By the time December **rolls** around, the workers **will have been** on strike for six months. (süreç var)

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Affirmative		Negative		Question		
I	will have been running.	I	won't have been running.	Will	I	have been running?
You		You			you	
He		He			he	
She		She			she	
It		It			it	
We		We			we	
You		You			you	
They		They			they	

TIME EXPRESSIONS FREQUENTLY IN FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

by 2050 / next week
by then
by that time
for (two years/hours/days...)

by the time

- Gelecekte belli bir noktada bir eylemin ne kadar süredir yapıyor olacağını anlatmak için kullanılır.

*The team will **have been excavating** the site for three years next month.
My mother **will have been sweeping** the leaves off the garden four an hour by five o'clock.
Reese **will have been reading** her novel for an hour by the time her sister lays the table.*

PRACTICE 8

Supply the correct tense using a future form of the verbs in brackets.

- I _____ (visit) the exhibition before it _____ (end) next Friday.
- Dad _____ (drive) you to the airport early tomorrow morning, so you needn't take a taxi.
- It _____ (be) too late for us to buy the tickets until you _____ (make) up your mind.
- I am sure the baby _____ (start) walking by the time her father _____ (return) from active duty in the Far East.
- The last train from Venice to Florence _____ (leave) just before 8 p.m., and there is no way to get to Florence until the following morning.
- On the twelfth of next month Ricardo and Carmen _____ (run) the jazz club for three years.
- I _____ (knit) a cardigan for Jeannette, but I don't know what colour to choose.
- When you _____ (sing) my favourite song at the party this evening, I _____ (accompany) you with my guitar.
- _____ you _____ (be) available tomorrow? I need your help because we _____ (move) into our new house.
- Stephen _____ (work) on his new novel until he is satisfied with it.

PRACTICE 9

Underline the correct alternative.

1. People in Europe **made / have made / will have made** the first known crayons from the recipes which the ancient Greeks and Romans **use / used / are going to use**.
2. In 1660 a group of natural philosophers **met / meet / have met** to promote scientific discussion in Britain, and **found / founded / will found** the Royal Society, which **ranks / had ranked / ranked** as the foremost organization of its kind today.
3. The actors Billy Wilder and Jack Lemmon **will like / liked** Ischia so much that they **set / have been setting** the comedy *Avanti!* on the shores of this island. They **also filmed / were also filming** *The Talented Mr. Ripley* there in 1999.
4. Ali couldn't go shopping with you yesterday because he **will have been driving / had been driving / was driving** for 12 hours when he **had arrived / arrived** home in the afternoon, so he **will be / was** extremely tired.
5. Onur **won't see / hadn't seen / hasn't seen** any films by Lars von Trier until he **has watched / watches / watched** *Melancholia* the other day.
6. Don't be prejudiced against her until you **had spoken / have spoken / will be speaking** to her personally.
7. It is good that I **hadn't walked / am not walking / haven't walked** a long way from the café when I **realize / realized / have realized** that my purse was missing.
8. My secretary **has left / is going to leave / had left** work next month and I hope I **found / had found / will have found** a new one by then.
9. Lale **has told / told / had told** me that she **attended / has been attending / will attend** a language school before she **went / will go / goes** to Canada next summer.
10. I believe the mayor **will have opened / opened / has opened** the new shopping mall by the end of next month.

PRACTICE 10

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets.

1. The moment Canan sat down for lunch, the boss called her. (**no sooner**)

_____.

2. When did you start knitting this baby blanket? (**since**)

How long _____?

3. Never before have I seen Dan so aggressive. (**first**)

_____.

4. It is only after two months that the result of the operation is seen. **(until)**

_____.

5. Jeremy was last heard of a few weeks ago. **(for)**

No one _____.

6. Susannah will arrive home after I have had lunch. **(by the time)**

_____.

7. This has been Macy's house for fourteen years. **(living)**

_____ for _____.

8. They have been building new blocks in suburban areas for about 8 years. **(ago)**

They _____.

9. Nergis gave up working as a bank clerk when her daughter was born. **(until)**

It _____.

10. Percy started writing a historical novel two years ago next week. **(by)**

_____.

TENSE SUMMARY CHART

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
<i>The chef chops onions every time she cooks.</i>	<i>The chef chopped the onions when she cooked last night.</i>	<i>I hope the chef will chop the onions later.</i>
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
<i>The chef is chopping onions now.</i>	<i>The chef was chopping onions yesterday while I was frying the potatoes.</i>	<i>The chef will be chopping onions this time tomorrow before she serves the dinner.</i>
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
<i>Onions make the chef's eyes water as she has chopped them.</i>	<i>Onions made the chef's eyes water as she had chopped them.</i>	<i>The chef will have chopped the onions by the time the oven heats up.</i>
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous
<i>The chef has been chopping onions for an hour, so it makes her eyes water.</i>	<i>The chef had been chopping onions for an hour, so it made her eyes water.</i>	<i>The chef will have been chopping the onions for an hour by the time the oven heats up.</i>

PRACTICE 11

Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Sultan Kösen _____ (**gain**) global celebrity status in September 2009 when Guinness World Records _____ (**declare**) him to be the tallest man in the world.
2. The pilot (a) _____ (**manage**) to land a Boeing 777 after the plane's engines (b) _____ (**lose**) power. The plane (c) _____ (**travel**) from Beijing to London for almost ten hours, and it (d) _____ (**be**) about to land when it (e) _____ (**start**) falling. All 136 passengers and 15 crew members (f) _____ (**get**) off the plane without any serious injuries. Everybody (g) _____ (**praise**) the pilot and his crew now for preventing a disaster.
3. While she _____ (**study**) the mechanisms of laughter, the neuroscientist Sophie Scott _____ (**discover**) its social and universal expression not just in humans but even in chimpanzees and rats.
4. In Asia people _____ (**practise**) the ancient art of acupuncture for centuries, and it _____ (**more recently, spread**) to the United States and other Western countries.
5. Diyarbakır's city walls with its 82 towers _____ (**surround**) the city, and many _____ (**consider**) it as the second longest city walls after the Great Wall of China.
6. They _____ (**remove**) the debris from the roof of the damaged house after the tornado _____ (**rip**) through the residential area of Tsukuba city in Tokyo some time ago.
7. The Trojan War (a) _____ (**take**) place in the 13th century BCE, with Agamemnon, Achilles, Odysseus, Patroclus and Nestor on the Achaean side, and Priam with his sons Hector and Paris on the Trojan side. The Greek poet Homer (b) _____ (**claim**) that Paris (c) _____ (**kidnap**) the beautiful Helen from her husband Menelaus, King of Sparta and the king (d) _____ (**ask**) the Achaeans to help him get her back. The war (e) _____ (**last**) a decade, Hector (f) _____ (**kill**) Patroclus, and Achilles (g) _____ (**kill**) Hector. Paris (h) _____ (**know**) that Achilles' mother (i) _____ (**dip**) her son in the River Styx to make him invincible. However, to do so she (j) _____ (**hold**) him by his heel, and as a result, this part of his body (k) _____ (**remain**) unprotected. In the end, Paris (l) _____ (**shoot**) Achilles in the heel, thus she (m) _____ (**contribute**) the phrase Achilles' heel to the English language.
8. Some people (a) _____ (**think**) no harm (b) _____ (**come**) from slightly exaggerating their qualifications either on a resume or during a job interview. Unfortunately, they (c) _____ (**not, think**) ahead to what (d) _____ (**happen**) when people (e) _____ (**discover**) their lies.
9. Huge waves _____ (**wash**) up more than 1,000 birds, mostly pelicans dead along the northern Pacific coast some time ago after many dolphins _____ (**die**) in the same area.
10. Turkey _____ (**already, launch**) initiatives to take back "Seikilos Epitaph", the world's oldest surviving example of a complete musical composition. They _____ (**exhibit**) this collection at Copenhagen Museum in Denmark since 1966.

PREVIOUSLY IN YDS / LYS-5

1. Tourists visiting China ---- Mount Lushan as a magnificent mountain that ---- out of the water.
A) had described / should rise up
B) described / would have risen up
C) have described / rises up
D) would describe / will rise up
E) were describing / has been rising up
(2012 - LYS-5)
2. Bessie Smith, who ---- her stage career in the 1910s as a dancer and singer, ---- the most well-known blues singer of the 1920s.
A) began / was
B) had begun / had been
C) has begun / has been
D) would begin / would be
E) was beginning / could be
(2012 - LYS-5)
3. The Sumerian civilization ---- the first alphabet, which ---- it easier for older generations to pass on their cultural heritage to younger generations.
A) will have developed / has made
B) would have developed / made
C) developed / makes
D) would develop / had made
E) were developing / will make
(2011 - LYS-5)
4. The wolves that ---- in Ethiopia some 100,000 years ago ---- into a separate and rare species.
A) had arrived / will have evolved
B) arrive / will evolve
C) were arriving / had evolved
D) have arrived / evolved
E) arrived / have evolved
(2010 - LYS-5)
5. It ---- weeks since Harry ---- his mother looking so relaxed and happy.
A) is / would have seen
B) had been / would see
C) would be / has seen
D) will be / may have seen
E) has been / saw
(2010 - LYS-5)
6. Pirates ---- a threat since ancient times; in fact, even hundreds of years ago, they ---- in the Mediterranean Sea in search of valuable cargo.
A) would have been / had sailed
B) had been / have been sailing
C) have been / were sailing
D) were / had been sailing
E) would be / have been sailing
(2009 - YDS)
7. Before he ---- in museums, he ---- law in hopes of becoming a specialist in the legal aspects of antiquities.
A) will work / has studied
B) works / would study
C) worked / had studied
D) had worked / was studying
E) has worked / studied
(2009 - YDS)
8. It was during Queen Victoria's reign (1837-1901) that there ---- a more democratic system of government, which ---- with the Reform Bill of 1832.
A) had developed / began
B) has developed / has begun
C) develops / was to begin
D) developed / had begun
E) was developing / would begin
(2008 - YDS)
9. Often it is only when people ---- to do their job that they ---- our attention.
A) fail / get
B) have failed / had got
C) failed / have got
D) will fail / are getting
E) will have failed / got
(2008 - YDS)
10. The new recordings of Corelli's concertos ---- a welcome opportunity to reflect on some of the changes in taste that ---- since 1989.
A) have offered / developed
B) offer / have developed
C) had offered / develop
D) offered / would develop
E) will offer / had developed
(2007 - YDS)

PREVIOUSLY IN YDS / LYS-5

11. By the time Daniel Defoe died, ----.

- A) he had produced many books including *Robinson Crusoe*
- B) it was apparently as a result of physical exhaustion
- C) many people were saddened by the death of the novelist
- D) Robinson Crusoe, despite its simple narrative style, has received notable praise in the literary world
- E) many novelists would be an inspiration for him

(2012 - LYS-5)

12. ---- even before Europe started interfering in its local affairs.

- A) Some countries certainly had strategic importance
- B) The 19th century was a time of great scientific advances
- C) North Africa had many serious problems
- D) The potential for the exploitation of resources in Europe was limited
- E) Libya and Sudan had a peaceful period of economic development

(2012 - LYS-5)

13. Once we have acknowledged the painful memories of the past, ----.

- A) trying to remember the distant past can be difficult
- B) we can begin to come to terms with them
- C) you can start by trying to remember them
- D) remind yourself of the choices you have made
- E) remembering them makes you feel hopeless

(2011 - LYS-5)

14. As she looked down into the garden from the balcony, ----.

- A) birds rarely sing at night
- B) the sound of passing traffic would have disturbed her
- C) a dog suddenly ran out from among the bushes
- D) the grass should have been cut a week ago
- E) it rained heavily all that night

(2010 - LYS-5)

15. My brother was very surprised ----.

- A) when he got a message from a long-lost friend
- B) unless he met an old friend one day
- C) where an old friend turned up suddenly
- D) if an old friend turns up
- E) how old he himself was

(2009 - YDS)

16. The atmosphere partially blocks or absorbs certain wavelengths of radiation coming from the Sun ----.

- A) although scientists have made a thorough study of them
- B) because there is no way to see these wavelengths
- C) before they can reach Earth
- D) since astronomers have conflicting views about solar radiation
- E) so long as these wavelengths have been specified by scientists

(2008- YDS)

17. It has been fifteen days since Jessica got her new job at the airline company.

- A) It took Jessica fifteen days to get her new job at the airline company.
- B) Jessica will have started her new job at the airline company in fifteen-day time.
- C) Jessica got her new job at the airline company fifteen days ago.
- D) Jessica could have started her new job at the airline company fifteen days ago.
- E) Jessica hasn't been at her new job at the airline company for the last fifteen days.

(2011 - LYS-5)

18. When we lived in İzmir, I used to go to a concert every week.

- A) During our years in İzmir, I went to a concert regularly once a week.
- B) As we lived in İzmir, I could go to a concert every week.
- C) After we left İzmir, I started to go to a concert every week.
- D) While we were living in İzmir, we went to a concert at least once a week.
- E) When we lived in İzmir, they held concerts there every week.

(2007- YDS)

IMPACT

GRADE 11



VOCABULARY & PHRASAL VERBS

ydspublishing

Contents

VOCABULARY

SUFFIXES	5
PREFIXES	9

UNIT 1	14
UNIT 2	25
UNIT 3	36
UNIT 4	47
UNIT 5	58
UNIT 6	69
UNIT 7	80
UNIT 8	91
UNIT 9	102
UNIT 10	113
UNIT 11	124
UNIT 12	135
UNIT 13	146
UNIT 14	157
UNIT 15	168
UNIT 16	179
UNIT 17	190
UNIT 18	201
UNIT 19	212
UNIT 20	223

PHRASAL VERBS

UNIT 1	235
UNIT 2	239
UNIT 3	243
UNIT 4	247
UNIT 5	251
UNIT 6	255
UNIT 7	259
UNIT 8	263
UNIT 9	267
UNIT 10	271

REVISION TEST 1	275
REVISION TEST 2	277
REVISION TEST 3	279
REVISION TEST 4	281
REVISION TEST 5	283

UNIT 1

abandon (v)	to desert, to give up	terk etmek, bırakmak
absolutely (adv)	certainly, totally	kesinlikle, tamamen
achieve (v)	to accomplish, to succeed	başarmak, elde etmek
acquire (v)	to get, to obtain, to gain	elde etmek, ele geçirmek, edinmek
adulthood (n)	maturity, the period when sb is adult	yetişkinlik, erişkinlik dönemi
affectionately (adv)	lovingly, fondly	sevgiyle, şefkatle
agree (v)	to have the same opinion as sb else, to accept, to decide together	aynı fikirde olmak, kabul etmek, beraber karar vermek
annoying (adj)	irritating	sinir bozucu, rahatsız edici
apathy (n)	indifference, lack of interest	ilgisizlik, kayıtsızlık
appointment (n)	1. rendezvous, date, meeting 2. assignment	1. randevu 2. atama, tayin, görev
attention (n)	notice, consideration	dikkat, özen, ilgi
battle (n)	fight, war, a lengthy conflict or struggle	savaş, mücadele
beast (n)	1. a large, dangerous creature 2. cruel and unpleasant thing/person	1. yaratık, canavar 2. kaba, sevimsiz şey/kimse
blame (n) / (v)	accusation / to accuse	suçlama / suçlamak
breezy (adj)	1. windy, blowy 2. cheerful and relaxed	1. rüzgârlı, esintili / 2. neşeli, cıvıl cıvıl, şen şakrak
capable (adj)	skilled, competent	becerikli, kabiliyetli
celebrity (n)	1. famous living person 2. fame	1. ünlü, tanınmış kimse 2. ün, şöhret
circumstance (n)	situation, condition	durum, şart, hâl
compare (v)	to examine similarities or differences, to be as good as or better/worse than sth else	karşılaştırmak, mukayese etmek, ölçüşmek
concisely (adv)	briefly, in short	kısaca
condition (v)	1. to make sb/sth behave or think in a certain way, to accustom 2. to determine	1. koşulla(ndır)mak, etkilemek, (belli bir duruma) getirmek 2. belirlemek
considerate (adj)	thoughtful	düşünceli, anlayışlı
contradict (v)	to claim the opposite of sth, to differ, to vary	aksini iddia etmek, çelişmek
curve (n) / (v)	bend / to bend	eğri, kavis / bük(ül)mek, kıv(ı)r(ıl)mak

deceive (v)	to trick, to cheat, to mislead	kandırmak, aldatmak, oyuna getirmek
depth (n)	1. the distance down or across 2. (of colour, emotion) intensity	1. derinlik 2. yoğunluk
description (n)	depiction, definition, portrayal	tanımlama, betimleme, tasvir
determine (v)	to ascertain, to establish, to influence, to decide	saptamak, tespit etmek, belirlemek, karar vermek
development (n)	growth, advancement, improvement	geliş(tir)me, büyüme, ilerleme
disappear (v)	to vanish	ortadan kaybolmak, yok olmak
dismiss (v)	1. to wave aside, to refuse to consider 2. to fire, to sack 3. to free	1. reddetmek 2. kovmak, işten çıkarmak 3. salıvermek, göndermek
distort (v)	to deform, to alter	(biçimini) bozmak, çarpıtmak
doubt (n) / (v)	a feeling of being uncertain, uncertainty / to be uncertain, to disbelieve	şüphe (etmek), kuşku(lanmak)
dull (adj)	boring, dreary, not bright or shiny, unclear	durgun, kasvetli, donuk, sıkıcı
elevate (v)	to raise, to promote, to increase	yükseltmek, artırmak, yüceltmek
enable (v)	to make sth possible, to allow	olanak sağlamak, izin vermek
ensure (v)	to make sure, to assure, to guarantee	sağlama almak, garantilemek
erase (v)	to rub out, to remove	temizlemek, silmek
essential (adj)	extremely important, vital, crucial	önemli, gerekli
excuse (n)	a reason to explain or to defend your behaviour	mazeret, bahane, özür
expose (v)	to make vulnerable	maruz bırakmak
fake (adj)	false, counterfeit	sahte, düzmece, çakma
flood (n) / (v)	a very large amount of water or things / to cover with water, to pour, to flow	sel / sular altında bırakmak, taşmak, sel gibi akmak
follow (v)	to go, to happen, to come after	takip etmek, izlemek, sonucu olmak
forceful (adj)	assertive, powerful, strong	etkileyici, güçlü, ikna edici
frequently (adv)	often	sık sık, çoğu kez, sıklıkla
generously (adv)	lavishly, profusely	cömertçe, bol bol
grave (n) / (adj)	the place in the ground where a dead body is buried / serious, gloomy, sombre	mezar, kabir / ciddi, kasvetli, sıkıcı, hüzünlü
ground (n)	1. earth, land 2. area of knowledge or subject 3. general opinion	1. toprak, arazi 2. konu, saha 3. prensip, temel

hardly (adv)	scarcely, almost not, almost none	güçlkle, neredeyse hiç
hide (v)	to put sth somewhere or to cover not to be found or seen	saklamak, gizlemek
hilarious (adj)	extremely funny	neşeli, komik
illogical (adj)	unreasonable, not sensible	mantıksız
impair (v)	to harm, to damage	bozmak, zarar vermek
inability (n)	the state of being unable to do sth	yetersizlik, beceriksizlik
independent (adj)	liberated, free, autonomous	bağımsız
influential (adj)	effective, powerful	etkileyici, güçlü
insane (adj)	crazy, bizarre, ridiculous	deli(ce), anlamsız
interact (v)	to communicate, to contact	etkileşim içinde olmak
item (n)	1. one thing in a list or group 2. a piece of news	1. madde, parça, öge 2. haber
jealous (adj)	envious	kıskanç
laughter (n)	the act of making sounds with voice while smiling	kahkaha
lead (v)	1. to come first, to surpass 2. to guide 3. to cause	1. önde gelmek 2. rehberlik / liderlik etmek 3. yol açmak
mainly (adv)	chiefly, essentially	esas olarak, başlıca
masterpiece (n)	a work of art of very high quality or of outstanding artistry	şaheser, başyapıt
match (n) / (v)	suitability / to look good together, to suit, to correspond	uygunluk, eşleşme / uymak, eşleş(tir)mek
messy (adj)	untidy, complicated	dağınık, karmakarışık
minor (adj)	small, insignificant	küçük, önemsiz
mixture (n)	a combination of different things	karışım, karıştırma
mobility (n)	ability to move	hareketlilik, hareket kabiliyeti
mutiny (n)	revolt, disobedience	ayaklanma, isyan
nomination (n)	appointment for responsibility, candidacy	atama, aday gösterme, adaylık
oblige (v)	to make sb bound to do sth, to force	mecbur bırakmak, zorlamak
obsolete (adj)	out-of-date	kullanılmayan, eskimiş
opponent (n)	adversary, antagonist, rival	karşıt, muhalif, rakip

peril (n)	danger, risk	tehlike, risk
pile (n) / (v)	heap, accumulation / to heap, to accumulate	yığın / yığ(ıl)mak
prevent (v)	to stop, to keep from happening	engellemek
primitive (adj)	not modern, old, uncivilized	ilkel
prolific (adj)	productive	üretken
provide (v)	to supply	sağlamak, temin etmek
rage (n) / (v)	anger, fury / to be angry, to be furious, to boil	hiddet(lenmek), öfke(lenmek)
recite (v)	to repeat aloud from memory	ezberden okumak
register (n) / (v)	official list / to put the name of sb or sth on a list	kayıt / kayıt etmek
rely (v)	to depend, to trust, to have confidence in	güvenmek, dayanmak, inanmak
remote (adj)	1. faraway 2. unlikely, slight 3. unfriendly in manner	1. uzak 2. pek az 3. soğuk (davranış)
residence (n)	place for living	konut, ikamet edilen yer
reveal (v)	to make known	su yüzüne çıkarmak, meydana çıkarmak
sale (n)	1. the process of selling 2. discount 3. auction	1. satış 2. indirim, ucuzluk 3. açık artırma
seek (v)	to look for, to pursue	aramak, peşinde olmak
sharply (adv)	quickly and suddenly	keskin bir şekilde
slender (adj)	1. thin, slim 2. hardly any	1. zayıf, ince 2. çok az, yetersiz
sparse (adj)	scarce, existing in small amounts	kıt, seyrek
surge (n) / (v)	a sudden movement, increase / to suddenly move or increase	akın, ani artış / akın etmek, aniden artmak
tentatively (adv)	1. temporarily, provisionally 2. hesitantly	1. geçici olarak 2. çekinerek, tereddütle
trial (n)	1. a formal examination of evidence by a judge 2. test	1. duruşma 2. deneme
undertake (v)	to take on, to attempt, to engage in	üstlenmek, girişmek
urgent (adj)	requiring immediate action or attention	acil, önemli
visible (adj)	able to be seen	gözle görülebilen
widely (adv)	extensively	geniş çaplı, geniş ölçüde

PART I

- A Fill in the blank in each sentence with an appropriate word from the box below. Use a word only once and make any changes if necessary – singular/plural forms with nouns, correct tense and active/passive forms with verbs. There is one extra word in the box.

disappear illogical abandon mutiny circumstance jealous
impair considerate contradict mixture oblige

- 1 Candles are made from paraffin or beeswax, but gel candles are made from a/an _____ of mineral oil and a polymer.
- 2 My father always thinks he is right and he gets furious if we _____ his ideas.
- 3 Ricky, who is three years old, is _____ of his baby sister because his parents spend more time with her and he thinks they love the baby more than they love him.
- 4 The events in the story are so _____ that it is hard to believe any of them; such things can never happen in real life.
- 5 When I saw the little puppy all by himself in the bushes, I took him home and gave him some milk; I think he was _____ by his mother.
- 6 The prisoners started a/an _____ after a group of them killed the guards and opened the cell doors.
- 7 All the emails that I have received in the past two weeks have _____ from my inbox; I don't know how to get them back.
- 8 The outermost layer of the Sun, called the corona, can only be observed during a solar eclipse; under normal _____, the sun is so bright that it cannot be seen.
- 9 In the language school, students are _____ to speak in English during class; outside the classroom, they are free to speak in their native language, though.
- 10 When you are outside in the sun, you should wear sunglasses to protect your eyes because the sun's UV rays can _____ your eyes.

B

Fill in the blank in each sentence with an appropriate word from the box below. Use a word only once and make any changes if necessary – singular/plural forms with nouns, correct tense and active/passive forms with verbs. There is one extra word in the box.

reveal laughter urgent widely interact seek
concisely development primitive hardly undertake

1

The professor explained the subject _____ without any extra details or unnecessary information.

2

During World War II, when men went to fight, women _____ many of the jobs that were done by men, such as driving lorries, engineering and factory work.

3

In the last two decades, there have been rapid changes in information and communication due to the numerous _____ in science and technology.

4

The 42-year-old movie star had told everyone that she was 30 years old; she got very angry when a newspaper _____ her real age.

5

Vegetarians have no problem in Turkish restaurants because all sorts of vegetables are _____ used in Turkish dishes.

6

When we have a serious problem, we usually _____ our parents' help.

7

After receiving a phone call from his wife in the middle of the meeting, the manager had to leave because there was a/an _____ problem in his home.

8

Teachers can have a big influence on their students because they _____ with them every day.

9

The Ainu are _____ people who have no idea of technology and live by hunting and fishing; they also grow some crops.

10

The comedian told so many funny jokes one after another that the whole theatre was filled with _____.

PART II

Fill in the blanks in the sentences below using the correct form of the words given in brackets. Make the necessary changes – adding, removing or changing prefixes/suffixes, using singular/plural forms, adjective/adverb forms, appropriate tenses, active / passive voice, etc.

1 When he gave a huge amount of money to the hospital, everyone thanked the businessman for his kindness and _____. (**generously**)

2 The policeman asked the shop owner to _____ the robbers who broke into his shop. (**description**)

3 My father is still _____ changing his job. (**considerate**)

4 You should stress the important words and lines of the poem during your _____. (**recite**)

5 My mother had a strong _____ on my life and always encouraged me to work harder. (**influential**)

6 Mike was in the sales team, but they have recently _____ him director of the sales department. (**appointment**)

7 Today's phones have the _____ of doing a lot of things besides making calls. (**capable**)

8 After a _____ of the two methods, we have discovered that the first one is much more practical. (**compare**)

9 All the teachers and students congratulated her for her big _____. (**achieve**)

10 _____ for the courses will begin on September 10, at 10 o'clock. (**register**)

PART III

TEST I

1. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. After finishing the military academy, he fought in the Civil War and was killed in a - - - - near Kansas fort.

A) trial
B) rage
C) ground
D) battle
E) grave

2. I like to go fishing if the weather is calm and sunny, but I don't enjoy it so much when it is - - - -.

A) remote
B) breezy
C) visible
D) annoying
E) prolific

3. How can you tell the difference between a(n) - - - - diamond and a real one?

A) dull
B) forceful
C) fake
D) grave
E) essential

4. The Internet - - - - us to communicate with people from around the world and share our ideas.

A) acquires
B) achieves
C) enables
D) interacts
E) exposes

5. Drivers should focus their - - - - on the road, not on their phones or other things.

A) doubt
B) attention
C) mobility
D) depth
E) apathy

6. I was so angry with her that I decided not to talk to her again, so I - - - - her number on my cell phone.

A) distorted
B) relied
C) erased
D) registered
E) disappeared

7. Selimiye Mosque, one of the greatest buildings of Islamic architecture, is considered the - - - - of Sinan the Architect.

A) circumstance
B) description
C) nomination
D) residence
E) masterpiece

8. I was going to buy a new pair of shoes for my party, but later I - - - - this idea because I didn't want to spend much money.

A) dismissed
B) compared
C) deceived
D) determined
E) followed

9. People who have a specific disease during childhood are very likely to suffer from it also in - - - -.

- A) adulthood
- B) description
- C) appointment
- D) doubt
- E) battle

10. Although Neptune is a giant planet with a noticeable light blue colour, it is not - - - - without a telescope because of its distance from the Earth.

- A) independent
- B) capable
- C) sparse
- D) urgent
- E) visible

11. Heavy rains caused a - - - - in the area near the river which killed about 20 people and damaged many homes.

- A) curve
- B) flood
- C) rage
- D) ground
- E) pile

12. It's amazing that Marie has put on so much weight; she used to be a(n) - - - - girl when she was in high school.

- A) slender
- B) obsolete
- C) messy
- D) sparse
- E) primitive

13. The tennis champion's fans were very disappointed and upset when his - - - - defeated him in the last match.

- A) celebrity
- B) opponent
- C) beast
- D) apathy
- E) peril

14. Jack always did very poorly in his exams, so he often - - - - his parents by lying about his grades.

- A) doubted
- B) blamed
- C) deceived
- D) dismissed
- E) agreed

15. We have - - - - planned to have the next meeting on Friday; we will postpone it even if one of the members cannot come on that day.

- A) generously
- B) concisely
- C) tentatively
- D) frequently
- E) sharply

16. When the baby didn't stop crying, his mother took him in her arms and stroked his hair - - - -.

- A) mainly
- B) hardly
- C) tentatively
- D) affectionately
- E) widely

TEST 2

1. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Picasso was the most - - - - artist of all times as he made more than 13,000 paintings, 100,000 engravings, 34,000 illustrations and 300 sculptures.

A) visible
B) annoying
C) prolific
D) considerate
E) breezy

2. When you are filling out the registration form, you must answer each - - - - carefully and correctly.

A) description
B) trial
C) sale
D) item
E) pile

3. I've just bought a new suit, but I don't have a shirt that will - - - - its colours.

A) agree
B) match
C) achieve
D) interact
E) lead

4. The world's first billionaire, John D. Rockefeller, - - - - his wealth when he founded a big oil company.

A) undertook
B) acquired
C) sought
D) led
E) piled

5. At the second - - - -, the judge found the man guilty of robbery and sentenced him to three years in prison.

A) rage
B) ground
C) battle
D) trial
E) curve

6. We all want to have a university education because both the society and our parents - - - - us to have a good career.

A) hide
B) follow
C) curve
D) determine
E) condition

7. In order to make the maps of the ocean floor, oceanographers need to calculate the - - - - of the ocean first.

A) depth
B) register
C) opponent
D) description
E) flood

8. I got an 'A' on my last English essay as I had no mistakes; there were only a few - - - - spelling mistakes.

A) minor
B) sparse
C) prolific
D) primitive
E) messy

9. I have a(n) - - - at the dentist's at 3 o'clock today; I hope I can be there on time.

- A) nomination
- B) appointment
- C) doubt
- D) circumstance
- E) attention

10. My parents still listen to their old music cassettes although cassettes and cassette players are - - - now.

- A) essential
- B) remote
- C) insane
- D) prolific
- E) obsolete

11. *21 Jump Street* is a(n) - - - action comedy; in fact, it is the funniest film I have ever watched.

- A) prolific
- B) considerate
- C) hilarious
- D) grave
- E) urgent

12. If you need to use a computer anytime and anywhere, a laptop is the ideal device for you because of its - - - and small size.

- A) mutiny
- B) peril
- C) mixture
- D) nomination
- E) mobility

13. Life is much easier for children because all their basic needs such as food and money are - - - by parents.

- A) provided
- B) dismissed
- C) elevated
- D) recited
- E) prevented

14. I visited the famous poet in his - - - in London and he showed me some of his latest poems.

- A) appointment
- B) grave
- C) residence
- D) register
- E) masterpiece

15. When Joe found a job, he left his parents' home and moved to the city because he wanted to be - - - and away from his family.

- A) hilarious
- B) independent
- C) insane
- D) illogical
- E) influential

16. In that region, rainfall was so - - - that farming was very difficult; the villagers could not grow any crops.

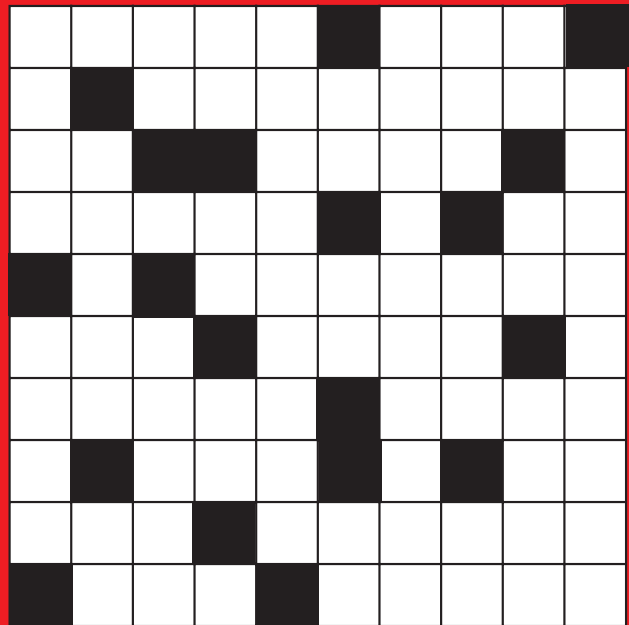
- A) slender
- B) remote
- C) sparse
- D) minor
- E) obsolete

IMPACT

GRADE 11

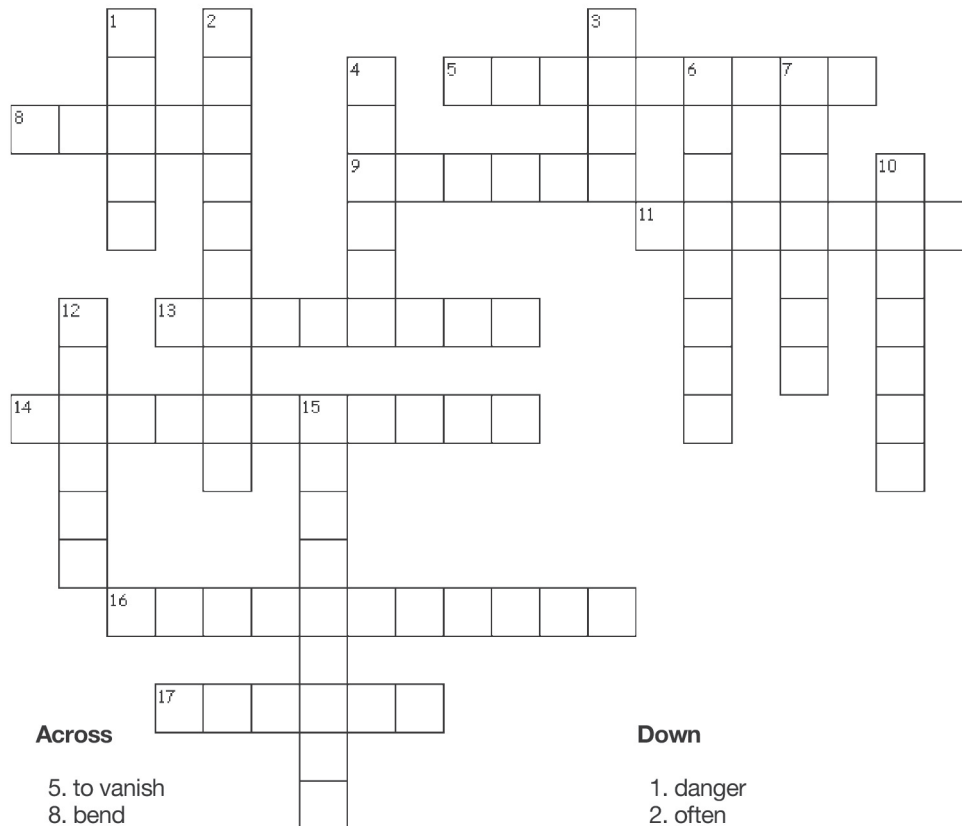
WORDS

CROSS



CROSS WORDS UNIT 1

A. Write the synonym of the words.



Across

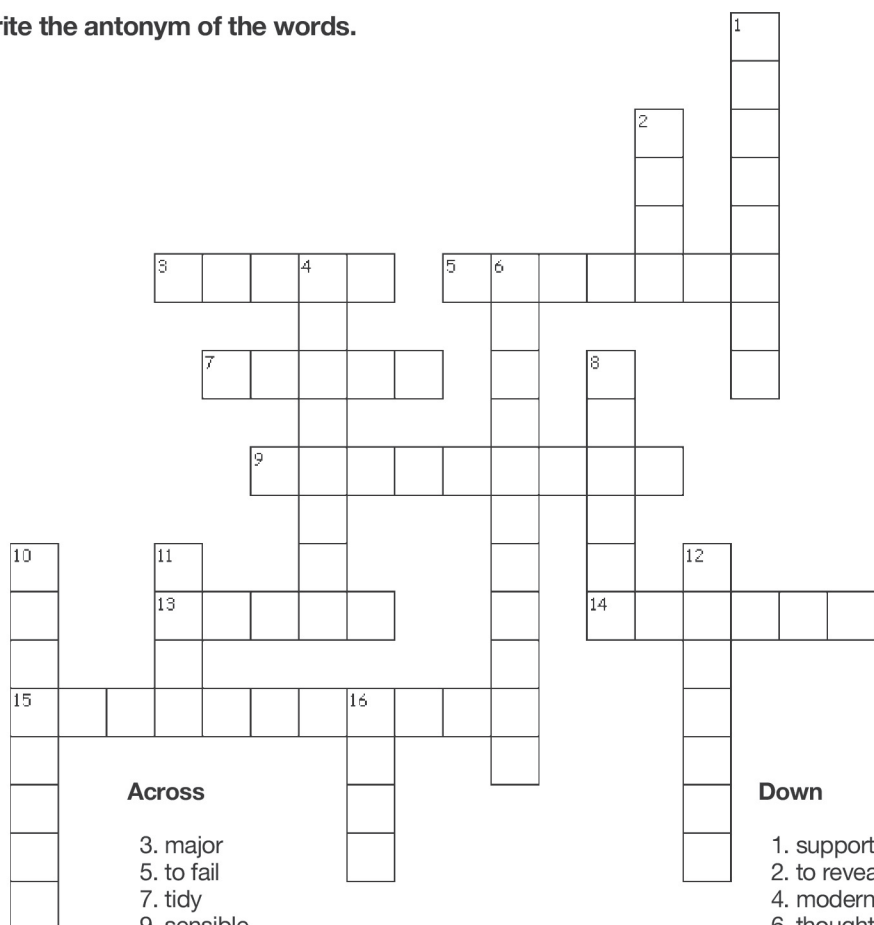
- 5. to vanish
- 8. bend
- 9. faraway
- 11. slim
- 13. irritating
- 14. improvement
- 16. meeting
- 17. to force

Down

- 1. danger
- 2. often
- 3. anger
- 4. scarcely
- 6. productive
- 7. to desert
- 10. to cheat
- 12. windy
- 15. uncivilized

CROSS WORDS UNIT 1

B. Write the antonym of the words.



Across

- 3. major
- 5. to fail
- 7. tidy
- 9. sensible
- 13. to refuse
- 14. disable
- 15. dependent

Down

- 1. supporter
- 2. to reveal
- 4. modern
- 6. thoughtless
- 8. dense
- 10. immobility
- 11. real
- 12. unskilled
- 16. interesting

CROSS WORDS UNIT 1

C. Complete the sentences with a suitable word and find the word in the word search in the correct form.

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

1. Heavier fines should be imposed on drivers to _____ them from driving dangerously.
2. You shouldn't _____ this product to extreme cold or direct sunlight.
3. Most people _____ on computers to be able to do their job well.
4. The detective _____ the woman with the intention of finding out her plans.
5. It is _____ to eat fruit and vegetables to lead a healthy life.
6. Little Keith is _____ of his little brother and tries to attract his parents' attention all the time.
7. The country was stricken by a _____ following an earthquake.
8. The _____ of the sea in this zone is approximately 500 metres.
9. The _____ and hostility between the two tribes have been going on for centuries.
10. The secretary _____ us into the manager's office and left.
11. The mother hugged her baby daughter _____ and kissed her.
12. Emre takes no responsibilities and always puts the _____ on others.

WORDSUNIT 1

CROSS

D. Write the English word for the given Turkish meaning.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
							17				10						4		21						

1. 9 2 23 20 2 23 23
2. L 23 6 10 5
3. L 8 2 23 2 15 10 5
4. L 19 2 10 5
5. L 3 1 16 3 2 23 5 10 12
6. T R 20 2 14 21 11 4 5
7. L T H 6 9 11 10 21 17 1 1 9
8. T 9 1 11 15 21
9. R 7 4 6 8 5
10. R T 9 5 23 3 4 2 19 21 2 1 16
11. R 6 3 26 11 2 4 5
12. H L R 17 2 10 6 4 2 1 11 23
13. T R 20 6 23 21 5 4 19 2 5 3 5
14. 5 14 3 11 23 5
15. T 16 1 20 2 16 6 21 2 1 16
16. L R T 3 5 10 5 15 4 2 21 12
17. R 4 5 23 2 9 5 16 3 5
18. R 5 4 6 23 5
19. R T 11 4 7 5 16 21
20. T 15 5 6 23 21

1. İşten çıkarmak, kovmak
2. Satış
3. Gözle görülebilen
4. Yığın
5. Kısaca

6. Karışım
7. Yetişkinlik
8. Şüphe
9. Mezar
10. Tasvir

11. Elde etmek, edinmek
12. Komik
13. Şaheser
14. Mazeret
15. Adaylık

16. Ünlü kimse
17. Konut
18. Silmek
19. Acil
20. Yaratık

IMPACT

GRADE 11



READING BOOK

ydspublishing

CONTENTS

UNIT 1	Passenger Without a Ticket	5
UNIT 2	My First Day at School	9
UNIT 3	Do Polar Bears Ever Get Cold?	13
	FUN TIME – SCHOOL LUNCH	17
UNIT 4	The Origins of Pizza	18
UNIT 5	From Jane’s Diary	22
UNIT 6	Where Did Football Originate?.....	26
	FUN TIME – ICE CREAM OR HAM SANDWICH	30
UNIT 7	Bieber, One of the World’s Greatest Celebrities!	31
UNIT 8	Dogs Are Amazing Heroes!	35
UNIT 9	Burglary at the Late Computer Icon’s Home	39
	FUN TIME – SMART DUCK	43
UNIT 10	Mark Zuckerberg, the Child Prodigy	44

UNIT 11

Who Were the Neanderthals?48

UNIT 12

Are Bats Really Blind?52

FUN TIME – THE FUNERAL PROCESSION56

UNIT 13

A Starving Polar Bear57

UNIT 14

What a Coincidence!61

UNIT 15

Are Sharks Man-Eaters?65

UNIT 16

The Tallest Mountains69

FUN TIME – A HEROIC PATIENT73

UNIT 17

Who Made the First Kite?74

UNIT 18

The Smelly Camp Visitor!78

UNIT 19

The Amazon People Today82

UNIT 20

Goodbye, Big Drinks!86

FUN TIME – THE GOOD NEWS90

UNIT 1

Passenger Without a Ticket

Casper is a 12-year-old cat that lives with his owner Susan Finden in Plymouth, Devon. Casper has a very **odd habit**; he **boards** the No.3 city bus at 10:55 a.m. from outside his home every morning. Then he travels the entire 17-kilometre bus **route** before returning home about an hour later. Mrs. Finden said her cat often disappeared like a ghost. Therefore, she named him Casper, like the famous cartoon character, Casper: the friendly ghost. She said: "My cat has always **vanished** for about an hour each time, and I didn't know where he went. But later, some drivers told me that he had been catching the bus. I couldn't believe this at first, but Casper loves people and we have a bus stop right in front of our house. He probably started the habit just by following the people **there**." During his ride on the bus, the cat passes through the city centre and several different **districts** and suburbs. Casper has been making this **journey** for four years, so all the bus drivers are his friends now. Because Casper is rather old, **they** all **look out for** him to make sure he gets off at the right stop. Casper is quite quick for his age, though, so he manages to **hop** on the bus just before the doors close. Then he usually **curls up** at the back and sometimes he **squeezes in** between the passengers' legs. But **they** never complain because he never causes any trouble.

I

Read the passage carefully and circle the choice which is the closest in meaning to the word/phrase given.

1 "boards" in line 2 means

- A. gets off
- B. gets on
- C. gets up

3 "journey" in line 11 means

- A. trip
- B. game
- C. plan

2 "vanished" in line 6 means

- A. lied
- B. disappeared
- C. driven

4 "look out for" in line 12 means

- A. pay for
- B. come down with
- C. pay attention to

5 "hop" in line 13 means

- A. leave
- B. stop
- C. jump

II

What do these words refer to?

1. *there* (line 9) - _____
2. *they* (line 12) - _____
3. *they* (line 14) - _____

III True or False?

1. Casper is a lost street cat. _____
2. Casper is not a young cat. _____
3. The bus stop is far from Mrs. Finden's house. _____
4. Casper travels for about an hour every day. _____
5. Casper always sits away from the passengers. _____

IV Read the passage carefully and circle the correct answer accordingly.

1. The passage tells us that Casper ----.
 - A. travels on the No.3 city bus several times a day
 - B. gets on the bus with his owner Susan Finden every morning
 - C. cannot find his home easily and often gets lost in the streets
 - D. always comes back home in about an hour
 - E. gets off the bus in a different district of the city every day
2. We can understand from the passage that Casper ----.
 - A. is often thrown out of the bus by the drivers
 - B. is afraid of people in general
 - C. is a problem for the passengers on the bus
 - D. is quite comfortable on the bus
 - E. does not return home before the evening
3. We can conclude from the passage that ----.
 - A. Mrs. Finden named her cat 'Casper' because *Casper the friendly ghost* was her favourite cartoon character
 - B. Casper spends the whole day travelling on the bus
 - C. Mrs. Finden has had Casper for a long time
 - D. Casper's home is in the city centre
 - E. Casper sometimes gets off the bus at the city centre

V

Complete the sentences according to the passage.

1. The 17-kilometre bus route takes _____.
2. Casper is quite old, so he can't _____ without the drivers' help.
3. Casper usually sits _____ of the bus.

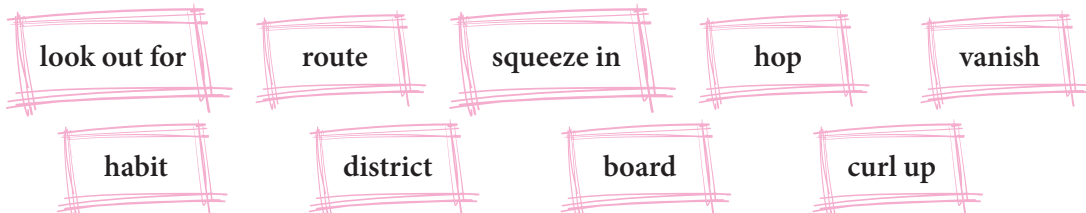
VI

Match the following words/phrases from the passage with the definitions given.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. ___ odd | a. fit into a small place |
| 2. ___ route | b. neighbourhood; an area of the town or city |
| 3. ___ district | c. the way between two places (for buses, trains, etc.) |
| 4. ___ curl up | d. strange |
| 5. ___ squeeze in | e. sit in a position in which your body takes a rounded shape |

VII

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word/phrase from the boxes below making changes if necessary. There is one extra.



1. There weren't any chairs left around the dinner table, so the little girl had to _____ next to her mother.
2. You should always tell the truth because lying is a bad _____.
3. I get sun spots on my skin every summer, but luckily they _____ in the winter.
4. I hate this neighbourhood because it is very noisy. I want to move to a house in a quiet _____ with parks and trees.
5. I missed the school bus this morning because its _____ has been changed and I didn't know about it.
6. Rabbits _____ instead of running because their hind legs are longer than their front legs.

7. When you are driving in the country, you should always _____ the road signs placed on poles on the roadside.
8. I love to _____ on the sofa while I am watching TV, but I fall asleep immediately, of course.

VIII

Circle the choice which has the same meaning as the sentence given.

1. Casper has been making this journey for four years, so all the bus drivers are his friends now.
- a) The bus drivers became friends with Casper when he took this journey with them four years ago.
 - b) All the bus drivers know Casper very well now because he has been travelling on their bus for four years.
 - c) Casper has been friends with all the bus drivers for four years; that's why they are going to take him on a journey now.
2. Casper is quite quick for his age, though, so he manages to hop on the bus just before the doors close.
- a) Although Casper is quick for his age, the doors of the bus close by the time he hops on.
 - b) Despite his age, Casper is quick enough to jump on the bus before the doors are closed.
 - c) Because of his age, Casper is often too late to jump on the bus before the doors close.

→ Words You Have Learned In This Unit:

habit (n)	district (n)	board (v)	vanish (v)
route (n)	journey (n)	hop (v)	odd (adj)

Phrasal verbs: look out for, curl up, squeeze in

IMPACT

GRADE 11



PRACTICE TEST BOOK

ydspublishing

CONTENTS

PRACTICE TEST 1	5
PRACTICE TEST 2	21
PRACTICE TEST 3	37
PRACTICE TEST 4	53
PRACTICE TEST 5	69
PRACTICE TEST 6	85
PRACTICE TEST 7	101
PRACTICE TEST 8	117



GRAMMAR

VOCABULARY

READING

SKILLS

WORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR

1. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. According to the weather forecast, it ---- heavily in a day's time.
A) has been snowing
B) snows
C) will be snowing
D) was snowing
E) snowed
2. Although he ---- around the world for years, Kirk wasn't able to go to Denmark.
A) travels
B) was travelling
C) is travelling
D) had been travelling
E) has travelled
3. The postman ---- packages to the addresses for six hours when his shift is over.
A) is going to deliver
B) will deliver
C) delivered
D) has delivered
E) will have been delivering
4. The fire brigade ---- out the fire long before the ambulance got to the site.
A) had put
B) were putting
C) have put
D) used to put
E) will have put
5. The mountaineering team had less difficulty finding a water source than they ----.
A) will think
B) were going to think
C) had thought
D) are thinking
E) have thought
6. It is estimated that the charity organization ---- the enough money for the campaign by the end of next month.
A) raised
B) is raising
C) has raised
D) would raise
E) will have raised
7. Oscar's flatmate ---- about everything ever since they moved in this apartment.
A) used to complain
B) has been complaining
C) is complaining
D) will complain
E) was complaining
8. The band Wild Ones ---- at Babylon next weekend, and I won't miss it this time.
A) is appearing
B) appears
C) has appeared
D) will have been appearing
E) was going to appear

9. Elton's late wife ---- fast food at all times in order not to waste her time cooking.

- A) used to eat
- B) has eaten
- C) eats
- D) has been eating
- E) is eating

10. The students leave the examination hall once they ---- the questions.

- A) solved
- B) will have solved
- C) have solved
- D) had been solving
- E) are going to solve

11. Miles seemed very tired at the party yesterday because he ---- heavy weights all day long.

- A) is lifting
- B) has lifted
- C) has been lifting
- D) lifts
- E) had been lifting

12. The Senate members ---- out of respect for his position when they saw Julius Caesar entering.

- A) have risen
- B) rose
- C) rise
- D) are rising
- E) will have risen

13. Most probably I ---- on an island off the coast of Greece when you move to your new apartment next June.

- A) am going to sunbathe
- B) have been sunbathing
- C) will be sunbathing
- D) am sunbathing
- E) will sunbathe

14. The novel *Anna Karenina* by Leo Tolstoy is the most dramatic novel Leila ---- in the past two years.

- A) will be reading
- B) read
- C) used to read
- D) has read
- E) is reading

15. I ---- a letter from him because he didn't have any idea of my whereabouts, but he somehow found it.

- A) don't expect
- B) wasn't expecting
- C) haven't been expecting
- D) am not expecting
- E) won't expect

16. Hussain Bolt is the owner of the current 100-metre world record, but he ---- as fast as a cheetah so far.

- A) has never run
- B) never runs
- C) is never running
- D) will have never run
- E) had never run

GRAMMAR

1 – 12. sorularda cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Emma learned my secrets ----.

- A) by the time she reads my diary
- B) as soon as she has a chance to talk to Sam
- C) only after Cameron had given them away
- D) ever since she started inquiring my private life
- E) while I was telling it to my best friend

2. ---- by the time he is in charge of running the business.

- A) Richard did an MA in international commerce
- B) The economy has been improving year by year
- C) There had been exclusive seminars on business management
- D) Tony needed to write a report on the mechanics of commerce
- E) Many of the current procedures will have changed

3. ----, the Prime Minister was waving her hand to greet them.

- A) While the crowd was applauding and cheering her loudly
- B) When news reporters ask endless questions to him
- C) Long before deep divisions exist between the parties
- D) Just as she is entering the court hall
- E) By the time it occupied the country's agenda

4. ----, it will take him only a few weeks to stage his shows.

- A) The singer will have recovered from loss of his voice by the time
- B) Until the group had collaborated with a male dancer
- C) After the fans of electronic music have gathered around the stage
- D) Once Jack has understood the mentality of dancing in a rhythmic pattern
- E) The moment the carnival took place at MetLife Stadium

5. Until the financiers had lent money to the creative people in need, ----.

- A) they have always helped each other at their best
- B) the economists had risked losing their shares on the stock market
- C) I will have fallen into debt for no obvious reason
- D) creativity alone hasn't always accounted for climbing up steps in trade
- E) they couldn't establish their own businesses

6. As the young woman rubbed the suntan lotion on her fair skin, ----.

- A) got sunburnt because she didn't use any lotion early on
- B) because the scar on her face was too big to notice
- C) she will enjoy one of the fewest sunny days by the pool in her garden
- D) the maid served a glass of cold coke
- E) she had ordered not to be disturbed while sunbathing

7. **Mrs McCarthy has been posing a real threat ----.**

- A) ever since she resigned and joined the rival company
- B) by the time department of human resources had become highly important to companies
- C) before they invest in internal markets
- D) until she threatens to reveal the illegal transactions
- E) after the executives have employed a great many people this year

8. **Not until the first immigrants had overcome substantial obstacles ----.**

- A) they were about to leave the country
- B) did Jim and his family manage to live peacefully in the region
- C) has the court already granted the immigrants permission to work
- D) a ban on their admission to the country had been imposed by the Congress
- E) the president supported legal immigration

9. **---- than the photos of them covered the headlines of the magazines.**

- A) People have admired the band more for their performance in the music market
- B) As soon as the celebrities gave a party open to the press
- C) No sooner had the couple attend an awards ceremony in Rome
- D) Hardly had the police identified the victims of the shipwreck
- E) Bankruptcy is much more important

10. **After you have set up a good routine for your children's dental hygiene early on, ----.**

- A) they will care for their teeth as they grow up
- B) milk or first teeth are lost early through decay
- C) doctors have recommended two minutes of brushing twice a day
- D) some parents will have moved on to a soft-headed baby toothbrush
- E) swallowing toothpaste can be dangerous for the child

11. **The results of the experiments suggest that the guinea pigs ----.**

- A) when they become immune to the virus
- B) gains importance in scientific studies
- C) may conduct an experiment on farm animals
- D) that the pharmacy at the corner had once sold at a rather low price
- E) have shown symptoms like seizures, nausea and memory problems

12. **---- before the court sentenced him to life imprisonment.**

- A) A serial killer has already murdered ten people
- B) The criminal had got away with less severe punishments many times
- C) The news reporter will have accused the manager of the firm of bribery
- D) Not only did he pay a huge amount of money to get out of the jail
- E) Robert, who denied witnessing the crime

GRAMMAR

1 – 20. sorularda, parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

When we (1)---- about going on a holiday at first, my idea (2)---- to undertake some sort of big adventure —to do something amazing such as driving down the west coast of America. But then, Georgia and I (3)---- that it would be much better to go to a place where we could just shut ourselves off, and not have to worry about answering the phone or look at text messages. Finally, we chose to have a vacation on Peter Island. During our holiday, we spent a great time enjoying ourselves on Peter Island —a part of the world we (4)---- before, and a paradise we now (5)---- to call Peter Perfect Island.

1.
 - A) will think
 - B) are going to think
 - C) think
 - D) had thought
 - E) will have thought
2.
 - A) used to be
 - B) was
 - C) has been
 - D) is
 - E) will be
3.
 - A) have decided
 - B) were going to decide
 - C) decided
 - D) decide
 - E) will have decided
4.
 - A) had never visited
 - B) will have never visited
 - C) never visit
 - D) will never visit
 - E) have never visited
5.
 - A) will prefer
 - B) preferred
 - C) prefer
 - D) had preferred
 - E) will have preferred

Forty-four-year-old Andy Williamson has polycystic kidney disease. Therefore, he (6)---- kidney dialysis every day for the last two years as he (7)---- to find a suitable kidney donor. A while ago Andy (8)---- documenting his illness on a popular social networking site, and was stunned when he (9)---- a message from a distant cousin. John Williamson, who (10)---- Andy on only two occasions so far, offered to be a live donor for his cousin. They now face an anxious wait to see whether John's kidney is suitable.

6.
 - A) had been undergoing
 - B) underwent
 - C) is undergoing
 - D) used to undergo
 - E) has been undergoing
7.
 - A) will wait
 - B) had waited
 - C) is going to wait
 - D) had been waiting
 - E) waits
8.
 - A) has begun
 - B) will begin
 - C) begins
 - D) began
 - E) would begin
9.
 - A) will receive
 - B) received
 - C) receives
 - D) has received
 - E) had been receiving
10.
 - A) has met
 - B) will have met
 - C) meets
 - D) used to meet
 - E) met

Sea levels may continue to rise for several hundred years even if global average temperatures drop, a group of scientists (11)---- recently. Today rising sea levels (12)---- about a tenth of the world's population. These people live in low-lying areas and islands which are at risk of flooding, including the Caribbean, Maldives and Asia-Pacific island groups. Measures to limit the rise (13)---- on lowering temperatures, but this may not be enough. More than 180 countries (14)---- still ---- a new global climate pact. This pact (15)---- into force by 2020, making all nations cut emissions to limit warming to below 2°C.

11.

- A) is warning
- B) warned
- C) had warned
- D) have warned
- E) would warn

12.

- A) are threatening
- B) will have threatened
- C) had been threatening
- D) threatened
- E) was threatening

13.

- A) were focusing
- B) had been focusing
- C) focused
- D) had focused
- E) have focused

14.

- A) were ... negotiating
- B) will ... negotiate
- C) are ... negotiating
- D) had ... negotiated
- E) will have ... negotiated

15.

- A) would come
- B) will have come
- C) has come
- D) is coming
- E) comes

Probably the Americans (16)---- that the roads seem a little quieter lately. It's not their imagination, though. New data from the U.S. Department of Transportation (17)---- that the Americans (18)---- 3.8 billion fewer miles in June 2011 compared with previous year. The report doesn't give any reasons for the drastic drop in the vehicle-miles travelled. *The Detroit News* claims that high fuel prices might have discouraged some people from driving so far. Other hypotheses (19)---- the idea that with greater unemployment, fewer Americans (20)---- to work each day.

16.

- A) used to notice
- B) will have noticed
- C) had noticed
- D) noticed
- E) have noticed

17.

- A) used to reveal
- B) reveals
- C) is going to reveal
- D) had revealed
- E) will reveal

18.

- A) drive
- B) have been driving
- C) will have driven
- D) drove
- E) had driven

19.

- A) will include
- B) used to include
- C) will have included
- D) had included
- E) include

20.

- A) were going to drive
- B) drove
- C) had driven
- D) are driving
- E) will have driven

GRAMMAR

1. – 12. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

1. I have never visited the island of St Thomas before.

- A) The island of St Thomas was the last place I had visited.
- B) Never have I seen an island other than St Thomas before.
- C) The island of St Thomas isn't the first place I have ever travelled to.
- D) I have travelled to many destinations except the island of St Thomas.
- E) This is the first time I have been to the island of St Thomas.

2. In a few years scientists will be carrying out a lot of experiments in search of a remedy for cancer.

- A) Scientist won't be able to find a remedy for cancer in a few years even after they have conducted many experiments.
- B) Although scientists have been searching for a remedy to cure cancer, they will stop doing so in a few years.
- C) To find a treatment for cancer, scientists will be doing a large number of experiments in the next few years.
- D) In a few years scientists will find a remedy for cancer and they will have conducted a lot of experiments by then.
- E) With the help of numerous experiments, scientists will have found a remedy for cancer a few years later.

3. Ever since his promotion to Sales Director, Jim has been too busy to exercise daily.

- A) Jim got the promotion to the rank of Sales Director, which caused him to spend less time exercising.
- B) Until Jim had attained the position of Sales Director, he didn't have much time to exercise daily.
- C) Jim used to have more time for daily exercise before he rose to the rank of Sales Director.
- D) After Jim got the promotion to Sales Director, there was a lot of time for him to exercise daily.
- E) Before the position of Sales Director was given to him, Jim was busy with exercising every day.

4. When Tom decided to have a break, he had been studying maths for three hours.

- A) Tom decided to take a break, but he kept on studying maths for another three hours.
- B) Before Tom made a decision to take a break, he had spent three hours studying maths.
- C) Tom didn't intend to take a break without first studying maths for three hours non-stop.
- D) After Tom had had a break for three hours, he made a decision to study maths.
- E) Tom started studying maths three hours ago, since when he hasn't thought of taking a break.

5. By the time their friends have arrived, the couple will have decorated the room.

- A) As soon as the couple starts decorating the room, their friends will turn up.
- B) When their friends turn up, the decoration of the room will have been finished by the couple.
- C) It will take the couple a long time to finish the decoration of the room before their friends have turned up.
- D) The couple will still be decorating the room after their friends have come.
- E) Until after their friends arrive, the couple won't have completed the decoration of the room.

6. It was not until Philip decided to quit that his company offered him a pay rise.

- A) If the company hadn't made a proposal to raise his salary, Philip would have stopped working there.
- B) Philip didn't quit working until he made sure his company wouldn't give him a pay rise.
- C) His company made a proposal to increase his salary only after Philip had made up his mind to leave his job.
- D) Philip left his job when a considerable pay rise was offered to him by his company.
- E) His company offered to raise his salary long before Philip left his job.

7. The police have been examining the incident for a decade, but they still haven't collected much data.

- A) Despite the slow progress of the incident during the past ten years, the police are still examining the data.
- B) The examination of the incident hasn't given much data to get a clue for the police for ten years.
- C) As the police have collected little data during ten years, the incident is still being examined.
- D) The event has been under police investigation for ten years, yet the police have been able to gather only a little information so far.
- E) It took a decade for police to obtain data about the incident; however, they had examined little about it.

8. Just as I was coming to your house this afternoon for a tea, my boss called me up to an unexpectedly long seminar.

- A) Although my boss and I were going to drop by this afternoon for a tea, the seminar we attended ended later than we had anticipated.
- B) After I drank a cup of tea at your house this afternoon, I attended a surprisingly long seminar which my boss organized.
- C) When the seminar lasted unexpectedly long this afternoon, I called my boss up to your house for a tea.
- D) On the way to the seminar which my boss called me up to this afternoon, I decided to stop by your house for a tea.
- E) While I was on the way to your house for a tea this afternoon, I was called up by my boss to a seminar which lasted longer than I had thought.

9. Martin bequeathed all his fortune to a distant relative, and then passed away.

- A) Before his death, Martin made a remark that made his distant relative one of the heirs to all his fortune.
- B) Before Martin died, his distant relative had learned that he was going to receive a legacy from him.
- C) Martin died before he made a will making a close relative heir to all his fortune.
- D) Before his death, Martin had handed down all his property to a distant relative.
- E) His distant relative was not fortunate enough to inherit all his assets before Martin died.

10. The actor resembled more to his uncle before he had a plastic surgery.

- A) After the actor had undergone a plastic surgery, he didn't much look like his uncle anymore.
- B) The actor's considerable resemblance to his uncle made him undergo a plastic surgery.
- C) Before his plastic surgery, the actor looked like his uncle more than anybody else.
- D) The actor doesn't look like his uncle even after the plastic surgery.
- E) The actor resembles his uncle very much although he has undergone a plastic surgery.

11. After 42 books about Abraham Lincoln, Harold Holzer is still finding much more to write about.

- A) According to Harold Holzer, he can write 42 more books about Abraham Lincoln with the information he has gathered.
- B) Although there are 42 books about Abraham Lincoln, Harold Holzer still discovers a lot more to write about him.
- C) Once Harold Holzer has found all 42 books about Abraham Lincoln, he will write a lot more about him.
- D) Harold Holzer had already written 42 books about Abraham Lincoln, but he was still trying to find more information about him.
- E) By the time Harold Holzer writes his 42nd book about Abraham Lincoln, he will have found much more data about him.

12. Nobody understood the matter even after the professor explained it thoroughly.

- A) The matter has become even more difficult to understand ever since the professor made a thorough explanation of it.
- B) Although nobody understood the matter thoroughly, the professor made no extra explanation.
- C) The professor made a thorough explanation of the matter, but still nobody figured it out.
- D) When the professor made an explanation of the matter, everybody had understood it thoroughly.
- E) The matter was too confusing to understand thoroughly until the professor made an explanation of it.

VOCABULARY

1. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Alice tried to ---- her nervousness about the operation from her parents for fear that they may also get worried.
A) disclose
B) conserve
C) hide
D) illustrate
E) fail
2. Thanks to the ---- of wheel, which led to the Industrial Revolution, steam engines, railroads, and factories were built.
A) equipment
B) comprehension
C) matter
D) establishment
E) invention
3. Green vegetables are ---- to health as they reduce the risk of some diseases such as cancer and cardiac attacks.
A) inappropriate
B) beneficial
C) prevalent
D) rough
E) detrimental
4. My friend and I were going to buy tickets for the performance of the famous circus, but ----, we were about 100 liras short.
A) unfortunately
B) properly
C) occasionally
D) illegally
E) logically
5. No sooner had the DJ played my favourite song on the radio than my mother ---- it ----.
A) gave ... up
B) turned ... down
C) broke ... out
D) looked ... after
E) took ... in
6. As a kid Bob was ---- by music as both of his parents were musicians and the classical music radio station was always on at home.
A) admitted
B) originated
C) created
D) surrounded
E) preserved
7. Loyalty and agility are the two main ---- of dogs, which make them preferred as pets.
A) characteristics
B) hints
C) reasons
D) circumstances
E) beliefs
8. It is ---- for the citizens of a country to obey laws, pay taxes, and vote to elect their representatives.
A) secular
B) accessible
C) redundant
D) feasible
E) obligatory

9. Throughout history humans have transformed their environment in order to feed themselves and their animals more ----.

- A) finally
- B) initially
- C) efficiently
- D) weirdly
- E) desperately

10. Susan definitely ---- her grandfather as she has a strong passion for reading as he does.

- A) makes up
- B) takes after
- C) feels for
- D) carries on
- E) breaks off

11. Donald Trump, an American business person, has announced that he might become a(n) ---- for the presidency in the next election.

- A) resident
- B) candidate
- C) entrepreneur
- D) citizen
- E) ambassador

12. Istanbul is a popular tourist destination that ---- millions of people from all over the world every year.

- A) recovers
- B) derives
- C) distributes
- D) interacts
- E) attracts

13. After Andy fell down the stairs and hit his head on the floor, he lay there ---- for a few minutes.

- A) prestigious
- B) amused
- C) restless
- D) unconscious
- E) nasty

14. Of the vitamin B complex family, ---- vitamin B6 is crucial to the production of sleep hormones.

- A) mentally
- B) especially
- C) successively
- D) immediately
- E) earnestly

15. When they go on a day trip, my parents usually prefer to ---- early in the morning because streets are less crowded then.

- A) set off
- B) catch up
- C) bring back
- D) ask for
- E) go along

16. It is possible to make eco-friendly products, and ---- air, water and land pollution to some extent.

- A) achieve
- B) constitute
- C) prevent
- D) occur
- E) sustain

READING

1. – 3. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Chinese White Dolphins are very social just like the other dolphin species, but they don't form large pods. They often swim in groups of only three or four members while other species swim in pods of more than 15 or even a hundred. They are very playful creatures and often leap out of water. They do this also to remove parasites from their body while they are coming up for air. Sometimes we see only their heads out of the water. They swim in this way in order to look around for predators or prey. Experts say that by doing so, they can also hear other dolphins and their prey because sound travels faster through air than in the water. They can swim on one side and also on their backs. They often have their mouths open and people think they are amused and are laughing. But it puzzles scientists, as they have not yet understood the reason for this behaviour.

1. The passage states that the Chinese White Dolphins ---- than the other dolphins.

- A) are more social
- B) swim in smaller pods
- C) are more intelligent
- D) can see and hear better
- E) are less playful

2. According to the passage, the Chinese White Dolphins ----.

- A) can see their prey more easily when they swim on one side
- B) often laugh because they are very happy animals
- C) often jump out of the water to remove the parasites from their body
- D) swim on their backs in order to get more air
- E) can hear other dolphins more easily when their heads are in the water

3. The passage mainly gives us information about the ---- of the Chinese White Dolphin.

- A) habitat
- B) behaviour
- C) diet and feeding habits
- D) physical characteristics
- E) intelligence

4. – 6. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Ancient Greek women had very limited freedom outside the home. They could attend weddings, funerals, and some religious festivals only if their husbands allowed them to do so. They could only visit female neighbours for brief periods of time. In their home, however, Greek women had full responsibility. Their job was to run the house, make the clothes, and raise children. Most Greek women had slaves to do all the housework. Slaves also worked in the fields, and male slaves watched the door in order to protect the family when the husband was away. Male slaves acted as tutors to the male children, too. Women were not allowed to watch or participate in the Olympic Games, either. Chariot racing was the only game they could win a prize in, but only if they owned the horse which won.

4. The focus of the passage is on ----.

- A) the education of boys in ancient Greece
- B) slavery in ancient Greece
- C) chariot races in the Greek Olympics
- D) the life of women in ancient Greece
- E) freedom in the ancient Greek society

5. We learn from the passage that ancient Greek wives ----.

- A) had too much housework to do and worked like slaves in the home
- B) were responsible for the education of the children
- C) could not go to social events without the permission of their husbands
- D) could compete in the Olympic chariot races
- E) had the same social status as male slaves

6. We can understand from the passage that in ancient Greece, ----.

- A) men and women were almost equal
- B) the authority over the family was the husband
- C) rich families hired tutors or teachers for the education of male children
- D) slaves were not given any important tasks in the home
- E) women were allowed to be horse trainers for chariot races

7. – 9. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Julius Caesar took over the Roman Republic in 45 BCE and made himself the supreme dictator. Then, in 27 BCE Caesar Augustus became the first Roman Emperor, and this was the start of the Roman Empire. Much of the lower level government stayed the same, but now the Emperor had supreme power. As the Roman Empire grew, it became very difficult to manage from the city of Rome. So the Empire was split into two parts. One was the Western Roman Empire and it was ruled from the city of Rome. The other was the Eastern Roman Empire; it was ruled from Constantinople. The Eastern Roman Empire became known as Byzantium or the Byzantine Empire. The fall of Rome generally refers to the fall of the Western Roman Empire, which fell in 476 CE. However, the Eastern Roman Empire, or the Byzantine Empire, ruled parts of Eastern Europe for another 1000 years after that.

7. According to the passage, ----.

- A) Rome was a republic until 45 BCE, when Julius Caesar came into power
- B) the Roman Empire began to decline in 45 BCE
- C) the Roman government had more power than the Emperor
- D) Julius Caesar split the Roman Republic into two parts due to the pressures from lower level governments
- E) the Western Roman Empire often had wars with the Byzantine Empire

8. The passage tells us that the Roman Empire was divided into two different empires because ----.

- A) it had a vast territory, which was hard to rule from the city of Rome
- B) the Eastern part and the Western part could not get along
- C) the Romans were not happy with their emperor
- D) the city of Rome collapsed in 476 CE
- E) some Romans wanted to make Constantinople their capital city

9. We can learn from the passage that the Eastern Roman Empire ----.

- A) lasted for just 1,000 years
- B) was not as powerful as the Western Roman Empire
- C) collapsed in 476 CE and was overtaken by the Byzantines
- D) lasted longer than the Western Roman Empire
- E) was ruled by emperor Caesar Augustus

10. – 12. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Deep inside a pyramid of the ancient Moche society in El Brujo, Peru, archaeologists found a mummy in an ancient tomb. The underground chamber of this pyramid was unknown for 1,600 years, until archaeologists noticed patches of soft clay on the floor. They thought that someone powerful, perhaps a ruler or a great warrior, was buried there. After weeks of digging, they found a tomb with a very large and well-preserved mummy in it. The tomb was full of treasures: gold rings and necklaces, crowns, and huge war spades. The scientists were surprised because the mummy wasn't a king or a warrior. It was a young Moche woman covered in tattoos of imaginary snakes, spiders, and crabs crawling on her arms, legs, and feet. There were no sign of disease or injury on the body. Experts are trying to find out who she was and why she died so young.

10. The purpose of this passage is to give information about ----.

- A) the Moche society in Peru
- B) the biggest pyramid in El Brujo
- C) the mystery of ancient tattoos
- D) the valuable treasures in an old Peruvian tomb
- E) the discovery of a mysterious mummy

11. The passage tells us that the ancient tomb inside the El Brujo pyramid in Peru ----.

- A) had the skeleton of a male Moche warrior
- B) was discovered almost 1,600 years ago
- C) belonged to a young Moche woman
- D) was full of snakes, spiders and crabs
- E) was the tomb of a powerful Moche ruler

12. According to the passage, the archaeologists were surprised because they ----.

- A) did not know anything about the old Moche society of Peru
- B) had not seen the pyramids in El Brujo before
- C) were expecting to find the grave of a ruler or a great warrior
- D) were hoping to find more jewels and gold
- E) saw spiders and crabs crawling on the skeleton

READING

1. - 8. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

1. Hummingbirds are probably the most beautiful and interesting of all birds that visit our backyards. Hummingbirds feed on nectar from flowers. ---- They catch them while they are flying in and out of a swarm or by flying out from their perch.

- A) They can stay in the northern areas when there are enough food sources and sunlight.
- B) Most hummingbirds migrate to more tropical climates for the winter.
- C) They visit nearly 1,000 flowers per day in their search for food.
- D) Most of them flap their wings about 50 times a second.
- E) They eat small flying insects, too.

3. ---- These included medicine, astronomy, and mathematics. The Mayans followed the movement of the stars and planets across the sky. Therefore, they were able to accurately predict celestial events such as eclipses.

- A) The Mayans were very interested in music and they made many musical instruments.
- B) The Maya had a class society which consisted of several groups.
- C) The Mayas conducted many ceremonies to keep the demons and other creatures in the Underworld.
- D) The Mayans were excellent scientists in many different fields.
- E) The Mayans worshipped the gods of nature every day.

2. Most students are afraid of tests. Tests make them uncomfortable and nervous. ---- When that happens, it can be hard for a student to think right. This just makes the situation worse.

- A) Some students are very successful in tests.
- B) The thought of having a test can put them also into a panic mode.
- C) Students should study hard for every test.
- D) But if they have studied hard enough, they don't need to worry.
- E) A student who does well in schoolwork usually does not have any trouble in exams.

4. As the greenhouse gases increase in the air, the earth's atmosphere will trap too much heat. And with more heat trapped in the atmosphere, our planet will become warmer. ---- For example, summers will get hotter, and winters will be warmer, too.

- A) Warmer weather will affect crops in different parts of the world.
- B) These weather changes will affect the kind of crops that we grow.
- C) This means the weather and the climate all over the world will change.
- D) Higher temperatures will cause the water of the seas and oceans to expand.
- E) Large areas of farmland will be ruined because of floods.

5. **The Hubble telescope orbits the earth and takes detailed astronomical photographs. Hubble was launched into space from the space shuttle Discovery on April 25, 1990. The first pictures that were taken by Hubble weren't very good. NASA later discovered the reason. ---- In 1993 a camera was added to Hubble, and this corrected the problem.**

- A) This telescope was named after the astronomer Edwin Hubble.
- B) The giant mirror in Hubble was too flat on one edge.
- C) Hubble travels around the Earth at a speed of 5 miles per second.
- D) It is the most famous and probably most successful space observatory ever flown.
- E) This big telescope is 43.5 feet long and 14 feet wide; it weighs 24,500 pounds.

7. **A mountain is a landform rising high above the other areas nearby. Mountains are made from rocks and earth. They usually have steep, sloping sides and sharp or rounded ridges and peaks. ---- However, some of them have trees on their sides and high mountains have snow on their peaks.**

- A) Some of the highest mountains are at the bottom of the sea.
- B) The top of a mountain is called the summit, and the sides are called slopes.
- C) Mountains exist on every continent and even beneath our great oceans.
- D) Mountains can have a big effect on local climate.
- E) Mountains can be rocky and barren.

6. **Tornadoes are violent storms. They can be very destructive with wind speeds of 300 miles per hour. ---- They can also hurl vehicles hundreds of yards and uproot large trees and blow them down. Their damage paths can be more than one mile wide and fifty miles long.**

- A) These strong winds often strike in the middle of the night.
- B) Most tornadoes form from thunderstorms.
- C) Some tornadoes are so violent that they can destroy large buildings.
- D) Tornadoes occur in many parts of the world.
- E) Tornadoes can happen at any time of the year and at any time of the day.

8. **Vegetarians are people who do not eat meat. They mostly eat foods like grains, fruits, vegetables and nuts. ---- Some examples are milk from cows, and eggs from chickens.**

- A) Strict vegetarians avoid other animal products besides meat.
- B) People become vegetarians for different reasons.
- C) Vegetarians can get calcium from leafy green vegetables.
- D) Vegetarian diets are becoming more and more popular these days.
- E) Kids or families may follow a vegetarian diet for several different reasons.

READING

1. -12. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) During the 5th century BCE, Sparta was very powerful. (II) This was because of its strong army, which was feared by other Greeks. (III) Their soldiers were very well-trained and all Spartan men were part of the army. (IV) Women also played an important role in the history of Sparta. (V) Hence, the Spartans won many victories over the Athenian and Persian armies.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

2. (I) Pine trees provide homes for many birds and squirrels. (II) Their branches hide them from dangerous animals. (III) There are cones on the ends of pine tree branches, too. (IV) And their needles provide protection from the wind and cold. (V) Birds and squirrels make their nests in the branches of pine trees in the spring, and keep their babies in them.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

3. (I) Insects are usually a big problem for people, especially farmers. (II) Beneficial bugs are a main source of food for humans and many other animals. (III) They produce honey, wax, silk and other useful products. (IV) They improve the soil by bringing nutrients from the deeper layers to the surface. (V) Moreover, they are very useful because they pollinate flowers.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

4. (I) Because whales are not fish and do not have gills, they cannot breathe under water. (II) They swim by moving their tails up and down and using their flippers. (III) So they come up to the surface of the water to get air. (IV) They breathe air in and out through the blowhole on their back. (V) And when they sleep, they stay at the top of the water so that their blowhole is above the surface.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

5. (I) The summer solstice occurs around June 20 or 21. (II) This is the longest day of the year. (III) And in the winter, December 21 or 22 is the winter solstice, or the shortest day. (IV) Many different cultures have had solstice celebrations for thousands of years. (V) But people in Australia experience the opposite: the longest day is in December and the shortest is in June.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

6. (I) The first all-women auto race took place in 1909. (II) It was a round-trip race from New York City to Philadelphia. (III) There were 12 competitors in it. (IV) Alice DiHeyes of New Jersey, who drove a Cadillac, won this race. (V) Cadillac has had a unique and prestigious place in auto industry ever since its start in 1908.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

7. (I) More than 2,000 years ago many travellers wrote about the incredible places which they had seen on their journeys. (II) Over time seven of those places became famous as the "wonders of the ancient world." (III) Among these, the oldest one is the Great Pyramid of Khufu in Egypt. (IV) The ancient Egyptians built pyramids as tombs for their kings and queens. (V) This pyramid was constructed around 2630 BCE and it still survives today.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

8. (I) Everyone gets headaches sometimes, but migraines are worse than headaches. (II) Migraines usually occur one or four times a month. (III) They often make you dizzy or sick in your stomach. (IV) You might also be sensitive to light or noise and feel sleepy when you have a migraine. (V) However, some children can get a headache just before an exam.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

9. (I) The first inhabitants of America were nomadic hunters and gatherers. (II) These people arrived in North America around 40,000 years ago. (III) The hot and dry deserts of North America provided very little food and shelter for people. (IV) They followed a land bridge between North America and Asia. (V) And another group migrated from Asia into North America around 12,000 years ago.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

10. (I) Some kids feel scared or worried at bedtime and cannot fall asleep. (II) In general, kids need about ten or eleven hours of sleep each night. (III) They may be afraid of the dark or may not like being alone in the bedroom. (IV) For example, a kid might hear strange noises or imagine scary things at night. (V) As kids get older, though, these fears and worries go away.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

11. (I) The Chinese worked on the Great Wall for over 1700 years. (II) They also invented the paper, silk, matches, wheelbarrows, gunpowder and many other things. (III) Every Chinese emperor added pieces of the wall to protect their dynasties. (IV) So the Great Wall was not a solid wall. (V) It was a line of disconnected barricades.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

12. (I) The movie *Titanic* was made fifteen years ago, but it is still very popular. (II) In 1912 the world's biggest ocean liner, *the Titanic* set out on its damned voyage. (III) It was on a trip from Southampton, England to New York City. (IV) It had 2,227 passengers on board. (V) Unfortunately, it hit an iceberg late in the evening on April 14, and sunk in the early hours of April 15.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

READING

1. - 4. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

1. If you find a bird in the street or in any dangerous place, it's best to place it under the nearest bush.

- A) Eğer sokakta veya herhangi bir tehlikeli yerde bir kuş bulursanız, onu en yakın çalının altına bırakmak en iyisidir.
- B) Sokakta veya herhangi bir tehlikeli yerde bir kuş bulduğunuzda, onu en yakındaki çalılardan altına bırakınız.
- C) Eğer sokakta veya başka tehlikeli bir yerde bir kuş bulursanız, en iyisi onu yakındaki bir çalının altına bırakmak olacaktır.
- D) Sokakta veya tehlikeli bir yerde bir kuş bulursanız yapılacak en iyi şey onu bir çalıya bırakmaktır.
- E) Sokakta veya herhangi bir tehlikeli yerde bulduğunuz kuşu bırakacağınız en iyi yer yakındaki bir çalının altıdır.

3. Sharks are the biggest predators in oceans and among them, the most dangerous one is the Great White Shark.

- A) Okyanusların en büyük yırtıcı hayvanları köpek balıklarıdır ve bunların en tehlikeli türü ise Büyük Beyaz köpek balığıdır.
- B) Okyanusların en yırtıcı ve en büyük hayvanı köpek balığıdır ve bunlardan en tehlikeli olanı Büyük Beyaz köpek balığıdır.
- C) Büyük Beyaz köpek balıkları okyanuslardaki en tehlikeli ve en büyük yırtıcı hayvanlardır.
- D) Köpek balıkları okyanuslardaki en büyük yırtıcı hayvanlardır ve bunların arasında en tehlikelisi Büyük Beyaz köpek balığıdır.
- E) Okyanuslardaki en tehlikeli hayvanlar köpek balıklarıdır ve bunların en yırtıcı olanı Büyük Beyaz köpek balığıdır.

2. Before the 19th century, flying was a big dream for humans because helicopters and planes had not been invented yet.

- A) 19. yüzyıldan önce, helikopterler ve uçaklar henüz icat edilmemişti; o yüzden uçmak insanlar için büyük bir hayaldi.
- B) 19. yüzyıldan önce, uçmak insanlar için büyük bir hayaldi çünkü helikopterler ve uçaklar henüz icat edilmemişti.
- C) 19. yüzyılın başlarında helikopterler ve uçaklar henüz icat edilmeden önce, uçmak insanlar için büyük bir hayaldi.
- D) 19. yüzyıldan önce, insanların en büyük hayali uçmaktı çünkü helikopterler ve uçaklar henüz icat edilmemişti.
- E) 19. yüzyıldan önce helikopterler ve uçaklar henüz icat edilmediğinden, uçabilmek insanların en büyük hayaliydi.

4. For years scientists have been looking for traces of life outside our planet, but so far they haven't been able to find anything.

- A) Yıllar boyu gezegenimiz dışında yaşam izleri arayan bilim insanları hiçbir şey bulamadılar.
- B) Bilim insanları yıllardır gezegenimiz dışında yaşam izleri arasalar da, şimdiye dek hiçbir şey bulunamadı.
- C) Bilim insanları yıllarca gezegenimiz dışında yaşam izleri aramalarına rağmen, bugüne dek hiçbir şey bulamadılar.
- D) Bilim insanları yıllardan beri gezegenimiz dışında yaşam izleri arıyorlar, fakat hâlâ bir şey bulunamadı.
- E) Bilim insanları yıllardır gezegenimiz dışında yaşam izleri arıyorlar, fakat şimdiye dek hiçbir şey bulamadılar.

5. - 8. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

5. Eve vardığımda o kadar açtım ki hemen kendime bir sandviç yaptım.

- A) I was feeling very hungry when I arrived home, so I quickly made myself a sandwich.
- B) I was so hungry that I made myself a sandwich as soon as I arrived home.
- C) When I arrived home, I was so hungry that I immediately made myself a sandwich.
- D) I was very hungry, so I made myself a sandwich immediately after I arrived home.
- E) As soon as I arrived home, I made myself a sandwich because I was feeling so hungry.

6. Ben kapıyı açmak için aşağıya ininceye kadar postacı çoktan gitmişti.

- A) Not until the postman had left did I go downstairs and answer the door.
- B) Until I went downstairs to answer the door, the postman had already left.
- C) When I went downstairs and answered the door, the postman had already left.
- D) The postman was just leaving as I answered the door downstairs.
- E) Before I went downstairs to answer the door, the postman had already gone.

7. Bugün atmosferde bir yüzyıl önce olduğundan çok daha fazla karbon dioksit vardır.

- A) A century ago there was much more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere than there is today.
- B) The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere today is a lot more than it was a hundred years ago.
- C) Today the atmosphere holds a lot more carbon dioxide than it did a century ago.
- D) The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased a lot since the last century.
- E) Today there is a lot more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere than there was a century ago.

8. Sanayi Devrimi'nin başlarında, insanlar fabrikalarda çok kötü şartlar altında çalışıyorlardı.

- A) At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, people were working in factories under very poor conditions.
- B) At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, factories had very poor working conditions.
- C) At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, poor people, who lived in bad conditions, were working in factories.
- D) At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the working conditions in factories were very poor.
- E) At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, people who were working in factories had very poor conditions.

SKILLS

1.-10. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

1. You are watching the evening news in the living room. Your sister comes in because her favourite show is going to begin in two minutes on another channel. As she changes the channel without asking you, you angrily say to her: ----
 - A) Could you give me just two more minutes? The news will be over then.
 - B) I hate watching the news! Don't you know that?
 - C) How dare you change the channel? Did you ask for my permission?
 - D) I need a TV in my room. Then, I can watch the news alone.
 - E) The news was very boring. I wanted to watch that show with you.
2. Your sister is doing her maths homework. She has to solve some problems. As your mother is very busy at the moment, she wants help from you. You refuse to help her because you think she can solve them by herself and she is just being lazy. So you say to her: ----
 - A) I think you need my mother's help, not mine.
 - B) Let's do them in the evening. I have some stuff to do now.
 - C) Don't be so work-shy! It is your responsibility to do your homework.
 - D) You'd better ask mum because these problems are too hard for me to solve.
 - E) I cannot solve these problems myself, either. Let's ask mum.
3. You are at your lunch break at school, and you have to call your mother urgently. Your phone has no charge. There are two pay phones in your school, but they're out of order. So you decide to use your friend's mobile phone and ask for his permission by saying: ----
 - A) Can you show me how to use your mobile phone?
 - B) Why do you need to make a call? Can't you send a message instead?
 - C) Do you know how this pay phone works?
 - D) Should I go home and make the call there?
 - E) Would you let me make a call on your phone?
4. You are at a café with a friend. The waiter comes to your table to take your orders. You ask for two cokes and two hamburgers, one for each of you. Ten minutes later, the waiter brings you a large pizza and two cokes. So you politely say to him: ----
 - A) This is not what we ordered. I think you have made a mistake.
 - B) I am sorry, but we don't serve hamburgers.
 - C) This pizza is not big enough for us. Can you please bring another one?
 - D) My friend wanted a pizza, I guess. But I wanted a hamburger.
 - E) What a terrible service this is! Immediately take this pizza back and bring our orders.

5. You and your flatmate are studying for an exam. It is dinnertime and you are both very hungry. Your flatmate suggests making an omelette, as it is quick and easy. But you know that there are no eggs in the fridge. Therefore, you suggest cooking something else and say: ----

- A) Have you forgotten that I can't eat eggs?
- B) How about making some tomato soup? We have enough tomatoes in the fridge.
- C) We can make it if you go to the grocery shop and buy some eggs.
- D) We eat omelette almost every day. I want something different this time.
- E) I'd rather make an egg sandwich because it is much easier and quicker.

6. Your friend's father has a serious illness. Now he is staying in hospital for treatment, and your friend is naturally very upset. When you see her at school, you try to comfort her and say: ----

- A) I don't see any improvement in your father's condition.
- B) I don't think he should stay in the hospital. It's a waste of time.
- C) I am so glad that your father has got well again.
- D) I hope your father recovers very soon.
- E) My uncle had the same illness and unfortunately, we lost him.

7. The science teacher returned last week's test papers this morning. Your son has got a very low mark and failed the test as usual. Now he is at home and showing the questions to you. Seeing a poor mark on your paper again, you sadly and hopelessly say: ----

- A) I hope you do well on the next science test, too.
- B) You studied so hard that I knew you would get such a good mark.
- C) Will you always study as hard as you did for this test?
- D) This is much higher than your other marks; I am glad to see an improvement.
- E) When will you ever get a passing grade in your science class?

8. You are going to have a quiz in your English class today. But nobody in the class is ready for it. Everyone has studied for the math exam, which is also today. Luckily, you have a very understanding English teacher. So with the aim of having the quiz put off, you politely say to her: ----

- A) We all hope that our math exam has been cancelled.
- B) Please tell our math teacher to ask us easy questions on this test.
- C) We would prefer to study for the maths test rather than the English quiz.
- D) Can you please postpone this quiz? We haven't been able to study for it.
- E) We couldn't study for your exam because of the English quiz.

9. Your friend Sam is competing in a singing contest which is a popular weekly show on TV. When you watch the second week's performances, you see that Sam has improved a little. But the other competitors are more successful. So while discussing Sam's performance the next day, you honestly say: ----

- A) He sang better than he did last week, but he wasn't as good as the others.
- B) He sang very well, but he was much better on the first night.
- C) Sam is most likely to win the contest because the others don't sing as well as he does.
- D) We'll see Sam in the finals, too. He deserves it.
- E) All the contestants are good singers, indeed. But Sam is the best of all.

10. Your little cat has been missing for almost two days. You and your whole family have looked for her in the neighbourhood, and asked all the neighbours. Everyone in the family thinks she's got lost in the streets. However, you are still hopeful that she'll come back, so you say: ----

- A) I am sure she has been stolen by someone and being kept in their house.
- B) There is nothing for us to do. She might be dead now.
- C) Cats are very intelligent, and they always find their way home.
- D) Perhaps one of the neighbours has given her some poisonous food by mistake.
- E) The person who finds her will not give her back to us. So we must offer a big reward.

SKILLS

1. - 8. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Sam:
- We have nothing to eat for dinner.
- Frank:
- Shall we order a pizza?
- Sam:
- ----
- Frank:
- All right then. Maybe you can cook something for us tonight.
- A) Oh, I have already ordered some *kebab* for myself. But you can have pizza if you wish.
B) Okay. What kind shall we order?
C) No, let's not. I've had pizza three times this week.
D) That's a great idea because I am very hungry.
E) Yes, but I can't eat pizza if we don't have any coke to drink with it. Can you get some?
2. Olivia:
- How do you like my new dress? I bought it yesterday.
- Mia:
- ----
- Olivia:
- It is the right size, indeed. I wear size 38, and this is size 38.
- Mia:
- Then I think you should wear size 40. You must have gained some weight recently.
- A) It's a beautiful dress. But I think it is too big for you.
B) I like the dress. I wish it were a bit smaller, though.
C) You look beautiful in it, and it fits you perfectly.
D) It is very nice, but it looks too small on you.
E) You look great! What size do you wear?

3. Emma:
- Don't you have an umbrella? You'll get wet.
- Jessica:
- ----
- Emma:
- No, of course not. But you should hurry up.
- Jessica:
- Don't worry. It will only take a few minutes.
- A) I left it in the classroom. Let me go and get it. I hope you don't mind waiting.
B) It must be in the office. Do you want me to go there and get it for you?
C) I don't have one, unfortunately. Can I share yours?
D) I forgot mine at home. May I use yours?
E) But luckily you have one. Can we use it together?

4. Megan:
- Have you finished reading this book?
- Alice:
- Not yet. I think I'll finish it in a few days.
- Megan:
- ----
- Alice:
- I'm afraid not because I've promised to give it to Joan.
- A) Did you enjoy reading it?
B) Can I read it then?
C) Is it good? Do you recommend that I read it, too?
D) Will you consider watching its stage adaptation?
E) I think you like the story very much.

5. **Oliver:**
- Mum, I can't find my grey jumper!
Have you seen it?
- Dorothy :**
- Oh, I gave it away. It looked very old.
- Oliver:**
- ----
- Dorothy:**
- Don't worry. We can buy you a new one in the same colour.
- A) I'm glad you did! I didn't like its colour anyway.
B) You must buy me a new jumper then. But I want a red one this time.
C) What colour of jumper are you obliged to wear to school?
D) But that was the only grey jumper I had!
E) Cool! Why don't we give away the other jumpers which are not worn anymore?

6. **Sophia:**
- ----
- Jack:**
- It is too cold. I can't concentrate there.
- Sophia:**
- But I'm going to watch TV here. It will be too noisy for you.
- Jack:**
- I don't mind. In fact, I like studying with the TV on.
- A) Do you want to sit here or in the living room?
B) Why don't you come to the living room and study with me?
C) How can you study in this cold room?
D) Why don't you turn the heating on while you are studying?
E) Why aren't you studying in your own room?

7. **Eleanor:**
- Where are you going, Luke? We're having dinner in a while.
- Luke:**
- To Tim's. I need to discuss something with him.
- Eleanor:**
- ----
- Luke:**
- Yes, but this is something different and it's urgent.
- A) Why didn't you call him before going all the way to his house?
B) Okay. But he should have dinner with us before you begin the discussion.
C) You were there just yesterday! Didn't you talk about it then?
D) Does he want to talk to you, too?
E) Can't you go after dinner?

8. **Lisa:**
- You are late for work! Are you going to take a taxi again?
- Mathew:**
- ----
- Lisa:**
- But that costs a lot of money.
- Mathew:**
- Don't worry. I will try to catch the service bus from now on. I promise.
- A) No, I cannot afford to take a taxi anymore.
B) I have a friend who lives nearby. He is going to give me a lift this morning.
C) Yes, and luckily it is free. My company pays for the taxi.
D) Yes. Otherwise, I will miss the meeting with the boss.
E) I have never taken a taxi to work before. I always catch the bus.

IMPACT

GRADE 11

PRACTICE TEST

NAME : _____

SURNAME : _____

CLASS : _____

ydspublishing

YABANCI DİL DENEME SINAVI

İNGİLİZCE

1. Bu sınavda 80 soru vardır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi 120 dakikadır.
3. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
4. Sayfalar üzerindeki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.

1. - 15. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Neat writing is difficult for children; it may cause ---- and distress and affect their desire to write negatively.

A) affection B) amusement
C) delight D) frustration
E) pleasure

3. Before the invention of writing, myths and legends were passed down ---- in the form of folk tales or songs.

A) silently B) orally
C) loudly D) rapidly
E) excessively

2. Horse chestnuts are not ---- because they contain chemical substances that make them toxic and dangerous to health.

A) edible B) fatal
C) ripe D) poisonous
E) comparable

4. In order to ---- in the desert, plants and animals need to adapt to the harsh conditions there.

A) maintain B) provide
C) exploit D) survive
E) vanish

5. Researchers who were investigating the animal life in the caves of Southwest Oregon ---- a new species of spiders.

A) got along B) set out
C) came across D) took after
E) built up

8. Studies show that if all the glaciers in the world ----, coastal nations ---- under the rising oceans.

A) were melting / may disappear
B) will melt / could disappear
C) melted / would disappear
D) are going to melt / might disappear
E) melt / would have disappeared

6. The Earth ---- through great changes ever since it ---- billions of years ago.

A) went / formed
B) had gone / was forming
C) was going / has formed
D) has gone / formed
E) has been going / had formed

9. Antarctica is the fifth largest ---- the seven continents, ---- a total surface area of about 14.2 million km².

A) from / in
B) of / with
C) in / by
D) over / at
E) on / for

7. Long before golf ---- in Scotland in the early 15th century, the Chinese ---- a game that was similar to golf.

A) has been played / invented
B) played / have invented
C) was being played / had been invented
D) has played / was invented
E) was played / had invented

10. Walrus live ---- the land or ice surfaces ---- the coasts near the Arctic Circle.

A) on / along
B) between / on
C) with / from
D) under / in
E) in / above

11. The population of the Ecuadorian Amazon has increased from about 60,000 ---- the 1950s ---- 350,000 people now.

- A) to / by
- B) between / with
- C) in / to
- D) at / over
- E) among / for

12. The flu and the common cold are different illnesses ---- they share similar symptoms like runny nose, sore throat, watery eyes and coughing.

- A) despite
- B) because
- C) so that
- D) although
- E) therefore

13. Many rural people move to big cities ---- the lack of job opportunities in their regions.

- A) in spite of
- B) due to
- C) besides
- D) whereas
- E) in case

14. Technology has improved ---- fast over the past few decades ---- it has caused a huge generation gap between the young and the elderly.

- A) such / as
- B) both / and
- C) either / or
- D) not only / but
- E) so / that

15. A penguin's wings are very different from ---- of other birds.

- A) another
- B) that
- C) those
- D) both
- E) every

16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Archimedes was a Greek mathematician and engineer who lived between 287 and 212 BCE. He is one of the greatest mathematicians and inventors of all time. He is famous for his useful inventions and (16)---- in the field of geometry. According to legend, he discovered his famous theory of buoyancy as he (17)---- a bath one day. He got so excited that he ran naked through the streets of Syracuse shouting "Eureka Eureka", (18)---- meant "I found it". Another legend claims that Archimedes saved the city of Syracuse (19)---- an invasion by the enemy, using the mirror system that he had invented. Archimedes died (20)---- he was shot in the Roman conquest of Syracuse.

16.

- A) obligations
- B) complexities
- C) suspicions
- D) contributions
- E) obstacles

17.

- A) has been taking
- B) had taken
- C) was taking
- D) was taken
- E) had been taken

18.

- A) that
- B) where
- C) whose
- D) in which
- E) which

19.

- A) across
- B) from
- C) by
- D) with
- E) against

20.

- A) until
- B) when
- C) during
- D) no sooner
- E) prior to

21. - 28. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

21. The amount of carbon dioxide in the air today is 35 % more ----.

- A) than it was about 150 years ago
- B) that has caused the problem of global warming
- C) by burning fossil fuels or by cutting down trees
- D) as there was ages ago
- E) since the beginning of the Industrial Age

23. ---- that has ever been sent into space.

- A) The first man-made object that was sent to Earth's orbit was Sputnik 1
- B) The biggest spacecraft to launch men to the Moon was Saturn V
- C) German A4/V2 ballistic missiles arouse so much interest
- D) The International Space Station is the largest object
- E) Some argue that high altitude balloons were the earliest man-made objects

22. Animals migrate from place to place ----.

- A) as they managed to find their way by observing the patterns of stars
- B) unlike birds that often fly to warm places during the cold winter months
- C) some of which are seasonal whereas some are permanent
- D) to avoid the cold or to seek food and water
- E) while they travelled in thousands, crossing rivers and towns in their search for food

24. Dolphins across the world are under threat, ----.

- A) thanks to the improvements in conservation efforts
- B) even if better methods of conservation had been established
- C) for they are often caught and drowned in fishing nets
- D) if better protection methods were not found
- E) since they were often attacked by sharks in the oceans

25. The polar bear's black skin allows its body to absorb as much heat ----.

- A) which is often as low as -50°F
- B) as possible from the sun
- C) as the one that it loses through its paws
- D) that are available on ice floes
- E) as it provides a natural camouflage

26. Legends say that the ancient city of Rome was founded by Romulus, but it is not known ----.

- A) whether he really existed or not
- B) where did he live before that
- C) how old was he when he did this
- D) nothing about his parents
- E) whose twin brother he has killed

27. As the world's population grows, ----.

- A) the demand for energy increases, too
- B) so did the demand for food, water and alternative fuels
- C) there used to be much less need for electrical power
- D) the bigger the need for water, food and energy
- E) the world's problems might have been growing as well

28. Most of the Indians or indigenous peoples of the Amazon lived along rivers ----.

- A) on which they have built their homes
- B) although they often used it as a trade route
- C) in case they need to travel by boat
- D) so that they would be safe from floods
- E) where canoes made transportation easy

29. – 31. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It is normally impossible for elephants to speak because they have trunks instead of lips. However, Koshik, an elephant in South Korea, is able to say some words in Korean language. Although his vocabulary is now limited to five simple words, it is still causing a stir among experts. Moreover, they are amazed even more by his ability to say the words by moving his trunk inside his throat. Perhaps Koshik is imitating Korean words because there were no other elephants in the zoo when he was brought there at the age of 5 in 1995. Until he became 12, his only friends were his trainers. Koshik's strong desire to socialize may have led the smart elephant to figure out how to speak human language. The trainers first noticed this in 2004, but it is only recently that they analyzed his words and confirmed them as Korean. Lately Koshik has not been talking in human language as much, because he now has a female elephant companion.

29. We can understand from the passage that Koshik ----.

- A) was the only elephant in the zoo for a long time
- B) is now trying to teach some words to his elephant friend
- C) has always been shy and afraid of humans
- D) has shown no effort to socialize with people
- E) has a broad range of vocabulary now

30. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) Koshik has recently stopped speaking because he is unhappy
- B) Koshik's ability has caused much interest and excitement among scientists
- C) experts have not been able to understand how Koshik manages to produce words
- D) it was the zoo trainers that taught Koshik how to say words in Korean
- E) experts are disappointed because they were expecting Koshik to learn some English words

31. The passage implies that Koshik's amazing ability ----.

- A) was not noticed by anyone until recently
- B) developed even more after the arrival of another elephant
- C) may have aroused from his need to socialize
- D) began as soon as he was brought to the zoo
- E) was first analyzed by experts in 2004

32. – 34. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The octopus group consists of 300 species that can be found in all the oceans around the world. Their size ranges from a few centimetres to several feet, depending on the species. The octopus has eight arms and a sharp beak. Most species have arms with round sucker pads on them. The lifespan of the octopus depends on the species, with many averaging around 6 months old. Some species, however, particularly the bigger ones, can live for a few years. The octopus is well known for being a master of disguise as it is able to blend into any background using its elaborate camouflage. The octopus uses this to its advantage for hiding from potential prey and predators. The octopus has three hearts, one of which is used for producing pale blue blood. Most species have no skeleton, which means they can squeeze into tight places. The octopus is one of the most intelligent of all invertebrates, and this also helps it to hide and disguise itself.

32. According to the passage, the octopus can squeeze itself into small spaces because it ----.

- A) does not have a skeleton
- B) has eight arms
- C) has three hearts
- D) has round sucker pads on its arms
- E) does not have a long lifespan

33. The passage states that the ability to blend into any background enables the octopus to ----.

- A) travel to different places
- B) increase its intelligence
- C) hide from potential prey and predators
- D) produce pale blue blood
- E) squeeze into small spaces

34. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) all octopus species have the same body length
- B) the octopus is intelligent enough to disguise itself and hide
- C) the maximum lifespan of all octopus species is six months
- D) the octopus is considered a fish species as it lives in the oceans
- E) it is the octopus' blue blood that enables it to fool its enemies

35. – 37. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Some people today think if we really want to be fit and healthy, we should return to the hunter-gatherer diet of our ancestors. They claim that many health problems such as diabetes, obesity and heart disease started when humans began farming and cultivated their food. The caveman diet, also known as the Palaeolithic diet or the Stone Age diet, is based on the ancient diet of wild plants and animals that hominid species consumed during the Palaeolithic era, which lasted for 2.5 million years and ended around 10,000 years ago. But this diet does not involve hunting, gathering or clubbing animals. The aim of the diet is to remove many of the foods that cause an unhealthy lifestyle. It consists mainly of fish, meats from grass-fed animals, vegetables, fruit, fungi, roots and nuts. It excludes grains, beans, dairy products, refined salt and sugar, and processed oils.

35. According to the passage, people who support the caveman diet suggest that we should ----.

- A) become a hunter-gatherer society again
- B) stop living a modern life
- C) eat healthy foods and stop eating unhealthy ones
- D) eat and dress like cavemen
- E) continue to cultivate our food

36. We can understand from the passage that according to the caveman diet, ----.

- A) refined salt and processed foods are better than fruit and vegetables
- B) all food should be eaten raw and not cooked
- C) we should eat more grains, beans and dairy products
- D) fruit and vegetables may not be as healthy as we think
- E) we should eat the meat of the animals which are fed on grass

37. The purpose of the passage is to explain ----.

- A) the caveman diet and its aims and benefits
- B) the lifestyle of the Stone Age people
- C) the causes of diseases like diabetes and obesity
- D) the disadvantages of farming
- E) the negative effects of the modern-day eating habits

38. – 40. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Every civilization has played some type of ball game by kicking the ball in the style of football. One of these, Calcio, was a very popular game in Italy in the 16th century. The roots of this game can be found in the Roman game of Harpastum. Calcio was similar to football but more violent than the type played today. Calcio was played by young strong men, notably the aristocrats, especially on special occasions like the Carnival in February. It involved teams of 27 players who could use their hands as well as kicking the ball. Matches were played in the city squares of big cities. The most famous game of Calcio was the one played on February 17th 1530 in Florence. At the time, the city was under siege. But the people of Florence continued to play in order to maintain the tradition during the February carnival.

38. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the first game of Calcio was played on 17th February 1530 in Florence
- B) Calcio was one of the old games that resembled today's football
- C) Calcio was an older game than the Roman game of Harpastum
- D) aristocrats did not play Calcio because it was popular among the peasants
- E) big pitches were built specifically for the game of Calcio

39. It can be learnt from the passage that Calcio ----.

- A) was introduced to the people of Florence by the soldiers of the enemy army
- B) did not allow the use of hands
- C) was the earliest form of the modern game of football, which is played today
- D) probably originated from the game of Harpastum
- E) was played under strict rules

40. The passage mainly aims to introduce ----.

- A) the rules of the ancient game called Calcio
- B) the role of the game of Calcio in the traditional festivals of Italy
- C) a popular 16th-century ball game in Italy
- D) the origins of today's football
- E) the siege of the Italian city of Florence

41. – 43. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Moon landing in 1969 was not man's first attempt to reach the Moon. In January 1959, the Soviet Union successfully launched a probe called Luna 1. This spacecraft carried instruments to study the soil and radiation on the Moon and to measure the magnetic fields of the Moon and Earth. It was the first spacecraft to escape Earth's gravity and the first to enter orbit around the Sun. It was supposed to crash into the Moon to complete its mission. But due to an error, it flew past the Moon and contact was lost as it flew away into space. In September 1959, the Soviet Union was successful in landing another probe on the Moon, Luna 2. With the sensors on board, Luna 2 allowed scientists on Earth to study space. Luna 2 made history because it was the first man-made object to make contact with the Moon. After this, more probes were sent to the Moon both by the U.S. and Soviet Union.

41. We can understand from the passage that Luna 1 ----.

- A) failed to complete its mission
- B) was not able to go into orbit around the Sun
- C) reached its target as it was intended
- D) had to be returned to the earth due to an error in the system
- E) was hindered by the gravity of the Earth

42. The passage tells us that Luna 2 was ----.

- A) the second man-made object to reach and land on the Moon
- B) sent in the same year as Luna 1
- C) another spacecraft that failed its mission
- D) launched by the USA in 1959
- E) the first spacecraft sent to the Moon with humans on it

43. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) two unsuccessful attempts to reach the Moon
- B) the spacecraft sent to the Moon before the Moon landing in 1969
- C) two Russian attempts that failed their missions
- D) the measurements made in space
- E) the flights to the Moon after the 1969 landing

44. - 48. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

44.

Jimmy:

- We have ten minutes before the movie begins.

Ken:

- Good! Let's buy some popcorn and drinks then.

Jimmy:

- ----

Ken:

- So am I. I didn't eat anything before I left home.

- A) Ok, but why don't you go alone? I feel too tired to walk there.
- B) You love eating popcorn while you are watching a film, don't you?
- C) All right. But I'll get a sandwich because I am so hungry.
- D) You can have popcorn, but I want a chocolate bar instead.
- E) That's a good idea, but I don't like popcorn. I'll just get a coke.

45.

Andy:

- I need to staple these pages together, but I can't find my stapler.

Sam:

- Have you looked in your drawer?

Andy:

- ----

Sam:

- Then use mine. It's on my desk over there.

- A) In fact, I'm looking in it now.
- B) Oh, yes! It must be in my drawer. Thanks for reminding me.
- C) Can I borrow yours if I can't find it there?
- D) Why? Did you put it there?
- E) Oh, I have, but it's not there.

46.

Jenny:

- ----

Blake:

- Why didn't you? I was at home all day.

Jenny:

- I decided to meet you instead and tell it to you in person.

Blake:

- It must be very important then. Come on tell me now.

- A) I am so glad I won't have to call you!
- B) There is something I want to talk to you about. Actually, I was going to call you yesterday.
- C) I should have visited you yesterday. But I didn't have the time.
- D) I need to sit and chat with you for a long time. I wish I had the chance to see you sometime this week.
- E) I didn't have any time to talk to you yesterday although I needed your advice on something important.

47.

Sally:

- I am going to the cafeteria to get a drink. Do you mind if I leave my books here with you?

Tom:

- ----

Sally:

- Don't worry. I will.

Tom:

- That's good because I must leave for my music class in about ten minutes.

- A) Yes, of course. I will watch over them until you get back.
- B) OK, but don't forget to come back and get them.
- C) I hope you won't stay there too long.
- D) No, I don't. But you must come back in five minutes to get them.
- E) But the bell will ring in five minutes, so you shouldn't be late.

48.

Marilyn:

- I am so happy that you've called. We haven't talked to each other for a long time.

Elizabeth:

- I know. Why don't you come and visit me sometime this week?

Marilyn:

- ----

Elizabeth:

- But give me a ring before you do in case I am busy.

- A) I am afraid I can't because I have a lot to do this week.
- B) Oh, it is not possible this week because I am working on a project.
- C) Oh, that would be great, but I am flying to London tomorrow.
- D) I'd love to do so, but I can't go out this week.
- E) OK. I might drop by for tea either tomorrow or the day after that.

50. The old lady spoke so quietly that I could barely hear her words.

- A) The old lady spoke in such a small voice that I did not hear any of her words.
- B) It was not possible to hear the old lady's words because she spoke too softly.
- C) I had difficulty hearing the old lady's words because she spoke very softly.
- D) The old lady didn't speak loudly enough for me to hear even a word of what she said.
- E) The old lady spoke very softly, which made it completely impossible for me to hear her.

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. This is the best essay you have written so far.

- A) The essays you wrote before this one could have been better.
- B) The essays that you wrote before this one were far better.
- C) You have written many essays so far, but this one is not as good as any of them.
- D) None of the essays you have written until now are as good as this one.
- E) You have hardly written any good essays until now; even this one is not so good.

51. The first people to keep cats in their homes over 3,000 years ago were Egyptians.

- A) No other people had kept cats in their homes before Egyptians did so more than 3,000 years ago.
- B) Egyptians first began to keep cats in their homes only 3,000 years ago.
- C) Egyptians did not keep cats in their houses until 3,000 years ago.
- D) It has been almost 3,000 years since Egyptians first began to keep cats in their homes.
- E) One of the civilizations who kept cats in their homes 3,000 years ago was Egyptian.

52. I had to wait in the lobby for half an hour before they let me enter the director's room.

- A) I was waiting in the lobby when the director finally told me to come to his room.
- B) I have been waiting in the lobby for half an hour since I was called in to see the director.
- C) It took them half an hour to let me in the director's room; I spent that time sitting in the lobby.
- D) They made me wait in the lobby for half an hour before I was allowed to enter the director's room.
- E) I arrived there half an hour early, so I had to wait until they allowed me to go in the director's room.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

54. As your mother is a working woman, you are supposed to watch over your brother, who is at primary school. When you both come home after school, you first give him some time to eat and rest. Then you get him to do his homework. You never let him play or watch TV before he finishes it. Now he wants your permission to go out. But you want him to finish his homework first, so you say: ----

- A) Why don't you ask mother about it? She should decide, not me!
- B) You may not go unless you have done all your homework.
- C) If you promise to continue your homework afterwards, I can let you go now.
- D) OK, but you must complete your homework when you come back.
- E) You can go, but you had better do your homework as soon as you come back.

53. Ostriches cannot fly because their wings are not strong enough to lift them off the ground.

- A) Ostriches do not have the ability to fly although they have strong wings.
- B) The wings of ostriches are weak, but they still enable them to lift themselves off the ground and fly.
- C) The wings of ostriches cannot lift them off the ground because they are too weak to do so.
- D) The ostrich cannot fly due to its wings, which are too big to let the bird lift itself off the ground.
- E) Although they have wings, ostriches are too weak to lift themselves off the ground and fly.

55. You and Sally are in the same class. It was her birthday last Saturday. She had a party and invited most of the students in the class, but not you. You are hurt and disappointed. You are also curious about why she didn't ask you to come. Now as you are talking about this with another classmate on the phone, you say to her: ----

- A) She would invite me if we were in the same class.
- B) I know the reason why she didn't invite me.
- C) I wonder why I wasn't invited.
- D) She had better invite me to this party.
- E) She didn't invite me because I was not here on Saturday.

56. You have just come home from school. It was a very tiring school day as you had two tests. And the school bus didn't come to pick you up, so you walked all the way home. Now your mother asks you to go shopping with her. Because you don't have the energy to do anything, you say to her: ----

- A) I can't go because I have to study for my tests. I have two of them tomorrow.
- B) I will never walk all the way to school again. It was so tiring.
- C) I might as well come with you. I may buy something for myself, too.
- D) I will need to lie down when we come back from shopping.
- E) I am so tired that I cannot go anywhere.

58. Your friend calls and asks you to play in a football match with him. He says they need one more player in the team. But the weather is too cold, so you don't want to play. You are afraid of catching a cold. You refuse your friend's offer by saying: ----

- A) I'm afraid it's not warm enough to play football today.
- B) I wish the weather had been warmer when we played.
- C) I hope tomorrow the weather won't be as cold as it is today. We can play then.
- D) I'm sorry, but I'd rather be outside than at home on a day like this.
- E) I have a cold now, so do you mind if we play tomorrow? I might be feeling better.

57. Your friend is talking to you on the phone right now. She says she called you around seven o'clock, but you didn't answer the phone. She thinks you were out. Actually, you were taking a shower around that time and did not hear it ring. So you explain to her by saying: ----

- A) Why didn't you call again after I had finished taking my shower?
- B) You must have called while I was in the shower.
- C) I'm sorry, but I will be taking a shower then.
- D) I wish you would call again.
- E) I ran to answer it, but by the time I did, you had already hung up.

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. Many people may not know that the Sun is actually a star. ---- That's why, it looks much larger and brighter than all the stars we see. And it is the only star that provides the energy for life to flourish on Earth. Without it, nothing would be able to live on our planet.

- A) In fact, it is a common, yellow star which scientists have named Sol.
- B) However, it is closer to Earth than any other star.
- C) Looking directly at the Sun can permanently damage your eyes because it is so bright.
- D) But many of the stars have their own planets, moons, asteroids and comets.
- E) In ancient times, people used to believe the Sun was a burning ball of fire created by the gods.

60. Spartan boys were raised to be skilled soldiers, loyal to the state, strong and self-disciplined. Between the ages of 18-20, all young Spartan men had to take a difficult test of fitness, leadership skills and military ability. ---- But the others that did not pass them had no political rights and could not become citizens.

- A) The boys were taken from their families and placed in barracks where they received training.
- B) The boys were given strict physical discipline and military training.
- C) After the age of seven, they had to live in military barracks and undergo soldier training.
- D) Some of them cried and moaned during these tests and some even died in pain.
- E) The ones who passed these examinations became a full citizen and a Spartan soldier.

62. For many centuries, humans tried to make devices that would allow them to fly. In the 1500's Italian inventor and artist Leonardo Da Vinci made drawings of a flying machine. ---- Instead, it gave the inspiration for the modern helicopter. Then in 1784 a French inventor created a toy that could lift like a helicopter. And in 1907 another French engineer made the first helicopter, but he could not fly it.

- A) This machine was never created or tested.
- B) Da Vinci also made designs of parachutes, gliders and bat wings.
- C) Yet, in addition to designing things, Leonardo was also interested in art.
- D) Leonardo always made experiments after observing how things worked.
- E) In those years, Italy was rapidly becoming a place for invention and innovation.

61. Dolphins eat several kinds of fish and squid. The amount of food that dolphins eat depends on the type of fish or squid which they eat. ---- This means that a dolphin will get a lot of energy from these fish. However, squid does not contain much fat, so a dolphin has to eat more squid to get enough energy.

- A) There are 36 different kinds of ocean dolphins and 5 species of river dolphins.
- B) Dolphins use several different methods when they hunt for fish.
- C) Large dolphins may eat marine mammals such as sea lions or sea turtles.
- D) Some fish such as mackerel or herring have a lot of fat in them.
- E) Dolphins hunt in large groups when there are a lot of small fish and squid available.

63. Galaxies are categorized according to their apparent shapes. A common shape is the elliptical galaxy. Spiral galaxies are disk-shaped groups with curving arms. Galaxies with irregular or unusual shapes are known as irregular galaxies. ---- Such interactions between galaxies may cause galaxies to merge and may increase star formation.

- A) They may contain many star systems, star clusters, and various interstellar clouds.
- B) They result from disruptions by the gravitational pull of neighbouring galaxies.
- C) All of these galaxies consist of stars and stellar remnants.
- D) Observational data suggests that super massive black holes may exist at the centre of many galaxies.
- E) All the stars in a galaxy orbit the galaxy's centre of mass.

64. – 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. Secretary birds, which are widespread in sub-Saharan Africa, run so fast that they are also called "the devil's horse."

- A) Aşağı Sahara Afrikası'nda yaygın olan kâtip kuşları, "şeytanın atı" olarak da adlandırılır çünkü onlar çok hızlı koşar.
- B) "Şeytanın atı" olarak da bilinen ve aşağı Sahara Afrikası'nda yaygın olan kâtip kuşları çok hızlı koşar.
- C) Aşağı Sahara Afrikası'na yayılmış olan kâtip kuşlarına, çok hızlı koştukları için "şeytanın atı" ismi de verilmektedir.
- D) Aşağı Sahara Afrikası'nda yaygın olan kâtip kuşları o kadar hızlı koşar ki, onlar "şeytanın atı" diye de adlandırılır.
- E) Aşağı Sahara Afrikası'nda yaygın olan kâtip kuşları, çok hızlı koşar ve bu yüzden "şeytanın atı" diye de adlandırılır.

66. Some Chinese scholars assert that it was the Chinese who invented the game of golf.

- A) Bazı Çinli bilginler, golf oyununu Çinlilerin icat etmiş olduğunu ileri sürüyorlar.
- B) Bazı Çinli bilginlerin iddia ettiğine göre, golf oyunu Çinliler tarafından icat edilmiştir.
- C) Bazı Çinli bilginler, golf oyununun Çinliler tarafından icat edildiğini ileri sürüyorlar.
- D) Bazı Çinli bilginlerin iddiasına göre, golf oyununu icat edenler Çinlilerdi.
- E) Bazı Çinli bilginler, golf oyununu icat edenlerin Çinliler olduğunu ileri sürüyorlar.

www.ydspublishing.com

65. The British group *Beatles* dominated the music world in the 1960s, but many people today are still listening to their songs.

- A) Müzik dünyasına 1960'larda egemen olan İngiliz grup Beatles'ın şarkılarını, bugün birçok kişi hâlâ dinlemektedir.
- B) İngiliz grup Beatles, müzik dünyasına 1960'larda egemendi, fakat şarkıları bugün birçok kişi tarafından hâlâ dinlenmektedir.
- C) Şarkıları bugün birçok kişi tarafından hâlâ dinlenen İngiliz grup Beatles, müzik dünyasına 1960'larda egemendi.
- D) İngiliz grup Beatles, müzik dünyasına 1960'larda egemen olmuştu, fakat bugün birçok kişi onların şarkılarını hâlâ dinlemektedir.
- E) İngiliz grup Beatles, müzik dünyasına 1960'larda egemen olsa da, şarkıları bugün birçok kişi tarafından hâlâ dinleniyor.

67. In the Middle Ages both Western Europe and China began to send out explorers to discover new lands.

- A) Hem Batı Avrupa'nın hem de Çin'in, yeni ülkeler bulunması için dışarıya kâşif göndermesi Ortaçağ'da başladı.
- B) Ortaçağ'da yeni ülkelerin bulunması için dışarıya gönderilmeye başlanan kâşifler, ya Batı Avrupa'dan ya da Çin'dendi.
- C) Ortaçağ'da hem Batı Avrupa hem de Çin, yeni ülkeler bulmak için dışarıya kâşifler göndermeye başladı.
- D) Ortaçağ'da, yeni ülkeler keşfetmek için yalnızca Batı Avrupa'dan değil Çin'den de kâşifler gönderilmeye başlandı.
- E) Ortaçağ'da, hem Batı Avrupa hem de Çin tarafından dışarıya gönderilen kâşifler, yeni topraklar bulmaya başladılar.

68. Graphite, which has a very soft and greasy texture, can be broken easily and leaves a black streak on the hand when it is touched.

- A) Çok yumuşak ve yağlı bir dokusu olan grafit, kolay kırılabilir ve dokunulduğu zaman elde siyah bir iz bırakır.
- B) Çok yumuşak ve kaygan olan ve kolay kırılan grafit, dokunulduğu zaman elde siyah bir iz bırakır.
- C) Grafit, yumuşak ve kaygan dokusu ile kolay kırılır ve dokunduğumuz zaman elimizde siyah bir iz bırakabilir.
- D) Çok yumuşak bir dokusu olan grafit, kolay kırılabilen ve dokunulduğunda elde siyah bir iz bırakan yağlı bir maddedir.
- E) Kolay kırılabilen ve dokunulduğu zaman elde siyah bir iz bırakan grafit, yumuşak ve kaygan bir dokuya sahiptir.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Kardeşim neredeyse bütün günü bilgisayar oyunları oynayarak geçiriyor ve bu yüzden başka hiç bir şey için zamanı yok.

- A) My brother spends almost all day playing games on the computer, so he has no time to do anything else.
- B) My brother spends nearly all day playing computer games, and therefore, he has no time for anything else.
- C) The one who plays computer games nearly all day long, and thus having no time for other things is my brother.
- D) My brother has no time to do anything else other than playing computer games all day long.
- E) Because he spends all day playing computer games, my brother cannot find time to do anything else.

69. During the last 2 million years, the Earth has experienced four periods of cold climate, which are known as ice ages.

- A) Yeryüzünün son iki milyon yıldır yaşadığı buz çağları, dört soğuk iklim dönemi olarak bilinmektedir.
- B) Yeryüzü, buz çağları diye bilinen son dört soğuk iklim dönemini iki milyon yıl boyunca yaşamıştır.
- C) Yeryüzünde son iki milyon yıl boyunca yaşanan dört soğuk iklim dönemi, buz çağları olarak bilinir.
- D) Yeryüzünün son iki milyon yıl boyunca yaşadığı dört soğuk iklim dönemi, buz çağları olarak bilinmektedir.
- E) Yeryüzü, son iki milyon yıl boyunca, buz çağları olarak bilinen dört soğuk iklim dönemi yaşamıştır.

71. Hastaneye vardığımda, çok acı çekiyor olmama rağmen, beni uzun süre beklettiler ve sonra birkaç form doldurmamı istediler.

- A) When I arrived at the hospital, they made me wait for a long time and fill out several forms despite the pain I was suffering.
- B) When I arrived at the hospital suffering a lot of pain, I had to wait for a long time, and then they made me fill out several forms.
- C) As soon as I arrived at the hospital, they asked me to wait despite the pain I was suffering, and then made me fill out several forms.
- D) When I arrived at the hospital, they made me wait for a long time although I was suffering a lot of pain, and then asked me to fill out several forms.
- E) After I arrived at the hospital, I was told to wait for some time and then I was asked to fill out several forms although I was in great pain.

72. İnternet sayesinde, şimdi uzaktaki arkadaşlarla ve akrabalarla fotoğraf paylaşmak çok daha kolay.

- A) With the help of the Internet, it has become very easy for us to share photographs with faraway friends and relatives now.
- B) Thanks to the Internet, it is now much easier to share photographs with faraway friends and relatives.
- C) We can now easily share our photographs with faraway friends and relatives, thanks to the Internet.
- D) The Internet has enabled us to share photographs much more easily with faraway friends and relatives.
- E) Thanks to the Internet, it is now possible to share photographs more easily with faraway friends and relatives.

74. Televizyonun icadından bu yana, tiyatro popülerliğini kaybetti ve bunun sonucu olarak bugün birçok oyun yazarı tanınmıyor.

- A) Since the invention of the television, the theatre has become less popular and because of this, we don't know many of the playwrights today.
- B) Ever since the television was invented, the theatre has become less popular; therefore, many playwrights are unknown today.
- C) The invention of the television has caused the theatre to lose popularity, thus making many playwrights remain unknown.
- D) Since the invention of the television, the theatre has lost its popularity and as a result of this, most playwrights are not known today.
- E) Since the television was invented, the theatre has lost its popularity, and this has caused many playwrights to be unknown.

www.ydspublishing.com

73. Tüm okyanuslar birbiriyle bağlantılı olduğu için, balinalar ve balıklar bir okyanustan diğerine serbestçe yüzebilir.

- A) Because all oceans are connected to each other, whales and fish can swim freely from one ocean to another.
- B) Being connected to each other, all the oceans make it possible for whales and fish to swim freely from one ocean to another.
- C) Due to the connection between the oceans, whales and fish can swim freely from one ocean to another.
- D) Whales and fish can swim freely from one ocean to the others that are connected to each other.
- E) Whales and fish are free to swim between oceans because all oceans are connected to each other.

75. Fotoşop, pek çok fotoğraf sanatçısının yaratıcılığına yeni bir boyut kazandırmıştır.

- A) A new dimension has been added to the creativity of many photography artists through the art of Photoshop.
- B) Photoshop has added a new dimension to the art of photography by increasing the creativity of many artists.
- C) Photoshop, which is a new dimension in the art of photography, has made a great number of artists more creative.
- D) Photoshop has added a new dimension to the art of photography and has made artists more creative.
- E) Photoshop has added a new dimension to the creativity of a great number of photography artists.

76. – 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Several million earthquakes occur in the world each year. (II) The earthquake that took place on the island of Haiti, for example, killed 230,000 people and left one million people homeless. (III) However, many of these take place in remote areas or are very weak. (IV) Therefore, they are not noticed or detected. (V) On average, there are 18 major earthquakes and one great earthquake each year.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

78. (I) The construction of the Great Wall of China was started by the Qin Dynasty. (II) And then the following dynasties continued to build it. (III) Between 1570 and 1644 BCE, ancient China was ruled by different powerful families called dynasties. (IV) In later years, it was restored and rebuilt by the Ming Dynasty. (V) In fact, much of the Great Wall, which exists today, was built by the Ming Dynasty.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

79. (I) Different birds have different methods for drinking water. (II) For example, pelicans often drink water by simply opening their mouths and collecting rain. (III) Doves and pigeons put their beaks into water and then sip the water up. (IV) Birds with very strong beaks use them to break the nuts which they eat. (V) Many other birds lower their beaks into water and then tilt their heads back to send the water down.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

77. (I) Poems use colourful words to give us different kinds of feelings. (II) Some poems can make us excited, and some can make us feel sad. (III) Some of the greatest poems in American literature are written by Dickinson, Robert Frost and Edgar Allan Poe. (IV) Sometimes they inspire us to do wonderful things or take our imagination on a journey. (V) In other words, poems show us the power of words.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

80. (I) Playwrights tell their stories through the words and actions of characters. (II) Shakespeare was a very famous playwright and poet who lived from 1564 to 1616. (III) He wrote 37 plays and 154 sonnets. (IV) His plays have been performed more than those of any other playwright. (V) Besides, they have been translated from English into every language all over the world.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

PT+

NAME : _____

SURNAME : _____

CLASS : _____

IMPACT GRADE 11

Practice Test PLUS

ydspublishing

IMPACT GRADE 11

PRACTICE TEST PLUS 01

1. - 15. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Neat writing is difficult for children; it may cause ---- and distress and affect their desire to write negatively.

A) affection B) amusement
C) delight D) **frustration**
E) pleasure

Bu soruda boşluğa gelecek olan isim, hem kendisinden sonra “.... ve sıkıntı yaratabilir” şeklindeki ifadedden hem de cümlede devamında yer alan “negatively” zarfından dolayı olumsuz anlam taşımaktadır. Bu sebeple, “Hayal kırıklığı” anlamına gelen **frustration** kelimesi boşluğu doldurmak için uygundur. Doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

affection: şefkat

amusement: eğlence

delight: neşe

pleasure: zevk

anlamına gelen bu kelimeler, cümleyi anlamca uygun şekilde tamamlamamaktadır.

2. Horse chestnuts are not ---- because they contain chemical substances that make them toxic and dangerous to health.

A) **edible** B) fatal
C) ripe D) poisonous
E) comparable

Bu kök, “*At kestaneleri, onları zehirli ve sağlığına zararlı hâle getiren kimyasal maddeler içerdiğinden değildir.*” anlamına gelmektedir. Boşluğu tamamlayacak olan sıfat, “değildir” ile birlikte kullanıldığında, cümlede verilen kimyasal maddeler içerdiğinden şeklindeki sebep cümlesinin sonucu olacak bir sıfat olmalıdır. Bu bağlamda A seçeneğindeki “yenilebilir” anlamındaki **edible** kelimesi bir anlam ifade etmektedir. **A** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

fatal: ölümcül

ripe: olgun

poisonous: zehirli

comparable: benzer

anlamına gelen bu kelimeler, cümleyi anlamca uygun şekilde tamamlamamaktadır.

3. Before the invention of writing, myths and legends were passed down ---- in the form of folk tales or songs.

A) silently B) orally
C) loudly D) rapidly
E) excessively

Bu soruda, "Before the invention of writing" ifadesi boşluğa gelecek doğru kelimenin bulunması için ipucudur. Dolayısıyla boşluğa, yazının icadından önce mitlerin ve efsanelerin nasıl aktarıldığını belirtecek olan bir zarf getirilmelidir. Ayrıca cümle sonunda verilen "in the form of folk tales or songs"; yani "masal ya da şarkı formunda" ifadesi de "sözlü olarak" anlamına gelen **orally** kelimesini işaret eder. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

silently: sessiz bir şekilde
loudly: gürültülü bir şekilde
rapidly: hızlı bir şekilde
excessively: aşırı bir şekilde
anlamına gelen bu kelimeler, cümleyi anlamca uygun şekilde tamamlamamaktadır.

4. In order to ---- in the desert, plants and animals need to adapt to the harsh conditions there.

A) maintain B) provide
C) exploit D) survive
E) vanish

Kök, "Çölde için, bitkiler ve hayvanlar oradaki çetin koşullara uyum sağlamalıdır." anlamına gelmektedir. Seçeneklerdeki maintain, provide ve exploit fiilleri, arkalarından bir nesne gerektirdiğinden bu cümledeki boşlukta kullanılamamaktadır. **vanish** fiili ise cümlede verilmek istenen anlamla uyuşmamaktadır. D seçeneğindeki "hayatta kalmak" anlamına gelen **survive** fiili, kökü uygun şekilde tamamlayan kelimedir. Doğru yanıt **D**'dir.

maintain: sürdürmek
provide: sağlamak
exploit: kötüye kullanmak
vanish: ortadan kaybolmak
anlamına gelen bu kelimeler, cümleyi anlamca uygun şekilde tamamlamamaktadır.

5. Researchers who were investigating the animal life in the caves of Southwest Oregon ---- a new species of spiders.

A) got along B) set out
C) came across D) took after
E) built up

Kök, "Kuzeybatı Oregon mağaralarında hayvan yaşamını inceleyen araştırmacılar, yeni bir örümcek türü ile" anlamına gelmektedir. "Karşılaşmak" anlamına gelen **come across** öbek fiili, cümleyi en anlamlı şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

get along: iyi geçinmek - başarmak
set out: yola çıkmak
take after: birine benzemek, birine çekmek
build up: kurmak, inşa etmek
anlamına gelen bu öbek fiiller, cümleyi anlamca uygun şekilde tamamlamamaktadır.

6. The Earth ---- through great changes ever since it ---- billions of years ago.

A) went / formed
B) had gone / was forming
C) was going / has formed
D) has gone / formed
E) has been going / had formed

Kökte, zaman (*tense*) bilgisi sorulmaktadır. Soru kökünde yer alan ever since ifadesi, kendisinden önce *Present Perfect Tense*; kendisinden sonra ise *Simple Past Tense* kullanımını gerektirir. Bu iki zaman ile çekimlenmiş fiiller, doğru sıra ile D seçeneğinde yer almaktadır. Doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

7. Long before golf ---- in Scotland in the early 15th century, the Chinese ----- a game that was similar to golf.

A) has been played / invented
B) played / have invented
C) was being played / had been invented
D) has played / was invented
E) **was played / had invented**

Soruda, zaman (*tense*) ile birlikte etken-edilgen (*active-passive*) yapı da sorgulanmaktadır. Kökte yer alan (*Long*) *before*, zaman uyumu gerektirmektedir. Bu bilgi doğrultusunda A, B ve D seçenekleri elenmektedir. C seçeneği de, *had been invented* şeklinde *passive* yapıda çekimlenmiş yüklem, cümlemin bir nesnesi (**a game**) bulunduğundan bu kökte kullanılamayacağından elenmektedir. Doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

9. Antarctica is the fifth largest ---- the seven continents, ---- a total surface area of about 14.2 million km².

A) from / in
B) **of / with**
C) in / by
D) over / at
E) on / for

Soruda, ilgeç (*preposition*) sorulmaktadır. Kökteki cümlemin, "Antarktika, 14.2 milyon km² yüzey alanı *ile* (**with**) yedi kıtadan (**of**) en büyük beşincisidir." anlamına gelmesi için cümlemin B seçeneğindeki ilgeçlerle tamamlanması uygundur. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

8. Studies show that if all the glaciers in the world ----, coastal nations ---- under the rising oceans.

A) were melting / may disappear
B) will melt / could disappear
C) **melted / would disappear**
D) are going to melt / might disappear
E) melt / would have disappeared

Kökte, şart cümlesi (*conditional sentence*) sorgulanmaktadır. Şart cümleleri, zaman uyumu gerektiren yapılarıdır. Bu bağlamda, A ve E seçenekleri elenmektedir. Şart cümlelerinde, yan cümleden (*if* bağlacının başında bulunduğu cümle) sonra *Future Tense* kullanılmadığından B ve D seçenekleri de elenir. Cümle, "Dünyadaki tüm buzullar erise, kıyı ülkeler, yükselen okyanus suları altında kalır." anlamına gelecek şekilde, şimdiki zamana yönelik hayalî bir durumu veren C seçeneği ile doğru şekilde tamamlanmaktadır. Doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

10. Walruses live ---- the land or ice surfaces ---- the coasts near the Arctic Circle.

A) **on / along**
B) between / on
C) with / from
D) under / in
E) in / above

Soruda, ilgeç (*preposition*) test edilmektedir ve morsların nerede yaşadığı bilgisi verilmektedir. C, D ve E seçeneklerindeki ikinci boşluk için verilmiş olan ilgeçlerin hiçbiri, *coast* kelimesi ile kullanıma uygun değildir. B seçeneğindeki *between* ilgeci, soru kökündeki "the land or ice surfaces" ifadesindeki *or* bağlacı nedeniyle elenir. Doğru yanıt **A** seçeneğidir. Cümle bu ilgeçlerle, "Morlar, Arktik bölge yakınlarındaki kıyı şeritleri *boyunca* (**along**) karada ya da buz yüzeyler *üzerinde* (**on**) yaşar." anlamını kazanır.

11. The population of the Ecuadorian Amazon has increased from about 60,000 ---- the 1950s ---- 350,000 people now.

- A) to / by
- B) between / with
- C) in / to
- D) at / over
- E) among / for

Bu soruda, ilgeç (*preposition*) test edilmektedir. İlk boşluktan sonra gelen "the 1950s" ifadesi bir zaman dilimidir. Bu zaman dilimi için C seçeneğindeki in ilgecinin kullanımı uygundur. Ayrıca kökte yer alan "*increased*" fiilinden sonra gelen from, to ile birlikte kullanılarak **from ... to ...** kalıbı elde edilmektedir. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

12. The flu and the common cold are different illnesses ---- they share similar symptoms like runny nose, sore throat, watery eyes and coughing.

- A) despite
- B) because
- C) so that
- D) although
- E) therefore

Soruda, bağlaç (*conjunction*) test edilmektedir. Kökte iki tam cümle yer almaktadır. İlk cümle "*Grip ve soğuk algınlığı, farklı hastalıklardır*"; ikinci cümle ise, "*... ve öksürük gibi benzer belirtileri paylaşırlar*" anlamına gelmektedir. A seçeneğindeki **despite** bağlacı, arkasından tam cümle (*full sentence*) alamayacağı için elenir. B, C ve E seçenekleri iki cümle arasında sebep-sonuç ilişkisi olmadığından elenmektedir. Zıtlık anlamı veren **although** bağlacı, cümleyi en anlamlı şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

13. Many rural people move to big cities ---- the lack of job opportunities in their regions.

- A) in spite of
- B) due to
- C) besides
- D) whereas
- E) in case

Bu soruda, bir bağlaç (*conjunction*) sorulmaktadır. Boşluktan sonra bir isim tamlaması (*noun phrase*) yer almaktadır. Bu nedenle arkasından tam cümle gerektiren C, D ve E seçenekleri elenir. İnsanların taşınma sebebini verecek olan "*due to*" bağlacı boşluğa gelmelidir. Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

14. Technology has improved ---- fast over the past few decades ---- it has caused a huge generation gap between the young and the elderly.

- A) such / as
- B) both / and
- C) either / or
- D) not only / but
- E) so / that

Soruda, bağlaç (*conjunction*) test edilmektedir. Kök, teknolojinin çok hızlı geliştiğini ve bunun, gençler ve yaşlılar arasında bir kuşak çatışması yarattığını söylemektedir. Yani; bu iki cümle arasında sebe-sonuç ilişkisi vardır. Bu anlam, **so + adjective + that + full sentence** yapısı ile elde edilir. Doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

15. A penguin's wings are very different from ---- of other birds.

- A) another
- B) that
- C) those
- D) both
- E) every

Kökte, zamir (*pronoun*) sorulmaktadır. Cümle, "*Bir penguenin kanatları kuşlarınkinden farklıdır.*" anlamına gelmektedir ve kuşlarınki derken bir daha burada kanat kelimesi kullanılmamaktadır. Dolayısıyla, boşluğa bu kelimeye gönderme yapacak bir zamir gelmelidir. Bunun için, boşluktan sonra gelen of ile birlikte **that of** ve **those of** yapısını oluşturacak olan B ve C seçenekleri göz önüne alınmalıdır. Kökte kanat kelimesi çoğul olduğundan (*wings*), doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Archimedes was a Greek mathematician and engineer who lived between 287 and 212 BCE. He is one of the greatest mathematicians and inventors of all time. He is famous for his useful inventions and (16)---- in the field of geometry. According to legend, he discovered his famous theory of buoyancy as he (17)---- a bath one day. He got so excited that he ran naked through the streets of Syracuse shouting "Eureka Eureka", (18)---- meant "I found it". Another legend claims that Archimedes saved the city of Syracuse (19)---- an invasion by the enemy, using the mirror system that he had invented. Archimedes died (20)---- he was shot in the Roman conquest of Syracuse.

16.

- A) obligations
- B) complexities
- C) suspicions
- D) **contributions**
- E) obstacles

17.

- A) has been taking
- B) had taken
- C) **was taking**
- D) was taken
- E) had been taken

18.

- A) that
- B) where
- C) whose
- D) in which
- E) **which**

19.

- A) across
- B) **from**
- C) by
- D) with
- E) against

20.

- A) until
- B) **when**
- C) during
- D) no sooner
- E) prior to

16. Bu soruda, kelime bilgisi test edilmektedir. İlk boşluğun yer aldığı cümle, "Geometri alanında, faydalı icatları ve ile meşhurdur." anlamına gelmektedir. Cümleyi, "katkı" anlamına gelen **contributions** seçeneği en iyi şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

obligations: zorunluluklar

complexities: karmaşıklıklar

suspensions: şüpheler

obstacles: engeller

anlamına gelen bu kelimeler, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlamamaktadır.

17. Bu soruda, zaman (*tense*) yapısı sorulmaktadır. Cümlede yer alan **as, while** ile aynı şekilde kullanılmakta ve zaman (*tense*) uyumu ve arkasından *continuous* çekimli bir fiil istemektedir. Bu durumda A ve C seçenekleri ele alınmalıdır. Ancak A seçeneği zaman (*tense*) uyumsuzluğundan elenmektedir. Doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

18. Bu soruda, sıfat cümlesi (*relative clause*) test edilmektedir. Boşluğa getirilecek olan *relative pronoun*, "Eureka Eureka" ifadesine yönelik olmalıdır. Bu bağlamda, **which** ve **that** seçenekleri arasında bir tercih yapılmalıdır. Boşluktan hemen önce yer alan virgül (,), *non-defining relative clause* yapılarında kullanılmaktadır. Bu yapıda **that kullanılamaz**. Doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

19. Bu soruda, bir ilgeç (*preposition*) sorulmaktadır. Cümle içerisinde yer alan "save" fiili, **from** ilgeci ile kullanılmaktadır. Cümle, "... Archimedes, Syracuse şehrini düşman istilasından kurtarmıştır." anlamına gelir. Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

20. Bu soruda, zarf tümcesi bağlacı (*adverbial clause*) test edilmektedir. Boşluktan önce ve sonra tam bir cümle (*full sentence*) yer almaktadır; dolayısıyla arkasından isim ya da isim tamlaması (*noun / noun phrase*) gerektiren C ve E seçenekleri elenir. "Archimedes, vurulduğu zaman ölmüştür" anlamını vermek için *when* bağlacı kullanılmalıdır. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

21. - 28. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

21. The amount of carbon dioxide in the air today is 35 % more ----.

- A) than it was about 150 years ago
- B) that has caused the problem of global warming
- C) by burning fossil fuels or by cutting down trees
- D) as there was ages ago
- E) since the beginning of the Industrial Age

Kök, “Bugün havadaki karbondioksit miktarı, %35 daha fazladır” denmektedir. Burada yer alan more, cümlelerin karşılaştırma (*comparative*) yapısında olduğunu göstermektedir. **Comparative** yapılar, **more + (adjective/adverb) + than** şeklinde oluşturulmaktadır. 150 yıl öncesiyle karşılaştırmanın yapıldığı **A** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

22. Animals migrate from place to place ----.

- A) as they managed to find their way by observing the patterns of stars
- B) unlike birds that often fly to warm places during the cold winter months
- C) some of which are seasonal whereas some are permanent
- D) to avoid the cold or to seek food and water
- E) while they travelled in thousands, crossing rivers and towns in their search for food

Soru kökünde, öznesi, yüklemi ve tümleciyle eksiksiz bir cümle yer almaktadır. Bu cümle, “Hayvanlar, bir yerden bir yere göç eder.” anlamını taşımaktadır. A ve E seçeneklerinde yer alan **as** ve **while** bağlaçları zaman uyumu olmadığından elenmektedir. Kökte, boşluktan önce sıfat cümlesinin gönderme yapacağı bir nesne yer almadığından C seçeneği de elenmektedir. B seçeneği ise anlamca uygun değildir. D seçeneğinde, bu göçün sebebini veren “soğuktan kaçmak ve yiyecek ve su aramak için” anlamındaki cümle, kökü en anlamlı şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

23. ---- that has ever been sent into space.

- A) The first man-made object that was sent to Earth's orbit was Sputnik 1
- B) The biggest spacecraft to launch men to the Moon was Saturn V
- C) German A4/V2 ballistic missiles arouse so much interest
- D) The International Space Station is the largest object
- E) Some argue that high altitude balloons were the earliest man-made objects

Kökte, bir sıfat cümlesi (*relative clause*) yapısı yer almaktadır. Doğru yanıtta, **that relative pronoun**'u ile tanımlanabilecek tekil yapıda bir nesne olması gerekmektedir. A ve B seçeneklerinde yer alan nesneler, *non-defining relative clause* yapısının kullanımını, yani **which** kullanımını gerektirir. E seçeneği, “man-made objects” şeklinde çoğul olarak yer alan tamlama nedeniyle uygun değildir. Arkasından **that** alabilen C seçeneği ise sebep-sonuç cümlesi bildiren **so + adj/adv + (noun) + that + full sentence** yapısını gerektirir. Ancak kökteki **that**'ten sonra özne eksiktir, bu nedenle bu yapı burada kullanılamaz. Cümle, “Uluslararası Uzay İstasyonu, uzaya gönderilen en büyük objedir.” şeklinde anlam kazamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **D**'dir.

24. Dolphins across the world are under threat, ----.

- A) thanks to the improvements in conservation efforts
- B) even if better methods of conservation had been established
- C) for they are often caught and drowned in fishing nets
- D) if better protection methods were not found
- E) since they were often attacked by sharks in the oceans

Soru kökünde, “Dünya çapında yunuslar tehlike altındadır.” denmektedir. B ve D seçenekleri, zaman (*tense*) uyumu gerektiren yapılarla kurulduğundan ve kökteki cümle *Simple Present Tense* ile kurulduğundan bu seçenekler elenmektedir. A ve E seçenekleri ise anlamca uygun değildir. “Balıkçı ağlarına takıldıkları ve boğuldukları için” anlamındaki C seçeneği, kökte verilen bilginin sebebini verdiğinden kökü uygun şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

25. The polar bear's black skin allows its body to absorb as much heat ----.

- A) which is often as low as -50°F
- B) as possible from the sun
- C) as the one that it loses through its paws
- D) that are available on ice floes
- E) as it provides a natural camouflage

Kökte yer alan **as much heat** ifadesi, karşılaştırma (*comparative*) yapısıdır. Bu yapı **as ... as** şeklinde oluşturulduğundan B, C ve E seçenekleri üzerinde durulmalıdır. C seçeneğinde as'den sonra gelen *the one* zamirinin kökte gönderme yapabileceği bir kişi/nesne bulunmamaktadır. E seçeneğindeki as ise, *because* anlamına gelen bağlaçtır, karşılaştırma yapısı değildir. B seçeneği, "**as much heat as possible**" şeklinde oluşturulan ifadeyle, cümleye "*Kutup ayısının siyah derisi, vücudunun güneşten olabildiğince çok ısı emmesine olanak sağlar.*" anlamını kazandırmaktadır. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

26. Legends say that the ancient city of Rome was founded by Romulus, but it is not known ----.

- A) whether he really existed or not
- B) where did he live before that
- C) how old was he when he did this
- D) nothing about his parents
- E) whose twin brother he has killed

Soru kökü, "*Efsaneler, antik Roma şehrinin Romulus tarafından kurulduğunu söylemektedir, fakat ... bilinmemektedir.*" anlamındadır. Eksik olan kısım bir isim cümlesi (*noun clause*) yapısıdır. "*... it is not known*" kısmından sonra gelecek cümle, bir *question word*, that ya da *if/whether* ile başlamalıdır. B ve C seçenekleri, *question word* ile başlamasına rağmen cümle yapısı soru şeklinde olduğundan elenmektedir. E seçeneği zaman (*tense*) uyumsuzluğundan elenmektedir. "*... onun gerçekten var olup olmadığı ...*" anlamındaki **A** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

27. As the world's population grows, ----.

- A) the demand for energy increases, too
- B) so did the demand for food, water and alternative fuels
- C) there used to be much less need for electrical power
- D) the bigger the need for water, food and energy
- E) the world's problems might have been growing as well

Kök, "*Dünya nüfusu büyüdükçe, ...*" anlamını taşımaktadır. Kökte yer alan **as** bir zaman bağlacıdır (*adverbial clause of time*). Zaman uyumu gerektirmektedir. Dolayısıyla B, C ve E seçenekleri elenmektedir. D seçeneği, **the + comparative** yapısındadır, ancak kökte böyle bir karşılaştırma yapısı kullanılmamaktadır. "*Enerji talebi de artmaktadır.*" anlamında gelen A seçeneği cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **A**'dır.

28. Most of the Indians or indigenous peoples of the Amazon lived along rivers ----.

- A) on which they have built their homes
- B) although they often used it as a trade route
- C) in case they need to travel by boat
- D) so that they would be safe from floods
- E) where canoes made transportation easy

Kök, "*Kızılderililerin ya da Amazon yerli halklarının çoğu, nehirlerin kıyısında yaşadı.*" anlamında tam bir cümledir. A ve C seçenekleri, zaman (*tense*) uyumsuzluğundan elenmektedir. B seçeneğinde yer alan it zamirinin gönderme yapabileceği tekil bir kişi/nesne kökte yer almamaktadır. D seçeneği anlamca uygun değildir. Sıfat cümlesi (*Relative clause*) yapısında olan ve kökteki "*along rivers*" ifadesini tanımlayan **E** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

29. – 31. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It is normally impossible for elephants to speak because they have trunks instead of lips. However, Koshik, an elephant in South Korea, is able to say some words in Korean language. Although his vocabulary is now limited to five simple words, it is still causing a stir among experts. Moreover, they are amazed even more by his ability to say the words by moving his trunk inside his throat. Perhaps Koshik is imitating Korean words because there were no other elephants in the zoo when he was brought there at the age of 5 in 1995. Until he became 12, his only friends were his trainers. Koshik's strong desire to socialize may have led the smart elephant to figure out how to speak human language. The trainers first noticed this in 2004, but it is only recently that they analyzed his words and confirmed them as Korean. Lately Koshik has not been talking in human language as much, because he now has a female elephant companion.

29. We can understand from the passage that Koshik ----.

- A) was the only elephant in the zoo for a long time
- B) is now trying to teach some words to his elephant friend
- C) has always been shy and afraid of humans
- D) has shown no effort to socialize with people
- E) has a broad range of vocabulary now

30. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) Koshik has recently stopped speaking because he is unhappy
- B) Koshik's ability has caused much interest and excitement among scientists
- C) experts have not been able to understand how Koshik manages to produce words
- D) it was the zoo trainers that taught Koshik how to say words in Korean
- E) experts are disappointed because they were expecting Koshik to learn some English words

31. The passage implies that Koshik's amazing ability ----.

- A) was not noticed by anyone until recently
- B) developed even more after the arrival of another elephant
- C) may have aroused from his need to socialize
- D) began as soon as he was brought to the zoo
- E) was first analyzed by experts in 2004

29. Soruda, parçadan Koshik hakkında öğrendiğimiz bir bilgi istenmektedir. Parçada dokuzuncu satırda başlayan ... **because there were no other elephants in the zoo ... Until he became 12, his only friends were his trainers...** gibi bilgiler, Koshik'in uzun bir süre boyunca hayvanat bahçesinde yalnız olduğu bilgisini vermektedir. Doğru yanıt **A** seçeneğidir.

30. Bu soruda, parçada belirtilen bir bilgi istenmektedir. Parçada dördüncü satırda başlayan ... **Although his vocabulary is now limited to five simple words, it is still causing a stir among experts ...** cümlesindeki, "**heyecan, karmaşa**" gibi anlamlara gelen **stir** kelimesi ile Koshik'in yeteneğinin bilim insanları arasında ilgi ve heyecan uyandırdığı bilgisi verilmektedir. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

31. Bu soruda, Koshik'in yeteneğine dair bir bilgi istenmektedir. On üçüncü satırda başlayan ... **Koshik's strong desire to socialize may have led the smart elephant to figure out how to speak human language ...** cümlesi, onun konuşma sebebini vermektedir. Aynı bilgi C seçeneğinde de yer almaktadır. Diğer seçeneklerde verilen bilgilerin hiçbirisi, parçada söylenenlere karşılık gelmemektedir. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

32. – 34. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The octopus group consists of 300 species that can be found in all the oceans around the world. Their size ranges from a few centimetres to several feet, depending on the species. The octopus has eight arms and a sharp beak. Most species have arms with round sucker pads on them. The lifespan of the octopus depends on the species, with many averaging around 6 months old. Some species, however, particularly the bigger ones, can live for a few years. The octopus is well known for being a master of disguise as it is able to blend into any background using its elaborate camouflage. The octopus uses this to its advantage for hiding from potential prey and predators. The octopus has three hearts, one of which is used for producing pale blue blood. Most species have no skeleton, which means they can squeeze into tight places. The octopus is one of the most intelligent of all invertebrates, and this also helps it to hide and disguise itself.

32. According to the passage, the octopus can squeeze itself into small spaces because it ----.

- A) does not have a skeleton
- B) has eight arms
- C) has three hearts
- D) has round sucker pads on its arms
- E) does not have a long lifespan

33. The passage states that the ability to blend into any background enables the octopus to ----.

- A) travel to different places
- B) increase its intelligence
- C) hide from potential prey and predators
- D) produce pale blue blood
- E) squeeze into small spaces

34. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) all octopus species have the same body length
- B) the octopus is intelligent enough to disguise itself and hide
- C) the maximum lifespan of all octopus species is six months
- D) the octopus is considered a fish species as it lives in the oceans
- E) it is the octopus' blue blood that enables it to fool its enemies

32. Soruda, ahtapotların küçük alanlara kendilerini sığdırabilme nedenleri sorulmaktadır. Parçanın on altıncı satırında başlayan ... **Most species have no skeleton, which means they can squeeze into tight places...** cümlesi, A seçeneğini açık bir şekilde vermektedir. Doğru yanıt **A**'dır.

33. Bu soruda, ahtapotların herhangi bir arka planla bütünleşme yeteneklerinin ne işe yaradığı sorulmaktadır. Parçada verilen ... **it is able to blend into any background ... The octopus uses this ... for hiding from potential prey and predators** ... bilgisi, onların bu yeteneklerini, potansiyel av ve avcılardan korunmak için yaptığını açıkça belirtmektedir. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

34. Parçanın son cümlesi olan "**The octopus is one of the most intelligent of all invertebrates, and this also helps it to hide and disguise itself.**", bu sorunun cevabını bire bir karşılamaktadır. Diğer seçenekler, parçada verilen bilgilerle örtüşmemektedir. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

35. – 37. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Some people today think if we really want to be fit and healthy, we should return to the hunter-gatherer diet of our ancestors. They claim that many health problems such as diabetes, obesity and heart disease started when humans began farming and cultivated their food. The caveman diet, also known as the Palaeolithic diet or the Stone Age diet, is based on the ancient diet of wild plants and animals that hominid species consumed during the Palaeolithic era, which lasted for 2.5 million years and ended around 10,000 years ago. But this diet does not involve hunting, gathering or clubbing animals. The aim of the diet is to remove many of the foods that cause an unhealthy lifestyle. It consists mainly of fish, meats from grass-fed animals, vegetables, fruit, fungi, roots and nuts. It excludes grains, beans, dairy products, refined salt and sugar, and processed oils.

35. According to the passage, people who support the caveman diet suggest that we should ----.

- A) become a hunter-gatherer society again
- B) stop living a modern life
- C) **eat healthy foods and stop eating unhealthy ones**
- D) eat and dress like cavemen
- E) continue to cultivate our food

36. We can understand from the passage that according to the caveman diet, ----.

- A) refined salt and processed foods are better than fruit and vegetables
- B) all food should be eaten raw and not cooked
- C) we should eat more grains, beans and dairy products
- D) fruit and vegetables may not be as healthy as we think
- E) **we should eat the meat of the animals which are fed on grass**

37. The purpose of the passage is to explain ----.

- A) **the caveman diet and its aims and benefits**
- B) the lifestyle of the Stone Age people
- C) the causes of diseases like diabetes and obesity
- D) the disadvantages of farming
- E) the negative effects of the modern-day eating habits

35. Bu soruda, mağara adamı diyetini destekleyenlerin önerisi sorulmaktadır. Parça geneline bakılarak elde edilebilecek bir bilgidir. Ancak parçada on üçüncü satırda başlayan **... The aim of the diet is to remove many of the foods that cause an unhealthy lifestyle...** cümlesi de, bu sorunun cevabını açıkça vermektedir.

Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir. Diğer seçeneklerde verilen bilgiler, parçada desteklenmemektedir.

36. Bu soruda, mağara adamı diyetine göre yapılması istenen bir bilgi istenmektedir. On dördüncü satırda başlayan **... It consists mainly of fish, meats from grass-fed animals, vegetables, fruit, fungi, roots and nuts ...** cümlesindeki altı çizili bölüm, bu diyetle otla beslenen hayvanların etinin yenmesi gerektiği söylenmektedir. Doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir. Diğer seçenekler parçada verilen bilgilerle ya çelişmekte ya da parçada o bilgiler bulunmamaktadır.

37. Bu soruda, parçanın konusu sorulmaktadır. Parçanın geneline bakıldığında mağara adamı diyeti ya da Taş Devri diyetinin çıkış noktası ve bu diyet kapsamında sağlıklı olarak nitelendirilen yiyeceklerden ve eskiden bu beslenme alışkanlıklarına sahip insanların hiçbir hastalığı olmadığı anlatılmaktadır. Tüm bu bilgiler bizi A seçeneğine götürmektedir: **“Parçanın amacı, mağara adamı diyetini ve bunun amaçlarını ve faydalarını açıklamaktır.”** Doğru yanıt **A**'dır.

38. – 40. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Every civilization has played some type of ball game by kicking the ball in the style of football. One of these, Calcio, was a very popular game in Italy in the 16th century. The roots of this game can be found in the Roman game of Harpastum. Calcio was similar to football but more violent than the type played today. Calcio was played by young strong men, notably the aristocrats, especially on special occasions like the Carnival in February. It involved teams of 27 players who could use their hands as well as kicking the ball. Matches were played in the city squares of big cities. The most famous game of Calcio was the one played on February 17th 1530 in Florence. At the time, the city was under siege. But the people of Florence continued to play in order to maintain the tradition during the February carnival.

38. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the first game of Calcio was played on 17th February 1530 in Florence
- B) Calcio was one of the old games that resembled today's football
- C) Calcio was an older game than the Roman game of Harpastum
- D) aristocrats did not play Calcio because it was popular among the peasants
- E) big pitches were built specifically for the game of Calcio

39. It can be learnt from the passage that Calcio ----.

- A) was introduced to the people of Florence by the soldiers of the enemy army
- B) did not allow the use of hands
- C) was the earliest form of the modern game of football, which is played today
- D) probably originated from the game of Harpastum
- E) was played under strict rules

40. The passage mainly aims to introduce ----.

- A) the rules of the ancient game called Calcio
- B) the role of the game of Calcio in the traditional festivals of Italy
- C) a popular 16th-century ball game in Italy
- D) the origins of today's football
- E) the siege of the Italian city of Florence

38. Bu soruda, parçanın ilk dört cümlesinden çıkan bir bilgi sorgulanmaktadır. Asırlardır her medeniyetin bir topa vurarak oyunlar oynadığı ve bunlardan en eskilerinden birinin, kökeni Romalılar'ın Harpastum oyununa dayanan ve günümüzde oynanan futbola benzer olsa da daha sert olan Calcio olduğundan bahsedilmektedir. Tüm bu bilgiler bizi Calcio'nun günümüz futboluna benzeyen en eski oyunlardan biri olduğunun söylendiği B seçeneğine götürmektedir. Doğru yanıt B'dir.

39. Bu soruda, Calcio'ya ilişkin parçadan edinilen bir bilgi istenmektedir. Dördüncü satırda yer alan ... **The roots of this game can be found in the Roman game of Harpastum** ... cümlesi, direkt olarak, Calcio'nun büyük olasılıkla Harpastum oyunundan türediği bilgisine yönlendirmektedir. Doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

40. Bu soruda, parçanın çoğunlukla ne üzerinde durduğu sorulmaktadır. Parça geneline bakıldığında, Calcio oyunundan genel hatlarıyla bahsedildiği görülmektedir. Bu oyunun kökeninden, nerede, nasıl, kimler tarafından oynadığına dair tüm bilgilerden kısaca bahsedilmiştir. Dolayısıyla parçada, "İtalya'daki popüler bir 16. yüzyıl top oyunu" anlatılmaktadır. Doğru yanıt C seçeneğidir.

41. – 43. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Moon landing in 1969 was not man's first attempt to reach the Moon. In January 1959, the Soviet Union successfully launched a probe called Luna 1. This spacecraft carried instruments to study the soil and radiation on the Moon and to measure the magnetic fields of the Moon and Earth. It was the first spacecraft to escape Earth's gravity and the first to enter orbit around the Sun. It was supposed to crash into the Moon to complete its mission. But due to an error, it flew past the Moon and contact was lost as it flew away into space. In September 1959, the Soviet Union was successful in landing another probe on the Moon, Luna 2. With the sensors on board, Luna 2 allowed scientists on Earth to study space. Luna 2 made history because it was the first man-made object to make contact with the Moon. After this, more probes were sent to the Moon both by the U.S. and Soviet Union.

41. We can understand from the passage that Luna 1 ----.

- A) failed to complete its mission
- B) was not able to go into orbit around the Sun
- C) reached its target as it was intended
- D) had to be returned to the earth due to an error in the system
- E) was hindered by the gravity of the Earth

42. The passage tells us that Luna 2 was ----.

- A) the second man-made object to reach and land on the Moon
- B) sent in the same year as Luna 1
- C) another spacecraft that failed its mission
- D) launched by the USA in 1959
- E) the first spacecraft sent to the Moon with humans on it

43. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) two unsuccessful attempts to reach the Moon
- B) the spacecraft sent to the Moon before the Moon landing in 1969
- C) two Russian attempts that failed their missions
- D) the measurements made in space
- E) the flights to the Moon after the 1969 landing

41. Bu soruda, Luna 1 ile ilgili bir bilgi istenmektedir. B, C, D ve E seçenekleri, ya parçada verilen bilgilerin aksidir ya da parçadan ulaşılamayan bir bilgi içermektedir. Parçanın sekizinci satırında başlayan ... ***It was supposed to crash into the Moon to complete its mission. But due to an error, it flew past the Moon and contact was lost*** ...cümlesi, Luna 1'in görevini tamamlaması için Ay'a çarpması gerektiğini, ancak bir hata nedeniyle Ay'ı teğet geçtiğini söylemektedir. Bu bilgiler de, Luna 1'in görevini tamamlamada başarısız olduğunu göstermektedir. Doğru yanıt **A** seçeneğidir.

42. Bu soruda ise, Luna 2 ile ilgili bir bilgi istenmektedir. Parçada ikinci satırda başlayan ... ***In January 1959, the Soviet Union successfully launched a probe called Luna 1*** ... ve on birinci satırda başlayan ... ***In September 1959, the Soviet Union was successful in landing another probe on the Moon, Luna 2*** ... cümlelerinden, iki uzay aracının da aynı sene içerisinde gönderildiği bilgisine ulaşılmaktadır. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

43. Bu soruda, parçanın çoğunlukla neyden bahsettiğine ilişkin bilgi istenmektedir. ***The Moon landing in 1969 was not man's first attempt to reach the Moon*** ... şeklindeki giriş cümlesine bakıldığında, 1969'dan önce gerçekleştirilen çalışmalara yönelik bir bilgi aktarımı olacağı ipucusu verilmektedir, ki parçanın devamında da 1959 yılında Ay'a gönderilen iki uzay aracından bahsedilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda parça genel olarak 1969'daki Ay'a ayak basılmasından önce Ay'a gönderilen uzay araçları hakkındadır. Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

44. - 48. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

44.

Jimmy:

- We have ten minutes before the movie begins.

Ken:

- Good! Let's buy some popcorn and drinks then.

Jimmy:

- ----

Ken:

- So am I. I didn't eat anything before I left home.
- A) Ok, but why don't you go alone? I feel too tired to walk there.
- B) You love eating popcorn while you are watching a film, don't you?
- C) **All right. But I'll get a sandwich because I am so hungry.**
- D) You can have popcorn, but I want a chocolate bar instead.
- E) That's a good idea, but I don't like popcorn. I'll just get a coke.

Ken'in son konuşmasında **"So am I"** demesi, Jimmy'nin bir önceki konuşmada kurduğu olumlu yapıdaki bir cümleyi onayladığı bilgisini vermektedir. Ayrıca bu onaylama yapısında kullanılan yardımcı fiilin (*auxiliary verb*), **"be"** olduğu görülmektedir; yani Jimmy'nin kurduğu cümlelerin yüklemi de **"be"** olmalıdır. Bu kullanım yalnızca C seçeneğindeki **"... because I am hungry"** ifadesinde yer almaktadır. Doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

45.

Andy:

- I need to staple these pages together, but I can't find my stapler.

Sam:

- Have you looked in your drawer?

Andy:

- ----

Sam:

- Then use mine. It's on my desk over there.
- A) In fact, I'm looking in it now.
- B) Oh, yes! It must be in my drawer. Thanks for reminding me.
- C) Can I borrow yours if I can't find it there?
- D) Why? Did you put it there?
- E) **Oh, I have, but it's not there.**

Bu diyalogda, Andy zımbasını bulamadığını söylemekte, Sam de ona çekmecesine bakıp bakmadığını sormaktadır. Sam'in son konuşmasında **"O zaman benimkini kullan ..."** demesi, Andy'nin Sam'in ilk sorusuna olumlu yanıt vererek çekmecesine baktığını söylediğini fakat zımbasını bulamadığını göstermektedir. Bu ifade E seçeneğinde yer almaktadır. Doğru yanıt **E**'dir.

46.

Jenny:

- ----

Blake:

- Why didn't you? I was at home all day.

Jenny:

- I decided to meet you instead and tell it to you in person.

Blake:

- It must be very important then. Come on tell me now.

A) I am so glad I won't have to call you!

B) **There is something I want to talk to you about. Actually, I was going to call you yesterday.**

C) I should have visited you yesterday. But I didn't have the time.

D) I need to sit and chat with you for a long time. I wish I had the chance to see you sometime this week.

E) I didn't have any time to talk to you yesterday although I needed your advice on something important.

Bu diyalogda Blake, **"Why didn't you?"** sorusu ile Jenny'nin geçmişte yapmadığı bir şeyin nedenini sormaktadır. Jenny'nin ise **"Onun yerine, seninle buluşmaya ve bunu yüz yüze anlatmaya karar verdim."** demesi, Jenny'nin geçmişte bir şey yapmaya niyetlendiğini fakat daha sonra fikir değiştirdiğini belirtmektedir. Bu karar değişikliğini veren seçenek **"... I was going to call you ..."**, **"... Seni arayacaktım ..."** yapısı ile kurulan ve Jenny'nin Blake'i aramadığını belirten B seçeneğidir. Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

47.

Sally:

- I am going to the cafeteria to get a drink. Do you mind if I leave my books here with you?

Tom:

- ----

Sally:

- Don't worry. I will.

Tom:

- That's good because I must leave for my music class in about ten minutes.

A) Yes, of course. I will watch over them until you get back.

B) OK, but don't forget to come back and get them.

C) I hope you won't stay there too long.

D) **No, I don't. But you must come back in five minutes to get them.**

E) But the bell will ring in five minutes, so you shouldn't be late.

Bu diyalogda, Sally'nin ikinci konuşması, Tom'un ondan yapmasını istediği şeyi yerine getireceğini işaret etmektedir. Seçeneklere bakıldığında, **"I will"** ifadesinin cevap olarak verilebileceği bir cümle C seçeneğinde yer almaktadır. **"Hayır sorun değil, ama onları almak için 5 dakika içerisinde geri gelmelisin."** cümlesine, **"Merak etme, geleceğim."** diye cevap verilmesi uygundur. Doğru yanıt **D**'dir.

48.

Marilyn:

- I am so happy that you've called. We haven't talked to each other for a long time.

Elizabeth:

- I know. Why don't you come and visit me sometime this week?

Marilyn:

- ----

Elizabeth:

- But give me a ring before you do in case I am busy.

- A) I am afraid I can't because I have a lot to do this week.
- B) Oh, it is not possible this week because I am working on a project.
- C) Oh, that would be great, but I am flying to London tomorrow.
- D) I'd love to do so, but I can't go out this week.
- E) OK. I might drop by for tea either tomorrow or the day after that.

Elizabeth'in ilk konuşmasında "Neden bu hafta gelip beni ziyaret etmiyorsun?" ve son konuşmasında da "Meşgul olurum diye gelmeden önce ara ama!" demesi Marilyn'in, Elizabeth'in ilk konuşmasında yaptığı teklifi kabul ettiğini göstermektedir. Bu bilgi de bizi Marilyn'in "Tamam, yarın ya da öbür gün bir çay içmek için uğrarım." dediği E seçeneğine yönlendirmektedir. Doğru yanıt E'dir.

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. This is the best essay you have written so far.

- A) The essays you wrote before this one could have been better.
- B) The essays that you wrote before this one were far better.
- C) You have written many essays so far, but this one is not as good as any of them.
- D) None of the essays you have written until now are as good as this one.
- E) You have hardly written any good essays until now; even this one is not so good.

Kök, "Bu, bu zamana kadar yazdığın en iyi deneme." anlamına gelmektedir. A seçeneğinde "Bundan önce yazdığın denemeler daha iyi olabilirdi" ve E seçeneğinde "Bu zamana kadar neredeyse hiç iyi deneme yazamadın ve bu da o kadar iyi değil." anlamları kökle aynı olmadığından elenmektedir. B ve C seçeneklerinde bundan önce yazılan denemelerin daha iyi olduğu söylendiğinden bu seçenekler de elenmektedir. "Şu ana kadar yazdığın denemelerden hiçbiri bunun kadar iyi değildi." anlamına gelen D seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

50. The old lady spoke so quietly that I could barely hear her words.

- A) The old lady spoke in such a small voice that I did not hear any of her words.
- B) It was not possible to hear the old lady's words because she spoke too softly.
- C) I had difficulty hearing the old lady's words because she spoke very softly.
- D) The old lady didn't speak loudly enough for me to hear even a word of what she said.
- E) The old lady spoke very softly, which made it completely impossible for me to hear her.

Bu kök, "Yaşlı kadın o kadar sessiz konuştu ki, söylediklerini neredeyse hiç duyamadım." anlamındadır. A, B, D ve E seçeneklerinde yaşlı kadının söylediklerinin tamamen anlaşılmadığı söylenmektedir. Dolayısıyla "Yaşlı kadının söylediklerini duymakta güçlük çektim çünkü çok sessiz konuştu." anlamındaki C seçeneği kökü en iyi karşılayan seçenektir. Doğru yanıt C'dir.

51. The first people to keep cats in their homes over 3,000 years ago were Egyptians.

- A) No other people had kept cats in their homes before Egyptians did so more than 3,000 years ago.
- B) Egyptians first began to keep cats in their homes only 3,000 years ago.
- C) Egyptians did not keep cats in their houses until 3,000 years ago.
- D) It has been almost 3,000 years since Egyptians first began to keep cats in their homes.
- E) One of the civilizations who kept cats in their homes 3,000 years ago was Egyptian.

Kök, "3000 yıldan fazla bir süreden önce evlerinde kedi besleyen ilk insanlar Mısırlılardı." denmektedir. B ve D seçeneklerinde, kökte sıfat olarak kullanılan **first** kelimesinin zarf olarak kullanılarak anlam farklılığına yol açması bu seçenekleri elemektedir. C ve E seçeneklerinde **first** kelimesi hiçbir şekilde yer almamaktadır. A seçeneğinde verilen **no other people** ifadesi ile kökte olduğu gibi, Mısırlıların kedi besleyen ilk insanlar olduğuna vurgu yapılmıştır. Doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.

52. I had to wait in the lobby for half an hour before they let me enter the director's room.

- A) I was waiting in the lobby when the director finally told me to come to his room.
- B) I have been waiting in the lobby for half an hour since I was called in to see the director.
- C) It took them half an hour to let me in the director's room; I spent that time sitting in the lobby.
- D) They made me wait in the lobby for half an hour before I was allowed to enter the director's room.
- E) I arrived there half an hour early, so I had to wait until they allowed me to go in the director's room.

Kök, "Onlar, müdürün odasına girmeme izin vermeden önce yarım saat lobide beklemek zorunda kaldım." anlamındadır. Kökte yer alan **had** to yardımcı fiili (modal verb), dışarıdan bir etkenin özneyi beklettiği anlamını vermektedir. Bu anlam da, D seçeneğinde ettirgen yapı (causative) şeklinde "They made me wait ..." olarak verilmiştir. Kökü en iyi karşılayan yapı budur. Doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

53. Ostriches cannot fly because their wings are not strong enough to lift them off the ground.

- A) Ostriches do not have the ability to fly although they have strong wings.
- B) The wings of ostriches are weak, but they still enable them to lift themselves off the ground and fly.
- C) The wings of ostriches cannot lift them off the ground because they are too weak to do so.
- D) The ostrich cannot fly due to its wings, which are too big to let the bird lift itself off the ground.
- E) Although they have wings, ostriches are too weak to lift themselves off the ground and fly.

Kök, "Deve kuşları uçamaz çünkü kanatları onları yerden kaldıracak kadar güçlü değildir." anlamındadır. A seçeneği, deve kuşlarının kanatlarının güçlü olduğunu söylediğinden; B seçeneği deve kuşlarının uçabildiğini söylediğinden; D seçeneği büyük (big) sıfatı kullanılarak burada kökte olmayan bir bilgi verildiğinden ve E seçeneği de deve kuşlarının kendilerinin güçsüz olduğunu söylediğinden elenmektedir. C seçeneği kökle bire bir örtüşmektedir ve tıpkı kökte olduğu gibi bu seçenekte de deve kuşlarının kanatlarının onları yerden kaldıramadığı çünkü bunu yapmak için kanatlarının çok güçsüz olduğu söylenmektedir. Doğru yanıt **C**'dir.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

54. As your mother is a working woman, you are supposed to watch over your brother, who is at primary school. When you both come home after school, you first give him some time to eat and rest. Then you get him to do his homework. You never let him play or watch TV before he finishes it. Now he wants your permission to go out. But you want him to finish his homework first, so you say:

- A) Why don't you ask mother about it? She should decide, not me!
- B) You may not go unless you have done all your homework.
- C) If you promise to continue your homework afterwards, I can let you go now.
- D) OK, but you must complete your homework when you come back.
- E) You can go, but you had better do your homework as soon as you come back.

Soru kökünde, ilkokulda olan ve anneniz çalıştığı için sorumluluğu sizde olan kardeşinizin ödevini bitirmeden asla oynamasına veya televizyon izlemesine izin vermediğiniz söylenmektedir. Dışarı çıkmak için izninizi istediğinden bu tavrınıza uygun bir cevap vermeniz istenmektedir. Bu tavrınıza en uygun yanıt da B seçeneğinde "Ödevlerinin hepsini bitirmeden dışarıya çıkamazsın." şeklinde verilmektedir. Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

55. You and Sally are in the same class. It was her birthday last Saturday. She had a party and invited most of the students in the class, but not you. You are hurt and disappointed. You are also curious about why she didn't ask you to come. Now as you are talking about this with another classmate on the phone, you say to her:

- A) She would invite me if we were in the same class.
- B) I know the reason why she didn't invite me.
- C) I wonder why I wasn't invited.
- D) She had better invite me to this party.
- E) She didn't invite me because I was not here on Saturday.

Kökte, sınıf arkadaşınız Sally'nin doğum gününe davet edilmemeniz üzerine hayal kırıklığı yaşadığınız ve davet edilmeme sebebinizi merak ettiğiniz söylenmektedir. Başka bir sınıf arkadaşınızla konuşurken de bu merakınızı belirten bir şey söylemeniz gerekmektedir. C seçeneğindeki "Neden davet edilmediğimi merak ediyorum." ifadesi bu durum için en uygun yanıttır. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

56. You have just come home from school. It was a very tiring school day as you had two tests. And the school bus didn't come to pick you up, so you walked all the way home. Now your mother asks you to go shopping with her. Because you don't have the energy to do anything, you say to her:

- A) I can't go because I have to study for my tests. I have two of them tomorrow.
- B) I will never walk all the way to school again. It was so tiring.
- C) I might as well come with you. I may buy something for myself, too.
- D) I will need to lie down when we come back from shopping.
- E) I am so tired that I cannot go anywhere.

Soruda, okulda iki tane sınav olduğunuz için çok yorucu bir gün olduğu ve servis sizi almadığı için eve kadar yürüdüğünüz söylenmektedir. Anneniz de onunla birlikte alışverişe gitmenizi istemektedir ancak sizin herhangi bir şey yapacak kadar enerjiniz olmadığını söylemeniz istenmektedir. C ve D seçeneklerinde alışverişe gideceğiniz söylendiğinden bunlar elenmektedir. E seçeneğindeki "O kadar yorgunum ki hiçbir yere gidemem." ifadesi bu durumu en iyi karşılayan seçenektir. Doğru yanıt **E**'dir.

57. Your friend is talking to you on the phone right now. She says she called you around seven o'clock, but you didn't answer the phone. She thinks you were out. Actually, you were taking a shower around that time and did not hear it ring. So you explain to her by saying:

- A) Why didn't you call again after I had finished taking my shower?
- B) You must have called while I was in the shower.
- C) I'm sorry, but I will be taking a shower then.
- D) I wish you would call again.
- E) I ran to answer it, but by the time I did, you had already hung up.

Soruda, arkadaşınız sizi aradığı saatte duşta olduğunuzu açıklamanız istenmektedir. A seçeneğinde arkadaşınızın duş aldığınızı bildiğini belirten bir ifade yer almaktadır. C seçeneği zaman (*tense*) uyumsuzluğundan elenmektedir. D ve E seçeneklerinde duş aldığınızı söylediğimize dair bir ifade yer almadığından bunlar da elenmektedir. B seçeneğindeki "Ben duştayken aramış olmalısın." ifadesi bu durum karşısında verilebilecek en iyi yanıttır. Doğru yanıt **B**'dir.

58. Your friend calls and asks you to play in a football match with him. He says they need one more player in the team. But the weather is too cold, so you don't want to play. You are afraid of catching a cold. You refuse your friend's offer by saying:

- A) I'm afraid it's not warm enough to play football today.
- B) I wish the weather had been warmer when we played.
- C) I hope tomorrow the weather won't be as cold as it is today. We can play then.
- D) I'm sorry, but I'd rather be outside than at home on a day like this.
- E) I have a cold now, so do you mind if we play tomorrow? I might be feeling better.

Soru kökünde, arkadaşınızın sizi maçta oynamak için çağırdığı, ancak sizin, hava çok soğuk olduğundan üşütüp hastalanmak istemediğiniz için bu teklifi reddettiğiniz söylenmektedir. A seçeneğindeki "Korkarım, bugün futbol oynamak için hava yeterince sıcak değil." ifadesi, havanın soğuk olduğunu ve sizin oynamak istemediğinizi açıkça belirtmektedir. Doğru yanıt **A** seçeneğidir.

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. Many people may not know that the Sun is actually a star. ---- That's why, it looks much larger and brighter than all the stars we see. And it is the only star that provides the energy for life to flourish on Earth. Without it, nothing would be able to live on our planet.

- A) In fact, it is a common, yellow star which scientists have named Sol.
- B) However, it is closer to Earth than any other star.
- C) Looking directly at the Sun can permanently damage your eyes because it is so bright.
- D) But many of the stars have their own planets, moons, asteroids and comets.
- E) In ancient times, people used to believe the Sun was a burning ball of fire created by the gods.

Parçada boşluktan hemen sonra gelen cümlelerin **That's way** bağlacı ile başlaması ve "Bu nedenle o, gördüğümüz tüm yıldızlardan çok daha büyük ve parlak görünür." anlamına gelmesi, boşluktaki cümlelerin Güneş'in daha büyük ve parlak görünme sebebini vermesini gerektirmektedir. A, C, D ve E seçeneklerinin hiçbirinde bu bilginin sebebi niteliğinde bir ifade yer almamaktadır. "Ancak o, Dünya'ya diğer herhangi bir yıldızdan daha yakındır." anlamına gelen **B** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

60. Spartan boys were raised to be skilled soldiers, loyal to the state, strong and self-disciplined. Between the ages of 18-20, all young Spartan men had to take a difficult test of fitness, leadership skills and military ability. ---- But the others that did not pass them had no political rights and could not become citizens.

- A) The boys were taken from their families and placed in barracks where they received training.
- B) The boys were given strict physical discipline and military training.
- C) After the age of seven, they had to live in military barracks and undergo soldier training.
- D) Some of them cried and moaned during these tests and some even died in pain.
- E) **The ones who passed these examinations became a full citizen and a Spartan soldier.**

Bu parçada Spartalı erkek çocukların nasıl birer yetenekli asker olarak yetiştirildikleri anlatılmaktadır. Boşluktan sonraki **the others that did not pass them** ifadesi, altı çizili zamirlerin bir önceki cümlede gönderme yapabileceği öğelerin yer alması ve **them** zaiminin gönderme yaptığı nesnenin **pass** fiiliyle kullanılabilecek nitelikte olması gerektiği bilgisini vermektedir. Bu bilgiler, "Bu sınavları (examinations) geçen kişiler (the ones), tam bir vatandaş ve Spartalı asker olurdu." anlamındaki E seçeneğine götürmektedir. Doğru yanıt **E**'dir.

61. Dolphins eat several kinds of fish and squid. The amount of food that dolphins eat depends on the type of fish or squid which they eat. ---- This means that a dolphin will get a lot of energy from these fish. However, squid does not contain much fat, so a dolphin has to eat more squid to get enough energy.

- A) There are 36 different kinds of ocean dolphins and 5 species of river dolphins.
- B) Dolphins use several different methods when they hunt for fish.
- C) Large dolphins may eat marine mammals such as sea lions or sea turtles.
- D) **Some fish such as mackerel or herring have a lot of fat in them.**
- E) Dolphins hunt in large groups when there are a lot of small fish and squid available.

Parçada, boşluktan sonra yer alan cümleler, parçanın başında bahsedilen **several kinds of fish** ve **squid** arasında içerdikleri yağ miktarı bakımından bir karşılaştırma yapıldığı bilgisini vermektedir. **However, squid does not contain much fat** ile başlayan cümlede mürekkep balığının yağ içeriğine ilişkin bilgi yer almaktadır. Dolayısıyla boşlukta **diğer balık türlerinin** yağ oranından bahsedilmektedir. "Uskumru ve ringa gibi diğer balıklar çok yağ içermektedir." anlamına gelen ve diğer balıklara ilişkin bilgi veren **D** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

62. For many centuries, humans tried to make devices that would allow them to fly. In the 1500's Italian inventor and artist Leonardo Da Vinci made drawings of a flying machine. ---- Instead, it gave the inspiration for the modern helicopter. Then in 1784 a French inventor created a toy that could lift like a helicopter. And in 1907 another French engineer made the first helicopter, but he could not fly it.

- A) **This machine was never created or tested.**
- B) Da Vinci also made designs of parachutes, gliders and bat wings.
- C) Yet, in addition to designing things, Leonardo was also interested in art.
- D) Leonardo always made experiments after observing how things worked.
- E) In those years, Italy was rapidly becoming a place for invention and innovation.

Boşluktan önce "İtalyan mucit ve ressam Leonardo Da Vinci, 1500'lerde **uçan bir makinenin çizimlerini** yaptı." ve boşluktan sonra "Onun yerine, **bu (it), modern helikopter için bir ilham kaynağı oldu.**" cümleleri yer almaktadır. Boşluktan önce ve sonra bu uçan makine üzerine konuşulmaktadır. Dolayısıyla boşlukta da bu makine ile ilgili bir bilgi verilmelidir. Tüm bu bilgiler doğrultusunda, "Bu makine hiçbir zaman oluşturulmadı ya da test edilmedi." anlamındaki **A** seçeneği doğru yanıtı oluşturmaktadır.

63. Galaxies are categorized according to their apparent shapes. A common shape is the elliptical galaxy. Spiral galaxies are disk-shaped groups with curving arms. Galaxies with irregular or unusual shapes are known as irregular galaxies. ---- Such interactions between galaxies may cause galaxies to merge and may increase star formation.

- A) They may contain many star systems, star clusters, and various interstellar clouds.
- B) **They result from disruptions by the gravitational pull of neighbouring galaxies.**
- C) All of these galaxies consist of stars and stellar remnants.
- D) Observational data suggests that super massive black holes may exist at the centre of many galaxies.
- E) All the stars in a galaxy orbit the galaxy's centre of mass.

Parçada boşluktan sonra "Bu gibi etkileşimler (**Such interactions**) galaksilerin birleşmesine yol açabilir ve yıldız oluşumunu artırabilir." denmesi, boşluğa gelecek cümlede **Such interactions** ifadesinin gönderme yapabileceği bir ifadenin yer almasını gerektirmektedir. Bu da B seçeneğinde yer alan **disruptions** (aksamalar) kelimesine karşılık gelmektedir. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

64. – 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. Secretary birds, which are widespread in sub-Saharan Africa, run so fast that they are also called "the devil's horse."

- A) Aşağı Sahara Afrikası'nda yaygın olan kâtip kuşları, "şeytanın atı" olarak da adlandırılır çünkü onlar çok hızlı koşar.
- B) "Şeytanın atı" olarak da bilinen ve aşağı Sahara Afrikası'nda yaygın olan kâtip kuşları çok hızlı koşar.
- C) Aşağı Sahara Afrikası'na yayılmış olan kâtip kuşlarına, çok hızlı koştukları için "şeytanın atı" ismi de verilmektedir.
- D) Aşağı Sahara Afrikası'nda yaygın olan kâtip kuşları o kadar hızlı koşar ki, onlar "şeytanın atı" diye de adlandırılır.
- E) Aşağı Sahara Afrikası'nda yaygın olan kâtip kuşları, çok hızlı koşar ve bu yüzden "şeytanın atı" diye de adlandırılır.

Bu cümle, **Secretary birds: kâtip kuşları** özne, **which are widespread in sub-Saharan Africa: aşağı Sahara Afrikası'nda yaygın olan** özneyi tanımlayan sıfat cümlesi, **run: koşar/koşmaktadır** yüklem ve **so fast that they are also called "the devil's horse": o kadar hızlı koşar ki, onlar "şeytanın atı" diye de adlandırılır** tümleç (sebep-sonuç bildiren cümle yapısı: **so ... that**) öğelerinden oluşmaktadır.

Bu öğeleri bu işlevlerle kullanan **D** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... adlandırılır çünkü ...
 - B) "Şeytanın atı" olarak da bilinen kâtip kuşları ...
 - C) ... çok hızlı koştukları için...
 - E) ... çok hızlı koşar ve bu yüzden ...
- ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

65. The British group *Beatles* dominated the music world in the 1960s, but many people today are still listening to their songs.

- A) Müzik dünyasına 1960'larda egemen olan İngiliz grup Beatles'ın şarkılarını, bugün birçok kişi hâlâ dinlemektedir.
- B) İngiliz grup Beatles, müzik dünyasına 1960'larda egemendi, fakat şarkıları bugün birçok kişi tarafından hâlâ dinlenmektedir.
- C) Şarkıları bugün birçok kişi tarafından hâlâ dinlenen İngiliz grup Beatles, müzik dünyasına 1960'larda egemendi.
- D) İngiliz grup Beatles, müzik dünyasına 1960'larda egemen olmuştu, fakat bugün birçok kişi onların şarkılarını hâlâ dinlemektedir.
- E) İngiliz grup Beatles, müzik dünyasına 1960'larda egemen olsa da, şarkıları bugün birçok kişi tarafından hâlâ dinleniyor.

Bu kökte, **but (fakat)** bağlacı ile bağlanan iki bağlı cümle vardır. Birinci cümlede, **The British group Beatles: İngiliz grup Beatles** özne, **dominated: egemen oldu/olmuştu** yüklem, **the music world: müzik dünyasına** nesne, **in the 1960s: 1960'larda** tümleç öğeleri ve ikinci cümlede, **many people: birçok kişi** özne, **are still listening to: hâlâ dinlemektedir/hâlâ dinliyor** yüklem, **their songs: onların şarkılarını** nesne öğeleri yer almaktadır. Bu öğeleri bu işlevlerle kullanan ve iki cümleyi **fakat** bağlacı ile bağlayan **D** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) Müzik dünyasına 1960'larda egemen olan...
- B) ... birçok kişi tarafından hâlâ dinlenmektedir ...
- C) ... birçok kişi tarafından hâlâ dinlenen İngiliz grup...
- E) ... şarkıları bugün birçok kişi tarafından hâlâ dinleniyor ...

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

66. Some Chinese scholars assert that it was the Chinese who invented the game of golf.

- A) Bazı Çinli bilginler, golf oyununu Çinlilerin icat etmiş olduğunu ileri sürüyorlar.
- B) Bazı Çinli bilginlerin iddia ettiğine göre, golf oyunu Çinliler tarafından icat edilmiştir.
- C) Bazı Çinli bilginler, golf oyununun Çinliler tarafından icat edildiğini ileri sürüyorlar.
- D) Bazı Çinli bilginlerin iddiasına göre, golf oyununu icat edenler Çinlilerdi.
- E) Bazı Çinli bilginler, golf oyununu icat edenlerin Çinliler olduğunu ileri sürüyorlar.

Bu soru, **Some Chinese scholars assert:**

Bazı Çinli bilginler ileri sürüyorlar/iddia ediyorlar ana cümlesi ve **that it was the Chinese:** *Çinliler olduğunu* isim cümlesi olan bir yan cümleden oluşmaktadır. Cümledeki **who invented the game of golf:** *golf oyununu icat eden* ifadesi ise, yan cümledeki *"it was the Chinese"* isim fiilini niteleyen sıfat cümlesidir.

Bu öğeleri bu işlevlerle kullanan **E** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... Çinlilerin icat etmiş olduğunu ileri sürüyorlar...
- B) Bazı Çinli bilginlerin iddia ettiğine göre ...
- C) ... golf oyununun Çinliler tarafından icat edildiğini...
- D) Bazı Çinli bilginlerin iddiasına göre ... ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

67. In the Middle Ages both Western Europe and China began to send out explorers to discover new lands.

- A) Hem Batı Avrupa'nın hem de Çin'in, yeni ülkeler bulunması için dışarıya kâşif göndermesi Ortaçağ'da başladı.
- B) Ortaçağ'da yeni ülkelerin bulunması için dışarıya gönderilmeye başlanan kâşifler, ya Batı Avrupa'dan ya da Çin'dendi.
- C) **Ortaçağ'da hem Batı Avrupa hem de Çin, yeni ülkeler bulmak için dışarıya kâşifler göndermeye başladı.**
- D) Ortaçağ'da, yeni ülkeler keşfetmek için yalnızca Batı Avrupa'dan değil Çin'den de kâşifler gönderilmeye başlandı.
- E) Ortaçağ'da, hem Batı Avrupa hem de Çin tarafından dışarıya gönderilen kâşifler, yeni topraklar bulmaya başladılar.

Bu soruda, **In the Middle Ages:** *Ortaçağ'da zaman zarfı*, **both Western Europe and China:** *hem Batı Avrupa hem de Çin özne*, **began to send out:** *göndermeye başladı yüklem* ve **to discover new lands:** *yeni ülkeler bulmak için infinitive purpose (to + V1)* yapıda kurulmuş amaç bildiren bir yan cümle yer almaktadır. Bu öğeleri bu işlevlerle kullanan **C** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... bulunması için dışarıya kâşif göndermesi...
- B) ... dışarıya gönderilmeye başlanan kâşifler...
- D) ... kâşifler gönderilmeye başlandı.
- E) ... yeni topraklar bulmaya başladılar. ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

68. Graphite, which has a very soft and greasy texture, can be broken easily and leaves a black streak on the hand when it is touched.

- A) Çok yumuşak ve yağlı bir dokusu olan grafit, kolay kırılabilir ve dokunulduğu zaman elde siyah bir iz bırakır.
- B) Çok yumuşak ve kaygan olan ve kolay kırılan grafit, dokunulduğu zaman elde siyah bir iz bırakır.
- C) Grafit, yumuşak ve kaygan dokusu ile kolay kırılır ve dokunduğumuz zaman elimizde siyah bir iz bırakabilir.
- D) Çok yumuşak bir dokusu olan grafit, kolay kırılabilen ve dokunulduğunda elde siyah bir iz bırakan yağlı bir maddedir.
- E) Kolay kırılabilen ve dokunulduğu zaman elde siyah bir iz bırakan grafit, yumuşak ve kaygan bir dokuya sahiptir.

Bu kökte, **and (ve)** bağlacı ile bağlanan iki bağlı cümle vardır. Bu kökün ilk cümlesi, **Graphite: grafit özne** (her iki cümlede öznesidir), **which has a very soft and greasy texture: çok yumuşak ve yağlı bir dokusu olan** özneyi tanımlayan **sıfat cümlesi**, **can be broken: kolay kırılabilir yüklem** ve **easily: kolay zarf** öğelerinden; ikinci cümlesi ise, **leaves: bırakır yüklem**, **a black streak: siyah bir iz nesne**, **on the hand when it is touched: dokunulduğu zaman elde tümleç** öğelerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu öğeleri bu işlevlerle kullanan ve cümleleri **ve** bağlacı ile bağlayan **A** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

B) ... ve kolay kırılan grafit ...

C) ... dokunduğumuz zaman ...

D) ... siyah bir iz bırakan yağlı bir maddedir.

E) ... yumuşak ve kaygan bir dokuya sahiptir. ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

69. During the last 2 million years, the Earth has experienced four periods of cold climate, which are known as ice ages.

- A) Yeryüzünün son iki milyon yıldır yaşadığı buz çağıları, dört soğuk iklim dönemi olarak bilinmektedir.
- B) Yeryüzü, buz çağıları diye bilinen son dört soğuk iklim dönemini iki milyon yıl boyunca yaşamıştır.
- C) Yeryüzünde son iki milyon yıl boyunca yaşanan dört soğuk iklim dönemi, buz çağıları olarak bilinir.
- D) Yeryüzünün son iki milyon yıl boyunca yaşadığı dört soğuk iklim dönemi, buz çağıları olarak bilinmektedir.
- E) **Yeryüzü, son iki milyon yıl boyunca, buz çağıları olarak bilinen dört soğuk iklim dönemi yaşamıştır.**

Bu soru kökü, **During the last 2 million years: son iki milyon yıl boyunca zaman zarfı, the Earth: yeryüzü özne, has experienced: yaşamıştır yüklem, four periods of cold climate: dört soğuk iklim dönemi nesne** ve **which are known as ice ages: buz çağıları** olarak bilinen cümlelerin nesnesini tanımlayan **sıfat cümlesi** öğelerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu öğeleri bu işlevlerle kullanan **E** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... dört soğuk iklim dönemi olarak bilinmektedir.
- B) ... son dört soğuk iklim dönemini...
- C) ... buz çağıları olarak bilinir.
- D) ... son iki milyon yıl boyunca yaşadığı dört soğuk iklim dönemi ... ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Kardeşim neredeyse bütün günü bilgisayar oyunları oynayarak geçiriyor ve bu yüzden başka hiç bir şey için zamanı yok.

- A) My brother spends almost all day playing games on the computer, so he has no time to do anything else.
- B) **My brother spends nearly all day playing computer games, and therefore, he has no time for anything else.**
- C) The one who plays computer games nearly all day long, and thus having no time for other things is my brother.
- D) My brother has no time to do anything else other than playing computer games all day long.
- E) Because he spends all day playing computer games, my brother cannot find time to do anything else.

Bu soru kökünde, **ve bu yüzden** bağlacıyla bağlanmış iki bağlı cümle vardır. İlk cümle, **neredeyse bütün günü**: *nearly/almost all day* nesne, **bilgisayar oyunları oynayarak**: *(by) playing computer games* zarf tümleci, **geçiriyor**: *spends* yüklem öğelerinden oluşmaktadır. İkinci cümle ise, **has no time: zamanı yok** *yüklem* ve **başka hiç bir şey için**: *for anything else* *tümleç* öğelerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu öğeleri bu işlevlerle kullanan ve cümleleri **and therefore** bağlacı ile bağlayan **B** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... *playing games on the computer*
- C) *The one who plays computer games ... is my brother.*
- D) ... *anything else other than playing computer games.*
- E) *Because he spends all day playing ...* ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

71. Hastaneye vardığımda, çok acı çekiyor olmama rağmen, beni uzun süre beklettiler ve sonra birkaç form doldurmamı istediler.

- A) When I arrived at the hospital, they made me wait for a long time and fill out several forms despite the pain I was suffering.
- B) When I arrived at the hospital suffering a lot of pain, I had to wait for a long time, and then they made me fill out several forms.
- C) As soon as I arrived at the hospital, they asked me to wait despite the pain I was suffering, and then made me fill out several forms.
- D) **When I arrived at the hospital, they made me wait for a long time although I was suffering a lot of pain, and then asked me to fill out several forms.**
- E) After I arrived at the hospital, I was told to wait for some time and then I was asked to fill out several forms although I was in great pain.

Bu soru kökünde, **ve** bağlacıyla bağlanmış iki bağlı cümle vardır. **Hastaneye vardığımda** şeklindeki yan cümle **when** bağlacı kullanılarak çevrilmelidir. Ana cümledeki **beklettiler** yüklemi de ettirgen (*causative*) bir yapıya sahiptir ve *they made/had me wait* şeklinde; **doldurmamı istediler** ifadesi de *asked me to fill out* şeklinde çevrilmelidir. Bir zıtlık ifadesi olan **-e rağmen** ile bağlanan cümle de, **although/though** bağlaçlarından biri ile tam cümle (**full sentence**) yapısı kullanılarak *although/though I was suffering a lot of/much pain* şeklinde çevrilmelidir. Bu öğeleri bu işlevlerle kullanan ve iki yüklemi olan ana cümleyi **and** bağlacı ile bağlayan **D** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... *despite the pain I was suffering.*
- B) ... *I had to wait ... and then they made me fill out ...*
- C) *As soon as I arrived at the hospital ...*
- E) *After I arrived at the hospital, I was told to wait ...*

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

72. İnternet sayesinde, şimdi uzaktaki arkadaşlarla ve akrabalarla fotoğraf paylaşmak çok daha kolay.

- A) With the help of the Internet, it has become very easy for us to share photographs with faraway friends and relatives now.
- B) **Thanks to the Internet, it is now much easier to share photographs with faraway friends and relatives.**
- C) We can now easily share our photographs with faraway friends and relatives, thanks to the Internet.
- D) The Internet has enabled us to share photographs much more easily with faraway friends and relatives.
- E) Thanks to the Internet, it is now possible to share photographs more easily with faraway friends and relatives.

Bu soruda, **İnternet sayesinde** ifadesi **Thanks to** bağlacı ile verilmelidir. Kök, **uzaktaki arkadaşlarla ve akrabalarla fotoğraf paylaşmak**: *to share photographs with faraway friends and relatives* **özne** ve **çok daha kolay**: *is much/a lot easier* **yüklem** öğelerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu öğeleri bu işlevlerle kullanan **B** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- A) ... *it has become very easy* for us ...
- C) *We can now easily share* ...
- D) *The Internet has enabled* us to share ... *much more easily* ...
- E) ... *possible to share photographs more easily* ...

ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

73. Tüm okyanuslar birbiriyle bağlantılı olduğu için, balinalar ve balıklar bir okyanustan diğerine serbestçe yüzebilir.

- A) **Because all oceans are connected to each other, whales and fish can swim freely from one ocean to another.**
- B) Being connected to each other, all the oceans make it possible for whales and fish to swim freely from one ocean to another.
- C) Due to the connection between the oceans, whales and fish can swim freely from one ocean to another.
- D) Whales and fish can swim freely from one ocean to the others that are connected to each other.
- E) Whales and fish are free to swim between oceans because all oceans are connected to each other.

Bu soruda, sebep-sonuç ilişkisini veren **için** bağlacı kullanılmaktadır. İkinci cümle; **balinalar ve balıklar**: *whales and fish* **özne**, **yüzebilir**: *can swim* **yüklem**, **serbestçe**: *freely* **durum zarfı**, **bir okyanustan diğerine**: *from one ocean to another* **dolaylı tümleç** öğelerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu öğeleri bu işlevlerle kullanan ve cümleleri **because** bağlacı ile bağlayan **A** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

- B) ... *all the oceans make it possible for whales and fish* ...
 - C) *Due to the connection between the oceans*
 - D) ... *from one ocean to the others that are connected* ...
 - E) *Whales and fish are free to swim* ...
- ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

74. Televizyonun icadından bu yana, tiyatro popürlüğünü kaybetti ve bunun sonucu olarak bugün birçok oyun yazarı tanınmıyor.

- A) Since the invention of the television, the theatre has become less popular and because of this, we don't know many of the playwrights today.
- B) Ever since the television was invented, the theatre has become less popular; therefore, many playwrights are unknown today.
- C) The invention of the television has caused the theatre to lose popularity, thus making many playwrights remain unknown.
- D) **Since the invention of the television, the theatre has lost its popularity and as a result of this, most playwrights are not known today.**
- E) Since the television was invented, the theatre has lost its popularity, and this has caused many playwrights to be unknown.

Bu kökte yer alan **-dan bu yana** kullanımı, **(Ever) since** bağlacı ile verilmelidir. Bu bağlaçla oluşturulan yan cümleden sonra gelen ana cümle, **tiyatro: the theatre** **özne**, **kaybetti: has lost** **yüklem** ve **popürlüğünü: its popularity** **nesne** öğelerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu cümlemin ardından gelen ve **bunun sonucunda** bağlacıyla oluşturulan sonuç cümlesi ise, **birçok oyun yazarı: most / many / a lot of playwrights** **özne** ve **tanınmıyor: are not known** **yüklem** öğelerinden oluşmaktadır. Bu öğeleri bu işlevlerle kullanan ve cümleleri sonuç bildiren **as a result of** bağlacı ile bağlayan **D** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

- A) ... we don't know many of the playwrights...
- B) Ever since the television was invented...
- C) The invention of ... has caused the theatre to lose popularity...
- E) Since the television was invented ... ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

75. Fotoşop, pek çok fotoğraf sanatçısının yaratıcılığına yeni bir boyut kazandırmıştır.

- A) A new dimension has been added to the creativity of many photography artists through the art of Photoshop.
- B) Photoshop has added a new dimension to the art of photography by increasing the creativity of many artists.
- C) Photoshop, which is a new dimension in the art of photography, has made a great number of artists more creative.
- D) Photoshop has added a new dimension to the art of photography and has made artists more creative.
- E) **Photoshop has added a new dimension to the creativity of a great number of photography artists.**

Bu soru kökünde, **Fotoşop: Photoshop** **özne**, **pek çok fotoğraf sanatçısının yaratıcılığına: to the creativity of a great number of / many / several photography artists** **dolaylı tümleç**, **yeni bir boyut: a new dimension** **nesne** ve **kazandırmıştır: (has) added** **yüklem** öğeleri yer almaktadır. Bu öğeleri bu işlevlerle kullanan **E** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

- A) A new dimension has been added ...
- B) ... by increasing the creativity of many artists.
- C) Photoshop, which is a new dimension ...
- D) ... and has made artists more creative. ifadelerinden dolayı bu seçenekler elenmektedir.

76. – 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Several million earthquakes occur in the world each year. (II) The earthquake that took place on the island of Haiti, for example, killed 230,000 people and left one million people homeless. (III) However, many of these take place in remote areas or are very weak. (IV) Therefore, they are not noticed or detected. (V) On average, there are 18 major earthquakes and one great earthquake each year.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

Bu parçada, her yıl meydana gelen milyonlarca depremden bahsedilmekte ve bunlara ilişkin genel bilgiler verilmektedir. Ancak parçanın II. cümlesinde yer alan “Örneğin, Haiti Adası’nda gerçekleşen deprem 230,000 insanı öldürmüştü ve bir milyon insanı da evsiz bıraktı.” cümlesi özel bir bilgi vermektedir ve parçanın depremlere ilişkin genel ifade içeren yapısına uymamaktadır. Doğru yanıt **B**’dir.

77. (I) Poems use colourful words to give us different kinds of feelings. (II) Some poems can make us excited, and some can make us feel sad. (III) Some of the greatest poems in American literature are written by Dickinson, Robert Frost and Edgar Allan Poe. (IV) Sometimes they inspire us to do wonderful things or take our imagination on a journey. (V) In other words, poems show us the power of words.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

Parça, şiirlerin bizlere yaşattığı farklı duygulardan bahsetmektedir. Ancak III. cümlede, Amerikan edebiyatındaki en iyi şiirlerden bazılarını yazan şairlerden bahsedilmiştir. Bu cümle, parçanın akışını bozmaktadır. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

78. (I) The construction of the Great Wall of China was started by the Qin Dynasty. (II) And then the following dynasties continued to build it. (III) Between 1570 and 1644 BCE, ancient China was ruled by different powerful families called dynasties. (IV) In later years, it was restored and rebuilt by the Ming Dynasty. (V) In fact, much of the Great Wall, which exists today, was built by the Ming Dynasty.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

Parça genel olarak Çin Seddi’nin inşasından bahsetmektedir. Fakat III. cümlede verilen bilgi, eski Çin’in hanedanlık adı verilen güç sahibi farklı aileler tarafından yönetildiğidir. Çin Seddi ile herhangi bir ilgisi yoktur. Doğru yanıt **C**’dir.

79. (I) Different birds have different methods for drinking water. (II) For example, pelicans often drink water by simply opening their mouths and collecting rain. (III) Doves and pigeons put their beaks into water and then sip the water up. (IV) Birds with very strong beaks use them to break the nuts which they eat. (V) Many other birds lower their beaks into water and then tilt their heads back to send the water down.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

Parçada I. cümlede, farklı kuşların farklı su içme yöntemleri olduğu bilgisi verilmektedir. Bunu izleyen II, III ve V. cümleler de bu ilk cümleyi destekler niteliktedir. Fakat IV. cümle “Çok güçlü gagası olan kuşlar, bunları yedikleri fındıkları kırmak için kullanır.” dediğinden parçanın genel akışından bir sapma söz konusudur. IV. cümle parçayla alakası olmayan cümledir ve dolayısıyla **D** seçeneği doğru yanıttır.

80. (I) Playwrights tell their stories through the words and actions of characters. (II) Shakespeare was a very famous playwright and poet who lived from 1564 to 1616. (III) He wrote 37 plays and 154 sonnets. (IV) His plays have been performed more than those of any other playwright. (V) Besides, they have been translated from English into every language all over the world.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

Parça geneline bakıldığında, Shakespeare’den, yani tek bir oyun yazarından, ve onun çalışmalarından bahsedilmektedir. Dolayısıyla genel bir ifade içeren I. cümle, parçanın akışını bozmaktadır. Doğru yanıt **A** seçeneğidir.

IMPACT

GRADE 11

NAME : _____

SURNAME : _____

CLASS : _____

MINI PRACTICE TEST

ydspublishing

YABANCI DİL MİNİ DENEME SINAVI

İNGİLİZCE

1. Bu sınavda 40 soru vardır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi 75 dakikadır.
3. Cevaplamaya, istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
4. Sayfalar üzerindeki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.

1. - 10. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The New Zealand government has announced that thousands of houses will have to be ---- due to damaging earthquakes.

A) resigned B) suffered
C) abandoned D) occupied
E) combated

3. Eating one or two ounces of dark chocolate is ---- for health as it keeps your heart and cardiovascular system running well.

A) productive B) beneficial
C) neutral D) fatty
E) alarming

2. In order to maximize ---- in a car, it is recommended that parents keep their child in the back seat at least through age 12.

A) level B) misfortune
C) respect D) safety
E) obstacle

4. There is no doubt that *Anna Karenina*, ---- considered Tolstoy's best book, is one ripping great read.

A) frighteningly B) instinctively
C) excessively D) mutually
E) typically

5. All fossil fuels will eventually ----; therefore, it is essential that we use them as efficiently as possible.

- A) give away B) shut down
- C) run out D) tear up
- E) get back

8. When you climb the regions ---- 8,000 metres, lack of oxygen leads ---- changes in your body.

- A) over / in
- B) on / for
- C) above / to
- D) at / on
- E) of / across

6. Ancient Chinese people ---- many useful things such as paper and gunpowder, and these ---- the world for many centuries.

- A) invented / have changed
- B) have invented / were changing
- C) had invented / change
- D) invent / have been changing
- E) will have invented / changed

9. The word 'orange' refers to ---- the fruit ---- the colour.

- A) either / nor
- B) not only / but also
- C) no sooner / than
- D) yet / and
- E) hardly / when

7. An Australian engineering firm ---- a three-dimensional bio-printer that ---- to fabricate organs for patients who need them.

- A) had designed / can use
- B) designed / had to be used
- C) designs / was able to use
- D) has designed / could be used
- E) will have designed / would be used

10. A glass bottle is a better container for coke ---- glass doesn't allow CO₂ to escape.

- A) because of
- B) due to
- C) after
- D) by the time
- E) since

11. - 15. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

According to an Arabic legend, all roses were (11)---- white until one night when the nightingale met a beautiful white rose and fell in love. At this stage nightingales were not known (12)---- their melodious song. They merely croaked and chirped like any other bird. But the nightingale's love was so intense that he (13)---- to sing for the first time. Eventually, his love was such that he pressed (14)---- to the flower and the thorns pierced heart, colouring the rose red forever. This tragic tale was a source of inspiration for Oscar Wilde (15)---- writing his short story *The Nightingale and the Rose*.

11.

- A) frequently
- B) barely
- C) originally
- D) sincerely
- E) gradually

12.

- A) to
- B) for
- C) with
- D) against
- E) from

13.

- A) was inspired
- B) had inspired
- C) inspired
- D) is inspired
- E) was inspiring

14.

- A) itself
- B) it
- C) himself
- D) his
- E) of his own

15.

- A) after
- B) by
- C) ever since
- D) the moment
- E) while

16. - 18. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

16. ----, we wouldn't be lost right now.

- A) If one of us had arranged the travel in advance
- B) Since we didn't took the compass with us
- C) That we've hired a guide to show us around
- D) In case maps cannot describe any place on Earth
- E) Unless we checked the road signs carefully

17. ---- that it actually created a coin shortage for a while.

- A) Everyone loves arcade games
- B) The arcade game "Space Invaders" was so popular in Japan
- C) Many tourists throw coins in the lake
- D) They all agreed on the price
- E) The players have used few coins

18. Until things are a little more settled, ----.

- A) the parents had warned their children not to go outside alone
- B) Zeynep waited for her friends' help and support
- C) than everything will go so smoothly and perfectly
- D) the newborn baby were crying all night long
- E) the administrators won't allow anybody to resign from the company

19 - 21. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Ayran is a Middle Eastern yoghurt drink which is especially popular in Turkey, although it is consumed in other regions of the Middle East and Mediterranean as well. You may hear *ayran* called *laban arbil*, *doogh*, *sheninah*, *moru*, or *tan*, depending on where in the Middle East you are. *Ayran* is said to have been found accidentally by Kök Turks during a travel when water is added in yoghurt to decrease the sourness of rancid yoghurt. In Turkey this beverage is so popular that it is readily available in most fast-food restaurants, and it is a common offering in summer, when people view *ayran* as a refreshing drink in the heat. Some stores sell *ayran* premade, but it is also very easy to make. The simplest form of *ayran* is made by blending equal parts of yoghurt and water with salt to taste. For extra flavour chopped mint leaves can also be added while blending.

19. It is clear from the passage that the preparation of *ayran* ----.

- A) can only take place at restaurants
- B) is simple enough to do on your own
- C) may not include salt at all
- D) differs a lot depending on the geographical region
- E) requires at least four ingredients

20. One can understand from the passage that *ayran* ----.

- A) is generally consumed with mint leaves in Turkey
- B) is the second most common name for the drink after *laban arbil*
- C) was found after a couple trials
- D) gives a sense of freshness after drinking
- E) is not served in any season but summer

21. The main aim of the passage is to ----.

- A) shed light on the history of *ayran*
- B) convince readers of the easiness of the *ayran* preparation
- C) present the readers with general information about *ayran*
- D) list the countries where *ayran* is consumed
- E) compare the popularity of *ayran* in Turkey with respect to other countries

22 - 24. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Indians have long since been passionate about predicting the future. Horoscopes are created with the help of an astrologer on the very day a child is born and these documents are consulted from time to time during major milestones of a person's life. Especially when a match is made as a part of an arranged marriage, an astrologer is duly consulted to make sure the horoscopes of the bride and groom are compatible with each other. While all this may seem very strange to an outsider, for Indians it's a part of normal and natural life. In fact, progress in terms of fortune-telling technology has been made too. In several homes, local astrologers have been replaced by computer software that serves the same purpose. One simply needs to enter their name and time/date of birth to receive a complete report of their past, present and future.

22. It is obvious from the passage that computer software mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) does the same work as local astrologers
- B) is incapable of giving information about the past
- C) may be a little complicated to use
- D) has been favoured by most of the Indians
- E) can supply the users with the information of their future spouse

23. According to the passage, Indian people ----.

- A) generally prefer arranged marriages
- B) like local astrologers better than computers
- C) are treated strangely by other cultures
- D) have been interested in foretelling for a long time
- E) are provided with a report of possible future events on the day of birth

24. It is understood from the passage that in India, horoscopes are ----.

- A) determined even before they are born
- B) perceived in the same way as in the rest of the world
- C) source for accurate information about one's future
- D) created using the computer technology
- E) influential while making an important decision

25. – 26. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

25. Mike:

- I'm going on a cruise around the Greek islands in a few days. Would you like to join me?

Lisa:

- ----

Mike:

- Duty comes first. But if you change your mind, there's room for one more person.

Lisa:

- If you had told me a couple of weeks in advance, I might have said yes!

- A) Which islands are you going to?
B) It sounds like you have not read the itinerary carefully!
C) I will be in Hawaii with some friends.
D) What part of Greece are you from?
E) Lucky you! Some of us have to work.

26. Eddie:

- Are you tired from work, or haven't you been sleeping well?

William:

- A combination of the two, I would say. I need a coffee!

Eddie:

- Yes, me too. Make mine black, please!

William:

- ----

- A) What's the matter? Need to drink some coffee?
B) You could say that. I've been working hard.
C) That, and you haven't been sleeping well, either.
D) Oh, alright, I'll get them. One or two lumps of sugar?
E) I never drink coffee. Can I get some tea with milk?

27. - 28. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

27. All of the sentences in both students' essays are the same but one.

- A) Of all the sentences in both students' essays only one is same.
B) None of the sentences in both students' essays is different from each other except for one.
C) Neither of the students wrote the same sentences in their essays.
D) Only one of the sentences in the essays sounded similar to both of the students.
E) In both students' essays there were only two sentences similar to each other.

28. Cardiovascular disease is a common cause of mortality in most of the western world and in Scotland in particular.

- A) People from most of the western world, particularly from Scotland, rarely die because of cardiovascular disease.
B) Compared with the most of the western world, Scottish people have lower rates of death due to cardiovascular disease.
C) In most of the western world, especially Scotland, cardiovascular disease is a widespread cause of death.
D) As the majority of people in the western world and Scotland die of a cardiovascular disease, it is considered the most common cause of mortality.
E) Cardiovascular disease, being a widespread cause of death, mostly affects Scotland in the whole western world.

29. - 30. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

29. There is a disco which plays loud music near your summer house in Bodrum. Some friends want to go there, but you don't. In a tone of voice that is not entirely agreeable, you say: ----

- A) That is an awesome idea, but I have to insist that the first round of the drinks is on me.
- B) Hurry up! This enjoyable evening can't wait anymore.
- C) I can tolerate the humidity and the sunburn, but never ask me to hang out in a disco where they are playing loud music.
- D) There are actually two discos near the summer house, and I like both.
- E) That disco is going to host a dance contest, and I would really like to see it.

30. You have just met your brother's girlfriend. You think she is kind of selfish, but you don't want to hurt your brother's feelings. So when he asks your first impressions, without being honest, you say: ----

- A) She seems to be a nice girl; I hope you two will be happy together.
- B) Where did you meet this girl anyway, my mum is going to kill you.
- C) Maybe you should think twice before things get serious.
- D) Your former girlfriend was much better than this one.
- E) Isn't she a little ugly for you? You deserve more than this girl.

31. - 32. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

31. ---- However, he developed the first of his groundbreaking theories while working in Switzerland. After making his name with four scientific articles published in 1905, he went on to win worldwide fame for his general theory of relativity and a Nobel Prize in 1921 for his explanation of the phenomenon known as the photoelectric effect.

- A) The general theory of relativity was the first major theory of gravity since Newton's.
- B) As a child, Einstein became fascinated by music, mathematics and science.
- C) At one time Einstein became increasingly isolated from many of his colleagues.
- D) The German physicist Albert Einstein emigrated to the U.S.A in 1933.
- E) For the remainder of his life, Einstein lived in Switzerland.

32. ---- The most important factor leading to this is perhaps the fact that no wars have ever been fought there. Thus, no sovereign country rules it. If you have the desire to explore this unique and amazing place you don't need to get a passport, a visa or anyone's permission.

- A) Plant and animal fossils and coal beds indicate that Antarctica was once warm.
- B) The Antarctic locks up the moisture as ice.
- C) The average elevation of Antarctica is three times that of other countries.
- D) Antarctica's most pressing issue is the protection of its environment.
- E) Antarctica has the distinction of being the most peaceful place on Earth.

33 - 35. soruda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

33. PetFest, designed as a social responsibility project, hosts competitions for teams made up of pets and their owners.

- A) Bir sosyal sorumluluk projesi olarak tasarlanan PetFest, evcil hayvanlar ve sahiplerinden oluşan takımların yarışmalarına ev sahipliği yapmaktadır.
- B) Evcil hayvanlar ve sahipleri tarafından bir sosyal sorumluluk projesi olarak tasarlanan PetFest, yarışmalara ev sahipliği yapmaktadır.
- C) PetFest, evcil hayvanlar ve sahiplerinden oluşan takımların yarışmalarına ev sahipliği yapan bir sosyal sorumluluk projesidir.
- D) Evcil hayvanlar ve sahiplerinden oluşan takımların yarışmalarına ev sahipliği yapan Petfest, bir sosyal sorumluluk projesi olarak tasarlanmıştır.
- E) PetFest, bir sosyal sorumluluk projesi olarak tasarlanmıştır ve evcil hayvanlar ile sahiplerinden oluşan takımların yarışmalarına ev sahipliği yapmaktadır.

35. It is known that the Adventure Aquarium in the New Jersey state is the only aquarium that has two hippos.

- A) İki tane hipopotamı olduğu bilinen tek akvaryum, New Jersey eyaletindeki Adventure Aquarium'dur.
- B) New Jersey eyaletindeki Adventure Aquarium'un, iki tane hipopotamı olan tek akvaryum olduğu bilinmektedir.
- C) İki tane hipopotamı olan Adventure Aquarium'un, New Jersey eyaletindeki tek akvaryum olduğu bilinmektedir.
- D) New Jersey eyaletinde yer alan Adventure Aquarium, iki tane hipopotamı olduğu bilinen tek akvaryumdur.
- E) Adventure Aquarium'un, New Jersey eyaletinde hipopotamı olan iki akvaryumdan biri olduğu bilinmektedir.

www.ydspublishing.com

36 - 38. soruda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

34. Gorillas, which are vegetarians, have been observed to demonstrate gentle behaviours towards small creatures in the wild.

- A) Vahşi doğadaki küçük hayvanlara karşı uysal tavırlar sergilediği gözlemlenen goriller vejeteryandır.
- B) Vejeteryan olan gorillerin vahşi doğadaki küçük hayvanlara karşı uysal tavırlar sergiledikleri gözlemlendi.
- C) Vahşi doğadaki küçük hayvanlara karşı uysal tavırlar sergileyen vejeteryan goriller gözlemlenmiştir.
- D) Vahşi doğadaki küçük hayvanlara karşı uysal tavırlar sergileyen vejeteryan gorilleri gözlemledikler.
- E) Gözlemlenen vejeteryan goriller, vahşi doğadaki küçük hayvanlara karşı uysal tavırlar sergilemiştir.

36. Ekvatorun üzerinde yükselen havanın oluşturduğu çöllerin çoğu, Ekvator'un 15 ve 35 derece kuzey ve güneyinde yer alır.

- A) Most of the deserts which the air that rises over the equator formed lie between 15° and 35° north and south of the equator.
- B) Most deserts were formed by the air that rises over the equator, and they lie between 15° and 35° north and south of the equator.
- C) Most of the deserts that lie between 15° and 35° north and south of the equator were formed by the air that rises over the equator.
- D) What formed most deserts which lie between 15° and 35° north and south of the equator is the air that rises over the equator.
- E) Lying between 15° and 35° north and south of the equator, most deserts were formed by the air that rises over the equator.

37. Dünya kabuğunda, havada ve suda tabi olarak bulunan radyasyon, boşlukta yayılabilen bir enerji türüdür.

- A) Radiation, a type of energy that can spread in space, naturally exists in earth's crust, in the air and the water.
- B) Radiation, naturally existing in earth's crust, in the air and the water as a type of energy, can spread in space.
- C) Radiation is a type of energy that naturally exists in earth's crust, in the air and the water, and it can spread in space.
- D) The type of energy that can spread in space and can be naturally found in earth's crust, in the air and the water is radiation.
- E) Radiation, naturally existing in earth's crust, in the air and the water, is a type of energy that can spread in space.

38. Halkın, yürüyen merdivenlerin kullanmak için yeterince güvenli olduğunu kabul etmesi 30 yıl aldı.

- A) Not until thirty years passed did the people agree that they would be safe using escalators.
- B) Believing that the escalators weren't dangerous to use took three decades.
- C) It took the public three decades to accept that escalators were safe enough to use.
- D) People found escalators highly dangerous, so they didn't use it for thirty years.
- E) Three decades were enough to convince the public that escalators were safe to use.

39. – 40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

39. (I) Social psychology is a branch of psychology that studies individuals in the social context. (II) It looks at a wide range of social topics, including group behaviour, social perception aggression and prejudice. (III) Texts focusing on social psychology first emerged at the start of the 20th century. (IV) It is important to note that social psychology is not just about looking at social influences. (V) Social perception and social interaction are also vital to understanding social behaviour.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

40. (I) Exercise is indisputably good for your health. (II) Regular exercise is necessary for physical fitness and good health. (III) It can protect you from heart disease, stroke, high blood pressure and obesity. (IV) It is unclear whether the hearts of females are affected in the same fashion. (V) For this reason, experts recommend a minimum of 30 minutes of moderate activity on at least 5 days a week.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

IMPACT

GRADE 11

PERIODICAL

NAME : _____

SURNAME : _____

CLASS : _____

ydspublishing

PERIODICAL

VOLUME 1

1. – 30. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Protesters' resistance to the police resulted in their ---- because the police had given them several warnings before.

A) bankruptcy B) charge
C) arrest D) invasion
E) denial

2. Archaeologists have found some ancient ---- which local tribes wrote, and they are trying to figure out the descriptions on them.

A) manuscripts B) documentaries
C) gadgets D) remedies
E) opportunities

3. The ministry has prepared all possible ---- to solve the financial problems, but none of them seems feasible.

A) judgements B) proposals
C) nominees D) wisdoms
E) manners

4. He didn't have any ---- when he had the car accident, so he had to pay a lot of money for his recovery.

A) treasure B) contamination
C) security D) welfare
E) insurance

5. You shared all your food with us, so we are very grateful for your ---- towards us.

A) familiarity B) well-being
C) stubbornness D) generosity
E) revenge

6. The designers have ---- three different logos for the company's new product, but the director has not chosen one yet.

A) imported B) recommended
C) inspired D) owed
E) multiplied

7. The British embassy in the area had to ---- and take immediate action because the soldiers had been holding citizens hostage.

A) interfere B) gain
C) lead D) impact
E) exist

8. Scientists have ---- a planet which could support crucial conditions that we need for life.

A) consumed B) postponed
C) fought D) discovered
E) achieved

9. The managers of the famous food chain declared that their products did not ---- any harmful substance causing diseases.

A) deliver B) increase
C) contain D) treat
E) request

10. After they ---- the corns, the farmers burned the corn stalks in the field.

A) yelled B) polished
C) investigated D) created
E) harvested

11. Canary islands are surrounded by such ---- waters that you can see your feet under the water.

- A) boiling
- B) shallow
- C) obscure
- D) naive
- E) giant

12. These boxes have ' ---- ' label on them; there must be something delicate in there.

- A) fragile
- B) expensive
- C) harmful
- D) valuable
- E) decent

13. A young man was found dead in ---- circumstances, so the police had difficulty in finding the killer.

- A) sophisticated
- B) persuasive
- C) thrilling
- D) mysterious
- E) innocent

14. Axl is the most ---- man I've ever seen; he never boasts about his successes.

- A) assertive
- B) understanding
- C) vulnerable
- D) selfish
- E) humble

15. The behaviour of the politician was ---- and dishonest, so people were easily cheated by his manners.

- A) consistent
- B) blind
- C) deceitful
- D) affordable
- E) patient

16. As we don't have much time, we need to solve this problem ---- and at the same time effectively.

- A) previously
- B) nearly
- C) swiftly
- D) intentionally
- E) lately

17. I didn't know how she would react, so I asked the old lady ---- where her son was last night.

- A) hesitantly
- B) generously
- C) randomly
- D) firmly
- E) extremely

18. A benefit auction for the children has been held ---- on the first Friday of September for almost ten years.

- A) unexpectedly
- B) annually
- C) basically
- D) coherently
- E) deliberately

19. ----, these two brothers are very different from each other; football is one's passion while the other hates it.

- A) Incidentally
- B) Mutually
- C) Carefully
- D) Longingly
- E) Evidently

20. They have said that the machine could damage the brain nerves ---- even if it is used once.

- A) joyfully
- B) irreversibly
- C) fluently
- D) emotionally
- E) formerly

21. When the bank robbers showed their guns, everyone had to ---- as they did not want to get hurt.

- A) back away B) get by
- C) go for D) turn down
- E) ask for

22. When the new issue of the magazine ----, the readers criticized it harshly.

- A) ended up B) got away
- C) came out D) went on
- E) looked after

23. My mother ---- € 50 each month for our future expenses.

- A) turns out B) brings about
- C) blows up D) puts aside
- E) calls off

24. The business person is considering ---- current useless methods, and developing new ones in order to make more profit.

- A) catching up with B) trying on
- C) getting rid of D) breaking into
- E) looking forward to

25. Three masked gunmen hijacked the plane to Sydney just two hours after it ----.

- A) broke out B) fell on
- C) gave in D) woke up
- E) took off

26. – 50. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

26. The oil leak in Gulf of Mexico ---- many underwater plants until the officials ---- it permanently.

- A) killed / have stopped
- B) has killed / are stopping
- C) had killed / stopped
- D) kills / will stop
- E) was killing / had stopped

27. Some people ----the Tower of London as one of the most haunted places now because it ---- many executions in history.

- A) have considered / had witnessed
- B) are considering / will witness
- C) were considering / witnesses
- D) will consider / has witnessed
- E) consider / witnessed

28. After the doctors ---- him from the hospital, one of his neighbours ---- him to home.

- A) had released / escorted
- B) released / will escort
- C) released / had escorted
- D) will release / has escorted
- E) have released / is escorting

29. The idea that Van Gogh had Meniere's disease ---- to be wrong, and now experts ---- for alternative explanations for his strange behaviours.

- A) proved / are looking
- B) had proved / were looking
- C) has proved / will have looked
- D) is proving / look
- E) will prove / have looked

30. We ---- the new security software before the manager ---- from her business trip.

- A) will have installed / has returned
- B) have installed / returns
- C) will install / returned
- D) had installed / would return
- E) install / will return

31. The farmers ---- the blackberries as soon as they ---- from red fruit into dark, plump berries.

- A) had gathered / would ripen
- B) have gathered / ripened
- C) are going to gather / will ripen
- D) will gather / ripen
- E) were gathering / had ripened

32. A captured shark ---- a fisherman just as he ---- to remove a hook from its mouth.

- A) bites / will have tried
- B) bit / tried
- C) has bitten / is trying
- D) was biting / had tried
- E) will bite / was trying

33. The successful goalkeeper ---- the club once his contract ---- at the end of next June.

- A) was leaving / will expire
- B) left / had expired
- C) is going to leave / expires
- D) would leave / has expired
- E) will leave / expired

34. We ---- the whole gallery by the time you ---- to take us to the amusement park.

- A) will tour / will have come
- B) toured / had come
- C) are touring / have come
- D) will have toured / come
- E) were touring / were coming

35. My sister ---- in Birmingham, but currently she ---- with me due to the renovations at her house.

- A) lived / was staying
- B) lives / is staying
- C) was going to live / would stay
- D) had lived / has been staying
- E) is living / will stay

36. Gordon ---- the same old red Volvo since he ---- it for \$ 4,150 in 1966.

- A) drives / has purchased
- B) has driven / had purchased
- C) has been driving / purchased
- D) is driving / was purchasing
- E) used to drive / was going to purchase

37. Barbie Syndrome ---- the desire to have an identical physical appearance with the Barbie dolls, but in fact, they ---- unattainable body proportions.

- A) will describe / will have
- B) is describing / are having
- C) has described / are having
- D) described / had been having
- E) describes / have

38. A check on economic growth ---- poverty to some extent up to now, but still the country ---- heavily on foreign aid and investment.

- A) is reducing / has relied
- B) had reduced / will rely
- C) reduced / is relying
- D) reduces / will have relied
- E) has reduced / relies

39. The illness ---- very common among peasants, but it will be rarer once vaccination ---- a routine.

- A) was / will become
- B) used to be / has become
- C) has been / became
- D) will have been / had become
- E) is / will be becoming

40. After he ---- from the surgery, he ---- willing to share his experiences with those who have the same problem.

- A) has recovered / will be
- B) recovered / had been
- C) is recovering / has been
- D) had recovered / was going to be
- E) will recover / is

41. In the movie, she ---- an architecture, which will be a real challenge because she ---- part as the protagonist before.

- A) played / didn't take
- B) will be playing / hasn't taken
- C) has played / isn't taking
- D) was going to play / hadn't taken
- E) will have played / won't take

42. Until they ---- their first album, the members of the rock band ---- their living as street musicians.

- A) had released / had earned
- B) were releasing / earned
- C) released / had been earning
- D) have released / have been earning
- E) release / used to earn

43. The boy ----for a scholarship for college, so he ---- the newspaper to this neighbourhood for the past two months.

- A) has applied / had distributed
- B) will apply / has been distributing
- C) is going to apply / distributed
- D) will have applied / is distributing
- E) was going to apply / used to distribute

44. It ---- 20 years ever since I ---- into that office for the first time looking for a job.

- A) will be / have walked
- B) is going to be / had walked
- C) has been / was walking
- D) was / walk
- E) is / walked

45. While I ---- for a nice cafe downtown, I ---- across an antiques shop full of pieces from the Ottoman period.

- A) was looking / came
- B) looked / have come
- C) had been looking / was coming
- D) have looked / will come
- E) am looking / will have come

46. The secretary ---- me some documents to sign on her way home, but she ---- up.

- A) brought / hadn't shown
- B) will bring / hasn't shown
- C) is going to bring / doesn't show
- D) was going to bring / didn't show
- E) was bringing / wasn't going to show

47. No sooner ---- she ---- her mobile phone than she ---- an accident.

- A) was ... answering / was having
- B) will ... answer / has
- C) had ... answered / had
- D) has ... answered / is going to have
- E) did ... answer / had had

48. The authorities ---- that an investigation ---- on for quite some time because of the latest allegations.

- A) confirmed / had been going
- B) will confirm / is going
- C) will have confirmed / was going
- D) had confirmed / will go
- E) were going to confirm / would go

49. Soon, they ---- that it was not you who ---- for his bail so that he could leave country and disappear.

- A) understand / was paying
- B) will understand / had paid
- C) have understood / has been paying
- D) are going to understand / will pay
- E) will have understood / will be paying

50. By the time you ---- your speech at the conference tomorrow, we ---- in the conference hall for almost 2 hours.

- A) deliver / will have been
- B) will deliver / have been
- C) delivered / had been
- D) have delivered / will be
- E) are delivering / are

51. - 55. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Apart from accommodating one of the world's largest zoos, San Diego also (51)---- *the Frozen Zoo*. This is a bank of biological material from animals and plants —often, of endangered or threatened species— frozen in liquid nitrogen to a temperature approaching negative 200 degrees Celsius. They (52)---- the zoo in 1976, and since then, they (53)---- DNAs of animals from all over the world. Their deeds are not restricted to that of course. In 2003 they (54)---- an endangered species of wild cattle indigenous to Southeast Asia from its DNA. Of 16 eggs, two yielded full term births, and one was still alive in 2006. Olivia Rider, the director of the Frozen Zoo, states that given the creativity and innovations of the science community, the Frozen Zoo most probably (55)---- dividends in the future.

51.

- A) houses B) has housed
C) had housed D) will house
E) will be housing

52.

- A) have founded B) were founding
C) founded D) will have founded
E) used to found

53.

- A) were collecting B) collect
C) will be collecting D) are collecting
E) have been collecting

54.

- A) have cloned B) cloned
C) were cloning D) would clone
E) used to clone

55.

- A) would pay B) will pay
C) is paying D) has paid
E) is going to pay

56. - 60. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Caño Cristales is a unique biological wonder that people (56)---- as the 'river of five colours' for many years now. It is indistinguishable from any other river for most of the year. However, for a brief period of time, the river (57)---- in a vibrant explosion of colours because of a unique species of plant that lines the river floor. The plant changes colour into a brilliant red. It then results in yellow, blue and green. The authorities (58)---- the site where the river locates closed to tourists for several years because of guerrilla activity in the region along with concerns about the impact of unregulated tourist traffic. But then, they (59)---- it to visitors in 2009. Today, there are several tourist agencies that (60)---- travellers to the region from where they must make their way to the river site on horseback or on foot due to harsh geographical conditions.

56.

- A) are referring B) referred
C) have been referring D) will refer
E) were referring

57.

- A) blossoms B) is blossoming
C) will blossom D) would blossom
E) was going to blossom

58.

- A) will be keeping B) were keeping
C) are keeping D) had kept
E) have kept

59.

- A) reopen B) would reopen
C) had reopened D) have reopened
E) reopened

60.

- A) would fly B) have flown
C) had flown D) will fly
E) flew

61. - 69. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

61. ---- that they won't be able to fix it until next week.

- A) Unlike many other workers in the area, workers celebrate the victory
- B) Utility crews who are working to restore the electricity announces
- C) Since the day of the disaster, authorities have argued
- D) While they were trying to install new wires, the crew thought
- E) As no one seemed to be willing to help the residents

62. Unemployed Americans have been complaining that companies have been doing so well ----.

- A) which had been the cause of high rates of poverty in the country
- B) but workers' own fortunes have been stable for years
- C) that will have led to arguments as to its economic growth
- D) for foreign investment decreased dramatically
- E) since they never saw an executive who did not have less than two cars

63. Since the patient's health was getting worse day by day ----.

- A) he was going to get rid of all of his medicine
- B) before they find a cure for the illness
- C) the doctors have done anything in order to save him
- D) the doctor tried to persuade his family to accept the experimental treatment
- E) his family will donate his organs to those who have been waiting for transplant

64. ---- the moment they offered a huge discount on electronic items.

- A) The number of people inside the shop was doubling
- B) The reporters in front of the building had been waiting
- C) The manager has given his resignation
- D) There will have been a great amount of profit
- E) Many people rushed to the mall

65. As a native of the state Ohio, Ms Collins, who is the writer of the book *As Texas Goes*, states ----.

- A) she was not interested in Texas until recently
- B) while she was writing the very first book of hers
- C) but that never actually happened in her hometown Ohio
- D) paying attention to the state's problems in economy and education
- E) after she had been impressed by their personality

66. The agent who was shot during an investigation two months ago ----.

- A) but he was taken to the hospital immediately
- B) before he was deported from the country
- C) while they were transferring him to another facility
- D) when an illegal immigrant was trying to escape
- E) will have recovered fully by the end of next week

67. After the journalists had hacked into celebrities phones to secure their stories ----.

- A) had been going on for at least two years
- B) and the police ignored them for their actions
- C) the police arrested the executives of some newspapers
- D) which is a fact known by everyone in the media
- E) prosecutors will charge them for \$ 5.000 each

68. ---- as soon as she saw them in the locked box in the attic.

- A) Kelly got fascinated by the beauty of her grandmother's photos
- B) Mary had already apologized for her reckless behaviours
- C) They have hidden it so well over the years
- D) She was looking at the furniture in the old house
- E) They will be sure of her guilt

69. It was not until the jury found the accused guilty of murder ----.

- A) than they found evidence against him
- B) that the mother of the victim breathed a sigh of relief
- C) while his lawyers were trying to prove his innocence
- D) when his family strived for his conviction
- E) so that he wouldn't be released from the prison again

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

70. They will keep the area closed to visitors until next week, when they finish the restorations.

- A) When they have finished the restorations, the visitors can visit the area starting from next week.
- B) They will start restorations next week, and the area will not be open to visitors until they finish it.
- C) The restoration will finish next week, but then the visitors will still not be allowed in the area.
- D) It will not be until they open the area to visitors that they will finish the restorations.
- E) They will have finished the restorations by next week, and no visitors will be allowed in the area until then.

71. The arguments about the efficacy of the method have escalated since two children died during a surgery.

- A) Before the two kids died during surgery, arguments about the effectiveness of the method had already heated up.
- B) Not until two children died did they start questioning the usefulness of the method in a surgery.
- C) Two children died during an operation since when there has been an increase in the arguments over the effectiveness of the method.
- D) There were no doubts about the effectiveness of the method till the surgery which resulted in the death of two kids.
- E) They accused only the doctors of the death of two children, but they never questioned the effectiveness of the method used in the surgery.

72. We will have the chance to see him twice a week once they transfer him to another facility.

- A) When they move him to another facility, we will be able to see him two times in a week.
- B) As they have moved him to another facility, we can see him only two times in a week.
- C) We will have seen him two times this week when they move him to the other facility.
- D) It will be impossible for us to see him twice a week after they have moved him to the other facility.
- E) They will allow us to see him at least twice a week when he is moved to another facility.

73. By the time the kids left the school, it had been raining for ten minutes.

- A) It started to rain ten minutes before the kids left the school.
- B) Ten minutes passed after the children had left the school, and then it started raining.
- C) After it started raining, the children didn't leave the school for another ten minutes.
- D) The children left the school ten minutes ago, since when it has been raining heavily.
- E) It was not until the kids left the school that it started raining, but it stopped only after ten minutes.

74. The email about the meeting appeared on the screen just as I was turning off the computer.

- A) The email about the meeting had appeared on the screen long before I turned off my computer.
- B) I was going to turn off the computer, but then I saw the email about the meeting on the screen, and I didn't.
- C) As soon as I turned off the computer screen, I realized that I hadn't seen the email about the meeting.
- D) It was when I was turning off the computer that I saw the email about the meeting on the screen.
- E) Before I turned off the computer, I had already seen the email about the meeting on the screen.

75. My father will drive us all home after the performance is over.

- A) Before the performance is over, my father will drive us all home.
- B) As soon as the performance was over, my father drove us all home.
- C) Since the performance is over, my father can drive us all home.
- D) By the time the performance is over, my father will have driven us all home.
- E) It will not be until the performance is over that my father drives us all home.